# Catholic Record.

VOL 7.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1885.

CALENDAR.

Aug. 30.—Sunday, xiv. after Pentecost, St Rose of Lima. Rose of Lima.
Aug. 31.—84. Raymond Nonnatus.
Sept. 1.—84. Elizabeth of Portugal, widow.
Sept. 2.—84. Stephen, King and Coniessor.
Sept. 3.—84. Philomena, Virgin and Martyr.
Sept. 4.—85. Rose of Viterbo, Virgin.
Sept. 5.—84. Lawrence Justinian, Bishop
and Confessor.

A SILVER JUBILEE.

A Glad Day for Charlottetown.

The Entire Country Represented-Archbishops, Bishops and Legislators Present—Addresses and Replics.

Charlottetown Herald, Aug. 19.
Wednesday, August 12th, 1885, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration of their Lordships the Bishops of Charlottetown and Chatham, will long be remembered in Prince Edward Island. Never did our little Island see such an assemblage of Prelates and Priests, and never was there a more royal and hearty demonstration of a people's good will. All classes, and we may say all creeds united in doing honor to one who has devoted his life unreservedly to the temporal and eternal welfare of his fellowmen. Ere the hour appointed for the first act Ere the hour appointed for the first act in the celebration, the murky clouds which had ushered in the day gave place to brightest sunshine. The rain of the early morning, which had caused the most hopeful to fear, tended only to lay the dust and lend a freshness to the atmosphere. The city average of the street of the city of t

dust and lend a freshness to the atmosphere. The city everywhere presented a bright and gay appearance. Flags were flying from the principal buildings; lines of bunting crossed the chief thorough fares; everything wore an air of festivity, and everybody seemed to be abroad in holiday attire. The Papal Standard floated high over the Episcopal Palace, which was gaily decorated with the flags of all nations.

The exterior of the Cathedral was profusely ornamented with bunting. At the

fusely ornamented with bunting. At the western entrance a handsome gothic arch was erected, with a scroll bearing the words, "Long Life and Happiness." Inside, St. Dunstan's is not well adapted for artistic ornamentation, and considering this, most persons will concede that the Committee of Decoration did all that was possible, and succeeded in producing a very good effect. The front of the galleries, covered in scarlet cloth, bore mottoes in silver letters on a white ground. On the Epistle side

were:

Dei Coadjutores Sumus. (We are fellow-Let Coaquiore Sumus, (We are fellow-workers with God.)

Pasce Agnos Mos. (Feed My Lambs.)

Pasce Oves Meas. (Feed My Sheep.)

On the Gospel side:

Fidelis Servus et Prudens. (Faithful and

Prudent Servant.)

Zelus Domus Domini Comedit Me. (The zeal of the House of the Lord consumeth

me.)
Between these were festoons of evergreens caught up at each pillar with a wreath of flowers. The pillars were wreathed in evergreen. From the apex of the ceiling over the nave were streamers of scarlet, blue, green and white bunting, which were caught up below the galleries and wound around the pillars of the Reverence of the Sanctuary Choir, under the direction of Rev. F. X. Gallant, rendered the Gregorian music of the Musa Solemnis (Pustet) in so admirable a manner as to elicit the encomiums of competent musically and the same of the committees of the Sanctuary Choir, under the direction of Rev. F. X. Gallant, rendered the Gregorian music of the Musa Solemnis (Pustet) in so admirable a manner as to produce an indescribable scene. between the evergreen garlands. The windows were draped in bunting, and under the choir loft was arranged a background of scarlet and white, against which bearing the mottoes:

Hi Sunt Duo Candelabra In Conspects Domini. (They are two shining lights in the sight of the Lord.)

Small flags and garlands of flowers were everywhere. Guarding the entrance to the Sanctuary stood two banners; the one on the Gospel side bore the crest and motto of the Bishop of Charlottetown, that motto of the Bishcp of Charlottetown, that on the Epistle side those of His Lordship of Chatham. The roof of the Sanctuary was draped in white gauze. From the centre of the gauzy clouds hung a crown formed by two wreaths of natural flowers. High above the Grand Altar shone out the Latin numbers XXV in letters of brightly clittering silver, and over all ren the glittering silver, and over all ran the

motto:
Quid Retribuam Domino. (What shall I render to the Lord.)
In the corners of the Sanctuary were

immense banners, one bearing a golden Mitre with Cross and Crozier, and the name "+ Petrus Carolinopolitanus;" the other with the same emblems and the name "+ Jacobus Chatamensis." At each end of the Altar stood elegant candlesticks of burnished brass, while the altar itself blazed with colored lights and was brilliant with flowers in vases of Italian marble and alabaster. Over the doors leading to

Rev. P. Doyle, Master of Ceremonies.
His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, Celebrant in Cappa Magna.
Rev. Mr. Allard. Rev. Mr. Hebert.
Deacon of Honor, Sub-Deacon of Honor.
Four Train Bearers.
Four Acolytes bearing Mitre, Crosier,
Missal and Bougeoir.
Archbishops and Bishops in Rochet and
Mantelletta, accompanied by their Secretaries in the following order:
Most Reverend Dr. O'Brien, Archbishop
of Halifax.

retaries in the following order:

Most Reverend Dr. O'Brien, Archbishop
of Halifax.

Most Reverend Dr. Lynch, Archbishop
of Toronto.

Most Reverend Mgr. Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec.

Right Reverend Dr. Sweeney, Bishop of
St. John N. R

St. John, N. B. Right Rev. Dr. Rogers, Bishop of Chat-

Right Reverend Dr. O'Mahony, Bishop of Eudoxia.
Right Reverend Dr. Cameron, Bishop of

Arichat.
Right Reverend Dr. Power, Bishop of St. John's, Nfld.
Right Reverend Mgr. Fabre, Bishop ot Montreel Iontreal. Right Reverend Mgr. Duhamel, Bishop

Right Reverend Mgr. Dunamei, Bishop of Ottawa. Right Rev. Dr. McDonald, Bishop of Harbor Grace. Right Rev. Dr. Carbery, O. P., Bishop of

Filing out of the main entrance of the

Filing out of the main entrance of the Palace, the procession crossed the lawn, passed through the Dorchester Street gate, and entered the Cathedral, beneath the Gothic arch at the western portal. At the entrance to the Cathedral Holy Water was presented to the Celebrant, which he offered to Archbishops and Bishops, and then sprinkled over the people. The procession moved along the aisle on the Epistle side to the Altar of the Sacred Heart, where all knelt in prayer before the most Blessed Sacrament, and then entered the Sanctuary, where the Rev. Dr. McDonald, and the Rev. John McDonald, of Campbelton, Deacon and Sub-Deacon of office, Rev. Dr. Walker, and Rev. John Corbett, Acolytes, and Rev. D. J. G. McDonald, Thurifer, were in watting. The Bishop then ascended his Throne and, after vesting in full Pontificals, began the celebration of solemn Pontifical Mass. The ceremonies were carefully carried out, each performing his part with dignity and precision, under the direction of Rev. Patrick

were carefully carried out, each performing his part with dignity and precision, under the direction of Rev. Patrick Doyle, who was assisted by Rev. A. J. McIntyre. During the service the visiting prelates occupied chairs and pricedien within the Sanctuary, and the Priests were provided with seats outside the rail. The Sanctuary presented an imposing spectacle. The Venerable Bishop and his Assistants, richly robed, going through the solemn service with all the pomp of the Church's ceremonial; the Masters of Ceremonies, Acolytes, Thurifer and Servers, moving about in the performance of their every part with grace and accuracy; the dignified Prelates assisting, in their robes of royal purple; the Priests, in sombre cassocks and surplices of spotless white, combined to produce an indescribable scene.

cal critics, and convince the most pre-judiced votaries of figured music of the superiority and devotional grandeur of the old Gregorian chant. Mr. S. Blanch-ard presided at the organ, and to his skill, good taste and untiring labor in skill, good taste and untiring labor in training the choir is due the highly creditable rendition of the musical portion of the service. The "O Salutaris," a solo and chorus by H. Mertian, was well sung during the Offertory, Messrs, Caven and C. Hermans being soloists, Both gentlemen well sustained the reputation they have long enjoyed. After the Elevation Prof. Caven sang Haydn's "C Jesu Deus" in his inimitable manner. After the Communion Mrs. James Byrne rendered Cherubini's "Ave Maria" with

exquisite taste and precision.

Immediately after the first Gospel,
His Grace the Archbishop ascended the pulpit and spoke substantially as fol-ows:

"Take heed to yourselves, and to all the flock, over which the Holy Ghost hath placed you Bishops, to all the Church of God, which he hath purchased with His own blood."—(Acts

The event that we have met here to celebrate is one calculated to awaken, in the minds of the thoughtful, various and widely different emotions, blessings bestowed, during five and twenty years, on two worthy Bishops, are mingled with feelings of reverence with flowers in vases of Italian marble and alabaster. Over the doors leading to the Sacristies were golden emblems illustrating the chief epochs of their Lordahips' lives. On the Gospel side a cross, surmounted by the date 1818, commemorated the birth of the Bishop of Charlottetown. A chalice, surmounted by the date 1848, was illustrative of His Lordahip's ordination, while the mitre and crosier, which shone under the date 1860, had reference to his consecration as Bishop. On the Epistle side the emblems were the same, the dates being 1821, 1851, and 1860. On the capitals of the columns supporting the arch of the Sanctuary glittered the silver number XXV.

The celebration began with the offering of the Most Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. At nine o'clock the Prelates and priests formed in procession in the main hall of the Palace in the following order:

The Clergy in Cassock and Surplice.

Mgr. Power.

permission to exercise its functions; in the domain of Faith and morals it recognizes not his control; and by reason of its Heaven-given commission it claims his Reaven-given commission it claims his obedience in all that pertains to Revealed Religion. "Preach the Gospel to every creature" justifies the raising of its voice always and everywhere; "As the Father sent me so I send you," proclaims its unfettered freedom of action: "Who heareth predictions are the sent me so I send you," proclaims its unfettered freedom of action: "Who heareth predictions are the sent me se fettered freedom of action: "Who heareth you heareth me' stamps it with the seal of an awful power, resistance to which is threatened with condemnation. By the will of God the Church was founded; by His power it was endowed; and by His command it is to be heard and obeyed. Man had no more to say in its foundation and in its endowment than he had in the greation of matter, and the fiving of its and had no more to say in its foundation and in its endowment than he had in the creation of matter and the fixing of its laws; and just as he cannot change by one jot or tittle the laws of nature, or destroy one of its particles, so is he powerless to change or destroy the nature of the Church, or the divine order of its governing power. He must take the order of nature such as it is; he must be content with the supernatural order as represented by the Church, and as it has come from the hand of God. We were not consulted about the creation of the world; neither was our opinion asked about founding the Church. The world is for our temporal good—still we must submit to its inevitable laws; the Church is for our spiritual benefit—but we must bow to her unchanging truths. Did men only reflect that they are as powerless to change reflect that they are as powerless to change the supernatural as the natural order, we would have no useless and sinful rebellion

would have no useless and sinful rebelion against God's Kingdom.

When we gaze upon a mighty oak that has withstood the storms of centuries and note its lofty height, its wide-spreading branches, its myriad leaves, we can scarcely realize that it has developed from a tiny acorn—that all the strength, beauty, and productiveness of that tree were really in that seed—that whilst the outward form has changed the substantial identity has remained. But so it is. The acorn has not perished; it has developed into a large oak. And the Church of God which, like a grain of mustard seed in the smallness not perished; it has developed into a large oak. And the Church of God which, like a grain of mustard seed in the smallness of its beginning, was founded by Christ, has grown and developed into the vast and far-reaching organization of the Catholic Church—identical in Faith, identical in sacramental power, identical in its divinely instituted hierarchial order. In conformity with the laws of growth and development, its external form has been modified, but its essential principles are as immutable as God's own word. Men outside of our pale, who study history with impartial eyes, are lost in wonder at the grandeur of our Church. A recent writer of this classays: "I freely acknowledge the preeminence of Catholicism as an historical institution; here she is without a rival or a peer." Others admire her organization, but think it a human invention. As well could man devise and bring 'to maturity the proud oak of the forest as be the architect of the Catholic Church. It is as much the outgrowth of divine power and architect of the Catholic Church. It is as much the outgrowth of divine power and principles as the oak is of natural laws of production. This truth should be borne in mind by all who wish to read history aright. By this alone can be explained the grand fact of the Catholic Church. We know Christ instituted His Church for the most important and sublime of missions, viz. the advation of souls: and according viz . the salvation of souls; and, according

viz., the salvation of souls; and, according to the Apostle (Eph. iv,11-12) various ranks and grades of ministers were appointed. He says: "And some, indeed, he gave to be apostles, and prophets, and others evangelists, and others pastors and teachers: but their work was to tend to the one end
—"for the perfection of the saints, for the work of the ministry, unto the edification of the body of Christ." Some then were to teach and others to be taught; some were to feed as pastors, others were to be fed, and from the words of my text some were to rule, others to be ruled. "Take heed to yourselves and to all the flock over which the Holy Ghost hath placed you Bishops, to rule the Church of God." you Bishops, to rule the Church of God."
The various ecclesiastical grades of our
Church are not, then, the work of man,
they exist by the will and ordinance of
Christ. And in that divinely instituted

they exist by the will and ordinance of Christ. And in that divinely instituted hierarchical order Bishops occupy the first and highest position. They are placed, we are told by the Holy Ghost, to rule the Church of God. What sublime dignity is this! What tongue of man can adequately explain it;—what intelligence of man fully comprehend it? High as the spiritual rises above the corporal does the dignity of Fpiscopal power rise above that of earthly princes. Kings legislate for earth; Bishops for heaven. Kings rule over the body; Bishops over the soul. Kings can bind and loose only in this world; Bishops exercise that power in the next:—"Amen, I say to you, whatsoever you shall bind upon earth, shall be bound also in heaven.—(Mat. xviii, 18).

This, then, is the sublime dignity of the Episcopal character; and this it is which renders Bishops so sacred in the eyes of Catholics. In them true Christians recognize a successor of the Apostles to rule the Church of God,—one who though human, and subject to human infirmities, still wields a divine power, and holds a com-

and subject to human infirmities, still wields a divine power, and holds a commisson to teach and preach the saving truths of redemption. A ruler, placed by the Holy Ghost to rule in God's Church, which all have been commanded to hear, the Bishop presents himself to the world with credentials from the Founder of the Church. He teaches with authority: he with credentials from the Founder of the Church. He teaches with authority; he reproves by reason of his divine commission; he rules with legitimate power. He wears the mitre as a sign of regal dignity; he carries the crozier as an emblem of pastoral authority; he has a ring as a symbol of espousal with the Church of Christ. In the solemn service of his consecration, the Church uses a prayer which is awful in its significance:—"Whoseover curseth thee, let him be accursed; and whoseover blesseth thee may he be filled with blessings."

These are no idle words; they are the up-

raised voice of God's Church proclaiming the sacredness of her minister. But this height of dignity has its corresponding weight of responsibility. Power has been given for action, and action must be judged by an inflexible rule of right and wrong. The narrow-mindedness which begets tyranny, and the weakness that engenders a too great industrates a state of the same of the sa begets tyranny, and the weakness that engenders a too great indulgence, are alike alien to the true Episcopal character. Men are not Bishops for the furtherance of their own whims, but for carrying out the laws of God's Church; not for their own personal benefit have they power, but for the salvation of souls. "Attend to yourselves," says the Apostle, "and to the whole flock over which the Holy Ghost has placed you Bishops." Priests and people are alike committed to their care; and for the souls of priests and people and for the souls of priests and people they shall render an account. Justice they shall render an account. Justice must be their guiding principle;—not that unbending justice that poets and sculptors depict, with a flaming sword ever unsheathed, ready to smite every unthinking offender, but that loving justice around whose sword mercy has thrown a wreath of divine charity—that justice which recognizes the rights of all—that knows no favorites—that fears no threats, and despises no appeal of the humble and lowly. Mercy and truth should go before them; justice and peace should meet and kiss in all their decisions. One hasty word, one unjust sions. One hasty word, one unjust action, one want of consideration for the rights of a Priest, one undue severity towards a transgressor, may have, and often has, consequences for evil during generations. In view of all this, one can generations. In view of all this, one can see how many thorns lie beneath the glittering diamonds of the Mitre, ready to pierce the soul of a Bishop should he be false to the requirements demanded by the Apostles, viz, that he be "gentle, sober, just, holy, continent" (Titus i—8). Sublime dignity and awful responsibility, far-reaching nower and innumerable far-reaching power and innumerable duties, frail humanity, and the obligation of practising the highest virtues,—these are what are verified in a Bishop; these are what are verified in a Bisnop; these are what make him sacred in your eyes. Whilst they make himself tremble, they make you revere him who proves himself a true "Steward of God" where so much

is required. Twenty-five years ago, my friends, two Priests in the strength and prime of life were duly consecrated prime of lite were duly consecrated in the sanctuary of this Church. Legitimate apostolic succession was theirs. They were placed, not by man, but by the Holy Ghost to rule the Church of God. The dignity of Episcopal office, and the plenitude of sacerdotal power were conferred, and all the grave responsibilities and cares inseparable from the Episcopacy were laid on their souls. And now that the prime of life is past, now that physical vigor has been spent in fulfilling noble duties, now that years have set the impress of coming age on their brows, we,—you my Lords and dear friends, and I—meet to celebrate their Silver Jubilee, to thank Lords and dear friends, and I—meet to celebrate their Silver Jubilee, to thank God for blessings vouchsafed, and to beseech a continuance of them. For twenty-five years their lives have been before the eyes of you all; their work has been public; their virtues and infirmities have been exposed to the keen eye of public critisism. What need has been public; their virtues and infirmities have been exposed to the keen eye of public criticism. What need for me to relate the story of their episcopacy? It is as an open book to all who wish to read. Still, the occasion, your desires, and my own feelings all demand fully the good cause of the Lord. Our ires, and my own feelings all demand a brief summing up of their life work; and I must ask their Lordships to par-don, in view of all this, my reference to their oflicial actions.

Until twenty-five years ago there was no diocese of Chatham. All New Bruns-wick was subject to the Bishop of St. John. But with the increase of population and the growing necessities of re ligion a new diocese was erected, and Dr Rogers was chosen its first Bishop. You can readily understand some of the diffi culties of organizing a new diocese. Churches have to be built, institutions to be founded, missions to be provided for, priests to be educated and supported. All this requires money, as well as energy and administrative abilities. Needless to say the young Bishop had no money; like the Apostles of old he did not pussess gold nor silver nor did not possess gold, nor silver, nor money in his purse. But strong in Faith resolute of purpose, and relying on his God, he began the work appointed for his doing. Judge of that twenty-five years of Episcopacy by its results. He began with seven priests; now he has thirty-seven. He then had few churches; now there are many fine church edifices throughout the Diocese. Missions sprang up on all sides; religious congregations were introduced and have flourishing houses. God's word was preached; the mysteries of God were dispensed to the faithful; the wants of the sick and the destitute were attended to. For twentyfive years the Bishop of that new See has been a busy man; a man of word and of work; and now he can look back with thankfulness at difficulties over-come; at a well organized diocese; at come; at a well organized diocese; at religion firmly planted and producing abundant fruit. The heavy loss of Cathedral, College, his own residence and fine library, by fire, was a great calamity and a heavy trual for Dr. Rogers; but he did not sink beneath it. He remembered that the Holy Ghost had placed him to rule that portion of the Church, and that he could rely on Divine assistance. The house and College have arisen from their ruins more stately than before, and we trust that he may live to

have not read history. The greatest men of the world have been natives of small islands. If you wish to look for barren minds and lack of capacity, go to continents, not to islands; and go as far from the sea as you can. This Island of Prince Edward, floating on the water, as the Micmac tongue named it, had its churches in far off days, when owned by the French. Under English rule the Faith of Christ made its way against many obstacles. A College for the training of priests was opened in St. Andrew's more than sixty years ago—the first Catholic College of the Maritime Provinces. From its humble halls went forth priests to lege of the Maritime Provinces. From its humble halls went forth priests to all the neighboring provinces, thus showing that, like other Islands, ours was a pioneer of light and civilization. Notwithstanding this, twenty-five years ago the Diocese of Charlottetown was small

and poor, compared with its present flourishing state. The venerable Bishop whose Jubilee we are celebrating, has left his mark over the length and breadth of the Discoss. of the Diocese. The number of priests have increased four-fold; seven houses of religious ladies have been opened, and of religious ladies have been opened, and have flourishing schools; St. Dunstan's College was rebuilt in brick; churches, many of great beauty and elegance of finish, have sprung up on all sides; parochial houses, St. Patrick's School for boys, the magnificent Episcopal restdence—all these and many other works attest the zeal, energy and devotion of Bishop McIntyre to the best interests of his flock. Whilst making this ample provision for the religious and educational wants of his diocese, His Lordship did not forget the claims of the sick and infirm. The home of true charity and beneficence is in the bosom of the Catholic Church; there it is fostered, and from thence it starts into action, silent, humthence it starts into action, silent, hum-ble action it may be, but still effective and disinterested. Hence it came about and disinterested. Hence it came about that the Bishop of Charlottetown, notwithstanding the many calls upon the generosity of his people, resolved to do for his people what had never been attempted before in the country. The Charlottetown Hospital, under the care of those incomparable nurses whose heroic deed.

Hospital, under the care of those incomparable nurses whose heroic deeds, whether in the battlefield, or in fever wards, or in plague-stricken cities, are at once their glory and their charter to the world, is now one of the flourishing institutions of the place, and justly dear to all classes of citizens. These are some of the fruits of His Lordship's Episcopacy. One work there is that I well know he would fain accomplish ere he lays aside the parwork there is that I well know he would fain accomplish ere he lays aside the pastoral staff. Under his inspiration and encouragement, beautiful churches have been erected throughout the country, but no suitable cathedral is provided yet for this, the fairest diocese of Canada. I know well the energy of the Bishop; I know well the energy of the Bishop; I know well the spirit and devotion of the people; and I feel that only one united and vigorous exertion is required to build a church in Charlottetown worthy of the history of the diocese, worthy of this history of the diocese, worthy of this lovely Island, worthy of the zeal of the Bishop, and a worthy and fitting monument to commemorate the year of

fully the good cause of the Lord. prayers are for you to-day, our best wishes are yours. Your noble and devoted clergy, and your faithful people, raise their hearts to God to-day, and pray that you, placed by the Holy Ghost to rule the Church of God, may so acquit yourselves that these who come after you may be that those who come after you may be able to praise you as men glorious in your

At the conclusion of Mass, His Lordship in cope and mitre intoned the Church's Hymn of Thanksgiving—Te Deum Lauda mus. The choir took up the refrain, and the solemn tones of the grand old Ambrosian hymn resounded through the vener-

When the last note of the Te Deum had died away, His Lordship disrobed, and resumed his cappa magna. The members of the Executive Committee then entered the sanctuary to present the address on behalf of the Catholics of the diocese, which His Honor the Lieut-Governor read and presented. His Lordship, on rising to reply, gave evidence of being deeply moved. He returned thanks most feelingly for the good wishes expressed, and humbly depreciated his own work by endeavoring to give all the honor to the hearty co-operation of his faithful clergy, and the generous assistance ever given by the laity in all work undertaken for the glory of God. As to the building of a When the last note of the Te Deum had the laity in all work undertaken for the glory of God. As to the building of a Cathedral, referred to in the address, he said, that judging from the success which crowned the united labors of pastor and people in the past, the hope might indeed be cherished that before long Charlottetown would have a Cathedral fitted for the celebration of the august rites of religion, and a worthy monument of the religion, and a worthy monument of the faith and zeal of the Catholic people.

At the close of His Lordship's acknowledgment the procession reformed, and returned to the Palace in the same order as it had entered the Cathedral.

as it had entered the Cathedral.

Immediately after luncheon, the delegates from the parish of Tignish waited upon His Lordship in the State Drawing Room, and presented him with the following address:—

To The Right Reverend Peter McIntyre, D. D., Bishop of Charlettetown:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,—We feel much pleasure in being have today.

feel much pleasure in being here to-day, and having the honor of presenting your Lordship, on behalf of the members of Tignish parish, with our most hearty congratulations on the occasion of the twenty-

fifth anniversary of your Episcopal

fifth anniversary of your Episcopal Consecration.

There are two principal reasons why the people of Tignish should be represented here on this festive occasion. First, because they yield to the inhabitants of no other parish in this diocese, either in their love, respect and loyalty to their Bishop, or their attachment to the holy religion of which your Lord hip is the chief exponent, and highes representative in the Province; and condly, because it had been their invaluate privilege to have had your Lordship as Pastor. because it had been their invaluable privi-lege to have had your Lordship as Pastor for many years prior to your appoint-ment to the Episcopal See of Charlotte-town. The ties of love and friendship towards your Lordship that were then formed in the breasts of your spiritual children, are as fresh and firm to-day as they were twenty fire years are when

confident, are as fresh and firm to-day as they were twenty-five years ago, when you left Tignish to take up your residence permanently in Charlottetown.

During these happy years the people of that District saw the earnestness with which you always labored to promote the interests of religion in your parish her. interests of religion in your parish; how you strived in season and out of reason to sow in the minds of your spiritual children the wholesome seeds of sound doctrine, and how untiring and persevering were your efforts to erect to the honor and glory of God the beautiful brick church—the first of the kind built in this province, which will ever remain as a standing monument of your Lord-ship's zeal and cultivated taste, as well as an evident proof of the cordial rela-tions and good understanding existing between yourself and your parishioners. In view of these and many other facts of a kindred nature that might be here stated, it is not surprising to find in Tignish, even at this day, so much warmth of feeling towards one who had, by his many virtues and social qualities, endeared himself to all those under his Pastoral care.

Pastoral care.

The remarkable success that has crowned your Lordship's labors in the wider field confided to your care, since you took your place in the Hierarchy of the Church, has been much greater than could have been reasonably anticipated a quarter of a century ago, even by the most sanguine among your many friends. most sanguine among your many friends and well-wishers.

If it be true that the vigilance of

Bishops over the general interests of religion in their dioceses should be some-what similar to that of "sentinels on house tops," then those who might not have fully understood your Lordship's motives in your works of zeal and charity motives in your works of zeal and charity (particularly your efforts to have religion taught in the primary schools of the Island) can find an explanation of your conduct by simply calling to mind the fact that to your Lordship's special care was committed by the Pastor of Pastors, our Holy Father the Pope, that portion of the flock of Jesus Christ contained within the limits of this diocese. within the limits of this diocese.

You have fostered the institutions of

You have fostered the institutions of learning existing in your diocese at the time of your advent to the See of Charlottetown, particularly St. Dunstan's College,—and you have founded and established others of a similar kind, especially those conducted by the Ladies of the Congregation of Notre Dame, for the education of young girls.

To your Lordship, moreover, belongs the honor of being the first to establish in this Province a Hospital for the proper care and treatment of the sick and in-

care and treatment of the sick and in-

already, done much good to many per-sons throughout this Island. Formerly each missionary had to attend several churches, but now there is a priest attached to almost every church; formerly a person travelling through this Island setdom passed a Catholic church with any dom passed a Cathone church with any pretentions to architectural beauty or regularity of style, but now the well-fin-ished and well-designed church may be seen in almost every mission of the dio-

These and many other improvements that could be mentioned, did time permit, are mainly due to Your Lordship's zeal and great energy of character.

In conclusion, permit us to express the hope, on behalf of these we represent, that your Lordship may be spared for many years to come in order to direct the Spiritual interests of this diocese; to again congratulate you on the occasion of your solver. Junilea and to sake your birds. Silver Jubilee, and to ask your kind acceptance of the accompanying sum of money as a small token of love and attachment of your unworthy children

On behalf of the inhabitants of Tignish. (Signed) PETER DOYLE,

August 9th, 1885. TO BE CONTINUED.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

The new Bishop of Mobile, Ala., is the Rev. Jeremiah O'Sullivan, rector of St. Peter's Church, Washington, D. C. This is the second time that a member of the Washington clergy has been selected for the Episcopate, the first being Bishop John J. Kean, of Richmond, Va.

During the past ten months the Most Rev. Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, Pa., has confirmed upwards of 22,000

Leadville, Col., has two Catholic churches. One is a small and very neat frame building, over which Rev. Fr. Pon-sordin has charge, and the other is a large brick edifice over which Father Robinson presides, assisted by Father Cummings. Close to this church is a fine brick parochial school, which has had an attendance of about 400 scholars during the past season, taught by Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul.

Where Corrib rears his giant h O'er Fear Muighe Feine's plat And Amban Mhor, like a sliver Winds onward to the main, A faithful few, in troublous day Had met for sacrifice and praise

Their altar was a moss-grown st Upon the mountain-side. Their temple's roof the sky alor While round them far and wid The rustling pine trees sang in a Their "in Excessis Gloria."

There is on Corrin's heath-clad b A cairn of lotty height. Whilom piled up perchance to s Where sleeps some warrior kn Who fell, as patriot knight shou To save his lands from Odin's th

Upon this cairn a peasant stood To guard the kneeling few From those who urged throug

wood,
With oath and wild halloo,
Their human ban-dogs to the fer
The death and torture of a pries

Full many a scene in many a la My eyes have noted well, But none more calmly, sweetly, Than that from Corrin Fell; Hill, vale and stream, and tower The cloud-capped Galtees kiss in

The weary watcher sat him dow To tell his beads and pray; Anon he rose and gazed around. Well had it been that day If that lone watch were strictly Alas: he sat, and sitting slept.

The Mass was said, the three-fold The blessing of the Three, of Father, Son and Spirit spoker And now on bended knee The priest and people pray that May come, and persecution ceass

E'en while they kneel, a serried Have scaled green Corrin's sidt They halt, the leader's stern con Is given far and wide. The deadly bullets strew the hea With human forms convuised in

Like startled deer the peasants r Through gorse and furze and b All save the shepherd—he alone Remains to meet his doom The priest secured, they will not The scattered, terror-stricken sh

But he, the watchman? Well, I His fate no man may say. Save that he never more was see In Munster from that day; But oft Mononia's children tell Of him who slept on Corrin Fell

The Mountain Mass

A LEGEND OF MUNSTE

## STUDY

By the Rev. En. McD. Dawson, F. R. S. C., Richard II., King of England, in Scotland.

Read before the Royal Society of Canada, at its Annual Meeting, May, 1885.

The evidence which goes to shew that Richard II., after his deposition and imprisonment, escaped from prison and found prisonment, escaped from prison and found his way to Scotland, where he was enterhis way to Scotland, where he was entertained for many years in royal style at the court of the King of Scotland, Robert III., and afterwards at that of the Regent of that kingdom, the celebrated Duke of Albany, is of so convincing a nature that it can only be overthrown by absolute proof that Richard was murdered, or that he died in prison. Bower, an ancient and authentic contemporary historian, states that Richard II. escaped from Pentefract castle, and II. escaped from Pentefract castle, and II. escaped from Pentefract castle, and III. contemporary historian, states that Richard II. escaped from Pentefract castle, and succeeded in reaching the Scottish Isles; that, when travelling in disguise through those remote parts, he was accidentally recognized and discovered when sitting in the kitchen of Donald, Lord of the Isles, by a jester who had been educated at the court of King Richard. Bower also says that the Lord of the Isles sent him from his mansion of Dunavertie in Cantyre, under the charge of Lord Montgomery, to Robert III., King of Scotland, with whom, as long as the Scottish monarch lived, he was maintained as became his rank; and, after the death of this king, the royal fugitive was delivered to the Duke of Albany, then of St. Lucy the Virgin, on the north side Regent of Scotland, and was by him hop. Regent of Scotland, and was by him honorably treated. Bower concludes this passage by stating that Richard at length died in the Castle of Stirling, and was buried in the church of the Preaching Friars, on the north side of the altar (Fordun a Goodal, vol. 11., p. 427. "Isto modo Rex, etc.") The same author, when speaking of the devastations committed by Richard II. in his expedition into Scotland, alludes, in equally positive terms, and almost in the same words, to his sub-sequent escape into that country, and his being discovered by Donald of the Isles.

(Fordun a Goodal, vol II., p. 402. "Unde ad id deventum est, etc.") It will be observed that Bower, the learned continuator of Fordun, who is entitled to the highest credit as regards the events of his own time, and which came under his personal observation, expresses, no doubt, as to the identity of King Richard. Bower's testimony is wonderfully corroborated by that of another original contemporary writer of great value-Andrew Winton. His testimony cannot be considered as having been borrowed from Bower, as it is well-known that his chronicle was completed before the history of Bower was begun. Winton states very plainly that after Richard's deposition by Henry IV., he was confined in the Tower of London. "They then, he continued, "brought him to Pontefract, where he was delivered to two gentlemen of rank and reputation, named Swinburn and accounts of the great Chamberlain and Waterton, who felt compassion for him, and spread a report of the king's death, after which there arose a rumor that King Richard was still alive." Our author then says that he will tell how this report arose, as he heard, although he possessed no sent this person to the Lord Montgomery in haste, and afterwards he was kept by Robert III., King of Scotland. Then he who kept him for a long time after this." Winton was Prior of Lochleven-at the time of Richard's appearance—and had the best opportunities of informing himself of the truth of the story. In this connection Winton mentions two circumstances which do not appear in any other author. The first is Richard's denial that he was the king, when he was discovered by Donald of the Isles. Did an impostor ever deny that he was the party he wished to be taken for? Such denial was quite patural on the part was in close alliance with Henry the IV. Besides, is it not well-known that, before leaving England, Richard had been compelled to say "Farewell, King?" It was

time had been given him for the complete discovery and investigation of the truth. Additional proof is found in an ancient

and, what is particularly valuable, adds the epitaph which was inscribed over his tomb: "Richard the Second, King of England, died in the Castle of Stirling in the aforesaid year, and was buried on the feast -above whose royal image, there painted, it is thus written:

"Anglise Ricardus jacet hic Rex ipse sepultus.

Loncastæ quem Dux dejecit arte, mots prodicione,
Prodicione potens, sceptro potitur iniquo.
Supplicium luit hunc ipsius omnegenus.
Ricardum inferis hunc Scotia sastulit annis,
Qui Caustro Striveling vitæ peregit iter,
Anno Milleno quaterceno quoque deno
Et nono Christi, regis finis fuit iste."

—Extracta ex Chronicis Scotiæ, folio 263

This monument and the Dominican Church which contained it have long ceased to exist. But they were still entire spectable contemporary writers are surely of great weight. On the other hand, the accounts by English historians of the reputed death of King Richard are exceedingly vague and contradictory, while the reports of his escape are frequent. The preponderence of historical authority, therefore, is in favor of considering the mysterious person, so long entertained and treated as a king at the Court of Scotland, not as an imposter, but as the true King Richard who had fled from the face of his

accounts of the great Chamberlain and other Ministers of the Crown during the government of the Duke of Albany. The first is found at the end of the accounts for the year 1408. It is as follows: "Be it remembered, also, that the Lord Governor, down to the present time, has king effected his escape from Pontefract.

"But," he proceeds, "at this time a poor traveller appeared in the Oute Isles of Scotland, and it happened that he was met by a lady of the family of Bissett, a daughter of an Irish Lord, who was wedded to the brother of the Lord of the Isles. She to the brother of the Lord of the Isles. She had before seen the King in Irelend, and "Be it remembered, also, that our Lord, had before seen the King in Irelend, and "Be it remembered, also, that our Lord, she immediately declared to her husband the Duke, governor of the kingdom, has that this traveller was King Richard, upon not received any allowance or credit for funeral pomp, there being none of the of their men ashore, who demanded supwhich he called him and enquired whether the expenses of King Richard, incurred this were true; but he denied it, and would from the period of the death of his brother, not admit that it was so. However, they our Lord the King of good memory, last deceased." A memorandum, in the same words, is inserted at the termination of the chamberlain accounts for the year 1415 was held for some time by the Lord of and finally, at the conclusion of the 1417, Cumbernauld, and lastly, delivered to the there occurs this passage: "Be it remembers disturb the state during the reigns of Henry Duke of Albany, the Regent of Scotland, bered that the Lord Governor has not IV. and Henry V. Conspiracy after conreceived any allowance for the expenses and burdens which he sustained for the custody of King Richard of England, from the time of the death of the late king, his age exceeded their prudence, hesitated not brother of good memory, being a period of loudly and publicly to declare this fact. eleven years, which expenses the lords, Among these a Priest of Ware, in conseauditors of accounts, estimate, at the least, to have amounted annually to the sum of a hundred marks, which for the past years rights, was drawn and quartered. Eight makes in all seven hundred and thirty- Franciscan Friars were hanged at London three pounds, six shillings and eight pence." Nothing could be more satisfactory than Doctor of Divinity, having been more bold of a fallen and fugitive king, especially as the prince, whose hospitality he sought, lish upon direct and unquestionably was executed in the habit of his order. lish upon direct and unquestionably was executed in the habit of his order. The authentic evidence that the narrative of brethren of this order had several convents Bower and Winton is substantially true, in Scotland, and frequently visited that and leave no cause to suspect the fact so country. Some of them had probably seen often and so positively asserted during the the deposed Monarch, or had certain proof true, then, to assert that he was not King reigns of Henry the IV. and Henry the V., Richard; and it must be observed that he that Richard II. had escaped into Scotland de Baldock was hanged for publishing the did not affirm that he was not the person and lived there for many years after his who had been King Richard. The second reputed death in England. "That an imcircumstance mentioned by Winton, and poster," wisely observes Mr. Tytler, "should. particularly deserving of attention is, that as we learn from Winton, deny that he was

additions to Fordun. There could be no fract Castle. The best historians give collusion, therefore, between the two authors when they concur in giving narratives substantially the same. The account of Bower is, indeed, more particular and positive. But it will be recollected that he waste treated the treated that he waste treated to be published throughout Essex by the caused it to be published throughout Essex by the caused it to be published throughout Essex by the ca able to clear up the difficulty, the mysterious fate of Richard having baffled all their erudition and acuteness, have left the question, as to the manner of his death, in the same mass of obscurity and contradiction in which they found it. But, are they not all agreed that he died in England? This is far from being the case. Many in England, who had access to the sources of information, entertained the belief that Richard had escaped and was living, almost immediately after he had been imprisoned at Pontefract, and before there was time to have communication with Scotland. Not long after Richard had been secretly conveyed to Pontefract, and previously to his reported death, the Earls of Kent, Salisbury and Huntingdon, formed a conspiracy against Henry IV.; along with them were the Bishop of Carlisle and the Abbot of Westminster, together with numerous persons of inferior rank. They purposed holding a tournament at Windsor at which they intended to murder Windsor, at which they intended to murder Henry and restore Richard. Henry got word of their designs from one of the conspirators and removed to London: The party, thus baffled, repaired to Sunning, near Reading, where Richard's youthful Queen Ionly, in her ninth year, resided. The Earl of Kent, here addressing the friends and attendants of the Queen, informed them that Henry of Lancaster had fled to the Tower of London, and that they were now proceeding to meet King Richard, their lawful Prince. There were many in this conspiracy who could not be mistaken as to the fact of Richard's escape. Henry himself appears to have been convinced of it. When preparing to meet the conspirators, he was reproached by the Earl of Warwick for his lenity, which had brought him into such danger. In reply, the king vindicated himself for his past conduct, and added that "if he should meet Richard now one of them should die." He did not believe, therefore, that it was the body of King Richard over which he held a solemn funeral service at St. Paul's. What a mockery was not this same funeral service! It was had recourse to by Henry in order to still ihe rumors which prevailed in Lon-don, that King Richard had escaped from prison and was alive. It may have had a momentary effect on the Londoners who at the Scottish Court, although Henry was were permitted to view only the funeral car, which was covered with a black pall. But Henry himself, accomponied by several members of the royal family, officiated as chief pall-bearer. This, of course, sufficed, at the moment, for the srtisfaction of his loyal people. History, however, could not be so deceived. Only a few were privileged to look within the pall, and that hurriedly. Then what was to be seen? Only the face from the lower part of the forehead to the chin. Why was not the head gear so arranged as to show the bright gold-colored hair of King Richard? This would so far have proved the presence of his real body, and if the necessary preparations had been made for enshrining it, as was fitting, in his mausoleum at Westminster, further and Langley, in Hertfordshire, and there in-

> people.
>
> Neither this mock funeral service nor the extreme severity with which Henry punished all who dared say that Richard was not dead, could shake the belief of the English people. This belief ceased not to disturb the state during the reigns of Henry spiracy was undertaken for the purpose of restoring Richard, who was understood to be alive in Scotland. Some, whose courquence of affirming that Richard would soon come from Scotland to claim his for the same offence. One of these, a that he was an exile in Scotland. Walter same story. Sir Roger de Clarendon, a natural son of the Black Prince, and one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to Richard II., along with his armour-bearer

undertaking without sufficient grounds, Many of the most powerful men of that country were induced to believe what she catis terram. stated, and that the report was daily brought from Scotland, that Richard had found an asylum in that country, and only waited for a convenient time when, with the strong assistance of the French and on the 25th of December, 1417. When seized, and brought before his judges to stand his trial, he declined the authority of the court. Being asked his reason, he rethe court. Being asked his reason, he replied that "he could acknowledge no judge amongst them, so long as his Liege Lord, King Richard, was alive in Scotland.' Having so answered, no further evidence was required, and he was at once drawn, suspended over fire and burnt to death. This cruel murder was, of course, laid to the charge of heresy, whilst the true cause was Cobham's recognition of King Richard. The testimony of such a man, solemnly uttered in the face of death, is of the highest importance. He had always borne an unblemished character for truth and integrity. He had sat in Parliament and held high office in the reigns of Richard, Henry IV. and Henry V. He was sheriff of Herefordshire, in the 8th year of Henry IV., and, as a Peer, was summoned to Parliament in the 11th, 12th and 13th years of that king's reign, and in the first of Henry V. All this is mentioned in order to show that he could not have been ignorant of the measures adopted by Henry IV. to persuade the people of England that King Richard was dead. His evidence, therefore, must be considered as above suspicion-absolutely unexceptionable.

King Henry's own testimony is deserving of some attention. No one knew better that King Richard was living. When it was proposed to make a treaty with Scotland, and a commission was issued for this purpose, there was no question of inserting an article regarding the delivery of the person who was said to be King Richard perfectly aware of his existence, as shown by his proclamation of 5th June, 1402. His reign was frequently disturbed, his life and throne endangered by conspiracies got up in the name of the real or pretended Richard. Is it to be supposed that Henry would not have insisted on an imposter being given up to him? The sagacious Henry VII., tired not in his exertions to have Perkin Warbeck delivered to him by the king of Scotland, Henry the Fourth, no less politic than his successor, would also have insisted on an impostor being surrendered. But he knew that there was no impostor, and understood full well that Richard was less dangerous at the Court of the Scottish King and Regent than he would have been in England.

organ at one end, and the statue of Our Lady at the other, rather startled the writer, when, a quarter of a century ago, he found his way upstairs guided by the book written by the Archbishop of Fermo. There are various other Catholic antiques in the room besides, now all carefully restored.

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The statue of Our Lady is three feet ten inches high, including the base, and appears to be either spanish or Flemish. Wr. E. Waterton, the other catholic antiques in the room besides, now all carefully restored.

The statue of Our Lady is three feet ten inches high, including the base, and appears to be eith

hurried away to an obscure place, called French," says Walsingham, an English writer, "at the same time came to the Isle terred, in great secrecy, and without any of Wight with a large fleet, and sent some plies from the islanders in the name of King Richard and Isabella." Creton, who wrote the "metric history of the deposition of King Richard II.," dressed to him, in his exile, an epistle, which begins with these words: "Ainsi comme vraye amour requiert, a tres noble Prince et vraye Catholique, Richart d'Engleterre, Je, Creton, ton liege serviteur, te renvoye cette Epistre." This author also visited the deposed King at the Royal Palace of Stirling, Scotland, on the part of his consort, Isabella of France. This was not all. M. Creton wrote a ballad, in which occur the following lines:

O vous, seignors de sang Royal de France, Mettez la main aux armes, vistement, Mettez la main aux armes, vistement,
Et vous avez certaine cognoissance
Du Roi qui a tant souffert de tourment
Par faulx Anglois qui traiteusement
Lui ont tollu la domnation,
Et puis de mort fait condempnation.
Mais Dieu qui est le vray juge es saintz ciculx
Lui a sauve la vie. Main et tart
Chacun le dit par tut, jeunes et vieulx,
C'est d'Albion le noble roi, Richart."

English historians are at last giving indications that they are adopting the true view as regards King Richard's survival. Knight, in his history of England, con-descends to discuss the subject, and refers approvingly to the very useful annals of England, "wherein," he adds, "this belief is fully acquiesced in."

particularly deserving of attention is, that at Pontefract Richard was delivered to two gentlemen, who were known to be honorable and trustworthy, Swinburn and Waterton. This disposes of the Sir Piers Exton story, which is, besides by universal consent, discarded from the field of history. The mention of this circumstance shows, moremention of this circumstance shows, moremention of this circumstance shows, moremention. There is every proof, also, that Bower had never seen proof, also, that Bower had never seen will be supported to the wind of the strange of the king, or that in the face of this denied, and Page, was condemned and executed the king, or that in the face of this denied, and proof the king of this desired. Searle, who had been a gentleman of the bed-shaded from the field of history. The mention of this circumstance shows, more-toer, that Winton had access to authentic sources of information. There is every proof, also, that Bower had never seen proof, also, that Bower had never seen without the was the king, or that in the face of this denied, and rescuted for making the same declaration. Searle, who had been a gentleman of the bed-shaded from the bed-shaded from the field of history. The that I do not envy the task of any one who had been a gentleman of the bed-shaded from the field of history. The that I do not envy the task of any one who had been a gentleman of the bed-shaded from the field of history. The that I do not envy the task of any one who had been a gentleman of the bed-shaded from the bed-shaded from the field of history. The that I do not envy the task of any one who had been a gentleman of the bed-shaded from the field of history. The that I do not envy the task of any one who had been a gentleman of the bed-shaded from the field of history. The that I do not envy the task of any one who had been a gentleman of the bed-shaded from the field of history. The that I do not envy the task of any one who had been a gentleman of the bed-shaded from the field of history. The that I do not We cannot fail to remark, in the fate of

mendicant. Such an appalling reverse of fortune is well calculated to recall the admonition of the ancient sages. Discite justitiam moniti et non temnere divos; or the more solemn warning of our sacred books:

the royal heir of the mighty monarch. Edward III., who had labored so long and persistently, but in vain, to annex the realm of Scotland to the English Crown, and who and? the strong assistance of the French and Scots, he might recover the kingdom. The testimony of the high-minded and honorable Lord Cobham is too valuable to be passed over. It shows what was thought among the English nobility concerning King Richard. This celebrated nobleman wing Richard. This celebrated nobleman was burnt, ostensibly for heresy, as he was a supporter of the Lollards or Wickliffites, on the 25th of December 1415

## Preaching and Prayer.

The monk was preaching: strong his earnest word.

• From the abundance of his heart he spoke,
And the fames spread—in every soul that heard
Sorrow and love and good resolve awoke:
The poor lay brother, ignorant and old,
Thanked God that he had heard such words of gold.

"Still let the glory, Lord, be Thine alone,"
So prayed the monk; his heart absorbed in praise;
"Thine be the glory: if my hands hath sown,
The harvest ripened in Thy mercy's rays.
It was Thy blessing, Lord, that made my word
Bring light and love to every soul and hear."

So prayed the monk; when suddenly he heard
An angel speaking thus.-"Know, oh, my son,
Thy words had all been yain, but hearts were stirred,
And saints were edited and sinners won
By his, the poor lay brother's, humble sid
Who sat upon the pulpit stair and prayed."

—A. A. P. in London Lamp.

#### SOME SCOTTISH CATHOLIC ANTIQUES.

Before the so-called Reformation there was a Priory of Canons Regulars at Monymusk, which the Forbes family seized; they built the present house out of the remains, about a quarter of a mile east-ward. Of the venerable priory, formerly a Culdee house, not one vestige remains except a cairn of stones to mark the locality. The parish church is entire, but the chancel is roofless. The western tower arch, and the chancel arch remain, apparently of the twelfth century. The south side wall has been rebuilt. It has been quite possible to restore on the old lines both walls and roof. In the seven. teenth century Monymusk House and village are mentioned in the life of Father Archangel Leslie, the Scotch Capuchin, and whether or no we may credit the compilation of Rinnieini, Archbishop of Fermo, one thing is noteworthy, that the description of the library in the upper story, which he and his mother turned into a chapel, is perfectly correct. The library is now exactly as there described-and the old Catholic reliques in it. The effect of seeing an organ at one end, and the statue of Our Lady at the

sericy of the statue is equally as all in lines, not leaf, and the effect is most delicate and harmonious. The crescent moon is gilt polished. There has been an attended supplement of the head. The back of the statue is equally as well finished as the front. The drapery folds are very rich, and to the mind of the writer, certainly point to an older date than 1670 or 1650, as Mr. Waterton seems to fix it. Anyhow, and wherever it came from, it has a history if one could only know it and it is one of the few, if not the only, ancient statue of Our Lady in Scotland.

The carved wood bust is also colored to life, or rather death, and is considered a most curious work. Terrible in its reality. Its history is unknown, said to be Spanish, and thought to represent the head of a female martyr, just expiring. The early the head of a female martyr, just expiring. The early the head of a female martyr, just expiring. The catholic pictures at Monymusk include a very curious picture of Our Lady, half embroidered, half painted, though that is scarcely an exact description; and a magnificent huge panel of St. Cecilia and other saints. It was purchased abroad, and seems identical with the well-known engraving. The collection of rare paintings is unique in this part of the country. Under the eighteenth century paneling of the dining-room a whole series of most curious decorations and armorial bearings of the Forbes family has been discovered. They are in dark olive tints of distemper and in a very rich cando the results of distemper and in a very rich cando the results of distemper and in a very rich cando the results of distemper and in a very rich cando the results of distemper and in a very rich cando the results of distemper and in a very rich cando the results of distemper and in a very rich cando the results of distemper and in a very rich cando the results of distemper and in a very rich cando the results of the dining results of the dining results of the proper results of the country. Under the eighteenth century paneling ought to have known better) that the Scotch pep-per-box "tourelles" were continued into the rooms and projected into the upper corners. The circular projection being continued inside as well as outside, the effect in carved stone is very good, and the rich band of color "fetches up" the stonework in the dining room at Monymusk. The old statue and bust have been admirably photographed by Mr. Craigen, 16 George street, Aberdeen.

It is no less matter for reflection that

A LEGEND.

IN CAPTIVITY WITH THE Frightful Sufferings of Priests THRILLING NARRATIVE OF FATH

From the Daily News Military dent. dent.

Cairo,
When at Wady Halfa I rece
gram stating that Father Lui
chief of the priests of the Italia
who were prisoners at El-Obei
caped. He had several times b
means of escaping, but refuse
himself of them, replying to I
him that if he escaped alone the
be murdered.

murdered.
I have received from Fath the following narrative of his ein captivity with the Mahdi. cially interesting as being, I be ig account from an eye witness of doings prior to and after the ta Obeid:

The sun had not risen whe Bononi, chief of the Latin Missi tral Africa, with a heart full of tral Africa, with a heart full of to God who had so far pre-through perils, great and terril serve Him, fled from the foul ci-been so long my prison. Al-behind—and my heart was sore three friends—Guiseppe Orw Austrian subject), Pado Ros-Lislian), Regnatto, and Guiseppe Rustran Subject), Fado Ros Italian), Regnatto, and Guisepp Regnatto was a layman who be our mission. Perhaps I may a how it was that I came to be a was once first parish priest min diocese of Verona, and in 18; the mission of Central Africa, a Khartoum in 1874. I was first in Kordofan, then at Gebel Nu 1876 superior at El Obeid, from 79 superior at Gebel Nuba, and to 1881 General Vicar of Bish Camboni at Khartoum, and th Superior of the mission in the c Nuba. In May, 1882, I was Belim, central seat of mission, Nubani when surrounded by 17th September, and was mad as well as all the missionarie soldiers. I was present at the Obeid, which surrendered 17ti Obeid, which surremered 171
1883, when all the prisoners
there were made prisoners.
Mahdi marched upon Kharto
with twelve European surviving

of the mission. THE PRIEST, THREE NUNS, CATECHIST DIED OF STARY catechist died of starvand bad treatment. I, with composed of Padre Yousef, Or layman called Guiseppe, Regn chanic, Gabriel Madiani, also and three nuns, established a Gebel Deli, three days' jou Obeid. We now established a Chaid a reject was at the head Obeid, a priest was at the head were laymen and five sisters. time, it will be remembered under command of Yousef Pas marching to the relief of Obeid hilated. The soldiers had four on the previous day's march fil arriving at the next wells their so great that they at once brol ranks and rushed to them. were in ambush and slaughter. After this success the Mahdi p lay siege to Obeid. He first se called Mek Omar to attack t This man had orders to put u sword; not one was to escape a had, however, an insufficient for simply sat down before the knowing that thousands of Archiving that knowing that thousands of Ar their way to help him. Day their number increased. At the toour misfortune, the officer of the Egyptian troops, and all his were there to protect us, of Mahomet Achmet. Then serifles and ammunition they zarebas, and deliberately we the Arabs. Our situation we perate—hopeless. So we defore to surrender on condition to surrender on conditions and the sallowed to proceed to Egypted. These terms were grant became prisoners. We were

#### The Mountain Mass.

A LEGEND OF MUNSTER.

[The beautiful mountain called Corrin, from Carn Thierna, the chief cairn, in the County of Cork, is the last and highest of the long chain of hills which runs along the southern side of the Blackwater.

Where Corrin rears his giant head O'er Fear Muighe Feine's plain, And Amban Mhor, like a silver thread, Winds onward to the main, A faithful few, in troublous days, Had met for sacrifice and praise.

Their altar was a moss-grown stone Upon the mountain-side. Their temple's roof the sky alone; While round them far and wide The rustling pine trees sang in awe Their "in Excessis Coria."

There is on Corrin's heath-clad brow A cairn of loity height. Whitom piled up perchance to show Where sleeps some warrior knight. Wo fell, as patriot knight should fall, To save his lands from Odin's thrail.

Upon this cairn a peasant stood
To guard the kneeling few
From those who urged through glen and With eath and wild halloo, Their human ban-dogs to the feast— The death and torture of a priest.

Full many a scene in many a land My eyes have noted well, But none more calmly, sweetly, grand Than that from Corrin Fell; Hill, vale and stream, and towering high The cloud-capped Galtees kiss the sky.

The weary watcher sat him down
To tell his beads and pray;
Anon he rose and gazed around,
Well had it been that day
If that lone watch were strictly kept—
Alas! he sat, and sitting slept. The Mass was said, the three-fold token, The blessing of the Three, of Father, Son and Spirit spoken! And now on bended knee The priest and people pray that peace May come, and persecution cease,

E'en while they kneel, a serried band Hawe scaled green Corrin's side; They halt, the leader's stern command Is given far and wide. The deadly bullets strew the heath With human forms convulsed in death.

Like startled deer the peasants run Through gorse and furze and broom; All save the shepherd—he alone Remains to meet his doom. The priest secured, they will not seek The scattered, terror-stricken sheep.

But he, the watchman? Well, I ween, His fate no man may say, Save that he never more was seen In Munster from that day; But oft Mononias children tell Of him who siept on Corrin Fell.

IN CAPTIVITY WITH THE MAHDI,

Frightful Sufferings of Priests and Nuns.

THRILLING NARRATIVE OF FATHER BONONI. From the Daily News Military Correspon-

Cairo, July 23.
When at Wady Halfa I received a telegram stating that Father Luigi Bononi, chief of the priests of the Italian Mission, who were prisoners at El-Obeid, had escaped. He had several times been offered

Superior of the mission in the countries of Nuba. In May, 1882, I was at Gebel Belim, central seat of mission, among the Nubani when surrounded by the rebels 17th September, and was made prisoner, as well as all the missionaries and 15 soldiers. I was present at the siege of El Obeid, which surrendered 17th January, 1883, when all the prisoners and nuns there were made prisoners. When the Mahdi marched upon Khartoum I was with twelve European surviving members of the mission.

THE PRIST, THREE NUNS, AND ONE
CATECHIST DIED OF STARVATION
and bad treatment. I, with a mission
composed of Padre Yousef, Orwalder, the
layman called Guiseppe, Regnalo, a mechanic, Gabriel Madiani, also a mechanic, and three nuns, established a church at Gebel Deli, three days' journey from Obeid. We now established a mission at Obeid, a priest was at the head, and there were laymen and five sisters. About this time, it will be remembered, the army, under command of Yousef Pasha Shellali, marching to the relief of Obeid, was anni-hilated. The soldiers had found the wells on the previous day's march filled up. On arriving at the next wells their thirst was so great that they at once broke from the ranks and rushed to them. The Arabs were in ambush and slaughtered them all. After this success the Mahdi proceeded to lay siege to Obeid. He first sent an Emir called Mek Omar to attack the mission. This man had orders to put us all to the sword; not one was to escape alive. He had, however, an insufficient force; so be simply sat down before the place, well knowing that thousands of Arabs were on their way to help him. Day after day their number increased. At this juncture,

when at Waly Halfa I received a telegram stating the Father State and the State gram stating the Father State and the United State as felt the influence of Irishmen, chief of the pricest of the Italian Mission, who were prisoners at F2-Obsid, had excepted. He had several times been offered means of exaping, but refused to avail himself of them, replying to letters sent bim that if he scaped solone the rest would be mardered.

The state of them of the septement of the septement of the state of t here two months, keeping inside always, for we knew that the dervishes sought occasion to slay us. Our situation became extremely wretched, for we lay squalid, olity and naked. Our privations were great, for the Mahdi took no further care great for the Mahdi took now a clergyman of any Protesting for the Mahdi took now a clergyman of any Protesting for the Mahdi took now a clergyman of any Protesting for the Mahdi took now a clergyman of any Protesting for the Mahdi took now a clergyman of any Protesting for the Mahdi took now a clergyman of any Protesting for the Mahdi took now a clergyman of any Protesting for the Mahdi took now a clergyman of any Protesting for the Mahdi took now a clergyman of any Protesting for the Mahdi took now a clergyman of any Protesting for the Mahdi took now a clergyman of any Protesting for the Mahdi took now a clergyman of any Protesting for the Mahdi took now a clergyman of any Protesting for the Mahdi took now a clergyman of any Protesting for the Mahdi took now a clergyman of any Protesting for the Mahdi took now a clergyman of any Protesting for the Mahdi took now a clergyman of any Protesting for the Mahdi took now a clergyman of any Protesting for the Mahdi took now a clergyman of any Protesting for the of us. We were in dirt, with hardly enough to eat. One layman sank under this treatment, died of low fever, and

SHORTLY AFTERWARDS TWO SISTERS SICK-ENED AND DIED. Poor creatures, they, too, sank gradually, the iron had entered into their soul. ally, the iron had entered into their soul. They succumbed under a horrible dread; they were famished and naked, and when it rained they were exposed to it. Poor weary souls, your troubles are over. You have died for the cause as much as any holy martyr of old. I performed the last rites of the Church over them, but even our religious exercises we had to perform in the greatest secrecy. It was hoped that by ill-treatment we should be forced to embrace Islamism, and we would probably have been slain had we been caught at Christian worship. I was horrified at the miserable deaths of these poor creatures, and I resolved to betake myself to the Mahdi, come what might. I entered his presence and demanded that the terms of our surrender should be allowed to set off on our journey to the land of Egypt. "I cannot, I regret, accede to your request," Mahomet Achmet replied. "God will not permit it; but take now these ten thaleries, buy with them whatsoever you may need." During the eiged a priest named Giovanni Losi died in Obeld, but two others were captured and commelled to embrace Islamism, and there were the cause as for these landlords have filed in our public exhibitions. When we gaze upon some of the peculiar freaks dame nature occasionally middless in, our minds revert back to the creation of some of his remarks:—

"There are three different classes of Irish people in Ireland—in there words, in the Evond and the two should be forced to embrace Islamism, and two been caught at Christian worship. I was horrified at the miserable deaths of these poor creatures, and I resolved to betake myself to the Mahdi, come what might. I entered his presence and demanded that the terms of our surrender should be allowed to set off on our journey to the land of Egypt. "I cannot, I regret, accede to your request," Mahomet Achmet replied.

"God will not permit it; but take now these ten thaleries, buy with them whatsoever you may need." During the eiged a priest named Giovanni Losi died in Obeld, but two others were captured and th They succumbed under a horrible dread: presence and demanded that the terms of our surrender should be honorably fulfilled, and that we should be allowed to set off on our journey to the land of Egypt. "I cannot, I regret, accede to your request," Mahomet Achmet replied. "God will not permit it; but take now these ten thaleries, buy with them whatsoever you may need." During the siege a priest named Giovanni Losi died in Obeld, but two others were captured and compelled to embrace Islamism, and there were five sisters taken at the same

ook us excitable temperament and very voluble, a stalk, He arrived in rags. Major Turner took dwelt the greatest care of him, and afterwards always, conducted him down to Wady Halfa. He

REV. GEO. W. PEPPER ON THE IRISH QUES-

Yesterday, says the Indianapolis Sentinel of the 2nd inst., was a sort of red-letter day at Acton. Although the weather was very hot there was a large audience present at three o'clock, to hear the Rev. George W. Pepper, of Wooster, O., on "Ireland and the Irish." The following is condensation of some of his remarks. Irish tenants \$2,150,000,000. And who has ever heard of this mercenary Queen their way to help him. Day after day their number increased. At this juncture, to our misfortune, the officer commanding the Egyptian troops, and all his men, who were there to protect us, declared for Mahomet Achmet. Then seizing their rifles and ammunition they passed the zarebas, and deliberately went over to the Arabs. Our situation was now desperate—hopeless. So we determined to offer to surrender on condition that our lives should be spared, and that we should be allowed to proceed to Egypt unmolested. These terms were granted, and we became prisoners. We were bound, and

that it would be accounty to a minuclaid stay to enthroch lanaism. We replied for the property of the control o

THE BROOK BECOME A TORRENT. the cause of injured Ireland. I exult in the symptoms of Ireland's redemption. Through God she has now arrived at a new epoch, and she is progressing towards native preponderance. The toiling millions are now too strong for their tyrants. The small brook of free-dom in which O'Connell paddled has be-

come a mountain torrent."

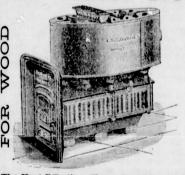
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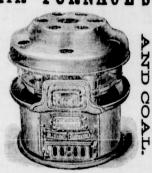
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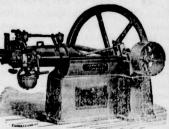
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2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

# Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUG. 29, 1885. BAD READING.

One of the greatest evils of the day is undoubtedly bad reading. By bad reading, we mean the reading not alone of books and other productions of a posit ively and professedly bad character, but those likewise dangerous to faith and morals. The latter are, in some respects, more to be feared than the former. Few, or comparatively few persons desire to have in their possession, much less care to have it known that they have in their possession ex-professo bad books or papers. But that which is fachionable no one seems ashamed of. The daily press is, at the present time, simply devoured with an avidity never before paralleled. Read its editorial columns and often there is nothing harmful, but even sometimes good principles enunciated and ably supvirtue eulogized and vice strongly denounced. But go through its telegraphic and reportorial columns and you will find suicides, sine and scandals dished up with a charming elegance of dic tion and an enchanting grace of style that , in the eyes of many, effaces all the grossness and much, if not all, the evil of the crimes described. Then there is the fash. ionable novel, so eagerly scanned at home, in the palace car, and at the seaside resort. In these works of fiction marriage i sneered at, womanly infidelity held up to praise, and male debauchery preached as a matter of course. "These things arethey commonly happen—therefore they are right, or at least excusable." A third high-toned magazine of the day, wherein religion in general is very cavalierly set

The growth of bad literature keeps ban, and in Paris especially, where it is openly ridiculed and bitterly assailed, licentious literature of every character obtains wide circulation, and from France goes forth to the world at large to disseminate the same evil seeds it has spread broadcast through that country itself. The French were notably in former times, when controlled by religion, a most law abiding people. Such is not now, how ever, the case. In January, 1882, a relatively uncriminal month, there were in the French republic committed fifty-three murders. Crime has, in fact, been reduced to such a fine art, its details offer such interesting reading, that a publisher actu ally found that a cheap volume of the crimes of 1881 paid so well, he resolved to continue the publication of his record of infamies year by year.

Our Police Gazette in America, our daily papers' spicy reports of crime, and the scinating descriptions of murder, lawlessness and filthiness in the thrashy novel have, despite public school enlightenment and evangelistic morality, produced their effect on this continent. The Portland Cath slic Sentinel some months ago culled from exchanges the criminal news of a single week, showing the enormity of boyish depravity on this side of the Atlantic : "A boy of Belleville, Ill., killed the girl who reiected his addresses because of his dissipation. Two Arkansas boys quarreled over a rabbit hunt, and one slew the other with an are. A St. Louis boy stabbed his playmate who teased him for his ignorance of English. A West Virginia boy shot his rival in a girl's affections. A Virginia boy confessed the poisoning of two persons. A Texas boy shot a little girl because she refused to put down a pail when he ordered her. A Kansas boy is on trial for intentionally drowning another boy. Two Wisconsin boys in Chicsgo. An lows boy is a forger. who assures us that wheresoever the A Missouri boy a house-burner. A New inspired books are found thesice shall be

Mexico boy a baby-killer, while a Colorado thief is aged eight years and none of the other criminals mentioned are over aixteen." All the states were evidently not heard from that week, but the best roller-rink week could hardly come up to this dime-novel, hebdomadal stretch. There is, in fact, scarcely a week in the year that does not present a similarly

lorable record. Discussing this very subject the Michi-

Discussing this very subject the Michigan Catholic very properly pointed out:

"That those highly covered, overdrawn works of fiction must be fatal in their effects, by producing a diseased imagination and an unhealthy state of mind, disastrous alike to morals and to all the practical concerns of life.

"For instance," continues our Detroit contemporary, "it cannot but be supposed that the boy under the restraint of school and home rule, reading of the free, properous, and finally blise-crowned life of the dime novel or nickel library creations, amid the forests and plains of the far West, should pine for a state of similar beatitude, nor pause to consider the absolute impossibility of the pictured enjoyment, but in reality the hardships and privations involved in the mode of existence described. Hence it comes to pass that the newspapers have so frequently to recount incidents of youths scarcely yet in their teens, leaving home and organizing bands for carrying out the wild inspirations received from the publications aforesaid. It cannot be expected either that boys under this influence should turn from the contemplation of these ideals with any bind of activinds or good-will to the comunder this influence should turn from the contemplation of these ideals with any kind of aptitude or good-will to the common-place pursuits of industry, or that they should be capable of any just perception of the true value of moral integrity."

"In the same way with girls, reading constantly of heaving always for quisitaly

"In the same way with girls, reading constantly of heroines, always 'exquisitely, tastefully, etc., attired,' with seldom any visible employment other than parading their charms for the edification of the enraptured heroes, it is not strange that they should turn with disgust from the homely details and duties of real life and endeavor to ape the exaggerated manners and methods of the popular world of fiction. So it is throughout the whole chain of consequences proceeding from this literary source. We have a heavy crop of monstrosities, mentally, morally, and, in effect, even physically deformed."

In an interview with a reporter of the

In an interview with a reporter of the Cincinnati Post last summer, Archbishop Elder, of that city, declared with very good reason that one of the most fruitful sources of immorality and lawlessness in the community was the practice of the daily papers to occupy so much of their space with detailed accounts of crime and scandals, set out with graphic descriptions and embellishments to attract the notice and impress the imagination, particularly of boys and girls. The Archbishop very justly added that the most malicious enemy could scarcely invent a surer way to corrupt a people and spread rottenness

His Grace then went on to state that he could not understand how "an editor or any one connected with a paper, if he pretends to be a citizen, still more if he has sons and daughters of his own, if he has any respect for his wife or for himself, can be a party to the spreading of this class of most objectionable literature is the corruption. I suppose they have been led into it by degrees, through their desire to furnish news, and that they have not aside by scientific and other contributors had their attention drawn to the direful and where Catholicity, in particular, has find in some old house piles of rags infected with the small-pox and were to apace with the growth of irreligion, of which it is the natural product. In France, where religion has been placed under the door-ways, it would be news. But what would the wretch's treatment he at the hands of justice? For the love of all that makes a family or country worth living for, you newspaper men ought to reflect on what you are doing, and desist from this shameful practice."

Whether newspaper men heed the advice of His Grace of Cincinnati or not, the duty of Catholics in this regard is very plain indeed. They must refuse support to such papers as publish that which they know to be unfit for their children to read. How many Catholics are there not in Canada who support American Sunday papers, reeking as they are with filth and polution? How many Catholics are there not in Canada who also support Canadian newspapers that pander to the vilest and most prurient tastes of the people? Do these Catholics do their duty by their families, the Church or the country.

It is of record in the acts of the Apostles that those in possession of bad books brought them to the feet of the apostles and publicly burned them : "And many of them who had followed curious arts, brought together their books and burned them before all, and counting the price of them, they found the money to be fifty thousand pieces of silver. (acts xix., 19) How true to-day the words of Jeremias the prophet : "Indeed the lying pen of the scribes hath wrought falsehood. The wise men are confounded, they are dismayed and taken; for they have cast away the word of the Lord, and there is no wisdom in them."

To evil we should oppose good reading. Every Catholic household should have its portion of good Catholic literature, the Catholic newspaper, the Catholic magazine, the good collection of Catholic books, None amongst us are too poor to fulfill this duty. In seeking to fulfill it maltreated a child nearly to death. Three let us have in mind and before our eyes boys pleaded guilty to highway robbery the words of St. John Chrysostom

driven the power of the devil and from these books will come much consolation to the dwellers in that place : Ubicumqu fuerint libri spirituales, illinc expellitur vis diabolica, multaque inhabitantibus accedit

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS.

Death has just removed one of the nost notable figures in the history of Canada. The demise of this venerable statesman occurred on the 18th inst., at is late residence in the city of Montreal Sir Francis was at the time of his death in his seventy-eighth year, having been born in the city of Cork, Ireland, on Dec. 15th, 1807. He was educated at the Royal Bel fast Institution, which he left in his sevencenth year to enter on a commercia career, for which he had evinced a very lecided liking. After five years' apprenticeship in a prominent mercantile house of Belfast he determined to seek his fortune in the New World, and embarking from that city, he set sail for Demerara Here he did not long remain, but making his way to Quebec thence proceeded to Upper Canada. He lived some months at York, near Toronto, and then revisited Ireland. After a twelve months' sojourn in the old land Mr. Hincks returned to Canada and definitely fixed himself in Toronto. He opened on Yonge street a small warehouse and soon gave evidence of marked business ability and almost at once acquired fame as a financier of note. In politics he was a strong Reformer and gave valuable aid to William Lyon Mackenzie in exposing the corrupt management of the Welland Canal. In 1839 he tounded the Toronto Examiner, of which he remained editor for several years. Upon the consummation of the union of the two Canadas in 1841, he was elected to Parliament as representative of the county of Oxford. From June, 1842, to November, 1843, he was a member of the Executive Council and Inspector-General of the Province, resigning at the latter date with nearly all his colleagues on account of lifferences with the Governor-General. Sir Charles Metcalfe. In 1844 he removed to Montreal and there established the Pilot, which, like the Examiner, was a strenuous advocate of the Reform cause. Defeated for Oxford in the general elections of that year, he remained out of Parliament till 1847, when he was again returned by his old constituents. In the Lafontaine-Baldwin Liberal government of 1848 he held the portfolio of Inspector-General, and, upon the retirement of Mr. Baldwin in 1857, became leader of the Administration. His government, known se the Hincks-Morin, lasted till the autumn of 1854, when it was defeated, Mr. Hincks soon afterwards retired from Parliament, and was appointed Governor-in-Islands, which office he held from 1855 till 1862. From the latter date till 1869 he filled the post of Governor of British Guinea. While Inspector-General, and while leader of the Government, Mr. Hincks visited Washington on several occasion to confer with the British Minister there on the subject of the commercial relations between Canada and the United States, and was chosen by the Earl of Elgin to The hon, gentleman then declared that him and the Bishop of Charlottetown, accompany him as representative of speaking for himself as one who had never canada when he negociated the reciprosperity and canada wh secure an imperial guarantee for an ments with Messrs. Peto, Brassey, Betts

of St. Michael and St. George. During this latter year Sir Francis came to Canada and was heartily welcomed by old friends and admirers. The position of Minister of Finance being then vacant, Sir John A. Macdonald offered the portfolio to Sir Francis Hincks. The latter having decided to accept this high and arduous position, at once sought election in the North Riding of Renfrew, whose representative had resigned to make room for the new minister. He was opposed by Mr. James Findlay, of Beach. elected. While Finance Minister Sir ment an important banking act. In 1872 and struggled for during so many years. he sought election for South Brant but was defeated. His friends, however, secured 1873. In the following year he definitely His letters on the Orange troubles in Montreal in 1877-8 attracted widespread attention and won him the regard of all quiet energy and steady determination so patriotic Canadians. In the last mentioned

year he acted as one of the arbitrators to letermine upon the boundaries of Ontario. The award agreed upon by himsel and his colleagues, though for a long time disputed, has since been, in the main, confirmed by the highest tribunal in the

Sir Francis Hincks was a man of great foresight, tireless energy and unremittin industry. Slow to arrive at conclusions, he held to them when once formed with unyielding pertinacity. His fixity of purpose and unbending determination to carry out his aims deprived him of the support of many who had gladly sustained a man of less firmness of character. As a writer he was clear, vigorous and trenchant, but as a speaker lacked that fluency which made his pen the terror of his enemies. He rendered during his long and busy life-time many and valued ser vices to Canada, and will ever be remem-

AN IMPORTANT SPEECH.

On the evening of the 23rd of July last. the occasion being a banquet tendered by him to Gen. Collins, member of Congress for the State of Massachusetts, then passing through London, Mr. Parnell delivered a speech of more than usual importance and greater than ordinary significance. After the usual remarks complimentary to the guest of the evening, who, we may say, fully deserves the high eulogy pronounced on him by the Irish leader, Mr. Parnell proceeded to express the gratification be felt to hear from Gen Collins that the heart of America is still sound for the national movement, and that the Irish in America have every confidence in the courage and discretion of the men at home, that they do not in any sense seek to dictate to them as to what they should do or how far they should go, that they are willing to leave the judgment of such matters to himself and his colleagues, and that they have confidence in the courage, discretion and ability of the Irish party to do all that may fall to its lot to do. Speaking for himself, Mr. Parnell added that he regarded the adhesion of such a man as General Collins to their programme, as a matter of great importance. "Our guest," said the Irish leader, "may have been, and may be, more advanced than us in Irish politics. I speak without knowledge on such points -but, he thinks, with me, that it is for those at home, for the man who is riding the horse, to judge as to whether the fence shall be rushed or taken slowly, and being myself somewhat in the position of under the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu, from juckey, I won't say a suitable one, but as Montreal. One of these is the famou the rider at the present moment, I desire to give my opinion to-night, that the situation in Ireland, just at present, at all events, demands cautious riding, and that whom there is not in all Canwe may perhaps find that we shall have ada a more single-minded, devoted got over the fence without a fall if we put and self-sacrificing Priest or Prelate, our steed slowly at it upon the present nor a more thoroughly patriotic citizen occasion, and I am sure that those of my of the Dominion. In the great struggle colleagues who know my own disposition for educational equality in New Bruns-will agree with me, that none of us would wick he bore his part of the burden and for a single moment shrink from rushing the fence if we thought that the safety or success of our steed or our country could best be secured in that way.'

city treaty of 1854. In 1852 he was a fice in the days of the Land League om any risk or from any sacr delegate to the Maritime Provinces on the as one who may be willing to go subject of the Intercolonial Railway and much further than any of the party in the same year visited England to urge went at that time, and as one the repeal of the Clergy Reserves Act and who feels himself not less eager in the cause than when he took Gen. Collins Intercolonial Railway. It was during this by the hand in Boston five years ago, he visit that he made preliminary arrange considered that the Irish movement this coming winter should be distinguished and Jackson for the construction by its judgment, its prudeace and its of the Grand Trunk Railway by English moderation, that Irish public men and capitalists. In 1862 Mr. Hincks was made public speakers should carefully scrutinize Companion of the Order of the Bath, and beforehand their every word and every in 1869 a Knight Commander of the Order action, that they should advise their fellowcountrymen against being carried away by any excess and by any immoderation and that while sometimes it is wise to strike hard, it is also sometimes well to remember the motto, festina lente. He considered that those counsellors would be the best and wisest who during the next few months would urge upon our people at home the exercise of great caution and prudence in their actions, lest, unhappily, by too great elation at the extraordinary turn events have taken in favor of Ireland, they should mar what otherburg, but after an arduous contest was wise must undoubtedly be the speedy fruition of their hopes as a nation, and Francis Hincks succeeded in readjusting the currency and in carrying through Parlia- land of Ireland, which the party had fought

These are words of remarkable import from the Irish leader. Those who would him a seat for Vancouver, B. C. He did fain—and these are many—make him a not, meet the second Parliament of communist and anarchist against all evithe Dominion as a Minister, having dence to the contrary, will, no doubt, relinquished his fortfolio in January, affect surprise that he should counsel judgment, moderation and discretion. His retired from politics and devoted him- own career has been marked by singular self to financial matters, acting for some prudence and calmness—qualities that time as President of the City Bank of have brought the party he so ably leads to Montreal. Sir Francis was the author of its present position of well-founded hope. several volumes that were received with We do not for a moment heeltate to think much interest by the Canadian people. that his advice will be followed by the

A NOTABLE EVENT.

The celebration of the Silver Jubilee of

the Bishops of Chatham, N. B., and Charlottetown, P. E. I., which took place on the 12th inst., at the latter place, and of which we give this week a full report, is certainly one of the most notable events that has yet occurred in the history of the Canadian Church. Every portion of the Dominion of Canada and the neighboring island of Newfoundland was represented on this joyous and auspicious occasion.
The Metropolitans of the Provinces of Quebec, Toronto and Halifax were all present to testify the regard in which. throughout the Dominion, are held these eminent bishops. Both, indeed, have rendered incalculable service to the Church of God. When the Bishop of Charlottetown, twenty-five years ago, entered on the discharge of the duties of bered by its people with the gratitude due a great citizen and true patriot.

| bis high office, his diocese was poor, his people struggling, despised and mistrusted by their Protestant neighbors. What a change in this short space of time? The number of people nearly doubled, that of priests tripled, besides schools and institutions of religion and charity everywhere since founded, and to-day flourishing. At that time no Catholic held any posi-tion of importance in the Island. Now Prince Edward Island has a Catholic Lieut.-Governor, a Catholic Premier, and many Catholic legislators of note and ability. Bishop McIntyre, during the term of office of the MacKenzie government, made a gallant, though for the time ineffectual struggle for the preservation of the educational rights of the Island Catholics. Thanks, however, to his zeal and en ergy, the Catholics of the Island have been provided with good schools, and it may be safely said that the reign of legal educational inequality will soon in Prince Edward Island be a thing of the past.

Of his friend and colleague in the epis copacy, the Most Rev. Dr. Rogers of Chatam, N. B., what need we say? His works, arduous, varied and multiplied, are at hand to speak for his apostolic zeal. Twenty-five years ago the Diocese of Chatham was in greater part a veritable wilderness. Now it smiles in prosperity and rejoices in progress. Twenty-five years ago there were but seven priests in the diocese, now there are thirty-seven. The increase in the number of churches has been equally striking, and there are eight religious houses in the diocese, five being educational establishments under the charge of the Ladies of the Congregation de Notre Dame, while three are hospital heats of the day. The time cannot be far distant when the efforts he with his eminent colleague, the Bishop of St. John, then made, will bear full fruit. We wish happiness in the Christian episcopacy.

THE HALF-BREED COMMISSION.

It is with no ordinary pleasure that we lay before our readers the following letter clipped from Le Manitoba, the organ of the French population of the North-West :

the French population of the North West.

Saint Albert, June 30th, 1885.

Mr. EDITOR,—For three weeks Messrs.

Street, Forget and Goulet, commissioners to determine the claims of the half breeds, Street, Forget and Goulet, commissioners to determine the claims of the half breeds, and their secretary, Mr. Cote, have labored with a marvellous patience to do justice to everyone. The commission has sat during all that time in one of the rooms of the episcopal residence, and the house has, I may say, been constantly filled with people. Two brothers have been nearly as busy as the commissioners, either acting as interpreters for the Metis, aiding them in presenting their claims, or searching in the archives all the necessary documents, or again finding the witnesses required in certain cases of an exceptional nature where the memory of old inhabitants was the only register at hand. This crowding—going from and coming to—the house was,—indeed, a great inconvenience, but our poor Metis were so happy and the commissioners throughout proved so kind, patient and desirous of doing justice to all, they were especially so polite, so delicate, so reserved, and so respectful towards every member of the community, that all the inconveniences of the situation were borne with joy. Now that those gentlemen, after having so nobly fulfilled their task at \$2. community, that all the inconveniences of the situation were borne with joy. Now that those gentlemen, after having so nobly fulfilled their task at St. Albert, have taken the road to Edmonton to con-tinue their pacific mission along the Sas-katchewan, there is indeed great gratifica-tion felt by the whole community of half-breads.

tion felt by the whole community of half-breeds.

By all, did I say? All those who have had to deal with the commissioners are of one voice in praising them. "How kind they are? How polite? How patient? thow just? How they labor and spare no toil to serve us and serve us promptly?" Such are the praises on every tongue. The people likewise add, that in this case, at all events, all can speak their language and be understood. Three speak English and French, Mesers. Forget, Goulet and Cote. But, Beddee, Mr. Goulet speaks the Cree language, and everywhere meets acquaintances and friends, if not relatives. As for Mr. Street, chairman of the com-

mission, he wins, at first eight, the regard of all by his admirable courtesy and ami-

ability.

In one word, the commission could not In one word, the commission could not have been entrusted to better hands, and we hope the government at Ottawa will always make an equally good choice. We desire the commissioners to receive this expression of gratitude from all our people. The clergy and people are happy to publish and confirm the good impression they have left at Qu'Appelle, Calgary, and elsewhere. May these words of eulogy, so well merited, lessen for their families the pains of absence and separation,

This letter, written by one of the lead. ing priests of the diocese of St. Albert, will, we feel confident, be perused with interest by all our readers, but specially by our fellow-citizens of London. It will be remembered that when the commission was first named we expressed our earnest commendation of Mr. Street's nomination to the position of chairman thereof. We are rejoiced to perceive that he has not disappointed our hopes, that he has, in fact, done his country service, for which it must ever feel grateful to himself and his colleagues.

ANARCHY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The American tells us that Peru is strug. gling out of the chaos of the civil war that followed her defeat by Chili, and that Colombia is putting down the insurrection which some time ago threatened the overthrow of her government. Besides hese troubles, Venezuela has on hand an nsurrection against the present rulers of that republic. Thus it has ever been in the Spanish republic of the South. The American gives as a reason for this state of things that the amount of respect for personal rights that is necessary for the stability of a democratic form of government does not exist in any corner of Latin America. Our contemporary further adds that "Chili is no exception, for the stable government of Chili is not democratic, but aristocratic. Hence the repugnance to the United States and its ead in the affairs of the continent, for which Chili is noted. And the Chilians are wiser than their neighbors. Better distrust our North-American republic than take us prematurely for a model of governmental methoda.

The American gives as a further cause of the troubles in South America, the relations of Church and State. It says that "the relations of Church and State are an additional source of trouble and disorder throughout South America. The republic of Eucador is the only one that is heartily in sympathy with the Roman see and its hierarchy at home. And even Eucador finds that its concordat with the Papacy binds it to conditions that are not only oppressive, but ruinous to the country. In Chili there is a struggle between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities in regard to the toleration of Protestants. The English residents of the country form a very considerable element of the seaport population and are in hearty accord with he ruling class and exercise much influence over it. It was they who, no doubt, suggested the cold answers with which our commercial commission was received by the President of the republic. They want some assurance of religious liberty beyond a hand-to-mouth toleration, and the

republic wants to give them every assurance that will induce the Chili in large numbers. The hierarchy resists any change in the law which makes Roman Catholicism the creed of the republic, and which proscribes other forms of worship. The struggle may end in the disestablishment of the Church, for the republican aristocracy of Chili are given to high-handed measures when any one crosses their wishes."

The view taken by the American of South American affairs is but partially correct. There is in South America jusas much respect for personal rights and the rights of property amongst the masses as in the North American republic. But the fact is that the upper or educated classes are infected to such an extent with the errors of Freemasonry as to render stable government in many states a matter of impossibility. The Masonic sectaries seek to rule the various nations of South America from the lodge-room. Their me saures, policies and movements are all predetermined with the object of advancing their own interests at the expense of those of the mass of the people. The Church, seeking to protect the latter from the cupidity and avarice of Fr eemasonry; comes in, of course, for the bitter hostility of the latter. Our readers may form some idea of the strength of Freemasonry in the Central and South American States when they are told that not long ago the Bishop of Costa Rica and several priests were banished from that republic for having dared to publish the Encyclical Humanum Genus. Nowhere perhaps the world is Freemasonry so powerful, so aggressive and so into lerent as in the nominally Catholic States of South America, not only in monarchical Brazil, but in nearly all the republican states. In the case of Ecuador, mentioned by the American, there is nothing ruinous to the country in the concordat. No taxvion but that barely necessary for the decent support of the Church is thereby levied on the people, and that the people, when enjoying freedom of election, have shown themselves more than once willing to give

As regards Chili there is no doubt hostil that country to the United States, this hostility is general throughout Latin states of Central and South Amica. The spoliation of Mexico in 18 has not been forgotten, nor is it likely he for many years to come. Then, t American "missionary" in various ps of these countries has by his impuden vulgarity and blasphemous swagger, me himself and his people odious. If Am-icans could but keep their zealots home, and fill their consular service South America With men of some delice of feeling, some small measure of refin ent and a great deal less of impertine meddlesomeness, American interests that vast and wealthy region wor be largely and speedily promoted. Fro closer commercial relations would spri kindlier feelings of international rega We can assure the American that no Es ish influence in Chili is strong enough bring about a separation of Church a State. The Masonic sectaries themselhave never dared propose such a st however much they desire it. Their ect is for the present to acquire cont the Church so as to make it odious the mass of the people to whom its tea ings and practices are still most dear. T rch is offering strenuous resistance their schemes and machinations, and w never desist from the struggle till victo crowns her efforts. Meanwhile so long the Masonic body continues in its prese course, there will be disorder, if not archy, in South America. We have hop lowever, that a better day is at hand, day that shall mark the triumph of Chi tian principles and the emancipation the peoples of South America from thraldom of Masonic despotism.

WHAT FORM SHALL IT TAKE It is now conceded that the concessi

of some form of home government to I land is a certainty. The fact is, th Britain has recognized the truth, that w a peaceful, contented and prosperous I land she could defy the world. Ireland is to England more valuable and impo tant than India, Australia, Canada, and the colonies put together. Without the she could still be great, but without Ireland or with Ireland as a rival and antagonis state, she would sink to the level of B gium or Portugal. The pacification of I land has become a veritable necessity British politics and as that pacificati cannot be secured but by the concession home government in some adequate me sure, home government must be given Ireland. The words of Mr. Herbert Gla stone, son of the late Premier, on this sy ject, will bear repetition as reflecting cu rent thought in Britain : "Let them," said, "then end the mockery of what called constitutional government in I and and let them form a system government based entirely upon popul wishes and popular sentiment. His e perience of what twenty or thirty det nined Irishmen could do in the House Commons showed him that eighty cou make our present system practically workable. If that system became unwo able it became so to the harm of t British empire. This must be taken in consideration, and they must either sati the resonable demands of the Ir cople, or must eject them from House, and govern the country by mart law. If, then, the Irish nation desired Parliament on a federal basis, if the In leaders agreed that they could formul and work a proper scheme—and he lieved they could-and if they loye accepted the supremacy of the Crown s of the Imperial Parliament, then, in Go name, give them a Parliament in Coll

One of the first and principal duties the new Parliament, provided, of cou that the electoral campaign is, by mod ation, judgment and discretion, combin with determination, brought to a success issue in Ireland—provided that t no divisions or dissensions, no bicker or jealousies, or divided leadership para the energies of the people, provided, word, that Ireland send to the next I ment eighty or eighty-five trusted, t and true men to stand by and sus without question or hesitation the che leader of the people, Charles Ster Parnell—the first duty of the new Pa ment will be the devising of some sch to satisfy Ireland's legitimate demand respect of Home Rule. Granting tha se conditions or provisions are observed and that the Irish party num at the opening of Parliament next spi seventy-five or eighty, or eighty members, and that, as now appears evid British statesmen must then decide what form will that scheme take? Parnell assured his constituents last J ary that nothing could satisfy the people but the restoration of Grat Parliament with its extensive privi and far-reaching constitution—in convords, that Ireland must have, as it before the Union, its own Sovereign Lords and its Commons.

This brings us to the consideration

article in the Boston Pilot, of the 8 August last, entitled, "Suggestions Home Rule." Discussing the future emment of Ireland, the writer dec y to sion ary, eu-tion. X. lead-bert, with

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## WHAT FORM SHALL IT TAKE?

It is now conceded that the concession of some form of home government to Ireland is a certainty. The fact is, that Britain has recognized the truth, that with a peaceful, contented and prosperous Ireland she could defy the world. Ireland is to England more valuable and important than India, Australia, Canada, and all the colonies put together. Without these she could still be great, but without Ireland, or with Ireland as a rival and antagonistic state, she would sink to the level of Belgium or Portugal. The pacification of Ireland has become a veritable necessity in British politics and as that pacification cannot be secured but by the concession of home government in some adequate measaure, home government must be given to Ireland. The words of Mr. Herbert Gladstone, son of the late Premier, on this subject, will bear repetition as reflecting current thought in Britain: "Let them." he said, "then end the mockery of what is called constitutional government in Iregovernment based entirely upon popular rishes and popular sentiment. His experience of what twenty or thirty determined Irishmen could do in the House of Commons showed him that eighty could make our present system practically unworkable. If that system became unworkable it became so to the harm of the British empire. This must be taken into consideration, and they must either satisfy the reasonable demands of the Irish ople, or must eject them from the House, and govern the country by martial law. If, then, the Irish nation desired a Parliament on a federal basis, if the Irish leaders agreed that they could formulate and work a proper scheme-and he believed they could-and if they loyally accepted the supremacy of the Crown and of the Imperial Parliament, then, in God's name, give them a Parliament in College

One of the first and principal duties of the new Parliament, provided, of course, that the electoral campaign is, by moderation, judgment and discretion, combined with determination, brought to a successful issue in Ireland—provided that then no divisions or dissensions, no bickerings or jealoustes, or divided leadership paralyse the energies of the people, provided, in a word, that Ireland send to the next Parliament eighty or eighty-five trusted, tried and true men to stand by and sustain without question or hesitation the chosen leader of the people, Charles Stewart Parnell—the first duty of the new Parliament will be the devising of some scheme to satisfy Ireland's legitimate demands in respect of Home Rule. Granting that all se conditions or provisions are duly observed and that the Irish party numbers at the opening of Parliament next spring seventy-five or eighty, or eighty-five members, and that, as now appears evident, British statesmen must then decide on some scheme of Home Rule for Ireland. what form will that scheme take? Mr. Parnell assured his constituents last January that nothing could satisfy the Irish people but the restoration of Grattan's Parliament with its extensive privileges and far-reaching constitution—in other words, that Ireland must have, as it had before the Union, its own Sovereign, its

Lords and its Commons. This brings us to the consideration of an article in the Boston Pilot, of the 8th of August last, entitled, "Suggestions for Home Rule." Discussing the future gov-ernment of freland, the writer declared.

that that government should be modelled as closely as possible on that of an American state, with such modifications as the different circumstances of the case might demand. It should, he affirms, consist of an Executive, a Legislature and a Judiciary. He illustrates his proposition thus : "As New York and Ireland are nearly equal in population, any citation of an American system to illustrate what should be done in Ireland may here be confined to the New York plan, which, it is need less to say, is substantially the same as that of all other American states. The Legisla ture should have the same power to enact or repeal all laws relating exclusively to home affairs that is possessed by our American Legislature." This is indeed very well said and clearly enough stated from the writer's standpoint. But he seems to forget that Mr. Parnell will not be satisfied with less than the restoration of Grattan's Parliament, and that Grattan's Parliament was invested with greater powers and larger attributes than any State Legislature, not excepting that of New York, in the neighboring Union. He seems likewise to forget that under the British system there is no such division of powers as that of an Executive, a Legislature and a Judiciary. Under the British system Parliament is supreme and Parliament consists of the King or Queen, the Lords and the Commons. It cannot be expected that in the formation of a new Government for Ireland the fundamental principles of the British constitution will be departed from; nor is it reasonable to expect any such departure. We are ourselves of opinion that any form of Parliamentary Government conceded by Britain to Ire-land will be, as it ought, gladly accepted by the latter country. An Irish Parliament, even with limited privileges. would be a great boon, and however estricted its powers, would confer on Ireland benefits to which for nearly a sentury she has been a stranger. It is also worthy of remark that the tendency of representative bodies is to enlarge their powers. If, therefore, the Irish Parliament in futuro finds itself hampered by undue restrictions it will not be very difficult for such a body, with a united nation at its back, to secure the removal of these restrictions. It must also be borne in mind that any proposed system which will not give the Protestant minority fixed guarantees against dreaded encroachments will ever pass the Parliament of Britain. History and common-sense both go to show that the Protestants of Ireland have nothing to fear from an Irish Catholic Parliament. This is not, however, the view that the Protestants of Ireland take of the matter, and their prejudices must in some measure be gratified. Under the system proposed by the writer in the Pilot this much-desired end could not be reached. He says, for instance, that the Legislature should consist of a Senate and an Assembly, both elected by the people. and that the Executive. whatsoever his title, should be a representative of the

In other words, Ireland, though remaining an integral portion of the British empire, must be herself transformed into a republic. Now, a republic, needless to state, cannot form part of a monarchy nor a monarchy part of a republic. One or other system must prevail.

In any new system of Irish government that may be devised, the sovereign of the three kingdoms will be represented in Ireand by a person of his or her own choice, and there will likely be an Irish House of Lords to specially protect the landed and Protestant interest, and an Irish Commons elected by the people.

We should ourselves prefer an Irish Legislature consisting of but one Chamber, elected by the people, with satisfactory constitutional guarantees to the Protest ant minority. The main thing now, however, is to get a Parliament of some kind. An Irish Parliament once secured, it would assert its right to all the privileges necessary for the good government of Ireland. As these privileges could not be denied or long withheld we would soon witness the realization of Mr. Parnell's wish for the restoration of Grattan's Pariament with its far-reaching constitution.

## FROM ST. MARY'S.

It was lately my privilege to pay a brief visit to the town of St; Mary's. The Catholics of that beautifully situated The Catholics of that beautifully situated burg are blessed with a very fine Separ-ate School in which the good pastor, Rev. Father Brennan, takes deep interest. Father Brennan has lately had several improvements made to the school house, improvements made to the school house, a commodious stone edifice as substantial and well equipped as any in the Province. Under the charge of Miss Ballantyne, an industrious and accomplished teacher, this was one of the most efficient of our Catholic schools and will be deather continue as under her succession. no doubt continue so under her successor. I cannot but congratulate Father Brennan and his good people on their good fortune in having in their midst a Catholic school of such a sound

record and good promise.

The annual parish picnic will take place on the 8th of September and will, there is no room for question, be very largely attended.

VISITOR.

PERSONAL. Mr. Daniel Dwyer, of Boston, Mass., who had been the guest of his sunt, Mrs. Thos. Marshall, of Maitland St., for the past few weeks, returns home this week. BY . LAW NO. 224.

On Wednesday next, the citizens of London will be called upon to cast their votes for either one of four properties as the site for new Exhibition Grounds, or new Exhibition and Military Grounds. The by-law No. 224, passed on the 17th inst., thus enumerates the properties upon which the votes of the citizens are in-

(a) The racecourse property in the Township of London, being that part of the south half of lot 9, concession C. south of the Grand Trunk Railway, about forty-five (45) acres, at one hundred and fitty dollars per acre, together with about 24 acres of the south half of lot 10, in the

24 acres of the south half of lot 10, in the same concession, lying south of the said railway, at the price of \$8,200.

(b) The Queen's Park.

(c) The Carling farm in the town of London East, 109 acres, at the price of \$75,000, subject to the exchange of a portion of the said lands with the Dominion Government for military grounds in the city, as per agreement to that effect entered into.

(d) The Monserrat farm, in the township of London, being part of lot 15 in the third concession, containing 40 acres, at \$200 per acre.

Our readers will recollect that we have

Our readers will recollect that we have

more than once before dealt with this question. On the 9th of May last, speaking of the choice of new grounds, we

"It does seem to us, the question of "It does seem to us, the question of park accommodation, on which we have very fixed opinions, not coming into consideration—that the place which should be chosen is one that offers the best location for Fair Grounds, a Military School, Camp Grounds, and Driving Park all combined. It does seem to us that the site should not be far removed from the city, and excessible parks were and excessible parks are seen to us that the city, and accessible only by railway, and that the buildings should not in case and that the buildings should not in case of fire be left without adequate protection. As the whole subject will, no doubt, be submitted to a popular vote, we will, in due time, lay fully before the public our views on the matter."

Then on the 30th of May we wrote 'that in the general interests of the city, to be secured by reason of the advantages it offers over all other sites proposed, the Carling farm is that for which we invite the vote of our fellow-citizens. In every one of the respects mentioned by us on the 9th of May, it is certainly not only the most eligible place proposed but the most eligible place available."

We have not since seen any cause to change our mind on this subject. There was last spring an attempt made by a certain number of aldermen to gag the citisens of London on this question. That attempt resulted in a most ignoble failure. Now that we have freedom of choice in the matter, we trust that all will rise above merely personal or partisuffrages in the true interests of the city of London, which has everything to lose and nothing to gain by the acceptance of any one of the properties above men-tioned save the Carling Farm. The figure set upon this property to some may seem high, but when its advantages are considered fully, fairly and impartially, there is no other property in the category that gives anything like the promise of such real and sub stantial benefits to the city, benefits that will be, in our estimation, cheaply purchased for \$75,000. We once more, then, invite the vote and support of our fellowcitizens for the adoption of the Carling

In Memoriam.

MR. GEO. MURPHY, WHO DIED AT GUELPH, JUNE 5TH, 1885.

When the dark tide of sorrow has swept o'er As wave after wave o'er the bright strand And each fair budding hope is engulfed in Then Mary, my Mother, we call upon thee. When the Angel of Death has claimed as his

's own
Our joy and our treasure, our dear only one,
When the cold grave encloses our hope and
our all,
Then Mary, my Mother, on thee do we call. Thou knowest our sorrow! Oh Mother, most who stood by the cross of thine only loved child.
The soul's deepest anguish thy pure heart can know,
For thou'st sounded the depth of the bitterest

When life's rosy sunshine all seems to have And we long for repose with the loved quiet dead,
When hope's beauteous vision is hidden from view
Save our weeping eyes turn to the bright vault of blue.

When memory recalleth the joys of the past, That like summer's rich glories faded so fast, The virtues that gemmed the sweet life that is done, But tell of the crown that in Heaven he's

Then Mary, my Mother, we turn us to thee, Thou Virgin most mercini! Star of the Sea! Thou'lt plty our sorrow, thou'lt light our dark way. Till our loved one we meet in Heaven's bright day.

PUPIL OF LORETTO.

#### Correspondence of the Catholic Record. FROM PARKHILL.

The annual Catholic picnic in the parish of Parkhill will take place on Tuesday, September 1st, 1885, in Neil Monck's grove, 14th concession West Williams. There will be a programme of Caledonian games in connection with the picnic, for which a large sum of money will be given in prizes. There will be pipers and fiddlers galore, and undoubtedly there will be an immense crowd present. We hope this picnic will be a grand success.

The mid-summer vacation, fast drawing to a close, invites us to bring the educational question upon the tapis. Although the theme may be termed one of perennial interest, still the June closing and September opening in a special manner justify our calling attention to the merits of our various institutions. The glowing tributes rendered by both Canaudian and American press go far towards proving that education, in the fullest sense of the word, is keeping

both Canadian and American press go far towards proving that education, in the fullest sense of the word, is keeping pace with the progressive spirit of the age. Canada has long deserved the testimony given by most impartial critics of the neighboring republic of possessing first-class schools of every grade. That as far as private institutions are concerned its colleges and convents may connect for far as private institutions are concerned its colleges and convents may compete for any such testimony from observers, not at all imbued with national egotism, has been fully acknowledged. We have had splendid opportunities of comparing many establishments for young ladies. A casual visitor to any of our convents American, or Canadian, would, no doubt, be able to render glowing homage to nearly all, judging merely from the beauty of location and simple elegance of buildings; but when one has the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the ladies who devote themselves to this glorious work of the formation with the ladies who devote themselves to this glorious work of the formation of true womanhood, he must feel what a debt is due by the country at large to these ladies. The convent that has in a special manner led us to those remarks is well-known throughout the Dominion—not by empty claims but by its decidedly successful work—"Notre Dame du Sacre Cœur," Ottawa, in charge of the Grey Nuns. A recent visit to this interesting institute has but confirmed impressions made long age that here we interesting institute has but confirmed impressions made long ago that here we find realized the much sought ideal of a school, combining the refinements and tranquility of home with the busy and systematic life of school. The young ladies are at ease with their teachers, while the latter are, in every sense of the word, gentle, dignified and motherly. We readily comprehend the secret of this institution's prosperity. Nor do we wonder that daughters and grand-daughters of former pupils are in so many cases ters of former pupils are in so many cases entered on the rolls of this school. As for the literary and musical training given here, the large number of medals from dishere, the large number of medals from dis-tinguished patrons, won every year, may be, to a certain extent, taken as proof of its superiority. The course of Christian doctrine has been, by competent judges, declared most satisfactory; medals for excellence in this course are annually given by His Lordship the Rt. Rev. J. T. Duhamel, and the Rev. Father Pal-lier. The only way to feel sure that they are secured here would be to con-verse with these ladies who assume the

verse with these ladies who assume the responsible mission of making real the ideal woman.

A new year's work begins on the 1st of Sept. in the convent of Notre Dame de Socre Cœur. It is comforting to de Socre Cœur. It is comforting to know that many of our young ladies will soon again have returned to this institution, there to avail themselves of the precious opportunities offered them for the formation of that strong Christian character, wherewith they may enter the world and becomingly acquit themselves of the duties marked out by Diving Providence.

Divine Providence.
"An American Visitor."

## FROM ORILLIA.

Editor Catholic Record.

DEAR SIR,—It having been announced by the Rev. Father Campbell that Mr. W. J. Macdonald, the president of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, of Toronto, havisted our town with the intention of organizing a branch of the Society here, a considerable number of Catholics in sympathy with the objects proposed, assembled at the Church on the afternoon of bled at the Church on the afternoon of Sunday, the 16th. The Rev. Father Campbell having taken the chair, and the objects of the society having been explained by Mr. Macdonald, the meeting unanimously expressed itself in favor of the formation of a society to be known as "The Conference of the Angels Guardian." The following officers were elected by acclamation, viz., Dr. A. R. M.Donnell, president, R. A. Lynch, vice-president, and M. J. Clifford, secretary treasurer. We feel no doubt as to the success of our feel no doubt as to the success of our Conference, as about forty persons became members immediately and many others will be added within a short time Much credit is due to our worthy pas-

tor, Father Campbell, who has, for some time past, been exceedingly anxious to see a St. Vincent de Paul Society established in our town, and finally has the happi-ness of seeing his efforts crowned with

We have also reason to feel much in-debted to Mr. Macdonald, the worthy President of the Toronto Conference, who, society here, has only acted with that zeal and unselfishness which characterizes all his labors in connection with works of

charity.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness in inserting this communication.

M. J. CLIFFORD,

CARACLERY. Orillia, August 18, 1885.

VERY SUCCESSFUL PIC-NIC AT MAIDSTONE.

A brilliant and successful picnic was held in Mr. Chas. Little's Grove, just east of the Catholic Church, at Maidstone Cross, on Thursday last, August 20th, under the able management of Rev. Jno. O'Connor, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to the reduction of the debt

upon the church.

Seven hundred dollars, above all ex-

penses, were realized, and will be applied to that purpose.

The day was exceedingly fine and the attendance large. Brass bands from Comber, Woodslee, and Essex Centre, vied with each other in furnishing their

Miss M. A. Costigan, of Maidstone, sold

Miss M. A. Costigan, of Maidstone, sold one thousand and sixty-eight tickets, and received the \$20 piece.

Miss M. Halford, of Sandwich East, sold eight hundred and twelve tickets, and received the \$10 piece. Four hundred and seventy dollars were realized by the untiring energy and perseverance of these two young ladies.

Nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of the day, and all went away at dusk feeling well pleased with the day's proceedings.

Essex Centre, Aug. 22nd, 1885.

ceedings. H. V Essex Centre, Aug. 22nd, 1885.

OBITUARY.

AGNES FLORENCE LANIGAN.

The death, on the 19th inst., is announced from Ottawa of Miss Agnes Florence Lanigan, at the early age of twenty-two years. The deceased lady, a daughter of the late Daniel Lanigan, Esq., in his life-time a most respected citizen of Ottawa, had for some months been ailing, but her friends had, till the last, hoped for her recovery. The disease, however, a pulmonary complaint, made such rapid progress that hope had at length reluctantly to be abandoned. Miss Lanigan was one of those model Catholic young ladies whose lives are a living proof of the saving and exalting power of the Church of God. Pious, amiable, and exemplary, she was loved AGNES FLORENCE LANIGAN. power of the Church of God. Pious, amiable, and exemplary, she was loved and esteemed in the circles in which she moved. Her death was most truly happy and edifying. Fortified by the last rites of Holy Church, she yielded without a murmur, her pure spirit into the hands of her Creator. Peace to her

WM. J. M'CANN.

On Friday the 21st inst., in this city, at the age of twenty-nine years, took place the death of Mr. Wm. J. McCann, second son of the late Philip McCann. The funeral took place from the family residence, 128 Maple Street, on Monday the 24th inst., and was very largely attended. The Stratford Branch of the C. M. B. A., of which the deceased was a member, and the London Branch, were largely represented at the funeral. The Rev. Father Tiernan sang the Requiem High Mass at 10 a. m. and preached the funeral sermon. We extend a very sincere expression of condolence to the mother and friends of the deceased young gentleman, who was universally esteemed by all who knew him. May he rest in peace. he rest in peace.

GEORGE BARBER, ESQ.

GEORGE BARBER, ESQ.

It is with feelings of hearty regret that we this week announce the death of Mr. George Barber, which occurred on the 8th inst., at Rathmines, Dublin, Ireland. The deceased gentleman was in his seventy-sixth year. He was, during his whole life-time an exemplary Catholic, and an earnest and consistent advocate of total shatingnes. of total abstinence. He was father of the Rev. D. H. Barber, the well-known Oblate missionary, so highly esteemed in this country and the United States.

SISTER URSULA. The death of Sister Ursula, which took place last week at Mount Hope, though not unexpected, has caused a feeling of not unexpected, has caused a feeling of genuine grief amongst her many friends, and especially her former pupils. The deceased lady entered religion in 1862, and came to London in 1868. For many and came to London in 1868. For many years she occupied the position of teacher of the senior pupils in St. Peter's school, in this city. She subsequently taught in St. Thomas. Sister Ursula had been ailing for the past year, and peacefully departed this life after a most edifying preparation, on the 13th inst., in the fortieth year of her age.

Her funeral took place on Saturday. Rev. Father Walsh sang High Mass. Rev.

MR. WM. SLATTERY

The sudden death of Mr. Wm. Slattery, of Ottawa, at Caledonia Springs, on Thursday the 13th, has produced a profound feeling of regret amongst his many friends in the Dominion capital. The late Mr. Slattery had for some years suffered from an asthmatic affection and had gone to the springs to seek some relief for this distressing complaint. The deceased gentleman, who was at the time of his death sixty-five years of age, was a native of the county Limerick, Ireland. He came to Ottawa in 1848 and was highly respected and esteemed throughout the Ottawa country. He leaves a family of four sons and five daughters to whom we extend hearty sympathy in their sad affliction.

#### Correspondence of the Catholic Record, FUNERAL OF CONDUCTOR M. J. MURTY.

The remains of Conductor Murty, who was killed by a collision on the Credit Valley Railway on the morning of the 5th inst., were brought to Paris, where his mother and sisters reside, and there interred with the rites of the Church on the 7th inst. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of friends who had known him from his childhood and who known him from his childhood and who entertained the most sincere sympathy for the afflicted family. At the church of the Sacred Heart, after solemn requiem mass had been celebrated, Very Rev. Father Dowling, seeing that a large number of Protestants were present, explained that it was not usual with Catholics to preach but rather to pray for the dead, and gave a brief explanation of the Catholic doctrine on that subject and on the meaning of the Mass penses, were realized, and will be applied to that purpose.

There will be a programme of Caledonian games in connection with the picnic, for which a large sum of money will be given in prizes. There will be pipers and fiddlers galore, and undoubtedly there will be an immense crowd present. We hope this picnic will be a grand success.

At a meeting at Longford, Ireland, Mr. Davitt declared his allegiance to Mr. Parnell, but said it was mainly to argue differsent views fairly.

NOTRE DAME DU SACRE CŒUR, OTTAWA, ONT.

lar gold piece, and a second prize of a ten dollar gold piece, for selling the largest and second largest number of tickets for an elegant china tea set, which was raffled, and fell to the lot of the commands of the Church, had assisted regularly at Mass and had devoutly received his Easter Communion. It was from his hands, when a child, he had received in this church his Eirst Communion: it was here he was child, he had received in this church his
First Communion; it was here he was
confirmed, and it was natural that it was
here his body should be brought (the
body that shall rise again on the last
day) to receive the last blessing of the
Church, before being committed to the
grave. He was glad to know that he
died at his post and that the Inspector
who reported on the accident, said of
him: "That a more correct or competent man they had not in their employment."

ment."

Referring to the late conductor, M. J.
Murty, the Brantford Telegram says:—
"He was well known in Brantford, having filled the position of night operator at the Grand Trunk Station. About three years since he threw up the position and engaged with the Union Pacific Railway company. The change of climate impaired his health to such an extent that he returned to Canada and accepted a position with the Canadian Pacific Co., with whom he remained until his death. The deceased was a general favorite with The deceased was a general favorite with his acquaintances in this city, and the news of his untimely death was received with profound regret."

#### NEWS NOTES.

Rioting has been renewed at Lough, Ireland, and several arrests have been made. The police of Dungannon were refused the use of the cars by Orangemen and were obliged to walk from Dungan-non to the scene of the disturbance.

The Nationalist electoral campaign has opened with a banquet to Parnell in Dublin, Several conferences will be held during the week. Parnell will preside over a meeting of the National League immediately after the confer-ences, and will make important statements.

Mr. Parnell has entertained the Dublin municipal council at Arklow-on-the-Avoca. In his address he said it would be impossible to revive the natural industries of Ireland without a free elective national assembly possessing power of control over all political and economic affairs of the country. He hoped that a few years would bring back to Irish people the right to govern Ireland at home and banish English misrule forever from the land.

Clifford Lloyd has published an elaborate statement of what he designates "Ireland's Needs." Among these he places, first, local self-government, which he advocates. He also avers the establishment of elective county boards and transfer of power of initiating improvement and financial arrangements from Government appointees to direct representatives of the Irish people, whom he describes as the "Recipients of benefits and the supporters of the burdens of local legislation." The abolition of the whole system of Irish bureaucracy is strongly commended, and Mr. Lloyd thinks that Ireland should be incorporated as an integral part of the United Clifford Lloyd has published an elabated as an integral part of the United Kingdom, "from which the present Vice-Royalty excludes it,"

## CATHOLIC FRESS.

Catholic Mirror.

Catholic Mirror.

We have no unkindly feeling for Miss Cleveland, although she has stricken that which is dearer to us than our own self—our Spiritual Mother. But we do most gravely think that the publication of this book, at this particular juncture, is a most unfortunate thing. Had it been printed two years ago, it would have fallen still born from the press; just now it is being spread broadcast over the country, its popularity being derived Her funeral took place on Saturday. Rev. Father Walsh sang High Mass, Rev. Father Flannery, Dunphy, and Kennedy assisted in the sanctuary. The Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, at the close of Mass, delivered a sermon appropriate to the occasion. human nature. But the lesser evils are swallowed in the greater one—the grat-uitous insult which Miss Cleveland, the lady of the White House, offers the Catholic Church.

Liverpool Times The conversion of Leo Taxil has caused much comment in Continental papers. Naturally some of these have doubted the sincerity of the repentance of the author of so many impious works. The Voltaire declares that his lying exaggeration and inventive faculty has produced a reaction, and that domestic troubles have done the rest. On the highest authority we may state that M. Taxil gives every evidence of sincerity and good faith. He is employed by a large Catholic publish-ing firm, and it is to be hoped that he will have some chance of repairing the terrible evil he has done. The announcement of Leo Taxil's conversion in the press is taken as a sufficient retraction of his works. It is not improbable, too, that M. Taxil may soon publish a small brochure, entitled, "Reparation."

## Christian Marriage.

The basis of the Christian home is Christian nome is Christian marriage; that is, marriage en-tered into according to religion and cemented by God's blessing. So great is the importance of marriage to the temporal and eternal welfare of mankind, that, as it had God for its Founder in the Old Law, so in the New Law it was raised by Our Divine Lord to the dignity of a sac-Our Divine Lord to the dignity of a sacrament of the Christian religion. Natural likings and instincts have their own value and weight, but they ought not by themselves to be a decisive motive in so important a step as Christian marriage; nor are they a safe guarantee for the proper fulfillment of the high aims for which marriage was ordained. That Christian hearts and lives may be wisely and rightly joined, God must join them and religion sanctify the union; and though the of mean of the man religion sanctify the union; and though the Church sometimes permits the contraction of mixed marriages, she never does so without regret and without a feeling of anxiety for the future happiness of that union and for the eternal salvation of its offspring.—Pastoral Third Baltimora Council.

Judge not; the workings of his brain
And of his heart thou cans't not see;
What looks to thy dim eyes a stain,
In God's pure light may only be
A scar, brought from some well-won field,
Where thou would'st only faint and yield.

The look, the air, that frets thy sight,
May be a token that below
The soul has closed in deadly fight
With some infernal flery foe,
Whose glance would scorch thy sn And cast thee shuddering on thy face !

The fall thou derest to despise—
May be the angel's slackened hand
Has uffered it, that he may rise
And take a firmer, surer stand;
Or, trusting less to earthly things,
May henceforth learn to use his wings

And judge none lost; but wait, and see,
With hopeful pity, not disdain;
The depth of the abyas may be
The measure of the height of pain
And love and glory that may raise
This soul to God in after days?

### NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Probably in the anals of the historic Round Room of the Rotundo no such gathering ever filled the building as assembled, on July 28th, to pay tribute to the veteran Irish exile, James Stephens, and to listen to Mr. Davitt's lecture, undoubtedly one of the best ever delivered within its walls. As an instance of the unprecedented success of the meeting, we are dented success of the meeting, we are the lands of the National League on Sunday, July 26th. A serious riot followed, and were it not for the intervention of the police, the disturbers would probably have fared badly.

Tory majority in the Kinsale Board hibited, once more informed by the secretaries that the sum of seventy-one pounds was taken at the doors. It is confidently expected by the committee that the net proceeds, after defraying incidental expenses, will reach a total sum of two hundred pounds. Such a large amount of money was never before taken at a public meeting in Dublin, and, although the tickets were priced at what was generally considered a prohibitive figure, the fact remains that at an early hour the house was so fully filled the hour the house was so fully filled the stewards considered it advisable to close the doors, and a very great number of people who bought tickets were unable to gain admission.

The Rev. James Ryan, P. P., Durrow, died on July 25th, in the 75th year of his age, and the 44th year of his ministry. Born at Newtown, county Kilkenny, of respectable parents, educated at St. Kieran's College, Father Ryan was appointed to the curacy of Durrow, from which after a short time he was transferred to the parish of Galmoy, where he labored as curate with indefatigable zeal for twenty-eight years. On the death of Father Dempsey, in 1869, he was promoted to the pastoral charge of Durrow. During the sixteen years of his ministry there he was revered and beloved by all for his holy life and his devotion to the duties of his office.

At New Palles, on July 29, before Messrs. Irwin and Bredin, Thomas Ryan, an Emergency bailiff in charge of an Emergency bailiff in charge of an Emergency bailiff, was prosecuted by the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company for the robbery of four blinds and two window has lasting monument of the faith and piety of the good people of the entire parish of Windgap, who have nobly contributed to the worthy parish priest, Father Hill, who the worthy parish priest, Father Hill, who chan, in the Windsham, Presided. He and Mr. Lane, T. C., of Cork, having delivered two admirable speeches, the feature of the day followed the parents of Father William Murphy, P. P., Kilbrittan, who, robed in a green sash, delivered a spirited address in the Irish tongue. This took the audience which the Government note-taker consequently labored, amused them hugely.

At New Palles, on July 29, before Messrs. Irwin and Bredin, Thomas Ryan, an Emergency bailiff, was prosecuted by the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company for the robbery of four blinds and two window when the parish priest, Pather Hill, who can be presented.

at Kilmacoliver stands finished. It is a lasting monument of the faith and piety of the good people of the entire parish of Windgap, who have nobly contributed towards its erection. It was solemnly dedicated by the Right Rev. Abraham Brownrigg, D.D., on August 2nd.

Kilkenny, with its historic traditions, ought to be the first among the vanguard of National centres. There has been apathy in the City of the Confederation, but it made a start on July 27, which pro-

apathy in the City of the Confederation, but it made a start on July 27, which promises work and renown in the near future. The spacious hall of the Tholsel could not hold half the people who made a rush for a laborer named O'Neil, who was recently evicted for a heavy rent. Many the energy and spirit of the speeches, Ireland is given a pledge that Kilkenny will do its duty without fear of consequences. Mayor O'Donnell expressed his surprise that the "marble city" was, to that moment, without a branch of the National League, and he promised that his best efforts would be devoted to prove that the country might rely on earnest help from the ancient city. Clergymen and Town the ancient city. Clergymen and Town and seconding resolutions, and at the close and laborers was given, at Shanaway, in the parish of Mullagh, and four miles from Miltown-Malbay, when upwards of 300 farmers assembled to build a cottage for a leavy rent. Many hands made light work, and in a few hours or adults, than Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

S. Chadwick, of Arcadia, Wayne Co., Wild Strawberry.

S. Chadwick, of Arcadia, Wayne Co., Writes: "I have had severe attacks of Asthma for several years. I commenced taking Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The first dose relieved me in one hour. I continued taking it in teaspoonful doses for a few days, and have not had an attack of it invested for the country was laid. The ceremony was sold at retail, 156 bottles of Dr. Thomas' Sold at retail, Oil was a sold at retail Oil was a sold a of the addresses a practical beginning was made by the enrollment of members, and the receiving of subscriptions.

Wexford.

On the question of the payment of the members, Wexford, with that earnestness which has always characterized it, has taken a more advanced position than any taken a more advanced position than any other Irish constituency has yet done. Last year the handsome sum of £1,200 was collected, and this was divided evenly between the four members who represent the county. Next year, however, Wexford will have only two representatives in the House, as New Ross and the borough of Wexford will have ceased to exist as Parliamentary, constituencies. Parliamentary constituencies. In that event only £600 would be required to pay the members, but at a county convention held on July 29, it was decided to continue the collection of the £1,200 and apply the balance to the payment of representatives of poorer constituencies. If this spirit prevails all over the country the movement to create a members' fund will meet with very few obstacles.

Queen's County.

Queen's County.

Queen's County is apparently determined to lead the van of the Irish constituencies which have made up their minds to recompense the men who are serving them in the House of Commons. The patriotic men of the Queen's County were amongst the first to recognize the justness and expediency of the principle of paying the members. This year's collection has just been made, and it gratifies us to learn that the subscriptions already received are fully up to the standard of former years. The parish of Maryborough alone has up to the present subscribed over £60.

King's County.

charged with the Barbavilla murder conspiracy, has ledged at the Chief Secretary's Office, Dublin Castle, a memorial signed by the Rev. Mr. Curry, P. P., Collinatown, county Westmeath, praying for an investigation into the case in such manner as His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant may think fit.

Longford.

Longford.

The prospects and present condition of the crops in the county are most cheering. The potatoes are splendid looking, and those already of early kinds firm and good. The beautiful weather and warm sun is advancing this and every other crop. Hay-making is going on at a great rate, farmers taking advantage of the sunshine. The meadows appear to be heavy. All kinds of fruit are abundant, with the exception of gooseberries, which are a failure to a great extent. Turnips are doing well. Vegetables plentiful. On the whole, the harvest prospects are most encouraging. encouraging.

The Nationalist members of the Bandon

The Nationalist members of the Bandon Board of Guardians acted magnanimo usly over the election of a clerk. There were three candidates—one a Tory, the second a Nationalist, and the third a sort of neutral. After the first poll, the Nationalists, seeing the chances of their man looking blue, dropped him, and casting a solid vote for the neutral, so ousted the Tory.

The Tory majority in the Kinsale Board of Guardians have exhibited, once more, their old bigotry. A proposition came before them for the third time at their

their old bigory. A proposition came before them for the third time at their last meeting, respecting the introduction of the Nuns into the Workhouse, and the said Tories, assembling in full muster from all quarters, again rejected it.

One of the finest and most magnificent National League meetings held for some time past was that which assembled at Barryroe, near Bandon, recently. It must have been a source of great gratification to the worthy parish priest, Father Hill, who presided. He and Mr. Lane, T. C., of Cork, having delivered two admirable speeches, the feature of the day followed in the appearance of Father William Murphy, P. P., Kilbrittan, who, robed in a green sash, delivered a spirited address in the Irish tongue. This took the audience immensely, while the discomfiture under which the Government note-taker consequently labored, amused them hugely.

Limerick.

arrest. He was also charged with the lar-ceny of a cow, but the owner, a farmer, withdrew it, stating he would proceed against Higgina's employers, the Land Cor-poration.

Ciare.

A splendid proof of the spirit of brother-hood which exists between the farmers and laborers was given, at Shanaway, in the parish of Mullagh, and four miles from Miltown-Malbay, when upwards of 300 farmers assembled to build a cottage for a laborer named O'Neil, who was recently evicted for a heavy rent. Many hands made light work, and in a few hours a very substantial house was erected for O'Neil. The Miltown-Malbay Juvenile Fife and Drum Band and the Kilmurry-Ibricane Fife and Drum Band discoursed a selection of national airs during the pro-

nuns attached to the Clogheen Workhouse Infirmary was laid: The ceremony was most imposing, and an eloquent address was delivered by the Rev. Father Dorney, of Elphin, in which he dwelt on the great good which had been accomplished by the Order of which the nuns were members—the Steters of Marcy.

the Sisters of Mercy.

At the North Tipperary convention, the difficult question of where the rent is to come from, was discussed in rather gloomy terms. Seven years ago the judicial rents might not have been exorbitant, but at present they are rack-rents, and the landlords' look-out for the Michaelmas gale is yeary blue. As cattle and care the the landlords' look out for the Michaelmas gale is very blue. As cattle and corn and butter are likely to fall still lower in value, the geocrat may go whistle for his rent. The farmer cannot pay. This was the unanimous opinion of the Nenagh Convention. If a creditor cannot take the "breeks" off a Highlander, he may give up his debt. The landlord can dispossess the tenant, but no one will buy his land, and we doubt if he can get a grabber in North Tipperary to run the risk attached to backsliding in these days.

Antrim.

The task of organising Ulster thoroughly in order that the Nationalists of the province may be able to confront both Whigs and Tories, with a fair prospect of success, at the general election, is being pushed forward with great energy and success. Just at present the all-important question of registration is properly monopolising the attention of the Branches of the National League. National League.

Armagh. On July 26th, a largely attended Nationalist demonstration was held at a place called Derrytagh North, about six miles years. The parish of Maryborough alone has up to the present subscribed over £60.

King's County.

At the last meeting of the Tullamore Board of Guardians a motion was carried to have the erection of laborers' cottages in the Union proceeded with at once. The action of some local landlords in previously opposing a similar proposal was strongly spoken of by some members.

Meath.

The Irih Antiquarian and Historical Society of Dublin are making arrangements for the coming historical pilgrimage to Tara Hill.

Westmeath.

Mr. Gerald Byrne, solicitor, who was engaged for the defence of the prisoners as the discontinuous many contents of the peace by an extra police force of one hundred men.

The value of organization could be seen in a case which recently occurred near Castleblayney. The Rev. Mr. Hogg, late Protestant Incumbent of Broomfield, was put out of his farm on the Bath estate, because he would not continue to pare a protestant incumbent of Broomfield, was put out of his farm on the Bath estate, because he would not continue to pay a rack-rent. For the same cause nearly twenty holdings on the Bath property are lying idle, and no man in Monaghan would think of clutching one of them. To the astonishment of the people of Donaghmourne, four men were seen, one morning, recently, cutting the hay crop on the Rev. A. Hogg's fields. The drums beat, and the bugles sounded a rally of the inhabitants, and straight up to the workers the crowd rushed. Suddenly the mowers dropped their scythes and marched off with the multitude. The lesson had its effect. At a meeting held on July 26, Mr. McMahon presented himself, and publicly expressed his sorrow for having offended by purchasing the hay. Father Gaughran, president of the local branch of the National League, gave the penitent absolution, and once more McMahon was received into the society of the people. The broad liberality of the National movement was strikingly exemplified in the foregoing case. The Rev. Father Gaughran, addressing the meeting after the restoration of Thomas McMahon, noted the fact that case. The Rev. Father Gaughran, addressing the meeting after the restoration of Thomas McMahon, noted the fact that though the Rev. Dr. Hogg was antinational in his politics, they would fight for his cause against tyrannical landlordism. The action of the people on the occasion was an eloquent sermon upon toleration, liberality, and the brotherhood of all Irishmen. In the support given to the Rev. Dr. Hogg against his evictor, the Protestants of Monaghan have an evidence of the justness and fair play which they may expect from their National fellow-countrymen.

Galway.

July 26, the Most Rev. Dr. Carr, Bishop of Galway, blessed the new chapel erected at Kenure military barracks by Colonel Hercy, of the Connaught Rangers, for the use of the men of that regiment.

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly, D. D., Archbishop of Tuam, visited Errismore, about four miles outside Clifden, on Jury 30, and administered confirmation to over one hundred and fifty children.

Mayo.

Mayo.

The general aspect of the harvest throughout the Castlebar district, so remarkable for agricultural operations of almost every kind, is most promising, especially as regards growth.

Before the Committee of the House of Lords Sir Charles Gore swore he was the most popular landlord in Ireland!

There is a genuine outcry against the monstrous awards made by the Grand Jury at the Assizes as compensation for "malicious injury."

\* \* \* \* Rupture, pile tumors, fis-tulas, and all diseases (except cancer) of the lower bowel radically cured. Book of particulars two letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The aim in the manufacture of Mesers The aim in the manufacture of Messrs. Tuckett & Son's "Myrtle Nary" tobacco is to develop and retain the natural aroma of the tobacco. This requires great skill and a knowledge of very interesting chemical laws but the results attained are vastly superior to all forms of flavoring

C. R. Ha!l, Grayville, Ill., says: "I have sold at retail, 156 bottles of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, guaranteeing every bottle. I must say I never sold a medicine in my I must say I never sold a medicine in my life that gave such universal satisfaction. In my own case, with a badly ulcerated throat, after a physician penciling it for several days to no effect, the Eclectric Oil cured it thoroughly in twenty-four hours, and in threatened croup in my children this winter, it never failed to relieve

almost immediately." On the Rise.

"Leaves have their time to fall," says the poet, but Wild Strawberry leaves are on the rise just now, being utilized in such enormous quantities in making Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry—the intallible remedy for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhæa and other Summer Complaints.

Scott's Emulsion of pure Cod Liver Scott's Emulsion of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is more Nutri-tious and Strengthening than any other combined or single remedy. The Medical Profession universally prescribe it in Consumption, and all wasting conditions, with splendid results.

A National Evil.

There is no question but that Dyspepsia is the national disease of our country, and when complicated with diseases of the Liver and Kidneys is the cause of untold misery. Burdock Blood Bitters will almost invariably cure the worst case known

The great results which have attended the regular use of Quinine Wine, by people of delicate constitution and those affected with a general prostration of the system, speak more than all the words than we can say in its behalf This system, speak more than all the words than we can say in its behalf. This article is a true medicine and a life-giving principle—a perfect renovator of the whole system—invigorating at the same time both body and mind. Its medical properties are a febrifuge tonic and antiperiodic. Small doses, frequently reperiodic. Small doses, frequently repeated, strengthen the pulse, create an appetite, enable you to obtain refreshing sleep, and to feel and know that every fibre and tissue of your system is being braced and renovated. In the fine Quinine Wine, prepared by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, we have the exact tenic required; and to persons of weak and nervous constitutions we would say, Never be without a bottle in the house. It is sold by all druggists.

What; is this Disease that is Coming Upon Us?

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us unawares. Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sticky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy. The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish colored expectoration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, and gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive; the skin is dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high-colored, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a spitting up of the food, sometimes with a sweetish taste; this is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart; the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated it for a liver covalisies of the present in the present of this disease. ropidation has this alsease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treatedlit for a liver complaint, others for kidney disease, etc., etc., but uone of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Seigel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this ciacs of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article is held.

John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield:—

estimation the article is held.

John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield:—
I can confidently recommend it to all who
may be suffering from liver or stomach
complaints, having the testimony of my
customers, who have derived great benefit
from the Syrup and Pills. The sale is
increasing wonderfully.

Geo. A. Webb, 141 York Street, Belfast:
—I have sold a large quantity, and the
parties have testified to its being what
you represent it.

you represent it.

J. S. Metcalfe, 55, Highgate, Kendal:

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

grosses,
Robt, G. Gould, 27, High Street, Andover:—I have always taken a great interest in your medicines and I have recommended them, as I have found numerous cases of cure from their use.
For sale by Wm. Saunders & Co., Druggists, London, and A. J. White (Ld.,) branch office, 67 St. James st., Montreal, P. Q.

Most excendings are the twinges which rack the muscles and joints of the rheumatic. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, by promoting increased action of the kidneys, by which the blood is more effectually depurated, removes through the natural channels certain acrid elements in the circulation which produce rheumatism coannels certain acrid elements in the circulation which produce rheumatism and gout. The medicine is also a fine laxative antibilious medicine and general corrective. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

There is nothing equal to Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator for destroying worms. No article of its kind has given such satisfaction.

A Wise Precaution. During the Summer and Fall are liable to sudden attacks of bowel complaints, and with no prompt remedy or medical aid at hand, life may be in Those whose experience has given them wisdom, always keep Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry at hand for prompt relief, and a physician is seldom required.

Advertising Cheats!!!

"It has become so common to begin an article, in an elegant, interesting

"And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible,
"To induce people
"To give them one trial, which so proves

their value that they will never use any-thing else."

THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all

The heads the papers,
Religious and secular, is
"Having a large sale, and is supplanting
"Having a large sale, and is supplanting
all other medicines.
"There is no denying the virtues of the
Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and abliity." ity "In compounding a medicine whose vir tues are so palpable to every one's observation."

Did She Die? "No!
"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years."
"The doctors doing her no good;"
"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about,"
"Indeed! Indeed!"
"How thenkfol was should be for the "How thankful we should be for that

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery, "From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility, "Under the care of the best physi-Who gave her disease various names.

"But no relief,
"And now, she is restored to us in
good health by as simple a remedy as
Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for
years before using it." THE PARENTS.

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

What; is this Disease that is Coming Upon Us?

What is Catarrh ?

Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are consciously or unconsciously suffering from. It is a muco purulent discharge caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite in the lining membrane of the nose. The predisposing causes are a morbid state of the blood, the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxomæs, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments and the germination of other poisons in the blood. Irritated by these, the lining membrane of the nose is ever ready for the reception of the parasite, which rapidly spreads up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal chords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many ingenious specifics for the cure of catarrh have been invented, but without success, until a physician of long standing discovered the exact nature of the disease and the only appliance which will permanently destroy the parasite, no matter how aggravated the case. Sufferers should send stamp at once for descriptive pamphlet on catarrh, to the business manager, A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

-The Mail.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY, CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART, LONDON, ONT.
Locality unrivalled for healthiness offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.
French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation. The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly, Vocal and Instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical Soirces take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensurin self-possession. Strict a demands and sonomy, with refinement of manner.
TERMS to satisfied difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution.
For further particulars apply to the Superor, or any Priest of the Diocese.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF Lake Huron, Sarnia, Ont.—This institution offers every advantage to young ladies who wish to receive a solid, useful and refined education. Particular attention is paid to vocal and instrumental music. Studies will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 1st. Board and tuition per annum, \$100. For further particulars apply to Mother Superior, Box 303.

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

TRSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATIMAM, ONT.—Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly
situated on the Great Western Railway, 69
miles from Detroit. This spacetous and commodious building has been supplied with all
the modern improvements. The hot water
system of heating has been introduced with
success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc.
The system of education embraces every
branch of politic and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing,
fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille,
wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge.
Board and futition per annum, paid semiannually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing
and Painting, form extra charges. For further particulars address, MOTHER SUPERIOR.

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

Professional.

DR. WM. HANOVER, M.D.C.M., McGILL, DR. WOODRUFF. OFFICE— Queen's Avenue, a few doors east of 38-ly 38-ly

B. C. McCANN, SOLICITOR, Etc., 784 Dundas Street west. Money to loan real estate. M'DONALD & DAVIS, SURGEON

doorseast of Richmond street, London, Ont.

LECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE CANADIAN HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY. J. R. Cron, chemist, 256
Dundas street, London, ont., has a stock of
erilable Mother Tincture Fotences Triturations. Goods sent to any part of Canada,
prepaid, or eceipt of price. Physicians
supplied at lowest prices. Correspondence
solicited.

Meetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT

ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of
London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual
Benefit Association, will be held on the first
and third Thursday of every month, at the
hour o 18 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall,
Alblon Block, Richmond St. Members are
requested to attend punctually. M. HARTMAN, Pres., JAS. CORCOREN, Rec. Sec.

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

NEW BOOK.

MISTAKES OF MODERN INFIDELS

REV. FATHER NORTHGRAVES.

Comprising Evidences of Christianity and Complete Answer to Col. Ingersoli.

Eminently deserving favorable reception and patronage and warm welcome. "Letter of Bishop Walsh, London, Ont. Highly recommended by the Catholic Bishops of London, Hamilton, Peterboro', Ottawa, Buffalo, Detroit and Peoria; also by the Protestant Bishops of Detroit, Toronto and Ontario, and by the press of Canada and the United States.

424 pages. Paper, 75c.; cloth, \$1.25. Sent on receipt of price. Active canvassers wanted.

RETIRING from BUSINESS—Oilcloths, cocoa matting, India matting, imperial matting, wool and India mats, at cost.—R. S. MURRAY & CO.

Evans Bros. & Littler

PIANO MANUFACTURERS 78 DUNDAS STREET WEST.

75 DUNDAS STREET WEST.

Of the above firm stands at the head of all Canadian Planos. It is celebrate for power without harshness, purity and roundness of tone without metallic effect, and brilliance in the upper notes, with a continuous or a singing tone. By its construction there is an equal distribution of the strain of the strings upon all parts of the frame, thus attaining the maximum of durability. The training the maximum of unability. The training the maximum of unability and by the use of which the plano will remain in tune four times the ordinary period.

All lovers of a fine instrument are invited to inspect these plans and judge for themselves. They are the most expensively constructed in the Canadian market, and can be bought on very reasonable terms and at manufacturers? Prices.

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

DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY

LONDON, ONT. To Farmers, Mechanics and others Wishing

to borrow Money upon the Security of Real Estate. Real Estate.

Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at a very low rate, according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, it is so desires.

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

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OFFICE-Opposite City Hall, Richmond St.

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

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES 

CHURCH PEWS.

# SCHOOL FURNITURE

The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture. The Catholic Ciergy of Canada are respectfully invited to send for catalogue and prices before awarding contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of rew in the Brantford Catholic Church, and for many years past have been favored with con racts from a number of the Ciergy in other parts of Ontario, in causes the most entire satisfaction having uses the pressed in regard to quality of wirk, lowness of price, and quickness of excess in this special line that we found it becames in the special line that we found it bear now meet a flaggow, Scotland, and we are now meet imanufacturing Pews for new Churches in that country and Ireland. Address—

Bennett Furnishing Company, LONDON, ONT., CANADA.

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.



RETIRING from BUSINESS— Ends of Brussels carpet, tapestry carpet, wool carpet, oilcloths, at cost.—R. S. MURRAY & CO.



Is a PURE FRUIT ACID POWDER, It contains neither alum, lime, nor ammonis, and may be used by the most delicate consistutions with perfect safety. Its great success, arising from its being intrinsically THE EMARKET as well as thoroughly adapted to the wants of the kitchen, has excited envious imitations of its name and appearance. Bewere of such. No addition to or variations from the cook's FRIEND
IS GENUINE.

Trade Mark on Every Package.

W. HINTON (From London England.) UNDERTAKER, &C. The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage.

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

MINNESOTA Cheap Homes on long time and Liberal Terms. The Stevens' County Abstract and Real Estate Agency has One Million Aeres of the Best Farming Lands, Best Dairy Land and Best Wheat Land in Western & Central Minnesota that are to be found in the world. For full particulars, terms and information, address—P. A. MCCA BRILV. President.

P. A. McCARTHY, President, The Stevens' County Abstract & Real Estate Agency, Lock Box 146, Morris, Minn.

WESTERN HOTEL. FARMERS WILL CONSULT their own interests when in London by stopping at the Western Hotel., Best stabling in the dity. Dining-room first-class.— ALFRED E. PANTON, Prop.

RETIRING from BUSINESS—Brussels carpet, tapestry carpet, three-ply carpet, at cost.—E. S. MUREAY & CO.

AUGUST 29, 1886

A Ballad of Things Beautiful.

What the spell in the rimpled rill is Who can tell? or the charm of roses? What the secret hidden in lilles Own the song the nightingale knows is? On the song the nightingale knows is? The eyes of the day, and veils his face, and lays on his heart two sunset roses? The beauty thereof, the unspeakable gra

He that made marble all but speaking, partered all that ruder men treasure, To win for himself this pearl of his seeking to crown Art queen of his heart's hi pleasure. What drew him, and draws us in our me To bow to the might of a perfect face, and make of its memory a life-time's tree ure? The beauty thereof, the unspeakable grad

He that in silver-cliffed Colonus
Sang, and his holier head who chanted
The songs that the world's fair morn h
shown us,
And he to receive myriad souls were grante
And he of Florance who trad undaunted
The halis of Dis and the terrible place:
What I the
chanted?
The beauty thereof, the unspeakable granter

But fairer far than lovely faces, with bonds that are stronger to bind th the golden,
Bonds that are woven of all the graces
Of Art and Song, are the pure hearts mold
Like to that heart wherein is holden
The whole wide world, in a sacred place
And teey hold us, too, by the same che
golden,
The beauty thereof, the unspeakable gra

L'ENVOY.

Now, the beauty of these and their grains have birth

In the spiendor that beams from God high place,
And falls on the thousand things of earth
The poem, the flower, the heart, the fall of the worth; worth; The beauty thereof, the unspeakable gra-

FIVE MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES

By the Paulist Fathers. Preached in their Church of St. Paul t Apostle, Fifty-ninth Street and Nin Avenue, New York. TWELFTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.

"Which of these three, in thy opinion, we neighbor to him that fell among robber But He said, he that showed mercy to him—Gospel of the Day. We are taught in the Gospel of to-d to love our neighbors as ourselves. No if we have this love it shows itself if we have this love it shows itself deeds. If, when we see our neighbor distress we pass by, thinking someone e may help him, but we cannot, we are li the proud priest and the Levite, not li the good Samaritan. Our Lord, aff describing the charity of this Samarits says: "Go and do thou in like manner We cannot pass by our neighbor when is in extreme necessity without ain; at if his necessity be great, we must he him—at least out of our abundance. It a mistake to think that we are free

him—at least out of our abundance. It a mistake to think that we are free obligation in this matter. St. John say "He that hath the substance of this won and shall see his brother in need, and sha that up his bowels from him, how do the charity of God abide in him?"

Are not all men the children of God Are not all men the children of God Are not all men redeemed by the blood Christ? Does God give more of the world's goods to one man than to anoth because He loves one more than anothe Not at all. The poorest in this world goods may be rich in God's grace. It plain, then, that if God has charity for men, we cannot have His grace and n exercise charity towards all and particularly our neighbor in distress. We mit

larly our neighbor in distress. We mulove those whom God loves, if we lo God, and this love must be active—"not word nor in tongue," says St. John, "b in deed and in truth." in deed and in truth."

We all pray to God for mercy; but, we would find mercy, we must aho mercy. "Bleesed are the merciful," as our Lord, "for they shall obtain mercy But, says St. James, "judgment witho mercy to bim that hath not done mercy Mercy shall be granted to the mercif but it shall be denied to the hard of hea "Deal thy bread to the hurger".

"Deal thy bread to the hard of hea "Deal thy bread to the hungry," as Isaias, "and bring the needy and the hi borless into thy house. Then thou sh call and the Lord shall hear." St. Jerome says: "I have never known amerciful man to have a bad death St. Jerome says: "I have never known a merciful man to have a bad death. The word of God encourages us "to: deem our sins with alms and our iniquities with works of mercy to the pool It says, further, "For alms deliver from all sin and from death, and will not suft the soul to go into darkness." We staught, also, in Holy Scripture, that Chromaiders as done to Himself what we for the poor, but that if we refuse to he those in distress, it is as if charity we refused to Christ Himself. The senter which shall decide our eternal happin or woe will be according to our behave towards our neighbor in distress.

Let us take care not to be deaf to tries of the suffering poor; let us rathembrace with affection the lovely virt of mercy. Bishop Challenor says: "was mercy which brought the Son of G down from heaven to us, and it is mer which carries us up to Him." He comercy the favorite daughter of the grey the poor lendeth to the Lord, and He vrepay him."

Those of us who labor in the saci

the poor lendeth to the Lord, and He v repay him."

Those of us who labor in the sact ministry and those who do work in Conference of St. Vincent de Paul, me continually with persons whose distrappeals most powerfully to our chari How we wish the offerings for the powere more generous; how we wish Gountines for the poor! If you wou sometimes send into the church off envelopes containing money for the powhat good use we could make of it, show it would call down the mercy of Gupon your souls! Brethren, we have upon your souls! Brethren, we had Jesus Christ with us in the persons of

\$500 Net Called for.

It seems strange that it is necessary persuade men that you can cure their dicases by offering a premium to the my who fails to receive benefit. And yet I Sage undoubtedly cured thousands cases of obstinate catarrh with his "Catar Remedy," who would never have applit to him, if it had not been for his offer the above sum for an incurable ca Who is the next bidder for cure or case Holloway's Care Care is the medicine. Holloway's Corn Cure is the medici to remove all kinds of corns and war and only costs the small sum twenty-five cents.

ALWAYS REQUIRED—A good cathar medicine. National Pills will not disspoint you.

A Ballad of Things Beautiful.

What the spell in the rimpled rill is Who can tell? or the charm of roses? What the secret hidden in lilles Of the song the nightingale knows is? What power holds us when evening closes that power hids us when evening closes. And lays on his heart two sunset roses? The beauty thereof, the unspeakable grace.

He that made marble all but speaking,
Bartered all that ruder men treasure,
To win for himself this pearl of his seeking,
To crown Art queen of his heart's high
pleasure,
What drew him, and draws us in our meas-

To bow to the might of a perfect face, and make of its memory a life-time's treas-

The beauty thereof, the unspeakable grace

But fairer far than lovely faces,
with bonds that are stronger to bind than
the golden,
Bonds that are woven of all the graces
of art and Song, are the pure hearts moden
Lite to that heart wherein is holden
The whole wide world, in a sacred place;
and toey hold us, too, by the same chain
golden.
The beauty thereof, the unspeakable grace.

Now, the beauty of these and their grace have birth in the splendor that beams from God's

nave of the first had been from God's high place,
And falls on the thousand things of earth,
The poem, the flower, the heart, the face,
Endowering them with this sum of their

worth; The beauty thereof, the unspeakable grace.

FIVE MINUTE SERMONS

FOR EARLY MASSES

By the Paulist Fathers.

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

TWELFTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.

"Which of these three, in thy opinion, was neighbor to him that fell among robbers? But He said, he that showed mercy to him." —Gospel of the Day.

We are taught in the Gospel of to-day

to love our neighbors as ourselves. Now,

if we have this love it shows itself in

word nor in tongue," says St. John, "but in deed and in truth."

repay him."
Those of us who labor in the sacred

\$500 Net Called for.

Littler ACTURERS ET WEST.

r 29, 1885.

at the head of all at the head of all abrated for power and roundness, the second of t

e and terms. etent workmen. ns. ION ESTMENT TY ONT.

d others Wishing the Security of f money on hand thort period," to rate, according to sal payable at the e to borrower to principal, with it he so desires, w money will conapplying person-EYS,

ll, Richmond St.

GES. IPSON. Revere House, BUGGIES INION.
ring Exhibition e them before you

OMPSON. EWS. NITURE.

Co., of London, annufacturing the de School Furniof Canada are and for catalogue geontracts. We ste set of rews in Church, and for the Clergy in a la cases the having been early of work, lowness xecution. Such business in this thecossarv some branch office in are now engaged new Churches in Address— Company, ANADA.

ents for postage, ve free, a costly cods which will right away than l. All, of either r. The broad road workers, absolu-ss, TRUE & CO., ÎŜA!

HS COLDS BUSINESSpet, tapestry oilcloths, at & CO. IEM) LAKUNG KABURA

ne, nor ammonis, at delicate consti-Its great success, trinsically THE ARKET, as well the wants of the use imitations of Beware of suchtions from the RIEND ery Package. TON

CID POWDER,

S FOR HIRE. OTA

Y, President, act & Real Estate ris, Minn. IOTEL. CONSULT BUSINESS -

Holloway's Corn Cure is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts, and only costs the small sum of twenty-five cents.

His Humorous Way.

Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, of Kansas, knows more stories about more people than ten average citizens. Among them he relates more stories about more people than ten average citizens. Annong them he relates this: When I was living with my brother in Buffalo, Mark Twain occupied a cottage across the street. We did'nt see very much of him, but one morning as we were enjoying our cigars on the veranda after breakfast, we saw Mark come to his door in his dressing-gown and slippers and look over at us. He stood at his door and smoked for a minute as if making up his mind about something, and at last opened his gate and came lounging across the street. There was an unoccupied rocking chair on the veranda, and when my brother offered it to him he dropped into it with a sigh of relief. He smoked for a few moments and then said:

"Nice morning."

"Yea, very pleasant."

"Should'nt wonder if we had rain by and by."

"Well we could stand a little."

"This is a nice house you have here."

"Yea, we rather like it."

"How's your family?"

"Quite well—and yours?"

"Quite well—and yours?"

"O, we're all comfortable."

There was another impressive silence and finally Mark Twain crossed his legs, blew a puff of smoke into the air and in his lazy drawl remarked "I suppose you're a little surprised to see me over so early. Fact is, I haven't been so neighborly, perhaps, as I ought to be. But this morning I came over because I thought you might be interested in know ing that your roof is on fire. It struck me that it would be a good idea if—"

But at the mention of fire the whole family dusted up stairs, trailing language all the way up. When we had put out the fire and returned to the veranda, Mark wasn't there.

FREEMAN'S WORN POWDERS are safe, sure and an anal and an and an and an and an and and an an and an a When I was living with my brother He that in silver-cliffed Colonus
Sang, and his holier head who chanted
The songs that the world's fair morn has
shown ue,
And he to whom myriad souls were granted,
And he of Florence who trod undaunted
The halls of Dis and the terrible place:
What is the charm in the songs they
chanted!
The beauty thereof, the unspeakable grace.

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Aching converses to the story of the

One-side headache? Backache? Frequent attacks of the "blues"? Fluttering and distress of the heart? Albumen and tube casts in the water? Fitful rheumatic pains and neuralgia? Loss of appetite, flesh and strength? Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels?

if we have this love it shows itself in deeds. If, when we see our neighbor in deeds. If, when we see our neighbor in distress we pass by, thinking someone else may help him, but we cannot, we are like the proud priest and the Levite, not like the good Samaritan. Our Lord, after describing the charity of this Samaritan, says: "Go and do thou in like manner." We cannot pass by our neighbor when he is in extreme necessity without sin; and, if his necessity be great, we must help him—at least out of our abundance. It is a mistake to think that we are free of obligation in this matter. St. John says: "He that hath the substance of this world and shall see his brother in need, and shall shut up his bowels from him, how doth the charity of God abide in him?"

Are not all men the children of God? Are not all men redeemed by the blood of Christ? Does God give more of this world's goods to one man than to another because He loves one more than another? Not at all. The poorest in this world's goods may be rich in God's grace. It is plain, then, that if God has charity for all men, we cannot have His grace and not exercise charity towards all and particularly our neighbor in distress. We must love those whom God loves, if we love God, and this love must be active—"not in word nor in tongue," says St. John, "but in deed and in truth." YOU HAVE
Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. word nor in tongue," says St. John, "but in deed and in truth."
We all pray to God for mercy; but, if we would find mercy, we must show mercy. "Blessed are the merciful," says our Lord, "for they shall obtain mercy." But, says St. James, "judgment without mercy to bim that hath not done mercy." Mercy shall be granted to the merciful, but it shall be denied to the hard of heart. "Deal thy bread to the hurgy." as to

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.

The above symptoms are not developed in any order, but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrhea, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis, or convuisions easne, and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one—it is an every-day disorder, and claims more victims than any other complaint.

complaint. The treated in time or it will gain it must be treated in time or it will gain it must be treated in time or it will gain it mastery. Don't neglect it. WARNER'S SAFE CURE has cured thousands of cases of the worst type, and it will ure you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal

MUSICAL,

a merciful man to have a bad death." The word of God encourages us "to redeem our sins with alms and our iniquities with works of mercy to the poor." It says, further, "For alms deliver from all sin and from death, and will not suffer the soul to go into darkness." We are taught, also, in Holy Scripture, that Christ considers as done to Himself what we do for the poor, but that if we refuse to help those in distress, it is as if charity were refused to Christ Himself. The sentence which shall decide our eternal happiness WANTED—By a Catholic Cathedral Or ganist, a resident pupil (lady or gentleman.) One with good voice and capable of playing a plain tregoroics service. Would receive a thorough musical education, with board free. Address, ORGANIST, 358-tr

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refused to Christ Himself. The sentence which shall decide our eternal happiness or woe will be according to our behavior towards our neighbor in distress.

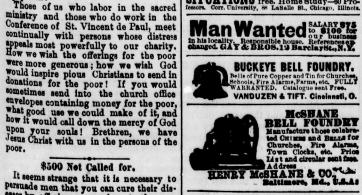
Let us take care not to be deaf to the cries of the suffering poor; let us rather embrace with affection the lovely virtue of mercy. Bishop Challenor says: "It was mercy which brought the Son of God down from heaven to us, and it is mercy which carries us up to Him." He calls "mercy the favorite daughter of the great King." The reward of the merciful will be very great. "He that hath mercy on the poor lendeth to the Lord, and He will repay him." WHITE SULPHUR BATHS Dunnett's Baths and Pleasure Grounds, Dundas Street, London, are now open. The baths have been thoroughly cleansed and refitted.

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NONE OTHER GENUINE. London, With June, 1885.

D. C. MACDONALD.

cost.-R. S.

ngland.) ER, &O. city having a riage.

London Advertiser, Aug. 21.

The picnics given by Rev. Father Flannery to his flock and his innumerable friends have always been looked forward to with high anticipation of a day of unalloyed pleasure. The picnic yesterday was no exception to the rule; in fact, it eclipsed its predecessors for a general good time. As early as 9 o'clock the crowd of pleasure-seekers began gathering at Fairview Park, arriving by trains, 'busses and on foot, at which place all manner of amusements were provided, and all of which were heartily entered into. The day was passed in a general picnic manner until the time for public speaking arrived, when the crowd gathered round a raised platform to hear what the notables had to communi-

MR. ANGLIN.

I am indeed surprised and gratified beyond measure with the assembly that I now see before me—intelligence and respectability stamped on every countenance—and to think that all tiese people assemble to pay their respectations. people assemble to pay their respects to and honor the Rev. Father Flannery. That gentleman has always treated me in such a manner that I have the deepest esteem for him. He promised that if I attended this afternoon I would see in such a manner that I have the deepest esteem for him. He promised the
set the finest gathering of people in Sould
see the finest gathering of people in Sould
see the finest transplantations of the Celtic
race anywhere on the continent of North
America, and that has also come true. I have been the seem of the see

West shows. Our boys bravely responded to the call of duty, and before Batoche, with a cheer and a charge similar to that which has made thousands of battlefields famous, closed the rebellion in a way that would have done credit to well-trained regulars.

itive examinations and life tenure, so much in favor with the Mugwumps, is much in favor with the Mugwumps, is borrowed partly from France and partly from Great Britain. How such a service —independent of the people—has administered the government of India is notorious. When the Marquis of Ripon not long ago tried to curb its insolence and to render it more amenable to the interests of the people of India, he was simply driven out of the country. What our new fangled civil service will be within a few years it is easy to judge from what

DEAR BIT AND BOOTHUS.—The following resolution of condelence we passed
at the regular mention of Lorent by Bro.
Layden, second by Bro. Collins,
That, whereas, it has pleased Almighty
Got to wist the homo of Bro. J. Moore
and the lengths of the book of the

west shows. Our boys bravely responded to the call of duty, and before Batoche, with a cheer and a charge similar to that which has made thousands of battlefields famous, closed the rebellion in a way that would have done credit to well-trained regulars.

The Chairman apologized for the absence of Dr. Wilson, and called on Geo. R. Pattullo, of Woodstock.

Mr. Pattullo spoke briefly, thanking the Reverend Father for his kindness to him, endorsing the statements made by the previous speakers in regard to their genial host.

Mr. Chas. D. Ermatinger, of East Elgin, said the ground had been completely covered by the previous speakers, and little remained for him to say, save tendering his thanks to the Father and to the assembly for his kind invitation and welcome. Father Flannery then thanked the audience for the attention given to the speakers, and moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman Mr. Brady, which was seconded the audience for the attention given to the speakers, and moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman Mr. Brady, which was seconded the audit to the speakers, and moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman Mr. Brady, which was seconded the audit to the case of the Protestant denominations have been dealed on reading. Their weekly Bible classes; their lyceums, half social, have contributed to interest their young people in the literacy, half social, have contributed to interest their young people in the literacy ture of their sect, whatever it might be and to stir up their zeal in the work of their church. Not that their ministers have been men of broader intellect or deeper learning than the average Catholic priest. Far from it. But in one sense these denominations have on advantage. Each of them is composed of one set of prejudices. All the members of any one Protestant church are more or less congenial to each other, and mix freely. A Protestant church are more or less congenial to each other, and mix freely. A Protestant church are more or less congenial to each other, and mix freely. A Protestant church are

Mr. Pattulo spoke briefly, thanking the more case.

Mr. Pattulo spoke briefly, thanking the more case.

The first to speak was the Rev, Father Flannery himself, who opened with a few words of welcome, to all present, and thanking them for their kind patromage and for the acceptance of his invitation. He welcomed and thanked the speakers for their kindness in coming from a distant to the speakers for their kindness in coming from a distant to the properties of the speakers in the speakers for their kindness in coming from a distant to the father and to him to say, save tendering a public half holiday in honor of the man to deep the previous speakers and interest their extensive liberality in proclaiming a public half holiday in honor of the day enjoyed as heartly as possible.

Mr. Chas, D. Branstinger, and the the assembly for his kind invitation and welcome, and expressed it as his sincere wish that all researce should be thrown off and the day enjoyed as heartly as possible.

Mr. Branstinger, such heartly the prevent of the post of honor congratulated the people of St. Thomas on the natural beauty of the park they had chosen, and expressed his gratification at being present on such an interesting occasion, and on there being such a large assembly present, and stated that it was all owing to the genial manner of the man to whom they were indebted for the day enjoyment; that he was a lames of the man to whom they were indebted for the day enjoyment; that he was a lames irresiatible. Mr. Brady then called on the Hon. Thoothy Anglin, of Toronto.

I am indeed surprised and gratified beyond measure with the assembly that I now see before me—intelligence and respectability stamped on every countenance—and to think that all tigge people assemble to pay their respects.

The idea of a civil service with competitive examinations and life tenure, so many the prevention of the conduct of the Government to ordain (sic) the conduct of the Government to ordain (sic) the conduct of the Government to ordain (sic) the conduct of Newman's word.) the conduct of the Government. Dr. Newman, in trying to show that law must restrain license, destroys liberty and deifies the will of the majority for the time: Consistently with Dr. Newman's ideas of law the will of a legislative assembly is always law, if legally expressed, and must be obeyed, even when it is a bad law. Yet it is men of Dr. Newman's stamp who attract the largest audiences and influence the minds of the greatest number of Protestants. A Catholic priest, no matter how eccentric by nature, could never stray so far off from common sense and sound principles as do some of the most brilliant of Protestant ministers occasionally. But the priest has

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

but one Gersen or Gerson who wrote the "Imitation." Straightway French vanity pointed out Gerson of the University of Paris in the fitteenth century as the writer, and the Italians, not to be outdone, by looking over old manuscript archives discovered, or thought they discovered, that about that time there was at Vercelli, in Italy, an abbey called San Stefano, having for its ruler one Giovanni Gersen, and they therefore assumed that Abbot Gersen—whose very existence is said by the opposite to be imaginary—was the author of the great work. A year ago the town of Vercelli, like all Italian towns proud of its great men, and ready to build monuments, set up a monument to Gersen, and in stately Italian credited him with having written the "Imitation." The Hollanders and Belgians are incensed at this and the year has added to the number of books in the controversy. Meantime the Vercellese have their monument, and are proud of it.

The Dead Nun.

On viewing the dead body of Sister Ursuls at St. Joseph's Home, London, Ont., Friday, Aug. 2.st., 1885.

Mutely she lay with her cold, sweet face, So careless of terrors the grave may tell; Sweetly she smiles as if God's good grace Had whispered, "your hour has come-well."

So still she lay in that slient room, Where nought save the whispered prayer was said That it seemed like an angel's eestatic swoon, And not the face of the 'parted dead. Silent 7 Oh, no, for the pale cold hands Spoke volumes for deeds of bygone days; But now she rests in the spirit lands, And sings to her God eternal praise.

She had found no joy in her earthly course; She had sought in yain for that peace serene. That treasure she found in her God's still house, Where the reveller's face is never seen.

Rest, purest soul, in thy Love's embrace, For thy days were full though thy years were few. And on the wings of thy self-sacrifice To Beatific Joy, thy pure soul few, London, Aug. 22nd, 1885.

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We make a specialty of Clerical Suits, and turn out better fitting and better finished gar-ments than any Western House.

N. Wilson & Co.,

\$10,000.

\$10,000. \$10,000. \$10,000

The above sum was paid to the inventor of the now

FAMOUS



## A PRICELESS TREASURE IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD

THE ONLY PERFECT - COOKING VESSEL.

No More Scalded Hands. No Danger of Food-burning. No More Spoiled Dresses.

A CHILD CAN HANDLE IT WITH SAFETY

In offering our new Safety Kettle to the public, we do so with perfect confidence that it will give entire satisfaction, as it is conceded by thousands who are using it to be perfect, and a boon to every family. The best of material and workmanship is used in the manufacture of the Kettle, and it is having a tremendous sale wherever we have agents in Canada.

The following directions will give an idea of how our Kettles are sed:-The cover is locked on by simply placing in position, and can be removed in an instant. The water is poured off through perforations in the cover, while the cooked food is retained in the kettle, instead of being emptied into the sink or cesspool, as so often happens with the kettles and covers now in use: The top and side bails give perfect control in pouring water or emptying contents. The side bail will not become hot, as it cannot drop down. The Steamer (not shown in cut) being placed in the body of the kettle, the articles to be ste amed are brought nearer the heat, and consequently are cooked quicker and better than by the ordinary steamer: It saves more in a few weeks than it cost, will last a lifetime, and can be made to fit any size or style of stove or range. No housekeeper can afford to be without it:

## WHAT WE CLAIM FOR OUR KETTLE.

There is no scalding of hands when using.

The handles never get hot. The cover is locked on by simply placing in position.

It is the best and quickest Steamer in the world.

There is no obstruction in cleaning more than in common ware. There is no possibility of the cooked food being turned into the sink

In cooking beans or other articles where the water needs changing it is perfection.

For steaming shell oysters and clams it has no equal. For steaming suet puddings it is complete.

It is an insurance agent against scalds, burns, pains and damage. You can cook two different articles of tood at the same time:

You can keep dinner warm for hours after being cooked. It will cook food 5 to 10 minutes quicker than any kettle in the market.

There is no change of dress required; a silk dress can be worn without danger. Ladies using our Kettles would not part with them

value, if they could not replace them.

An assurance of safety; in fact, it is a perfect Jem, and cannot be beat. We have hundreds of testimonials from all parts of Canada at our hands, but we are anxious to sell our Kettles on their own merits. They need no puffing: All we want to do is to let the public know that such at article is on the market, and those who wish to save their mothers, sisters, wife or servants unnecessary trouble, and who consider that a small sun spent on a kitchen article is as well spent as on an article for a parlor, should not fail to have this Kettle in their home. If there is no agent in your neighborhood, you can order direct from us, as none but our authorized agents handle our goods. The following are the different sizes:

KETTLES. YANKEE BOWLS. 7 inch Kettle fits 7,8 and 6 stoves No: 4 fits 6, 7 and 8 8 " 7,8 and 9 " No. 5 fits 7, 8 and 9 " No. 6 fits 7, 8, 9 & 10 " 10 and 9 "

Flat-Bottom Kettles for coal oil or gas stoves. Flat-bottom Kettles 7, 8 and 9 fit 7, 8 and 9 Stoves.

DDICES OF THE

		T TO	TOES OF WELLTE	<b>3</b> : 2000
	KETTLES:		YANKEE BOWLS.	FLAT-BOTTOM.
No.	7\$1	35	No. 4	No. 7\$1
No.	8 1	50	No. 5 1 75	No. 8 1
No.	9 1	75	No. 6 2 00	No. 9 1
No.	10 2	00		

## DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

To parties wishing to act as our agents we give large inducements. We assign them exclusive territory, and ask them to give it only a fair trial. All the outfit costs is the price of one kettle. We are anxious to get good men, and therefore don't want any but live, energetic agents. Men who are too proud to carry a sample of our goods are better outside our business, and hope they will not trouble us for agencies. Our Kettles are all guaranteed the same as sample. We have a second agentias to our business, and hope they will not trouble us for agencies. Our kettles are all guaranteed the same as sample. We have yet several counties to give agents. Parties ordering Kettles should remit per post office order, registered letter or express. It is our intention to exhibit at all of the principal Exhibitions this fall (our Safety Hollow-ware), such as Toronto, London, Hamilton, Kingston, etc., and we shall have a representative in attendance at each, who will be only too happy to show the merits of our ware to any of the readers of this paper or their friends, and also have full power to appoint agents for any counties not yet taken. Any person power to appoint agents for any counties not yet taken. Any person wishing to purchase can do so from him.

Full information will be given upon application to

T. P. TANSEY,

MANUFACTURER OF SAFETY HOLLOW WARE,

MONTREAL.

AUGUST 89, 1686.

VOL 7.

CLERICA

We make a sp of Clerical Suit turn out better and better finish ments than any

N. Wilson & 136 DUNDAS S

tern House.

CALENDAR.

Sept. 6—Sunday, xv. after Pen memoration of all the Roman Sept. 7.—Of the Ferla. Sept. 8.—NATIVITY B. V. M. Sept. 9.—St. Serglus, Pope and Sept. 10.—St. Hilary, Pope and Sept. 11.—St. Nicholas Tolent, ( Sept. 12.—Of the Octave.

FORTY YEARS

His Grace Archbisho Landed in St. Bon Incidents Connected

Missionary Li The Anniversary Celeb Grandest in the H of St. Bonifac

Manitoba Free Press

Forty years ago His Grace Tache sailed down the Red birch bark canoe and land shores of St. Boniface. He twenty-two years of age, an that manliness and vigor qualified him for the vicis missionary life. At this tim country was almost unkn outer world. The white se but few, while the savage tri the vast plains in countles His Grace belongs to one of families of Canada. His gran the first of the name in Car arrived at Quebec in 1739. possessor of a large fortun ruined by the conquest v stituted English for Frenci which caused the death of Montcalm and the brave W plains of Abraham. His Gra Bir Etienne Pascal Tache, di of Canada in 1865, while his fa as a captain in the Voltigeur troubles with the United the tender age of two years father. His mother, how endowed with many of t which constitute the mode mother, made it the sole ain to have her sons follow in duty and honor trodden by tathers. From his infancy ander (His Grace) displayed qualities crowned by a natu his mother. This affection h of its intensity and to the

TENDEREST CHORI

of his feelings. At college h for his genial character, am and bright intellect. He h higher education at the co Hyacinthe, and having conclassical studies he donned the tical habit and on the 24th of birch bark for this norther afterwards described his fe that occasion as follows: "Ye me to tell what I felt as I re the sources of the St. Lawren banks Providence had fixed place, and by whose waters ceived the thought of become sionary on the Red River, those waters for the las mingled with them some pand confided to them some thoughts and affectionate se my inmost heart. I could i some of the bright waves rolling down from lake to lal last strike on the beach nigh beloved mother was praying that he might become a pe and a holy missionary. I being intensely pre-occupie son's happiness, she would l faintest murmuring sound, beatings of the waves comi North-West, as if to disco the echoes of a son's voice prayer or promising a remer give expression to what I fe occasion, for the recollection the lapse of twenty years, of I experienced in quitting friends, enables me to more ciate the generous devoted who give up all they hold in human affection for the souls, \* \* \* I bade to my an adieu which I believed to ing, and I vowed to my add love and attachment which

On the first Sunday after here the young ecclesiastic the priesthood and prorreligious vows. This was that the vows of religion nounced in the Northwest, esting fact in connection with was that the young Oblate with discoverer who first hois ner of the cross in those remotes. ner of the cross in those remo Varennes de la Verandry after his ordination Father the journey to Isle a la Cro

HIS MISSIONARY L