

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, AUG. 19, 1881.

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

VOL 3.

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book in the world to interpret to show that, by itself, it can never be a "rule of faith," and that the Pro-tostant theory that there exists a di-WE have received

evening" (Vesper lights?) "the golden candlesticks will be set up by SPEAKING of the present condition of Irish landlords, a contemporary the preacher." Parson Newman, says that "country seats are aban- Parson Newman-thou by the grace of Grant, cosmopolitan circuit rider doned, gardens are running to waste, at the Nation's expense-where art and the owners of whilom hospit thou ? Is it thus that the star of Wesable mansions are living in mean lodgings at cheap watering-places." ley is to be quenched in the flare and flicker of Roman candles?—Bujfalo Union. excellent moral effect .--- Pilot.

THE Rev. Mr. Van Meter, who THE success achieved by the Cathwent to Rome some years ago to con- olics of Bavaria is greater even than vert the Pope and the people of was anticipated last week. The Italy to some sort of ism, has re- latest returns show that their majorturned to New York to resume the management of the Howard Mission: Why he has abandoned his work in the Eternal City we cannot say, for the latest advices that we have from eight that form the kingdom voted there do not announce that His Holientirely on the Liberal side, viz., the ness has become a Methodist.-Balti-Palatinate and Central Franconia, more Mirror. which are almost entirely Protestant;

PEOPLE are inclined to look upon whole or the greater part of the religion as cheap, and earthly goods as expensive. If they can go to like to go, but not otherwise. A man will work most slavishly all day to get money enough to get money enough to get money on while the episcopal to get money enough to go to the circus, and when Sunday comes, he men in the new Parliament. Whether might exert himself to spend a few the large Catholic majority will comminutes in church, and then place a minutes in church, and then place a nickel on the collection plate.—*Cath*, his advisers remains yet to be seen. lic Columbian.

shipped the dummy dynamite barrels no Catholic ministry should be to England has not yet been dis- formed, and the new Parliament covered. The Boston agents of the should not be able to do much good, English steamships, of course, pro-to prevent a great deal of harm, and fess entire ignorance of the shipper; to prevent a great deal of narm, and though we have heard a leading review. Boston merchant and extensive shipper say that even he, who sent thousands of dollars worth of freight

goods suitable for cleri-cal garments. the interpretation of the Bible is at rible thing happened: once imbecile and impious.—London "After the usual prelu

goods suitable for cleri-
cal garments.the interpretation of the Bible is at
once imbecile and impious.—London
Universe.rible thing happened:
"After the usual prelude on the organ
one of the choir, a lady, sang a solo. As
the choir was just back of and above the
pulpit, I easily head the words, and at
once said to myself: 'If that isn't an "Ave
Maria," then I an as deaf as an adder.'
The singing went on, and, sure enough, it
was the regular Roman Catholic press.N. WILSON & CO....CATHOLIC PRESS.... ternity Barnumistically advertize their performances-that "in the one seemed to notice it particularly, and I began to be amused. Here we were, a Protestant band of Christians, ied in wor-ship by one who rendered most beauti-fully a prayer to the dead."

"A prayer to the dead" is a phrase which applied to a supplication to the Mother of God, sounds strange from a Protestant "Christian" who doubtless pretends to believe in the "communion of saints." This correspondent communicated her horror to others:

THE success achieved by the Cath-olics of Bavaria is greater even than was anticipated last week. The latest returns show that their major-ity in the new Parliament will amount to 17—the number of Catho-lic members being 88 and of Liberals 71. Only two provinces out of the eight that form the kingdom voted it—I always settle down, close my eyes, think of something else, and wait till it's over.' Then we all laughed, but another one said: 'You can laugh if you wan to, but I tell you J don't like such things, and in all the other provinces, either the I never dreamed that she was singing any such stuff.' And after a while it came out votes fell to the share of the Patriots. that only two of us, as far as known, had noticed it at all." All the large towns of the kingdom, such as Munich, Rapsbon, Bamberg

Henceforth Moody and Sankey took the place of this "stuff," and blasphemous plantation-songs and Methodistical camp-meeting parodies urified the spot in which a thoughtess singer had dared to use words of Scripture in calling the Mo-ther of God "blessed." The mental attitude of "Christians" who prefer attitude of "Christians" who prefer to eliminate "Romish stuff" from the Scriptures rather than accept it, is anomalous, especially when they make claims to sincerity. If this narrow-minded Protestant finds an ish House of Commons to wit. It

yearly, could not get a single barrel Nair Wright, who makes books, and ated into the sublime service of the we had the "Lady Day of the Sow-ing time." Then Mary became the "handmaid of the Lord"; now she is crowned Queen of Heaven. The solution is non-solution in a steer is no solution in the solutin the solution in the solution in the solution in the solutio Though the Catholic Church has her immaculate soul with an incor- try him, thinking to put a question ruptible body.-Catholic Columbian, His Eminence Cardinal Manning was M. le Cure, would it be lawful to bapthe guest of the Prince of Wales at a gar-den-party on the 14th ultimo, the eve of the Cure, distinguo, (I distinguish). his seventy-third birth-day. The head of the Church in England met the female head of the so-called Church of England, in the person of Queen Victoria. A queer meeting. A smaller mind would be dazzled at the shower of compliments; but Cardinal Manning is a favorite attendant at Rome, the most magnificent court in this world, and will occupy a throne in that of the world to come.—*Cincinnati* Telegraph

The Chicago Adcance has a corres-pondent who recently received a se tion and even culture be logical when the Catholic cause in Bavaria. This king-it were, in the observance of only half the vere shock. She entered a Protest- writing of Ireland. The Spectator of dom contains a population of five million

of which he had given no previous notice, as to a story which turned attributed the crime to the Land League, that bete noir of insane old English women of both genders. As the story was only another of Mr. Forster's "outrages made to order," Mr. O'Connor very properly and very truly charged the Colonel with "mendaciously" attributing these murders or attempts to murder to the Land League. We say "very properly and very truly," because to ask a question, and before it is an-swered, to take it for granted as true, is mendacious, and to attribute a crime taken for granted before proved, to the Land League is "mendaciously to attribute it." Here upon "Ye Gentlemen of England," with that characteristic love of fair play which they boast so much of, and practice so little, declared this language so true and so graphic "unparliamentary," and Mr. O'Connor had to substitute a less accurate and less truth-telling term, stung to the quick by this fresh outrage-this in sult added to injury; Mr. O'Kelly rose to demand of the House, whether there was no protection to be had against gentlemen making state ments "which were calumnious and lying:" whereupon the speaker named Mr. O'Kelly, and he was suspended by the House on Mr. Gladthat all this occurred, not in the

a large stock of is suitable for cleri-garments. e give in our tailor-the Methodists, are becoming smit-the Methodists the "Liberals" want to play Bavaria into the hands of Bismarck. The Parliament t) at expired last month was about equally out to be false, that Mr. Daly, son of Lord Dunsandle, had been shot at Loughrea in the county Galway; and taking the question for granted he without having a majority, was at least safe against a defeat. To keep up such an artificial state of things it was neces-sary that the electoral districts should always be doctored up a good deal, a pro-cess known as jerrymandering in America. cess known as jerrymandering in America. To make the new elections favourable to them the Government had done a good deal in the jerrymandering way again, but, despite all this, the result of last weak's elections is a clear Catholic or Patriot majority of about a dozen in a Parliament consisting of 120 members. This will majority of about a dozen in a Pariament consisting of 120 members. This will probably involve the resignation of the Government and the formation of a Catho-lic ministry.—Londen Universe.

BISHOP IRELAND ANNIHILATES A PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER.

of Protestants to attempt a demonstration of their fundamental doctrine—the inspir-ation of their sole rule of faith, the Bible. The whole question at issue between the Bishop and his opponent was the inspir-Bishop and his opponent was the inspir-ation of the Scriptures. Throughout the whole controversy not one argument was adduced by Rev. Smith to show that the Bible is God's word. Abandoning the point in question, inspiration, he attacked the infallibility of the Pope, the clurch of the middle ages, the confessional, and every other supposed vulnerable point in the church's dogmas, but never a word to disprove the Bishop's sweeping and fatal charge that Protestants have not, on Protestant principles, an inspired Bible. Protestant principles, an inspired Bible. We must not blame Mr. Smith for having niggers but in an assembly of the first gentlemen of England, the Brit-ish House of Commons to wit. It should not be able to do much good, it will, at least, have it in its power to prevent a great deal of harm, and that is so much gain.—London Uni-teerse. THERE exists a certain Julia Mc-Xair Wright, who makes books, and these books generally contain inflam-matorystories of monks and nums evol-ved from the imagination of the "ina-the employ of the American Sunday. School Union, and she trives on the is a sample of the kind of writings which misleads Stenday-school children to contribute to the whole the Son on earth, and then school children to contribute to the whole the set on earth, and then school children to contribute to the whole the Son on earth, and then school children to contribute to the wends the state of the kind of writings which misleads Stenday. School children to contribute to the wends the to the son on earth, and then whole the the Son on earth, and then wends the to the school children to contribute to the school children to contribu words, which express mendacity. It is Colonel Tottenham that ought to have been suspended by a vote of 188 against 14, not Mr. O'Kelly. But it has been ever thus in Eng-land's conduct towards Ireland. In the mis-deeds of the "big bully." Mr. Speaker was only emulating the

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sucritice, while her soul was entirely de-voted to God—will account for the cir-cumstance that, although leading the life of a recluse, and having put away the world and its vanities, she still retained possession of her jewels, laces and valu-ables, which as a rule become the property of the religious community when a novice takes the veil. That she had once been a woman of the method dictions is in a woman of the world—delighting in its frivolities and expending much taste upon the trifles which for her had formed in early the traces which for her had formed in early life the sum of human things—was evi-dent enough in the refinement and del-icacy manifested in the trimmings and laces with which she had loved to adorn herself in former times.

The laces were all of exquisite beauty, and were sold at immense prices. There had evidently nestled the vanity of the world's favorite, for the jewels, although confolly present in large for any former of the second se wond is layonic, for the lewels, although carefully preserved in boxes of scented wood and wrapped in perfumed cotton, were all evidently sourcenits of filendship —or perhaps of love—gifts neither to be worn nor yet neglected. The secret of such mementoes is buried with their owner, and no survives has the lay of the next are and no survivor has the key of the mystery which caused them to be kept with such tender care.

tender care. The great prizes in the sale were the beautiful pieces of point d'Alencon, older than the edict of Nantes, which dispersed the lace makers of Alencon, and caused a loss of a great portion of the particular stitch which once made this lace the finest in the world. The stitch was weren over a bair from the lace making local and The controversy between Bishop Ire-land, of St. Paul, and a Rev. Mr. Smith, a Presbyterian, which has attracted much attention in the North-west, has come to an end, in the utter rout and annihilation of Mr. Smith. The St. Paul North-Wes-tern Chronicle referring to the controversy, says: "It has added one more to the many proofs of the untenableness of the Pro-testant position and of the unwillingness of Protestants to attempt a demonstration cribably painful in witnessing the tossing about, the pulling over and hauling to and fro of the garments once worn with such dainty pride by the delicate owner now no more; and at the sale of Miss Helen Gladstone's wardrobe the scene was ren-dered yet more painful still by the irreverent jokes and vulgar depreciation of the dealers at the sight of the quaint old-fashioned cut of the dresses which had lain unheeded and unseen ever since her retirement from the world and her ren-unciation of its pomps and empty vanities. unciation of its pomps and empty vanities FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. SUPER-

VISOR QUINN.

The remains of this respected gentleman, whose death took place on Friday morning, as already announced, were removed to St. Patrick's Church yesterday afternoon, followed by a very large and respectable cortage, including his follow-members of the St. Detrick's Livense Institutions of the a "distinguo" (I distinguish). On one occasion his bishop in order to him, to which there could be no 'distinguo' (I distinguish) asked:
b M. le Cure, would it be lawful to bap-tize in soup? Monseigneur! answers of the Cure, distinguo, (I distinguish).
c In such episcopal soup as we are lender by the convent life, and would return to the easy path of salvation followed by Protestant ladies of family and fortune.
But the lot of a Cure affirmative, (yes). Now on this question of favouring the lot of a Cure affirmative, (yes). Now on this question of favouring the the change in this instance, as in every other of the like nature, was waited for in vain. Helen Gladstone lived and ativing to hide the communication aprice or weariness of any enjoyment which has joined let no man put asunder; but whom the devil has joined let with the givery man seek to part. *The Harp.*

In reality, it is not King Ludwig, but Prince Bismarck, who rules The smart English detective who supreme in the country, but even if

Catholics and one Jew for spokes-

men in the new Parliament. Whether

r case on board a Cunard steamer these books generally contain inflam- Mass.-Freeman's Journal.

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ster d Fisheries. ries, ¿

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NCY is that naking one nt, paying one can get l never pay n ordering has facili. or public ersonal and vantages are more

D. EGAN. 33 Barclay without "red tape sufficient to iden-tify a dozen men."—*Pilot*. matorystories of monks and nuns evol-ved from the imagination of the "tal-

THE Rev. Dr. W. Thomas, a Methodist preacher of Chicago, is to be tried next month for heresy by a body of clergymen of the denomination to which he belongs. Now, if the Bible is the only rule of faith, school children to contribute to the missionary schemes of Van Meter, and every one is to exercise his pri-Gavazzi, et al. This extract is taken vate judgment in making out from a recently published "Sabbathteachings, and there is no infallible

Buffalo Union.

St. Angelo," sympathizes ardently shadow-the grain, not the chaff.-with the sacrilegious robbers who in

fest the Holy City, ready to desecrate the body of one of God's saints. WE are told of Locke that he said Sensible Protestants ought to stop of the Anglican divines of his time: this shameless prostitution of their children's minds—these attempts of "Why do you press upon mc the doctrine of the Divinity of Christ? You lying and unscrupulous writers to say you find it in the Scriptures. poison the minds of the young and That is your private judgment. I the unthinking. It is shameful that say that I do not find it there. That machine-books, like this Mrs. Julia McNair Wright's, should be permitis my private judgment—as good McNair Wright's, should be permit-(perhaps better than) yours." It is ted to be read by children whose sufficient merely to recall the fact parents pride themselves on being that the Bible is the most difficult "enlightened."—*Freeman's Journal.*

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

The Angelus. ALICE ESMONDE. The Angelus, the Angelus, how clear and sweet it rings Across the city's noise and din, high o'er In shaded valleys, green and fair, it softly lingers round, And dies and the pure fresh hills and waves Merice and the pure fresh hills and waves And week and the pure fresh hills and waves Merice and the pure fresh hills and waves And week and the pure fresh hills and waves At the pure fresh hills and waves At the pure fresh hills and waves At the pure fresh hill

It floats above a hundred seas, through every land and cline: 'Mid every change of dark and light, the old fumiliar chine: In deep Canadian woods and glades it greets the exiles ear. And far away 'neath gum-iree's shade it greets the exile's tear.

And far away 'neath gum-iree's shade it greets the exite's tear. Tis linked with golden memories of child-hood and of youth. When life yet promised brightest things, and every word seemed truth; When summer days were not too long, and winer had no clouds. And each acquaintance was a friend, till we had friends in crowds. The provided set of the saintly and immortal

And each acquaintance was a friend, till we had friends in crowds.
The Angelus, the Angelus, the sweetest call frat waves in sound the angel's words, ard thills the very air:
Oh I may its tone reach further yet, till the grant judgement day—
A link 'twixt home and wandering hearts on distant shores away.
A link 'twixt heaven and other hearts more exiled still than all.
Mhow and er far from Mary's feet and will not hear her call.
Oh 't we wake ean's aving want, that hunger which leads home.
They loved her once. Who counts them lost; though name and some are stained, her son has died for all.
Oh 'may her goodness touch their fail:
Cho it may her goodness touch their hearts. their old love wake and thrill.
Oh 'may her goodness touch their hearts. their old love wake and thrill.
Oh 'may her goodness touch their hearts. their old low wate wate thrill.
Oh 'may her goodness touch their hearts. their old low wate wate thrill.
Oh 'may her goodness touch their hearts. their old low wate and thrill.
Oh 'may her goodness touch their hearts. Their old obse their fail.
Oh 'may her goodness touch their hearts. their old low wate wate thrill.
Oh 'may her goodness touch their hearts. Their old obse touch their hearts. Their old obse touch their hang.
Oh 'may her goodness touch their hearts. Their old obse touch their houth of the solut their houth hearts. Their old low wate and thrill.
Oh 'may her goodness touch their hearts. Their old low wate wate thrill.
Oh 'may her goodness touch their hearts. Their old obse touch their houth of the wate and hrill.
Oh 'may her goodness touch their hearts. Their old obset touch of all a double tribute of alleging heart of the solut of the wate and hrill.
Oh 'may her goodness touch their hearts. Their old obset to wate and thrill.
Oh 'may her goodness touch their hearts. Their old obset to

GREAT SPEECH ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL.

The Monuments of Tipperary - Th

Insult to the Ashes of Pius 1X.-Dr. Croke and Cardinal Manning.

Thurles, Sunday Night

and decorous performance of the duty which those immediately concerned were called upon to discharge. One would, therefore, have thought that, making every possible allowance for man's ingrati-tude to man, as well as for the bitter en-Of the many demonstrations of lov and admiration of which his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel has been the subject, none have surpassed in fervour and importance that which took place to-day. its way to the Church of St. Laurence, consisting, as it did, of an ordinary heara e Confraternity of SS. Peter and Paul drawn by four black horses, a few c rri-ages containing cert-in clencal dignitaries and Roman nobles, together with a small number of mourning friends and, perhaps, relations of the illustrious deceased, would Clonmel, under their spiritual director, the Rev. M. Flynn, had fixed this day for their annual excursion. Advantage was taken of the occasion to present to the Most ev. Dr. Croke an address embodying the sentiments of veneration and es-teem entertained by them, in common not honoured, through the streets of that with every Irishman, towards one of the noblest and most patriotic prelates that has ever adorned the archiepiscopal office. The procession marched through the town to the college, and the mass of people ranged themselves along the people avenue facing the main entrance. The Rev. Maurice Flynn read the address, was beautifully illuminated.

His Grace, who was greeted with enthusiastic and prolonged cheering, said in

to the very gates of the Church of St. Laurence itself. Roman roughs of a mis-Father O'Flynn and friends from Clonmel-I am very glad, indeed, that your guardian angels suggested to you the idea of visiting Thurles on this the occasion of chievous and even murderous type besieged the bier and those that accompan-ied it, and pelted both with stones and of visiting Thurles on this the occasion of your annual outing as a confraternity. On my own part, as well as on the part of my priests and parishioners, I bid you a hearty welcome to this ancient town. Fortunately we have something here to show for ourselves (hear, hear). We have our grand cathedral church, to be-gin with; our ecclesiastical college, with is amule halls and wide-surrading ulens. one hand, fruitful mother of so many nuns and of other virtuous children, and the Presentation Convent, on the other hand, famous for its splendid free schools, its useful orphanage, no less than for the number and happiness of its cloistered inmates; and, though last, not least, our Christian Brothers' establishment, where fully 400 boys are taught the sciences of two worlds as Christian Brothers alone can teach them, the science of the saints, and the science that makes scholars, and, and the science that makes scholars, and at the sime time, adorns them. I hope you will visit at your convenience these different es.ablishments, and th es. ablishments, and that, in so far at least, you will have no cause to be dissatisfied with yourselves for hav-ing made Thurles the term, as you call it your address, of this year's annual excursion (hear, hear). I trust indeed that, on the contrary, WHEN YOU REFURN TO YOUR HOMES IN THE

his kind and encouraging words, and I beg most respectfully to offer him your acknowledgments as well to-day. Small men throughout the country, especially is offer with the total state of the state of if self-sufficient, when they cannot check, if self-sufficient, when they cannot check, are apt to sharl at a great popular move-ment like ours, but men of larger mould and clearer vision, men of brains, of sag acity, are always ready to give such move-

ments their blessing, and heartily wish ments their biessing, and hearthy weat them every legitimate success. As to the controversy which I had to engage in with certain Biblical critics over the water in reference to the now famous text of St. Paul to Timothy, I have only to say that, possessing a good library, I had no diffi-culty in finding evidence therein that my interpretation of the passage was correct, and that the authority of Holy writ is not wanting to prove that the man who toils upon the land has the first claim on its upon the land has the first claim of its fruits. In fine, it is a source of infinite pride and pleasure to me to behold so many honest Irish faces around me here to-day, especially as they come from the capital of our patriotic county, and are owned by men banded together in a holy be thereby and whose hearts are adjour brotherhood, and whose hearts are aglow with the love of creed and country. May we never prove unfaithful to those sacred instituts, and, in a special manner, may the sons of Tipperary be as faithful and good as they are gallant, generous and brave (applause). At the conclusion of the reply three

ringing cheers, echoed again and again, were given for his Grace.

IN ROME.

On Sunday the Feast of St. Victor was celebrated in St. George's Cathedral. Before the High Mass—of which the Bis-hop of Lystra was the celebrant—a very imposing procession made the rounds of the church, the relics of the samt being borne on a bier by four of the clergy of Southwark. The Church was densely rowded, many Protestants being present. rowned, many rrotestants being present. It may be mentioned that the slab of blue Sicilian marble, which for 1500 years covered the martyr's tomb in the patacombs, is let into the wall below the sure to engender, the modest cortege which issued from the Piazza of St. Peter's on The sermon was preached by the Car-

dinal, who took his text from the Apocalypse. Fourteen hundred years ago, said his Eminence, an humble man named Victor was crowned with martyrdom. He washed his robes in the blood of the Lamb, he was b ptized in his own blood, too, and he was crowned in the kingdom of God. The world has forgotten him, he is clean gone out of the mind of the world; but the Church of God remembers

world; but the Church of God remembers him, and you honor him in procession to-day. Ind he will be for ever honored as long as the Church of God shall dwell upon earth; and his name is a happy name—a name of augury -- "Victor" the conqueror. This is the victory that overcometh the world, our faith. Dear brethren, your procession is a heautiful and noble testimony to is a beautiful and noble testimony to your love and faith. And the other night when the bells tolled midnight there was another procession in the Holy City—in the city that once was the city of the martyrs and the saints and the Vicar of Jesus tyrs and the saints and the victor of Jesus Christ, but which is now usurped by an anti-Christian faction, who called to mind what the prophet says of "a nest of un-clean birds." In the midnight—in the sileace of the midnight-there went forth from the great basilica of St. Peter's the noblest funeral that the eye had ever seen. cheers). The sacred body of the Vicar of Jesus Christ—Pius IX. of holy and sacred memory—was borne out by his loving sons to be laid in that tomb which he had chosen which flank us, like protecting towers, on both sides—the Ursuline Convent, on the illustrious dead. It would be idle to a-k tance, so that they would know what the authorities were doing without going too forth the illumination of a thousand torches—a testimony of the love and faith which filled the hearts of those who much in their power. The people had a higher power than theirs-they had the accompanied him to lay him in the tomb of his choice. Nothing sweeter, nothing power more solemn, nothing more noble, nothing more innocent than that funeral processon can the heart of man conceive, and yet against it there was an outburst of nellish hate, of infernal insult-the true outcome from the mouth of that old serpent who h tes the incarnate God and the icar that reigns in His place. And along the whole pathway of that funeral procession not only insults of a kind o gross, that even among savage men hey could not be found, were they could not be found, were used against it, but language of such vileness that irrational minds would be incapable of using it, and reasonable man alone, when he is disfigured from the likeness of God into the Satan, can conceive and utter. Yet Pius IX., tho gh dead, yet speaketh. He speaks of the undying and implacable hostility between the serpent and his seed what he hostility between the scrpent and his seed and the Incarnate Son of God and all who serve Him. And he speaks to us, in that last, lonely and sweet procession going, like our Divine Lord to the Cross, in the midst of the insults of men, of the faith, the fidelity, the courage, and the perse-verance which overcome the scorn of the world. There never was an event in our times which, I believe, has manifested and will manifest three things more strikingly than that procession. First, the love and faith of the true Roman people as distinguished from those who have come, like an unclean flood, into the streets of that city; next, the shame and humiliation of the anti-Christian faction which made w r for more than thirty years upon the living Pontiff, and which has not spared even execration and insult to his body as it was being borne to the omb; and, lastly, the abhorrence and the indignation of the whole Christian world -not the Catholic world only, but the Christian world- and every heart—and every man that is worthy of the same of man-will detest and abhor and denounce that most u holy and horrible sacrilege.-

MISS PARNELL ON EMIGRATION.

On Sunday Miss Anna Parnell visited On Sunday Miss Anna Parnell visited C ara to address a meeting of the ladies' branch of the Land League. She met with a verv enthusiastic welcome. The number of people present was quite as large as on the occasion when Mr. Parnell made this stiering little alean the address large as on the occasion when Mr. Parnell made this stirring little place the platform from which he delivered his pronounce-ment on the Land Act. Miss Parnell was met at Moate station by a large crowd, and was loudly cheered. She was accom-panied to Clara by several ladies The chair was taken by Mr. A. W. Berming-here leaded presider.

ham, landed proprietor. Those on the platform included nearly all the prominent members of the Land League in the northern portion of the King's County. An address was read by Miss Moore to

Miss Parneli. Miss Parneil, who was received with great enthusiasm, then addressed the meeting. She said at that late hour of meeting. She valu at that take hour of the evening she would not detain them long, particularly as they had already listened to many excellent speeches. This was a very serious moment in the history of Ireland. The next few months must

for one generation at least. They must not supp so that because things were going tolerably easy with them now they had nothing worse to look forward to. What they must now look to was how they would act when Parliament had risen, and when the great struggle for the harvest of 1981 hearing, things will be THE CARDINAL ON THE OUTRAGE harvest of 1881 begins, things will be changed. There was some check while ministers were responsible to Parliament for their doings. The check was a small ministers were responsible to rinament for their doings. The check was a small one, but still it was one. They had all heard of the Coercion Act, and she sup-posed also they did not care very much about it (cries of "No"). She did not think the act could do harm if they h d the proper spirit, because all they could do was to arrest a few leaders, and they ought to be able to do without leaders When Parliament rose this (cheers).

autumn they would then have to prepare (hear, hear). Now from what she saw before her, she thought they knew how to before her, she thought they knew how so crush each other, but they must crush somebody else. The Government meant to crush them. They meant that NEXT WINTER THERE SHOULD BE 100,000

FAMILIES WITHOUT FOOD OR SHELTER. except what the mercy of the landlords They were to hand would allow them. them over to mercenary and grasping companies, which would endeavor to make fortunes for themselves by using the money granted for emigration, and sacrificing them and their children to their greed (cheers). Nothing had been done lately more infamous than the Emigration Clauses. The ostensible reason is to assist charases. The ostension reason is to assist emigration, but the real object is to get rid of the Irish poor, no matter what the consequence might be (cheers). The Irish people should prevent their doing so, and they could if they choose, as, notwithstanding that the Government can impri-son, when it liked, man, woman, or child, it did not amount to much, nor did the power which it exercised through the magistrates in summary jurisdiction, with eir pretended trial and perversion of their pretended that and perversion of justice, amount to much. Some of the magistrates were landlords, and if they got a hint that if they were too fond of summary jurisdiction there would be summary justice on their own rent by the tenants, it would not be a bad thing But the best way was to watch them, to make their acts public, as they cannot stand publicity, and withered away before it. Besides the Coercion Act and

of bayonet, buckshot and rifle (groans for Buckshot). They need not go near these,

agony, of the darkness, of the laments of the beloved of Christ. I know not how long I had indulged thus in the reveries of thought, but as I opened my eyes, the last sad wail was finisted—the candles were all gone out—the twilight had passed, and the gray dinness of night stole in at the windows, m king the figures of Angelo's freeco seem the gaunt phantoms of a dream ; t'e Cardinals were rising, the crowd was bustling to the door, and another day of the ceremonies of conclusion that as long as the present state of things existed, and the Govern-ment threw the people into gool as they were doing, they should be clary of giv-ing the landlord his unjust demands, but when a brighter era came, and the Gov-arment knocked under she would say ernment knocked under, she would say pay a fair rent (loud cheers).

Holy Week was ended.

THE LOVE OF THE HOLY MASS.

On Sunday evening his Eminence the Cardinal-Archbishop preached in St. Joseph's Church, Bunhill Row. His Em-

inence took for his text the words, "With

time. These two commandments are laid upon us under pain of mortal sin; so that whosever does not comply with them

whosever does not comply with them commits a mortal sin, and is out of the Church. He wished to point out some of the reasons why the Church lays these two commandments on us so strictly. There are three reasons why we ought to hear

the Holy Mass on Sundays and days of obligation, and four reasons why we ought

to receive the Holy Communion every Easter time; though, as he would show, that was not all that the Church desired.

First of all, we are bound to hear the Holy Mass by the obligation of faith.

When we know what the Holy Mass is our faith binds us to come to hear it.

Next, we are bound to hear the Holy Mass out of obedience to the Church; for the authority of the Church is a Divine

authority, that authority which Jesus gave to Peter, and, through Peter, to the rest of

the apostles, and to the successors of Peter, and through them, to all the bis-hops of the Charch; and then to the priests, is given that authority which binds all Catholics to hear the Holy Mass

under pain of mortal sin. Next, we are bound to hear the Holy Mass for the love

sed Lord, and when he was going to the Garden of Gethsemane to be betrayed by

Judas, our Divine Lord took bread and broke it, and said: "This is my body; do this in commemoration of me." In

the hour when our Divine Friend was prepared for His death, and His sorrows were upon Him, He left a memorial of

Himself. It was more than a memorial —it was His Body and Blood. How is it

possible that men do not love the Holy Mass that Jesus instituted to be the com-memoration of His love for them? We

cannot understand that m stery of His presence by an intellectual effort, as it is

supernatural and beyond the reach of our understanding; but hearts that have the light of faith can believe it.

THE O'GORMAN MAHON.

and another day of the ceremonies His Brusque Manner and Sayings

The O'Gorman Mahon has a way of saying hard things, which from the lips of any other man would not be tolerated. The gallant old member for Clare bestows The gallant old member for Clare bestows his attention impartially on all sides of the House. Being somewhat hard of hearing, he has a habit of wandering from one bench to another during a debate. When Mr. Gladstone is speaking the mas-sive bead of silver hair of the honorable member is to be seen to another one the inence took for his text the words, "With desire I have desired to eat this Pasch with you before I suffer" (Luke xxii.) He said the Church has laid upon us all two com-mandments—the one, that we should hear the Holy Mass on every Sunday and day of obligation; the other, that we should receive Holy Communion every Easter time. There the commendments are heid member is to be seen towering over the shoulders of Sir Stafford Northcote and the other occupants of the front Opposi-tion bench. When, on the contrary, some of the leaders of the Conservative party are holding forth he crosses the House and takes his seat like the most subservient of decide, she thought, the fate of Ireland Whigs, directly behind the ministry. Wherever he goes he loudly expresses his for one generation at least. They must approval or disapprova., as the case may be, of the sentiments expressed, and some-times the entire Liberal party are struck dumb with amazement, when from the midst of their own ranks they hear a prolonged groan greet some declaration from their leader. At first they attempted to resent the presence in their midst of a member who systematically groaned when they cheered and cheered when they groaned. One night some time ago this resentment found expression from the lips of one of their party, who told the intruder that he had better return to his own guarter of the House. The rash interference of the conscientious Liberal was soon resented, for the gallant colonel, flinging a card in his face, forthwith chal-lenged him to mortal combat, and threa-tened to horsewhip him for his impertin-

ence if he refused. Since then the member for Clare wanders where he likes, and people, b ginning to understand the old man and to admire his courtly airs and old-fashioned courtesy, bound to hear the Holy Mass for the love of Jesus, our Lord and Master; and, if any man loves our Divine Lord, he will love the Holy Mass; and if he does not love the Holy Mass; it is a sign that he does not love our Divine Lord. Why ought we to love the Holy Mass? At the Last Supper, wher the sorrows of his Passion were already full upon our Bles-sed Lord, and when he was come to the are, as a rule, glad to find him amongs them. He is familiar with every one He may be seen deep in conversation with the premier in the lobby, or walking with one arm around the neck of Mr. Gibson. one arm around the neck of sir. Gloson. Lately fate brought the Irish members into the same division lobby as the Gov-ernment on some amendment to the Land Bill. The O'Gorman Mahon meet-ing the ill-starred Chief-Secretary for Ing the instanted cheristerically in a hearty Ireland in the crowd, gave him a hearty slap on the back which resounded through the room, and in a heary voice exclaimed : "Look here, Forster, my boy, I h ve ever cheric Cherin a heart which hearth is a him of confidence in Gladst ne ; he is a king of trumps. But you are a humbug; egad, the Government will never be ectable until they throw you overboard! Loud and hearty was the peal of laughter which hailed this sally on all sides, and Mr. Forster, with rather a doleful expression of face, tried to join in the merriment. But his effort was a failure. The truth which is in every one's mind had been spoken in a jest, and he knew it.

THE "MISERERE" OF THE SISTINE CHAPEL.

and though we cannot apprehend it, we can grasp it. What is this great mystery? He took the bread and blessed it, and by His Divine words He made it that which He called it, His Body; Afterward came the gathering for the Miserere of the Si-tine Chapel. Even stars and garters, and liveried footmen, were jammed among us in the bustle of the throny. At length, when patience was well nigh expired, the line opened, and there was a push up. Already many seats were filled with those who had had the made them that promise that He would made them the promise that He would made the promise the promise that He would made the promise the promise that He would made the promise the pro

My Shar

One fair day, a Spring From that Island-the Brought a bunch of fa As a fond remembra And to me they lood Lying crushed and He who loves finds ne In the dead o'er whi That I could but stoon And a tear fell on th

An't those drops, that From my love-awak Seemed to rouse the d, And new vigor to in All the thits of greer When on native soi Came again to grace n And J watched with Till it bloomed as if 't Of its own pure Irisl

It has now bewilderin To attract the passin And it hides among th When the Summer But smeh memories i That on airy-plumas O'er the sea-crowned i And, absorbed in dr Roam again old scene With the ardor of a l

Ah! my cherished bur Days will come, that When some hand will when some hand will For our ransomed co Thou and I, my flow Never see the longed But the chubby boys t Have the faith that's And they yet may gree On the hills they'vel

LETTERS FROM PAT

A NEW VIEW OF IN IREL

> English Workmen o ism

> From the New York Con D

In my last letter I port on the condition try of Galway made | Northumberland and I It is too valuable and publication to be cont f England. Let me

extracts from it. In the village of ancient city of Galw miners entered a peasa thus described :--

"One of the smallest which could not in fa of more than seven a feet, we found to be t man, his wife, and sev appeared to gain a sub ing of poultry and sel will in their domicile. a plot of land, which gaunt looking man, wrench from it a scan the family were clot man, our informant tasted a drop of stron of tea, nor a bit of f years—his sole food family having been a tamily having been a the Indian meal porri-same, the only liquid p moistening the food, buttermilk at rare in water. The quantity of to his use had been, months, only two per from one more fortun sessing a cow, so that deed a luxury. He h and his sons, fallen un agent for non-payme usual result has fo of a notice to quit, over the family when

CAPITAL OF TIPPERARY, you will feel convinced that we of this

cathedral town have not been stationery while the country round about us ha been so signally astir, but that we have earnestly striven for, and possibly have attained, a good if net a foremost place attained, a good if not a forenosi place in the advancing civilization of the island. Close by what I may call the modern monuments of Ireland's faith and fidelity just indicated, and within easy approach, are the runs of the once famous monas tery of Holy Cross, where the saintly Cistercian fathers prayed a d toiled o old where a large relic of the wood on which our Blessed Redeemer died was preserved and reverenced for ages; and which tell to day in language not to be mi taken of the past glory and greatness and artistic culture of our forefathers, as well as of essness and rapacity of those by whom they were either beggared or slain Many of you will, no doubt, pay a visit to this famous a d much venerated shrine. The contemplation of these various monuments, representing both the past and the present, will awaken in you, I know, as it has always done in me, commingled feelings of pride and hopefulness-reel-

The second state

a brilli nt tuture (app: das). All my hopes of such a future for my country are based. I own, on one thing, and on one thing only, and that one thing is the un-ion-thorough, facted and is dissoluble. which n

where the representatives or guardians of public order were while this scandalous and unprovoked attack on defenceless citizens was being m de. Beyond the or-dinary night patrol they were nowhere to be seen It was no business of their's. THE SON OF THE SACRILEGIOUS SPOILATOR

NO MORTUARY BELL WAS TOLLED IN ROMAN CHURCH OR STEEPLE.-

no funeral dirge was sung; there was no lengthened procession of monks and priests and high Church dignitaries to impart a

religious hue and solemnity to the scene On the contrary, everything was studious

ly done in the quietest and most unob-trusive manner, so as to secure the orderly

and decorous performance of the duty

have been suffered to pass unmolested, if

ap tal which the great Pontiff had done

THE BONES OF THEIR DEAD PASTOR

would have excited no angry passions in the breasts of even the most andutiful of

his children. But alas! it was not so. At the celebrated bridge of St. Angelo, not far distant from the great Basilica of St.

Peter's, a disgraceful scene commenced,

on, through the Piazza Venezia, the whole

length of the Via Nazionale, and right up

which was continued nearly all the

much to adorn, and that

oF THE HOLY SEE, if in Rome, was just then probably mak-ing high revel in the plundered palace of Onirinal, while the ashes of its rightful owner were insulted as they passed by. Like master, like man. We hate no one so thoroughly as him whom we have in-jured, and the wild genius of revolution having triumphed over, and hunted down the illustrious Pius IX. during hi- life, was glad to get the opportunity of further insulting his memory and outraging his remains on their last passage to the grave. Here let me ask what have they to say for themselves after the shameful occur rences just described, who are constantly prating about the freedom enjoyed by the Pope under the present Italian regime, and asserting, in the face of all evidence and asserting, in the face of all evidence to the contrary, that the successor of Plus IX., the glorious Leo XII., is really no prisoner in the Vatican; that he might show himself freely and fearlessly to his apiritual subjects in the streets of Rome, and regreate humself without due by himself without dread of ind recreate molestation amongst the Sabine hills/ Would the mean mis readts w o

WISHED TO CAST THE REMAINS OF THE DEAD PONTIFF INTO THE TIBER

be likely to r spect his hving successor? No, most as-uredly not (applause). The Pope is really a prisoner in the V tican; the guarantees of safety that have been given to thin by the Italian Government are a mockery, and perhaps a snare ; and are a mickely, and pernaps a share ; and from this spot, so sacred to us all, midst surroundings suggestive of everything that is holy, we enter our indignant pro-test against the scandalous outrage that has been recently offered in Rome to the remains of the immortal Plus, as well as against the protracted and jainful im prisonment of ms august and venerated successor. And now, after this digression, ings of pride because that WE ARE SPRUNG FROM A STOCK THAT WAS which I rust you will not deem inopport tune, let me return to your address and visu, and thank you, as I do most heart

WE ARE SPRUNG FROM A STOCK THAT WAS NEITHER RUDE NOA UNKNOWN and feelings of hopefalness, betuise a people so great as we have been in the past, a people so brave and unbending as we are in the present, must be fairly en-titled to, and cannot fail to be blessed with a happy, a bright, and, perhaps, e en a brilli nt tuture (app. ars). All my homes of such future for my country are country at sarg , on a recent remarkable

thank God, substantiady ex-thank God, substantiady ex-th 1 entrestly prey may con-who pre ides with equal trut and dignity

which i carreestly pray may con ists, and which i carreestly pray may con tinue to exist between the Irish priest-hood and the Irish people. Thank God who are addy thanked his Emmence for *Haven Palladium*.

London Universe

Woma 's Wisdom. "She insists that it is more importance, that her family shall be kept in fud health, than that she should have all the fashion the dresses and styles of the times. She therefore sees to it, that each member of her tamily is supplied with enough Hop Bitters, at the first appearance of any symptoms of any ill health, to prevent a fit of sic-ness with its attendant expense,

of self-control. of determination and of money (cheers). She had to re luctantly criticize what a previous speake and, as he said the Irish farmers were poor, and could not do much. Now, the Irish people were only poor because they chose to be poor. The country was rich, and its to be poor. The country was rich, and its wealth was in the hands of the tenant farmers. If they chose they could keep up the Land League. A short time ago they had to get Indian meal bought with fereign money, in order that they might live but now the people had learned that they could support thems lves out of the land; and the person who told them that they should look to America alone for the means of keeping up the League, did not know is a hush in the crowd—whispering ceases, and the melodious accents flow thicker and was talking abou', for if peopl had a right to support themselves out of the land, they should also support the or ganisation which helped them to live on it. faster, and are renewed, and die a - ay into haster, and are relevent, and the a variable a long sweet wail, as if the angels had turned moarners. Then came other chantings, not without rich beauty, if they had not been contrasted with the richer Rents must, according to the landlords, be paid, whether they were unfair or not, and is long as the rents were paid there was a beauties gone before. As the chant went fear on the part of the landlords that by on, the chapel became gradually obscure, exasperating the people they would lose the twelve lights upon the candlesticks them; so coming on to rent-paying the landlords tried soft soap, but she on to rent-paving time, before the altar were one by one

advise them not to be in too big a hurry

care and anxiety. All women should exercise their wisdom in this way."-New

be always with them in a special and sa hardihood to wait five hours. The rest ramental way. Such was the Holy Mass, and in that land of Ireland which they loved so well there is the love of the Holy were filled in half an hour, and after came another long hour of expectation. Some study the fresco of the Judgment, or the figures of the ceiling, and others the Mass, in the breasts of the people. They will get up in the morning before the break of day, and go mile after mile, weary it might be after the preceding day's work, but they will rise almost to go a living beauties around, gathered from every nation. The twelve candles, in the twelve branched candlesticks, are lighted; the choir appear, in their white robes, through the grating of their little balcony great distance to hear the Holy Mass. some who come to head the first has. But some who come to England do not keep up the fervour and fidelity that they and their forefathers had in the old land. He The Cardinal, in their red caps and ermine, come in and take their places on the low cushioned seats within the rail. was sorry to say it was well known to the good priests who had charge of the whole flock. They knew that there were thous-The ambassadors appear in the rese ved places, and the service commences with slow and solemn reading; the choir chant a reands in this city of London who never sponse in full tones for ten minutes. An-other reading, and the kneeding of the Carwent near the church or approached the Sacraments. His Eminence concluded by exhorting all who heard him to frequent dinals-a silence for a moment-and then dinals—a science for a momentum the steal out from the obscure balcony the the Sacraments and hear Mass regularly. -London Universe. first sweet notes of the Miserere.

ABOUT MARRIAGE.

"Men should not marry," it is commonly said, "unless they can not only maintain for themselves the social position to which they have been accustomed, but extend the benefits of that position to extend the benefits of that po-their wives and children. A wom marries is entitled to be kept man who matries is entitled to be kept in the same rank and comfort in which she was reared." diminishing, as the service proceeded; only three or four remained. The sun has

The landborning on to be labored by the strength of t

Thousands of the are the victims of ev the administration of the administration of and Forster. These t who are accused by I English "statesmen," spiring to defraud t though they are abuntheir contracts." What did the hone

such hovels ?--"Such places woul

exist on the face of t even for a pig to be I Mr. Bryson; "they spector of nuisances no time, and if they offence they would 1 to harbor disease, a swept away wholes: would be called upor proper sanitary condi-lent people would have raged by the mere places existed in their I heartily agree said Mr. Patterson, elf the burst of pul would ensue on the 1 ing that such places our North Country." The Englishmen fo West of Ireland, rack only form of oppre antry endured at the lords. They discove last year, that in ad tionate taxation by money rents, the pe in certain districts to that is to say, that s acted in Ireland, al sholished for centuri The pitmen, going and barony to baro that the rents every that "they swept a farthing that could h even these cruel exact the lords of the soil. pelled each tenant t days' labor each yea rent, and he held and select not one day of lays as suited his own "Thus," says M weather equally as fi England, a man see gathering, and is abo of the fine weather. however, require ga must go and work, a own property when got in-probably to destroyed by the ad In fact, no matter w affairs are in he mus agent, and his own a

hance after the d have been satisfied. then down comes

the laments of ow not how long the reveries of d my eyes, the ed—the candles ed—the candles he twilight had ws, m king the em the gaunt e Cardinals were tling to the door, ceremonies of

HOLY MASS.

is Eminence the reached in St. l Row. His Em-the words, "With at this Pasch with ke xxii.) He said on us all two com-at we should hear Sunday and day r, that we should ion every Easter handments are laid mortal sin; so that and is out of the point out some of arch lays these two so strictly. There we ought to hear idays and days of isons why we ought Communion every as he would show, he Church desired. bligation of faith. the Holy Mass is come to hear to hear the Holy to the Church; for Church is a Divine ty which Jesus gave Peter, to the rest of the cessors of the successors of em, to all the bis-and then to the t authority which hear the Holy Mass Next, we are sin. sin. Next, we are y Mass for the love nd Master; and, if ivine Lord, he will and if he does not t is a sign that he Divine Lord. Why Holy Mass? At the the sorrows of his full upon our Blese was going to the etc be betrayed by ord took bread and "This is my body; ration of me." In Divine Friend was th, and His sorrows left a memorial of re than a memorial d Blood. How is it not love the Holy uted to be the comlove for them? W hat m stery of His ectual effort, as it is beyond the reach ag; but hearts that faith can believe it, cannot apprehend it. What is this it. What is this took the bread and lis Divine words He le called it, His Body; He took the chalice id. This is my Blood; The priest did at the us did sitting at that v action is the same. Sacrament whereby His disciples, for He mise that He would in a special and sac-h was the Holy Mass, Ireland which they the love of the Holy of the people. They morning before the go mile after mile, ter the preceding day's rise almost to go a tr the Holv Mass. But England do not keep fideliny that they and d in the old land. He was well known to the d charge of the whole that there were thous-f London who never ch or approached the minence concluded by heard him to frequent hear Mass regularly

My Shamrock.

One fair day .o. Spring, a letter, From that island-home of mine, Rought a bonch of faded shaurrocks An a fond remembrance-sign. And to me they looked so fair Lying crushed and withered there, He who loves finds newer beauties In the dead o'er which he grieves. That I could but stoop to kiss them, And a tear fell on the leaves.

An it those drops, that came up-welling From my love-awakened heart, Seemed to rouse the dying flower. And new vigor to impurt. All the tints of green it knew, When on native soil it grew, Came again to graze my garden : And J watched with tender care. Till it blomed as if 'twere drinking Of its own pure Irish air.

It has now hewildering colors To attract the passing eye, And it hides among the grasses But such memories it brings, That on airy-plumaged wings O'er the sea-crowned isle I hover, And, absorbed in dreamy joy, Roam again old scenes of beauty With the ardor of a boy.

A h i my cherished bunch of shamrocks, Days will come, that should be now, When some hand will wreather a garland For our ransomed country's brow Thou and I, my floweret, may Never see the longed for day, But the chubby boys that kies thee Have the faith that's strong in me, And they yet may greet thy sisters On the hills they've helped to free

WM. LIVINGSTON

LETTERS FROM MR. RED-PATH.

A NEW VIEW OF "THE ENGLISH IN IRELAND."

English Workmen on Irish Landlordism.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser

Dublin, July 13th. In my last letter I quoted from the re-port on the condition of the Irish peasantry of Galway made by a deputation of Northumberland and Durham coal miners. It is too valuable and too remarkable a publication to be confined to the North of England. Let me make a few more

extracts from it. In the village of Barna, near the ancient city of Galway, these English miners entered a peasant's cabin that they thus described :---

'One of the smallest huts in the village, which could not in fact occupy an area of more than seven and one-half square feet, we found to be the habitation of a examples of the "freedom of contract" between landlord and tenant in the west man, his wife, and seven children. They man, his whee, and seven children. They appeared to gain a subsistence by the rear-ing of poultry and selling the eggs; and cocks, hens, and ducks travelled about at will in their domicile. They also rented a plot of land, which the husband, a big, of Ireland. The men refused to submit to of ireland. The men refused to submit to this slavery of duty work last year; and, although they had all paid their rent, they were each served with a summons to answer a suit for damages assessed at £5 each, "for breach of contract." I have a piot of hand, which the husband, a big, gaunt-looking man, labored upon, to wrench from it a scanty subsistence. All the family were clothed in rags. This man, our informant told us, had never tasted a drop of strong drink, nor a drop these summonses in my desk in New York. Why did the fishermen pay these rack-rents and submit to these despotic rules ? Because they could not get a bit of rock or a rood of bog, on which to or tea, nor a bit of fresh meat for two years—his sole food for himself and family having been a few potatoes, with the Indian meal porridge made with the same, the only liquid passing their lips or moistening the food, besides a drop of buttermilk at rare intervals, being pure water. The quantity of buttermilk falling to his use had been, during the last six months, only two pennyworth, purchased from one more fortunate than he in pos-

and cow or heifer, or some other object and cow or heifer, or some other object usually the most valuable property the tenant is possessed of—is distrained and marched off, and is only returned when the tenant has paid a heavy fine for his neglect of duty. The fine for eglecting a day's work is usually from 5s, to 15s., when the animal is returned." Does the reader understand th.t for these fifty-two days of "duty work" the these fifty-two days of "duty work" the

these hity-two days of "duty work" the laborer receives no wages, and not even his food while working *l* "The occupant of the village shop, him-self, last year," continue the pitmen, "re-fused to go the master's place to work, and, on his refusal, the bailiff at once took away his cow, valued at between £10 and 6.5. For early to the farm of the land.

f 5. En roule to the farm of the land-lord the poor brute stumbled over the rough stones she had to traverse and broke Ler leg. No communication was sent to the tenant of the accident; and when ap-plied to, as to the fate of the cow, the plied to, as to the fate of the cow, the agent replied, with a sneer, that had he gone to work as he ought to have done

These are solid chunks of good sense at the English pitmen have dug in Ire-md ! JAMES REDPATH. no such acident would have happened. No compensation was ever paid for the loss of the cow, nor yet the slightest ne-gret expressed at the acident." In the Island of Innisturk, in the Attha land THE IRISH QUESTION A CATHOLIC lantic, off the Galway coast, I found, last Summer, that the fishermen had struck against "duty work." Innisturk is along against "duty work." Innisturk is along rocky little barren island. It is owned by one Berridge, who is said to be a London brewer. He rents the island for £40 a year to a person named McDonough, who keeps all the good land in it for his own use. The smaller and rocky portion is sublet by McDonough to twenty-one families of poor fishermen, whose united rental is £42. In addition to this rent, McDonough exacts that each tenant (meaning thereby his whole family) shall give him six days" "duty work" a year.

TESTIMONY OF A PAGAN JOURNAL-WHAT IT THINKS OF FIFTY YEARS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND ITS RE-GARD FOR CATHOLIC RIGHTS.

ONE.

ehind.

From the Pall Mall Gasette

The frish question is peculiarly a Cath-olic question, for eight Irishmen out of ten belong to the Roman Church, Irish discontent was the natural result of Prodiscontent was the natural result of Fro-testant intolerance, but the ascendency of an alien sect was jealously maintained by the Lords. The House of Lords did its best or its worst to defeat the recognition of the rights of the Roman Catholics. One and that they shall gather and carry to his farm one-half of all the seaweed that is washed ashore, without any compensa-tion for this double labor. Seawed is necessary to coav the wet, cold, sterile soil memorable instance, which lies outside the half century selected for review, was typical of all that followed. Catholic there to raise any crop. The landlord's half of the seaweed has to be gathered first, and it often happens that before his Emancipation, regarded by Mr. Pitt as one of the essential conditions of the Union, was postponed, until concession lost all its virtue. In 1825 even the un-reformed House of Commons could no share is secured the ocean reclaims the tenant's portion. Nor is this all. The same island-despot compels the tenants to sign a contract by which they are forced to kind themselves to weak for him (in longer resist the claim of the Catholics to be admitted within the pale of citizenship^{*} and the Catholic Relief Bill was carried by sign a contract by which they are forced to bind themselves to work for him (in addition to the six days' "duty work," which is forced and unpaid labor), two days in each week of the yer, if de-manded, for sixteen cents a day ! Twelve hours work for sixteen cents ! These are examples of the "freadem of contract" a majority of twenty-one. "Even in 1825," said Lord Macaulay, speaking nineteen years after, "it was not too late. machinery of agitation was not full; Th organized ; the Government was under no strong pressure, and therefore concession might still have been received with thankfulness. That opportunity was suffered to escape; and it never returned." How to escape; and it never returned." How was it suffered to escape? By the action of the House of Lords. They rejected the Relief Bill by a majority of forty-eight. Three years later the House of Commons again sent up the Bill, which admitted eight tenths of the population of Ireland within the pale of the constitution. Once more the House of Lords rejected the Bill In 1829 the concession refused to Once more the rouse of testion refused to Bill. In 1829 the concession refused to justice was made "reluctantly, ungrac-ing on the state of the sta efused to letters. iously, under duress, from mere dread of civil war." "The Irishman," said Macaulay, "was taught that from England nothing "was taught that from England nothing is to be got by reason, by entreaty, by patient endurance, but everything by in-timidation. The tardy repentance de-served no gratitude and obtained none." The House of Lords, by its repeated re-jection of the Relief Bill, and not less by its sudden capitulation, had led the Irish to believe that by "agitation alone could are given by a second "

there was not in all Ireland a single Cath-olic judge, grand juror, inspector, or sub-inspector of police. The mind of the ruling power was hostile to the Irish Catholics, and every attempt to give effect to the spirit of the Emancipation Act was opposed by the House of Lords. In 1836 this opposition assumed the shape of an informal vote of censure, which led to the counter motion in the Commons in support of which Earl Russell made a speech on the government of Ireland which on the government of Ireland which might be read with advantage by many of our statesmen to day, so plainly did the old Whig lay down the principle that "nothing firm or stable was possible in Ireland unless the Government secured the good will and confidence of the Irish people." But the Lords did not confine themselves to censuring the Executive themselves to consuling the Executive for attempting to govern Ireland "ac-cording to the wishes of the people of Ireland." "Every bill," said Macaulay in 1844, "framed by the advisers of the Crown for the benefit of Ireland was either rejected or mutilated." That Macaulay did not exaggerate may be seen by a reference to Hansard. The conduct by a reference to Hansard. The conduct of the Lords may be illustrated by their dealings with the Church Establishment. In 1833 the Government of the day passed the Church Temporalities Act; but, instead of appropriating the surplu revenues of the alien establishment to th furtherance of purposes approved by the majority of the nation, the majority of the nation, the Appropriation Clause was abandoned from fear of the Lords. The tithe war of fifty years ago Loids. The title war of fifty years ago had brought Ireland to the verge of anarchy. Coercion of the most rigorous type had been tried and found utterly wanting. In 1834 the Commons, by a majority of 360 to 99, passed a Tithe Abatement Bill. O'Connell declared on its third reading that the half form Abatement Bill. O'Connell declared on its third reading that the bill "would form a new epoch in the history of the Govern-ment of Ireland. This was the first great step towards a conciliatory system in Ireand. He hoped no attempt would be made to blast the first step made towards the pacification of his country." Six days later the bill was summarily rejected by the Lords, by a majority of 189 to 122. THE NEXT YEAR THE TITHE BILL was again sent up to the Lords. They struck out the clause appropriating a portion of the ecclesiastical revenues to national purposes, thereby securing the abandonment of the bill. In 1839 the Commons a third time sent up the bill to the Lords, and the peers again defeated it by the elimination of the Appropriation Clause. In 1837 the Tithe Bill was read raise their rent when, by the expenditure a second time by the Commons by a of their little capital and their utmost labor, they had caused it to give some ap-the King saved the Lords the trouble of

preciable return for their desperate strug-gles wi h it ;--the payment of rack rent under ordhary circumstances, when, to our gaze, it seemed an impossibility for a man to gain a living from the land for himself and family, even at vent based upon to of misfortunes, the magnitude of which we had never believed to have been hearded upon the land to be decision of the people. dowments; not one penny was to be de-voted to the education of the people. The Lords triumphed, and the Church of Irish Chnrch. It was their last effort. In the following year the second reading of the Disestablishment Bill was carried in the Upper Chamber by 150 votes to 146, and the Establishment, which the peers had refused to adapt to the wants of the nation in 1838, was swept away alto-gether with their assent in 1869.

not likely to be relieved of those doubts by either seeing or touching the matters in question; as it is now officially de-clared that the Liverpool police, after "capturing" the "machines," conveyed them out to sea and sunk them in thirty fathoms of water, "to prevent their doing any harm!" This would seem at first glance, to be a very praiseworthy precan-tion; but the apparent necessity for such heroic treatment in this case is at once shown to be groundless by the ad-missions made in the English Parliament by Sir William Vernon Harcourt, who missions made in the English Paritament by Sir William Vernon Harcourt, who, in answer to the questions of the repre-sentatives of the Liverpool shipowners, let out the facts that the so-called "infer-nal machines" were not loaded with dynamite at all, but with some other kind of composition that "might be explosive;" but as the gun cotton and fulminate and caps and so forth, on which the "clock-work," so viyidly described, was to have of any experimenting at Shoeburyness, on just such explosives. What was the reason of such explosives. What was the reason of such hurry in getting away with those things, that might, bye and bye, prove im-portant links needed to complete a chain of evidence? Simply that the whole affair was a sham, a fraud, a "Paddy Mc Kew" job, connived at, if not designed by the agents of the English Government, for the purpose of lowering the Irish people and their cause in the estimation of all civilized nations, and in that of the American people principally. It had gone a certain length, when somebody "blunderd" j-the thing got out prema-turely—and it became necessary to get "blundered" ;-the thing got out prema-turely—and it became necessary to get rid of the tangible evidences of fraud. That is the view of it as a device of the These laws, it may be said, were dead

EVEN THAT APOLOGY however, fails in the case of the Marriage Laws. In 1835 the Commons proposed to repeal the penal law which permitted

their representatives in Farmanent. It was only an insult, but even an insult could not be surrendered without a pang. The same quiet spirit of intolerance was even more painfully displayed in matters concerning the administration of justice. In 1839 the Lords, after long and angry debate, solemly passed a vote of censure on an Irish judge,—Sir M. O'Loghlen, because he had given directions that no juror should be set aside merely on account of his political and religious opinions. To this long list of samples we add two quotations. The first is LORD RUSSELL'S RECORD OF THE PLEDGES GIVEN by England and Ireland when the Union was concluded : "The promises which were made at the time of the Union were that Ireland should be placed upon an equality with England, and that she should be governed upon the same principles and should enjoy the same rights and privileges." These pledges and these promises to this hour have never been fulfilled. And why? Mr. Roebuck been fulfilled. And why? Mr. Roebuck shall supply the answer: Addressing the ministerial majority which represented the English constituencies in 1837, he said: "You have tried on your knees to obtain justice for Ireland, . . and what has be en your reward? Contempt and scorn. Your enemies have trampled upon your measures they have contemptual your measures: they have contemptuously your measures; they have contemptionsy delayed, changed, or rejected them as the humor of their insolence suggested. . . . What ought you to have done? What you did not dare to do. You should have believe the theorem is the held have boldly told the people of both countries that justice could not be gained by either while an irresponsible body of by either while an irresponsible body on hereditary legislators could at will dispose of the fortunes and the happiness of the people. We have labored in order to relieve the miseries of Ireland, and if possible to heal the wounds inflicted by nany centuries of misrule. We have not Every year ortive by the dvanced one single step. Eve sees our labors rendered abortive Poverty and Distress. advanced That poverty which produces the greatest distress is not of the purse but of the blood. Deprived of its richness it beheadstrong proceedings of the House of Lords. If we wish for peace with Ire-land, we must chagne this faulty system,"

THE "DYNAMITE" BUSINESS.

PRIESTS FOR THE INDIANS. The old proverb, "slow but sure," has been again vindicated this week by our receipt by mail of advices detailing the particulars of the discovery of the so-called "h fernal machines," on board the British steamers *Malta* and *Bavarian*, at Liverpool, which the Cable telegraph, under the skilful manipulation of its Eng-lish masters, had given to us with such florid representations of possible marine Bishop James O'Connor's New Work.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

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A movement for the more vigorous pur-nit of the work of Christianizing the Indians and the better support of Indian mis-sions and schools has recently been inau-gurated by several distinguished ecclesigurated by several distinguished ecclesi-astics of the Roman Catholic Church. Right Rev. James O'Connor of Nebraska, who is well known as the founder of two successful Catholic colonies in Greeley County, Nebraska, is one of the most act-ive of the clergymen engaged in the un-dertaking. Bishop O'Connor delivered several lectures in this city explanatory of his colonization scheme. He will be reflorid representations of possible marine disasters as to set our sensitive American pressmen to writing diatribes against the barbarous." olitical methods" of the Irish, barbarous " onlical methods of the frish, that they never wasted on the Nihilish, of Russia, nor yet on the fraatic "petro-leuses" of Pariz. Like the Apostle Thomas, of old, we had our doubts about the menulous promises the order of the Apostle bts about several lectures in this city explanatory of his colonization scheme. He will be re-membered by Catholies as a tall, slender gentleman, of a domitable will, plain of speech, and with the head of a sage and the artlessness of a child. He has lived in the West for several years, and was con-secrated Bishop of Nebraska in 1876. He is thoroughly conversant with the intrica-cies. He is now in the East for the pur-pose of consulting with the Bishops in this part of the country as to the best method the marvellous narration the cable telegraph brought us ; but unlike him we are not likely to be relieved of those doubts

pose of consulting with the Bishops in this part of the country as to the best method of furthering the work in hand. He was called on at the residence of Most Rev. Archbishop Wood by a reporter of the "Times," and said that the out-look for success is very gratifying. "The Indian policy with respect to religious pursued by the last two Administrations" said the reverend centlemen. "were altosaid the reverend gentlemen, "were alto-gether opposed to the spirit of the coun-try." The reservations were parceled out

try." The reservations were parceled out to the various denominations, and no clergyman was admitted into any reserva-tion that had not already been set apart for those of his faith. By this arrange-ment some 50,001 Catholic Indians were lost to the Catholic Church. I regarded the arrangement as unjust and absurd, work," so vividly described, was to have acted, and without which no explosion could have taken place,—were absent in all the discovered shells, those so-called "Infernal machines" were as harmless as the bogus "Connecticut clocks" with which Barnum's Jerome was wont to overstock the Liverpool market, some thirty-five years ago. Why, then, were the English police and government in-spectors in such a hurry to sink those ma-chines in the sea? They have a floating magazine in the Mersey, in which they could have been placed for safe keeping; and, the English Government annually spends hundreds of thousands of pounds experimenting at Shoeburyness, on just The Sceretary replied that he was quite in accord with the agent's action, and made the astonishing declaration that the time had not yet come for granting liberty of conscience to the Indian. "President Gartield will, I understand,

reverse the policy of the preceding admin-istration, and allow clergymen to give the istration, and allow elergymen to give the aborigines an opportunity of embracing whatever religion impresses them as being the true one. The action is to be taken, I am told, at the request of the Presby-terians. As we are likely to have the 5C,-000 Indians from whom we have been separated restored we must prepare for them as well as for others who may wish to enter the Church.

to enter the Church. "The Archbishop of Baltimore, who is the president of the India: Catholic Mis-sion Bureau, will send a circular letter to all the Catholic Bishops in the country asking their opinion as to the best plan for proceeding to accomplish the object desired. It is likely either that each

heaped upon the head of one unfortunate heaped upon the head of one unfortunate fellow-creature in our lives. If the in-dustry of the people were only allowed free scope, we had not the slightest doubt that, where a barren and stony country exists, pastures and arable land would be seen; but, with the course pursued by the tyrant, in raising the rent directly an im-provement is seen to bear fruit, there can be only one result—the best and most skillful agriculturists will be driven away, probably out of the country altogether; whilst a veto will be most effectually placed upon the enterprise of those left behind." Include was saved—for a time. The sequel of the victory was not seen for thirty years. In 1868 the Lords rejected Mr. Gladstone's resolutions demanding the disestablishment and disendowment of the Lick Church and Statement of the

THE CATHOLIG RECORD.

HOW FAR THE CATHOLICS were from participating in all the privi-leges of the Protestants may be inferred leges of the Protestants may be inferred from the fact that the penal laws remained unrepealed till 1844. The action of the Lords in that year illustrates the difficulty —the permanent difficulty—of doing justice to Ireland through such an instra-ment as the House of Peers. The Penal Laws Repeal Bill of 1844, after being passed by the Commons, was sent up to the Lords in July. The measure repealed the whole of the Acts which made it penal for a Roman Catholic to attend Mass, and high treason to recognize the spiritual for a Roman Cathole to attend Mass, and high treason to recognize the spiritual supremacy of the Pope, which forbade Catholics to bear arms or to own a horse valued at more than £5, which punished Catholics who taught children to spell without a license from a Protestant bishop, and sentenced to transportation for life those who administered the vows monastic Order to a subject of the Queen, which fined Catholics who did not attend Protestant service, and forbade the use of sacerdotal vestments outside the Catholic chapels. When it came before the House chapets. When it came before the House of Lords it was so vehemently opposed by the Bishop of London that the Lord Chancellor was compelled to remodel the measure by leaving out all the objectionable clauses. Even this did not remove able clauses. Even this did not remove the objections of the bishop; but the expurgated bill was allowed to pass into law. The clauses which were thus sacrificed to propitiate the peers left unrepealed the old Acts forbidding Catholics to teach without a licence from a bishop of the Establishment, to wear sacerdotal vestments outside church, and to educate their youths as Jesuits, as well as those prohibiting members of any monastic Order setting foot within the Queen's dominions without a licence from the Secretary of State. In 1845 an attempt was made to complete the work of repeal, but the same House of Commons which had sent up the comprehensive measure the previous year refused by a majority of 89 to 47, once more to send up "the objectionable clauses," to the House of Lords

enemy. Now, let us look at it as a pos-sible conspiracy. According to the most minute accounts, a more stupid series of $\begin{array}{llllll} \mbox{memory}{\label{eq:product} memory} \mbox{memory}{\label{eq:$ any scoundrel married by a Catholic priest to repudiate his wife when he

MARRIAGE.

t marry," it is comss they can not only elves the social position been accustomed, but s of that position to ldren. A woman who d to be kept in the nfort in which she was

sound principles. It of every married couple fortunes. They should ary, commence life at a social ladder than that parents, so that they herit and happiness of to the top. Imagine the ho, by great perseverd possession of immense ig in a style of ease h is no more than ng life of industry. Will the children of such old n the same style as their ceeds of the toil of the

osterous. They have no axury ; they have done e it. Yet marriages are principle that the m rbe able to keep up the y have been accustomed intal roof. It is such gotten and sustained by are filling our country you ig women, wicked selfish, good for nothing issipated bachelors.

n manners, in style, and le supreme excellence is

such hovels ?-- "Such places would not be allowed to exist on the face of the land in England, even for a pig to be put into thera," said Mr. Bryson; "they would have the in-spector of nuisances down upon them in no time, and if they committed no other no time, and it they committed no other offence they would be indicted as places to harbor disease, and they would be swept away wholesale, or the owners would be called upon to put them in a proper sanitary condition, while benevo-

ent people would have their feelings outthe mere thought that such Places existed in their country." "I heartily agree with his remarks," said Mr. Patterson, "and I picture to my-self the burst of public indignation that raged would ensue on the newspapers announc-

ing that such places were to be found in our North Country." The Englishmen found that in the far West of Ireland, rack renting was not the only form of oppression that the peas-antry endured at the hands of their land-

lords. They discovered, as I discovered last year, that in addition to the extortionate taxation by the landlords, in money rents, the peasantry were forced duty work in certain districts to do that is to say, that serf labor is still ex-acted in Ireland, although it has been abolished for centuries in England.

The pitmen, going from house to house and barony to barony, were convinced that the rents everywhere were so high that "they swept away every available farthing that could be earned," but that even these cruel exactions did not satisfy the lords of the soil. The landlord compelled each tenant to give him fifty two days' labor each year, in addition to the rent, and he held and wielded the right to select not one day of each week, but such

"Thus," says Mr. Patterson, "with weather equally as tickle as we have it in weather equality as nexte as we have it in England, a man sees his crop ready for gathering, and is about to make the most of the fine weather. The landlord's crops however, require gathering, and there he must go and work, and only return to his own property when the whole has been got in—probably to see his whole crop destroyed by the advent of bad weather. In fact, no matter what position his own affairs are in he must go at the call of the agent, and his own affairs must take their

all about them. With all his prolix pala-verings about "the verities" and shams, Carlyle, like his father, lived and shams, Carlyle, like his father, lived and died es-sentially a Scotch peasant—that is, a semi-serf, who mistook sycophaney to power for reverence of nobility of character. No wonder that no poor man wept when this moral mastodon was buried These poor English pitmen, by their feeble Davy lamp light, were led to the discovery of more truth in Ireland than Carlyle could ever find with all the il-lumination of his "Everlasting Stars" and other epileptic-literary-melodramatic

stage properties. After describing "duty work" at Paina, Mr. Patterson says:

Mr. Patterson says: Mr. Bryson remarked, on the principle that a horse may be led to the well, yet he cannot be made to drink, that, after going to the landlord's place by compulsion, they need not work harder than they liked ; but he was met with a retort from the men to the effect that the agent, or some one deputed by him, stood over the tenant armed with a stout endgel, which he did not fail to lay on to the backs and shoulders of the tenant if showed any sign of shirking his work. The exclamation 'impossible' broke out from us involuntarily, as we could not for a moment realize that such a system of stare driving could exist. Up jumped one of the men before us, a respectable look-ing man enough, who told us that if we had the slightest doubt on this matter of the stick, he would there and then strip

to the skin and show us undeniable evi dence of the beatings he had sustained, in the shape of sundry bruises and discolora-tions which he had received at the hands of the bailiff." "These bloody Irish, you know," said

an Englishman to me in London, "are never content you know !" The English pitmen, following the ex-ample of the north of England and Scotch

ample of the horn of England and Scoten preachers, end their report with some re-flections "by way of application." I quote a couple of passages : "The houses not fit for a beast, much

less a human being to exist in,-the tre-mendous burdens imposed upon the dwellers, in the shape of 'rent' and 'service,' their struggles with sterile land for which it almost appeared monstrous to ask them to pay rent at all-much less to chance after the demands of the agent have been satisfied. Should he fail to go, then down comes the agent upon him,

. From the Hub.

condition, and scrotulous swellings and sores, general and nervous debility, loss of flesh and appetite, weak lungs, throat disease, spitting of blood and consumption, are among the common results. If you are a sufferer from thin, poor blood, employ Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which enriches the blood and cures these groups of fractions. It is more nutritive than There is perhaps no tonic offered to the people that possesses as much real intrinsic value as the Hop Bitters. Just at this value as the Hop Bitters. Just at this season of the year, when the stomach needs an appetizer, or the blood needs purifying, the cheapest and best remedy is Hop Bit-ters. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure; don't wait until you are prostrated by a disease that may take months for you to recover in. - Boston Globe. grave affections. It is more nutritive than cod liver oil, and is harmless in any con-dition of the system, yet powerful to cure. By druggists.

patches have been crammed, about "in-formers" and all that sort of thing, is not worth a moment's consideration. The whole affair is now before the world. The statements about the arrest of Crowe, the "torpedo boat," and all the rest of it, are known to be *lies*, manufact-ured out of whole cloth, and designed to gull credulous people into subscribing to a mythical "Skirmishing Fund," that will never do a particle of good, but has al-ready done much harm to Ireland. The "infernal machines," as we have already said, we believe to be an ill-worked device of the British Secret Service Department. If there be any Irishmen calling them-selves conspirators, so lost to shame, and so devoid of appreciation of the mother-wit of our race, as to claim the paternity of so stupid a fraud, they ought to be repudia-ted as caricatures and libels on our na-tional character. The Russian Nihilists--abhorrent as are their doctrines--are gennine conspirators: they are in earnest; but no one ever hears of their being "inter-viewed " by Bohemian reporters, or pass-ing as scientific inventors of "Dombs" andmarine torpedoes. Above all, they do not send round the hat to enable them to "skirmish," where real work instead is "skilmish," where real work instead is needed; and no one everyet saw a Nihilst "card," divided up by printer's rules into a hundred sq_are, and labelled "Measure for Measure!—Only five cents for a stab at"—the Czarl How do our "skirmishing" conspirators like the comparison ing conspirators take the comparison? We have no sympathy with the methods or designs of Nihilism; but the acts of its professors, so far, have shown that they have the courage of their opinions, and that they do not make of their idea: of patriotism a trade.—Irish American.

comes scant and watery, a condition termed anemia in medical writings. Given this condition, and scrofulous swellings and

dian" friends, we would direct particular attention to the following pointed article on the subject from the Methodist, a pa-per certainly not published in the interest of the Catholic Church, but quite the con-trary, and yet its ideas of education, strange to say, are much the same as ours. The Methodist says: "Our object in this article is to say squarely that, in our judgment, the de-nominational schools of the land as com-pared with the purely sceular or State

pared with the purely secular or State schools, are, on moral grounds, incompar-ably the safest. If only intellectual culture were to be considered in connection with the education of our youth then ou State or secular institutions would doubt less answer a sufficiently good purpose Such, however, it needs hardly be said. is not the case. Trained character not less than trained intellect, is needed on their part. Not more important is it that our youth should be educated to habits of acurate and vigorous thought than that they ecome established in the habits of virtue -rooted and grounded in the knowledge of love and truth. Now, we hold that the superiority of denominational, over secu-lar schools is especially seen in this, that the influence on character, as a rule, is immeasurably the most salutary. Again a firm and genial Christian tone pervad-ing a school, by warming the heart, stimu lating conscience, and strengthening and bracing up all the better elements of one's nature, is eminently calculated to predis pose the pupil to faith as well as to vir-tue. Our State institutions as a general thing, are hot-beds of infidelity and of oblitical vice. That unbelief should be ostered and fermented there is not unnatural. The restraints of religion are natural. The restraints of rengion are removed. The pride of intellect is stim-ulated. Science, falsely so called, usurps the place of the Bible. Doubt is engen-dered, and finally unbelief, full-blown, with all its arid negations, come to be the fixed and settled habit of the soul."-

Catholic Sentinel.

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD

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each week. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

WALSH. London, Ont., May 23, 1879. DEAR MR. CoPFXY.—AS you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and pairons that the change of projetorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in-dependent of political parties, and exclu-sively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced man-gement the RECORD will improve in useful-ness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the paironage and encourage-ment of the clergy and laity of the diocese. Belevine.

Yours very sincerely, + JOHN WALSH Bishop of Mr. THOMAS COFFEY Office of the "Catholic Record."

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, AUG. 19, 1881.

DYNAMITE.

We notice on the part of certain illiberal journals both in Canada and ist stamp.

if a body of Irishmen in the of their antipathy to England, see fit to meet, to discuss the best interests of their race and mother country, we cannot understand why they should be charged with inhuman intentions. The enemies of Ireland and of the Irish may rest assured that Irishmen do not intend to restore their country to freedom by means of dynamitic murder and massacre. The cause of Ireland's freedom is too sacred in the eyes of Irishmen the world over-too deeply seated in dye.

more sorry to state, that one of the need of coercion and correction. reasons why a certain class of journalists pour the vials of their prejudice on an heroic race, is that it is so thoroughly Catholic. These same journalists are but too ready to applaud rebellion and encourage revolution in countries ruled by Catho-

ome day profiting by a trans atlantic their presence to be a standing THE LATE WILLIAM QUINN, ESQ. source of injustice to a large and usetrip. This hope, to most of them visionary, is now to be realized.

ful body of citizens, bound, also, on Supplied with free tickets and "revised their part to render service to the editions," these worthy persons will no state in return for the protection it doubt visit the old world with a zeal that should afford them. The Chinese in days of old reduced the Philistines to question is one of those which subjection. Some few may, before their touches the very groundwork of return, visit those strongholds of popery, citizenship. We therefore trust Spain and Italy, not to say a word of unthat the time is not tar distant when happy Ireland. They will thus have an the American Government will deal opportunity on their continental tour to speak a great deal of unintelligible French with this subject in a broad and liband very bad English and learn more of eral spirit-a spirit of firm deterthe woes of Popery than even their dismination to permit no injustice mal Sunday schools ever offered them. either to citizen or to foreigner, and The council, we think, will attract no to see especially that all the rights great attention outside the ranks of Methodists themselves. Its very uselessness of the former be rigidly and jeal- ter of a century the highly responsible should, and we hope it may, show to them | ously guarded.

A STRANGE SILENCE.

ANOTHER EXPEDIENT.

the utter absurdity of their position in

the Christian world.

An official return reports 259 agraascertain the precise condition of afrian outrages in Ireland during July, fairs as regards landlord and tenant. including four firings at persons, 'the action of these men simply eleven assaults, twenty arsons, sevenamounts to this: "We have in Engteen cattle maimings, 125 intimidaland such an unscrupulous and truetions, and twenty-five cases of injury plent press, that we cannot place to property. The Home governany reliance on their statements." ment is enterprising. It gives the The result of their investigations world this mouthly return of crimes proves most abundantly that they in Ireland. Under the head of "inwere correct in their estimate of the timidations" we suppose are classed English newspapers. That distinthe whistlings of boys at magistrates, guished personage who manipulates bailiffs and landlords. But admitting the face of the above list as littransmitted a word relative to the erally correct, it does not appear work of the deputation in question. the United States an attempt to there is such a vast amount of crime Their description of the slavery of fasten on the Irish people at large among a population of five millions. the Irish people, and the brutal tythe murderous charges generally at- Canada is supposed to be as peaceranny of the landlord and governing tributed to conspirators of the Nihil- able and contented a country as any classes, is passed over without the other, and even here we could make slightest mention. Our Canadian up a list of crimes committed in a dailies, too, have not noticed the United States, whatever the extent like period that would far surpass in matter. For European news they number and magnitude those attribuare at the mercy of the government ted to the people of Ireland, and we clique who control the cable. have a population of only little more Everything must be submitted to.ofthan half. It would be interesting ficial inspection before it is permitted were we furnished with monthly reto be sent over. What a relief it turns of crimes committed in Engwould be were the cable man to cease land. The list would embrace such giving us such large doses of the a variety of murders, mainings, shootings, suicides, kickings and one would be lead to suppose from such like, as would perhaps contribthe importance placed on the writute to make the Downing street ing- of this and that editor, of this people feel ashamed that they and that London newspaper, that troubled themselves about Ireland at the affairs of Europe were materially their inmost hearts, to permit its as- all. Come, gentlemen, give us influenced by the profound thoughts sociation with crimes of the blackest monthly the crimes committed in of London newspaper writers. both countries. We will then be We are sorry to think, and still able to see which people is most in THE JULY CELEBRATION.

THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

this year with the almost complete We have from time to time in these columns discussed the question absence of civil discord. We are the Irish people of America. We of Chinese immigration to America. obliged by truth to say 'almost,' do not think they were infernal We hold it to be one of no little took place in Donegal, in which importance to the people of the neighboring Republic. True, the volume of immigration from China has not increased to any very material extent during the past few years. There can, however, be no doubt that with the era of prosperity which has now set in, and the scarcity and dearness of white labor, the Pacific coast may be at any time inundated with legions of hungry and avaricious Chinamen. We are not of those anxious to exclude Chinamen simply because they are Chinamen: but we firmly adhere to the opinion that any class of people unwilling to obey the laws of the country which gives them food and raiment and protection, should find no place within its limits. It the city of San Francisco has been of late years the theatre of grave labor troubles it is due in a large

measure to the confusion generated

in the relations between the em-

ployer and his employees by the

presence there of so many China-

Now the State owes protection first

In our last issue mention was made of the decease of this venerable and highly esteemed gentleman. To-day we give further particulars concerning him taken from the Quebec Chronicle. The details therein given afford further proof of what an Irish Catholic may attain to, no matter how humble his start in life, provided that he only get-to use a common expression-"a fair show." Landing at Quebec in 1826 he commenced in a very humble sphere and worked his way up gradually till he became the representative in the City Council of the Commercial Ward of the Ancient Capital ; and at the time of his death had occupied for over a quarposition of Supervisor of Cullers of lumber at the port of Quebec. He was some years ago sent to Europe by the then government of Canada on a mission to make known the lumber resources of the A deputation of English working United Provinces ; he visited the chief men lately made a tour of Ireland, to

towns in the British Islands and on the Continent and his mission was most suc cessful in its object. His report on his return was an able document. Deceased was well and favorably known to the lumbermen of this Province whose business brought them into very intimate relations with him.

And this reminds us of the fact that that important office is now vacant. It has been the aim of this paper to eschew politics ; and in suggesting to the powers that be the propriety of appointing a fitting successor to Mr. Quinn we do so entirely the English end of the cable has not on other grounds. As we are aware, the office since its first incention has been always filled by Irish Catholics : amongst the applicants there is one of that class who possesses all the requisite qualifications-we mean Mr. John Lane, a former lumber merchant. Mr. Lane has many warm friends in this Province who will be pleased to hear of his appointment.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Catholic World for September has come to hand. It is an exceptionally good number, full of choice reading for thoughtful minds.

The President of the United States is slowly recovering from the effects opinions of English editors. Really of the wound inflicted by Guiteau. Eight doctors are attending him.

The excitement about the internal machines is dying out. The fraud was so palpable that even the English press have allowed the matter to drop. The English government or its agents employed a crazy fellow named Crowe to father the manufacture of the instruments. The anxiety of the authorities to get rid of them, by sinking them in twenty A London paper says that "the miserable July celebrations of the fathoms of water immediately after their discovery, proves that they be-Boyne and of Aughrim passed away came suddenly ashamed of their rath er stupid expedient to bring odium on

Where was drunken Pat ? He might be in England are quite numerous. A in England, but he could not be seen in the streets of Dublin. I do not mean to Manchester paper recently referred to a few, in connection with London infer that there is not an Irishman here who is not often drunk, but I did not see Churches, as specimens : Mr Deane, vicar of a demolished Church, lives him as I see the drunken Englishmen in every street of English cities." at Bath and draws £1,250 a year;

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Westmin-

ister completed his seventy-third year on the 15th ult.

Leo XIII, fearing further insults to the remains of Pius IX, has ordered the late Pope's tomb in San Lorenzo to be sur-rounded with a railing.

The Very Rev. M. D. Lilly, for many

years Superior of the Dominican Convent in New York, has been lately elected Pro-vincial of the Order.

Superior General of the Jesuits in North America,-the first Canadian Jesuit ever

raised to so high an office.

last week.

water.

miss

rior.

Catholic Citizen.

Rev. Henri Hudson, S. J., is the new

A handsome monument has been chosen

and will soon be erected over the grave of Father Barotti, the lamented pastor of St.

Augustine's (colored) congregation, Wash

Mr. Addison C. Ingersoll, of Burling ton, Iowa, and a cousin of Col. Robt.

Ingersoll, subscribed for the Catholic Citizen

olic about fifteen years ago .- Milwauk

The London Standard, of July 22nd, contained a telegram from its Vienna cor-

respondent stating that a message has been received from Alexandria, announcing the sudden decease of the Catholic Archbishop

Cape Trinity, one of the most sublime

omontories of the wonderful river guenay, which runs from the North in

to the lower St. Lawrence, is to have a colosal statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which will be placed in a natural niche at a height of 1,500 feet above the

A dispatch from Egypt announces that the French Catholic Bishop of Massua and

four missionaries, who were on a tour of inspection of the Catholic missionary sta-

tions in Abyssinia, were captured by natives who pillaged and burned a church and

their clothes and sent them into the inte

ALEXANDRIA, Thursday .- The rumoured

on house, robbed the prisoners of

The

of Egypt, while en route to Italy. cause of death was apoplexy.

Mr. Ingersoll became a Cath

and his former neighbor, the Ritualist, Mr. Rodwell, rector of St. Ethelburga, receives £1,050 a year and lives at St. Leonard's, paying a curate a small stipend to do his work in London. Canon Thomas lives at

THE House of Lords, in the last session of 1880, consisted of 537 members, [who hold their seats by virtue of hereditary right, by creation of the sovereign, by virtue of office as the English bishops, by election for life, and by election for duration of Parliament, the Scottish peers. In the same session the House of Commons numbered 652 members, composed of members from cities, boroughs, and universities.

L'UNIVERS, under date of July 27. contains this dispatch :- "L'Osservatore Romano publishes a supplement giving the text of ninety-four telegrams sent to the Pope, on the occasion of the occurrences of July 13th. These dispatches, signed by Cardinals, Archbishops, Catholic societies and chapters, come from all parts of Europe, from Spain, Bel-gium, Germany, Austria, Bohem'a, Moravia, Poland, and Italy. L'Osservatore will soon publish another supplement. It also asserts that the Italian Government has expended large sums in bribing French and Austrian journals to publish articles injurious to His Holiness.

attack on the French missionaries in Abys-sinia has been fully confirmed. It appears that Monsignor Tonvier, the Bishop of BISHOP DUBUIS, of Galveston, tells Massowah, was on a tour of inspection of the various Catholic missions, and that a beautiful story of Pio Nono, which while celebrating Mass in the little mission church at Alithiena he and the Lazarist we find in a late number of our interesting Lyons contemporary missionaries who accompanied him, and whose names were Clement, Coulgin, Bart-L'Echo de Fourviers. When the hes, and Rouhe, were assaulted by a mol Bishop was journeying to Rome in 1874, a young Frenchman of his acof Abyssinians and made prisoners. assailants then preceded to plunder the church and lodgings of the Lazarists, and quaintance who was suffering from finally set them on fire. The prisoners themselves were stripped of their vestepilepsy, besought him to secure the prayers of Pio Nono, for his cure from that dreadful disease. Mgr. ments, and carried into the interior The French consul has made energetic Dubuis consented and brought his representations to King John. compatriot with him to Rome. In the railway cars the poor boy had America announce the safe arrival there of Rev. James Kent Stone, D. D. (Father several most distressing attacks. When they visited the Pope the Bishop said to him: "Most Holy Father, this poor boy is very sick. this country from Rome a short time ago was prevented by his ecclesiastical super iors sending him to that far-off mission He hopes to be cured if you touch him." The Pope replied, smiling, "very well, I shall do as you wish." The intelligence is also conveyed that Dr Stone has been directed to go to Monte From that moment the boy was video, the capital of Urnguay, at the bis malady, and he attributes his re-bis malady, and he attributes his re-bis malady, and he attributes his re-bis malady here a tributes here a tribut A PRISON CH

Its Consecration Yes Lordship Bisho

The consecration of the

RELIGION IN THE KINGST -AN APPROPRIATE BY A CONVICT CH CEREMON

> Chapel in the Kingston I place yesterday with sp ceremonies. About th March it was decided to of improvements, and h been a wonderful trans appearance of this place work has been entirely whose skill and artistic t apparent. Greatest of been the elevation of the feet. It has been fresce which has not been surp In the corners of the picce are the figures, th the sacred heart bleedin the world, the chalice an "M." The colors, whi "M." The colors, whi harmoniously, are att flashy. The walls, d whitewashed, have been and around them are hun the cross. The altar is n been freshly painted, gild It has, too, a complete or candlesticks being espec pretty. On each side of pretty. On each side of mottos, (marking the "Blessed is He that Con of the Lord," and "I w Ye came to me." Bed and left, are statuettes of the Virgin Mary b Jesus. The furnishing i the general effects. T been given a room when formerly located. The will still be used by the who, in their enclosure side partition being open tance and on an incline see the officiating cler those occupying the bo The wood work of both cellently finished, the scroll ornaments (prepa placed in position)being The entrance to th remodeled and enlarge given a gallery, under is now placed. On the lery was the line (pair white paper) "We Wele Dichon "

Bishop." THE CONSECRATIO The ceremonies in cor onsecration commence procession composed of of Baltimore, as cros Kelly and Hartigan, Twohey, high priest; and celebrant, making a circ which was blessed, and and martyr, named as Afterwards the Bishop and administered the Blessed Eucharist to 5 new gold and silver sacr used for the first time.

In the afternoon the service on such occasi was received at the d clergymen who took par exercises, with the a Father Spratt, of Wo acted as a deacon. As t ceeded up the carpeted was sung, and then the was said by the Chaplair recitation of the prayer

A SERMON BY TH The Bishop read a Luke IV., and then, ad victs, said he had come in the name of Jesus C of Him by whom he had preach deliverance to t at liberty them that were ever he went into a p foundly impressed with justice. Justice itself It demanded injury of restoration of every right for blood and life for l justice was a virtue and attribute of God. Her ness as manifested in many of the wonderfu God before the coming in his condemnation of posterity, his threat bei of the fathers upon th third and fourth gen deluge, in the pouring of gates of heaven of torre covered the earth and d human race save one family; in the pouring and Gomorrah of fire an destroyed the cities and tained, all but one wife and family. Here extreme degree, justic justice without mercy. tue which belonged to sential attribute of His tice of this world to be cord with the justice of tue proposed by man to be in conformity with Therefore the justice o apart from mercy, was tue, an exacting virtue presented as having a eyes, as being blind, as or feel, but to act impar tween man and man, be and society. But just pered with mercy, th was willing to gra t f was asked for with hu went into a prison and ted for various perio their families and socie consequently separated that tended to make from wife and children under keepers and fo was deeply impressed. Was THE EXEMPLIFICAT but justice tempered was impossible for a k Christian man, a me have sympathies with made some men love follow vice? What m between man and m brothers? 'Twas the the same God who m between Jacob and E

Canterbury, draws £1,000 for his stall, and takes £2,000 more as rector of All Hallows, Tower street. Mr. Lyall, the retired rector of St. Dionis Backchurch, has relapsed into the Roman communion as a layman, but draws his income from the funds of the Church of England.' If Mr. Lyall still draws his income we may rest assured he must have some exceptional claim on the funds.

lic sovereigns. How few of them had sufficient courage to reprobate the tyranny of the French Republic in banishing the religious orders, to whom France and the world owe so much? These writers identity the interests of Protestantism with those of English supremacy in Ireland. We are not, therefor, surprised at the hue and cry they have raised on the subject of dynamite. To Irishmen in general the alarm raised by the silly out-pourings of a crazed en. thusiast must prove very amusing indeed. The suggestions of the "skirmishers" have never received serious attention from our people at home or abroad. And we feel confident that they will never be honored with such attention. The Irish race in both the old and new worlds has reached that stage of existence wherein political power, courage, and self-reliance will raise, and that soon, too, their mother country from the thraldom of oppression.

and the second s

METHODISM IN COUNCIL.

There has been of late much ado in Methodist circles concerning the approach ing gathering of their representative men (and women too) in London. We regret that the public has not been made fully acquainted with the objects and purpose of this assembly.

Methodists, like all other sectaries, are divided into various antagonistic bodies. must also in justice state that labor If the coming council be called for the too has its rights-rights which we purpose of bringing unity out of discord fear receive but little respect in this some little strength might be infused into new and free land. Everyone who a system in the last and hopeless stage of has given study and thought to the debilitation. We do not, however, believe subject well knows that it is utterly that the council has been called for any such purpose, and are inclined to think impossible for the white laborer to from what we know of such gatherings pr cure the very necessaries of life held in recent times, that even if it were with the wages accorded Chinamen. called for any such purpose it should necessarily fail to effect it. to its own citizens.

One thing certain, the delegates of both sexes will have an enjoyable time.

Those from America may at one time or another have indulged in the hope of within its limits, it cannot permit dicted the day after they appear.

great and historic Catholic county the Orangemen ought to have been most tranquil. But, taking Ireland altogether, July, 1881, has been quiet. Fools have 'marched,' Orange lilies have been worn, and Orange flags have fluttered to the breeze; but the Catholics have, as a body, been patient, and have let the ridiculous mummeries of those who glory in the defeat of Irishmen pass without any angry retaliation.' And so it should be everywhere The better class of Protestants in this country teel ashamed of the dis-

plays made in the name of Protestantism by these foolish people. The different sections of the organization in Canada embrace persons of all nationalities and for the most part no particular creed. Not long since even a full-blooded Indian took a very great interest in the "cause." We will not say he was actuated by selfish motives, lest we might possibly be mistaken, but it looked a little in that direction. The rank

It seems but too natural for capitand file are ignorant men and unruly boys, kept together by political alists to purchase labor in the cheapest market, and cheerfully admit the demagogues and a couple of business and professional men who are very right of all men to purchase in such desirous to guard the civil and relia market in such cases as are free gious liberty of other people after from injustice to any portion of the body politic. While readily ad. having solemnly sworn away their mitting the rights of capital, we own, and also for other reasons too numerous to mention.

> A FEW weeks ago it was stated the Pope was coming to America. It is now asserted that the report was without foundation. We stated at the time that the rumor was a canard. Most people pay little or Lo attention to these silly statements The big dailies must be supplied with something to fill up their ponderous pages from day to day, and they seem to take a pleasure in giv-

While bound to do justice to all ing to their readers reports which foreigners who make their home they are fully aware will be contra- ing to the former body:--" Scandals

for there was one exception, and it machines at all, and doubtless were as harmless as an ordinary iron pot.

> THE master of the rolls in England, an officer who has charge of the rolls and patents that pass the great seal, and of the records of the chancery, court,-in delivering his judgment in the recent case of Wheeler vs. Marchant, stated that communications made to a priest in confession were not protected. Thereupon the London Law Times says; "It is, no doubt, true that most text-book writers lay it down that a priest or clergyman is bound, if required in a coust of justice, to give in evidence confessions or statements made to him under the seal of confession or otherwise in his clerical capacity. And this view has also the support of several dicta of eminent judges. But, if we examine carefully the authorities on the subject, we shall see that really the question cannot be considered as decided.

REV. W. C. VAN METER has given up his work at Rome in connection with Italian Bible and Sunday school work, and returned to New York to resume his connection with the Howard Mission. The reason assigned for Mr. Van Meter's return is his wife's ill-health. We may also conclude that business was not flour ishing and Mr. Van Meter and his wife lost heart. The dear man has been low-spirited ever since he missed that draft while crossing from Dover to Calais. There is a vast field, however, in New York City, and we trust he will, under the

guidance of the Howard Mission, accomplish some good. When left to himself he has never been able to manage his temporalities to the satisfaction of his friends.

OUR Methodist friends are a trifle spiteful towards the Church of England, and once in a while send forth little items showing the mismanage ment of the law-established church. Recently the tollowing paragraph appeared in a contemporary belong-

is well known, owed his own re_ covery to a similar interposition on the part of one of his predecessors,

As Englishman, visiting Ireland for the first time, has communicated and acts as assistant judge of that his impressions to the Liverpool Catholic Times, after seeing Dublin. He was greatly surprised, he says, at finding the people there very different from what they are represented in English newspapers. He was greatly struck with the marked contrast between the deportment of the servants and waiting maids in the Dublin hotels, and those of England. "Of course I expected," he says, "to find the same sort of freedom and forwardness as in English hotels amongst the females. There was nothing of the sort; the contrast was great. I found them most retiring, paying me every attention, yet without forcing themselves upon me and staring in my face."

Another thing that forcibly impressed him was the respectful demeanor of people of all classes towards the Catholic clergy. His brother, a priest, accompanied him in a walk through the streets of Dublin, and "every step he took,' he says, "filled him with shame for his (English) nationality." Here is a part of his account:

"A group of little children were play ing at a shop door; directly they saw the priest, their play was forgotten, their little caps taken off and running after and placing themselves directly in front of the soggarth aroon, with a graceful bow from the boys and a pretty curtsey from the girls, they paid that homage which is due to a true minister of God. The next who passed us was a poor working man ; he withdraws his pipe from his mouth, and slightly raising his cap, payed rever-ence. Then we met a lady; her eyelids droop, and the recognition is beautifully made; and, as we make progress along, the magnificent respect paid to the clergy is exhibited throughout the walk."

Another thing that impressed him deeply was the absence of swearing, rudeness, quarreling and drunken ness in Dublin in comparison with English cities.

"I could hear no loud talking, no ing to the former body:--"Scandals shouting, no swearing or quarreling, no in connection with Church livings rude looking about at one another. while I live.

The Passionists already have a there. very large establishment in the city of Buenos Ayres, with a number of branch institutions in the surrounding country, all of which are looked upon as leing in a very flourishing condition.

Private letters received here from South

"Fidelis"), the well-known Passionist miz-

ionary priest, whose expected return to

AN ACTOR'S VISIT TO THE POPE.

Interesting Description of Leo XIII.

Mr. Wm. J. Florence, the well-known actor, in company with Mr. Mackay, the bonanza millionaire, recently had an interview with Pope Leo XII. Mr. Florence says :--

We went from Nice to Rome, where we were very pleasantly received in private by Pope Leo. On the occasion of our reception we were first ushered into an ante chamber, where we were introduced to a number of members of the papal hold. In this ante-chamber Chinese bishop and a Chinese priest. The former had been a Frenchman once, but wore the (hinese pigtail and looked Chinese all over. The priest was a true Chinese all over. The priest was a true Oriental, who gazed with awe and veneration at his surroundings. In the next ante-chamber Mgr. Cataidi, master of ceremonies, made us known to other members of the household, and after a progress through several rooms we were ushered into the presence of the 1 ope, He was seated on a raised platform or throne in the centre of the large roomor hall, rather. Being an actor and having an eye for properties, I noted the dress of the Holy Father carefully. He wore stockings of white silk, white shoes with a block of the shoes with golden crosses by way of buckles; a long white cassock of merino, bound with silk of a pale rose color ; a cape that reached below his elbows, which was also bordered by rose-colored silk, and a white silk skull-cap with a rose-colored binding and a jewel in front. A heavy chain, from which depended a large cross set with diamonds and rubies, hung around his neck. Upon his hands he wore mittens of silk which reached to the first joint of his fingers. He wore a white belt or sash around his waist. When we were ushered in we were told to remove our gloves, and I observed that before the presentation took place the Pope took off his left mit-ten. The presentation was made by Mgr. Cataldi, each of the party kneeling in turn and kissing the episcopal ring which is worn on the Pope's left hand. When the ceremony had been performed the Pope raised his hands as though to help us to

our feet, and then for the first time I looked up into his face. It was one of the pest and kindliest faces I ever saw There was something so fatherly, so gentle and good in it that Lahall never forget it

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

A PRISON CHAPEL. Its Consecration Yesterday by His

Lordship Bishop Cleary. RELIGION IN THE KINGSTON PENITENTIARY -AN APPROPRIATE SERMON--SINGING

BY A CONVICT CHOIR-INTERESTING CEREMONY. The consecration of the renewed Catholic Chapel in the Kingston Penitentiary took place yesterday with special interesting ceremonies. About the beginning of March it was decided to make a number of improvements, and by them there has been a wonderful transformation in the annearance of this place of working. The

been a wonderful transformation in the appearance of this place of worship. The work has been entirely done by convicts, whose skill and artistic taste are strikingly apparent. Greatest of the changes has been the elevation of the ceiling about six feet. It has been frescoed in a manner which has not been surpassed in this city. In the corners of the source or centre when has not been surpassed in this city. In the corners of the square or centre picce are the figures, the Lamb of God, the sacred heart bleeding for the sins of the world, the chalice and the monogram "M." The colors, which have blended "M." The colors, which have blended harmoniously, are attractive but not flashy. The walls, formerly simply whitewashed, have been painted in oil, and around them are hung the stations of the cross. The altar is not new but it has been freshly painted, gilded and decorated. Lit has too, a complete outfit of silver, the candlesticks being especially bright and pretty. On each side of the altar were the pretty. On each side of the altar were the mottos, (marking the Bishop's visit): "Blessed is He that Cometh in the Name of the Lord," and "I was in Prison and Ye came to me." Below them to right and left, are statuettes of St. Joseph and of the Virgin Mary bearing the infant Jesus. The furnishing is in keeping with the general effects. The Chaplain has been given a room where the library was formerly located. The opposite corner will still be used by the female convicts, who, in their enclosure,—panels on the side partition being opened a certain dis-tance and on an incline—are enabled to tance and on an incline—are enabled to see the officiating clergyman, but not those occupying the body of the chapel. The wood work of both side rooms is ex-cellently finished, the carving and the scroll ornaments (prepared but not yet placed in position)being especially notice-able. The entrance to the chapel has been remodeled and enlarged, and the choir given a gallery, under which the library is now placed. On the front of the gallery was the line (painted neatly upon white paper) "We Welcome Our Blessed Bishop

THE CONSECRATION SERVICE. The consecution service. The ceremonies in connection with the onsecration commenced at 9 o'clock, a procession composed of Father Brennan, of Baltimore, as cross-bearer: Fathers Kelly and Hartigan, deacons, Father Twohey, high priest; and the Bishop as celebrant, making a circuit of the chapel, which was blessed, and St. Martin, pope and martyr, named as its patron saint. Afterwards the Bishop celebrated mass and administered the Sacrament of the Placed Enchaptic to 52 convicts. The procession composed of Father Brennan Blessed Eucharist to 52 convicts. The new gold and silver sacramental cruet was used for the first time. In the afternoon there was the usual

even, while in reality it was a great bless-ing. Some thought riches a blessing, while the possession of them sometimes proved a great misfortune. A man might be happy with a sufficiency who went to ruin with an abundance. Many a one committed wrong because of the strength of their muscles who would be read service on such occasions. The Bishop was received at the door by the same clergymen who took part in the morning's exercises, with the addition of Rev. Father Spratt, of Wolfe Island, who of their muscles, who would be saved were they left in weakness. acted as a deacon. As the procession pro-ceeded up the carpeted aisle the *Te Deum* was sung, and then the visitation prayer was said by the Chaplain, followed by the THE THINGS ESTEEMED EVILS might only be such when evil was made out of them. They should not regard out of them. They should not regard their confinement as the greatest evil, be-cause they could sanctify it and make it a blessing, could leave the prison reformed men, restored to the peace of their hea-venly father, lovers of virtue, worthy to recitation of the prayer of St. Martin and A SERMON BY THE BISHOP. The Bishop read a few verses from Luke IV., and then, addressing the con victs, said he had come to speak to them in the name of Jesus Christ, in the spirit of Him by whom he had been anointed to preach deliverance to the captives, to set at liberty them that were bruised. Whenever he went into a prison he was pro-foundly impressed with the power of justice. Justice itself was a hard virtue. It demanded injury of every wrong, the restoration of every right destroyed, blood for blood and life for life. Nevertheless justice was a virtue and it was an infinite attribute of God. He referred to its hardattribute of God. He referred to its hard-ness as manifested in connection with many of the wonderful things done by God before the coming of the Redeemer; in his condemnation of Adam and his posterity, his threat being to visit the sins of the fathers upon the children to the third and fourth generations ; in the deluge, in the pouring out from the flood-gates of heaven of torrents of water which covered the earth and drowned the whole human race save one pious man and his family; in the pouring down upon Sodom and Gomorrah of fire and brimstone, which destroyed the cities and all that they contained, all but one good man, his wife and family. Here was justice in an extreme degree, justice with vengeance, justice without mercy. Justice was a vir tue which belonged to God; it was an essential attribute of His nature. The jus-tice of this world to be justice had to ac-cord with the justice of God. Every vir-tue proposed by man to be a virtue had to be in conformity with those of God. Therefore the justice of this world, taken apart from mercy, was indeed a hard vir-tue, an exacting virtue. Justice was re-presented as having a bindage across her eyes, as being bind, as being unable to see or feel, but to act impartially in dealing be-tween man and man, between the criminal and society. But justice had been tempered with merey, that attribute which was willing to gra z forgiveness when it was asked for with humility. When one went into a prison and saw men commit-ted for various periods, excluded from their families and society, in bondage and consequently separated from everything

that tended to make life tolerable, away from wife and children and home, placed

under keepers and forced to labour, he was deeply impressed. All that he saw

was

fore, who were not in the chains of this be an atonement, and their punishment by imprisonment a blessing. To the sermon of which we have given fore, who were not in the chains of this world, not under penal servitude and con-demnation, had to thank the mercy of God for it. He (the Bishop) came to speak to them in the name of mercy. While under this bondage the eyes of a merciful God were still upon them. His heart beat sympathetically for them. God's mercy was first displayed in the incarnation of His son, who was sent into the world to save it. The prisoner under this world's justice in former years suf-

into the penal code, into the dungeon and the prison, and while justice now was sat-

isfied the convict was looked upon as a fellow man, as having been created by the same heavenly Father and redeemed by

the same Saviour. Christianity had sand

tified the prison, and that holy man St.

John, who preached that the Kingdom of God was at hand and that all men should repent, who was decapitated to gratify the

SANCTIFIED THE DUNGEONS

wrought? Though men were sent to prison for a violation of the laws of so-ciety they were treated like human beings,

as fellow men, sons of the same Father, redeemed by the same blood, heirs of the glory which awaits the pious in heaven.

He could not burst the prison bonds, the bonds which contracted their physical

came to break the harder bonds, the bonds of iniquity which bound the soul.

He came to grant deliverance from the tyrannny of the soul, which was far worse than the tyranny of the world. Sin

brought man under the wrath of God ;

was the greatest curse which fell upon the world. Some men thought poverty an evil, while in reality it was a great bless-

18 Christ

freedom, but in the name of Jes

whim of a favourite at the King's

to the sermin of which we have given but a summary, the convicts listened at-tentively, and some appeared to be af-fected especially when references were made to the fond recollections of home. At the close of his lordship's remarks there was the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

CHORAL PERFORMANCE.

the world's justice in former years suf-fered fearfully. Justice was then admin-istered by men more wicked than the prisoners, and the latter were condemned to chains and bondage; and oh what chains to bear and what bondage to en-dure! He had gone into some of the dungeons of pagan Rome, that centre of the Empire which had conquered the world by the power of its arms, its policy and legislation. He had seen the prison to which St. Paul had been led captive. It was under ground, deep, deep down, was reached by a scaling ladder, and had neither light nor air. Such was the dun-geon used before Christ cane and tem-pered justice with mercy. With the spread of Christianity the spirit of mercy had passed into the world's legislation, into the penal code, into the dungeon and CHORAL PERFORMANCE. CHORAL PERFORMANCE. The singing of the choir (all males) was very creditable indeed, some of the vocalists having voices of good quality and compass, and under fair cultivation. The organist was the most remarkable of those in the gallery. He is a splendid musician, but until a year sgo did not perform upon an organ. Within a few months he became so expert as to be able to play all that is required in a church service. He has become such a favorite that he will be much missed. Yesterday was his last Sunday in the prison. He that he will be much missed, was his last Sunday in the prison. He snoken to in a kind and was personall, spoken to in a kind encouraging manner by the bishop. About three o'clock the bishop his guests took their departure, the

convicts standing as they passed out, shortly afterwards leaving themselves very orderly and quietly, for their cells.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS. The chapel is not yet wholly finished out with what has been done the utmost

but with what has been expressed. In an adj dning shop we saw the paint-ing (8 x 5 ft.) which is to be hung over ing $(8 \times 5 \text{ ft})$ which is to be hung over the altar in the chapel. It represents the resurrection of Christ, being an enlarged copy of a steel engraving, and has been much admired. The painter is a true artist, as the work will show when it leaves the easel and is placed in the elegant frame which has been made

SANCHTEED THE DUNGEONS : and not him only but St. Peter, St. Paul, and all the mattyrs of the Church, even the one in whose name he had blessed that chapel, that pope, that holy man, that viewer Chuist who had here descend to a for it. A glance at it suffices to satisfy any one that it is the production of a talented man.

that chapel, that pope, that holy man, that vicar of Christ, who had been dragged to a dungeen in Constantinople and died in it. Those to whom he (the Bishop) spoke were cleanly, well fed, and enjoyed many comforts of which some outside the prison were not possessed ; they had wholesome air, wholesome food, had good bedding, and sufficient clothing, while the pope who had become the patron saint of the chapel, had lain in a dungeon for four months ented man. In the chaplain's room off the chapel, are ung photographs of the late Bishop O'Brien and his successors. The frames, made by a convict, are elaborately carved. New vestments have been procured, he scarlet and white copes being very ich in material and appearance.

Two services take place on Sundays high mass at 9 a. m., and vespers with ser had become the patron sant of the chapel, had lain in a dungeon for four months without a change of linen, without water to wash himself, and little bread to eat. Those over him, he said in his letters, acted more like leopards than men. What a wonderful change Christianity had wrought? Though men were sent to mon at 3.30 p.m., all of which are per-formed with the same solemnity as those in any church.

in any church. The ch-pel is capable of seating over 300.—Kingston Whig, Aug. 8.

. LAWN PARTY.

A most successful and pleasing lawn party was held at Mount Hope under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, on Monday evening. The benetiful ful grounds were splendidly illuminated for the occasion, and rendered doubly joyous by the presence of the 7th Batt. Band. Over 1,500 people availed themselves of an opportunity of spending a pleasant evening. The idea originated serves of an opportunity of spending a pleasant evening. The idea originated altogether with Rev. Father O'Mahony, who, together with the following able committee, is to be complimented on the complete success of the affair: Arch. Mc Complete success of the affair Arch. Mc. Neil, Chairman, Joseph Cook, Sec-Treas.; Messrs. C. Hevey, M. Mulrooney, J. Minogue, J. Thompson, J. Conick, H. Delargy, J. Morrison, L. O. Laughlin, T. Fitzgerald, T. Gould, J. Gibbon and J. Ranahan

The Committee also waited on the tables. and disposed of all and sundry at remun-erative prices, all of which, together with the proceeds at the gate, went for a most laudable purpose, viz., to the Orphan Fund at Mount Hope.

PICNIC AT INGERSOLL.

LAND MEETING IN DUBLIN. Grand Speeca by Mr. Sexton, M. P.

Sunday's demonstration in the Phonix Park, Dublin, was most successful, not-withstanding that the elements were some-what unfriendly. The members of the trades of the city and the members of the numerous city branches of the Land League turned out in thousands, accom-named by band and here lith

panied by bands and banners, although the display of these was not so extensive as on occasions of some past popular demonstra-tions. This was largely due, doubtless, to the statement of Mr. Sexton at the last to the statement of Mr. Sexton at the last meeting that the trades would not be ex-pected to bring their banners. The diffi-cult task of marshalling the crowd having been accomplished, the procession started very nearly, if not quite, in the order originally laid down. That order was as follows: Trades with their bands—Coal porters, coachmakers, North City cargoen porters, coachmakers, North City carmen, chandiers, basket makers, horseshoers, butchers, brushmakers, engineers, the men butchers, brushmakers, engineers, the men of '48, National Foresters, &c., &c., the

Land League branches. The thoroughfare along the line of

The thoroughfare along the line of route through which the procession passed —Eden Quay, O'Connell Bridge, West-moreland Street, College Green, Dame Street, Parliament Street, Grattan Bridge, and the northern line of quays—were lined with thousands of spectators. All went well until the park was reached, but the rear of the procession had scarcely entered the gate when the rain came down in torreats. Nothing daunted, however, in torrents. Nothing daunted, however, in torreats. Nothing daunted, however, the immense crowd stood their ground, and bye-and-bye their courage was re-warded by the appearance of a break in the clouds, quickly followed by a cessa-tion of the rain, and then bo a brilliant sunshine. However, everything passed off in the most peaceable and orderly manner. At a quarter past two o'clock the chair was taken by Mr. Sexton, M. P. The Chairman said: Fellow-citizens,— My first duty is to thank yoa for the hon-our you have done the courmercial branch of the Land League in asking me, as its president, to take the chair at this mag nificent gathering (cheers). My next is to pay a tribute to the trades of Dublin-

bay a tribuite to the trades of Dubin-those noble guilds which are comented by manly principle, and kept in the vanguard of public life in Ireland by honest love of country (cheers). We feared for a little time that the weather, which has so often stood the friend of the British Govenrment (bisses) would dimense our meating to dom (hisses), would disperse our meeting to-day (cries of "no no"). But the spirit of the (mess), would usperse our meeting to day (cries of "no no"). But the spirit of the people has triumphed over that obstacle. You are here in your ten thousands, and, even if not one word has even spoken upon this day, the demonstration which on have made in the streets of Dublin where a hundred thousand citizens came forth to raise the cry of "The Land for the People," would have proved beyond denial that

EVEN UNDER THE SHADOW OF DUBLIN

CASTLE (groans), and even in the citadel of class (groans), and even in the citadel of class domination, the cause of the Irish people lives and thrives (cheers). The movement of the Land L ague has this day been crowned by the adhesion of the citzens of Dublin, and this demonstration, in which the branches of the Land Lesgue and the trades of Dublin have been joined by thousands of the people, has set the seal to the national declaration that we never will pause or falter in this movement until the rights of the people shall be won (cheers). In spite of all the obstacles that have been placed before us, in spite of all the diffi-culties that have been put in our way, we can claim that never in human history was there any movement which won so rapid and complete success as ours has done. We have brought the mass of the landlords to recognise that they must take their tenants into counsel with them, and must recognise the force of the popular will in fixing the rents that they impose upon their tenants (hear, hear). Fifteen onths ago I stood upon this sod in company with many of the men who are now in prison. My friend, Andrew Kettle, (cheers) occupied on that occasion the chair which I occupy to-lay. I ask you if all that has been done within that fif-teen months has interfered with the strength or prevented the progress of this movement? (Cries of "no, no.") (Cries of "no, no." OUR BEST MEN HAVE BEEN TAKEN. They are lying to day in the cells of British prisons. (A voice—"They will British prisons. (A voice—"They will soon be out.") But their principles and their maxims are lying deep in our hearts. Those principles and maxims are known and felt not only in the cities and towns of Ireland, but in the humblest village, in the lowliest village, in the wastes of Vavo, in the home of the cottier on the bleak mountain side, the law of the Land League is understood and obeyed (cheers); and if there were not to be another platand if there were not to be another plat-form put up in Ireland or another speech made in advocacy of the principles of the Land League, I declare with the most per-fect confidence that the movement of the Land League would go on without plai-form meetings or speeches. It would go on as steadily, as surely, and as certainly tending towards comulation and success tending towards completion and succes as the growth of the leaf upon the tre as the growth of the leaf upon the tree (cheers). I have said that every effort has been made to impede our movement. WE HAVE NOT ONLY HAD TO FACE THE CAL-UMNIATOR AND THE LIAR.

what, I ask, are they ? The rights of pub- call I him a three-headed Cerberus? Because lic meeting and of free speech (hear, hear). And I repeat that though our most ardent And I repeat that though our most ardent speakers, our most trusted guides, are ly-ing to-day in durance, and through THE GAG OF THE COERCION ACT IS BRAND-ISHED IN OUE FACES, we are assembled here, and we solemnly declare that until the rights of humanity are recognized in Irel and—till the toiler is normited to action the facility of hill the

permitted to enjoy the fruits of his labor —(cheers,—we, to the last man, so long as individual freedom remains to us, will be found upon these platforms declaring the rights of the people, and daring those who exercise the power of domination in this country to take away from us our liberty of making that declaration, which we conceive to be our sacred duty (cheers). You understand that this is not merely a movement for the farmer and the laborer (hear, hear). You know that abover (hear, hear). For know that a rack-ren'ed farm n cans an empty till. You know that the towns must live by the country and the country by the towns. You know that the struggling farmer and You know that the struggling farmer and the starving laborer must mean the bank-rupt shopkeeper and the idle artisan (cheers). Let none of you deceive your selves by the idea that the trade of a coan-

revolution is practically accomplished (cheers). We have learned to be tamiliar with the devices that have been resorted to against us. What have we not seen? The highest court of the realm with its monster indictment (haughter). The courts of assize with judges, some of whom are also landlords, venting sneers and sarcasms at juries not sufficiently pliant to their will. The courts of petty puant to their will. The courts of petty sessions, where the local Dogberries sit (laughter).

from the progress we have made that they have labored for a peop'e worthy of them, presents His sacred heart most as God labored for a peop'e worthy of them, and that nothing has happened while they were prisoners to make them ashamed. The electric spirit which fills this meeting spreads on every side to the four seas of Ireland (hear, hear). How is that spirit proved? If a m n is arrested, he goes cheerfully to gaol. His place is filled th t very day, if he be an official of the Land proved ? If a m n is arrested, he League (cheers), and if there be any con-tention as to who shall fill that place, I believe it exists between the laymen and the priests. We know that fifty men in the King's County the other day, who We know that fifty men in felt that they had committed no crame, on being asked to give bail, said, "We will give no bail," and walked off to gaol

he has been a lawgiver, a black-mailer, and a burglar all in one (hear, hear). And I say that, no matter what law may And I say that, no matter what law may pass, or what the House of Lords may or may not do, the intelligence of the Irish people—the laborer, the farmer, the mer-chant, the artisan, Protestant and Catho-lic, gather beneath the banner of the Irish he, gather beneath the banner of the Irish National Land League—has taught them the secret of success, and has taught them the knowledge which no magic can ever cause them to forget, that the rackrenting landlord can never again, no matter what may come to pass, lift up his hideous head in Ireland (cheers).

MORE LOVE OF MARY.

By Father Faber.

Time goes differently with different people ; and differently in different years with the same person. Sometimes we live slowly; sometimes we live quietly But the years are always speeding a quiet speed, but an incessant one. Are we speeding on the way to heaven ? Speed-

reveal is a subject have been and the idle artisant is subject have is the fact of a country of a class (hear, hear). No; there is no safe foundation for the prosperity of the general body of the people (hear, hear). False is a foundation for the prosperity of the general body of the people (hear, hear). False is a country where trade as well as well as well as the villages, and five thous and a fuilted were the whole body of the people. (hears): but is owned and tilled that were to go to France (cheers), where the land is not owned by twenty dukes and a hundred marguises, and five thous and magistrates (hisses); but is owned and tilled the land is not owned by twenty dukes and a hundred marguises, and five thous and migistrates (hisses); but is owned and tilled the villages, and prosperity of the struggle is over (cheers). The worst of the struggle is over (cheers). The worst of the struggle is over (cheers). The worst of the struggle is over (cheers). The morth of the struggle is over (cheers). The morth of the davies of the struggle is over (cheers). The morth of the struggle is over (cheers). The morth of the struggle is over (cheers). The morth of the davies of the davies that heave here mark the advies the hand. The morth of the davies that heave here have here and where we alone know, 4. The intollet Him stand before us and show us His wounds. 2. All His sweet patience dur-ing life and at the present hour. 3. All the secret love He has shown each of us, and which we alone know. 4. The intol-erable misery of the little love we have for Him, and which we feel most when we love him most. 5. We get hot; we rouse ourselves: we see deneed he rouse ourselves; we are determined to love Him more, and to go and do some great thing for Him immediately. Worldly things are best done cooly, things for God are best done in a heat.

II. What is our great thing to be? We must do Him some immense service—but how? 1. He is God : we must adore His loves Himself, and which makes Him Jesus. 4. Prayer, austerities, work for Him: how little we can do in this way? No ! He wants *imitations*: we must copy Him : we must copy His sacred hear. This, if I mistake not, is the work of all Christian life, and of Christian's lives, to widen the Sacred Heart of Lowe to for Chairman—And takes away by the stroke of his quill the liberties of honester men than himself. We know these de-vices. They are of no avail with us. We know that our guides who are in prison went cheerfully there. We know that they are tranquilly suffering the loss of the glorious gift of freedom because they feel that when the day comes that will send them back to liberty and labor, they will find from the progress we have made that they sacred heart most as God 5. Then it dawns upon us like a re-velation, like one of those almost frightening sunrises at sea, when the whole round sun leaps all at once out of the waters with a silvery suddenness. We must immediately love Mary with an entirely new love-with such a love as we never loved her with before, with such a love as nobody ever loved her with before-this is what we will do for Jesus Dearest Saviour ! Dearest God, how He will delight in this. O, this is a sweet discovery—a most happy inspiration. I I. Measures of the love of Mary. 1. Is it our own greatest love, or all our love together ? No ! 2. Is it all the saints' love of her-Joseph, Peter, John, and her particular friendship with St. James? No ! 3. Is it her own beauty, goodness, and manifold dear offices ? No. Is it her own love of me? No ! not even that. 5. Is it the love of Jesus for her? Yes, that, precisely that, only that. 6. Alas! it is not enough; for, we have more grounds for loving her than Jesus had: but we must be content with this measure. IV. But I said to myself, it is impossible. Impossible! what does imimpossible. Impossible ! what does impossible mean ? Does grace know of any such work ? Impossible ! Then I said, I will spend my life, and oh, what a happy life it will be, in trying to accomplish this dear impossibility ! TO BE CONTINUED.

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TO THE POPE.

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e, the well-known Mr. Mackay, the recently had an eo XII. Mr. Flor-

to Rome, where we eceived in private occasion of our re-shered into an antethe papal house-chamber I saw a chinese priest. The enchman once, but oigtail and looked priest was a true with awe and vendings. In the next Cataidi, master of s known to other sehold, and after a ral rooms we were sence of the lope, raised platform or of the large roombeing an actor and perties, I noted the ther carefully. He te silk, white shoes y way of buckles; of merino, bound se color; a cape that ows, which was also red silk, and a white ose-colored binding A heavy chain, ed a large cross set ubies, hung around ands he wore mittens to the first joint of a white belt or sash hen we were ushered move our gloves, and ore the presentation look off his left mit-on was made by Mgr. arty kneeling in turn copal ring which is eft hand. When the performed the Pope hough to help us to for the first time I ice. It was one of st faces I ever saw so fatherly, so gentle shall never forget it

be called the children of God. It would be a blessed thing to turn to good account their allotted time in prison. He commented upon the benefit to be deprived from the teaching of the Catholic faith that faith which was the same the world over, and which the same the same the world tions had been unchanged. What did it teach? That the death of the holy Redeemer on the cross availeth nothing for the salvation of men unless by penance which meant the soul returning to itself. the consideration of what its condition was when separated from God ; the asking of itself. How is it between me and my Creator, between me and my Saviour, be-tween me and the hope of heaven, be-tween me and the fire of hell ? The penitent man knew that he had transgressed the law of God and he knew the result. Faith told them that though God was just he was merciful. But though the Saviour died for all-for pagan, Jew, Judas, and the impenitent thief who struggled on the cross beside him-certain conditions had to be fulfilled on. They should humble them selves before God, should acknowledge that they had broken His law, should go to Him in confidence and in the spirit of the prodigal and say: "Oh Father I have sinned against Thee and am no longer worthy to be called thy child; make me as one of Thy hired servants." They shoud ask the Almighty, who had the power to convert their stony hearts into hearts of flesh, to give a true genuine sor-row of sins committed, to help the penitent to firmly resolve to turn from sin. to cultivate virtue and love it, and to turn from that which was evil. That sorrow, however, had to be expressed from th heart. It would not do to recite CONTRITION WITH THE LIPS.

If the heart be not changed God's jus-tice can not be disarmed. He (the Bishop) reminded his hearers of the case of Mary Magdalene, a woman of the streets, who had sunk low in sin, but who, when looked upon by Jesus Christ, became converted in a moment, and rushing into the house at which he was the principal guest, washed his feet with her tears and wiped them with her hair. Such was the contrition manifested by her that Christ said, "Woher man, many sins are forgiven thee because thou hast loved much." He advised them to seek a change of heart such as

Mary Magdalene exhibited, to take advan THE EXEMPLIFICATION OF JUSTICE. but justice tempered with mercy. It was impossible for a kind hearted man, a tage of the sacraments and teachings to be given in that chapel, to listen to the voice Christian man, a merciful man not to have sympathies with a prisoner. What made some men love virtue and others follow vice? What made the distinction of God. They should, he said, prepare themselves for a good confession of their sins and make a genuine sincere repen-tence. He trusted that his words would be well received, that they would induce between man and man, between even brothers? 'Twas the mercy of God, and the same God who made the distinction between Jacob and Esau. Those, theremen to merit divine favour so that their

On the 23ra instant, a grand picnic will be held by the Catholic people of Ingersoll, on the agricultural grounds. One of the chief features of the day will be a contest for a gold-headed cane between two of the prominent men of the local-ity. We hope the good people of Inger-soll will turn out in full force on the occasion, and contribute liberally to make the affair a grand success. The energetic work of the go d pastor in church affairs calls for the united and earnest cooperation of the laity.

A SUCCESSFUL SCHOOL.

During the past year Belleville Separate Schools have passed nine pupils at the high school entrace examination, head-ing the list of successful candidates from e city schools on two orcasions. At e last high school entrance examination, Mary Durand took 408, and James Dolan but twelve years old, took 392 marks out of a possible 560. Two pupils took third class certificates last summer, and five wrote for second class at the last examination, three of them being only fourteen years of age.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Tecumseh Base Ball Club of this city beat Guelph on Wednesday by a score of 6 to 4.

Lieut.-Col. Walker has returned from his trip to the seaside looking as hale and hearty as ever.

The amount asked from the city for the Separate Schools this year is \$2,250. The re-mainder of the \$36,069 go to the common schools.

Considerable improvement have been made in the Park this year, the latest being the raising of the roof of the band stand so that the music can be heard to better ad vantage.

A man named Arthur Watson, of Londo A man named aroun wasson of the by East, attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself on Wednesday last, and was only prevented by the timely interfer-ance of his wife. He was under the influence of liquor.

One of the most enterprising grocery nouses in Canada is that of Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co., London. In addition to keeping always on hand a choice and large stock of staple articles in the grocery and liquor trade, they are always up to the times and procure every new article of commerce as soon as it is manufactured. They have now on sale the celebrated summer drink called "Zeodone." There is in it not a particle of alcohol, and i yet contains stimulating and health-giving ingredients which will tend to make it the most popular beverage of the sufferings, in so far as separation from day. Try Zoedone, by all means, in this home and friends were concerned, would oppressive weather.

but we had to face the coercion of the law and the display and the exercise of brute force (groans).

You, citizens of Dublin, are standing in a proclaimed district. You know that the liberty of every man of you is at the mercy of a superior cle k in Dublin Castle (groans). You know that your city has been proclaimed, that the rights of the individual have been abolished in the capital of Ireland because the Government wanted to smooth the way for the arrest of one brave man (cheers, and a voice-John Dillon). You know that you have been deprived of the first and most sacred right of the free man-the right to carry arms; and yet in the face of all this—in the face of the fact that you are citizens of a land where the substance of liberty has been taken and only the shadow re mains, you assemble here to-day-you come into the streets of Dublin a hundred thousand of you, and you assemble here in your tens of thousands to declare solemnly in the face of the world that you are here in the assertion and maintenance of two great rights of public life. What are those rights *l* They are rights which in every free country where the people are ruled against their will, those rights are the pioneers of liberty (cheers). And

THIS IS A SPIRIT THAT NO GOVERNMEET CAN

STAND AGAINST -that no law and no Parliament can defy; for it is the spirit of a passive, law-abiding, and, at the same time, irresistible social revolution. (cheers). One of the greatest boasts in connection with this movement is that we have exorcised from the soil of Ireland that fell spirit of re-ligious bigotry, (cheers]-that we have banded together Orangemen and Catholics [cheers]-that we have put outside evil memories and historic feuds, because we know that irresponsible and arbitrary power is bad for any man, no matter what his religion is [cheers]—that the Catholic landlord can be a tyrant as well as the Protestant ; and if I may put it in a homely way, that a Protestant stomach

can be as hungry as a Catholic by reason of a rack rent. Now the Land Bill is about to pass into the House of Lords

(groans). A voice : The Lord have mercy on them

Mr. Sexton : And so thorough is the confidence of our people in their own organization that they await with perfect tranquility the decision of their lordships (groans) We feel a sort of lazy curio-ity on the subject, just a < if we saw a spider creeping on the side of a wall, and won-We feel a sort of lazy curio ity dered whether he would ever reach the dered whether he would ever reach the ceiling. We are curious to see whether that straw, the House of Lords, will at-tempt to stop Niagara, or whether Nia-gara will have to sweep away the straw (hear, hear). I say, in conclusion, that our movement has practically succeeded. The curse of Ireland, in the social sense, has been the rack-renting 'andlord ; and, let me tell you that, though some races have won their freedom in a wild and fienzied burst of rage, circumstanced as we are, the way for us to win freedom is, first to plant our people upon the solid foundation of social independence, and

then to march on unitedly and steadily to our political goal (cheers). I say that the three-headed Cerberus, the rack-rented landlord, has been already disposed of by the organization of the people. Why do I

AN AWFUL VISITATION OF AL-MIGHTY GOD.

The Paris Universe of Monday quotes from La Colonne an awful instance of the sudden vindication of the outraged ma-jesty of Almighty God upon ten unfortperformance of the period of t within a few days, been carried off by death. a tenth participator, who had enacted the part of our Divine Saviour, was, within a fortnight of the perpetration of the horrible sacrilege, seized with a frightful malady, and swept to his dark account in the course of twenty-four hours. The in the course of twenty-four hours. The first victim was he who had enacted the part of Judas. On Holy Saturday (the tollowing day) he was attacked by a dis-ease producing almost instantaneous de-composition, and on. Easter Sunday he was a mass of dead putrefaction.

We direct attention to the advertise ment of Mr. James Borgen, 4 Adelaide street, Toronto, who has work for any number of smart agents to sell Catholic publications, prayer books, &c. 6

THE CATHOLIG REGORD

Sophie Perowskaja

BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

Down from her high estate she stept, A maiden, gently born, And by the icy Volga kept Sad watch, and waited morn ; And peasants say that where she slept The new moon dipt her horn. Yet on and on, through shoreless snows Stretched tow'rd the great North Pole, While never once for all these woes Upspeaks one human soul.

She toiled : she taught the peasant. taught The dark-eyed Tartar. He Inspired with her lofty thought, Rose up and sought to Le, Rose up and sought to ite, What God at the creation wrought, A man I God-like and free. Siberian mines! and on The knowt upon the bare white back ! The blood upon the snow! The gaont wolves, close upon the track, Fight o'er the tallen so !

The storm burst forth! From out that storm The clean, red lightning leapt. And lo, a prostrate royal form ! Like any blood, his crept Down through the snow, all smoking warm, And Alexander slept ! Yea, one lies dead—for millions dead ! One red spot in the snow For one long damning line of red ; While exiles endless go— The babe at breast, the mother's head Bowed down, and dying so.

And did a woman do this deed ? Then build her scaffold high, That all may on her forehead read Her marty's right to die! Ring Cossack round on royal steed ! Now lift her to the sky ! But see! From out the black hood shines A light few look upon ! Poor exiles, see! from dark, deep mines, Your star at burst of dawn ! A thud! A creak of hangman's lines— A frail shape jerke2 and drawn !

The Czar is dead ; the woman dead. About her neck a cord. In God's house rests his royal head-Hers in a place abhorred : Yet I had rather have her bed Than thine, most royal lord ! Yea, rather be that woman dead, Then this new flying Czar. That there be that woman dead, Than this new living Czar, To hide in dread, with both hands red, Rehind great bolt and bar— While like the dead still endless tread Sad exiles tow'rd their star. —The Californian.

FROM SOUTHERN ITALY.

The Monastery of the Benedictine Monks at La Cava.

wood pigeons. They are built along the course that the pigeons take in autumn. A man armed with a number of white A man armed with a humber of white stones stands on the top, as the pigeons fly by he throws a stone at them, the birds suddenly lower their flight and become entangled in nets which are cleverly the store which are cleverly placed so is to catch them. This is called the giace dei palombi, and is a very favorite pastime with the natives. It seems rather a cumbrous arrangement to build great military looking towers in order to throw stones at pigeons from them; and one would think that that excellent dish, PIGEON-PIE,

must be on the whole rather an expensive luxury in Cava, if you reckon in the cost or the trunk of a fir tree is receted, and a man armed with a long cord, to the end of which is attached a white stone, sits on the top, and when the pigeons come by he flings his weapon at them, in the hope that they will direct their flight into the nets, which I believe they do. Finally, having wound up, the kill of these towers. In the French Pyrenees

history into the following words:—"I was born in the beginning of the 10th century. Through the general knowledge which I acquired, and especially through my skill in law, I became a great favorite of the Lombard Princes who then governed Salerno. They sent me on one occasion as ambassador into France, with orders to pass thence into Germany to the court of Otho III., but falling ill on the way, and being at the point of death, I made a vow to God that, if I recovered, I would become a monk. At that time St. Odlon, who had instituted the festival of All Souls, was abb.t of Cluny, and he gave me the black habit of St. Benedict in the year 995. After 15 years of a holy life at Cluny the Lombard Prince of Salerno insisted upon my return, for he wished to be directed by me. He placed all the mon steries of Salerno and the neighborhood under my authority. But I longed for solitude, and after a time I retired to the cave which Liutius had lived in. But even thither the DAY KIDNEY PAD Co., Buffalo, N.Y.: Gentlemen-In regard to your Kidney Pad, we would say that we never sold any article that gave as good general satisfaction. Yours truly, DULSAM BRO'S, Yours truly, DULSAM BRO'S, Flint, Mich. The Pad cures backache, Kidney and

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Cholera Infantum. That terrible scourge among children may be speedily cured by Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. All forms of bowel complaints, nausea and vomiting, from an ordinary diarrhea to the most severe attack of Canadian cholera, can be subdued by its prompt use. It is the best remedy known for children or adults suf-

fering from summer complaints. Liver Complaint and Indigestion. Liutus had lived in. But even thither the people followed me; men insisted on living with me and in being taught by my lips, and so they built little cells for themselves round about me. I thought again and DEAR SIR,-My business has been that of an engraver and carver in wood. Owing to confinement to illventilated rooms my health gradually declined, when I was unable any longer to prosecute my busi-ness. At this time I was suffering from again of leaving them ; but one night in the darkness of the cave

ness. At this time I was suffering from great prostration of strength, extreme in-digestion and disordered liver. My usual weight was 135 pounds, but I had be-come so much emaciated the early part of May last I commenced taking the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and almost imagain and again appeared, and with them came the inspiration that I should there in 10:2; and from this event may be dated the beginning of this monasterv of La Cava. I established the rule of St. Bene-dict among my disciples according to the observance of Cluny, and I dweltin prayer among them till on Maunday Thursday, in the year 1050, having said Mass, washed the feet of my disciples, and addressed promised that I would always be with them, I named Leo of Lucca to be my successor. I then sent the religious to the the feetory, and knowling the religious to the the set of my disciples, and addressed promised that I would always be with them, I named Leo of Lucca to be my successor. I then sent the religious to the refectory, and knowling addressed the feetory and knowling the religious to the the set of the sent the religious to the set of the set build a church and dedicate it to the Blessed Trinity. And this I began to do in 10.2; and from this event may be dated influence. In the course of four months I used four bottles. My weight this day is 149 pounds. I have neither liver com-Summer.

them, I named Leo of Lucca to be my successor. I then sent the religious to the refectory, and kneeling down alone in my cell I gave up my soul to God in prayer, being then 120 years old." Such was the origin of the monastery and congregation of La Cava. St. Alferius was canonized in 1087 by Pope Victor III., who had been one of his disciples, and his feast is kent on the 12th of Amil bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents' worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures catarth, asthma and croup. Fifty cents' worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity lame back of eight years' standing. It cures swelled neck, tumors, rheumatism, neu-ralgia, stiff joints, spinal difficulties, and pain and soreness in any part, no matter where it may be, nor from what cause it may arise, it always does you good. Twenty-five cents' worth has cured bad cases of chronic and bloody dysentery. One teaspoonful cures colic in 15 minutes. and his feast is kept on the 12th of April with great solemnity. His body lies in a marble tomb between the remains of his One teaspoonful cures colic in 15 minutes. It will cure any case of piles that it is possible to cure. Six to eight applications is warranted to cure any case of excoriated nipples or inflamed breast. For bruises, if applied often and bound up, there is never the slightest discoloration to the skin. 25c It stops the pain of a burn as soon as ap-plied. Cures frosted feet, boils, warts, and corns, and wounds of every description on 250

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7 80 7 80 anworks, inton Grove ... mada Sonthern east of St. Thomas and for Aylmer and dependencies, Port Bruce and Orwell ... nada Southern west of St. Thomas **;** 15 .. lair Branch Railwy, P. O. ails-Courtwright to St. $\begin{array}{c} \text{St.} & 115 & \dots & 145 & \dots \\ & 6,730 & 115 & \dots & 9 & 00 & 45 & 680 \\ & 730 & 115 & \dots & & 2 & 45 & 680 \end{array}$

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The one-week scatter which is the form of the for

What's in a Name?

AVING made arrangements with the Dominion Insurance Co. of Hamilton, Ont., whereby all buildings rodded hereafter by the Globe Lightning Rod Company' agents holding their certificates, the owner of such building shall draw on the Com-pany for an insurance policy (according to value of property), to run three years, and at expiration of the three years' policy the Dominion Insurance Company will allow a Discount of 10 per cent. off their present rates for all renewals sent through the Globe Lightning Rod Company's office at London. All persons having their buildings rodded by the Globe Lightning Rod Company, or by their agents holding their certificates, that are already insured in other com-panies, at the expiration of such policies the Dominion Insurance Company will insure them, on application through the Globe Lightning Rod Company, at 10 per cent. hem, on application through the Globe Lightning Rod Company, at 10 per cent discount off present rates. FURTHER: The Globe Lightning Rod Company guarantee their rods (erected by them or their authorized agents) to protect all buildings against damage by light-ning upon which they are placed for the term of TEN YEARS. Failing to protect the said buildings, the money paid therefor will be refunded, with seven per cent. added thereto. RELOW IS LAST YEAR'S STATEMENT OF THE DOMINION INSURANCE COMPANY, HAMILTON CANADA SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... 461,000 00 GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT..... 50.000 00 120,504 68 LOSSES PAID SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS December 31st, 1880..... 427,957 42 F. R. DESPARD, Manager. J. HARVEY, President.
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THE SADDEST OF S grey hairs of age being ow to the grave is he think, becoming rarer et of Cingalese Hair Resto general. By its use the age once more resume t and the hair become th as ever ; with its aid we of years, resting change of years, resting Grey Hair at any rate v Sold at 50 cents pe by all druggists.

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THOMAS.-Pocock Bros. new boot and shoe sto a new boot and to carry a They intend to carry a any store in Ontario. to get what they want style and variety will be large quantities, a ne Thomas. Prices will be the present competition Choice Florida orang

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s the Sewing Machine tachment emporium of facilities for reparing than ever. Raymond chines on sale. Mothers! Mothers

Are you disturbed at n your rest by a sick child with the excruciating pa If so, go at once and g WINSLOW'S SOOTHIL

WINSLOW'S SOOTHIJ: relieve the poor little su depend upon it; there is There is not a mother ever used it, who will n that it wil regulate the to the mother, and relie child, operating like ma-safe to use in all cases, taste, and is the prescri-oldest and best female pi in the United States. So cents a bottle.

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which I believe they do. Finally, having wound up the hill we turned suddenly into a gorge, and the whole monastery and church came into view. You drive up to the church door or to the door of the Abbot's apartments. The buildings extend across the ravine to the layerth of meaty 1000 feet while from The buildings extend across the ravine to the length of nearly 1,000 feet, while from the back of the monastery and passing under it into the ravine below flows a bright and sparkling stream. The build-ings externally present nothing very striking or architectural. They are in the debased style of the 17th or 18th century. The monastery is dedicated to the Most Holy Tribity and it is called La Cara from Holy Trinity, and it is called La Cava, from the great cave or grotto formed by over-hanging rocks, under which a portion of it is built. Fortunately as we entered the church

we met the Abbot, who was going out to take his evening walk. He is the ordinary of the diocese of La Cava, and wore

THE GREEN CORD UPON HIS HAT

THE GREEN CORD UPON HIS HAT which indicates his episcopal jurisdiction, though he is not actually a Bishop. See-ing we were strangers interested invisiting the monastery, he kindly gave us his time and became our cicerone. In company, therefore, with the Abbot, who, let me add, is the 150th abbot since the days of St. Alferius, and with the help of M. Guil-laume, the professor of history, we will make our tour of the abbey. They will make the tombs, the skulls, the old stones and the undecipherable parchments tell us their tale. The Abbey of La Cava is not an offshoot

The Abbey of La Cava is not an offshoot of Monte Cassino, though the first hermit who lived in it had come from Monte Cassino. At the end of the 10th century a Prince of Capua had forced upon the community of Monte Cassino one of his community of Monte Cassino one of his own relations as abbot. Some of the monks, unwilling to submit to the intruder, left Italy for Palestine. Among them was one named Liutius; after spending years in the Holy Land he returned to Salerno, and discovering a great solitary cave in the mountains at about four miles distant from the city he fixed his abode in it. But after a few years he returned to Monte Cassino. This was to become a few years later the site of the famous Monastery of La Cava. But let us cross the church, and enter

"THE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY FATHERS,"

on the epistle side of the high altar. on the epistle side of the high altar. There, in a dark recess, are four venerable tombs. "These," said the abbot, "are fuer reading better than for years. I can-to praise your Bitters too much. The Old Reliable. The remedy that has stood the test of ta Cava, all of them saints. You can read their names—St. Alferius, St. Leo of Lucca, St. Peter Pappacarbon, and St. Constabile Gentilcore." St. Alferius shall tell us his own story, and we may suppose him to compress his

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London, Ont.

Affliction is a school of virtue; it cor-rects levity and interrupts the confidence

Good breeding is benevolence in triffes or the preference of others to ourselves in the little daily occurrences of life. Considering one's own weakness is a great help to gentleness in dealing with others. others.

Immortality of Man.

Why is it that the rainbow and the cloud one over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and that pass away and leave us to muse on their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars which hold their festival around their midnight throne are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, for ever mocking us with unapproachable glory ? And why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view and taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of affection to flow back in Alpine streams of affection to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will be set out be-fore us like islands that shumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful being that now passes before us like meteors will stay in our wassence for ever - Peratice in our presence for ever. - Prentice.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

THE SADDEST OF SAD SIGHTS.-The grey hairs of age being brought with sor-ow to the grave is now, we are glad to ow to the grave is now, we are given by the second grave is now, we are grave is the use of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more general. By its use the scanty locks of and one more resume their former color and the hair become thick and luxuriant as ever ; with its aid we can now defy the change of years, resting assured that no Grey Hair at any rate will come to sadden us. Sold at Jo cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

For the best photos made in the city go to For BROS., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and fluest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

a specialty. Sugar, Sugar, Sugar, and Self-Sealing Gem Jars for the Preserving Season at Alexander Wilson's. Labatts & Carlings Alex & Potter, Fine therry & Fort Wines, Gniness, Dublin Stout at Alex-Wines, Gniness, Dublin Stout at Alex-ander Wilsons, 323 Richmond, St., London. NEW BOOT AND SHOES STORE IN ST. NEW BOOT AND SHOES STORE IN ST. THOMAS.—Pocock Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas. They intend to carry as large a stock as any store in Ontario. This will enable all to get what they want, as every known style and variety will be kept on hand in large quantities, a new feature for St. Thomas. Prices will be very low to suit the present competition. Give them a call. Choice Florida oranges, Spanish onions bananas, Cape Cod Cranberries. A. MOUNTJOY, City Hall.

SPECIAL NOTICE.-J. McKenzie has re-moved to A. J. Webster' old stand. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and at-tachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's selebrated ma-chines on sale.

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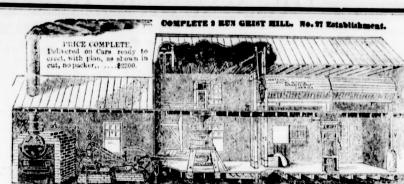
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be able to go right through without a single delay. This to every farmer is a matter of great importance. Our agents will have sample machines at different points for inspection during the winter and spring months, where you can see them and leave your orders. Or you can send your orders to us direct. We will ship you a muchine, and if it does not fulfil every representation we make concerning it, when you receive it, send it back and we wil return your order. This is the way we do business. In dealing with us you run no risk whatever. You want value f r your money, and we want your custom, and if we would keep your custom we must give you the worth of your mo ney. When you buy the Imperial you not only have the best machine made-but you likewise have the cheapest, for the best is always the cheapest. The IM-PERIAL HARVESTER can be obtained only at the Globe Works, London, Ontario, or through the regular agents of t⁺e Company. Bear this in mind and order your machine now. In your orders specify which rake you want, the "Johnston" or the "Imperial"

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For further particulars address:-MoTHER SUPERIOR. 43.19 URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-HAM, ONT.-Under the care of the Ursu-line Ladies. This institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Rallway, 50 miles from Detroit. This spacious and com-modious building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The hot water system of heating has been introduced with success. The grounds are extensive, in-cluding groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc. The system of education embraces every branch of polite and useful information, in-cluding the French language. Plain sewing, fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille, wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge Board and Tuition per nanum, paid semi-and Painting, form extra charges. For tur-tuer anticulars address, MOTHER SUPERIOR. 4.19 A SSUMPTION COLLEGE. SAND-

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

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Land Bill as a measure which competent men will greatly approve. The News says the Bill has been both transformed and deformed. A comprom-ise is talked of, but a compromise between the nation and a privileged and interested oligarchy is not, we hope, an idea the House of Commons will entertain. What it amounts to is compromise between English people, Lord Salisbury and the Government. The Commons must de-cide whether the veto on legislation, which the Crown no longer possesses, is cide whether the veto on registation, which the Crown no longer possesses, is to be exercised by Salisbury and the mule herd which follows his lead in the House of Lords.

A serious conflict between soldiers and

A serious conflict between solutiers and civilians has taken place at New Ross. London, Aug. 9.—It is stated that Davitt is now in Portland Prison, He will probably be released by Sept. 1st, on condition that he does not return to Ire-

condition that he does not return to re-land for seven years. Dublin, August 9th.—At a meeting of the Land League, Father Cantwell, who presided, said they should be thankful that Dillon was not killed in prison. The Land Bill was nothing to them. The League should continue to resist landlord-iam

London, August 9th .- The indirect overtures to Dillon that he should be reovertures to find that he should be re-leased on condition of going to Madeira or elsewhere where the climate was favor-able for pulmonary disease were firmly rejected by him. He also positively de-clined to make any conditions upon his release

were imprisoned under the Coercion Act. Dublin, Aug. 9th.—It is thought Dil-lon's release must exercise an important influence on the action of the Land League. Doubtless he will once more serious crisis, though 1011
lon's release must exercise an important influence on the action of the Land League. Doubles he will once more take a controling place in the organization. It is believed that in the approaching con-vention all his influence will be exerted to throw new hfe into the agitation. Dil-lon is receiving congratulatory telegrams from all parts of the country and America. Reports are hourly arriving of bonfires and rejoicing in all parts of Ireland. London, August 9th—It is stated that the Government is disposed to drop the suggested to the Government that if after the passage of the Land Bill there should appear a reasonable prospect for the res-toration of tranquility, the prisoners ar-rested under the Coercion Act should be liberated, each after six months imprison.

of Lords relative to Unster tenant right in any shape or form. Mr. Brand, Speaker, who hitherto has been one of the principal seceners, sup-ported the Govennment.

the purpose of manufacturing such articles at home. The organization which the Land movement fostered would be very orderly. Ireland. London, Aug. S.—It is understood that Dillon's release will be followed by the re-lease of all other persons imprisoned un-der the Coercion act, sive those to whom actual crime is imputed. The pastoral of Archbishop McCabe, which was read in the chapels on Sunday, chiefly deals with the prevalence of infi-delity on the continent, and the danger of its extending to Ireland. It describes the Land Bill as a measure which competent men will greatly approve. The News says the Bill has been both transformed and deformed. A comprom-

ing it. In the meantime Rudical Associa-tions would promote the agitation against the House of Lords. London, Aug. 12.—During the discus-sion on the Land Bill in the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Healy spoke of the dirty work of the Lords, and described them as hereditary enemies of the Irish people. The Speaker called Healy to order. Parnell declared that the Govern-ment were attempting to carry out the ment were attempting to carry out the views of the Lords in an underhand man-

views of the Lords in an underhand manner. London, Aug. 12.—A Cabinet Council will be held to-morrow, to consider the course to be adopted by the Government regarding the Land Bill. London, Aug. 14th.—Several Irish Conservative peers have urged Lord Salisbury to withdraw his opposition to the Land Bill, on the ground that the rejection of the Bill would be followed by the renewal of the land agitation, which will probably entail upon them greater losses from non-payment of rent than they yet sustained. Lord Salisbury advised the Peers at the meeting on Friday to adhere to all their amendments, on the ground that it would only be by doing so that they could force the Government to make concessions. day morning, to the express from Mon-treal. The train consisted of six Pullman sleepers, four first and second-class cars, a postal express and baggage cars. The train was crowded, and shortly after leaving Prescott Junction the locomotive leaving Prescott Junction the locomotive jumped the track, carrying the tender, baggage, mail, express, smoking and two passenger cars down the embankment. The engineer, John O. Howorth, of Mon-treal, was instantly killed, and Wm. Taylor, of Montreal, fireman, seriously injured. The passengers had a miracul-ous eccape, as some of the cars were

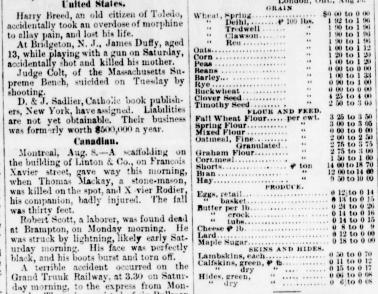
ous escape, as some of the cars were smashed into kindling wood. The acci-dent was caused by the train running into cessions. The Standard says: --We are in a position to state that no solution of the political deadlock has been arrived at. Wellrejected by him. He also positively de-clined to make any conditions upon his release. London, August 9th.—Up to the 2nd inst. one hundred and ninety-two persons were imprisoned under the Coercion Act.

reassured. There are no materials for a serious crisis, though little time may be needed before negotiations for a com-

the passage of the Land Bill there should appear a reasonable prospect for the res-toration of tranquility, the prisoners ar-rested under the Coercion Act should be liberated, each after six months imprison-ment. Tondon, Aug. 9.—In the House of Commons the Duke of Argyle's amend, the right of free sale tenancies on which the right of free sale tenancies on which the right of a samediment that the im-provement must have been substantially maintained. Parnell ties, Home Rulers and Radicals. Mr. Gladstone declared that he would not agree to the anendment of the House of Lords relative to Ulster tenancies. How and passe of form. Mr. Gladstone declared that he would not agree to the anendment of the House of Lords relative to Ulster tenancies. How and passe of form. Mr. Gladstone declared that he would not agree to the anendment of the House of Lords relative to Ulster tenancies. How hither has any shape or form. Mr. Served Straiche declared that he would not agree to the anendment of the House of Lords relative to Ulster tenancies how of Lords relative to Ulster tenanci right in any shape or form. Mr. Served Straiche to Stater that is and the armelities, won malice in persecuting him and passed of relative to the tenancing the form. Mr. Served Straicket, who hither has

London Markets. London, Ont., Aug 13. GRAIN

COMMERCIAL.



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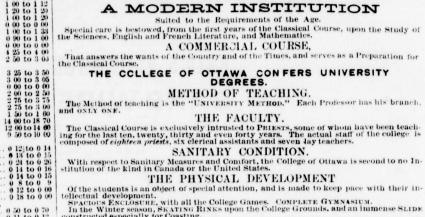
London Stock Market. London, Aug

Sin. Name. B \$99 Agricultural. Xd 10 Canadian Sav. Sd 10 Dominion Xd 100 English Loan ... Sd 100 Financial A. of Ontario ... 30 Financial A. of Ontario ... 20 " " " pref 50 Huron & Erie ... xd 50 Ontario ... xd 50 Ontario ... xd 50 Superior... Ontario Investment Ass'n London Gas... 125

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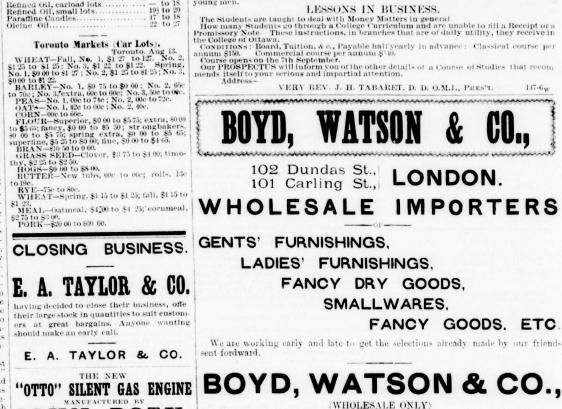
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Feast of the Assumption 'A NIGHT-PRAYER Dark ! Dark ! Dark ! The sun is set, the Day is dead. Thy Feasthas fled ; My eyes are wet, with tears unsis I bow my head ; Where the star-fringed shadows s I bend my knee. And, like a homesick child, 1 pray Mary ! to Thee, bark ! Dark ! Dark ! And, all the Day,-since white-r In farthest East, In dawn's first ray,-began the Fer I--I the least,-Thy least, and last and lowest chi I called on Thee ! Virgin ! did'st hear ? my words w Did'st think of me ?

Dark ! Dark ! Dark ! Alas ! and no !--the Angels brig! With wings as white As a dream of snow--in Love and Flashed on thy sight; They shone, like stars around The I knelt afar--A Shadow only dims the scene Where shines a star !

Dark ! Dark ! Dark ! And all day long,—beyond the s Sweet,—pure,—and high The Angel's song swept sounding Triumphantly ;— And when such music filled thy e Rose round thy throne.— How could I hope that you would My far, faint mean ?

Dark! Dark! Dark! And all day long,—where altars Or poor or grand A countless throng—from every la With lifted hand, Winged hynns to Thee from sorr In glad acclaim,— How could'st thou hear my lone Thy sweet, pure Name ?

Dark ! Dark ! Dark ! Alas! and no,—Thou did'st not Nor bend thy ear,— To prayer of wee—as mind so dre: For hearts more dear Hid me from hearing and from sh This bright Feast-day;— Wilt heat me, Mother it inits Ni I kneel and pray?

Dark ! Dark ! Dark ! The sun is set,—the Day is dead Thy feast hath fiel ; My eyes are wet with the tears 1 · I bow my head ;— Angels and Altars hailed Thee Qi All day ;—ah ! be To-night what thon hast ever bee A mother to me !



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After a lengthy discussion, the amend-ment of the House of Lords was rejected by 272 to 145, the Home Rulers voting in

by 272 to 145, the Home Rulers voting in a body with the majority. London. Aug. 10.—Lord Salisbury issued a whip to the Conservatives, invit-ing them to be ready to consider the Land Bill, as amended by the House of Com-mons. The language implies that the Conservative Peers may be called upon to oppose the action of the Commons in rejecting the more important amendments of the House of Lords. If the lords de-cline to acquiesce in the rejection of their amendments, an unofficial conference will probably take place between the Liberal and Conservative leaders. If this fails, recourse will be had to the machinery of a conference.

recourse win be had to the intention of or a conference. Dublin, Aug. 10.—Two thousand per-sons, with bands, banners and torches, to-night marched to Dillon's residence to congratulate him upon his release from imprisonment. American flags were freely displayed. Dillon thanked the cethoring

thering. The amendment in the House of Lords The amendment in the House of Lords to strike out the proviso that the Land Court may stay proceedings for debt when a tenant has applied for the fixing of ju-dicial rent, was rejected by 225 to 113. London, Aug. 12.—The House of Lords has finished the debate on the Land Bill. All their important amendments have been restored



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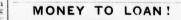
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FATH

His Eminence Cardinal was present at a recent ga of the Baroness Burdett-Co which Cardinal Manning avoidably absent. The the Church thus atoned fo cusable rudeness of the te of the sham Church, who back upon the Baroness day, because she had may out the Queen's consent. the Tribune gave full par the insult .--- Cincinnati Tele

HARPER'S WEEKLY SAYS respectable Irishman in should wish to see the sen dynamite barrels arrested And the Pilot assert the dynamite was not sen men. The agents in Bo English steamers that know who shipped it. If tell, let the police find the outrage were a genui would not be let drop so en is interested in letting it d Irishmen-that is plain .--

CHAUTAUQUA has had : school Convention, at wh production of Protestantia troduced. Novelties in ism have palled; the boy the girl revivalist, and t Van Cott no longer "dra have Mr. Frank Beard, t

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