# Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 4.

# LONDON. ONT., FRIDAY, OCT. 14, 1881.

NO. 157

# CLERICAL.

WE lave received goods suitable for clerical garments.

We give in our tailorattention to this branch of the trade.

N. WILSON & CO.

# In Memoriam!

Mary Estella Spoor, died Sep. 28th, 1881. nary Estella Spoor, died Sep. 28th, 1881.
Dead—Sweet floweret of faith,
Gone to thy Father above!
Gone like a ray of the morn,
Beam from the ark of God's love.
Now serrow keeps watch at the door,
While we bow to death's chast'ning rod!
At the altar of Mary we kneel
And pray for thee floweret of God.

Dead—Sweet emblem of grace—Star in the rossry of Heaven! Our tears are but rainbows of hope Illuming each prayer that is given. How short was thy sweet tender life! How rich in the perfume of love! Rest to thy pure bright sou! With Jesus and Mary above!

Dead—dear child of thy God
Yet living in memory here!
For souls that are holy and good
Live embalm'd in the heart like a tear.
No more from the Convent walks
Will thy footsteps be heard in the hall;
No more at the altar of prayer
In response to thy Master's call.

Dead—and we live in to-morrow
Through hopes and thorns and fears;
Dead—but thou livest forever
And we but a few short years;
Dead—while we chant De profundis
In cloudlets of sorrow and care!
Miserere! my God! Miserere!
We kneel at thy altar in prayer!
Belleville, Oct. 4th, 1881.

# CATHOLIC PRESS.

New York Freeman's Journal. THE Rev. Mr. 'I homas is a Methodist. What he believes is doubtful. At any rate, he is, according to the variable and fallible decrees of Methodism, a heretic. The Observer severaly says, commenting on his trial, "The Church is fast coming to see that a minister who denies the inspiration of the Bible, the atonement of Christ, and the endless punishment of the finally-impenitent, may not justly lay claim to a standing in the Christian Church."

The Observer means the Metho-

dist "church," whatever that is. From this admission that the "church" is just beginning to see the land of toleration, of civil and that Christianity is necessary to religious equality, and general lib-Methodism, only one conclusion can erty. If that be really so, how be drawn-namely, that Methodism comes it that there is not as much as has found it necessary to draw the line somewhere—that a man cannot Commons representing any consti-Methodist in good standing—that he we shall be told that this is only the in preachers have made very awk-Methodist in good standing-that he may be a Deist, and yet, whatever result of chance. How comes it, he could have done in the past, he cannot officiate in the pulpit and expound now. This is rather hard on Methodists, when we remember that they have always been great sticklers for private judgment. But are we justified in taking the word of the Observer for this? The Observer is not infallible. A man may, after all, be an unbeliever in Christianity and remain a Methodist. The Methodist Ecumenical Council could not decide what constitutes a Methodist, or define any dogma, since that would be an interference with the right of private judgment, which is one of the cherished heirlooms of Now, it must not be forgotten that Protestantism. Mr. Thomas, then, in some cases which occurred this does well to appeal to the highest | year the judges themselves directed denominational court, which, if it verdicts of acquittal, and that in all decide against him, cannot prevent him from starting a Methodist sect of his own on a "liberal" plan. Mr. ter than the judges, who are Thomas has not geatly accepted the censure of his brethren. He talks sons to decide on matters of fact. We many leading Methodists who share views. Among them are "three Presidents of theological seminaries," one "General Secretary" and-worse still-two "official editors and three Bishops." If the higher court declare him heretical, all these will the Rev. Mr. Thomas declare heretical too. If there are so many heretics in the Methodist church, it may be that the heretics are the real Methodists, and the apparently real Methodists only heretics. But the question is complicated. Who's who? Mr. Thomas and the doubters have a right to throw back the cry of "heretic"since Methodism is without an in-

WHEN the great Bismarck, as some of the Germans once loved to call him,said: "I will nevergo to Canossa," the non-Catholic world believed him But the Church waited. Greater and more powerful men than this ruler of blood and iron had gone to Canossa. Henry IV., arrogant, powerful, Emperor regnant over more lands than William rules to-day, went to Capossa, where the perse-

fallible guide.

saintly Pontiff whom he had ina large stock of sulted. But Gregory was not easily moved. He represented the offended dignity of God. Justice, not mercy, was what the unscrupulous Emperor deserved. During three days ing department special the proud Emperor, dressed in peni-attention to this branch tential sackcloth, the snow of winter falling on his head, begged for admission and forgiveness. At last he was admitted. Prince Bismarck should have been careful when he made his arrogent boast. He was flushed with victory. He fancied that the sword which had been so powerful against a sister nation might also conquer the Church—the Church, which seemed weak and helpless, strong only in a strength which this man of material force did not acknowledge-the promise of God. A few years have passed, and Bismarck has begun his pilgrimage to Canossa. Many steps must be taken before the Catholics of Germany will enjoy their rights-before the poor can live and die Catholics under the guidance of their pastors. And much sackcloth and ashes will not wash away the heinous crimes against God which this iron-handed Prussian Government means to carry chief of a gigantic bureau of corruption has committed. Hope has dawned for Germany. Let us pray that it may not be eclipsed. The Greeks, even when they bear gifts, are to be distrusted; and Prince Bismarck is not penitent: he either hopes or fears! Socialism has grown since the Chancellor exiled Bishops and imprisoned priests. The Emperor trembles at the horrors of irreligion; and Bismarck, going toward Canossa, is forced in spite of himself. It he hopes, however, that the noble band of Catholics in the Reichstagnobler than that at proverbial Ther-

London Universe.

in vain.

mopylæ-will yield a principle in

return for his concession, he hopes

Toleration and liberality are all very well to talk about and to boast about; but let us look around us and see how they are practically. England, according to Englishmen, is one single Catholic in the House of again, that Catholic Ireland sends plenty of Protestant members to Parliament? A Catholic candidate-Mr. Jerningham-has had the pluck to stand as a candidate for Berwick. We are curious to see what the result will be. We shall be agreeably surprised to find bigotry so weak in that part of Great Britain as not to be able to successfully oppose a Catholic candidate

A committee of the House Lords has made a report against the single redeeming trait of Christian present jury system in Ireland, because, for sooth, juries in that country will not always convict prisoners. Now, it must not be forgotten that cases the jurymen (who, as neighbors, know the character of witnesses betback; his friends say that there are notice that Lord Ardilaun (lately Sir Arthur Guinness, the Dublin brewer) voted for depriving his tellow-countrymen of their constitutional rights, and filling the jury box with Government officials, and others possessing no sympathies of the people. But, happily, there is no danger for the present. The opponents of the change are Ministers and Ministerialists, and a bill in the form suggested could not, in the present state of parties, pass the House of

Commons Herr von Schloerze has, we understand, been most happy in the suc-cess which has attended his mission to the Vatican. The enemies of the faith, of true liberty and of justice are proportionably in a condition of pitiable discomfiture. For true-blue that Catholicity is the only power able to save the people of Prussia make Martin Tupper break his banjo upon the head of the sepulchral Pot-

It is now plain to every mind in Prussia that the May laws will have

not wisdom in a Government to admit its mistakes and correct them. We translate the following passages from its article on the subject:

When the Old Catholic movement began, it was hoped that it would be a powerful confederate of the State; but this was a mistake. Do the handful of generals without an army expect us to continue the struggle for their benefit?

The writer next adverts to Dr. Falk, the father of the May laws. He says:

Every child knows now that Dr. Falk may be a good lawyer, but that he is no statesman. His penal laws have done nothing but procure a cheap martyrdom to the clerical party.

Well, it is not a cheap martyrdom to see the entire organization of the Church of nine million people broken up by violent means, and three million Catholic people, entirely deprived of spiritual comfort. But still it is true what the writer says in the concluding words of his article:

It is necessary to repeal laws which can either not be carried out, or which give opposite result of the one contemplated.
The only thing to be ascertained

now is the method by which the out this repeal.

Cincinnati Telegraph, IT is said there are snobs in England who dearly love a lord, no matter how wretchedly mean, or beastially profligate he may be. A poet has been found to make the hysterical prayer that whatever else might pass away "oh! leave us our old nobility." From beer to a barony one would think to be a long step. Not so, Gladstone has just made the big beer-man Majoribanks, artistoeratically pronounced Marshbanks, a baron. What say the "old nobility? baron. What say the "old nobility? But beer-lords are plentiful as blackberries in England. Sir Arthur dictum, as follows: Guinness, the noble inventor of that boon and blessing to men, "bottled stout," was last year transformed into Lord Ardilawn. Lord, lord, how this world is given to beer. When plebeian republicans quaff their bottled Bass they may lay the fiattering unction to their souls that the boss of the bottling firm is a

Baronet with all the honors of the bloody hand on his escutcheon. Catholic Review.

In expressing their sympathy for ian preachers have made very awkward blunders, showing how far from them is even a very slight knowledge of the letter of the Bible, and how entirely absent from them are its spirit and the teaching of Christ. Of course Guiteau's crime was one of the most dastardly known to man, but even such crimes as his are included within the torgiveness of God. The sentiments, then, of the blundering Talmage, are revolting in the extreme. Contrast their brutal paganism, undisguised by a feeling, with the just and sensible remarks of the Bishop of Kingston, who in referring to the murder, said: "It is not alone to proclaim our abhorrence of the murderer that we have assembled-we would consider him unwortny of our attention; we can have no feeling but pity for the miserable wretch, whom we leave to the justice of public law and to God's

THE Irish bishops assembled at Maynooth have issued an address to the Irish people on the subject of the new Land Act and the questions connected with it. Their words in any case would not fall to the ground among their faithful flocks. Least of all could they be expected to do so when the noble and patriotic stand of the Irish hierarchy through the extremely trying scenes of the past two years is taken into con-sideration. Notwithstanding all the intriguing of the British Government at Rome and at home; notwithstanding all the efforts that the government knows so well how to use and where, the Irish bishops have never swerved from their close alliance with the Irish people in their lawful agitation against a great and grievous wrong. While laboring with Protestants to be compelled to admit much success to keep the agitation always within the bounds of order and of law, while repudiating every from regal despotism is enough to hint or shadow of lawless conspiracy and false alliance, the bishops boldly told the British government that they could never expect peace or contentment from the Irish people while their liberties were outraged, to disappear. The so-called Liberal and while they groaned under an infam-

Alpine winter, the Emperor made henceforth be all-powerful. But a henceforth be all-powerful. But a Gevernment journal, the Grenzboten, throw himself at the feet of the points out that it shows strength and the English intrigues in Rome, and those Birmingham bastions for the was their influence also that upset battle-field is provided with one of the English intrigues in Rome, and those Birmingham bastions for the laid the true state of the country be- protection of all whom safety may fore the Holy Father, who with his usual wisdom, in Ircland as in Germany, let the people fight their own battle in their own way under the wild scenes on the hustings and the tumults attending great meetings, this solid, steadfast, quiet but far-reaching action of the Iri-h bishops is apt to be forgotten or overlooked. As a matter of fact, it was they who gave the whole movement for reform in the Land laws its back bone and staying power.

Irish American.

THE London Standard's "Roman Correspondent" is, undoubtedly one of the irrepressibles. As an accredited inventor of colossal falsehoods he has long ago carried off the palm from all competitors. He never almost invariably immense; and, as our French cousins say, he shows that he has the courage of his opinions (or assertions); for, no matter how often they may be refuted and exposed, he comes up again, in the parlance of the prize-ring, "smiling, and with confidence"-in the next canard he is prepared to float. On Irish affairs he is especially strong. He has, in his dispatches, placed the Land League movement successively under the "ban" of the Pope, Cardi nal Manning and the Irish Hier-archy; and when each of these, like Balaam of old, refused to curse it at his bidding, but rather gave the movement their blessing, the genius of the Standard man rose to the height of the occasion, and summon-

"The Extraordinary Congregation which has been for a long time making an examination, with the object of ascertaining what action the Vatican can take in regard to the disturbed state of Ire-land, has concluded its labors. The report remains secret, as it comprises many cases of conscience; but the general result is that there are no means of accommodat. ing the differing views of the Irish Bishops, because the Congregation sees no way of interfering in strictly political matters."

Here the genius of the Standard correspondent displays itself. The "report" of that "Extraordinary stage Irishman and Irishwoman. Congregation" "remains secret"secret as a " case of conscience" always is in the Catholic Church. But the Standard's correspondent penetrates that secrecy at once, without an effort, and perceives that "there are no means of accommodating the differing views of the Irish Bishops, because the Congregation sees no way of interfering in strictly political matters. A little while ago, this same correspondent announced that the political situation in Ireland engrossed the almost exclusive attention of the Vatican, that an English 'Legate" was about to be appointed; and that Irish prelates like Archbishop Croke and Dr. Nulty, who had the bad habit of being too Irish in their political leanings, were to be sharply rapped over the knuckles, and compelled to take very remote back seats. Now, it appears there are "cases of conscience" in the way of carrying out that very brilliant idea of the Standard,-a matter we can readily understand; for, of all the powers of the world, England has been the only one that has never shown any conscience whatever in dealing with the Irish people; and hence it is easy to see how one of her representatives-when he sees anything like justice accorded to our unhappy country, -must at once conclude that it is a "case of con-

New York Tablet. It is truly said that God helps those who help themselves. This adage should be taken to heart by Irishmen. When Ireland is supine she is forgotten; when silent herself no one ever speaks of her. these days there is a change. Ireland has spoken, and her voice has gone abroad. In future she will be neither a mendicant nor a suppliant -not while her own land bears the fruit that sustains life. The press of Europe now thinks it worth while to include Ireland among the nations whose doings command attention. The French papers that have correspondents in London must have news of Ireland, and must supply their readers with the movements of public opinion and Irish representa-

concern. The constabulary are chiefly the occupants of these abodes, which are significantly expressive of the iron rule of the foreigner. It should law. In the hurly-burly of the be known that it takes an army-times and the noisy brawls in the service corps and a long train of English House of Commons, in the wagons to get one of those war machines into a field of battle. All this happens in Ireland, which blessed by English rule and England's glorious constitution.

England having prohibited the growth of tobacco in Ireland, some the man who makes himself. Ho Irishmen are thinking of proposing a bill next session for the purpose of asking the English Parliament to remove the boycott ban from the weed that soothes old heads and sickens young ones. If such a bill is moved next year, Mr. Forster, if he be then in the flesh, may think fit to countermand the second reading on the ground that if the Irish palm from all competitors. He never stoops to anything small: his lies are might take it into their heads to smoke out the alien garrison.

Buffalo Union

IN THE great Dublin demonstration in honor of Parnell last week. an incident occurred not likely to be soon forgotten. We read that—
As Mr. Parnell's coach passed the old
House of Lords and the remnants of the
Parliament building he rose in his seat,

while the bands stopped playing and the hurrying multitude was hushed in silence. Baring his head, his figure standing out in bold outline amid the flickering torches of his body guard, he pointed his outstretched arm towards the black old Parliament House and cried in firm, ringing tones: "Fellow countrymen, I cannot pass this hallowed spot without saying that here where our parliament died our nation shall yet reassert her freedom." No wonder "the effect was elec-

tric," and that the shout that went up was echoed in those Dublin streets far into the night. The editor of the Catholic Union proclaims himself a firm believer in the National Gospel then preached by Parnell; and hopes to see the aspirations of a long down-trodden people, there so bravely voiced by their chosen leader, find full realization in the near future.

WE ARE one with McGee's Illustrated and the New York Freeman's Journal in their timely denunciation Now that the amusement season is well upon us, we may look for Myles, Mick and Barney, with their respective indispensible colleens, the accommodating parish priest, the wicked lord, &c. But playwrights and managers are less blamable than and managers are less blamable than are Irishmen themselves for these the community generally who have had the pleasure of Rev. Father Doherty's caricatures of the Irish name and nature. If Irish money did not call them into existence, it certainly sustains them in vigorous life, and encourages their multiplication. If the stage Irishman—adept in lying, swearing, whiskey—drinking—and sometimes—for "variety is charm, sometimes—for "variety is charm, and the pleasure of Rev. Father Doherty's acquaintance, that he is about to leave this present field of labor for that of Brantford, having been appointed by the R. C. Bishop of this dicese assistant paster of St. Basil's Church in that city. During his three year's residence in Caledonia Father Doherty's acquaintance, that he is about to leave the pleasure of Rev. Father Doherty's acquaintance, that he is about to leave the pleasure of Rev. Father Doherty's acquaintance, that he is about to leave the pleasure of Rev. Father Doherty's acquaintance, that he is about to leave the pleasure of Rev. Father Doherty's acquaintance, that he is about to leave the pleasure of Rev. Father Doherty's acquaintance, that he is about to leave the pleasure of Rev. Father Doherty's acquaintance, that he is about to leave the pleasure of Rev. Father Doherty's acquaintance, that he is about to leave the pleasure of Rev. Father Doherty's acquaintance, that he is about to leave the pleasure of Rev. Father Doherty's acquaintance, that he is about to leave the pleasure of Rev. Father Doherty's acquaintance, that he is about to leave the pleasure of Rev. Father Doherty's acquaintance, that he is about to leave the pleasure of Rev. Father Doherty's acquaintance, that he is acquaintance, that he is about to leave the pleasure of Rev. Father Doherty's acquaintance, that he is about to leave the pleasure of Rev. Father Doherty acquaintance, that he is acqua sometimes-for "variety is charming,"-in skull-breaking and indiscriminate love-making-is taken by strangers as a fair specimen of the nation, who but Irishinen themselves are responsible for it? Let Irish patronage be withdrawn from these false and degrading representations, and we will soon have reconstructed dramatic renditions of Irish life. The average playwright, like the average politician, is "according to circumstances," and has not the least objection to omitting vulgarity and improbability provided only the elimination pays.

Philadelphia Standard

An unseemly discussion is being carried on in the columns of the New York Sun by some of its readers as to whether it is right to pray for Guiteau. One of the latest parties to the controversy contributes the following precious morecau, which appears in the Sun of Monday last:

"To the Editor of the Sun—Sir,—That

We are well aware from personal knowllady whom you mentioned as praying and singing for the wretch Guiteau should be safely lodged in an insane asylum. I say, down, down to hell with him. Heat it a

thousand, yea ten thousand times hotter for him is the prayer of A CHRISTIAN.

"Johnstown, Pa., Sept. 30."

What kind of "Christian" wrote this our readers will easily determine. A Christian inspired with the spirit of the devil. Christ died to save the souls of men whatever their sins might be from men, whatever their sins might be, from hell. This "Christian" would consign them to hell. Christ commends us not to "judge" others, and says God is the final Judge of all. This self-proclaimed follower of Christ arrogates to himself that divine office, and there are thousands of people in the United States who indulge in a fiendish spirit towards the miserable wretch who murdered our late President. Is not this an instance of the fulfilment of our Saviour's prediction that the time went to Canossa, where the personal Carlossa, which is a carlossa, which is papers are crying out that the Government are going to knuckle under, the substance of the declaration of the declaration of the substance of the substance of the declaration of the substance of the declaration of the substance of the declaration of the substance of the substance of the declaration of the substance of the declaration of the substance of the substance of the substance of the substance of the declaration of the substance of the subs

Catholic Columbian Or all created things man alone dares to offend his Creator by dis-obeying H's laws. Yet he is the most perfect work of His Master, and has reasen to guide him in ren-dering an intelligent service.

What a mocking to cry for mercy and pardon, when we entertain em bittered feelings against a fellow mortal! "Forgive us as we forgive others." O, God! what judgments we bring down upon ourselves.

STAND on your own merits. It is the surest footing and the glory will all be your own. The best man is who sails under borrowed plumage is at best but a walking advertisoment of another's goods.

" For though I should walk in the midst of the shadow of death, I will fear no evils; for thou art with me.' So long as the trustful heart beats in unison with these words of faith and hope no evil can befall it. With God doing battle on our side whom should we fear.

THE work of destroying another's character must be indeed a pleasurable occupation, it we may judge from the delight and apparent satisfaction enjoyed by those engaged in it. They sow in joy but they shall reap in tears. The injury they would do others comes back to them-

EVIL minded persons have generally very plausible tongues. The greatest misfortune connected with their devilish enterprise is the fact, that those who do not know them may be and are deceived into believing them. Suspect every one you hear uttering bad of another-their employment is an evidence of their character.

THE Bible teaches God created man and from him all races of men descend. Professors teach that there are at least twelve different species of man which cannot possibly have descended from one man. They be lieve in their doctrine as infallible. Other professors teach that man's great grand-father was a lump of mud that transformed itself through every species of the animal kingdom until after every change it laid aside the shape of the monkey and became man. They swear to their doctrine as infallible also. Which of the three doctrines do you prefer as the most reasonable?

# PASTORAL CHANGE.

It will be learned with sincere regret, by his parisioners of Caledonia and Duna-ville especially, and by that portion of deared numser to the members of his own church by his zeal for their spiritual wel-fare, his kindly efforts to promote their temporal interests, and his christian bene-volence to the poor, in their hours of trouble and adversity, while at the same time his suavity of manner, gentlemanly deportment, and manifestations of friendly feelings towards those not of his church leelings towards those not of his church, have won for him the respect and esteem of the whole community. In the discharge of his clerical duties and in his intercourse with the public, Father Doherty has sought with true christian charity to smooth with true christian charity to smooth down the asperities and jealousies which too often exist between different organiza-tions and denominations of the christian church; to allay all feelings of hostility between people of discordant creeds, and to excite in their place sentiments of peace, kindness and good will. Indeed his mission here seems to have been one of "peace and good will to man," irrespec-

tive of religious biases and sectarian pre-lections. With the pastors of ot We are well aware from personal knowledge that Father Doherty has labored to crush out all those feelings of jealousy, suspicion and distrust with which Protest-ants and Catholics too often regard each thousand, yea ten thousand times hotter thousand, yea ten thousand times hotter for him is the prayer of A Christian. and mutual confidence. That he has succeeded in his beneficent object to the extent of his desires we will not assume to say, but that he has accomplished much we know, for the evidence of it exists throughout this community where there is less of religious animosity and more liberality of feeling between Catholics and Protestants than is to be found almost anywhere else in an equally mixed and diverse population in race and creed. When Father Doherty leaves for his new mission in Brantford he will, we bear with him the warmest wishes of the whole community for his future welfare health and happiness, and the hope that he will meet as cordial a welcome when he

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Durability re Street,

(The incident embodied in the following lines is said to nave led to the religious vocation of one of the first and most devoted Mothers of the Society of the Sacred Heart of Jesus in France.)

The brilliant ball is over, The guests and minstrels gone:— Within her own fair bower, The maiden stands alone.

Her robe of satin trailing, Resplendent in the light; The golden curls half veiling The lovely face from sight.

She stands—(fresh roses falling From sparkling porte-boquet), With downcast eyes, recalling The dance and banquet gay. She draws the night-lamp nearer.

O strange, mysterious image! She sees,—what sees she there? Her own sweet, rosy visage, Bright eyes, and sunny hair?

Ah, no! the glass before her Grows dim, as if with tears, And from its depths (O horror!) A bleeding Face appears!

A Face divinely tender, Whose brow a crown adorns; Not rich with gilded splendor, But rough with cruel thorns!

The temples bruised and bleeding, The sad and hollowed eyes, The white lips mutely pleading, Before her, shuddering, rise!

"Oh! pardon, Jesus pardon!" She weeping kneels to say; And rends her glittering garmer And casts her gems away.

"O bleeding Face! this favor Shall not in vain be shown; Henceforth my heart, sweet Saviour, Is Thine, and Thine a one!"

# THE END AND THE MEANS.

## A Jesuit Bishop Challenges a Masonic Slanderer to show his hand.

The following letter from Bishop Meurin, of Bombay, appears in the Times of

India:
"The proposition 'the end justifies the means' can be understood in good sense.
The means which lead to an end, are into the means which lead to an end, are into the means which lead to a mean the means which lead to the sense. themselves either good actions, like almsgiving; or bad actions, like lying; or in-different actions, like taking a walk. When for a good end we use a good means, this becomes doubly good; when we use a means indifferent in itself, it becomes good by its being directed towards a good good by its being directed towards a seen end; but when we use a means which in itself is bad, it never becomes good thereby, but rather vitiates our good end. We are never allowed to do a bad action and thereby to offend Almighty God, in order to obtain a good end, however much this good end may tend towards the glory of

All the theologians cited by 'Nemesis' in your issue of to-day, speak of indifferent actions used as means for a good end, and teach that such actions are thereby sanctified; not one of them says that a bad action becomes good by being used as a means for a good end. They all exclude beforebear by desired. beforehand bad actions, and many of them. when treating on this question, explicitly repeat, that only indifferent actions are repeat, that only indifferent actions are talked of; for instance Gury, cited be 'Nemesis': "Where the end is lawful, the means to it, if in themselves indifferent is likewise lawful.' If 'Nemesis' had given the text in English, instead of Latin, which is known to comparatively few of our readers, not only the learned, but also every reader of your paper, would have at once detected his fallacy. The doctrine of the Jamits is the of the Jesuits is the common doctrine of all authors of Moral Theology, and is every man of common sense, as must be

clear from the above. I hope that Fr. Darling will be ready to name an arbitrator-'any Judge, of any Court—provided Nemesis comes out with his name, ceases to strike from the dark in which he hides himself, and fights manfully with open visor. But the Instruc-tions given by Voltaire, one of the greatest masonic authorities, to Alembert Helvetins and other Brs., say expressly: 'De-stroy the Infamous; (the Catholic Church); say boldly all you have on your heart; strike but hide your hand. The Nile hides its source and sends forth its beneficent water; do the same, send off your arrow, but do not let your hand be seen. (Letters to Alembert, 28 Sept. 1773). lesis' is a perfect adept in this royal Let him first give his name, and then let the decision be given by any Judge, and no doubt, a just nemesis will

Nemesis, i. e. Vengeance of the Lord, is ew Nekam Adonia, and is the holy in Hebrew Nekum Adomia, and is the holy word of the Kadosh, (Scottish 30th degree) in Sweden, Germany, Eegland, France and so on. In this degree, of a Kadosh, the Lodges commemorate the suppression of the Order of the Templars by King Philip le Bel and Pope Clement V., and the death of their last Grandmaster, James Molay, whom Philip le Bel condemned to death by fire, on the 11th March, 1314. In this degree there is no more talk of Hiram and of his tragical end: but this allegorical person is substituted. end; but this allegorical person is substi-tuted by J. B. M.—Jacobus Burgundus Molay-whose death the initiated yow with terrible oaths to avenge, either imita-tively on the authors of his death themselves (i. e. Pope and King), or consequently on those on whom it is just and equitable (i. e. their adherents). (Cf. The secret War of Freema-onary against Throng and alter. From Poster of Cf. Throne and altar. From Documents Ch. VI). Whether your correspondent (Now. Throne and altar. From Documents Ch. VI). Whether your correspondent 'Nemesis' knows anything of this nemesis the secret societies are pledged to, I do not know, because he has his visor on, and may also possibly belong to those who are initiated only in the lower degrees, or perhaps only nominally in the higher degrees, to whom the royal secret is not communicated."

L. MEURIN, S. J., R. C. Bishop. Bombay, 19th August, 881.

# BUT WHAT ABOUT WORSHIP!

communicated.

Star preachers in these days are privi leged characters. The demand for them is so much greater than the supply that they can make their own terms if they se to do it. Their places are not easily filled, and in churches where the sermon main feature of the service, a preacher of attractive eloquence is a prime necessity, if they expect to fill their seats.

The pulpit is everything.—New York

# HOW A COURT PREACHER DE-CLINED A BISHOPRIC.

At the court of King Ferrinand, Spain, there was a priest who in all his sermons mercilessly lashed the vices of his auditors, without allowing himself to be swayed from the utterance of the truth by regard for their station or their pride. Some of the courtiers looked upon this severity and candor as excessive, and they were for a long time devising plans for his removal; at last a favorable portunity seemed to present itself. They went to the king, extelled the religious as a priest whose merits were of the highest order and concluded by expressing the opinion that there was no one so well qualified for a higher position, or that more deserved a bishopric that had just become vacant. The king smiled, and

answered:

"I am well persuaded of his merit and capacity; but I doubt much if he will accept the vacancy."

One of the courtiers immediately volunteered to secure the consent of the Father. His offer was accepted, and

Father. His offer was accepted, and without delay he called upon the hated, but fearless, proclaimer of the truth. He opened his proposal with many flattering speeches, pointed out what a glorious opportunity there would be to render still greater service than hitherto, in promoting the glory of God, etc., etc.

The priest, who saw through the design of his would-be-friend, met these representations with the modest confession that he was not qualified for such a sion that he was not qualified for such a

sion that he was not qualified for such a dignity, was not equal to such a burden; but the nobleman urged him so pressingly that he found himself constrained to oppose artifice by artifice. "I would submit cheerfully to the will of the king," he said, at last; "but I must reflect a while before I consent to change the tranquil life that I now lead for one to which are attached such heavy cares and responsibilities, especially since that high and lucrative position is so deeply in-

volved in debt."

"Oh! as to that," replied the nobleman, highly delighted, "you may set your mind at rest; before the sun goes down, I will send you 4,000 zechins."
(over \$3,000).

And, in reality, the sum was placed in the viries."

And, in reality, the sum was placed in the priest's hands before night. But meanwhile a number of poor trader-peo-ple had assembled in the room of the good priest,—creditors of the nobleman, whose tears had often touched the heart of the religious, and whom he had pur-posely gathered together on this occasion. After examining into their demands, he paid these men, in the name of their debtor, and sent them home full of gratitude towards the nobleman as well as

On the following morning, when the on the following morning, when the priest made his appearance in the ante-chamber of the palace, his pretended friends came forward to salute him, and congratulate him on his promotion. He thanked them politely, and then drawing the nobleman into an adjoining room, produced the receipts of the tradesmen, and handed them over, saying:
"Here are your 4,000 zechins. I have

concluded to return them, and remain what I have hitherto been."

The consternation of the courtiers, particularly one, and the amusement of the king, may be imagined.

# PRAYING FOR THE CRUSADERS. A Saloon-keeper's Revenge.

At Atchison, Kan., the crusaders, invaded saloon during the crusade time, a saloon during the crusade time, and tried by praying to induce the proprietor of the saloon to close his place. The pro-prietor invited the ladies to seats and asked them to pray, and then offered himself the

following prayer:

Almighty Creator in heaven! thou who hast made heaven and earth and created man in thine own image as ruler of the earth. . . . O Lord! we pray thee have pity upon the women who dress extravagntly and lead their husbands by other extravagance, not tending to our wellbeing, to bankruptey, depriving them of all pleasures of this world, yea, even driving them to suicide. O Lord! have mercy on these ladies; look upon them; they wear not even the color of the face which thou hast given the, but they are sinning against thee, and, not content with nature, paint their faces. O Lord! thou alone canst perceive that their figure is not as thou hast made it; but they wear humps upon their backs like camels. Thou seest, O Lord, that their head dress consists of false hair. O Lord! these women want men who will patiently accept all this without using the power thou hast given to man that all women shall be subject to man. They will not bear the burden of married life, and obey the curtae out and obey thy commands to multiply and replenish the earth, but they are too lexy to raise their own children. O Lord have mercy upon them and take them back to thy bosom; take folly out of their hearts, give them common sense that they may see their own toolishness, and grant that they may become good and worthy citizens of our beloved city of Atchison. O Lord! ally hypocritical women, and thine especially hypocritical women, con-shall be the praise for ever and ever.

# "MONKS AS MASONS.

The above is the title of an article in the Weekly Register, which rouses some of the old sentiment of a time gone by. We hasten to say that the honds.

Freemasons. They could not be monks and remain Freema ons. They are actual working masons. They have taken up the real work of building as they did in the old days. The Franciscan Capuchin the old days. The Franciscan Capuchin We hasten to say that the monks are not the old days. The Franciscan Capuchin when he discovered the sell, the attendants endeavored to induce him to give up Friars of Chester wanted a school in which they could teach their doctrines to the children of parents who believe in them. But there were no funds. Labour cannot be had for nothing; and the labour they needed the monks could not pay for. So the provincial of the Order, the Rev. Father Pacificus, has lead his sons into the breach. "For the last two or three months these brave ecclesiastics have been at work, digging, brick-laying, building, at work, digging, brick-laying, building, carpentering for the sake of the children of the dense Catholic population among which they live. The erection of the schools has been begun at the rear of the church on the last piece of land available

to the community. The provincial unloads bricks, with his sleeves rolled up on his capable arms; a scholarly-looking friar digs at his side; another, whose hair and beard are white, is laying the mortar; a group of lay-brothers are at labour with them. Men of many nations, they form a picture as real, sincere and charming as it is quaint."

cry of "I'll fight it out on this lion if it takes all summer!" he rushes upon the beast and with one well-directed blow laid it over on its side. Then he chased the bequests is one of £500 to Paul Emanuel Loyson, son of Hyacinth Loyson, better acquainted with the country they got away from him in safety.

THE POPE AND PRINCE BISMARK.

"BE NOT BECEIVED—GOD IS NOT

# ANOTHER CURE AT LOURDES.

Among the miraculously cured of the last national pilgrimage to Lourdes was M. Rene de Bil. Le Petit Nord, following Edmond About's paper, the Nineteenth Century, made fun of the miracle, but was torily answered by M. Leys, doctor

of medicine at Rexpoede:
"I, the undersigned, doctor of medicine,
declare that I have attended M. Rene de Bil, aged twenty-three years, without profession, living with his parents, landed pro-prietors at Hondeschoote, in Dunquerque, Department of the North. The white the 13th of August last—the day before the eve of his departure for Lourdes—I examined the sick man and found him in the same grave condition. To day, September 2a, I aver that the white swelling and fistulous passages have disappeared, that the leg has recovered its position, and that the young man walks without help of the crutches which were formerly so necessary to him. To myself, as to all

# WHO IS TO BLAME!

As long as we can remember, Catholic editors, with few exceptions, have complained of the lukewarm support given their press by the Catholic people, and as long as we can remember, also, the Catholic people, with fewer exceptions, proportionately speaking, have complained that the Catholic press was not as deserving of support as it might be.

The majority of the Church papers, these censors have said, are too dry, or too milk-and-waterish, or too much given to theology and sermons, or too fond of quoting whole columns from foreign papers, or too almost anything calculated As long as we can remember, Catholic

or too almost anything calculated repel the support of those whose support is necessary to life. And to the ex-tence of such a sentiment, and it cannot be denied that its existence is deep-seated and wide-spread, is due in part the fact that while of the least appreciative of the Protestant sects-the Lutheransin every 700 support their press, only one of every 2,000 Catholics do their duty in

that respect.

There is need of a Catholic press is an assertion that requires no demonstration at our hands. The need has always been great, it grows greater every day. And each new day brings into greater prominence the lamentable poverty of our press; not intellectual but financial poverty. Why is this?

Three things are necessary to establish any paper successfully: viz., 1. Brains in the editorial management; 2. Enterprise and tact in the business direction; and 3.

of the clergy.

Now, we attribute the poverty of the and catholic press to the lack of the second and third requisites. Catholic capital will seek any and every legitimate means of investment save and except the Catho-lic press. Approach your wealthy Catholic with a proposition to put his money into a newspaper enterprise, calculated to advance the interests of the faith, and he will tell you it is of no use to attempt it as failure will be the inevitable result. and because of this erroneous belief there but one Catholic paper of national reutation in the United States that receives

more than a half decent support.

Journalists and men fitted to manage newspaper enterprises who profess the Catholic faith find rich fields for the exer-Cathone faith and non heads for the each cise of their talents in the secular press, and thither they go. Now a days talent of all kinds waits upon money and the popular favor upon both. The capital invested in Catholic journalism being of the control of the capital invested in Catholic journalism being of the capital invested in Catholic journalism being of the capital capital security. invested in Canonic journalism being of the most niggardly dimensions there is a paucity of talent—of the business order mainly—and consequently our public are not enthused in the matter of supporting

the press devoted to their interests.

When a half decent share of the millions of capital hoarded in the coffers of ealthy Catholics will seek investment in atholic literary enterprises, the best tal-Cathone iterary enterprises, the best rai-ent of the literary and business order can be summoned to the Catholic newspaper field, and the Catholic press can attain to a dignity, an influence and an affluence that it now lacks most lamentably.—Cath-

# NEW STORY ABOUT GEN. GRANT.

It has just leaked out that while Gen ral Grant was travelling in Asia he expressed a desire to get a shot at a lion. Not wishing to expose him to any danger the natives secured a stuffed lion, set it up in a jungle and then took the illus trious traveler out for a hunt. When the beast was sighted the General was all excitement, and crawling up to a favorable osition began to blaze away at the animal

The Roman correspondent of the Man-The Roman correspondent of the Man-chester Courier, writing from Rome on September 7, says:—'Prince Bismark's agent, M. Kurt de Schloexer, has been in Rome for the last few days, and he has had frequent interviews with Cardinal Jacobini. The Pope, too, has received him twice in private audience; and it is not improbable that the modus vivendi between the Vatican and the Berlin Government will soon be an accomplished fact The basis of the negotiations is the old story of minimising the action on both sides at the time of the nomination of Department of the North. The white swelling with which this young man was complicated by fistulous ulcers, with anchylosis of the knee and flexion of the large transfer of the inferior clergy will be conducted canonically, a list being sent up to the Government periodically of all parish priests and vicars holding the cure leg to the thigh—a development of disease which, during five years of treatment, I have found to be incurable. On schism is an utter failure unworthy of further patronage, and there will be no more spiteful intrusion into benefices of priests, who probably never had any voca-tion for their ministry, and whose sole title to promotion was the fact that they were at loggerheads with their lawful superiors. The emperor William has always refused to receive Bishop Reinkens, the chief prelate of the new sect, and no-body will rejoice more over the success of persons not biassed, it is evident that a cure so sudden and marvellous can be attributed only to a miracle."—L'Univers (September 10th).

September 10th).

Body win reforce more over the success and body win reforce more over the success. The success are the negotiations than the sternly pious monarch, whose bent of mind is thoroughly Papal. He is conscious, too, that the Empress is a strong patroness of the German Catholics, and that his Catholic subjects were as ready to spill their blood for unity of Germany as others."

# UNPLEASANT EFFECTS OF A BAD TEMPER.

There is no greater tyrant in a house than a bad-tempered person. There may be no particular tyranny in his actions, or even words, for looks and manners are of themselves quite sufficient to keep a whole household in awe. Bad temper does not consist entirely of passion; in fact, passionate people are often of an affectionate disposition, and injure themselves more than anyone else. But the really bad-tempered person governs the household. All the other members of it are in a perpetual state of anxiety as to how he shall be pleased and kept in good humor. He must have the most comfortable chair in the cosiest corner; the meals must be regulated both as to time and food accord to his pleasure; nothing must be done without considering how it will affect him; and all this because, if he be put out, he knows how to make the house unbearable knows how to make the house unbearable to every one. We use the masculine pronoun in speaking of the bad-tempered person, though the distemper belongs to both sexes. Perhaps it predominates in women, for men have to begin early to fight their way in the world, and so learn to be tolerant; and the bustle and worry of life make them glad of peace and quietness. But a very large number of women ness. But a very large number of women remain in comfortable homes, and having every care taken of them from girlhood and tact in the business direction; and 3. Money. To make a Catholic paper successful there is a fourth condition necessary, and that is the active co-operation of the clergy.

Now, we attribute the poverty of the

# TRUE MEANNESS.

ter was called on, but declined on the grounds of being an indifferent player. After the guests had departed the dialogue ran as follows:

"You are just a mean, nasty thing!"

"Why, Jennie, what's the matter?"

"My gracious, darling, how you aston-

"You went and played all the pieces I play the best. You know the Angel's Whisper is my crack piece to show off on, and you played that last night. It was the meanest trick I ever saw a girl do in my life. If I was as mean as you I'd—" Pulls out handkerchief and begins to bawl. Sister leaves the room happy.

# THE IRISH GIRL IN AMERICA.

Rev. Father Hunt, O. M. I., in delivering a lecture in Providence, R. I., paid the following tribute to the Irish servant girl in America, creature of the simple, trustg faithful heart Like the shamrock ever struggling,

Like the shamrock ever strugging, though unmeet for strife, who ever struggles and wins as she? Outside her native land by fraud or necessity, not to say oppression; made early acquainted with suspicion, fear and hate; necessarily ignorant of the trials of life, truth yet becomes in a strangal land, the layer of her heins. a strange land the love of her being, a lamp to her feet and a guide to her path. Loving God and virtue beyond every-thing, she is yet faithful, beyond praise, to home and family as well as duty; with her hand ever at work every thought is far away with the widowed mother to whom every dollar is sent, and yet she is the soul of her immediate surroundings and will often captivate the very mistress who has nothing in common with her but her human nature. Like the little shamrock that lies at our feet the whole year round, for the festal pride of resting for

## THE WILL OF THE LATE DEAN STANLEY.

The will of the late Dean of Westmins-The will of the late Dean of Westminster was proved on the 27th ult. The gross value of the estate is sworn as £84, 291 6s. 2d., the net value being £83,948. 2s. 1d. Among Dean Stanley's bequests is a sum to be used for remunerating the guides of Westminster Abbey, and so abol-

# MOCKED."

By Father Faber.

How the Bible is always startling us! We children of men are deeply fallen, but are we come to this—that we dare to

thinks it needful to warn us against it.

There are few things in the Holy Scriptures stranger than this.

I. To mock God. 1. The scene in Herod's courtyard; what if His Divinity had burst forth! 2. God in His Majesty, amidst the burning angels, and the vast fires of heaven. 3. God with the mexorable pressure of His just hand in hell. 4. But even in hell, no one dares to mock. even in hell, no one dares to mock. 5. To mock God! unspeakable, unimaginable wildness! I never heard even of madness that did it! Yet an apostle thinks it a sin we are not unlikely to fall into. II. Who mocks God? I fear, there is no one of us who has not at some time mocked Him. What if we are mocking Him now? as in Herod's court. What it is to promise to God. 1. Those that promise to Him and do not perform—perhaps hardly mean to perform when they promise. 2. Those who perform carelessly and indifferently. 3. Those who do not even take the trouble to promise, like not answering a man when he speaks to you. 4. Those who delay, trusting to future repentance. 5. Those who do some things for God,

and leave other things undone, as if they were His judges and superiors. 11!. Playing a part with God is a mocking of Him.

1. Shirking examination of conscience and self, for fear of discovering things to and self, for lear of discovering timings to change. 2. Indefinitely adjourning corres-pondence to grace. 3. Bargaining with God for reserves. 4. Praying for what we seriously do not wish. Thy will be

God for reserves. 4. Praying for what we seriously do not wish. Thy will be done, &c.

5. Trying to outwit God—to have both worlds—to make Him equal to others, not Sovereign, &c. Oh it makes one desperate to see how men go on with God. Do you not see that He is not in the least the God your conduct makes Him out to be? Do you not perceive that every thing is mockery of God which is not the fear of Him, the day-long, the life-long fear of His most holy and overwhelming Majesty? You—you who have not the courage to throw God off altogether, but are serving Him with half a heart—you who pray at times, who come to church, who give an occasional alms, but to whom fashion, pleasure, frivolity, but to whom fashion, pleasure, frivolity, expensiveness, amusements, are far more sensibly sweet than God—do you imagine God does not see through you? Do you imagine you will succeed? Do you suppose you will surprise God, and slip into heaven by a stratagem? Fools! Fools! Do you not see the enormity of the im-pertinence, which even your very religion is to His unspeakable truthfulness, to His nexorable sanctity ? O incredible audacity nexorable selectify? Oncredible audacity of human nature, audacious in its levity, audacious in its insincerity! How a cruel, a very cruel, but strictly just eternity will swallow up souls by millions, because they would neither face this honest truth, nor live upon it—that everything is mockery of God except a downright genuine conversion of the heart.

TO BE CONTINUED.

# WHAT A BOY DID.

It takes a woman to reduce meanness to a science. The other night a young lady was called on to play, and pawed the instrument for nearly an hour, to the delight of the company, after which her sister was called on, but declined on the grounds of being an indifferent player. cents, then sixty, then a dollar, and then five to take a drink of liquor; but the boy, though his jacket was ragged, remained firm, and pulling a temperance medal from his pocket, said: "For all the money your honor is worth I would not break my pledge." The medal had been given him by a father on his dying bed who used to be a drunkard, but had become a sober man through the total abstinence move-ment. Mr. Hall threw the flack into the beside which they stood, and both he and his wife were ever devoted tetotalers, working with voice and pen.
The firmness of a boy brought two noble workers into the ranks.

# ----

"Brudder Penstock, did you inwestigate dis case?" asked the president.
"I never investigate, sah, when I h'ar de voice of distress.'

"Do you know what ails Brudder St. instead of a corpse george?" "I understand dat he was seized wid a chill, an' de arternoon I was in dar his pulse was up to fo' hundred, an' he was outer his head, an' takin' 'bout wolves an'

"Jist so—I sec. Maybe I kin gin you round, for the festal pride of resting for one day in our hat or on our heart where it will die, 'tis true to say of such as these, "faithful unto death."

"Jist so—1 sec. Maybe 1 kin gin you some pints on de case. I war'out lookin' fur my ole hoss de odder evenin' an' passed Brudder St. George's cabin. He an' his wife war jawin' about de dog, an' ten minits later, when I returned, de dog was running fur de woods. Kyfustne was lyin' running fur de woods. Kyfustus was lyin' on de grass all broke up, an' his wife was sittin' on de fence suckin' a lemon. Arter a man has been knocked into the middle animals. I shall dismiss de appeal wid costs.

A young bride being asked how her husband turned out, replied that he turned ishing fees: but that sum is to go to West-minster Hospital in case the Abbey shall case to belong to the National Church as now in very late in the morning and turned in very late at night.

# HOW TO BREAK OFF BAD HABITS.

Understand the reason, and all the reasons, why the habit is injurious. Study the subject until there is no lingering doubt in your mind. Avoid the places, the persons and the thoughts that lead to the temptation. Frequent the places, associate with the persons, indulge the thoughts that lead away from temptation. Keep busy; idleness is the strength of hed habits. Do not give up. tation. Keep busy; idleness is the strength of bad habits. Do not give up the struggle when you have broken your resolution once, twice, a thousand times. That only shows how much need there is mock God? It seems incredible. We for you to strive. When you have broare indeed far gone in folly: but are we come to such downright madness as this, that we mock God? Yet an Apostle it was you failed, so that you may be on thinks it needful to warn us against it.

Want of energy is a great and common cause of the want of domestic comfort. As the best laid fire can give no heat unless it is lighted, so the purest intention and clearest ideas will produce no corresponding action without that energy which gives power to all that is of value, and where is it more necessary and available than in the mistress and mother of a family? Girls who have it not—and many are enstitutionally destitute of it-would do well to ask their own hearts what compensating qualities they can bring with them on entering into matrimony. They should remember that their pretty faces and elegant manners, which gained for them ar-dent lovers, will not enable them to satisfy the various requisitions of perhaps fidgety and exacting husbands. Impetuous lovers, it is well known, are often transformed into this character.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

Bogus Certificates.

suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses, send three stamps for Part VII of Dime Series Books. Address World's Dispensary Medical Associa-The watermelon is Ireland's national em-

blem. It has the green above the red

"Became Sound and Well." "Became Sound and Well."
Hatcher's Station, Ga., March 27, 1876.
R. V. Pierce, M. D.: Dear Sir—My
wife, who had been ill for over two years,
and had tried many other medicines, became sound and well by using your
"Favorite Prescription." My niece was
also cured by its use, after several physiciaus had failed to do her any good.
Yours trule. Thomas J. Methylin.

What riles a country postmistress is to have a postal-card come to the office, written in French.

# A SURPRISED PRYSICIAN.

A DYING PATIENT recovers through the arriving at the house he found a man about forty years of age, laying in a pros-trated and serious condition, with his whole frame dangerously affected with the painful disease. He prescribed for the patient, but the man continued to grow worse, and on Sunday even up he was found to be in a very alarming condition.
The knees and elbows and larger joints were greatly inflamed and could not be moved. It was only with extreme difficulty that the patient could be turned in ed, with the aid of three or four persons. The weight of the clothing was so op-pressive that means had to be adopted to keep it from the patient's body.

The doctorsaw that his assistance would

be of no avail, and left the house, the members of the family followed him to the At the last meeting of the Lime Kiln Club, the Rev. Penstock presented a written appeal from the wife of Kyfustus St. George, stating that her husband was confined to his bed, and she hadn't a cent in the house to get her hat retrimmed for Sunday. The reverend backed up the appeal in a speech that brought tears to the eyes of General Scott, and jammed Samuel Shin in between the wisdow and the wood box so hard that it took two men to pull him out.

"Brudder Penstock did you in the house of the family followed him to the door, weeping. At this critical hour, a neighbor, a poor and humble German shoemaker, appeared to the grief-smitten ones as a saving angel. He had heard of the despair of the family, and now asked them to try his remedy, and accordingly brought forth a bottle of St. Jacob's, Oil, As a drowning man will catch at straws so the poor wife applied this remedy; she had no hope, but would try anything, as a matter of duty. The first application eased the patient very much; after a few hours they used it again, and, wonder of wonders, the pain vanished entirely! Every subsequent application improved the sufferer, and in two days he and out. When the doctor called a few days after, he was indeed surprised; instead of a corpse, he found a new-made

man.—Exchange.

Some men, when they go to church, never think of studying the frescoing on the ceiling of the edifice until the collection plate is being passed around.

# A Matchless Medicine.

The cooling, cleansing, soothing and healing properties of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry render it the best remedy in the world for all forms of bowel complaints, sickness of the stomach, cramps, cholera morbus and dysentery. Purely vegetable, and always reliable.

A Recipe for lemon pie vaguely adds, "Then sit on a stove and stir constantly." of January wid an ole base ball bat he am animals. I shall list an 'talk' bout wild an imals. I shall list a 'talk' bout wild animals. Get the Best.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the best, most prompt and safest cure for Cholera Morbus—Dysentery—Sick tomach-Cramps-Cholic and Infantum that has yet been discovered. Its popularity is undimmed by age. All medicine dealers sell it.

# Pastor Bonns.

Thrice happy man! no care disturbs hi His study is to make souls bright and gay His word, his life, his very act doth come From love divine; and virtue's cheerful ra; Shines on his placid brow; and through hi

His grace-encircled soul speaks mysteries. His pious flock like him are kind and good:
'Twas always so-'like priest and peop'o

Each household, glory is the holy rood, Each proudly boasts the faith which makes man free. Hope sentinels their hearts—dispels all care And gentle charity reigns everywhere.

His stately church shows all the marks of

love;
And holy pride and reverence profound,
For Him by whom we live and have ou
being and move.
Who dwells within in prayerful silence
beout!

bound: In calm or storm its Cross gleams in the sky Beck'ning each spirit on to victory!

Hard by his school in modest granden stands, (Deep shady trees and flower-beds inter-vene) Whose heart and mind, obeying Faith's commands, Through learning's walks glide calmly and

serene And drink at the perennial spring of Truth Deep draughts congenial to the soul of youti Sequestered in von cove of tow'ring pines.
And chestnuts rich with arms extending wide,
And varied evergreens, and clustering vines
Girded by fragrant walks on every side,
Behold his quiet home, whose friendly door
With equal love receives both rich and poor

Cradled in grief, the sad soul hither comes And finds relief in words that sooth an ealm;
Here, too, what strifes disturb the parist homes
Are gently settled; for his voice like bala Assuages every lil, and lights a ray.
That drives the clouds of envy far away.

True, hospitable, gen'rous and sincere, He loves the company of reverend friends Wit, eloquence and song to him are dear, And this of St. Augustine he commends: "My board allows no vile detractor place Whose tongue shall charge the absent wit disgrace."

Thrice happy man! I now perceive eac

Whence all his pastoral happiness dot rise:— His Church where souls are trained an taught to mount On wings of hope and love beyond the skie His School where faith both art and science guides,
His Home where friendship reigns and pead
abides.
B. M. O'B.
Rutland, Vermont, Sept. 9, 1881.

\*St. Augustine had written on his table the ansiation:
"Quisquis amat dictis absentum roder
Vitam
Hare mensam

mensam inndignam roverit es MORE LIGHT ON "DARK DONE

> Landlord Agrarian Outrages. GLENA, COUNTY DONE GAL,

August 26th, 1881.

I explained, if I remember rightly, in recent letter, why, as a rule, the landlor of Donegal had never evicted their terants. The landlords of Mayo and other Western counties evicted their tenan during the famine of 1847. The chief ex-ceptions to the Donegal landlord polic were the late Lord Leitrim who was sho and John George Adair who is still ur

I write in a parish adjoining the scer of one of the most famous evictions—c "clearances"—in the history of Irish land lordism and in the house of a Cathol ordism and in the house of a Cathod priest who personally knew the victus s this notable agrarian outrage by Jof George Adair. It was in the parish Gartin, in the townland of Derryveag the birthplace of the early Irish sair Columbkille, the successor of St. Patrict Time, April, 1861. The property he een nurchased a short time before Mr. Adair, who is a resident of the Queer

County. It contained about fifty familie
"I had known the district," said Fath
James McFadden, of Cloghancely, "sin my childhood, and its people were peacable, happy, and comparatively comfor

Following the same policy that t "benevolent" Lord George Hill adopt

to keep the people in terror of his pow Mr. Adair served notices of ejectme on every one of his tenants. In Novet ber, 1860, his agent, Mr. Marray, a Scott man, was murdered. There was no e dence to show that this murder was aggravian one, and there was, and still is agrarian one, and there was, and still is belief in the neighborhood that it was t tragic calmination of a social scand On the night of the inquest, the parsona in which Mr. Adair ledged was set on fi Mr. Adair regarded the crime as an attention o assas-inate him. He vowed vengear on his Derryveagh tenants. To quote t words of a friendly chronicler at the tin 'the resolved to clear the whole distri and thus mark his determination to p and thus mark insucernmentor of an end to the outrages which were takiplace." He obtained writs of "hab facias possessionem," and placed them the hands of the sub-Sheriff. A body 200 constabulary were drafted into the constabulary were drafted into the constabulary. trict to protect this officer. This for commanded by sub-inspectors and a redent magistrate, began operations at extreme boundary of the Derryveagh tate. It is a mountain side, about sixt miles from Letterkenny. The seen there is picturesque—with its mount and loughs; and these people had ir in that charming country from time of mind. Mr. Adair had only seen it the first time a few years before. Neit he nor his ancestors had ever lived on Yet, although he had never spent a shill

committed by the Irish peasantry, tha shall describe this typical agrarian c rage by an Irish landlord without abri ment and without pity, from unpublis legal documents in my possession, and testimony of living men with who have spoken.

The English force were halted at cabin of a widow named McAward, in townland of Loughdarragh. She was s years of age. Six daughters and a lived with her. The Sheriff, with a si escort, entered the cabin, and "deliv possession" to the steward of A "Long before the house was reach wrote a spectator at the time, "loud

were heard piercing the air, and soon figures of the poor widow and her day ters were observed outside the ho

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absolute sterility, the English law rec nized the right of the new lord to w their homes and fields from them, and English Government loaned him the fe

to enable him to commit this agran

crime. Now the world has heard so m of agrariau outriges alleged to have b

or their forefathers had reclaimed it fr

## Pastor Bonus.

Thrice happy man! no care disturbs his home:
His study is to make souls bright and gay.
His word, his life, his very act doth come
From love divinie; and virtue's cheerful ray
Shines on his placid brow; and through his
to the ground.

His grace-encircled soul speaks mysteries.

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'Twas always so—tike priest and people be;'
Each household, glory is the holy rood,
Each proudly boasts the faith which makes
man free,
Hope sentinels their hearts—dispels all care
And gentle charity reigns everywhere.

His stately church shows all the marks of

guides,
His Home where friendship reigns and peace
abides.
Rutland, Vermont, Sept. 9, 1881.

on every one of his tenants. In November, 1860, his agent, Mr. Murray, a Scotchman, was murdered. There was no evidence to show that this murder was an agrarian one, and there was, and still is, a belief in the neighborhood that it was the belief in the heighborhood that it was the tragic culmination of a social scandal. On the night of the inquest, the parsonage in which Mr. Adair ledged was set on fire. Mr. Adair regarded the crime as an attempt to assas inste him. He vowed vengeance on his Derryveagh tenants. To quote the words of a friendly chronicler at the time, "he resolved to clear the whole district, and thus mark his determination to put and thus match is setermination to put an end to the outrages which were taking place." He obtained writs of 'shabere facias possessionem," and placed them in the hands of the sub-Sheriff. A body of 200 constabulary were drafted into the district to protect this officer. This force commanded by sub-inspectors and a resident magistrate, began operations at the extreme boundary of the Derryveagh es-It is a mountain side, about sixtee tate. It is a mountain side, about sixteen miles from Letterkenny. The scenery there is picturesque—with its mountain and loughs; and these people had lived in that charming country from time out in that charming country from time out of mind. Mr. Adair had only seen it for the first time a few years before. Neither he nor his ancestors had ever lived on it. Yet, although he had never spent a shilling in improving it, and although the tenants or their forefathers had reclaimed it from absolute sterility, the English law recog-nized the right of the new lord to wrest their homes and fields from them, and the English Government loaned him the force to enable him to commit this agrarian crime. Now the world has heard so much of agrarian outrages alleged to have been committed by the Irish peasantry, that I shall describe this typical agrarian out-rage by an Irish landlord without abridgment and without pity, from unpublished legal documents in my possession, and the testimony of living men with whom I

have spoken.

The English force were halted at the cabin of a widow named McAward, in the townland of Loughdarragh. She was sixty years of age. Six daughters and a son lived with her. The Sheriff, with a small escort, entered the cabin, and "delivered escort, entered the caoin, and derivered possession" to the steward of Adair. "Long before the house was reached," wrote a spectator at the time, "loud cries were heard piercing the air, and soon the figures of the poor widow and her daughwere observed outside the house,

where they gave vent to their grief in

spectator whom I have already

quoted states:
"The scene then became indescribable. resounded along the mountain side for miles. They had been deprived of their only snelter—the little spot made dear to love:
And holy pride and reverence profound,
For Him by whom we live and have our
being and move.
Who dwells within in prayerful silence
bound:
In calm or storm its Cross gleams in the sky,
Beck'ning each spirit on to victory!

all lost all hope. These who witnessed

as a drizzling rain poured upon them, they found no cover and were entirely exposed to it, but they only sought to warm their famished bodies. Many of them were but miserably clad, and on all sides the greatest desolation was apparent.'

These poor people lay out all night behind hedges and in a little wood that skirts the lake. Why did not the neighors of these persecuted people in the djacent townlands offer them a night's nelter? Because they had been ordered be Boycott them by a power they did not lare to resist;—because this brutal tyrant, Adair, had warned them not to harbor there homeless people? Adair still lives —and I rejoice that I still live "Iso to spread abroad the story of his infamy. The sick and the old were taken to the

they lingered until, one by one, they died. The rest of the evicted tenants remained in the neighborhood—in adjoining townands or parishes—until November, when the Government of New South Wales, at the instigation of Irish colonists there, ent an agent to offer them a free passag to Australia. Seventy of them accepted t by the influence of Rev. James McFad den, the Catholic priest, and Rev. Mr. Maturin, the Protestant rector of the par-It is gratifying to know that sing they arrived in a country where the wicked landlords cease from troubling, and the weary peasants are at rest-these evicted tenants have done credit equally to their old country and their old race.

Rev. Father McFadden, speaking of his visit, said to me that he was "painfully struck by the altered condition of affairs there—the ruined homesteads, the levelled houses, the wailing of the and infirm, beseeching to be taken to where their sons and daughters were gobe taken to ing, but whom I was compelled to refuse. The homeless condition of these once happy people, conspired to make this day the most sadd and sorrowful of my

Just one glimpse more of that agrarian outrage. Some of these poor people re-mained a few days around the ruins of their old homes. Did Adair relent? No —he impounded their cattle for trespass! JAMES REDPATH.

"If thou didst know the whole Bible

# THE "ESTHETIC" FOLLY.

where they 'gave vent to their grief in strains of touching agony." But the landlord had no pity. As soon as the sheriff "delivered possession," the "crowbar bigade" of six men levelled the house that the grief in the grand. "Culture" has become rarefied, sublimated, subtilized, made consummate and utterly refined. "a ulture," without the new element known as the "easthetic," is new element known as the "easthetic," is to longer sufficient eyen for Boston. Esthetic, 'like "conservative' and other His procedure for the property of the horizontal control of the beautiful beautiful by the process and people and for the proudly boasts the faith which makes man free.

Hope sentinels their hearts—dispels all care Hope sentinels their hearts—dispels all care the old Irish wail—then heard by many the old Irish wail—then heard by many then sent the procedure of the first time—their terifying cries to the meanings of the meanings.

Words the meanings revised from time to time by eminent linguists like Dr. Bliss, holds many things in the American language it never meant almost insensible, and bursting out into the old Irish wail—then heard by many would have used it to express the perception of the beautiful by the senses; a modular transfer of the first time—their terifying cries to the first time—their terifying cries to the first time and the first time and the first time. ern Athenian regards this meaning as "un-cultured" and not "esthetic." "Our new life," the "Rev." Joseph Cook might say, has broadened the infinite possibilities of

"Quisquis amat dictis absentum rodere vitam Harc mensam inndignam roverit esse sibl."

MORE LIGHT ON "DARK DONE.

Tanaly of them bade adieu to their old cabins in terms of endearment, as if they were living friends!

England calls herself a "Christian" and "civilized" Nation—and yet, somehow, while her people are entitled to respect, her Government aiways acts toward races of other people than the English as if she were a barker.

Tanallow of them bade adieu to their old cabins in terms of endearment, as if they were living friends!

England calls herself a "Christian" and "civilized" Nation—and yet, somehow, while her people are entitled to respect, her Government aiways acts toward races of other people than the English as if she were a barker. iff's formal warning it was found difficult to tear the women and the children from their homes. Many of them bade adieu hear the shameless vices of old Greece and the shameless vices of old Greece and must be admitted by all who watch and MORE LIGHT ON "DARK DONE. GAL."

Landlord Agrarian Outrages.

GLENA, COUNTY DONE GAL, August 26th, 1881.

I explained, if I remember/rightly, in a recent letter, why, as a rule, the landlords of Donegal had never evicted their tenants. The landlords of Mayo and other Western counties evicted their tenants during the famine of 1847. The chief exceptions to the Donegal landlord policy were the late Lord Leitrin who was shot, and John George Adair who is still unshot.

Mile her people are entitled to respect, her Government aiways acts toward races of other people than the English as if she world has acknowledged—to find object for contemplation in all that Christianity has rejected as vile. The obscene rites of the Bona Dea are exqui ite to the disciples of this new cult, and worthy of imitation if they gratify those longings of the high-relation of they gratify those longings of the high-relation of the results might be, was of more sterling the world has acknowledged—to find object for contemplation in all that Christianity has rejected as vile. The obscene rites of the Bona Dea are exqui ite to the disaples of this new cult, and worly of disciplined dulness could achieve. The second day's session heard, also, some the highly-caltured soul which the stern bounds of Christianity and conventional all the impassioned tenderness of an emiliation if they gratify those longings of the highly-caltured soul which the stern bounds of Christianity and conventional and then counted was practical and substantial; and only a reasonable divide of the programme the results might be, was of more string the world has acknowledged—to find object to the disaples of this new cult, and world of the freunts the world has acknowledged—to find object to the world has

confines himself to the admiration of the beauty of decay as seen in an over ripe watermelon, or she contents lerself in working "intense" sunflowers and stocks in crewel-work, or in abhorning, "with a fourteenth-century, Italian hate," the conventional hub-cloth in her father's house, he or she may be apprenticed to inconventi-nal hair-cloth in her father's house, he or she may be permitted to indulge their folly. If the disciple of the new cult chooses to spend leisure hours in practicing attitudes after the figures in old stained-glass windows, or in "fliving up" to Queen Anne teapot, it is amusing, but not criminal. But when youth accepts the froth and foam of modern Paganism—which, since it rejects the risen Lord, is worse than the old Paganism—this "æsthetic" bubble, breaking, casts out poisoned drops.

poisoned drops.

Protestantism made life so dreary in English speaking countries, that a reaction against conventionality was inevit able. In America Puritanism had much effect in binishing out of daily life every-thing graceful or beautiful. Bare, white-walled meeting-houses, made hideous by walled meeting-houses, made hideous by drawling singers of dismal hymn-tunes; homes, with furniture modelled after the designs of instruments of torture in Foxe's "Book of Martyrs," an occasional engraving of an eminent but ugly divine, or of the immortal Washington, obtained. Everything stiff, straight and aggressively Protestant. But the first wave of the "esthetic" flood swept away much of this. Friezes and dados, color and Japanese conglomerations in every house, make the visitor of simple tastes long for that smooth, old-fashioned hair-cloth covering of chairs which caused him such exercise of chairs which caused him such exercise muscle to keep from "coasting" upon the floor.

the floor.

Now, turn the horoscope: Catholics do not need any modern light to help them to see the beautiful in Nature or art. The Church has always held a dazzling torch, pressing all that is bright, sweet, pure, beautiful, into the service of Our Lord, she strives to make His House worthy of this cather was the result of the of Him; so the most ignorant child of the Church has become familiar with fine forms, colors and sounds which the modern "esthetes" imagine that they have discovered. The window, with glowing combination of sunset and fire, the chaste lines of the draped statue, the wonderful ex-pression which Da Vinci gave to the Dis-ciples, the moan of the sea and earth after by heart and the sayings of all the philosophers, what would it all profit thee without the love of God and His the Death on Calvary—sounds repeated in the sublime cadence of the Gregorian chant-all these, seen and heard, lived in

by Catholics, cause them to look on

epileptic fit would fill them with less amazement, but more concern. The church consecrates the Beautiful. The flattery, Mother Church owes acknowledgroses have a deeper meaning now than when the legend ran that they had been reddened by the blood of Adonis. They reflect the color of the Sacred Heart. Protestantism created a pale abstraction, undefinable, almost impersonal-like vague figure cast from a magic lanternand called it God. It was not God or even a reflection of Him. Against this abstrac-tion the modern world has turned; and

'aesthetic' raptures with amusement. An

this "resthetic" craze, at its soul, is a de-nial of everything but beauty as perceived by the senses—a recreation against the gloom of Protestantism, which dimmed all earthly, as well as Heavenly, beauty in men's eyes. Ritualism is the "asthetic" worship with a timid acknowledgment of

egitions to the Donegal landlord policy eare the late Lord Lettriu who was shot, and John George Adair who is still unshot.

\*\*Auther the Apartis adjoining the scene of one of the most fanous evertoinness.\*\*—It makes every cabin there were peoples with the birthylace of the carby John Korge Adair. It was in the pairs of Gartin, in the townland of Derryveagh, the birthylace of the carby Irisal kind, Columbkille, the successor of St. Patrick, Time, April, 1:61. The property had been purchased a short time before by Mr. Adair, who is a resident of the Quarter and the Mr. Adair, who is a resident of the Quarter and the Mr. Adair, who is a resident of the Quarter and the Mr. Adair, who is a resident of the Quarter and the Mr. Adair, who is a resident of the Quarter and the Mr. Adair, who is a resident of the Quarter and the Mr. Adair, who is a resident of the Quarter and the Mr. Adair, who is a resident of the Quarter and the Mr. Adair, who is a resident of the Quarter and the Mr. Adair, who is a resident of the Quarter and the Mr. Adair, who is a resident of the Quarter and the Mr. Adair, who is a resident of the Quarter and the Mr. Adair, who is a resident of the Quarter and the Mr. Adair, who is a resident of the Quarter and the Mr. Adair, who is a resident of the Quarter and the Mr. Adair, who is a resident of the Quarter and the Mr. Adair, who is a resident of the Quarter and the Mr. Adair, who is a resident of the Quarter and the Mr. Adair, who is a resident of the Quarter and the Mr. Adair, who is a resident of the Quarter and Mr. Adair, who is a resident of the Quarter and Mr. Adair, who is a resident of the Quarter and Mr. Adair, who is a resident of the Quarter and Mr. Adair, who is a resident of the Quarter and Mr. Adair, who is a resident of the Quarter and Mr. Adair, who is a resident of the Quarter and Mr. Adair, who is a resident of the Quarter and Mr. Adair, who is a resident of the Quarter and Mr. Adair, who is a resident of the Quarter and Mr. Adair, who is a resident of the Quarter and Mr. Adair, definite resolution to that effect was unanimously adopted. We take it, too, that other moneys—the home moneys—will be used, if such be needed, in the cases of the sales referred to by Mr. Parnell when he announced that every man who got notice of the approaching sale of his farm should

of the approaching sale of his farm should forward such notice and the particulars of his case to the Land League Executive, who will advise him as to, and assist him in, the course which he shall adopt, so that he may incur no loss or injury. We are, indeed, rejoicing that the Land League Executive are taking steps to meet a danger which gravely imperilled not alone the property of many deserving farmers, but the very existence of an organization which depends in the long run upon the substantial character of its deeds. upon the substantial character of its deeds—the only solid basis of lasting prestige.

Rejoiced are we, too, that both at the beginning and the end of yesterday's session Afr. Parnell referred in feeling and sympathetic words to the laborers. If a Parliament of farmers' delegates separated without giving tangible proof of its desire to act fairly to the laborers as the farmers would be done by themselves at the hands of their landlords, it might not be easy for it to seems the appropriate of east. easy for it to escape the aspersion of self-ishness. Neither the Convention nor its Chairman are so shortsighted and narrow-minded. The first business of to-day will be the case of the laborers. The country expects that not only from amongst the nests, who know from the cradle to the eath-bed-side the privations of these splendid poor people—the laborers of Ireland and their families—but from among the yeomen of Ireland, too, will be found just and generous advocates. Nor will they stop with some barren sympathy, but it is their duty to advise, determine, but it is their duty to advise, determine, and resolve, that every farmer in Ireland shall, at once, and without hedging stipulation or minimising condition, give freely and with one accord all that the Land Act empowers one to give to his laborers, that so they, too, may have whatever grain of wheat there is in the new

Very Rev. Father Le Vavasseur, of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost, well known through his learned work on the ceremonies of the Church, has been chosen to succeed the late saintly Father Schwindanhammer as Superior-General of the Congregation.

for them, just as the farmers have de

cided to extract out of it whatever of good

there is in it for themselves .- Dublin Free

# AN ŒCUMENICAL TRAVESTY. If imitation be the sincerest form of

ment of such a compliment having been paid to her by the followers of Methodism. Those sour sectarians have been holding what they are pleased to term an (Ecu-menical Conference in London. The Methodists cannot claim antiquity for their herees springing from a heavy, but what heresy springing from a heresy; but what they lack in years they compensate for in ignorance, noise, and self-assertion. T e man Wesley instituted this curious creed. stantaneousness of conversion and christ ian profession—a sort of religious legerde-main, in fact—towards the middle of the last century. Even in his own life-time he had foretokening of the many germs who where we were reasonably strictly and the complete in the part of the part we decline to say when the next divisio will take place, and by what novel titl the fresh apostacy may choose to be dis-tinguished; but of this we are certain, from the proceedings of the conference,

that schisms are not remote.

It can be discovered from the addresse of the various speakers that things are not going on satisfactorily. Want of learning and zeal in the Methodist ministers is the great complaint. There are too many "kid glove and rose-water" young men, persons who "parrot" what is written down for them and cannot speak for themselves and on the strength of their own convictions. We quote the textual words delivered from the rostrum. Perhaps these young men may have an excuse

they may be deficient in brains and may have no convictions to be strong upon higher education is demanded by their "Church," another questions the propriety of trusting Methodist neophytes at the

wen satisfied. Mr. Wenn affirmed that their magazines were open to improvement, and might be made more entertaining; Mr. Jenkins sadly granted that they could not put down novel-reading, but they should preach against it, the novels of Scott, which he liked, being exempted from his ban; Mr. Marshall suggested that they should have a good endowed news they should have a good endowed newspaper, while Mr. George pooh-poohed the idea; Mr. Gibson said the daily papers abetted infidelity, and Mr. Crooks averred New York was profoundly respectful to religion. Who shall decide when sound-est casuists doubt?

But it is tiresome, and would be waste

of time to go over all the minor conten-tions of these white-chokered debaters, point out the one instructive confession and the one practical suggestion to which their volumes of dry, dreary, self-sufficient verbosity reduced itself. Many of the from the place of meeting they were mis taken for members of Haverley's colossa carnival company of real niggers. It is hard, nowadays, it would appear, to tell a coloured doctor of divinity of the Methodist persuasion from a gentleman of the Christy Minstrel breed.

The one instructive confession made at Conference is that the wealthy classe in this country, id est, those of culture and in the country, wes, those or conservations social position, cannot be reached from the Methodist pulpits, or through the medium of Methodist literature. Methodism appeals particularly to the rabble.

The one practical suggestion is that the tactics of the Salvation Army should be employed to hunt up proselytes. Fancy the apprentice apostle of Wesleyanism borrowing peppermint lozenges from Mrs General Booth!—London Universe.

. 400 . The annual pilgrimage to Lourdes has been signalized this year by an unusual number of miraculous cures, authorized accounts of which have already been drawn up. It was a wondrous display of faith and fervor. The Bishop of Poitiers was among the pilgrims, and preached.

A young woman applying for a situation as teacher in a village school, being questioned by the trustees as to her qualifications, replied: "I ain't much of an arithmeticker, but I'm an elegant grammarist."

# NEWS FROM IRELAND.

LORD WATERFORD AND HIS TENANTRY, The Marquis of Waterford is the first great Irish landlord (says the Spectator) who has acted upon the provisions of the Land Act. He did not like the bill which he criticised in the House, and he does not like it now; but he accepts it since it is law in a frank and cordial way. He has, we believe, 70,000 acres, and he has writ-ten to his tenantry that he intends upon his property "to carry out not only the letter, but the spirit of the act." He circulates, therefore, the official summary of the act, reduces all reuts which are higher than the average, and concedes voluntarily to two evicted tenants "all the same advantages which would have accrued to them if they had been evicted after, instead of before, the passing of the Land Act." We do not know whether Lord Water-ford's average rental is high, but undoubtedly this is the kind of spirit which will avoid litigation, make the act a reality, and soothe away the bitterness which has and soothe away the bitterness which has sprang up during the long contest. If the two or three hundred families which own half Ireland will act in the temper of Lord Waterford the act will do its work at once.

Waterford the act will do its work at once. LABOR MEETINGS.

There have been some labor meetings this week past, and so far we observe a resolve to move onward. But we would like to see more heartiness on the part of those whose duty it is to help the day-workers—duty which they owe as an obligation. The gathering of a labor party at Clogheen Cross on zunday was fairly attended, though the farmers were conspicuously absent. In the words of Mr. Thos. McLean, who proposed a resolution, the time has come for the people to speak out for the labor movement. Let the laborers use all the means within their reach to press their claims upon public atreach to press their claims upon public at tention, and in time they must succeed.
"The patient dint" is a slow but sure
worker of social reform.—Irishman, Sep-A RESPECTABLE EMERGENCY MAN

An Emergency man named Buchanan was found rolling drunk in Lismore on Sunday night by Subconstable Fitzgib-He was amusing himself by presenting a revolver at every object that his eye, "in fine frenzy rolling," could distinguish, and a policeman thought he might venture to "run him in." On searching the loyal Scot—who was too pious to whistle on the Sabbath—the poceman drew forth several silver spoons from the Emergency pockets. The owner was soon at hand. Mr. Mayne, who had previously been evicted, proved that they were his property, and Mrs. Mayne corroborated the evidence, which, indeed, there was no doubting, as the owner's name was at the spaces. on the spoons. Major Gyles was (naturally) lenient to the thief. He was re manded on bail.

manded on ball.

TARRING A PROCESS-SERVER.

Colonel Forbes, R. M., and two J.P.'s were on the Carbery (County Kildare) bench on Monday, when fifteen respectable farmers were charged with tarring a process-server named Mill. The latter had disprogred and was arrested and foreibly disappeared, and was arrested and forcibly put in the box as a witness. But all the plain hints of the Hon. W. Forbes, stip-endiary, could not induce Mills to swear that he could recognize any of the men charged. All the cases were consequently dismi sed, and the magisterial trio were grievously disappointed.—Irishman.

# CONNAUGHT.

Cannaught has in its five counties, according to the Census of 1881, only 817,197 inhabitants, or15, 85 per cent. being less than one-sixth of the popu-lation of Ireland. But, contrary to general belief, its population since 1841 has declined less than that of the richer has declined less than that of the richer province of Munster, while in the decade 1871 81 the decline has been least of any of the four provinces. Mayo, Galway, and Sligo are amongst the counties that exhibit least decrease in the last decade. The relative poverty of a large portion of the soil of Connaught and the absence of towns is seen in the fact that, while its population is somewhat under one-sixth of that of Ireland, the aggregate valuation (Griffith's) of the province is little over one-tenth, showing clearly the density of population compared with provision for their support. The whole mass of the people are Catholics, the most Catholic of the four provinces, the census of 1881 showing that 95 42 percent, are of the national faith. Almost every are of the national faith. Almost every name of a native sept is to be found in Comaught, owing to the barbarous Cromwellian transplantation, which banished them from the other provinces; while nearly all the great landed proprietors are aliens in blood and in faith. Passing between Ballinasloe and Woodlawn, on the Great Midland Railway, en route to Galway, the tourist sees, overlooking the Galway, the tourist sees, overlooking the field of Aughrim, the beautiful Franciscan monastery of Kilconnel, creeted in 1460, which contains a simple headstone of touching historical interest, bearing the inscription, "Here lies Lord Taaffe, one of the transplanted." This is only a typical, not an exceptional case. Historians of the Froude school, and agricultural economists of the Argyll school must rake up the embers of Irish tradition to comprehend the land question. Backward in education, but keen in intelligence and in memory of wrongs, the Irish peasantry understand that question with a clearness that would puzzle a philosopher. And in none of the provinces is it better under-stood than in Connaught; hence our desire to test popular feeling there in relation to the Act. - London Tablet. ....

The dole which was distributed to the poor of Exten after the funeral of the late Earl of Gainsborough, will be continued annually in commemoration of his death. It was participated in by sixty-three old people (the number of the Earl's years). each receiving from the hands of the new Countess a loaf of bread, and from the Earl a florin, accompanied by a few kindly words. Father Van Dale briefly addressed the recipients of this charity, reminding them that the dole was in accordance with an old Catholic tradition, and exhorting them to pray for the repose of the soul of the departed peer.

An article in an agricultural paper is called, "How to eat strawberries." A man who doesn't know how to eat strawberries should be compelled to live on dried apples and salt mackerel.

Ten cents per line for first, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements measured in nonpariel type, 12 lines to an inch. Contract advertisements for three six or twelve months, special terms. All advertisements should be handed in not later than Tuesday morning. TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Tuesday morning.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All matter intended for publication must have thesoname of the writer attached, and must reach the office not later than Tuesday noon of each week.

THOS. COFFEY.

Publisher and Proprietor.

Subscribers who change their residence will please send us, by Postal-card, their Oid as well as New Address, and thus insure the publisher of the publisher of the paper.

When are in constant receipt of enquiries from subscribers as to "how much they owe," and requests "to send bill." By consulting the date on your paper shows the time your subscription is paid to.

When a subscriber and send it back to the publisher, at the time owing more or less for subscribtion, it may be inferred that the person either knows very little about the way ordinary business is transacted, or that he is a worthless dead beat. The printed strip on the newspaper each week is the only way by which a publisher can tell who are subscribers and how much they owe. If this name is taken off it will be seen how very awkward it becomes for the proprietor of a newspaper to keep his business in proper sheep. Subscribers who desire to stop taking a paper should in all cases remit the amount of their indebtednesswhen they make shis request.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1878.

DEAR MR. Corfery.—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deen it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and confident that under your experienced management the Records will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocesse.

Belleve me.

Mr. THOMAS COFYEY
Office of the "Catholic Record."

# Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, OCT. 14, 1881.

EVICTIONS IN IRELAND.

Whilst the land bill was passing through the various stages of its existence prior to its becoming law, many and loud were the encomiums passed by its friends on its power to allay forever the causes of bitter feeling that had hitherto existed in the minds of the Irish people. After months of weary wrangling on the part of the nation's representatives to wrest even a small measure of justice from the English Parliament for the Irish tenant-farmers, it at length became law. Those who have made a strength to the support of his meastudy of that bill have predicted that it will never satisfy the end which its framers had in view. Whether two English parties, is still a powerthis be the case or not remains to be ful body in Parliament, and notultimate result, at present there are fered at the hands of the majority, cropping out from time to time the most shameful acts of oppression on the part of some of the landlords of Ireland, which, it is hard to believe, to the Home Rule party, and enable could be possible in a Christian it to do much more on behalf of the country. The latest of these outrages comes from the most unexpected quarter. On the west coast of Ireland, between Achill and Slyne heads, are three or four small islands. From Inishturk, the most impoverished of these, comes the latest wail of sorrow. In the present state of affairs in Ireland, when many of the landlords, who have hitherto been sucking out the very life-blood of the people, see their power about to be checked, it is not wonderful that they would strive to give the last dying kick with as much malice and malignity as possible. But, we question if in all the history of crueladeeds performed by pitiless landlords on their oppressed tenants, there can be anything found to equal that which has recently occurred on this desolate island, which may be appropriately called a mountain in the sea. The poor people who inhabit this bleak and dreary home draw their means of living principally from the sea. But, whilst they ply their dangerous calling on the rough waters of the Atlantic, they have ness of their mountain home, and to

looking forward to it for relief in of the Allan line of steamers, and their troubles. Certainly, there can- landing at Quebec any Sunday not be a shadow of justice in tearing these poor people from their homeswhatever they have is the result of long weary years of toil, and if they are unable to pay what they have hitherto paid-a yearly rent for their miserable holdings-it is a hard and bitter thing. Whatever harvest their island yields is due to their untiring industry, and that of their fathers, and no landlord under the sun has a right to step in, and by one act sweep away forever what has taken years to procure. The constitution that allows such things can never be bettered by parliamentary tinkering, and nothing less than radical changes in the land law of Ireland will benefit the people, and prevent a repetition of scenes so shocking and cruel as that of the eviction on Inishturk.

# THE STATE OF PARTIES IN

BRITAIN The strength of the Gladstone administration is, we believe, generally overestimated on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Gladstone's government is indeed at this moment in com. mand of a respectable Parliamentary majority. But that majority-not more than fifty over the combined forces of the Tory and Home Rule parties-is not of that enduring character which could resist another such strain as the Land Bill debate. The divisions taken during that debate show that without support from his opponents the Premier would frequently have been left in a hopeless minority. Mr. Gladstone has never, even when enjoying the support of large majorities, made himself famous as a Parliamentary strategist. He seems never to take his party into confidence on any of his great measures, and has thereby apparently suffered many a defeat. The liberal party of Great Britain is not like the Conservative party, one solidly welded mass of political strength. It is composed of divers factions of political thought and action. All the more reason, therefore, that its leader should seek by consultation and other conciliatory means to bring its full and undivided sures. The Irish party, though numerically inferior to either of the seen. But, whatever may be the withstanding the injustice it has suf. can be possibly succeed in making quite capable of making its influence felt. A dissolution at this moment would bring additional strength Irish national cause. The party that has most to fear from an election is

# RAILROADING ON SUNDAY.

domestic reform next session.

An English traveler, a Major Frotter, has been giving to the world the history of his travels in Central Asia. This history is replete with many curious things, and amongst others he mentions one that is by no means confined to Asia. He says that whilst journeying in that country he met with a sect who worship the devil whilst believing in the existence of God. The reasoning upon which they ground their practice is a most singular one. There are, they say, two spirits, the one good, the other evil. The good spirit is more powerful than the evil one, but since he can only do good to man, it is not necessary to pay any attention to also found time to reclaim the wild- him. With the evil spirit, however, it is quite different, he being able to cultivate the apparently barren sides | do barm. It is the prompting of selfof the sea girt hill. They, too, felt interest to keep on good terms with the oppression of the times, and now him. If Mr. Trotter was in search of a when they can no longer pay the sect such as this, he certainly might rent to a noble (?) and wealthy land- have spared himself much labor and lord, they are thrown out on the not a little money by looking rugged cliffs of their island, and around him at home in England, and their homes occupied by bailiffs and though he might not find many who constables. This is an outrage on are professedly worshippers of the humanity, and one which would not devil, yet he will find many who are be borne tamely by the natives of in reality strong adherents of the any land save Ireland. If such be devil's cause. Or, if he would prefer the effects of the new land law, may to find this state of things outs de of God pity and help the poor down- his native island, all he would

morning amid the noise and bustle incidental to railway travel and railcar shunting, it would not require any very great stretch of his imagination to fancy himself dropped suddenly into the midst of a sect not unlike his strange friends of Central Asia. A few years ago, or even a few months ago, many turned up their eyes in horror at seeing railroads operated by Yankee authorities running their trains on Sundays, but now we can boast of it ourselves. Verily wonders will never cease.

# PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

The utter failure of the stalwart wing of the Republican party in New York to capture the State convention, should be a warning to the new President that the people are thoroughly in earnest in supporting the policy of moderation inaugurated under the late General Garfield. The time has evidently passed when the Republican masses can be controlled as mere chattels by any party leader however able and powerful. The attempts made from time to time by republican factionists to revive the passions of the late civil war, have ended in complete failure as, far as political effect is concerned. The issues of that eventful fractricidal conflict are closed forever, and no citizen having at heart the good of nis country should make any attempt to reopen them. President Arthur occupies a very delicate and difficult position as the recognized representative of that small portion of the republican party supposed to be bent on perpetuating the animosities of the late civil war. As far as the President himself is concerned. we must say that from what we can learn, he is too kindly of heart and generous of disposition to tear open the sores of a contest long since ended. But a man in his position is largely governed by circumstances. He has to act on the advice of those who surround him. He may himself have a very just perception of right-but the discharge of executive functions being largely entrusted to others, places him more or less at the mercy of persons not specially anxious to carry out his individual views. The new President will certainly do well to surround himself with his best and most trusted friends. By that means alone of a certainty ought to be.

# MONSIGNOR FARRELLY

We learn from our exchanges that the Holy Father has conferred a well-deserved honor on one of the veteran clergy of Canada, in the perthe liberal. This dread of an appeal son of Vicar-General Farrelly, of to the people influenced the action of Kingston. Some few days ago His the government on the Land Bill, Lordship Bishop Cleary announced and may prevent the introducthat Father Farrelly had been raised tion and passage of measures of to the dignity of a Roman Prelate, as a mark of appreciation for his many services to the church of Kingston. It is not necessary for us to dwell on the wisdom of such an act. For many years the Right Rev. Father Farrelly has been imtimately connected with the administration of the diocese of Kingston, both as Vicar-General and administrator, and in all his career has won the esteem and affection of both priests and people. Ever fervent and zealous in the service of his Master, this new honor is not un\_ worthily conferred, and we extend to the Right Rev. Prelate our hearty

# EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE officers of the German Emigrant Society and the Irish Emigrant Society have applied to the Commissioners of Emigration for permission to establish agencies in Castle Garden, for the purpose of looking after the interests of immigrants from Germany and Ireland.

THE people of Scotland are now making a move in regard to the land system existing in that country. The Imperial Parliament will be kept pretty busy for some time to come in considering the deman s of the honest people who desire to wipe off the old cobwebs of centuries.

trodden peasants who have been have to do would be to step into one Methodist Ecumenical Conference in WE are told that at the recent

London: "In their great hospitality the English hosts have arranged vinous refreshment for the delegates in a side-room chapel." We are afraid this is only too true. It the report proves to be correct, doubtless there will be many curtain lectures administered to the delegates on their return. The excuse will most likely be that the consideration of the Romish question was very hard work, and a little wine was absolutely necessary to restore

The cable man accounted for the absence of the Archbishop of Cashel from the recent meeting of the Irish Bishops at Maynooth, by saving that he was " on the It now appears that on his way thither the illustrious Prelate, accompanied by Most Rev. Doctor Fitzgerald. way thither the illustrio Bishop of Ross, paid a special visit to, and had a long and highly satisfactory inter-view with Michael Davitt in Portland pri-The cable-man forgot to tell that

The Montreal Post directs attention to the fact that the three principal figures in the swearing in of the new President in the early morning in New York City, im-mediately after the demise of President Garfield, were all of them sons of Irish im-A friend at our elbow remarks what a lucky thing for them that their fathers did emigrate, or else President Ar-thur and Judges Brady and Donohue, instead of to-day holding their present exalted positions, might be numbered amongst Mr. "Buckshot" Forster's "Suspects" in Her Majesty's pr'son, Kilmain-ham. Such is life!

# HAMILTON LETTER

CHURCH APPAIRS-FATHER MATHEW COMMEMORATION-A SERIOUS CHARGE -LATEST FROM THE MOON-LOCAL IN-TELLIGENCE - DUNDAS ITEMS - IM-PROVEMENTS AT ST. AUGUSTINES CHURCH-RELIGIOUS MATTERS-NEW AND USEFUL SOCIETY-SCHOOL NOTES -HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES "WOODMAN, SPARE THE TREE"-MIS-CELLANEOUS.

CLERICAL. The Rev. P. Lennon has been tempor-

arily appointed to the Caledonia mission, recently held by Fr. Doherty.

Public exercises in connection with the Jubilee will be held in the Cathedral next

Rev. Father Lillis of Freelton was in the city last week, and delivered a power-ful sermon in St. Patrick's church on

Sunday. PATHER MATHEW

The commemoration of Father Mathew's birthday which was to have been held on Monday, the 10th, has been postponed other arrangements. A literary and musical programme has been prepared, and there is a good prospect that the Fa-LOCAL ITEMS.

The Great Central Fair has been pro-The weather during the week is waste of money to advertise in the London papers. Will the journals of the ndon papers. 'Forest City" stand that ?

A charge of allowing card playing in his class room has been made by a trustee against one of the teachers in the Collegiate Institute. The teacher indignantly denies the allegation and calls upon the accuser to prove or retract.

The Spectator thinks that the principal

us made of the moon in Hamilton is to give the gas company a rest. The latter retaliates by stating that the usefulness of the Spec. consists in abusing the police officials.

The outside portion of the new Canada Life building is almost finished. It will be one of the greatest ornaments to the city in point of architecture. The water works committee are not

yet done with alterations. They now propose to lay on York and other principal streets mains double the size of those at present there. This is done chiefly to improve facilities for extinguishing fires. DUNDAS ITEMS

A number of improvements are in progress in the church of St. Augustine. An additional vestry in the rear of the southern transept is almost completed. This afford abundant accommodat which has hitherto been somewhat lack-

The work for introducing a heating apparatus is also in an advanced stage. The basement of the new vestry will be the location of the engine and boiler, felicitations and cordially wish him already on the premises, and the excavation for the main pipe is already finished

A complete set of new pews are in the course of construction and will be put in place at an early date. They are calcul-ated to seat nearly a thousand persons. The cost of all the work above mentioned will amount to about three thousand dollars. This does not include the cost of raising and enlarging the main altarwork also in contemplation.

These improvements together with those previously introduced will make St. Augustine's (much to the credit of the people of Dundas) one of the handsomest and most comfortable churches in the Any remark on this subject would be in-

complete without a reference to the Very Rev. Dean O'Reilly, who for thirty-five years has been parish priest of Dundas. Many are the ups and downs in the material condition of this vicinity witnessed

no change; as he was a generation ago so he is now—pious, zealous, faithful, and the idol of his people.

While due attention is being given to

Rev. Frank Feeney, curate to Dean O'Reilly, is an invaluable assistant. He has formed a sodality of young men, called the Sodality of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and already has made it popular. It is calculated to be beneficial in various at once that we were "at home." ways, religiously and intellectually. Meetings are held regularly and frequently, at which instructions specially adapted for young men are given, and once a month Mass is celebrated particularly for the members. Besides, it is intended to establish a library and reading room

as soon as arrangements for these purposes can be matured. Here is ample opportunity for self improvement, morally and mentally; as it has all the elements necessary to develope these qual-ities that make men faithful and practical in their religious duties, as well as intelli-gent and useful members of society at

about to introduce entertaining and instructive periodicals for the use of the after some hours' spent at their favorite amusement, again embarked on the buck-

crifice which the sturdy missionary offered at its base before Dundas had its being. CLANCAHILL.

# QUEBEC THE ULTIMA THULE ?

THIRTY MILES NORTH OF CUEBEC.

Lake St. Joseph.

EN ROUTE FOR LAKE ST. JOHN once heard the late William Lyon

McKenzie, (Peace to his Ashes) say that the city of Quebec was the Ultima Thule -or to give his own words-"the tail-end of civilization." But the vast valley of the Lac St. Jean was not then known as until Thursday the 13th. Father Nugent who was expected to deliver the panegy-ric on the 10th, could not attend owing form a Province of itself—and of course who was expected to deliver the panegyric on the 10th, could not attend owing
to great press of business, and the postponement was necessary in order to make
cording to his lights. The railway, now being constructed, and which is already graded and the track laid as far as the thriving little town of St. Raymond. ther Mathew Society and friends will about forty miles from Quebec city, and having a population of 5,000, will develope the country still more. The lake is about 40 miles due north of the city, his administration as successful as it nounced "a thorough success in every but the actual length of rail will be about 170 miles. The outlet of the lake is the contrary to the general rule, was highly famous River Saguenay, and a distin-favourable. The Times insinuates that it guished dignitary of the church spoke to famous River Saguenay, and a distinme recently of the capabilities of the surrounding country in the highest terms. I had for years and years often heard

of the beauties of LAKE ST. JOSEPH. but had never been able, for one reason or another, to indulge my desire of judging for myself. This desire was, however, so whetted by a group of sketches, accompanied by a graphic pen and ink description which appeared in the Canadian Il-lustrated News, of the 23rd July, that I determined to spend a day or two of my "holidays" in gratifying it. I was, however, more fortunate than the artist in question, as, instead of being obliged to make a long detour, as he had to do, thanks to the facilities offered by the QUEBEC AND LAKE ST. JOHN RAILWAY. I was enabled to reach my destination by I was enabled to reach my destination by a shorter and much more convenient route: Taking advantage of the tri-weekly excursion train which had been running since the previous month, I embarked at about nine o'clock on a Tueslay morning, early in September, on board the cars at the Palais station with a board the cars at the Palais station with a number of others, including two gentlemen and the son of one of them, all three dis-ciples of "Izaak Walton," who were bound to the lake. The Q. & L. St. J. R. Co. utilize the track of the Queece, Montreal and Occidental (or "North Shore") Rail-way as far as Lorete Junction. Here we hearched off in a posth weet all discovered branched off in a north-westerly direction, passing through a somewhat thickly settled but uninteresting tract of country till we reached the River Jacques Cartier, over which an iron bridge—said to be one of the best in Canada-has been constructed, and where a saw-mill, the property of Mr. James Connolly, is in opera tion. Crossing the river the country began to take a more picturesque appearance, and we reached "Morrisey's station" ance, and we reached "Morrisey's station" in about an hour and a half after leaving Quebec. Here, owing to the provision of my sporting friends, we found the ever-obliging "Charlie" White, with his "buckboard" ready to take us to the lake. And here I am bound to add, that, notwith-standing that the Q. & L. St. J. R. R. is only in course of construction, the track is wonderfully smooth—owing no doubt to the skill of the contractors, Messrs. McCarron & Cameron and Mr. Gibson;the cars are comfortable and cleanly and although the beaming countenance and cheery voice of a "Ned Crean,' missing, I found the conductor obliging. Embarked on the "buckboards" aforesaid by this venerable and truly reverend old and my friends' rods, baskets and other gentleman; many the Catholic whose career he has watched from the cradle to started. The "buckboard" is just the the grave, instructing his childhood, confirming his manhood, and smoothing his passage to eternity. But in himself, as a priest and a gentleman, time has made to describes it—the buckboard—as "well

enough so long as it is not called upon to surmount a height of more than two feet," and I fully agree with him. Oh! what a road? But all our troubles in this direc-While due attention is being given the improvement of the church property, the spiritual benefit of the congregation, the spiritual benefit of the congregation and the spiritual benefit of the congre

had got about two-thirds over it. The lake was there in all its grandeur! Ar rived at "White's" situated within a stone's throw of its banks, we were made to feel and his amiable wife, and the patriarchal head of this very hospitable farm-house were there, all vieing with each other as to who should most contribute to the comfort of the visitors. After partaking of refreshments, my pis

along the banks of the lake, now admir-

ing its grandeur-particularly that of the

further or modern banks, which rises al-

most perpendicularly from the water to a height of some seventy to a hundred feet, and anon resting myself under the shade of the dense growth of foliage with which it is surrounded, and which was just beginning to show the least tinge of Annum. The payt day-wall day-ware

Autumn. The next day-all day-was

a'one in my glory." But not lonely: for who could indulge in that feeling in such

catorial friends got their "gear" in work-ing order, and off they started for the fishing grounds in a safe and comfortable canoe, still under the care and direction of friend Charlie. It will, of course, interest many of my readers to be told tha they returned in the evening with pretty well filled baskets of fine trout and most delicious bass. As for myself, being of a more rustic turn of mind, I took a stroll

large.
School affairs are also in a very satisfactory condition. Under the active super-intendance of Father Feeney, much has been done by way of improvement. The premises have been refitted, apparatus added, and some new features introduced into the internal management. Among the latter is a system of monthly examinations, which have been the means of exciting emulation and a keener interest in

innocent amusement, but also of culti-vating a taste for sound healthy literature. Dundas church is not without its tradition. On the south side of the a lovely spot? Later, I had an opportunchurchyard stands a majestic linden tree, ity of seeing more of the lake, unter gnarled with age but still rugged and vigorous. Under its spreading chranches, nearly a hundred years ago, a Jesuit missionary is said to have once celebrated Mass. All the associations of that distant period have disappeared—the forest, the stream, and the Indian congregation, but the old tree stands there yet and daily witnesses (if anything inanimate can ob-serve) the offering of that same great sa-

ity of seeing more of the lake, un'er the guidance of my genial friend already so often named I started out. We visited and ascended for a considerable distance, the beautiful albeit somewhat sluggish Riviere caux pins, its banks on either side thickly fringed with trees. Returning, we crossed over to and skirted along the shore of the "Upper Lake," oc-casionally casting a line, but, I am sorry casionally casting a line, but, I am sorry to say with indifferent success. It was

a beautiful day. The clouds of a mixed purple and scarlet hue were reflected in the waters, seemingly at an illimitable depth, and, if that were possible, of a far and away more beautiful color. Of course, this was an optical illusion, but the illusion was none the less grand because it was an illusion. The lake is somewhat in shape of a parallelogram; it is about seven miles long and varies in width from a mile to two miles. Its outlet is into the River Jacques Cartier before mentioned, which itself discharges into the St. Lawrence above Quebec. In some places the water is quite shallow for a considerable

distance out from the shore on the south side, in other parts it suddenly descends as steeply as the roof of a house and in as steeply as the root of a most perpen-others again it goes down almost perpendicularly to a very great depth. There is no very perceptible current, and the lake is remarkable for the fact that no one remembers an accident having oc

Desiring to pay a visit to a friend, the buckboard was again brought into requisi-tion and with my venerable friend, Mr. White, acting as John, off we went. Call-ing en passant at the "village store" kept by Mr. Coughlin, we spent a pleasant hour enjoying the truly Irish hospitality of himself and his equally hospitable bet-ter half. Thence to my friend Mr. Michael Henchey's, the route presents one of the finest views to be had in that section of the country. Beneath was the foot of the cliff the fairly broad and deep, but exceedingly beautiful River Jacques Cartier, and around us the stupendous mountains of the Laurentian range, on either side the luxuriant fields of grain ready for the sickle, or actually eing mown down, one stopped instinc tively, as it were, to admire the wonder. ful works of God that presented them-selves to the gaze. Another pleasant and hospitable hour at the "Henchey home-stead," and back again to enjoy the beauties of the lake. On the S to the parish church of St. Catherine de Fossambault, seated with its neat and substantial presbytere on the western banks of the Jacques Cartier—the cosy looking seigneurial mansion of the Duschesnay family on the opposite bankwell repaid the trouble, apart altogether from the obligation that existed. Crossing the river by the primitive means of s scow, we were soon seated within the sacred temple. Owing to the absence of the Rev. Cure Le Page, who was in the city attending the annual retreat, we were deprived of the pleasure of meeting him. A low Mass was celebrated by the Cure of the neighboring parish of St. Gabriel of Valcartier, Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, who had valcattler, itev. Mr. O Farrell who had come specially for that purpose. The par-ish of St. Catherine seems to be about equally divided between French Canadians and Irish, and during the mass as number of Cantiques were rendered in a very pleasing manner. A fact which struck me very forcibly was the large number of communicants, and especially the large properties. the large proportion of young men amongst them. A word with my friend the young *Cure* of Valcartier, and a hospitable invitation to accompany him to his home—which I regretted circumstances forced me to decline—and again we crossed in the scow, again on the buckboard, and after a hearty "good bye," and bon voyage, monsieur, the lake was once again in view. Everything, no matter how pleasing, must have an end. I had a supported to seem the control of the contr intended to spend two, or perhaps three days at Lake St. Joseph. A week had elapsed and I would fain have prolonged my stay; but a previous engagement to leave for the Saguenay on the following day—an account of which I have inflicted on you, gentle reader, in a foregoing issue of this paper, was too imperative and I was obliged, mal gre moi, to take the cars at three, arriving safe in the city at halfpast four, after enjoying a week of the pleasantest time it had ever been my lot to experience among the grand old Laur-ential Mountains, on the picturesque Lake

St. Joseph. I Quebec, September, 1881. BRANNAGH.

The Quebec Chronicle says: yesterday (the fourth inst.,) was the fittieth anniversary of the laying of the first stone of St. Patrick's church in this ci.y.

MONSEIGNOR FARRELLY.

The New Prelate-Announcement His Elevation at a Conference of Clergy.

GRACEFUL SPEECHES OF BISHOP CLEARY-MGR. FARRELLY'S REPLY-IMPOSING SER-VICE IN THE CATHEDRAL YESTERDAY.

Before concluding a lengthy co-ference with his clergy on Friday morning, Bishop Cleary said he had now to fulfil a commission from the Hoty Father, which gave him sincere pleasure to be the medium of executing. On the day of his Episcopal consectation in the Eternal city he was encouraged by Pope Leo XIII to ask favors, and he accordingly presented petitions for various privileges and blessings, chiefly of a spiritual kind, all of which were readily granted. In the hour of his unmerited exaltation to the Episcopate he was not unmindful of the clergy of Kingston, over whom he had been placed, and he ardently desired to give them a substantial token of the fatherly feeling he entertained towards them. He would not come to them empty-handed, for his heart was full of good will and new-born affection for the priesthood with whom and through whom he should work henceforth for the sancti he should work henceforth for the sancti-fication of the people given to his charge by God. He would honor them and have them honored among men. Now the honor of the clergy, as of every corporate body, is centred in their chief, who represents them officially and holds a guardian ship of their rights and privileges, the prudent ordering of their ministry and the maintenance of their good name. their chief be exalted, they are exalted; if their chief be humiliated they heads with shame. Wherefore he believed that he should do an act most agreeable to the feelings of the entire body of the riesthood of Kingston and conducive to

the increased HONOR OF ALL AND EACH by procuring from the Sovereign Pontiff special mark of approbation and hierarchial distinction for the esteemed clergy-man who had filled with credit to himself and the diocese the critical post of Diocesan Administrator during the twenty months that had elapsed since the lamented demise of their late venerable bishop. It was congruous that he who had been Ordinary of the diocese, and, as such, the occupant of a prelatal position, should not, at the expiration of his time of office, be allowed to descend from his place of power and dignity, unconsidered, unrewarded. He had undergone much labor and weary-ing solicitude in his efforts to do his duty satisfactorily, and to his (the Bishop) very great delight be had heard them formerly declare, in presence of the numer-ous prelates and clergy who had assembled to welcome him on his arrival amongst them, that they highly appreciated Father Parrelly's administration and were thankful for his able services. He was glad to their them now renew their applause at this reference. He was exceedingly pleased to find that his sentiments were

harmony with theirs and that in solicit-THE HOLY FATHER'S FAVOR for the late Administrator he brought joy to the whole priesthood of the diocese. The Brief which he, the Bishop held in his hand was the gracious response of Pope Leo XIII. to his petition. It be-stowed on the Very Rev. James Farrelly, pastor of Belleville, the style, title and dignity of Monseignor of the first class, dignity of Monseignor of the first class, constituting him Domestic Prelate of His Holiness and declaring his right to wear the Rochet and the Bishop concluded by delivering the Papal Benediction and warmly congratulating the Right Rev. Monseignor Farrelly on the honor conferred upon him, and prayer for his long life to enjoy it with credit to himself and pleasure to his friends. Loud applause followed this address, and the clergy came forward eagerly to felicitate the new prelate, who was deeply moved.

AN AFFECTING REPLY. The newly appointed prelate on rising to reply to His Lordship's address was warmly applauded by the clergymen pre-sent. His response was short but eloquent

as follows: as follows:

My dear Lord Bishop—I thank you most sincerely for the high honor which you have obtained for me. I thank you also for the exceeding kind words just now expressed in the presence of my brother clergymen previous to your presenting me the Brief of the Holy Father.

I thank you too, reverend and vener able brethren, for the enthusiasm you have manifested at the news of my appointment to the exalted dignity, and I would ask your Lordship to please convey to the Holy Father the expression of my most humble and grateful thanks for the rare honor vouchsafed me, an humble priest of your diocese; and also the assurance that I shall constantly endeavor, by the purity of my life and action, to keep unsulfied and stainless the sacred robes he

authorizes me to wear. I cannot, my dear lord, summon words to myaid of sufficient strength andcompre hensive meaning to convey to you the depth of my gratitude and the feelings of heart. Who am I that I should be my neart. Who am I that I should be thus honored? What were my merits in your Lordship's eyes that you should approach the Sovereign Pontiff and ask this favor? Personally you knew me not. You were solely aware that at the demise of the late Dr. O'Brien, of happy memory I was appointed by the Holy See to administer the affairs of the Diocese until the appointment of his successor.

But you were aware that constituencies ring titles on their representatives. You found me the Administrator, the repres entative, if you will, of this great Diocese when you were happily chosen by the Holy Father to be its Prince and Ruler and you were determined that it should be honored by having the highest title that may be given to any gentleman in your ocese conferred on me. Hence, thanks to your Lordship, not to any merit o mine, I am to-day a Monsig ate of the Pope's household. I am to-day a Monsignor-a pre

ate of the Pope's household.

Bishop Cleary then took the ring from his own hand and placing it on Monseignore Farrelly's finger said: "Right Rev. Monseignore, I beg you to accept this ring and we'r it in memory of this day and the happiness we all feel at your ele

SUNDAY SERVICES. In St. Mary's Cathedral yesterday

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The New Prelate-Announcement of His Elevation at a Conference of Clergy.

GRACEFUL SPEECHES OF BISHOP CLEARY-MGR. FARRELLY'S REPLY-IMPOSING SER

VICE IN THE CATHEDRAL YESTERDAY. Before concluding a lengthy cofference with his clergy on Friday morning, Bishop Cleary said he had now to fulfil a commission from the Hoty Father, which gave him sincere pleasure to be the medium of executing. On the day of his Episcopal consectation in the Eternal city he was encouraged by Pope Leo XIII to ask favors, and he accordingly presented petitions for various privileges presented petitions for various privileges and blessings, chiefly of a spiritual kind, all of which were readily granted. In the hour of his unmerited exaltation to the he was not unmindful of the clergy of Kingston, over whom he had been placed, and he ardently desired to give them a substantial token of the fatherly feeling he entertained towards them. He would not come to them empty-handed, for his heart was full of good will and new-born affection for the priesthood with whom and through whom should work henceforth for the sancti fication of the people given to his charge by God. He would honor them and have them honored among men. Now the honor of the clergy, as of every corporate body, is centred in their chief, who repre sents them officially and holds a guardian ship of their rights and privileges, the prudent ordering of their ministry and the maintenance of their good name. If their chief be exalted, they are exalted; i be humiliated they heads with shame. Wherefore he believed that he should do an act most agreeable to the feelings of the entire body of the priesthood of Kingston and conducive to the increased HONOR OF ALL AND EACH

by procuring from the Sovereign Pontiff a special mark of approbation and hierarchial distinction for the esteemed clergy-man who had filled with credit to himself and the diocese the critical post of Diocesan Administrator during the twenty months that had elapsed since the lamented demise of their late venerable bishop. It was congruous that he who had been Ordinary of the diocese, and, as such, the occupant of a prelatal position, should not, at the expiration of his time of office, be to descend from his place of power and dignity, unconsidered, unrewarded. He had undergone much labor and weary-ing solicitude in his efforts to do his duty satisfactorily, and to his (the Bishop) very great delight be had heard them formerly declare, in presence of the numer-ous prelates and clergy who had assembled to welcome him on his arrival amongst them, that they highly appreciated Father ful for his able services. He was glad to hear them now renew their applause at this reference. He was exceedingly pleased to find that his sentiments were n harmony with theirs and that in solicit

THE HOLY FATHER'S FAVOR for the late Administrator he brought joy to the whole priesthood of the diocese. The Brief which he, the Bishop held in his hand was the gracious response of Pope Leo XIII. to his petition. It be-stowed on the Very Rev. James Farrelly, pastor of Belleville, the style, title and dignity of Monseignor of the first class, dignity of Monseignor of the first class, constituting him Domestic Prelate of His Holiness and declaring his right to wear the Rochet and the Mantelleto. The Bishop concluded by delivering the Papal Beneaiction and warmly congratulating the Right Rev. Monseignor Farrelly on onor conferred upon him, and prayer for his long life to enjoy it with credit to himself and pleasure to his friends. Loud applause followed this address, and the clergy came forward eagerly to felicitate the new prelate, who was deeply moved. AN AFFECTING REPLY.

The newly appointed prelate on rising to reply to His Lordship's address was warmly applauded by the clergymen present. His response was short but eloquent, as follows:

as follows:

My dear Lord Bishop—I thank you most sincerely for the high honor which you have obtained for me. I thank you also for the exceeding kind words just now expressed in the presence of my brother clergymen previous to your presenting me the Brief of the Holy Father.

I thank you too, reverend and vener able brethren, for the enthusiasm you have manifested at the news of appointment to the exalted dignity, and I would ask your Lordship to please convey to the Holy Father the expression of my most humble and grateful thanks for the rare honor vouchsafed me, an humble priest of your diocese; and also the assurance that I shall constantly endeavor, by the purity of my life and action, to keep unsulfied and stainless the sacred robes he

authorizes me to wear. I cannot, my dear lord, summon words to myaid of sufficient strength and comprehensive meaning to convey to you the depth of my gratitude and the feelings of my heart. Who am I that I should be thus honored? What were my merits in your Lordship's eyes that you should approach the Sovereign Pontiff and ask this favor? Personally you knew me not. You were solely aware that at the demise of the late Dr. O'Brien, of happy memory, I was appointed by the Holy See to adninister the affairs of the Diocese until

the appointment of his successor. you were aware that constituencies often honored, honored by conferring titles on their representatives. You found me the Administrator, the representative, if you will, of this great Diocese when you were happily chosen by the Holy Father to be its Prince and Ruler, and you were determined that it should honored b, having the highest title that may be given to any gentleman in your ocese conferred on me. Hence, thanks to your Lordship, not to any merit of mine, I am to-day a Monsignor—a prelate of the Pope's household.

Bishop Cleary then took the ring from his own hand and placing it on Monseig-nore Farrelly's finger said: "Right Rev. Monseignore, I beg you to accept this ring and wear it in memory of this day and the happiness we all feel at your ele

SUNDAY SERVICES. In St. Mary's Cathedral yesterday

morning the services were of a very sol-emn and impressive character. High Mass (ccram episcopo) was celebrated by emn and impressive character. High Mass (coram episcopo) was celebrated by the Very Rev. Father Wissel, of Baltimore, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Kelly and McDonald, as deacon and sub deacon. His Lordship the Bishop presided on the throne, assisted by the Rev. Father Hig-gins. The Bishop was vested in full pon-tificals. The new Monseignor, the Right Rev. Mgr. Farrelly, was seated on the epistle side, wearing the purple or in-signia of his office, assisted by the Rev. Father Twohey. The scene presented at times in the sanctuary, during the sacred office, was very beautiful. After the reading of the gospel His Lordship the Bishop addressed the congregation from the episcopal throne.

ADDRESS OF THE BISHOP.

The Church is the kingdom of God on earth. From the beginning the Church was to be founded as a kingdom according to the announcement to Mary that she should "coneeive a son, . . . . who was to be the son of the Most High, to whom the Lord God gave the throne of David, His father, and He shall reign in the house of Jacob for ever, and of His kingdom there shall be no end." Thus the Church was founded as a kingdom, having the organization of a kingdom, the grades of a kingdom, and this kingdom was to last forever. By its indefed libility it has excited the admiration of tibility it has excited the admiration of the world, that whereas wordly king-doms, however perfectly formed, however powerfully defended, however rich in re-sources, have failed and disappeared, the Church has outlived all empires and dynasties and has witnessed the growth and decay of powerful nations. Even as the prophet Daniel saw in vision the huge stone loosed from the mountain side without visible agency, and, rolling down, crushed everything in its way till it filled the whole earth, so the Church conquered the empire of the world; the Greek, the Roman, the Macedonian felt her influence and acknowledged her sway. Because this Church was not of human origin, but was made by God, therefore it shall last for ever. And this

KINGDOM OF THE CHURCH was to have its organization of a kingdom the grades of a kingdom, and was to be ruled as a kingdom by one supreme head. But these grades and distinctions in the kingdoms of the earth have not the same claim to honor and dignity as the high places in the kingdom of Christ. The aristocracy of the world had ceased to exist except as a name. In the first days of the Greek and Roman powers the aristocracy were the best men, elevated above their fellows, to rule them by the powers of their intelligence, by the integrity of their moral characters, and hence the name given them by the ancient Romans was Optimates, that is, the best men, selected on account of high moral worth, excellence of public virtue and superior intelligence. In the same way the church gives as a place of dignity and honor only to the best, those men who are eminent tor virtue and sanctity and learning. And the world has ever recognized the worth of the Princes of the Church, for in every court the Papal representative takes pre-cedence of all other Ambassadors and occupies the place of honor in all the palaces Thus the aristocracy Church receives its approbation and applause from the outside world. the kingdoms of the world there are grades and classes of nobility, e.g., the Duke, the Viscount, the Marquis, the Earl, the Baronet and the Knight, so in God's everlasting kingdom there are

MANIFOLD DEGREES OF DIGNITY. The Pope, the supreme Monarch of the Church, is surrounded first by those princes, superior to the proudest princes of the earth, the Cardinals, who form his consistory or Supreme Council. Then there are patriarchs and metropolitans and bishops, and next to the bishops the Papal Court recognizes an order of ecclesiastics called Monsignori, and of these there are The first is merely a title three grades. of honor conferring no authority or posi-tion; the second confers a certain position in the papal palace upon the person holding it, regarding the regulation of audiences with the Holy Father; the third, or highest degree, is that of domestic prelate to the Pope, whose duty it is to attend the Pope in all public ceremonies, occupying a position immediately near to a bishoo, and like him wearing the purple. This dignity and honorable title has been bestowed upon the distinguished ecclesiastic who governed this extensive diocese in the interval between my predecessor's death and my arrival amongst you. While in Rome I asked the Sovereign Pontiff to confer honor on my clergy, and aithough I knew none amongst them yet I had heard that they themselves had singled out one of their own number, vesting him with authority and power to govern during the long interregnum. Him, then, whom

MY CLERGY HONORLD AND TRUSTED I am also d termined to honor, because in honoring him I was honoring my clergy and my diocese. For every profession, whether it be the sacred profession of the ministry, or the medical or legal profession, regards what is done to dignify one of their number as an honor done to each nember, as if a member be dishonored the whole profession is bowed down with shame. Furthermore, it was just that one who exercised the critical office of temporary authority with prudence and zeal for so long a time should not be allowed to fall back into the ranks; but should be maintained, as far as possible, in that place of honor which formerly the vote of the fellow members of his profession had rl ced him. Therefore it was I who rl ced him. Therefore it was I who asked and obtained from the Holy Father that the pre-eminent distinction of the domestic prelacy should be awarded to Monseignor Farrelly, who for twenty months wisely used all the power of Ordinary of the diocese of Kingston, feeling that by acting in this manner I was elevating the character of my clergy and conferring honor and position upon my whole diocese. Such, therefore, is the position and dignity conferred upon the Right Rev. Mgr. Farrelly, in a Brief which I presented him with last Friday, and I pray God to grant him health and length of days that he may long enjoy his well-earned title and that he may tinue as ever to edify the people of this diocese by the salutary influence of his

APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION. His Lordship the Bishop immediately

after the sermon imparted his Apostolic benediction with 40 days' indulgence.

CELEBRATION OF VESPERS. In the evening Grand Vespers were celebrated. The Bishop presided with the same attendants. The Very Rev. Father Wissel preached, taking his text from I. Corinthians xx., 1, 17. The sermon was a lucid explanation of the Rosary, its use and its beneficial effects. He exhorted his hearers to recite these prayers constantly and with fervour. The Benedic tion of the Holv Sacrament was given by the Right Rev. Mgr. Farrelly, assisted by Fathers Twohey and Hogan. The altars were beautifully decorated and illuminated. The attendance was large at all the

A PERSONAL SKETCH. On the occasion of a clerical presenta-tion last April we give a brief sketch of Father (now Mgr.) Farrelly's ministerial Mgr. Farrelly finished his theoservice. Mgr. Farrelly finished his theological studies at Regiopolis College, being a fellow-student of the Bishop O'Brien, whom he admired and loved for his vir tues as well as rare scholastic accomplish ments. He was ordained by Bishop Phelan, and during the first two years of his priesthood was attached Then he was appointed to the cathedral. parish of Hastings and Asphodel re he remained and labored for bewhere tween four and five years. Next he was appointed to Lindsay, in which town he resided for eleven years. Upon the death of the late Fathar Dollard he was made Vicar General and parish priest of King ston. Finally he replaced, some seven years ago, the late Father Brennan, at Belleville. While located in Kingston and during the absence of Bishop Horan, who was summoned to attend the Æcumnical Council in Rome, he was first as signed the administration of the diocese second time the direction of affairs de a second time the direction of allairs devolved upon him during the illness and the death of the same prelate; and lastly the unfortunate demise of Dr. O'Brien forced upon him duties which he satisfactorily discharged, and of which he was relieved by the arrival and installation of the present Bishop.—Kingston Whig.

# MR. PARNELL'S SPEECH AT THE GREAT DUBLIN CONVENTION.

We print below the speech of Mr. Par-

nell at the National Convention recently held at Dublin:— Mr. Parnell, on rising, was received with loud and prolonged applause, and said:

These telegrams will make evident the feelings of our exiled countrymen beyond the Atlantic. The magnificent gathering around me is a very fair indication that the spirit animating the people of Ireland does not fall far short—if, indeed, it does fall short-of the spirit which animates our countrymen in America. It is with feelings of pride that I look around me. reenings of pride that I fook around me, and, although we miss many faces, many well-remembered faces who were present with us at our last Convention—although our ranks have, practically speaking, been decimated by the action of the Government—although we miss from amongst us the faces of men like Brennan (cheers) and Kettle (cheers), yet we also see that for every one who has been taken from us, ten—aye, a hundred—have pressed forward to fill his place (cheers); and this ward to fill his place (cheers); and this convention is a sign to the Government and to the world that when the Irish nation are branded as a nation of dissolute ruffians and of village tyrants (groans and hisses) we are also prepared to show, in the light of day, publicly, what stamp of men our people are composed of, and who our country choose as her representatives here. on the position which this movement has obtained during the few short years of its existence, we also have to thank ourselves—the determination of our people, the organization which they have so practilly carried out-for the results we have obtained up to the present moment : and that for the first time in our history no attempt has been made to thank any English minister, any English statesman, for the position in which we find ourselves to-day

As regards the resolution.

QUESTION OF SELF-GOVERNMENT STANDS FIRST ON THE LIST, and it is a most important one, and one which this convention could not for a sin gle moment have lost sight of. I believe that we never could settle the question of Irish self-government so long as the question how much rent the tenant should pay to the landlord remains in dispute near, hear). So long as this land question s not finally settled, so long as it is left pen, it will prove the cortinuous source of discontentment and of strife; and I have not the least doubt that the Govern ment in proposing such a Land Act which must leave the question open, which settles nothing, which leaves it—even if we were to accept the Land Act to the very fullest extent—which leaves this land question to be periodically open and reopened every fifteen years—I believe the Government in proposing such a measure had as their object that Ireland, that classes in Ireland, should be kept divided—(hear, hear)—and that we should be thus prevented from utilizing our united strength for the purpose of obtaining our lost rights (cheers). In my opinion, then, this national ques-tion cannot be settled so long as the Irish people pay rents to landlords. Michael Davitt saw that the first step to be taken towards the reco ery of our legislative independence, our rights, as the resolution expresses it, to national self-government, should be the abolition of Landlordism, and the farmers invited at the very thre hold of this Land Act to assist the people of Ireland in recovering these rights, and not to allow themselves to be drawn aside by one single inch from the great task of regaining their rights to make laws for Ireland in Ireland.

THE LAND ACT SETTLES NOTHING -it leaves everything in an unsettled condition, to be a continual source of contention (applause). But we have certain principles—principles which we have tested and proved the value of by the experience of the last two years, which will be an invaluable guide for us in regard to our future conduct. Whatever the people do under this act let them do it unitedly - (cheers)—as a body and as one man (renewed cheers). Avoid isolated action (cheers). Let no tenant on any estate be satisfied until all are satisfied (cheers). The Land Act was undoubtedly intended

while the grievances of the great mass of | the land declare that Irish manufactures the people were still left unredressed (hear, hear). It is for us to be on our guard against these hidden designs of the Government—designs which have been frequently pointed out to you, and which are putent in every line and in every section of the Land Act. One of our resolutions warns the people to make applications to the Court as sparingly as sible (hear, hear)—to wait until the re sult of the test cases which may be taken by the Executive of the League shall have been ascertained, and to make their ap-plications only in consultation with local branches. We should insist—and I know that this Convention will, as the result of its deliberations, insist that

OUR UNION WILL NOT BE BROKEN UP; that on the contrary it shall be increased and consolidated, and that it shall grow from day to day. You would be the veriest fools if you allowed yours lves to be scattered now, just as you are en-tering on a prospect of suc es. (Cheers.) Our principles also demand that rent shall be abolished. (cheers.) Recollect that the act which invites you to enter into statutory engagements lasting for 15 years may see you stranded long before those 15 years are up, and that as far as you accept the invitation to enter into those statutory engagements to contract longer than you can possibly help, so far you violate the principles of the League, and go contrary to the principles of your founder, Michael Davitt, Cloud cheers. Avoid, then, statutory terms or any engagements for longer than one year. (hear, hear.) I would wish to read for you an extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Bright during the passage of the recent act. He says, "If all that the tenrecent act. He says, "If all that the ten-ants had done were swept away off the soil, and if all that the landlords had done was left upon it, over nine-tenths of the land of Ireland would be as bare of house and garden, and fences, and cultivation as it was in pre-historic times. (Hear.) It would be as bare as an American prairie. I believe I am within the mark in saying that nine-tenths of all that is to be upon the farming lands in Irelandhouses, farms, fences, and whatever you call cultivation and bringing land from the wilderness—nine tenths of it has been put there by the labors of the people of Ireland, and not at the expense of the landlord." (Applause.) This Land Act, which Mr. Bright and his Government have just passed, hands over about onetenth of the improvements to the tenants and it leaves the remaining nine-tenths

to the landlords. (Hear, hear.) IT WILL BE OUR DUTY
to struggle for the restoration of this nine tenths of the valuable improvements of which Mr. Bright spoke. The bill as orig inally introduced contained a definition of "fair rent," but that question was suc a very difficult one that the Government obliged to drop it like a hot potat (laughter). My definition of a fair rent would be the original value of the land before it was improved by the tiller or his fathers, and not one penny more (applause). A resolution, with reference to the condition of the laborers, will also be brought before you. The Land act has done nothing for them. I may say that the attention of the Executive has particularly directed to this question; that we have during the last few days spent many anxious hours over its consider ation, and that we are very fully sensible that the result of our labors, as shown in the resolutions which will be placed before you in regard to the laborers, is very much to be desired. The principle which I sought to have established in the Act is

of either landlord or tenant (hear, hear). This, in my opinion, is the true principle. There is no reason why the laborer should be nut under the tenant as his slave (hear hear,) as a sort of ad Scriptas gleba, as is

proposed by the present Act.

Bear in mind that if you do assimilate the laborers' case to that of the farmers, there are classes in this country who will e on the watch to do so. THE LANDLORDS ARE SIMULATING AN IN-

TEREST in the welfare of the laborers which they do not feel (hear, hear), and they have extended many temptations to them to forsake the cause of the farmers laborers of Ireland—to their credit be it spoken—have manfully and in the face of cruel starvation, in the face of cruel suf ferings last winter, withstood those temptations. They have stood by you, a dit will be for you to return the benefit they have been to you and to stand by the Irish laborer. I deprecate all separate organi-zation on the part of the Irish laborer (hear hear). I would ask the laborers to join the local branches of the Land League (hear, hear); and I pledge myself to them here to day and to he local branches and their arrangements with espect to labor and the employment of oor throughout the country, if the farmers fail to do justice to the laborers after we have tried joint organization between the farmers and the laborers—and we find that that joint organization is a failure— I pledge myself to take my stand at the ead of a labor movement (applause and cries of "Bravo"). DO NOT LET US BE DIVIDED.

(Hear, hear.) I am convinced that no necessity exists for division on this labor

question. (Applause.)

Let us, then, encourage the laborers and the farmers to stand together, and I am convinced that the result will be that we shall have no attempt at sowing division or disunion in our ranks. (Hear, hear, or distintion in our ranks. (Hear, hear,)
The industrial movement will also claim a
share of our attention. Many attempts
have been made in times past to establish
home manufactures in Ireland. ovements have been started with a great flour of trumpets, but they have always broken down because they have not bee taken up by the democracy. I hope this movement in favor of home production will be taken up by the people of Ireland and the organization of the Land League. (Applause.) Only such an organization can make it successful. You must not expect to be able to encourage Irish manufactures without paying a little more for them than you ould pay for English manufactures You must agree amongst yourselves voluntarily to protect Irish industry. We should be invited, if we had the powers satisfied until all are satisfied (cheers).
The Land Act was undoubtedly intended to break up organization, to produce individual, even sectional, contentment, to be successful, must proceed on this principle. We cannot by the law of the sight even grey headed men shed tears

shall be protected, but we can protect them by our unwritten law (loud cheers) —by the public and organized opinion of the people of this country: in accordance with which opinions all laws governing Ireland ought to be made; and if we re-solve—if we bind ourselves together into an organization to protect Irish industries epend upon it that Irish industries will flourish and thrive in Ireland-(cheers)but in no other way can you succeed. The great thing, in my opinion, is to resolve that WE SHALL USE NO ARTICLES OF ENGLISH

WANUFACTURE
whatever (cheers). Buy in any other
market that you please if you cannot buy in an Irish market; buy anywhere but in England—(cheers)—anywhere but in Eng-land (renewed cheering). I do not intend to detain you. I am convinced that the deliberations of this convention will be conducted with that dignity which is characteristic of Irish assemblies when they are elected by the people (hear, hear). Let us leave to other gatherings, nominated by an oligarchy or self-nominated, scenes of confusion which marked such gatherings upon even a very recent occa-sion—laughter—and let us show by our conduct and action to day that we underare committed to us; let us cast aside all

# piness, and independence (loud applause PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

try, to regain for her a place amongst the

for ourselves, to bequeath to those who come after us a future of prosperity, hap-

We take pleasure in copying the following extract from the South Bend, Indiana, Tribune, in reference to the remarks of Father Cooney at the demonstration held on the occasion of the death of President Garfield.

It was most appropriate and fitting, selecting Rev. Father Cooney to speak on this solemn occasion. As Mr. Colfax was better acquainted with Garfield's private and congressional life than any of our citizens, so was Father Cooney, of Notre Dame, better acquainted with his military life. For more than a year, Father Cooney, as Gen. Rosecran's chaplain and General Garfield as his chief of staff, messed together, mar hed together, and were on the bloody battle-fields of Stone River, Chickamauga and lesser ones together. We have it from Garfield's own lips how he served and admired "the brave chap-lain of the 35th." Between these two men there existed the warmest friendship, that time nor distance failed to dim, and when, a few short months ago, Father Cooney was in Washington, the old staff comrade, then just inaugurated president, dropped all the cares of office to welcome his old staff comrade through two of the his old staff comrade through two bloodiest battles of the war. These two men, earnest Christians, patriotic as the trial by battle could make them, over again the days of camp and field. Under these circumstances it was peculiarly appropriate that Father Cooney should address the meeting.

He opened his address by referring to

the wide spread grief, the deep gloom in which the nation was shrouded to-day, with 50,000,000 of people grieving as one family over the death of a kind and vir-No human language could express the emotion which made human hearts almost stand still at the words "President Garfield is dead." He then referred to his personal knowledge of the man during their companionship staff of Gen. Rosecrans. This Garfield himself called one of the most brilli int and satisfactory years of his life. His duties called forth the most sublime qualities of the man.

It was during these times that Father Cooney heard from his own lips the story of his life, so familiar to all now, and which the speaker hastily sketched. He spoke of Garfield's personal bravery as he saw it at Stone River and Chickamauga, and stamped it as of that kind which in Bonaparte's army would have raised him

to Marshal of the Empire. Continuing, the speake said: Garfield was soon elected for congres in his native state, and on the 5th of De cember following, he resigned in the army and went to congress, after nearly three years of the most brilliant military service. He was even advised by his brother officers to go to congress, for they knew the value of his splendid abilities to secure proper legislation at that critic I time. nificent career since then is familiar, not only to the people of the United States, but also to the English speaking people of the world. Schooled as he was in the seminary of poverty, and inured as a consequence to incessant labor and industry shining virtues of justice and merc took possession of every ligament of hi Hence in the multiplicity of his accomplishments, in the versatility of his powers, in the grandeur of his achieve in the strength of his intellect, in the loftiness and range of h sambitions, in his sway over the intelligence of the

country, and in the wisdom of his policy —he had no equal. His eloquence was like the irresistible Niagara—sweeping away every opposition and bringing oppo sition and persua-ion to every soul who heard him. No wonder then, that in the Chicago convention all eyes should be turned to him, as the one best fitted for his private and public life he was looked upon as the only bond strong enough to bind together the discordant elements of the office of the Preside cy and on account of the unblemished character of his party. He was nominated and elected, and after four month's experience in the faithful administration of the government, every one, even ms political opponents, had to exclaim: "What a splendid president we have."

I had the great pleasure of being present at his inauguration, and I shall never forget the grandeur of the scene. Before not less than 30,000 people, he delivered his splendid "inaugural address," in his own inimitable style. His aged mother and his wife were sitting behind him.
The moment he had taken the oath of office, and was president of the United States, remembering all that he owed to his good mother, he turned around and

of edification. This public act, in recognition of the 4th commandment, this out-pouring of a soul filled with filial affection, reveal unmistakably the goodness and gratitude of his heart. It was the act of hero. But his conscientious discharge of duty and his adherance to principle and the best interest of the republic as he understood them, made some enemies and he was shot down by the hand of an assassin, whose name, like that of Judas, shall ever be held in execration. After eighty days of untold suffering he died, and the nation is in mourning. The nation is shocked to its very centre, such as it has not been since the death of the great Washington. Sorrow for the violent death of the great and good President Lincoln had no such depth and universality as our sorrow has at this moment. For, Lincoln's death occurred just after the shock of war had subsided, and a great portion of the people of at least eleven states of our union, might be willing to excuse the act of the assas-sin on the plea of great provocation; but the heroic Garfield was shot down in the midst of profound peace and without absolutely any excuse on the part of the assassin. Hence, there is not a man in the nation, north or south, east or west, who does not abhor the crime as treason, and deeply grieve over the result. count, therefore, of President Garfield's great merit and the circumstances of the time, I think we can safely say that no feelings of self-interest, and let us act only with the desire to benefit our coundeath since that of the immortal Washnations of the world—(cheers)—even at the cost of present sufferings and sacrifice ington, is so justly and generally la-mented throughout the world.

Among all the mourners, there is one, who in a special manner claims our sym-pathy and condolence; and that is his dear mother who now, bent under the weight of eighty years, mourns her irre-parable loss. If we bow in reverence beparable loss. If we bow in reverence be-fore the sculptor who, with his chisel moulds a piece of marble almost into life, what honor should not be paid to her who has moulded the mind and heart of such a son, to a greatness that shall outlive the monuments of either orass or marble? May she yet live to have the consolation of witnessing the dedication of a monument to the memory of her son which shall in some measure, be commensurate with the grandeur of his character and the deep love of the American peo-ple whom he served so well. Let that monument soon rise over his grave, in Lakeview Cemetery, to perpetuate the memory of his example for future generations and to record a Nation's gratitude. Let it be a monument erected not by a single state, but by the United States of America; and thus, the death of President Garfield, shall be, as his life-a National b'essing. Through this monument, though dead, he shall yet speak to the youth of our country. Build it high then, for you cannot surpass the loftiness of his character-dig its foundation deep, for you can-not make it more solid than his virtues. Let it be the renewal and perpetuation of the life of James A. Garfield.

# DIOCESE OF RIMOUSKI.

His Lordship Bishop Langevin, of Rimouski, held ordination services lately. On the 24th ult., he ordained Rev. Messis. Pouliot, Lavoie, de Champlein and J. Lavoie to the sacred order of the Priesthood. On the 29th. he conferred the tonsure on Messrs. Cote, Rioux, Mor-ris, Sirois and D'auteil, and minor orders on Messrs. Gagnon, Saindon, Berube and Coutier. On the second inst. he pro-moted Rev. Messrs. Berube and Therriault to sub-Deaconship, and Rev. Messrs. Belanger, Thibeau and Premont to Dia-All these gentlemen belo conate. the diocese of Rimouski.

# "THE CANADA SCHOOL JOURNAL"

To the Editor of the "Catholic Record:"

Sir .- Is it true that the "Canada School ournal' ' ignores in its columns the interests of Catholic Colleges, convents and schools? Catholic teachers contribute to the moral and intellectual wealth of this country, and hence we would like to refuses to take notice of their efforts in educational matters. Perhaps some Cath-olic teachers could explain this strange conduct on the part of the "Journal."
Yours, &c.,

A CATHOLIC TEACHER

## THE LATE MRS. MARGARET JOHN-STON.

On the 8th instant this lady died at her home in Westminster, in the 82nd year of her age. She was a native of Rothemay, Banffshire, Scotland, and come t. Canada in the year 1835, settling on the farm where she died. She is the mother of eleven children, ten surviving her, eight sons and two daughters, who are married. She had seventy-two grand children, fifty-seven of whom are living, and twenty-seven great grand children. She was interred in St. Peter's Cemetery on the 10th instant, her remains being followed to the grave by a large concourse of friends and retatives, all of whom will miss from among them a model christian woman.

His Grace the Archbishop of Quebeo lately blessed a convent and a bell at St. George, Beauce. On Saturday of last week he held an ordination in the chapel of the College of St. Anne de la Pocatiere. On the 10th inst., he will bless a new convent at St. Alexander of Kamouraska.

A GLASS OF WINE. - The Duke of Orleans was the eldest son of King Louis Philippe. His generous qualities had made him universally popular. One morning he invited a few of his friends to breakfast, as he was about to depart from Paris to join his regiment. In the conviviality of the hour he drank a little too much wine. He did not become intoxicated, he was not in any respect a dissipated man ter was lofty and noble. But in that joyous hour he drank just one glass too much. In taking the parting glass he slightly lost the balance of his body and mind. Bidding adieu to his companions, he entered his carriage; but for that one glass of wine he would have alighted on his feet. His head struck the pavement. Senseless and bleeding, he was taken into a beer shop near by and died. That glass of wine overthrew the Orleans dynasty, confiscated their property, and sent the whole family into exile.

Ito thou who sole obtained of all thy kin Exemption from that universal doom Which all beside thee at their birth assume For guilty portion in primeval sin, Words fall us who would sing thy origin. The purest tilly when its petals bloom, The richest gem in royal treasure-room that flawless is without, and fair within; or the resplendence of the brightest star On cloudless night that beautifies the skles; Are our best types, and yet to symbolize Thy stainless birth, how impotent these are! In whose fair form, O Maid Immaculate. No trace of disobedience was innate.

But all unconscious of the peerless boon Which God bestowed, who took this guilt To haunt His temples, at their shrines to pray, Or lend thy voice to the psalmodic tune That rose to Him at morn and night and

Was the employment till, in bright array, Came the Archangel unto thee one day, Heralding the birth of the Messlah soon:
A the standing the birth of the Messlah soon:
Thou, timid at this manner of address.
Thinking meanwhile of thy own lowliness, Heard him announce thee blessed of thy race, In whom the virtue of the Holy Ghost
Should give the world what it, through Eve, had lost.

Oh! faith requires no other evidence Of thy Assumption, Mother, from this

of thy Assumption, Mother, from this earth
Than the recutal of thy spotless birth
Add thy maternity; if Enoch hence
Was rapt who was ked with God in innocence;
Was rapt who was ked with God in innocence;
Bore up Elias for his works ad worth,
Ere either knew the grave's imprisonments;
Certain are we that He who kept from stain
Thy natal hour, and made thy after days
One constant prayer of gratitude and praise,
Suffered no mortal barriers to detain,
When its pure senses to this life had died,
The body that His birth had glorified.

Set back 42 Years.

"I was troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, &c., my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about; was an old worn out man all over; could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth a trial.—(Father)—Sunday Mercury.

People cannot speak of A

It Never Fails. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Straw

of bowel complaint.

squints with dreamy-looking eyes through airy glasses, wears No. 5 boots on No. 6 feet, sports a double-breasted watch-chain teet, sports a double-breasted watch-chain to which is anchored a \$4 watch, wears a borse's hoof scarf-pin and sporting-dog studs and says: "deu ed," "aw, yes, demme," and "don't you fail to remember it," has a soft thing in this world. He wears it in his hat just beneath his unusually thick skull.

Debility and Nervous Headache.

oy, impaired digestion, by which the circulation and nutrition of the brain are deranged, and the nervous centres vitiated. The PERUVIAN SYRUP, by reinvigorating the digestive powers, lays the axe at the root of the tree; the brain is duly nourished, the nervous symptoms cease, and the disappears of the headache disappears are seen and the disappears. ished, the nervous symptoms cease, and the headache disappears. Sold by all

A bon-mot has reached us which it would be a pity to withhold. The other day a bishop, when travelling in a London 'bus, met one of the clergy. "My Lord," said the latter, "I have seen many a bishop in Partibus, but never till to-day a bishop in omnibus."

# Sea Sickness.

The best remedy and preventative for Sea Sickness is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is also the best remedy for all forms of Summer Complaints, whether on sea or land it will not lead to the search of the search o fail you. All Druggists sell it, 371 cents per bottle.

Mrs. Partington says that just before the war, circumstances were seen round the moon nightly, shooting stars perambulated the earth, the desk of the sun was covered with black spots of ink, and comics swept the horizon with their operatic tales. Everybody said that it profligated war, and sure enough war did come.

J. J. BLAKE, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, Solicitor, etc. Office—No. 33 Dundas street, London.

Misculation.

Misculation.

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All beds seem hard to rheumatics. Then hearken we peevish to frieumatics. Then hearken we peevish sufferers! Apply Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil to your aching joints and muscles. Rely on it that you will experience speedy relief. Such, at least, is the testimony of those who have u-ed it. The remedy is likewise successfully resorted to for throat and lung diseases, a rains bruises etc. s, rains, bruises, etc.

EFFECTIVE SERMON .- Dean Swift onc preached a charity sermon at St. Patrick's Church, Dublin, the length of which dis-Church, Dublin, the length of which disgusted many of his auditors, which, coming to his knowledge, and it falling to his lot soon after to preach another sermon of the like kind in the same place, he took special care to avoid falling into the same error. His text was—"He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord, and that which he hath given will He pay him again." The Dean, after repeating his text in a more than commonly emphatical tone, added—"Now, my beloved brethren, you hear the terms of this loan: if you like you hear the terms of this loan; if you like the security, down with your dust." It is worthy of remark that the quaintness and brevity of this sermon produced a very large contribution.

GILBERT LAIRD, St. Margaret's Hope, Orkney, Scotland, writes:—'I am re-quested by several friends to order another parcel of Dr. Thomas' Ecletric Oil. The last lot I got from you having been tested in several cases of Rheumatism, has given reilef when doctors' medicines have failed to have any effect. The excellent quali-ties of this medicine should be made known, that the millions of sufferers throughout the world may benefit by its providential discovery."

"The Leaves shall be for the Healing

meys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth a trial.—(Father)—Sunday Mercury.

People cannot speak of Americans as untootered. We have, according to statistics, 15,000 brass bands, to say nothing of the private "horns" in which a multitude indulge.

Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed, composed of extract of Jamaica ginger, smart-weed or waterpepper, and best French brandy, cures cole, diarrhoa, and dysentery (bloodyflux). By druggists, 50 cents.

A Lowell man has a wife of such a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have induced in the complex in the best we get. Yours truly, p. 0'DWYEE.

DOT IT DOWN!

DOT IT DOWN!

The best we get. Yours truly, p. 0'DWYEE.

DOT IT DOWN!

SHOULD CLD ACQUANNY-ANCE SE FOR-GOT?

CHAS. F. COLWELL,

WHAS. F. COLWELL,

THE PIANO AND ORGAN DEALER,"

THE PIANO AND ORGAN DEALER," A Lowell man has a wife of such a changeable disposition that he says some days he loves her enough to eat her up, and the next day wishes to gracious he had.

Day Kidney Pad Co., Buffalo, N. Y.: Please send me at your earliest convenience two dozen of your Pads. They are giving good satisfaction to my customers. A. M. Thompsox, Druggist, Mason City Ia. Cures kidney and bladder diseases. Send stamp for pamphlet. "How a Life was Saved."

\*\*Ila Favorita\*\* is the says some days he loves her renough to eather up, and the next day wishes to gracious he shad.

Day Kidney Pad Co., Buffalo, N. Y.: Please send me at your earliest convenience two dozen of your Pads. They are giving good satisfaction to my customers. A. M. Thompsox, Druggist, Mason City Ia. Cures kidney and bladder diseases. Send stamp for pamphlet. "How a Life was Saved."

To indite well and the salvs and exception on eardicant of scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, ulcers, cancers, humours, female weakness, jaundice, and lumbago. It tones the stomach, causes the bowels thereafter to become regular. High professional sanction has been accorded to it; and its claims to evidence. Price, \$1.00. Sample bottle, 10 cents. Ask for Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dysperior Cure, which is also an eradicant of scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, ulcers, cancers, humours, female weakness, jaundice, and lumbago. It tones the stomach, causes the bowels thereafter to become regular. High professional sanction has been accorded to it; and its claims to evidence. Price, \$1.00. Sample bottle, 10 cents. Ask for Northrop & Lyman's vegetable Discovery and Dysperbic Cure. The wrapper bears a fac-simile of their signature. Sold by all medicine dealers.

"La Favorita" is the name of a pet cat belonging to a maiden lady residing on the heights of Brooklyn. It goes out on the roof at night, and sings "Spirito Gentil," winding up with "a mio, a mio." Its an Italian cat To indite well and to write well are Its an appreciated.

## In the Whole History of Medicine

ng remedy for all kinds No preparation has ever performed such A little five-year old boy rushed in to his home yesterday and said to his younger sister: "I saw a boy steal an apple from a barrel at the grocery store." She said: "What will be done with him?" He coolly replied: "Nothing, as I can see. No one knows it but me and God. I shan't tell on him, but he will get a hard time with God when he dies."

Used to say, "Boys, if your blood is out of order try Burdock tea:" and they had to dig the Burdock and boil it down in kettles, making a nasty smelling decoction; now you get all the cutative properties put up in a palatable form in Burdock Blood Bitters. Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents.

The youth who parts his hair at the equator, steks the head of a rattan cane, squints with dreamy-looking eyes through arry glasses, wears No. 5 boots on No. 6 feet, sports a double-breasted watch-chain to which it is a start of the protection of the protection and operation, physicians use the Chemby Pectornal. Average of marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as Ayen's Chemby Pectoral. which is self-in an apple from a barrellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as Ayen's Chemby Pectoral. which is self-in an apple from a barrellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as Ayen's Chemby Pectoral. which is self-in an apple from a barrellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as Ayen's Chemby Pectoral. which is self-in an apple from a burdel of wide a reputation, as Ayen's Chemby Pectoral. which is self-in an apple from a diverse of world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds. which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts specdily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life.

How the are plantable form in Burdock and how in ketters, making it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds. which are the forerunners of mo marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as Ayer's Cherry

RISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY HISH DEANGAUGH AND MEETING Of the Irish Benevolent society will be held on Friday evening, 14th inst., at their rooms, Carling's Block, at 7:30. All members are requested to be present. B. Cronyn, President.

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effected in this item alone is not an unimportant one.

One of these Engines is now in the Catholic Record office, and we shall be happy to show it to any one who desire to see it in operation.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE RECORD.

Bracebridge, Ont., March 24th, 1881. Thomas Coffey, Esq., Dear Sir.—The en-closed amount is my subscription to your most interesting and Catholic paper. Wish-ing you every prosperity, Yours sincerely, 'John Francis Jamor, Bishop of Sarepta.

Bishop of Sarepta.

Thos. Coffey, Esq., London.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to enclose two dollars, with thanks, for your charming as well as instructive paper. Respectfully yours,

Moore, April, 1881. N. E. MCESERY
DEAR SIR,—Enclosed you will find \$4, my subscription to your paper. Am well pleased with its contents as a Catholic paper, and it is looked upon as a welcome visitor to my house.

Belleville, May 2, 1881.

Ambersthurg, July 9th, 1881.

MR. Thos. Corper Story, July 9th, 1881.

MR. Thos. Corper Sir, — Enclosed you will find my subscription of \$2 for your valuable paper, the CATHOLIC RECORD, for the year. You will please continue to send it for the ensuing year.

JAMES CANNIFF.

for the ensuing year.

James Canniff.

Bartibogue, N.S., June 23, 1881.

Thos. Coffey, Esq., London, Ont.

Dear Sir.—Herein enclosed you will find four (4) dollars en account of my subscription to the Cartiolic Record. Wishing your paper the success it so well deserves,

I remain, yours sincerely,

WM. MORRISEY, Priest.

MR. Coffey. Dear Sir.—Enclosed find \$2, the amount of subscription for the Cattiolic Record. I wish it was in every Catholic family in the country, as it would be very instructive to their families. Wishing you success in your business. W. F. Scott.

Culloden, April 15, 1881.

Thos. Coffey, Esq. Sir.—I have had the pleasure of your paper since last December, and am pleased with the manner in which it is conducted. The interest of our Catholic religion is subscreed, while we have sufficient Irish news to make it interesting to those who love that faithful and unfortunate country.

Rock Forest, April 25, 1881.

Benmiller, March Zoh, 1881.

made efferers
by its

Rock Forest, April 25, 1881.
Benmiller, March 25th, 1881.
To Thomas Coffey, Esq., DEAR SIR,—You will find enclosed in this note my subscription for Record. I am much pleased with your valuable paper. I JAMES LACHY.
Talbotville, Ap II 4th, 1881.
MR. Thos. Coffey. Sir.—You will please find enclosed two dollars as my subscription for your excellent paper, The CATHOLIC RECORD, for another year.

ARTHUR MONAGHAN.
Hamilton, March IIth, 1881.
SIR.—Enclosed you will find subscription for last year for the CATHOLIC RECORD. I am well pleased with your paper and I wish you every success. Yours truly, JAMES TRAINOR.
Strathroy, April 4th, 1881.

Strathroy, April 4th, 18sl.

Mr. Coffey. Dear Sir — Enclosed you will please find \$4 to pay for Robt. Featherstone and the writer. Success to your paper. It's the best we get. Yours truly,
P. O'DWYER.

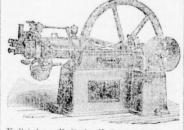
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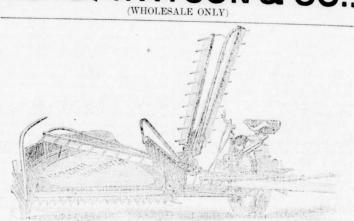
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of great importance.

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 machine, 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 for your money, and we want your custom, and if we would keep your custom we must give you the worth of your money. When you buy the Imperial you not only have the best machine madebut you likewise have the cheapest, for the best is always the cheapest. The IMPERIAL HARVESTER can be obtained only at the Globe Works, London, Ontario, or through the regular agents of the Company. Bear this in mind and order your machine now.

In your orders specify which rake you want, the "Johnston" or the "Imperial" rake shown in the above cut. Send for Illustrated Catalogue to

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LOCAL NOTICES.

THE SADDEST OF SAD SIGHTS.—The grey hairs of age being brought with sortow to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every year as the use of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more general. By its use the scanty locks of age once 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 50 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 finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures

Sugar, Sugar, Sugar, and Self-Scaling Gem Jars for the Preserving Scason at Alexander Wilson's. Labatts & Carlings Ales & Porter, Fine Sherry & Fort Wines, Gniness, Dublin Stout at Alexander Wilsons, 323 Richmond, St., London. Choice Florida oranges, Spanish onions bananas, Cape Cod Cranberries.A. Mountjoy, City Hall.

SPECIAL NOTICE.-J. McKenzie has re moved to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's zelebrated machines on sale.

ines on sale.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!! Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the exeruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS, WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately-depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the laste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicans and nurses in the United States. Soid everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

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Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"Brown's Household Paracea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back and Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

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THE SABDEST OF SAD SIGHTS.—The grey hairs of age being brought with sortow to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every year as the use of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more general. By its use the scanty locks of age once 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 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

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SPECIAL NOTICE. - J. McKenzie has removed to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines on sale.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!! Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!
Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the exerciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MrS, WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicans and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

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The Cheapest Picture yet

One.

The well known face of CHARLES STEWART PANNELL, nearly life size, fill the centre vignette, whilst the eighteen popular leaders of the Irish National Land league, such as DAVITT, DILLON, SULLIVAN, SEXTON, JUSTIN MCCARTHY, HEALY, EGAN, etc., etc., will be recognized and preve interesting to theorems, and to ver the dountry. In the lower left corner, the Land League is personfied in the figure of Justice, shelding the evicted, whilst the opposite corner, bold and definat, an Irish cavaller summons the Irish Army to try the fortunes of war. Over all floats the Goddess of Victory, bearing in her extended hand the laurel crown.

Sole Agent for Comada. THOS. COFFEY,

LORDON, ONT Send the money in a registered letter to the above address and the picture will be sent by return mell. It cannot be procured any where else in Canada. It would be well to send in orders without delay, as the supply

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Which are sold at prices to meet the pre-vailing competition and stringency of the times. Atom medicines at reduced rates. Special of the times.

Patent medicines at reduced rates. Specia attention given Physicians' Prescriptions. June19.z W. H. ROBINSON.

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BRASS FOUNDERS & FINISHERS, MACHINISTS, ETC.

28 Contractors for Water and Gas Works, Engineers, Plumbers and Gas Fitters' Sup-plies. Agents for Steam Pumps, Etc. unaf7.1v

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Jeweller, etc., has returned to London and permanently located at No. 14!
Dundas street, cor. Market
Lane, Cootes' Block, where
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hand a large stock of finest.
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery,
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Lowest Prices, and hopes to
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DRY GOODS.

# 1881.--- FALL. --- 1881.

J. J. GIBBONS

Would respectfully inform his customers and the public that he has just OPENED OUT A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK

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AT THE VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES.

A CALL SOLICITED.

Exhibition of DRY GOODS as attractive as ever. We combine with show big sales, Carpets, Clothing, Millinery, Mantles, Silk, Satins, Hoslery, Woolen Goods, and Gloves, Immense stock of Dress Goods.

Nice Dry Goods 8½ cents per yard, or 12 yards for \$1.00.

Having selected our stock of British Tweeds. samples, we are now showing one of the best assorted stock of

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"NIL DESPERANDUM." Important to Nervous Sufferers. THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Affections, &c. is GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE. This is the only remedy which has ever been known to per manually over Belgisting.

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HOPE THE DEAF Dr. Peck's Artificial Ear Drums PERFECTLY RENTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum. Always in position, but invisible to others. All Conversation and even whispers heard discontinuous control of the conversation and even whispers heard discontinuous control of the conversation and the conversation of the conversation FINANCIAL.

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Farmers, Mechanics and Others Wishing to Borrow Money Upon the Security of

Having a large amount of money on hand, we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at 6 or 6) percent, according to the security offered principal periods at the adjustment of the security offered principal periods at the adjustment of the security offered principal periods at the adjustment of the security cent., according to the security offered principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, if he so desires.

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Total Assets. - \$720,000.
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NESTLE'S MILK FOOD, - - 40 " " package.

THE BEST BIRD SEED, - - 8 " " lb., THE BEST BIRD SEED, - - - 8 "
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Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correction.

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Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Cramps, Colic, Sea Sickness and Summer Complaint; also Cholera Infantum, and all Complaints peculiar to children teething, and will be found equally beneficial for adults or children. FOR SALE BY ALL DRECRISTS.

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of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Sample Bottles 10c; Regular size \$1. For sale by all dealers. # MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto

# NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Ireland.

Dublin, Oct. 2.—At a meeting near Ballinglass, county Wicklow, Walter Hume Long, M. P., present, it was resolved to establish an association to protect Boy-cotted persons, and that special attention should be paid to Catholic farmers desir-ing to resist the dictates of the League. They are arranging to help farmers who

A convention of the various branches of the Ennis League passed a resolution, summoning the branches to adopt string ent measures against discriminating Boy

London, Oct. 3.—Patrick Moran was unconditionally released after five months' detention in Galway jail.

Cork, Oct. 3.—At a banquet here

Father Sheehy announced that unless all the "suspects" were released within a month he intended to assemble all the delegates to the Land League from the county of Limerick, and pledge them to

withhold payment of rest.
Dublin, Oct. 3.—Lord O'Hagan, in de-Dublin, Oct. 3.—Lord O'Hagan, in delivering an address at the Social Science Congress, said the Land Act, in conception and the magnitude of its results, is one of the greatest measures of the century. He spoke hopefully of the proposed revival of Irish manufactures.

The Popular and O'Hagan, in define the Social Science Congress, said the Land Act, in conception and the magnitude of its results, is one of the greatest measures of the century. He spoke hopefully of the proposed revival of Irish manufactures.

The Pope has approved of the resolu-tions passed at the recent meeting of Irish ops at Maynooth College, expressing tisfaction with he Land Act.

Cork, Oct. 4.—A delegation of farm

laborers interviewed Parnell yesterday.
O'Leary submitted a manifesto prepared
by the Committee in accordance with the olution passed at the recent national evention. Parnell said the Land League

convention. Parnell said the Land League intended to form a labor department, and with this object a number of laborers would meet in a few days.

A man carting Boycotted oats in the parish of Doon, county Tipperary, was shot, probably fatally.

London, Oct. 5.—A farmer named Leary, living near Rathmore, Leinster, was fatally shot last evening by men who warned him not to pay rent.

warned him not to pay rent.

Dublin, Oct. 4.—Claremorris Land League has resolved to pay no rent until the Land Commissioners have decided their test cases. Arrangements have been made

to build wooden houses for all tenants evicted in the meantime.

The authorities have instructed the police to closely watch the moves of Red-

Cork, Oct. 4.—Parnell addressed a large cork, Oct. 4.—Parnell addressed a large meeting at Mallow to-day. He said he found one of the worst cases of land grabbing existed in their midst, and the Mallow League had the audacity to apply for a grant for an evicted tenant, while they had sanctioned the eviction. Parnell will be would get off this rotter beauty. they had sanctioned the eviction. Parnell said he would cut off this rotten branch

and take steps to establish a branch in keeping with the principles of Davitt. London, Oct. 6.—A despatch from Dublin says:—The following are the new Assistant Land Commissioners for Ire-

1. Prof. Baldin. He is superintendent of the Government model farm, and is a scientific farmer. He was a member of the Herald Relief Committee. He was on the point of starting for America to visit the great wheat farms in the west when he was appointed.
2. Lieut.-Col. Bayley. He is agent for

Lord Carysfort in county Wicklow, and lived for several years in Wisconsin, where he had practical experience of farming. 3. Mr. Garland. He is a well-known authority on land in the north and has

been frequently selected as arbitrator to ttle disputes between tenants and land lords in the north. 4. Mr. Laughlan. He is the son of a Dublin merchant, and a practical farmer.

He may be said to represent commercial sts on the commission. 5. Mr. O'Keef. He is assistant pro fessor of chemistry in Queen's College, Cork, and is a scientific farmer. 6. Mr. O'Shaughnessy. He is a well-

known Galway farmer. 7. Mr. Rice. He was one of the members of the Duke of Richmond's agricul-

tural commission, and signed the minority report which favored more protection for the tenant. 8, Mr. Ross. He is a Presbyterian far-

mer or trader, formerly a shop keeper in Monaghan. Col. Bayiey and Messrs. Houghton and

Ross are Protestants: the others are Catholics. All are Liberals except possibly Col. Bayley. The Freeman's Journal and the rish Times seem to favor the appointment. The former, however, recommends an attitude of reserve until it has been seen how they act. The Express, a Conservative organ, is dissatisfied. It says that the appointers decidely favor the tenants' interest. Interest.

London, Oct. 6.—O'Donnell, at a Land

League meeting in Dungarvan yesterday, said:—There was two governments in Ire-land—one Gladstone's, which nobody minded, and the other that of the Lea-gue, which the people would obey. The late secretary of the Mallow branch of the Land League has written to Parnell denying the statement of the latter that the branch condoned evictions, and demanding a full inquiry into the conduct of the League at Mallow; otherwise the writer would regard l'arnell's act as an

outrage on liberty.

Dublin, Oct. 6.—The Land League meeting to-day at Dungarvan, county Waterford, under the presidency of Par-nell, passed resolutions indorsing the action of the National Convention of London, and pledging those present to use every fair and legitimate opportunity to secure the independence of the country. The meeting favored ameliorating the con dition of the laborers so as to check the tide of emigration, which has been the bane of the country. The meeting is important as being the commencement of

a series of county conventions.

Dublin, Oct. 7.—Prof. Goldwin Smith, addressing the Social Science Congress today, pointed out as an example America relative to the settlement of the land questions. There was, he said, very little socialism there, for property had a guard consisting of freehold farmers, and their liberty, with a love of which the people were thoroughly imbued, was opposed as much as property to Communism. In no country was wealth used to a greater ex-tent for the public benefit than in Am-

Great Britain.

Out, \$31,000 being in the Royal of Eng.
London, Oct. 3.—The Land Bill for pand, and the balance in the North British.

England has been finally considered by a Special Committee of the Farmers' Alliance. The Bill aims at the establishment also burned, the sparks having been carof complete security for capital and far-mers and entire immunity from caprici-ous tenants; the right of the tenant to sell improvements in open market, with the provision that the landlord must accept a tenant for seven years, and at the same rent as the outgoing tenant; and a Land Court in every district for the set-

tlement of questions concerning rents and all other disputes.

London, Oct. 3.—The Pall Mall Gazette says:—If the draft of the English Land Bill is supported by the majority of the farmers throughout the country, and vig-orously used as a means of agitating for reform, the day when Parliament must vote urgency for the Bill is not very far

off.

There will be a speedy settlement of the difficulties with France relative to Newfoundland fisheries by means of arbitration, probably, as France abandons all territorial claims.

Russia

Without doubt 17 out of the 23 Nihil-

Berlin, Oct. 3rd.—Many incendiary fires are reported daily in villages in all parts of Southren Russia. They are attributed to the discontent of the peasantry, owing

to bad pay for labor.

London, Oct. 4th.—The Journal de St. London, Oct. 4th.—The Journal de St. Petersburg, an official organ, says: Russia is able for the present to remain simply a spectator of the competition aroused by the recent pronunciamento at Cairo, but the position of Egypt is not an exclusive English or even Anglo-French question. It is too closely connected with Government to settle it on its own author

ity. St. Petersburg, Oct. 7th.—The headquar-

ters of the Nihilists has been discovered and 60 arrests have been made. St. Petersburg, Oct. 7th.—The most comprehensive measures have been taken for the safety of Annitchekoff Palace, the Czar's favorite residence. A subterranean passage has been constructed all around the palace, which can be patrolled by sentinels and immediately placed under water. The Czar is negotiating for the purchase of various houses surrounding the palace. Africa.

Tunis, Oct. 3.—The Insurgents hav torn up the track of the French railway burned the station at Wadzeergah an massacred twelve employes, including several British subjects, some of whom the

burnt alive.

Later.—The remains of the station master were burned in the presence of a enormous crowd. The number of victim s reported larger than at first stated. The railway is much damaged, and a large quantity of rolling stock destroyed.

Tunis, Oct. 4.—The Tebessa column of

the French troops entered Rigney and captured Irsaf, after a severe battle with Djerid Arabs.

Paris, Oct. 4.—The details of the Wad-

raris, oct. 4.—The details of the Wadzergha massacre show that the Arabs heaped up 300 sleepers, upon which they cast grease, tow and oil, and flung the victims into the burning mass alive. Paris, Oct. 5 .- Gen. Farre, Minister of

War, has received telegrams confirming the report of the burning of the railway station at Wadzergha and the massacring several British subjects, by the insurgents in Tunis. The attack on the station was made by the Arabs who recently attacked Ali Bey. The station master, an ex-lieu-tenant in the French army, and a cheva-lier of the Legion of Honor, was burned alive, and ten employes, mostly Maltes

and Italians, massacred.

Roustan, the French Minister at Tunis, has invited the English and Italian Consuls to assist at an official inquiry into the disaster. The English and Italian Con sular clerks, doctors, etc., have accordingly gone to Wadzergha for that purpose. Six hundred French troops went thete on the 30th ult., but the Arabs had disap-peared long before their arrival.

The massacre was undoubtedly caused by the wholesale destruction of olive forests, villanes, and vineyards which Gen. considered necessary around

The Tunisian authorities are evidently trying to screen the Arabs accused of murdering the Maltese and Italians.

# United States.

Sunday two lady acquaintances of the President congratulated him on his accession. He replied, "The office has come to me in sad way that grief and sympathy seem more appropriate than congratu-

# Canadian.

Montreal, P. Q. Oct. 4.—The Oka Indian troubles with the Seminary of St. Scholastique have been settled, and the Indians will be sent at Government expense to the Muskoka district, near Parry Sound, where the Government will buy them 25,000 acres of land and build them houses, besides paying for building and improve-ments on their present reservation, A man named Farga, in attempting to

cross the track in front of a Canada Southern train, about two miles from Niagara, on Tuesday, was struck by the engine and

willed instantly.

Dutton, Ont., Oct. 7.—John Blue, jun., of Wallacetown, was killed on the C. S.

R. track, near Dutton last night. He is supposed to have jumped from the excurn train returning from the Southern

Montreal, Oct. 5.—This afternoona fire of St. Therese, situated about 25 miles northwest of the city, and notwithstanding all efforts to subdue the flames the most extensive range of buildings of the kind in the Province was entirely destroyed. The 300 students in attendance and over 20 professors escaped. The latest information from the scene states that almost everything in the college was destroyed. The loss is between \$150,000 Spiritual and \$200,000. The total insurance is \$41,-

in the village, a third of a mile off, were also burned, the sparks having been carried there by the wind from the College. The loss on the dwellings is between \$2,-000 and \$3,000; partially covered by in

surance.
Toronto, Oct. 7.—Daniel Morrison, G. T. R. brakeman, was brought to this city last night, having had his head crushed

between two cars at Georgetown.

Montreal, Oct. 7.—The jury in the case of Hugh Havern returned a verdict of wilful murder, and he was sentenced to death on December 9th. The prisoner received the sentence unmoved

# C. M. B. A. NOTES.

GRAND COUNCIL OFFICERS OF CANADA.
President—T. A. Burke, Windsor.
1st Vice-President—M. J. Manning, Wind-

2nd Vice-President-P. Reath, St. Thomas 2nd Vice-President—P. Reath, St. Thomas.
Treasurer—J. H. Barry, Brantford.
Recorder—S. R. Brown, London.
Marshal—J. H. Reilly, Chatham.
Guard—D. F. Reaume, Amherstburg.
Trustees—Rev. J. P. Molphy, C. W.
O'Rourke, J. Doyle, Rev. P. Bardou and
W. J. McKee.

LIST OF BRANCHES Windsor Hugh Daly R. J. Ouellette Amherstburg. Alex. Wilson J. C. Sullivan London, Brantford, Strathroy, P. O'Keefe M. Lysaght N. Gervais Sarnia, Chatham, Kingston, St. Catherines, L. Gourdier Dundas. David Griffin

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES Laws and the Supervision-Rev. P. Bar-Finance and Milage -- Thomas Coffey. Printing and Supplies-Samuel R

Appeals and Grievances-Rev. J. Bay-Number of Branches in the C. M. B.

 A.—New York State, 54; Pennsylvania,
 22; Michigan, 14; Canada, 12; Ohio, 4,
 Kansas, 4; Virginia 1; Kentucky, 1.—
 The Catholic Mutual Benefit Associa-The Catholic Mutual Benefit Association pays \$2000 to the widow or heirs of deceased members, and the outlay to secure so great a benefit is so small, it would seem that no man with the requisite qualification could long remain without a membership. Catholic father with a dependent family—will you not make this little sacrifice to leave this family

it?	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	answer to several inquiries we again
	the cost of securing a C. M. B. A.
man	hamahin
Bran	ch Admittance Fee\$3.00
Med	ical Examination
	thly Branch Dues25
	eficiary Assessment as follows:-
Clas	

" 25 " 30 " 30 " 32 40 " 45 At a late meeting of Branch No. 1,5 Windsor, the following resolution was passed in respect to the memory of Bro.

Windsor, the following resolution was passed in respect to the memory of Bro. J. G. Maloney. That this branch having heard of the death of Bro. J. G. Maloney, Recording Secretary of Branch No. 3, Amherstburg, desire to convey to the said branch our sympathy for the loss they have sustained by the death of a worthy member and zealous officer.

MANNER OF PROCEDURE IN ORDER TO BECOME A.C. M. B. A. MEMBER. COME A C. M. B. A. MEMBER. The candidate obtains a "Proposition for membership" blank, gets it properly filled out, and hands it to the Recording Secretary of the Branch he wishes to join, paying at the same time the admission fee, \$3, and the medical examination fee, \$1.50. He then passes a medical examination by the branch's physician, his medical certificate is immediated.

liately sent by said physician to the su dately sent by said physician to the su-pervising medical examiner, who carefully examines it, certifies his approval or dis-approval upon the same and forwards it to the Secretary of Grand Council. The Grand Council Secretary then notifies the Branch to which application was made, of the approval or disapproval of the appli-cant's medical certificate. No Branch can admit a candidate until notice is received as herein stated. If the applicant's certificate be disapproved, the Recording Sec-retary of Branch shall notify him of such and return his admission fee; (the Medical examination fee is not returned) but if approved, he shall be ballotted for, and if elected, shall be initiated according to United States.

It is asserted that Arthur has not asserted himself to be a party to any conversation about polities since he left Washington. On Sunday two lady acquaintances of the President convertable to him so his first President convertable to him so his first politics. The total sum to be paid by candisident convertable to him so his first politics. dature before becoming a member is not less than \$5.40, nor more than \$6.60, the latter sum would be by those over 45 years of age. Immediately after becoming a member, he fills out an "application form" for a Beneficiary certificate, which the re-cording Secretary at once sends to Grand Secretary, together with a "membership report; the member's name is then en-tered on the Roll Book of the Grand

Council. Applicants must be practical Catholics, not under 18, nor over 50, years of age. Branches are requested to forward their "quarterly report," also proposition tax for the quarter ending September 30th, as soon as possible. Some branch secretaries are very negligent in this matter. and put us to a great deal of unnecessary trouble thereby.

NEW BRANCH Branch No. 12 was organized at Berlin. Waterloo Co., on Oct. 1st. by Mr. J. H. Barry. It starts with 17 members, following is the list of officers:—

President—Anthony Forster. 1st Vice-President—Adolphe Kern. 2nd Vice-President—John A. Lang. Recording Secretary-Louis von Assistant do .. - John Fuchs Financial Secretary—Joseph Treasurer—Mathias Kiefer seph Bury

Marshal—James Herriot. Guard—A. E. Lyons. Trustees—George Lang; John Mosser; J. Guenther, A. Wilhelm, Joseph Bury, Spiritual Adviser—Rev. Dr. Louis Funcken

Secretary Grand Council.

PROTESTANTISM AND CATHOLIC-ISM.

Difference as Regards Human Science.

Protestant theologians are in a hopeless muddle as to how to reconcile their reli-gious notions with the discoveries or sup-posed discoveries of human science. Their creed professedly is the Bible, really their own explanations of the Bible. These have so often proved false, and have bad to be changed or ensirely abandoned so often, that Protestant divines" are losing almost universally their self-confidence and con-cluding that the only course for them to pursue is to wait until physical science shall inform them what to believe.

Accordingly one of their recently installed professors of theology in New England tells his auditors in his inaugural address:
"We have most of us learned by the teaching of experience not to oppose our interpretations of the language of the Scripture, nor even that language itself, as to the structure and the genesis of the material universe as a final bar to the con-

clusions which science, as it advances in its calm and ordered progress, has drawn from the phenomena of that universe." The course here advised would be a very prudent one for Protestant "divines" to follow; but what a complete reversal of Protestant belief respecting the Bible does it not involve? What, too, in the meanwhile becomes of the fundamental princi-ple of their bel ef—the right of individual interpretation of the Bible? According to the above enunciation, it is to be held in abeyance and the Protestant religion is to sit at the feet of physical science and learn from it, how to order its belief as regards the power and wisdom of God in bringing the universe into being and exercising His omnipotent and empiscient Providence

Very different from this is the Catholic osition. The Church knows and teaches that natural and revealed truth are one; and that they never lead to contradictions. The faith of the Church is not based upon the Sacred Scriptures, though it includes them in its belief. They are unchangeable, and so far as they have been inter-preted by the Church, their meaning will stand unshaken and unaltered by all the discoveries made by human science in its

The Church, therefore, and its faithful children, can look calmly and impertur-bably upon all the movements of human science. They know that the truth of God is sure and stands fast forever. They know, therefore, that all real discoveries in science and all sound conclusions of scientists will serve to make that truth more manifest and furnish additional illustrations of the illimitable might and wisdom and goodness of the Creator of the heavens and earth; and that where those discoveries seemingly lead to con-clusions adverse to the truths of divine revelation, either they are not real discoveries, but mere theories, which sooner or later will be overthrown on grounds of science itself, or else are discoveries whose actual significance is misunderstood, and which subsequently, when clearly known, will be found to harmonize perfectly with the Christian (Catholic) faith.—Catholic Standard.

# CHEAP BOOKS.

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Fleurange, by Madam Craven...... The Trowel or the Cross and other stories.... Dion and the Sibyls, a classic Chris-Flaminia and other stories...

Perico, the Sad, and other stories...
The Blakes and Flanagans...
The Collegians, or the Colleen Bawn
St. Thomas a' Becket, by E. M. 25c Stewart .... Art M'Guire, or the Broken Pledge. 25c A history of the Protestant Reforma-

combs. Bessy Conway, by Mrs. James Sadlier Wild Times, a Tale of the Days of

Lady Herbert.

Nelly Netterville, a tale by the author of Wild Times...... Fate of Father Sheehy, by Mrs. Jas. The Spanish Cavaliers, by Mrs. Jas. Francis Clare..... Father de Lisle.....

The school boys... Truth and Trust. The Hermit of Mount Atlas. Leo, or the choice of a Friend 

15c

15c 15c 15c

15c

LOCAL NEWS. The Inland Revenue collections for the month of September in this city shows an increase of \$4,978.01 over the correspond-

ing month last year. Some incendiary set fire to the stables belonging to Deacon's Hotel on King street on Friday night. The building was ompletely destroyed.

Order has been received from Toronto to admit James and William Feeheely, who are in jail charged with being implicated in the Biddulph tragedy, to bail on their entering into a recognizance, each of them is 2000 at 1000. them in \$2,000 and two sureties of \$1,000.

Arrangements have been made for lighting the city with the electric light. It is estimated that about six weeks will be required to complete the construction of the machinery. The system of Mr. Ball has been adopted, and under his supervision the dynamo-electric machines are being made at the works of Stevens, Turner & Burns.

The London correspondent of the Canada Lumberman writes to that jour-

# REGAN

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nal :- "The meeting of the creditors of THE GREAT CONVENIENCE E. E. Hargreaves was adjourned, one creditor standing out against the offer made. The creditor has, I understand, garnished an amount coming to the insolvent estate, which will give him about two-thirds of his claim. Mr. Hargreaves' first offer has been augumented by a better offer than he made at the first meeting, and it is generally being accepted, and the firm will likely go on again.

# COMMERCIAL. London Markets.

GRAIN Fall Wheat Flour.....per cwt. Eggs, retail.

Butter per lb 

London Oil Market. Refined Oil, carload lots Refined Oil, small lots... Paraffine Candles.....

Sh. Name.
\$50 Agricultural...

50 Canadian Sev. 20

50 Dominion xd 122

100 English Loan 20

20 Financial A. of Ontario...

20 Financial A. of Ontario...

20 Turon & Erie... xd

Loan xd London Stock Market. Buyers 125 131 1223 50 Huron & Erie.... 50 London Loan 50 Ontario.... 50 Royal Standard. 50 Royal Standard 50 Superior Ontario Investment Ass'n London Gas



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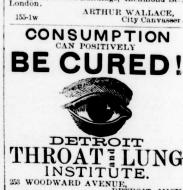
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VOL 4.

# CLERICAL.

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CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Review CATHOLIC Americans have abundant cause to complain of the Associ-

ated Press and the malignant, stupid

telegrams which it transmits from Europe and diffuses all over America. If there is any petty scandal, or if some wretched fellow betrays his faith, his vows or his order, the details of the crime so far as they can hurt the Church, are telegraphed far and wide, but the explanation, "the woman in the question," the long, antecendent, gradual, course of immorality which finally developed into an outburst that could not be concealed from the authorities or the faithful, these are all suppressed. The explanation of course is, that the free, enterprising and generous American press, which cares little how much it spends in finding accurate news at home and which here is fairly liberal, as things go, to Ca-tholic Americans, is sold body and soul by its correspondents to the Jewish news agents of Europe. They are simply lazy, and they find it easier to get Catholic news from the Reuter, Havas or Stefani agencies than to collect it themselves. The result is that only the scandals are sent across. Thus the other day we were treated to the "Monsignor Campello" scandal, according to which an exalted "Roman prelate," expressed his disgust with Pope Leo, the temporal power and the basilica of St. Peter and betook himself to the friendly fold of the Methodists. Now this was very incomplete news. If a New York reporter attempted to palm off on the city department of his paper, such an unsatisfactory item, when it was possible for him to hear both sides of the question, he would receive "the grand bounce. Wby, then, will the Associated Press permit their London agent to telegraph such stuff, at a very great expense of money and a still greater expense of reputation? Had that dormant London official referred to the Osservatore Romano, he could have found this character of the "Monsignor": "Count Campello re-nounced his canonry of St. Peter's because the laxity of his morals, not amended after repeated and formal admonitions, had determined his

as a slander. THERE is something bad browing in Italy, and has been for some time. The danger, though immediately menacing the Holy See is of far more consequence to the actual government of Italy. Wheresover the Holy Father goes there is the Holy Ubi Petrus ibi Ecclesia. The revolution that is now thundering at the doors of the Vatican may enter in and dispossess the Pope for the time being as it has already dis-possessed him of the temporal dominion of Rome. He will move and earry the church with him. The revolution will stay and destroy the Italian Monarchy. For what is the Vatican, what is Rome, what is all Italy to the church of God or to the Supreme Pontiff? Were the Adriatic to sweep over the Italian peninsula to-morrow and blot it out forever with all its mixed memories of glory and shame, of sanctity and sin, the Church of God would go on as ever The Catholic Church is universal and tied to no plot on earth.

superiors to proceed to extremities

against him, despite his patrician

rank. His loose life incapacitated

him for any ecclesiastical charge,

and prevented him from being ad-

mitted into the Pontifical family.

So he has no right to the title of

Monsignor. The morning of the day he abjured Catholicism he had

formally assured the ecclesiastical authorities of his orthodoxy, repell

ing the charge of intended apostasy

Mr. Gladstone has been replying with something more than even his wonted vigor, to his adversaries or his foreign policy, the question of free versus tair trade, and Irish affairs. With Mr. Gladstone's foreign policy and opinions on trade, w have no special concern at present But the views on Irish affairs of th author of the two Irish land bill will be read and discussed with th