e the place-

S.

ME ST.,

, 1883:



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

VOL 7.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOV. 15, 1884.

NO. 318

CLERICAL.

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

N. Wilson & Co.,

Irish Ecclesiastical Monthly.

LITURGY.

The Approbation of Litanies. Authoritative Interpretation of the Monitum of the Congregation of Rites, 1880.

of the Congregation of Rites, 1880.

Some time since we published a document issued by the Sacred Congregation of Rites on the 16th of June, 1880, in which the Bishops are reminded, first, that the only Litanies approved by the Holy See, besides those contained in the Liturgical books, are the Litanies of the Sacred Name of Jesus and the Blessed Virgin; secondly, that it is their duty to forbid any Litany not approved by the Holy See to be publicly recited; and, thirdly, that they ought to be on their guard against giving their imprimater to books of devotion which contain Litanies not approved by the Holy See. For the convenience of reference we give again the text of this document: the text of this document:

the text of this document:

MONITUM EX S. CONGREATIUNE RITUUM.

Etsi praeter Litanias SS. Nominis
Jesu, Beatae Mariae Virginis Lauretanas
nuncupatas, et sanctorum quae in libris
liturgicis habentur, mulae aliae a Sancta
sede approbatae fuerint, quadam tamen
typis passim evulgantur, quae in honorum alicujus sancti vel mysterii fidelibus recitandae proponuntur, atque in
libris praesertim pietatis vulgo de desotion
continentur, nonnunquam etiam auctoritatis ecclesiasticae sanctione munitis.
Hinc Sacra Rituum Congregatio sui Hinc Sacra Rituum Congregatio sui muneris esse duxit Rmos. Locorum Ordinarios admonere, ne sinant Litanias publice recitari nisi praedictas, vel alias si quae a S. Rom. Univ. Inquisianas si quae a S. Rom. Om. Thiquist tione recognitae et approbatae fuerint; ac simul caveant suam approbationem pro impressione subnectere ils libris in quibus Litaniae inveniuntur apostolica sanctione carentes. 16 Junii 1880.

sanctione carentes. 16 Junii 1880.

This Monitum gave rise to much discussion and controversy. For it seemed to take from the Bishops the power, which the Congregations of the Council and Index expressly stated as late as the year 1860 to be vested in them, of revising and approving for publication books of devotion in which Litanies which had not received the approbation of the Holy See, as they were intended only for private recitation, were printed. No document could be more clearly worded than this decree of 1860:

"Proposito in S. Indicis Congregatione dubio: Quid censendum sit de libris precum variarum, in quibus praeter

precum variarum, in quibus praeter Litanias majores et Lauretanas, ut vocant, alia continentur si decretorum generalium Apostolicae Sedis hactenus vetitae ac nihilominus diuturno jam pridem usu in plerisque catholici orbis

regionibus receptae?

"Responsum fuit:

"Provisum super decreto supremae
Congregationis S. Officii, feria IV. die 18

Ongregations S. Olini, 1812 V. die 18
Ap. cujus haec verba:

"Litaniae omnes, praeter antiquissimas et communes quae in Breviariis Missalibus, Pontificalibus, et Ritualibus continentur, et praeter Litanias de Beata Virentur, et praeter Litanias de Beat entur, et praeter Litanias de Deata vir-gine quae in sacra aede Lauretana decantari solent, non edantur sine revi-sione et approbatione Ordinarii nec publice in Ecclesiis, publicis oratoriis, et pro-cessionibus recitentur absque licentia et approbatione Sacrorum Rituum Congregationis. S. Cong. Indicis, Ap. 1860."

Again various interpretations were given in many ecclesiastical periodicals and reviews of what was meant in the Monitum by public recital (publice re-citari). Some understood the Monitum citari). Some understood the Monitum to forbid the use of any Litany, except those approved by the Holy See, in any assembly where a number of persons had come together for prayer in common. Others, relying on the decree of 1860, confined this restriction to assemblies that met in churches and public orstories for prayer. This interpretasemblies that met in churches and public oratories for prayer. This interpretation would allow the use of other Litanies, such as those of the Sacred Heart, St. Joseph, St. Aloysius, when approved by the Bishop, at family prayer, but would forbid them at Confraternity or Sodality meetings assembled in the church for special devotion. Others, finally, understood the public recitation to apply only to churches and public oratories when a priest assists in recutation to apply only to churches and public oratories when a priest assists in his official capacity, and, being suitably vested, celebrates a function recognised by the Church as a prayer offered in her name and for the faithful generally.

To put an end to this uncertainty in a matter of such practical importance the

To put an end to this uncertainty in a matter of such practical importance, the Bishop of Strasburg applied to the Congregation for an authoritative interpretation of the Monitum. He received the following very satisfactory reply: S. R. C. resp. "Monitum de quo agitur respicere Litanias in Liturgicis et publicis functionibus recitandos: posse vero, imo teneri Ordinarios alias seu novas Litanias examinare, et quatenus

vero, imo teneri Ordinarios anas seu novas Litanias examinare, et, quatenus expedire putent, adprobare at non nisi pro privata et extraliturgica recitatione. 29 Oct. 1882.''

By this reply all controversy is set at rest. In the first place, the Congregation of Rites reaffirms the decision of the Congregation of the Council as to the power of the Bishop to examine and approve Litanies which are intended only for private and extra-Liturgical use,

and declares it to be the duty of the Bishop to exercise this supervision before he allows a new Litany to be reprinted. Secondly, it is now certain that the approbation of the Congregation of Rites is necessary for those Litanies only which are recited in liturgical and public functions. Now by a liturgical function is meant one of those forms of prayer which the Church recognizes as offered in her name, and in which, as a consequence, she is represented by her ordained minister acting in his official capacity. Those recognized forms of devotion are those for which the Church legislates in her books on Liturgy, for instance, the Mass, the Office, Processions, Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, &c. Moreover, the Liturgical function must be public, that is, celebrated in the church or public oratory. and declares it to be the duty of the

oratory.

It follows, then, that we are allowed to recite other Litanies, provided they have the approbation of the Ordinary, at family prayer, at Confraternity devo-tions conducted in the Church, even when a priest presides at them, and at all similar exercises, provided they are not identical with any of the recognized Church functions.

CLEARY TO GRANT.

THE BISHOP'S SECOND SERMON IN REPLY TO THE LEARNED PRINCIPAL—OFF TO BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

Kingston Whig, Nov. 4.

The following is a synopsis of Bishop Cleary's sermon on Sunday evening, being a reply to a sermon preached by Dr. Grant on Sunday week:

Having already examined the "principle, "All power is God's, and all agency is man's," by the light of philosophy and of the Catholic Church's teaching, I now proceed to open the volume of God's Written Word and search out its divine maxims in reference to His dealings Written Word and search out its divine maxims in reference to His dealings with men, whether in the natural or the supernatural order. We shall see that nothing is more distinctly legible upon the sacred page than the falsity of the unhappy antithesis which attributes "all agency" to man, as the counterpart of "all power" from God, for the accomplishment of the Saviour's ends. We shall also see that it is not enough for man to be "linked to God" (as is somewhat ambiguously asserted in the sermon under consideration), man being the "agent," and God "the power," after the mon under consideration), man being the "agent," and God "the power," after the manner of a needy trader "linked" to an accommodating banker. A few selected passages of the sacred text will demonstrate this truth. "The heart of man disposeth his way," says the scriptural proverb, "but God must direct his steps." (16 cap). Wherefore man's counsel and man's agency are wholly insufficient for man's agency are wholly insufficient for his guidance. God's benign providence must take him in hand and

ACTIVELY DIRECT HIS MOVEMENTS; otherwise he is sure to go astray. Oh! how sweet is the assurance given to each of us in the 90th Psalm, recited at evening prayer all over the Catholic world: "Thou shalt not be afraid of the terror of the night, of the arrow that flieth in the day, of the thing that walketh about in the dark, nor the assault of the noon-day demon. For He hath given His angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways; in their hands they shall bear thee up, lest thou dash thy foot against a stone," Still more explicit and emphatic is the Apostle, St. Paul, in presence of the ACTIVELY DIRECT HIS MOVEMENTS; Apostle, St. Paul, in presence of the assembled sages of the areopagus, proclaiming as indisputable the maxim of philosophy: "God is not far from every one of us; for in Him we have life, and one of us; for in thin we have net, and motion, and being." (Acts, 17 c.) No exposition of this sentence could bring home to the mind more clearly than the Apostle's own pithy words, our absolute dependence on God for existence and conservation and life and vital metion in every intent of time. instant of time

AND IN EVERY AGENCY. To signify to His disciples how vigilant and incessantly active is the Heavenly Father's care of us Jesus Christ points to Father's care of us Jesus Christ points to the ravens fed by Him and to the lilies of the field clothed by Him with glory sur-passing the royal robes of Solomon in all his glory, and to even the worthless spar-row sustained by Him in air until he chooses to withdraw His Omnipotent hand and allow it to fall to the ground; hand and allow it to fall to the ground; and the Saviour's comforting address finishes with the grand pronouncement undreamt of by philosophy, that our Heavenly Father's nursing care of His earthly children surpasses that of a mother for the babe at her breast, and extends even to the numbering of "all the hairs of our head." Surely "all agency" is not man's, even for the care of his body. (Matt., 6c.: Luke. 12c.) 6c.; Luke, 12c.)
And if it be so in the

And if it be so in the
ORDER OF MATURAL LIFE
how much more should we expect the
Scriptures to tell us of our dependence on
Divine Providence, and his unfailing sup-Divine Providence, and his unfailing support and active direction of our supernatural life? For now we are infinitely more precious in the sight of God than the children of Adam. We have been purchased at a great price. In our regenerated life we are made "partakers of the divine nature," as St. Peter writes; we bear the likeness of His only-begotten Son; we are clothed in sanctifying grace, and indued with supernatural habits of virtue proportioned to our high destiny; we are proportioned to our high destiny; we are adopted heirs of God's kingdom, and co-heirs with Christ. And yet the Written Word of God assures us again and again that we are still absolutely insufficient for ourselves to reach our glorious destination;

or to perform any supernatural act, or have any salutary wish, or even a thought,

tial principle of

ALL SUPERNATURAL AGENCY.

"As the branch cannot bear fruit of itself," said Jesus Christ, "unless it abide in the vine, so neither can you, unless you abide in me. I am the vine; you are the branches; without me you can do nothing," (John 15th chap.) All our good works, all our "agency" for good, as well as all our "power" to do anything whatever towards heaven, is derived from union with Jesus Christ by charity and the continual infusion of the divine element of grace from Him into our souls. the continual infusion of the divine element of grace from Him into our souls, moving us to good works. His is the "power" and His is the "agency" within us, quickening us to act, helping us in the act, bringing us successfully through difficulty or weariness to the perfection of the work. The same lesson is frequently inculcated by St. Paul representing Jesus Christ as our head, from whom all the members of His mystic body get their share of divine virtue and their motive force in the performance of salutary works. For the sake of perspicuity, I lay down the following propositions, each of which is a defined

is a defined

ARTICLE OF CATHOLIC FAITH,
concerning the practical inability of man,
even though regenerated and indued with
supernatural habits of virtue, to "accomplish Christ's ends" in himself without the
active co-operation of God by occasional
helps of grace for the begianing, the prograss and completion of every salutary
work and for his final perseverance.

1. No supernatural act (that is, an act
conducting to eternal life) can be performed by man, even though he be united to Jesus Christ by charity, unless the
actual aid of God's grace be given him to
begin the good act, and to pursue it, and
to accomplish it. This is what the church
teaches us, not only by the canons of her

begin the good act, and to pursue it, and to accomplish it. This is what the church teaches us, not only by the canons of her councils, but by her liturgical forms of prayer. Thus we frequently throughout each day say, on bended knees, as she directs us, "Prevent, we beseech Thee, O Lord, our actions by Thy holy inspirations, and carry them on by Thy gracious assistance, that every prayer and good work of ours may always begin from Thee, and by Thee be happily ended, through Christ our Lord."

2. God's active co-operation with us, by His holy inspirations and aiding grace; is necessary also for our fulfillment of His commandments, and even for our victory over any grievous temptation.

3. Special help of God is needed for man's perseverance in the union of charity with Jesus Christ.

Those three propositions refer to man's personal sanctification, and his absolute need of God's "agency," as well as of "God's power," to work out his salvation. In those propositions, and throughout my discourse hitherto, I have dealt with the principle, "All power is God's, and all agency is man's." in its general application

ascourse intherto, I have deat with the principle, "All power is God's, and all agency is man's," in its general application to human life, natural and supernatural. Now, as to its particular application to the Apostles and their successors, in the the Apostles and their successors, in the ministry of teaching and converting and cancifying mankind, I further affirm that Jesus Christ, in commissioning the Apostolic Hierarchy to "go and teach all nations, unto the consummation of the world," did not constitute them "allagency" for "the accomplishment of His ends," but only His secondary and coordinate "agency," the principal and adequate agent being Himself, ever with them in word and work, and giving edil. them in word and work, and giving effi-

ciency to their ministry in the conversion of mankind.

AN EXPLANATION.

We have been unable to procure a report of the Bishop's address in reference to the foregoing doctrines. The sermon was very lengthy, and was heard with earnest attention by the immense congregation that thronged St. Mary's Cathedral on Sunday evening. The Bishop proceeds to-morrow to Baltimore to assist, by special invitation, at the Plenary Council of the Bishops of the States, which will be solemnly opened on Sunday next. We have some hope that before His Lordship resumes, as he promised, the criticism on of mankind. have some hope that before His Lordship resumes, as he promised, the criticism on Principal Grant's reported sermon, he will find it convenient to supply us with a report, more or less extended, of the scriptural argument presented by him to the congregation last Sunday evening.

DEATH OF MISS MARGARET M. COLLISSON.

It is with sincere regret that we announce to-day the death of Miss Margaret M. Collisson, second eldest daughter of Mr. Martin Collisson, which took place at her father's residence in Biddulph on Sunday evening, the 2nd of November, in the nineteenth year of her

age.

The deceased young lady had been ailing for many months, during which time she received all the kind attentions time she received all the kind attentions that fond and loving parents, endearing sisters, as well as most sympathizing neighbors could bestow. She was indeed a universal favorite with both young and old. Tall, fair and handsome, and endowed with all those beautiful virtues of charity, humility and modesty which give a charm to the young Christian maden, she pleased God, and was beloved and loving among sinners. She was translated, she was taken away lest wickedness should alter her understanding, or deceit beguile her soul. Being ing, or deceit beguile her soul. Being perfect in a short space, she fulfilled a long time, (if we may be permitted to use the inspired words of Solomon). During the many months of her painful illness she gave herself entirely to God, approaching frequently the holy sacraments of penance and the Blessed Eucharist, which she received with all that could bring us nearer to heaven; or even to persevere in God's charity by the avoidance of mortal sin and the fulfilment that piety and angelic fervor which had been so characteristic of her from her seen carpenters, painters, bricklayers, of the Decalogue. For all these effects we

have need of the special, active, occasional helps of God's grace, this being the essential principle of

ALL SUPERNATURAL AGENCY.

"As the branch cannot bear fruit of itself," said Jesus Christ, "unless it abide in the vine, so neither can you, unless you abide in me. I am the vine; you are the branches; without me you can do nothing." (John 15th chap.) All our good works, all our "agency" for good, as well as all our "apower" to do anything whatever towards heaven, is derived from union with Jesus Christ by charity and the continual infusion of the divine eletherefore the result in the prayers of her mental faculties, joining in the prayers of her parents and friends, she sees the minister of God ooming in the name of the Church to give Her last benediction, the last blessing of God's Church to her loving child whom she has watched during lite. She now commends that child to Jesus, Mary and Joseph. Soon all her harrowing agony and breaking heart are hushed in silence, all is over. She is in the presence of God. May she rest in the presence of God. May she rest in

peace.

Her funeral and interment took place Her funeral and interment took place at St. Patrick's church, Biddulph, in the presence of a large concourse of triends and neighbors, as well as, of many of her relatives from this city, on Tuesday morn-ing, the 4th instant. After mass Father Connolly preached on that beautiful ex-clamation of Solomon in the Book of Wisdom v. 1

Wisdom IV. 1. Wisdom IV. 1.

"O how beautiful is the chaste generation with glory, for the memory thereof is immortal, because it is known both with God and with men." From this text as well as from many others taken from the new Testament and from the writings of the holy fathers he showed that virginal write was the greatest gift writings of the holy fathers he showed that virginal purity was the greatest gift of God to man, while on the part of man it was the greatest and most acceptable sacrifice he could make to his God. From this he pointed out to parents the great treasure that had been entrusted to them in the purity of their children. As to the young lady before him, he said her beautiful, timid, modest eyes, her fine, handsome, honest face told the innate purity of her heart and thereby giving her the right and privilege of the virgins, the Agnes, the Cecilias, and the Catherines, of following the Lamb whithersoever He goeth. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, they shall rest from their labors for their works follow them."

EDUCATIONAL BOOM.

SUCCESSFUL INAUGURAL OF EVENING CLASSES IN ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

According to announcement made in the Free Press, last evening there was a large and enthusiastic gathering at St. Patrick's Hall, Sussex street, for the inaugural of the evening classes, arranged by Prof. MacCabe and his worthy asso-ciates. Sharp at eight o'clock the pro-fessor appeared on the platform, and hav-ing called the attention of those present, he thanked them for the cordial response ne thanked them for the cordial response given to the first call to establish a night school, which was intended purely for their benefit. It was very gratifying to see that the people of Ottawa were wide awake to their best interests. He ex-plained that for this evening the duties would be confined to enrolling the names of those who proposed attending the of those who proposed attending the classes, and in order that the education to be imparted should be placed

lessons should be given on four evenings during each week, from this date for ward until the 3rd of May—six months—

Monday evenings—Grammar and com osition, Prof. J. A. MacCabe.
Wednesday evenings—Arithmetic, J. A McCann.

Thursday evenings-drawing, F. R. Latchford.

Latchford.

Friday evenings—writing and bookkeeping, D. J. D. Sawyer.

In order to be prepared for this work
all that will be required by pupils is a
rough scribbling book, and a lead pencil cost eight cents. There will be no long tedious lesson to study up, in fact no time will be consumed that will in any way detract from the ordinary course of labor

KNOWLEDGE TO BE IMPARTED will be thoroughly practical and com-municated in a short series of pointed yet common-place questions—questions that will elicit quick answers, and thus impart a correct and grammatical style of talking and writing. Now, this looks very simple, so much so, as to almost appear absurd in so much so, as to almost appear absurd in the eyes of some, yet it is just what the people want, and that too upon which they will seize with the avidity of a hungry shark, as has been fully proven by last night's meeting. At the meeting on Wednesday evening, all the requirements for the future studies will be announced, and they will be made just as practical and just as inexpensive as those required for that evening. It must have been very gratifying to the gentlemen who have laid themselves out for the long winter's work, now opening before them, to see work, now opening before them, to see

the hearty

ENTHUSIASTIC RESPONSE
to this their first call. From the outset it was intended that members of the St. Patrick's Literary Association were to have all the benefits of these classes—free —whilst non-members would be taxed one dollar. So enthusiastic was the response, that ninety enrolled their names, and paid the dollar. Here, in this assemblage, for

stonecutters, hackmen and laborers. This meeting tells the story simply, solidly; the people have been aroused—the shot has made an electric hit, and THE VERY BEST RESULTS

has made an electric hit, and
THE VERY BEST RESULTS

are sure to ensue. One great advantage
the pupils at these classes will have is that
of an examination at the close of the term
by the Educational Department of Canada,
and those who are successful will have
a Government Diploma awarled to them,
which in future will be of great value.
From the earnest enthusiasm evinced
last night, it is not unreasonable
to expect that fally two hundred pupils'
names will be down on the roll before a
ortnight passes. This will give the
teachers their hands full, yet to them it
will be a great pleasure, for they have set
their hearts on the work of doing good,
and no matter how heavy the task to
them it will prove a labor of love. A
gentleman who was present, and who
congratulated the young men, who had
thus

SHOWN THEIR GOOD SENSE. shown their good sense, their desire to improve their position in life, added some moral force to the work by announcing that on Wednesday evening he would place in Prof. MacCabe's hand a \$5 gold piece as a prize to be awarded to the most successful pupil at the close of the term. It will not be out of the way for many of our citizens in this same manner, to give a moral sid he this same manner to give a moral aid, be it ever so light, that will be of incalculable value in forwarding this praise-worthy enterprise. Before the meeting dispersed Prof. McCabe announced that, if at all practicable, lessons in elocution would be added to the course.—Ottawa Free Press Nov. 4.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION TO REV. FATHER FERON.

Rev. Father Feron having some months ago resigned his charge of the parish of Strathroy, on Wednesday evening last, the eve of his departure, in spite of the inclemency of the weather almost twenty gentlemen from the var-ious townships of the parish waited on him and presented him with the following address :To the Rev. P. H. Feron, Parish Priest of

Strathroy.
BELOVED AND RESPECTED PASTOR: We cannot let the occasion of your de-parture from amongst us pass by, with-out assembling to bid you farewell. That out assembling to bid you farewell. That you are going to leave us is but too true. Our hearts were rent with sorrow when you conveyed to us the sad news that in a few days you would cease to be our parish priest. We are bound to you by the strongest ties that can bind a congregation to a devoted pastor; and, although you may be far away yet food. although you may be far away, yet fond memories of your presence amongst us will ever remain.

You were not long in our midst before we learned to admire the sterling worth of your character, and we echo the senti-ment of our local papers in saying, "the blank left by your absence will be hard

mental in bringing into our midst, has, we know, recalled many a weary wan-derer from the wrecks that lie along the shores of life. This and other evidences of your unabated zeal for the spiritual welfare of your people makes our parting no transitory moment of sorrow and regret, but an event not soon to be for-

We heartily sympathize with you and your esteemed sister in your late afflic tion, but we know that sympathy, even most affectionate and sincere, seems to be a poer recompense for the loss of an admirable young man, who was the joy, pride, and hope of his friends.

In order to give a tangible form to our feelings, we pray you to accept this purse as a small token of our affection,

and we hope that in whatever part of the Master's vineyard you may labor, un-Master's vineyard you may hator, in-bounded success may crown your efforts. We humbly request you to give us your blessing, and to remember us at the holy altar of God, that when the short span of Rfe is measured we may spend eternity in the "house of many, many respiciors."

mansions."

Signed on behalf of the parishioners:

—P. O'Dwyer, P. O'Keefe, Wm. Cain,
Jos. Dubois, Jno. Canley, Strathroy;
James Kealy, Herbert Mee, William
Mee, Jas. Henderson, H. P. McCabe,
Adelaide; Richard Coveney, Thos. Coveney, Dan Harrington, Caradoc; John
Griffith, Metcalf; Thomas Murphy, Ek-Rev. Father Feron made the following

eply:
My Dear People,-I thank you most

sincerely for the kind expressions embodied in your address, and for the

and paid the dollar. Here, in this assemblage, for over one hundred of our people were present, was all the reward, and even more than had been anticipated by the most sanguine promoters of this scheme. In the crowd, there were men well advanced in years, men in middle life, and then the list graded down to youths of tender age. Here could be seen carpenters, painters, bricklayers, I thank you for the sympathy you ex-

press and have shown in our late affliction. You have truly said that our brother, whom God was pleased to call away, was our pride, our hope and consolation; and, therefore, while resigned to God's holy will, you must not be surprised that his untimely death is a source of discouragement, and great trouble to of discouragement and great trouble to

Once more, dear friends, I thank you

sincerely, and wish you and your families our Lord's choicest blessings.

The gentlemen then partook of the refreshments the pastor had prepared for them, and retired, after a few hours' pleasant conversation.

Loretto Convent-Niagara Falls.

Written ty Marie L. Coon, Hazelton, Pa.] Near Niagara's brink, as the sun doth sink, Casting rays on each fall and grotto, While rainbows gleam o'er its shagreen

While rainbows gleam o'er its shagreen stream,
Like a grey cameo sitteth Loretto.
List: to the Angelus evening bell!
Sink and swell in silvery chimes,
While the roar of the fails a tale doth tell
Of the barbarous red men's times.
A bad Spirit dread presided, they said,
O'er the fails and its dark caves below;
To probliste whom they sacrificed oft,—
In the rapids fair daughters did throw;
Their walls still soar, o'er the wateriall's
roar,

Their walls still soar, o'er the wateriall's roos.

Their spirits their cruel fate telling.
Their spirits their cruel fate telling.
As the sun doth dim on the western rim,
While the chimes of Loretto is swelling.
The red men's sway hath passed away
To the western land of the setting sun,
Yet the Spirit dwells, in his gruesome cells,
And victims distraught doth each year
come.

come,
And they wildly leap to their last long sleep
'Neath Niagara's thunderous knelling,
'Mid rainbows and sprays their requiem While the Angelus bell is swelling.

DEATH OF MR. MICHAEL MURPHY.

It is with regret that the Free Press has to record to-day the death of Mr. Michael Murphy, which sad event occurred at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. P. Cadigan, of this city, on Thursday morning. Mr. Murphy was an Irishman of culture and prominence, and has been one of Carleton Place's oldest and most respected citizans. He emigrated to Canada in 1837, from Westmeath, fre-land, and settled in Carleton Place, which was then a wilderness. The genwhich was then a wilderness. The generosity and benevolence of this venerable gentleman with the afflicted of all classes, will long be remembered by many in that town, where he has lived for nearly half a century. The late lamented gentleman was magistrate for many years, and discharged the duties devolving upon him with efficiency. The deceased Mr. Murphy was the father of Mr. James L. Murphy, an enterprising merchant of that town. Deceased came to Ottawa a few weeks ago, and complained of feeling unwell at times, but on Thursday morning he breathed his last at the advanced age of 80 years, surrounded by his family, with whom, and his large circle of friends we heartily condole in their bereavement.—Ottawa Free Press, Nov. 7.

BIDDULPH SEPARATE SCHOOL.

The following is Mr. Donovan's report of the standing of the Separate School connected with the Church in Biddulph. As will be observed, the condition of this school reflects the very highest credit on the energetic parish priest, Father Connolly, the devoted teacher, and on the trustees.

The building is reported clean and comfortable, while the school furniture is found to be ample and of excellent quality. The school-yard is large and all essential requisites fairly supplied. The standing of the pupils, as will be noted, is very astisfactory.

standing of the pupils, as will be hoted, is very satisfactory.

Miss Agnes Fackney, teacher,—Reading good, spelling very good, writing very good, grammar good, arithmetic very good, composition good, literature good, geography excellent, history good, Christian doctrine very good, order and discipline excellent, attendance large for the season.

C. Donovan, Inspector.

HYMENIAL.—The marriage of Mr. Thos. Murphy, of Essex, to Miss Johanna Keating, daughter of Thos. Keating, Esq., of Brant county, which took place in the R. C. Church, in this village, on the 28th ult., was a very pleasant and social event. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. P. J. Maddigan, and the edifice was well filled with spectators. The bride was attended to the altar by Miss Hayes, of this village, and Miss Murphy, of Essex. The groomsman was Mr. Wm. Keating, the bride's brother. After the ceremony the newly wedded pair and the guests adjourned to the residence of the bride's adjourned to the residence of the bride's father, where a sumptuous repast was partaken of. The presents were numerous and very valuable. The happy couple left on Friday last for their new home, in Essex, amid the congratulations of their friends.—Grand River Sachem.

We congratulate the happy couple, and wish for them a long life of happiness.—En

embodied in your address, and for the embodied in your address, and for the presentation you make me.

I cannot say I am taken by surprise: first, because I heard you were coming to say farewell; and secondly, because I knew your good-will and feeling for me.

I regret leaving you, as the three years I spent amongst you were years of happiness. My only sorrow was that most of you lived so far away I could not see more of you. I regret leaving a see more of you. I regret leaving a see more of you. I regret leaving a see more of the you have the fact that Mr. Buckle's list is one of the largest in Ontario and contains first class city and farm property. No investment is so secure as Real Estate. Some of the "solid men" of this city have made the wealth by judicious land purchases. you want to buy or sell to the best advan-tage or negotiate a loan on Real Estate, the London Real Estate Exchange is the place to do your business to the best ad-vantage. Lists sent free on application.

AKCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The following lecture was delivered by rehbishop Lynch at St. Michael's Cathdral on Sunday, October 26th:

Before commencing our regular lecture, I would like to make a few remarks

Before commencing our regular lec-ture, I would like to make a few remarks to correct the popular error, that ignor-ance is the great cause of crime. This is not altogether true. The cause of crime is the perversity of the human heart, augmented by evil associations, ignorance of religion and its precepts, and poverty. A man may not know how to read or write but still be a very up-right and honest man. Now-a-days, the great criminals are highly or fairly edu-cated. One of these highly educated gentlemen, a prominent member of the Church, and a Sunday-school teacher, may be a thorough hypocrite, and he will do more stealing in one stroke than a couple of hundred men have done who are confined in our Central Prison; for at present the higher crimes are

for at present the higher crimes are committed by the highly educated. There is another popular error, that Protestantism is flourishing and on the increase. This is not so in the United states. The Catholics were as 1 to 200; now they are as 1 to 7, and soon to be 1 to 6. The immense majority were Protestants. In Geneva in Switzerland, where Calvinism had its origin, the Catholics was a constant of the control of olics were increasing to an alarming ex-tent as considered by the Calvinists. In England, though the Protestant church is there sustained by the strong, rich, and powerful aid of the State, the Dissenters will soon be one-half of the population. The Catholics are increasing both there and in Scotland in a wonder. ful manner. In Germany the case is still worse, where the Protestant popu-lation generally is dwindling into indif-

ferentism and infidelity.

"At the Copenhagen Conference of the Evangelical Alliance," says the Baptist Weekly, "among other topics that of Religious Indifferentism was discussed" and with this result: "The cussed" and with this result: "The picture Dr. Christleib presented of Germany was appalling. In Berlin, with a population of 1,000,000, only 20,000, or two per cent. attended public worship. In Hamburg, with near 400,000 people, only 5,000 attended. In certain districts of North Germany, there were suicides at the rate of things in the rural district was also had. The working classes were was also bad. The working classes were so hard pressed during the week and had to work at such small wages that they thought they were bound to labor on the Lord's Day in order to increase their income. The study of Infidel books he represented as very common. In London it is said that over 1,000,000 at of its 4,000,000 never attend Church. In Glasgow, 200,000 out of 700,000 neglect public worship. It is probable New York and other American cities would show figures which indicate a like indif-

We read in the St. James Gazette that the increase of Catholicism among German princes keeps pace with the progress of the Catholic Church in Germany. As a matter of fact Catholicism has of late years made great progress among the reigning houses of the Fatherland. Duke Philip of Wurtemberg, the only prince of the Wurtemberg Royal family who possesses male posterity, is a Catholic as are all his children. This may, perhaps, be accounted for by the female influence; for the Duke's mother was a D'Orleans, and his wife was an Archduchess Duke Paul Frederick of Macklenburg has brought up all his Macklenburg has brought up all his Archduchess Duke Paul Frederick of Mecklenburg has brought up all his children as Catholics. All the members of the princely house of Solms—Braun-fels are Catholics, many princes of Solms having "married into the Church." Count Charles of Schaenburg—Forder-glachan with his wife and son were con-verted to Rome years ago. All the hon-ors and possessions of the reighing prince ot Schomburg-Forderglachan will ultimately pass to this Catholic branch, it being the only one which has male heirs.

the influence of his mother, a lady of the Catholic house of Lorisch—Maenisch. The entire house of Isembourg-Birstein have gone over to Rome; while there have been numerous conversions in the family of the Counts of Stolberg. The same may be said of the families of Hahn-Pfell, Scherr Thoss, Schænberg, and a considerable number of others. In Ger-many as in other countries the converns of recent years have mainly been

among the upper classes.

A very long list of converts in England has been lately published. But the reading of the names of the nobles alone and of the titled gentry and those from the army, navy, universities and civil service

would be entirely too long.

In Canada the conversions are not so numerous, but great progress has been made in education and enquiry. Irreligion, thank God, is making very slow progress, but yet the rising generation in general are not as fervent as their parents. I have seen with pleasure that the various denominations are making great efforts for religious instruction in the schools, and the hour named for religious instruction is the last quarter of the school hours. You cannot get children to pay much attention to religious instruction beyond a quarter; and if they pay attention for a quarter it will be a great deal. Having the instruction the last few minutes, children, whose parents object to the instruction being given, can retire from the school. ter to have some Christianity than none

The Indian chief, as we have said, is in search of the true religion of our -Lord Jesus Christ. He is not satisfied with anything except certainty in a matter of such high importance as the salvation of his immortal soul. He finds in the various denominations no certainty. Amongst them is diversity of opinion on most important points of faith, none are agreed upon what is essential for true faith. The Catholic priest promises him absolute certainty, not mere opinion, or views, or surmises, but faith, believing with absolute certainty all the truths reand on the authority of the Sacred Scriptures and true tradition. He sits down before an audience composed of the various denominations. The Indian asks him for some proofs of the existence of God, though he believes in the existence

of the Great Spirit. The priest opens the catechism, and the very first question is, "Who made the world?" He does not ask, Who is God? or, How many gods are there? because that question would suppose the knowledge of God which the Indian has not. But he has some knowledge of this world, that he sees and feels, and from this certain knowledge he is led to advance a step to another certainty deduced from that, and is made to enquire how the world came there, who made it, and who directs its movements. He is asked, could it create itsel? He smiles at the absurdity. It must be first made and have intelligence before it could do anything, and a thing not existing could not make itself. Then the priest says, "An all-wise and all-powerful Being, self-existing, made it, and sustains and directs. An agnostic here interrupts and says, "No, this world was made by the shaking together from eternity of an innumerable number of particles, and eventually they took the shape of the present world. Here we may enquire who are these agnostics. They are an old society modernized. They are called agnostics from a Greek word meaning "know nothing," a very fitting appellation. They pretend that, as they know nothing, all the rest of mankind know as little. This is indeed a foolish assumption. But to return. The present world with all that is in it, the animals, the vegetables, the starry heaven, all that is intellectual, including man, they say is the result of this shaking together of particles of matter and intellect. The Indian asks how so much order, beauty, variety of plants and flowers, trees and animals, each with different retures can be the hard-sard-

order, beauty, variety of plants and flowers, trees and animals, each with different natures, can be the haphazard result of particles coming together. The priest asks the Indian if he saw a watch. The Indian produced his own. Then, said the priest, the works are principally made up of brass and steel. He asked next if he saw mines. He said, Yes. He then asked him if he thought that a then asked him if he thought that a watch could be made and set to time by the shaking together of clay, dross, and particles of iron, and a thousand other ingredients, and fitted into a nice case. The Indian asks in indignation if they think him to be the most absurd of fools. Could the rising and setting of the sun and moon, and the regularity of the searons and the movement of the tides and sons, and the movement of the tides, and the production of hundreds of grains of corn from one grain, be produced by a chance shaking together of matter? It would be easier to produce a watch by the chance shaking together of the mat-ter. No, said the Indian, I will hear no

more from that know-nothing.

The priest then explains to him the The priest then explains to him the work of the creation in 6 days or durations of time which might have been millions of our years. In the beginning God created the heavens and earth, not of eternity, because eternity has no beginning, but in the beginning when God commenced to create beings to show His power and glory, and also to communicate to some of those beings that municate to some of those beings that He created with intelligence, like to himself, but in an infinite degree inhimself, but in an infinite degree inferior, to communicate to them some of his own happiness and glory. This He has done out of pure love, for love delights to communicate happiness to other beings. God is charity or love, He is love; the Indian cries out "that is beautiful;" Oh! how good God is expecially to us above the ani-

heaven or the angels of God when they found themselves created and endowed with a knowledge of who they were and of God, their Creator, sang out a hymn of praise and thanksgiving to the Crea-tor. How pure was that love and how deep the gratitude of these heavenly spirits. "But," said the priest, "we are also intelligent beings, made to the image and likeness of God, capable of knowing and loving him, and with a pro-Prince Blacker of Wahlstatt, grandson of "Marshall Forvards," is a fervent fect happiness for all eternity." We Catholic, as are all his family, thanks to should fall down before God our Father and praise and thank Him for our crea-tion, and innumerable blessings since, and should bless Him for our redemptrue Church, with its sacraments, regen eration, and reconciliation when we offend Him, and granting to us to partake of the Celestial banquets of the most Holy Eucharist which nourish and strengthen us in our pilgrimage of this life, enable us to fight the enemies of our souls and gain the reward of eternal life. The Indian here falls into a pro-found revery, in which his countenance changed into a reverential awe. He re mained in this revery for some time, and recovering himself, said to the priest,

"Oh! teach me how to love this great and good God." Irresistible Evidence.

St. Justin in his argument for the Chris tian religion, drew the attention of his countrymen to the gigantic obstacles which the faith had to encounter. He argued that a Roman citizen, before becoming a Christian, had to make so many sacrifices, that it was impossible for him sacrifices, that it was impossible for him to be converted except upon irresistible evidence. "Reflect," he says, "that we were not born Christians. We lived long enough among you; we attended with you the philosophical lectures of your academies. Before becoming Christians we examined the matter earnestly and thereacher, arching but the weight of thoroughly; nothing but the weight of the undeniable, evident truth, could have impelled us to do what we did in becoming Christians." The same may be said of every Protestant who joins the Catholic The weight of irresistible evisulted human respect, or favor, or friend-ship, or pleasure, he would never take the step. But this irresistible evidence must be sought by examination.—Irish-Amer-

A Fourfold Work.

Burdock Blood Bitters act at the same time upon the liver, the bowels, the kid-neys and the skin, relieving or curing in every case. Warranted satisfactory or money refunded.

If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; safe, sure and effectual. Try it, and mark the improvement in your child.

Some are imperfect through want of pure intention, through carelessness, vanity, or other causes, like the hay and stubble adhering to gold and precious stones which dull their lustre.

"For other foundation no man can lay,

"For other foundation no man can lay, but that which is laid which is Christ Jesus. Now if any man build upon this foundation gold, silver, precious stones, wood, hay, stubble, every man's work shall be manifest, for the day of the Lord shall declare it, because it shall be revealed in fire; and the fire shall try every man's work of what sort it is. If any man's work abide, which he hath built thereupon, he shall receive a reward. If any man's work burn he shall suffer loss; yet he himself shall be saved, yet so as by Paul in his Epistic to the Corinthians. They amply prove the doctrine of Purgatory. This doctrine of Purgatory has always been taught in the Church, and handed down from Bishops and priests to their successors in the sacred ministry, and by the voice of the people. Stand fast, and hold the traditions you have learned, whether by words or by our Epistle. (2 Thess. 2, 14). Now prayers and masses for the dead are to be found in every ancient liturgy of the Church; There is no oriental liturgy without prayers for those who have departed in

yet he nimsell snall be saved, yet so as by fire:"—1 Cor. 3, 11-15.

The person who performed good works mixed up with imperfections of vanity and the like will be saved so as by fire. The fire of God's justice will purify the The fire of God's justice win purity the soul of its imperfections. And who shall be able to think of the day of His coming? And who shall stand to see Him? For He is like a refining fire, and For He is like a refining fire, and like the fuller's herb. And He shall sit like the fuller's herb. And He shall sit refining and cleansing the silver. And He shall purify the sons of Levi, and shall refine them as gold and as silver, and they shall offer sacrifices to the Lord in justice."—Mal. 3. v. 2, 3.

"I will judge justice," saith the Lord, that is good actions, to see if they are perfect. "Be ye perfect as your Heavenly Father is perfect."

fect. "Be ye perfect as your Heavenly Father is perfect."

Oh, how few are perfect, and how few

do penance in proportion to their sins How few in their dealing with their fel low men, give measure for measure, goods equal to the money paid for them, or services equal to the pay received. How many fail in charity in words and actions, how many prayers are said carelessly and without thought uttered even at the most solemn times. These will have to be repeated, as it were, in Purgatory. How many will suffer from their want of charity and mercy to the poor, and failing to pay their just dues to God's Church for to pay their just dues to God's Guirch for the spiritual favors they receive from it.
"If we give you," says St. Paul, "spiritual suffering in Purgatory for some small fault, but the holy martyr prayed for fault, but the holy martyr prayed for the same bounds administer unto us

St. Clement, of Alexandria, who lived in the year 200, says that by punishment after death men must expiate even the least sin before they can enter heaven.

St. Augustine mentions the vision that St. Perpetua had the night before her martyrdom—of her little brother who was suffering in Pargatory for some small. things, you should administer unto us temporal things."

The guilt of mortal sin is so great that the eternal pains of hell are destined for its punishment, and when that awful crime is forgiven the penalty of satisfy ing for it in some measure is so grave that the flames of Purgatory are made use of for a long or short time according to the gravity of the sin. A certain holy person said that some souls after a bad life will be

their departed friends. It is thought by

some that an expensive funeral with its many carriages, and a grand monument

over the grave will satisfy all the require

ments of family love and decency. Alas! if the deceased's friends could only speak

from their graves, they would cry out and say, "All this worldly pageant and

monuments only crush us. They only satisfy the vanity of the living, but in no

way alleviate our sufferings in Purga-tory." Parents may cry out this to their children, and the children to their par-ents. Where is true love? Where is

affection and gratitude? Alas! vanity has driven it from many hearts. Some

worldly people will even permit them-selves to say that appeals for the souls in

Purgatory are only intended for the benefit of the priests, and the priests, un-

willing to hear of such untrue and un-

kind remarks will, through human respect, be silent, or through delicacy be slow to urge on the people the performance of so charitable and sacred a duty towards their deceased friends.

day.

St. Gregory the Great mentions that having ordered thirty masses to be said for the Monk Justus, he appeared to his Abbot after the last mass and said to him:

"I was in pain but now I am well." But the limits of a letter will not permit us to cite other examples, even in our own day.

The Council of Trent, under the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, has made decrees in Purgatory until the day of judgment, insamuch as they have merely ecaped hell by a death-bed repentance, and yet what a blessing to have escaped hell! All spiritual writers agree that the pains of Purgatory are intense, yet the souls are satisfied to suffer till the last debt is satisfied to suffer till the last debt is paid. They would not wish to enter heaven with stains on their souls. God in His great mercy has permitted some souls suffering in purgatory to appear to friends on earth to solicit their prayers and masses, and payment of their debts. This, the lives of the saints, Ecclesiastical History, at all times attest. In these days when faith is fading from some minds even in the Church, it behoves say that a repentant sinner, after having received the grace of justification, the punishment of eternal pains being renext in Purgatory, before he can enter into the kingdom of God, let him be some minds even in the Church, it behoves especially the Bishops to remind the faithful of their duties and obligations to

his sincere repentance, that his sin was forgiven, yet the Prophet told him that he had still to suffer by the death of his Holy Council defines, that the Sacrifice of the Mass is propitiatory both for the liv-ing and the dead, for sins, punishments,

souls were detained on account of their incredulity, even before the deluge. "Be-cause Christ also died once for our sins,

the just for the unjust, that He might offer us to God, being put to death in-deed in the flesh, but enlivened in the

deed in the flesh, but enlivened in the Spirit. In which also coming he preached to those spirits that were in prison, which had been incredulous, when they watted for the patience of God in the days of Noah, when the ark was a building, wherein a few, that is, eight souls were saved by water." (1 Peter, iii., 18-20). It is unnecessary to re-quote the texts of St.

prayers for those who have departed in peace. The Apostolic Constitutions—the most ancient and genuine work—speak

largely of prayers for the dead.

Tertullian, the oldest of the Latin Fathers, who lived about the year 200, says: "We make yearly offerings or sacrifices for the dead. That a widow prays

for the soul of her deceased husband, an for the soul of her deceased husband, and begs repose for him and to have his com-pany in the first resurrection, and offers sacrifices on the anniversary days of his death, for if she do not these things she

has, in as much as in her lies, divorced him."

St. Cyprian speaks of the usual custom of celebrating sacrifices for every deceased Christian.

St. Clement, of Alexandria, who lived

satisfactions, and for other necessities, according to Apostolic Traditions, and the Bishop, when he ordains, places the paten and chalice with the bread and wine in the hands of the young priest and says to him "Receive the power to offer to God the sacrifice of the Mass as well for the living as for the dead in the name of the Lord.

The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass is therefore the most powerful means of reliev-ing the souls in Purgatory; next is the fervent performance of the Stations of the Cross, to which so many indulgences are attached; then other indulgenced prayers, for example the Rosary: Alms to the poor is another powerful means. "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy.'

towards their deceased friends.

But the Bishops must from time to time remind the people of their duty towards God's servants suffering in Purgatory. Churches and Canonries where masses were celebrated every day by canons and monks, benifices for the edu-There is another means which our cestors loved—to educate a student for the priesthood. St. Monica rejoiced at her deathbed that she had a son to remember her every day at the altar. If you have not a son you can adopt one or subscribe

eding to your means towards the Stu-

It is the custom in many places, and we wish that it should be introduced where it is not, to receive the offerings of the people on All Souls' Day, or the Sunday previous or subsequent, and the proceeds to be computed and Masses offered up accordingly.

We attach the indulgences of the way of the Career pertain symples.

We attach the indulgences of the way of the Cross on certain crucifixes and thus enable persons who cannot conveniently visit the Church to make the stations there to gain the indulgences of the Stations by reciting fourteen Our Fathers and Hail Marys: with a Glory be to the Father, etc., for each station, and five Our Fathers and Hail Marys in honor of the five Adorable Wounds, with one for the intentions of the Pope for the conversion of sinners.

There are [religious congregations and pious associations especially devoted to the relief of the souls in Purgatory. St Vincent de Paul ordered the priests of his congregations never to go to meals with-Vincent de Paul ordered the priests of his congregations never to go to meals without first saying the De profundis for the souls in Purgatory. The Church ends all the prayers of the divine office with "May the souls of the faithful departed through the mercy of God rest in peace." One may turn away with a sad thought, from a tomb on which is not engraved "May he set in peace." or on which a cross—the

resurrection—does not figure.
We exhort you, beloved children of We exhort you, beloved children of Christ, to entertain an earnest charity towards the souls in Purgatory. You loved them during life; do not let it be said "out of sight, out of mind." Love them in death or living and earnestly wishing to go to God. This charity will greatly help yourselves. If a cup of cold water given to a servant of God will not go without its reward, how much more a cup of celestial grace that will shorten the time in the flames of Purgatory of a soul that most ardently wishes to go to God. that most ardently wishes to go to God, who desires it himself with great love, and will reward those who hasten the exile of will reward those who hasten the exite of his dear servants. Those, says St. Alphon-sus, who succor the souls in Purgatory, will be succored in turn by the gratitude of those whom they have relieved, and who enjoy sooner by their prayers the beatific vision of God. This pastoral will be read in all the

Churches of the Diocese and Religious Communities, whole or in part, the first Sunday after its reception. +John Joseph

Archbishop of Toronto Given at St. Michael's Palace, 25th day of October, 1882. By order of His Grace the Archbishop,

DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

Recently His Lordship Bishop Cleary of Kingston, visited the parishes of Hun-gerford and Madoc, to administer the rite of confirmation; and in addition to the customary honours extended to prelates customary nonours extended to prelates in the Roman Catholic Church on such occasions, the following addresses were presented on behalf of the respective con-gregations of Hungerford and Madoc, by A. A. McDonald, Esq., solicitor, of Madoc, and to which the illustrious prelate replied in most fitting terms. One hundred and fifty children were confirmed in the former parish, and eighty-seven in the latter, affording some proof of the excellent condition of the Catholic people in these sections of the diocese of Kingston. On Wednesday last His Lordship also dedicated the new Catholic church at Sharbot Lake, installing as its first regular pastor the Rev. Father Thos. Kelly, of Kingsthe Rev. Father 1808. Relly, of Kings-ton. This is a very poor and scattered congregation, distanced about 47 miles from Kingston, in one of the most barren parts of Canada, but, strange to relate, they succeeded in erecting this church and paying therefor some \$4,200.

To the Right Reverend James Vincent Cleary,

nim, and afterwards saw him quite cheer-ful and happy.

St. Ephrem entreats this favor in his last will to offer prayers and sacrifices for him after his death, especially on the 30th day. our sincere love, attachment and fealty, and, through you, to our Most Illustrious Pope Leo XIII., the vicar of Christ upon earth, the supreme ruler of the holy Roman Catholic Church, the mouth-piece of God Himself. We hail your advent amongst us with joy and love, coming, as you do, as the messenger of peace to dis-pense to us and our children those precious gifts and heavenly blessings entrusation of the Holy Ghost, has made decrees which bind the consciences of the faithful. In the thirteenth Canon of the sixth Session it decrees, "that if any one should say that a repentant stoner, after having received the grace of justification, the punishment of eternal rains height and the sage of the s every opportunity is afforded to the sage, the scholar, and the saint, to gratify his ambition and to strengthen his faith and devotion to the eternal truths and justice of the holy religion of Jesus Christ; and we well understand what a sentiment of Though King David was assured, after its sincere repentance, that his sin was orgiven, yet the Prophet told him that he had still to suffer by the death of his hild.

In the 24th Session and 3rd Canon, the fore so well able to appreciate th advantages open there to the whole world, and from where radiates that pure and heavenly light that has, and will, to the end of time, illumine and beautify the

We also welcome you amongst us, being your first visit to the new Parish of Hungerford so recently constituted by your Lordship, to the end and purpose of affording greater facilities for the exercise of our holy religion and for which kind, wise

We may justly say at this juncture that whilst we appreciated the appointment of a resident priest at Tweed, that it was of a resident priest at Tweed, that it was with feelings of the deepest sorrow that we learned of our separation from the care and control of our dear Father Davis, our beloved parish priest here for the last sixteen years, who, through great difficulties and privations, during the greater part of that time, did efficiently and most worthily discharge all the sacred duties of his priestly office. We now through your Lord. discharge all the sacred duties of his priestly office. We now, through your Lordship, express our congratulations to him as the new Parish Priest of Madoc, Marmora and Queensboro.

das St.

Freeman's Worm Powders require no other purgative. They are safe and sure to remove all varieties of Worms.

We sincerely thank your Lordship for giving us our good and beloved Father Fleming, who is our pride, our guide and worthy pastor, and we may say that long may his life be spared to teach, comfort and bless us. We also sincerely pray that he may, under your Lordship's wise and prudent rule, succeed in erecting his new church and presbytery, and that he may encourage our schools, so essential now-adays to aid the church in rescuing and preserving therising generation from the perils threatening them and their faith, through the tendency and evil influence of the Godless system of education, hotbeds of infidelity, prevailing in this country as elsewhere.

In conclusion, we would ask your Lordship's blessing upon us and our families,

ship's blessing upon us and our families, and in return we all lovingly join in ask-ing God to spare long, long amongst us a dear Bishop so good, so learned and so

ing God to spare long, long amongst us a dear Bishop so good, so learned and so worthy.

Signed on behalf of the congregation of Hungerford by some forty persons.

Tothe Right Revernd James Vincent Cleary, S. T. D., Bishop of Kingston:

The congregations of the parish of Madoc, Marmora and Queensboro joyfully approach your Lordsbip, on this, the occasion of your first official visit to this parish since its separation from that of Hungerford, and cordially welcome you as our beloved bishop, and most respectfully beg to present to your Lordship this address as an humble expression of our sincere love, esteem and fealty, and, through you, to the Sovereign Pontiff, the Most Illustrious Pope Leo XIII., the Vicar of Christ upon earth, and the Head of the holy Roman Catholic Church, established by Jesus Christ Hunself.

We also gladly embrace this opportunity of conveying to your Lordship our congratulations upon your recent safe return from the Eternal City, the centre of Christendom, rendered famous in all ages of Christianity by all that is great, holy and illustrious, and from whence have come so many noble, learned and holy doctors like yourself, to enlighten, strengthen and bless the nations.

and illustrious, and from whence have come so many noble, learned and holy doctors like yourself, to enlighten, strengthen and bless the nations.

We, therefore, also affectionately welcome you amongst us to-day as the good messenger of peace and of love, to dispense to us and our children those precious gifts and heavenly blessings entrusted to your care, and humbly beg to convey to your Lordship our sincere thanks for your Lordship's deep interest and care for our spiritual interests, manifested in many ways, but especially in so greatly increasing the opportunities and facilities for the exercising of our holy religion, in providing for us two esteemed priests, the dearly anointed ofGod to love and bless us.

We need scarcely refer your Lordship to the long and valuable services for the cause of holy religion rendered by our good Father Davis, parish priest of this parish, and for many long years, also, of Hungerford. His diligence and unwearied zeal in attending to the spiritual wants of the people, through many trials and privations, constrain us to give public expression to your Lordship of our love and re-

the people, through many trials and priva-tions, constrain us to give public expres-sion to your Lordship of our love and re-spect for our good parish priest, and of his noble, generous and pure heart, and as a fitting testimony thereof, we can point with pride and satisfaction to the beautiful churches, so tastefully erected, and so churches, so tastefully erected, and so chastely ornamented by him, with the cooperation of the people, under the blessing of God, now, in every part of this large parish—noble edifices, fitting tabernacles parish—noble edifices, fitting tabernacles of the Most High, wherein may be fittingly offered up the great and holy sacrifice of the Mass for the benefit of the living and the dead, and the promotion of the honor and glory of God.

And we also cheerfully and sincerely

put upon record an expression of our love and admiration for dear Father love and admiration for dear Father Kelly, recently appointed here as curate by your Lordship, and who so well, so efficiently performs all the manifold duties of his priestly dignity, and who possesses so many excellent qualities of both head and heart, and we therefore tender your Lordship our congratulations on so fitting S. T. D., Bishop of Kingston:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP:—We the undersigned, on behalf of ourselves and the Roman Catholic congregation of the Roman Cath Davis and Father Kelly to continue their

And, in conclusion, we may say that our dear children lovingly greet your Lord ship, about, as they are, to receive the sacrament of confirmation from your episcopal hands, to strengthen them, to confirm them in the Holy Faith, and to confirm them in the Holy Faith, and to make them true soldiers of Christ; and long will they cherish the remembrance of this day, the great event in their sweet, nnocent lives, and also the recollection of the visit of their good Bishop, and, in con-junction with the dear little ones, beg again to offer to your Lordship the tribute again to offer to your Lordship the tribute of our affection, attachment, and love; and of our earnest wish to Heaven to spare you for many years to come in health and happiness. We ask your Lordship's blessing upon us and our families, that we may be made to continue true and valiant soldiers of Christ, and that we may sa-credly keep the faith once delivered to the saints, and by so doing merit eternal

Signed on behalf of the congregations of Madoc, Marmora and Queensboro', by thirty members of the parish

Come, Gentle Spring

and bring malaria, dyspepsia, biliousness, torpidity of liver and a train of kindred maladies. Fortunately Kidney-Wort is at hand. It may be had of the nearest druggist and will purify the system, correct the stomach and bowels, stimulate the liver and kidneys to healthy action, re-move all poisonous humors and make you feel like a new man. As a spring medicine, tonic and blood Purifier it has

THE FACE WEARS A YELLOWISH HUE, THE FACE WEARS A YELLOWISH HUE, pimples appear upon it, sick headaches, vertigo, morning nausea, and pains in back, side and shoulder blade, are experienced when bile enters the system and poisons the blood. Expel it from the circulation, and direct it into its natural channel, the bowels, with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Great Blood Purifier, which has widely superseded mineral drugs having a dangerous reaction. Indigestion, Constipation, Impurity of the Blood, and Kidney Complaints are entirely overcome by its use. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

The annals of tinue to be vei approach the reig The succession Andrews can be interruption, by eleventh centurnames. In 103 became Bishop. the union of M Margaret, an egreatest consequents state of the king of her husband tues, the holy inaugurate the idirect, to the sai the remodelling spinitual welfar causes hiefly reduced the great vassal interference in resulted in a rel disregard of pr St. Andrews, in Malcolm, only

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Malcolm, only Candida Casa a Aberdeen) were Isles and Orkney were now added, the king's son Daity of Cumbria, on a permanen queen invited fr canons to replace the public we churches, and t peculiarities whi rice were abolish the chief nobles which Malcolm i gnorant as she w Her arguments them to sanction into harmony w universal Churc observed in acco custom, the observed and ob bration and rec suppressed.
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Margaret. For earnest desire to whom her lot wa religion and gre unselfish perfor lay before her, tion, she is unsu ers of the time of her, in a few v great worth and and the Saxon her marriage too ment, for 'the beforehand wha her; for she was God in the land the erroneous together with hi and suppress t it up by saying useful deeds in God, and also in self well as to he p. 344. St. Margaret

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tionately wely as the good of love, to dis-ren those preessings entrus-bly beg to con-sincere thanks terest and care manifested in in so greatly and facilities oly religion, in med priests, the eye and bless us. your Lordship ervices for the endered by our prest of this years, also, of and unwearied iritual wants of rials and privapublic expres our love and re riest, and of his heart, and as a

we can point to the beautiful crected, and so im, with the co-inder the blessing rt of this large ing tabernacles may be fittingly oly sacrifice of the living and on of the honor and sincerely pression of our or dear Father here as curate who so well, so manifold duties d who possesses es of both head ore tender your ons on so fitting

Kelly, and earn-life and happi-to both Father may say that greet your Lordto receive the ion from your gthen them, to y Faith, and to of Christ; and e remembrance it in their sweet, he recollection of hop, and, in con-little ones, beg dship the tribute nt, and love; and Heaven to spare ne in health and Lordship's blessamilies, that we true and valiant nat we may sa-ce delivered to g merit eternal

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were now added, Glasgow was restored by the king's son David in his own principal-

suppressed.

"There is, perhaps, no more beautiful character recorded in history than that of Margaret. For purity of motives, for an earnest desire to benefit the people among whom her lot was cast, for a deep sense of religion and great personal piety, for the unselfish performance of whatever duty lay before her, and for entire self-abnegation she is unsurpassed, and the chronical-

lay before her, and for entire self-abnegation, she is unsurpassed, and the chronicalers of the time all bear testimony to her
exalted character. Ordericus Vitalis says
of her, in a few words—"This distinguished
princess, descended from a long line of
kings, was still more eminent for her
great worth and the sanctity of her life;"
and the Saxon Chronicle considers that
her marriage took place by divine appointment, for "the prescient Creator knew
beforehand what he would have done by
her: for she was to increase the praise of

her; for she was to increase the praise of God in the land, and direct the king from

the erroneous path and incline him, together with his people, to a better way, and suppress the evil habits which the

nation had previously cultivated, as she afterwards did; and the Chronicle sums

it up by saying that she performed many useful deeds in the land to the glory of God, and also in royal qualities bore herself well as to her was natural."—Skene,

p. 344. St. Margaret died in 1093. The work

St. Margaret died in 1093. The work of re-organization commenced by her was worthily continued by her children, Alexander and David, who, on the death of their brother Edgar, succeeded, the former to the kingdom of Scotland proper and its dependencies, the latter to the earldom of Lothian and Cumbria. The

see of St. Andrews became vacant in the last year of Malcolm's reign. For four-

teen years no successor was appointed, the war of succession throwing all the country north of the Forth into confusion, and

the conflict between the Celtic and the Teutonic races making it doubtful whether

would not be overturned. As soon as

would not be overturned. As soon as Alexander was seated on the throne he named to the bishopric of St. Andrews Turgot, the prior of Durham, who had been his own tutor, and, according to some authorities, the confessor of St. Margaret—the same who wrote her life. This property could with a request from

appointment, coupled with a request from Alexander to have the new prelate conse-crated by English Bishops, brought on the claim of York to supreme ecclesiastical jurisdiction in Scotland. No such right

was ever claimed or exercised while the succession of Scottish Bishops was kept up with native consecration. The terms of the original concession of St. Gregory had been an occasion of controversy between

been an occasion of controversy between the Esglish metropolitans themselves. To settle their differences, Lanfranc of Canter-bury and Thomas of York agreed, in the council of Windsor, to give to York metropolitan jurisdiction over all the churches north of the Humber to the far-

ing Teviotdale and Lothian, considerable portions of the dioceses of Glasgow and St. Andrews. The subjection of Galloway

to York for sixty years during the Ner-thumbrian occupation was unquestioned. But beyond the two Friths the claim

THE EARLY SCOTTISH—CHURCH.

Dublin Review.

The annals of the Scottish Church continue to be veiled in obscurity till we approach the reign of Malcolm Ceanmor. The succession of the Bishops of St. Andrews can be traced indeed without interruption, but of one or two in the eleventh century we only know the names. In 1059, Fothad the Second became Bishop. It was he who blessed the union of Malcolm with the sainted Margaret, an event fraught with the greatest consequences to the religious state of the kingdom. Winning the heart of her husband by the charm of her virtues, the holy queen soon led him to inaugurate the reform which she was to became and the crozier from the altar; but shortly afterwards was forced to religious with the reform which she was to inaugurate the reform which she was to became a more of the content of the kingdom. Winning the heart of the rushand by the charm of her virtues, the holy queen soon led him to inaugurate the reform which she was to be the reform which she was to insure the reform which she was to be the reform which she was to insure the reform the altar; but shortly afterwards was forced to religious when it because the result of th the union of Malcolm with the sainted Margaret, an event fraught with the greatest consequences to the religious state of the kingdom. Winning the heart of her husband by the charm of her virtues, the holy queen soon led him to inaugurate the reform which she was to direct, to the sanctification of the court, the remodelling of the church, and the spiritual welfare of her people. Two causes hiefly produced disorder in the bishoprics, and the overgrown power of the great vassals of the Crown, whose interference in ecclesiastical matters resulted in a relaxation of discipline and disregard of proper authority. Besides St. Andrews, in the dominions of King Malcolm, only two other sees, those of Candida Casa and Mortlach (afterwards Aberdeen) were at this time filled. The Scottish monarch. Caithness and Moray were now added, Glasgow was restored by the king's son David in his own principal.

which he nominated Robert, prior of Scone.

Besides the bishopric of Moray, Alexander refounded Dunkeld in 1107, endowing the cathedral and chapter from the territories of the Abbacy which reverted to the crown on the demise of his young brother Ethelred, who held them in virtue of his descent from a marriage of the lay-abbot with a daughter of the royal house. The Bishop inherited over the Columban foundations all the pre-eminence which had belonged to the Abbey, and in this way his jurisdiction extended over the whole of what subsequently became the diocese of Argyll, as well as over many disconnected parishes scattered through the eastern dioceses. Iona itself and the Isles, belonging at this time to Norway, were under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Drontheim. the king's son David in his own principality of Cumbria, and all were reconstituted on a permanent territorial basis. The queen invited from England the regular canons to replace the native comobites in the public worship of the cathedral churches, and the barbarous rites and peculiarities which had crept into the series were abeliated. peculiarities which had crept into the service were abolished. A great assembly of the chief nobles and clergy was held, in which Malcolm interpreted for the queen, ignorant as she was of the Gaelic language. Her arguments and authority induced them to sanction the changes she was bent on introducing, to bring the local usages into harmony with the discipline of the universal Church. Lent began to be observed in accordance with the Roman custom, the observance of the Sunday enforced, and certain abuses in the celebration and reception of the Eucharist suppressed.

under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Drontheim.

On his accession to the throne in 1124, David found established the sees of St. Andrews, Morey, Dunkeld, and Mortlach in his brother's dominions, while in his own principality, which now again became united to the kingdom, were the bishoprics of Glasgow, restored by himself, and Galloway, still subject to York. In 1125 the see of Mortlach was translated to Aberdeen. The remaining Columbite foundations now fell before the reforming zeal of the pious king, and on the ruins of their monasteries arose the magnificent their monasteries arose the magnificent houses of the Augustinian canons and Benedictine monks endowed with the possessions of the dispossessed anchorites. The new sees of Brechin and Dunblane were formed out of the territory of the old Pictish bishopric of Abernethy that remained after the rest had been absorbed in St. Andrews. By the erection of Ross and Caithness the number of bishoprics was raised to ten; and at the close of the century Argyll was detached from Dunkeld and formed into a separate diocese, afterwards known as Lismore. When Orkney and the Isles returned under the dominion of Scotland, the hierarchy reached its full development of thirteen episcopal sees, which it retained to the sixteenth century.

Among the Scotlish Bishops, the Primers from the time of the Bitter of the

Among the Scottish Bishops, the Primacy, from the time of the Picts, together
with the right of consecrating the other
Bishops, by custom belonged to the Bishop
of St. Andrews. But, like the Bishops
of Armagh and other Irish metropolitans
before 1151, he had never received the before 1151, he had never received the Pallium. This defect was a pretext for many vexatious pleas of the Archbishops of York against the consecration of Bishops and the meeting of provincial synods. David I. endeavored in vain to obtain from Pope Honorius II. the archiepiscopal rank for the Bishop of St. Andrews, the opposition of York and the English influence at the Roman Court being too strong. As the Scottish ecclesiasbeing too strong. As the Scottish ecclesias-tics persistently refused to attend the councils of the English province, the Popes who regarded themselves as the metropolitans of Scotland, from time to time despatched legates to preside at the meetings of the clergy. The frequency of these embassies was at length felt a grievous burden, and synods came to be held but seldom. The enforcement of church discipline suffered in consequence. To remedy this state of things Honorius III., in 1225, authorized the Scottish Bishops in 1225, authorized the Scottish Bishops to meet in provincial synod without a metropolitan or the presence of a legate. The Bishops were not slow to avail themselves of the privilege, and in their first assembly passed several resolutions providing for an annual synod to meet for three days, and regulating the manner of the convection with the order of business. churches north of the Humber to the far-thest limits of Scotland. In 1072 an unsuccessful attempt was made to put this arrangement in force. Plausible grounds were not wanting to support an ecclesiastical claim extending over what-ever had civilly been included in the kingdom of Northumbria. After the withdrawal of the Scottish clergy Wilfrid's jurisdiction extended to the Forth, includ-ing Teviotdale and Lothian, considerable

council of their own at Perth, and enacting canons of their own.

At length, in 1472, Sixtus IV. gave the right of the Pallium, with the dignity of Metropolitan of Scotland, to the Bishop of St. Andrews, assigning the other twelve Bishops as suffragans. Some of them would have been well pleased to remain immediately subject to the Holy See, and exercise in turns the office of "Conservator." as they were wont for two hundred tor," as they were wont for two hundred years. His elevation drewenmity on the years. His elevation drew enmity on the Primate, and whether the accusations made against him were true or mere calumnies of his enemies, he fell into disgrace both at Rome and at his own court, was deprived and died in retirement. William Sheves, his coadjutor, succeeded him; he was an astute man, foremost in the opposition to the late Archbishop. He obtained from Innocent IV. for his see a confirmation of its privileges, and the rank of "Legatus natus" in Scotland for its occupant, with rights and privileges But beyond the two Friths the claim was an assumption parallel to that of civil supremacy so often urged by the English monarchs under cover of the homage rendered by the Scottish sovereigns for possessions held by them in England. When Alexander requested the Arch. The English king was willing to let the ceremony proceed and reserve the respective rights for future discussion, but as the Archbishop of York himself had not yet been consecrated, seeking to evade his obedience to St. Anslem of Canterbury, the latter interdicted all proceedings, and it was only on the death of Anslem that the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of St. Andrews were consecrated ted on the same day by the Bishop of London, in 1109. Between the king and

Britain, one cannot fail to be struck by the slowness of the steps by which its hier-archy advanced to normal organization. And just when, after many vicissitudes, its constitution had been developed in lordly proportions, a storm was gathering that was to overwhelm the work of Ninian and Palladius, Columba and Kentigern— and the Scottish Church of Margaret and David was swept away in the convulsions and the Scottish Church of Margaret and David was swept away in the convulsions of the great apostacy. May its restoration proceed under happier auspices, and the invocation of its long-forgotten apostles prosper the work of Pius and Leo, and shield it with benedictions! J. A. CAMPBELL.

CARDINAL MANNING.

At the Pro-Cathedral on Sunday his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster preached at the High Mass, on the words: "Know also, then, that in the last days shall come on dangerous times," concluding with an appeal on behalf of the schools of the mission. Prefacing his discourse by the statement that want of time had compelled him to defer to the present occasion the remarks he had proposed to make with reference to the Encyclical Letter of his Holiness, his Eminence asked his hearers to look at the state of society at the present moment.

state of society at the present moment. There was a time, said his Eminence, when there were six and thirty sovereigns within the fold of the Catholic Church. within the fold of the Catholic Church. There are only ten now remaining, and these remained, for the most part, because they are Catholics personally, but their public laws and the condition of their public laws and the condition of their people are not Catholic. Look at France, which I may call the advance guard of the anti-Christian revolution that is now working the week the tensor. the anti-Christian revolution that is now working throughout Europe. France is at this moment the head of the revolution which is penetrating throughout Italy, which is forcing itself into Spain, and is working in Germany. In this country, by the infinite mercy of God, it seems to have taken little or no hold. I know not what has kept it away, but there is one thing certain, and that is, that hitherto this infection has been resisted by our people, so that the other day, when some men would have the name of God effaced from the public oath and legislature, the public opinion of the country at once opposed it. God grant it may never be otherwise.

THE TENDENCY OF SOCIETY AT THE PRESENT is most decisively either anti-Christian or un-Christian. There was a time when the society of the world was Christian and Catholic, and when, if individuals were found to be growing lax in their love of the faith, they were supported and upheld, so to say, against their own inclination by society. Now we have come to a time when individuals are Christian and Catholic, and sustain themselves against the torrent and stranu of the influence of the torrent and stream of the influence of society which is pulling men down. St. Paul speaks of one whom he calls the lawless one. I believe France, to a great ex-tent, to have come to a state of lawlessness. What law, what foundation of law has it? When the civil powers of the world separ-ate themselves from the Church of God, they lose the consecration which they had when they were Christian. Is it not evi-dent that, unless God be the Law Giver, and unless the law of God be the basis of the legislation in States and Commonwealths, there can be no consecration of these laws? I ask what consecration there is in the Senate and Chamber of France? I ask again what consecration there is in the Legislature that sits in Rome? And

the Legislature that sits in Rome? And when the civil powers separate themselves from God, by an inevitable law they do one of two things—either they usurp an absolute control over all things sacred within their borders, which is a revival of the old paganism before the Incarnation dethroned it, or they live in perpetual conflict and persecution against all that is called God or is worshipped. Such is the state in which one hundred years ago France was, and to which it is now again returning. Such I believe to be the "dangerous times" of which the apostle speaks, In the midst of all this, the Church is imperishable. Bishops and priests, pastors and people, throughout the world, are united by a union so indissoluble, that although individuals and nations may fall although individuals and nations may fall away, the Church is always the same. It was only the other day in Germany when a man said—with a subtlety and astuteness which is almost venerable for its profound

craft-that THE CHURCH WOULD NEVER BE GOVERNED selves of the privilege, and in their first assembly passed several resolutions providing for an annual synod to meet for three days, and regulating the manner of its convocation with the order of business. A "Conservator Statutorum" was each year to be chosen among their own number, to whom it belonged to convoke the meeting, to preside at its deliberations, and enforce its decrees. It was not long before they practically and finally established their independence, declining to obey the summons of a papal legate to attend him at York as an enfringement of their ancient privileges, assembling a council of their own at Perth, and enacting canons of their own. BY THE IMPERIAL POWER distance; the priests of Germany have been ministering in this land, and are now going back again to their own country. The Church has been persecuted, it is true, but what have been the results and reaction of that persecution on civil society? A Democratic and Socialistic revolution so strong that nothing but the greatest military power in the world holds that Empire together. There is one more point upon which I will touch. We see everywhere, except within the fold of the Catholic Church, a revolt of the human intellect against the divine authority of revelation. I am afraid we cannot ority of revelation. I am afraid we cannot

rejected. If there is a remnant of the Lutheran dogmatic faith, how few belong to that remnant I cannot say. The criticism of men is consuming that book as the blight consumes the mulberry tree. Not only that, but men reject the lights of nature for of nature, for

of nature, for

WE HAVE A CLASS OF PHILOSOPHERS IN

FRANCE AND ENGLAND

and elsewhere, who say that God is
unknowable, that God is unthinkable. I
thank God that this is a theory so subtle,
incomprehensible and absurd that it is not
—it can never be—widespread; nevertheless, it has found root amongst some.

Men are not afraid to say that there is no
God, no soul, no conscience, no responsibility in man, no judgment to come. Man
himself, these men say, has sprung from a
lower creature that once dwelt and fed
upon the boughs of trees; they also tell us
that our senses cannot be depended upon.

St. Paul gives seventeen characteristic
marks of the dangerous times; one of these
he says is disobedience to parents. Of this
we have examples every day amongst rich
and root. When deviced is authority in

he says is disobedience to parents. Of this we have examples every day amongstrich and poor. When domestic authority is weakened, social authority, political authority is destroyed. In conclusion, his Eminence, seeing that they were tending towards the time when, as St. Paul expresses it, "The lawless one shall come," exhorted those present to pray for the liberty of the Church, for the Holy Father, that his life might be prolonged, and his power extended; to pray that the Church might once more resume its work as it did in the beginning; to pray for the Church in their own land. In England Catholics were but a handful—poor and feeble—but they were rich in faith, and they belonged to the Church which was indissoluble in to the Church which was indissoluble in its unity and inflexible in its fidelity. Let them pray that the light of faith might be once more poured out upon this land, and that their altars might be multiplied on that their altars might be multiplied on every side. Let them pray earnestly for the Christian education of their people; and guard it as an imperishable tradition of their land. His Eminence then proceeded to make an appeal on behalf of the schools, inviting all who could to become annual subscribers, by which means they would relieve their good pastors of one of the many difficulties with which they had to contend. This work he commended to their charity, of which they had already

their charity, of which they had already given ample proof.—London Universe, Oct. 18. GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR'S RE-PORT

OF STRATFORD SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Toronto, October 15th, 1884. To the Separate School Trustees of the Town of

Stratford. Stratford.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the regulations of the Education Department, I have the honor to report on your Schools in the following particulars:—

in the following particulars:

I.—THE SCHOOL HOUSES

are two handsome brick buildings, beautifully situated. Both, with their windows, walls and ceilings, are in an excelent state of repair, and very clean. The class rooms are large, airy, lightsome and cheerful. The desks and seats are good, and generally well kept. The blackboards are excellent. The playgrounds are properly arranged, in good order, and supplied with all necessary accommodations.

II.-THE PUPILS.

II.—THE PUPILS.

The standing of the pupils in the various classes is indicated as follows:

Mr. F. Flanagan, teacher,—Boys' Senior Department.—Arithmetic, good; reading, good; spelling, excellent; composition, very good; writing, middling; geography, good; grammar, good; literature, very good; history, good; drawing, fair; Christian Doctrine, very good; order and discipline, excellent.

Girls' Senior Department—Arithmetic, good: writing, middling: reading. excel-

Girls' Senior Department—Arithmetic, good; writing, middling; reading, excelent; spelling, very good; literature, good; geography, fair; composition, very good; grammar, very good; history, good; singing, very good; drawing, fair; domestic economy, very good; Christian Doctrine, excellent; order and discipline, excellent.

Boys' Intermediate.—Arithmetic, good; reading, good and middling; spelling, good; good; composition, good; good;

good; composition, good; writing, good and middling; geography, good; grammar, good; singing, fair; object lessons, good; literature, good; Christian Doctrine, very good; order and discipline, very good.

Girls'intermediate,—Arithmetic, good; reading, very good; spelling, very good;

reading, very good; spelling, very good; literature, good; composition, fair; writing fair; geography, good; singing good; Christian Doctrine, excellent; order and discipline, excellent.

Boys' and Girls' Junior,—Arithmetic,

good; reading, middling; spelling, good; writing, good and middling; Christian Doctrine, good; order and discipline, very

III.-REMARKS. The extent of the accommodation is quite adequate for the number of pupils quite adequate for the number of pupils attending. Summarily speaking, the standing of the pupils in general, together with the state of order, discipline and management in the schools, are highly satisfactory, and there is good evidence that creditable progress is being steadily made. For all this as well as for the elegant buildings and premises with their admirable equipments, the Separate School authorities of Stratford are entitled to more than ordinary praise. are entitled to more than ordinary praise. Your obedient servant, CORNELIUS DONOVAN,

GET THE BEST DYES,-The Diamond Dyes for family use have no equals. All popular colors easily dyed fast and beautiful. Only 10c. a package at druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of direc-

tions for 3c. stamp.

The chief advantage secured in the new upright piano-fortes which the Mason & Hamin Company are now introducing, is undoubtedly, in their quality of tone, which is, of course, the fundamental excellence in any piano. By their new arrangement, the strings are accurately and securely held, being subject to little or no variation from changes of temperature, humidity of the atmosphere, etc. More perfect and accurate vibrations of the strings are thus secured, which are essential to tones entirely musical, and free from mere noise. The greater durability and freedom from liability of the Mason & Hamilin piano to get out of tune come from the same cause. This improvement in these planos is added to the best modes of construction heretofore employed.—Boston Traveller.

Many imitators, but no equal, has Dr. Many imitators, but no equal, has Dr.

Hair Renewer.

scalp, are innumerable.
Old people like it for its wonderful power to restore to their whitening locks their original color and beauty. Middle-aged people like it because it disappoints no onc.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

the beard is gray or naturally of an unde remedy. PREPARED BY

Sold by all Druggists.

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

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

BUERIOR.

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URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATINE MAM, ONT.—Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly
situated on the Great Western Railway, 60
miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all
the modern improvements. The hot water
system of heating has been introduced with
success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc.
The system of education embraces every
branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sowing,
fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille,
wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge.
Board and fultion per annum, paid semiannually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing
and Painting, form extra charges. For further particulars address, Mother Superior.

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE SAND.

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

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Report Association will be catholic Mutual Report of the Catholic Mutual Report of

Professional.

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

HALL'S VEGETABLE

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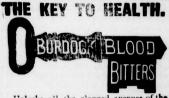
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Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOV. 15, 1884.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES IN IRE-LAND.

On the 6th of August last Mr. Parnell spoke in opposition in the House of Commons to the grant proposed to the Queen's Colleges. These Colleges, he held, should be swept away and their advan-tages conferred on denominational colleges. Mr. Parneil further maintained that the interests of education were sacrificed and money equandered to fill Queen's Colleges with ill-trained students. His indictment of these godless colleges was the most powerful ever presented to Parliament in their regard, and though the grant was maintained by a vote of 100 to 35, the Irish leader had every reason to feel satisfied that he had dealt these institutions a blow for which Ireland, and especially Catholic Ireland, must to him ever be grateful. The Ottawa Citizen, commenting on Mr. Parnell's speech, took up the cudgels in defense of Oneen's Colleges. The Citizen said :

Queen's Colleges. The Citizen said:

"But the establishment of Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork and Galway inaugurated a new state of affairs. To each of them students were admitted irrespective of creed, the only qualification for entrance being the passing of the University matriculation examinations. Since that time the three colleges have accomplished a great educational work in Ireland. Since the opening of their doors they have met with the uncompromising hostility of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy—a hostility which has been perfectly consistent, as, on principle, its members are opposed to on principle, its members are opposed to mixed education; and, notwithstanding the concessions which have been made from time to time, one of them bringing about the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's first Government in 1873, the opposition of the bishops and clergy has been as strenuous as at any previous time in the history of the University. Despite the attacks made from time to time on the so-called 'Godless' colleges affiliated with Queen's University, not a few Roman Catholic students have taken advantage of the educational facilities afforded by their existence, and among the most distin-guished graduates of the University are mbers of that Church.

Our contemporary is here altogether beside the mark. The Queen's Colleges have done some good work. But they were intended to meet the just wants of the nation in the matter of higher education, and have not done so. The fact that a few Catholics have, against the express Catholic body in Ireland to come to the wishes and mandates of the bishops of their church, taken advantage of the That which the government neglects to do wishes and mandates of the bishops of opportunities offered by Queen's Colleges, the people should do with an eager willingis no argument in their favor as a medium of higher education for the bulk of the nation. Catholics cannot in conscience attend them. For them they are therefore practically useless. The Citizen then proceeds :

"The right of the Church to refuse its sanction to such a system of University education, no one will call in question; but its hostility should not be allowed to Governments, both Conservative and Liberal, in maintaining in Ireland the non-denominational system, which, we are bold to say, has been a great boon to that country. It has enabled a large number of young Irishmen to avail them-selves of educational advantages which would have been impossible under other circumstances, and it has been the means of bringing together, as fellow-students at the same college classes, members and adherents of the leading religious denomi-nations, who have formed such friend-

ships as the vicissitudes of a lifetime seldom disturb." The Church ought indeed to be grateful

Colleges. Mr. Parnell, in his contion of these institutions, spoke the senti-ments of Catholic Ireland, which has since been again voiced by the Irish hierarchy in the resolution which, at its late meeting, vas moved by the Most Rev. Dr. Mc-Evilly, seconded by Most Rev. Dr. Woodck, and declares :

"That we renew our condemnation of the Queen's Colleges and of Trinity Col-lege, Dublin, and warn Catholic parents of the grave dangers to which they e-pose their children by sending them to those institutions so often condemned by the Holy See as intrinsically, dangerous to faith and morals."

In a letter dated from Dublin, Oct. 4th, Dr. O'Reilly, writing to the Catholic Her-ald, sets forth the disadvantages under which the Catholics of Ireland labor in the important matter of University education, with a clearness that will give our readers a just view of the case. This earned and observant writer says :

"Again, in this morning's Freeman we find long lists of the candidates successful in the second examination for the Royal University; the Catholic schools, consid-University; the Catholic schools, considering the enormous disadvantages under which they labor, press very closely on the heels of their favored antagonists. The Freeman, in its editorial columns, gives some striking figures contrasting the cost of education to the government in the Catholic University College, Stephen's Green, and the Queen's Colleges in Cork and Galway: "The Catholic University College (which is in its first year of existence) has educated students of whom 37 (out of 38) have assed the common test: ence) has educated students of whom 37 (out of 38) have passed the common test:
Galway Queen's College has passed 13 students, while Cork Queen's College has sent up students of whom only 9 have passed the same examination. The endowments of Cork and Galway Queen's Colleges are about £10,000 per annum downents of Cork and Galway Queen's Colleges are about £10,000 per annum each. The total sum of which the Catholic University College has been able to avail itself, by means of Fellowships in the Royal University enjoyed by professors teaching in the college, amounts to £5,000. Therefore, taking as a comparative test of the costliness to the State of these several institutions, we find that the result of the the costliness to the State of these several institutions, we find that the result of the recent examinations in the Royal University is as follows: Every student passed by Queen's College, Galway, represents £768; every student passed by Queen's College, Cork, represents £1,111; while each student passed by the Catholic University College represents £135 * * * "The Catholics of Ireland ask only a fair field and no favor. When they get this

field and no favor. When they get this they will demonstrate that their natural vigor will make up for years of neglect and repression. The Jesuit Fathers, who have been entrusted with the management of University College, show that they are worthy of the high trust which has been confided to them. They exhibit results which will satisfy any fair critic that in which will satisfy any lart critic that in the past year they have done remarkable work. They announce a programme for the coming year which ought to attract an increasing number of students to their halls. Of scholarships and exhibitions they offer a series which strike us as almost erring on the side of profusion. almost erring on the side of profusion. We observe that these academic rewards are accompanied by a condition, that they are to be enjoyed by young gentlemen who continue to study at University Colege. This is as it should be.'

There is here a good view presented of the costliness and inefficiency of the Queen's Colleges. The success which has attended the labors of the Jesuit Fathers in University College should prompt the ess. A Catholic University would mean the complete obliteration of Protestant ascendency. No Catholic Irishman desires injustice to be done his Protestant fellow-countrymen. All he demands and all he will continue to insist on is equality. That equality he must have in matters educational as in all else. A Catholic University for Ireland is the great desideratum of her people and every Irishman deserving the name will assist in the procuring of this boon for his country. Without it the reign of inequality and injustice must continue.

RANK HYPOCRISY.

By a decree of the president of the republic, Mgr. Fonteneau, bishop of Agen has been promoted to the Archbishopric of Albi. This promotion puts an end to the rumors which credited M. Ferry with the purpose of breaking off relations with for the Citizen's admission of its rights in the Holy See. It was stated that because the all-important matter of education. the Holy Father had refused to raise to But when that journal says that the non- the cardinalate the Archbishops of Sens denominational system has been a great and Reims until the state allowance boon to Ireland, it speaks from the Irish granted to the French cardinals, which the Protestant standpoint only, without any chambers had suppressed, should be reconsideration whatever of Catholic rights stored, M. Ferry had resolved to present or feelings. Had any British government | no names for vacant French episcopal sees. done Ireland the justice of chartering a The carrying out of any such design would Catholic university for that country, the have been a gratuitous rupture of the educational and even political condition | Concordat. This the government clearly of that country would be to-day far differ- understood and refused to place itself in ent from what they are. Actuated, how. a position so utterly at variance with ever, by the purpose of maintaining even | right and justice, and therefore in itself so yet the reality of a Protestant ascendancy untenable. It is not indeed that the in that country, Britain refuses Ireland government of the republic is now less justice in this vital matter. Hence discon- hostile to religion than formerly, or less tent, rancor and embitterment. The anxious to harass its ministers. But its Citizen may tell Mr. Parnell that he is hostility being purely hypocritical, it coninsolent in demanding the withdrawal of tents itself by placing its own interpretathe state subsidy from institutions which tion on the Concordat, not daring to openly have almost wholly failed to do that for break it. The Government protects liberty which they were established. With as of conscience in the army, but for the much reason did the framers of the penal | Jewish soldiers only. Thus the minister laws seek to compel the attendance of of war caused to be issued to the com-Uatholics at Protestant places of worship as does the government to-day, by refusing to allow the Jewish soldiers the necessary university privileges to Catholics, seek to time to assist at the religious ceremonies at naught the dictates of humanity and of decency. Attorney-General Miller now knows just what sort of a community it is in the midst of which he lives.

ree them to follow the course of Queen's of their new year. As for the Catholic their freedom of worship. On Sunday they are brought out in review or pu set apart for the divine office. It is, Christanity from the army. At Amiene and Versailles certain regiments have lately had celebrated masses the repose of the souls of comrades who fell at Sidi-Brahim. It is good Catholies who always make the bes soldiers. Witness, for instance, Admiral Courbet, who has won so much glory for France. He was a pupil of the petit semincire of Saint Riquier and is an excellent Christian. Another proof of the hypocrisy of the French government; it expels religious, drives them from their schools suppresses the slender income of cures who do not with abject servility follow all its behests, and yet this government has, it is said, under consideration a project to grant some honorary recompense to the priests and religious who distinguished themselves during the cholera epidemic. A French Catholic journal, commenting on this supposed intention of the infidel government of France, very properly renarks: "To see an administration attaching with one hand a decoration of some kind to the robe of a religious or the cassock of a priest, while with the other it places its sign manual on the expulsion of the one and the withdrawal of the attenuated salary of the other, is to witness a spectacle of political wirepulling in which we will have neither hand nor part." The same paper says that it will not be so easy to deceive the masses into a belief that the government is not the enemy of religion as it is represented to be, since it accords a decoration to a few nuns and priests the better to dissimulate its fixed purpose of destroying religion. It would, to our mind, be in keeping with the highest sentiments of honor, for the clergy and religious likely to be honored (!) with the at tention of M. Ferry's government, to refuse the acceptance of any titles or decorations while their brethren are the object of barbarous measures of repression, and suffer in the interests of religion, justice and liberty.

JUST INDIGNATION.

Attorney-General Miller, of Manitoba, ately ordered a prisoner confined in the Provincial gaol 24 lashes for attempting to escape. Twelve of the lashes were at once inflicted on the unfortunate man, the other twelve to be administered a month before his release. No sooner did intelligence of this barbarous act reach the public ears than a feeling of righteous indignation seized on the whole community. On the evening of Oct. 31, two thousand citizens of Winnipeg assembled in front of the Queen's hotel and burned an effigy of the obnoxious Attorney-General. Two other effigies of Mr. Miller were also burned in other portions of the city. Threats were freely made against Mr. Miller, who, had the crowd apprehended him, would have fared badly. A move was made to the gaol and subsequently to the Parliament buildings, where Mr. Norquay addressed the angry populace. He promised that the government would never do it sgain. | work he proposes to undertake : Our respected friend of the Siftings, who generally calls things by their right names, deals with Mr. Miller in these

terms: "Attorney-General Miller has just been gullty of one of the most barbarous acts which ever disgraced Canada. He ordered John McCormack, a prisoner confined in the provincial jail, 24 lashes on the bare back for trying to regain his liberty. Twelve of the lashes were inflicted yesterday, the prisoner being stripped in the jail yard and flogged there. The other twelve lashes are to be inflicted a month before his release. This punishment is an outrage upon humanity, and could only have been ordered by an individual with a black heart. We hold it that every man has a right to regain his liberty if he can, at any rate his doing so is only natural. If he fails in his attempt let him be tried for his offence, and let a jury and a judge deal with him by increas-

ing his term of imprisonment. man, whether an Attorney-General or anything else, to have it in his power to flog a man is a grievous wrong. The punishment in this case is far beyond the rime, if it is a crime, in severity. Mc-Cormack must never receive the balance ied at the thought. If the other twelve ashes must be inflicted then let them be inflicted on the bare back of the Attorney-General, and if no one else will under take the job of flogger, we will cheerfully do it for nothing. Shame on the Attorney-

We heartily concur in the Siftings' view of the case. Flogging should never be administered for attempts at escape. It is intended by the law and practice of all

civilized communities that; this degrading

punishment should be inflicted only for unnatural and really inhuman offences. Mr. Miller was, in our estimation, guilty of a grievous wrong, not alone to the poor prisoner, but to society at large, by issuing so heartless an order as that reprobated by the press and people of the metropolis of the North-West. It is well hat some law-officers of the Crown should inderstand that with all the power vested in them by virtue of their positions, they cannot set at naught the dictates of

A LIVING APOSTLE.

That the spirit of apostolic times is yet living and active in the Catholic Church there is on every hand abundant proof. In the most distant and inhospitable regions of North America, from Labrador to lasks, the Church has its zealous missionaries everywhere at work. Our readers are no doubt aware that Archbishop Seghers, late of Oregon City, has been, at his own request, re-appointed to the See of Vancouver. This holy and devoted prelate, of his own choice, has abandoned a rich and flourishing diocese to give himself entirely to the work of the Indian nissions on Vancouver Island and the icebound regions of Alaska. The Archbisho ately visited Ireland to solicit the alms of the faithful in that country for his work of evangelisation. His appeal to the generosity of pious souls in Ireland is one of the most interesting documents we have ever read. He tells the Irish people that the diocese confided to his care consists of two parts, Vancouver Island and Alaska. These territories at one time formed part of an immense Vicariate Apostolic embracing the whole western part of North America, from California to the frozen ocean, but that immense vicariate was subsequently divided into dioceses, and in 1857 Vancouver Island welcomed her first bishop, the late Right Rev. Modeste Demeis. Archbishop Seghers tells us that Vancouver Island is nearly 300 miles in length, and that the population of the Island is composed partly of whites living for the most part in the towns of Victoria, Nanaimo and Esquimalt, and that the Indian population numbers 11,000. In the whole diocese there are but eleven priests to minister to whites and Indians, the absence of pecuniary resources proving an obstacle in the way of increasing the number of the faithful. Of Alaska the Arch-

bishop savs : "Alaska, formerly Russian America, which is larger than Great Britain and France together, contains about 60,000 Indians as yet unconverted to the faith. In 1879 I built a church and stationed a price at Warner and Stationed as In 1879 I built a church and stationed a priest at Wrangel, a small town in the southern part of that territory, but he was later on recalled to Vancouver Island, where his services were indispensable, so that in this immense country, and among that multitude of souls, there is now not a single Catholic priest. After the Father's departure an Indian woman was seen Sunday afterSunday kneeling before the closed door of the church, beseeching our Lord to send a priest again to that mission. Who can refuse aid, so that this poor woman's prayer may be heard, and the door of the church opened once more?"

arch opened once more?" In 1879 Archbishop Seghers left the iocese of Vancouver to become Archbishop of Oregon. Called to Rome last year with the other Archbishops of the United States, to assist in preparing for the approaching Plenary Council of Baltimore, the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda expressed to him his fears for the future of the Catholics in the diocese of Vancouver Island, then vacant, and for a bishop. Archbishop Seghers then volunteered to leave Oregon to return to his former diocese of Vancouver. This generous offer was gladly accepted by the

"More priests," he says, "are needed to establish new missions both on the island and in Alaska, for the harvest indeed is the country is m great but the laborers few. Brothers too, are needed to educate the Indian chil too, are needed to educate the Indian children. Then the necessary vestments and sacred vessels for the suitable performance of divine worship are wanting. Furthermore, a new church and a new house for the clergy are urgently needed in Victoria, the Bishop's place of residence in Vancouver Island. The present cathedral is a wooden structure, 75 feet long, and can last but a few years longer. The Bishop's house, also of wood, is fast decaying, and its unhealthiness exposes the ing, and its unhealthiness exposes the

clergy to serious danger." These, continues this truly apostolic prelate, are the reasons which have determined him to travel from country to country and from town to town, yes, and from home to home, seeking the alms of his brethren in the faith. We have no doubt whatever that his appeal has found a ready echo in the hearts of the Catholics of Ireland and that out of their very poverty they have made some effort to assist in the great work of the evangelization of Vancouver and Alaska. We in Canada should not be indifferent to this great work. The island of Vancouver forms part of the Dominion. The Catholics should not only look with interest on the Apostolic labors of Archbishop Seghers, but extend him every assistance in their power to render his mission fruitful. We felt genuine pleasure in reading in the N. Y. Freeman's Journal words of earnest commendation of the Archbishop's mission. After speaking of his collection in England and Ireland for the Vancouver Island missions the Freeman's Journal says:

"Archbishop Seghers is, also, the Apostle "Archosnop beginers is, also, the Aposite of Alaska. It was his zeal for souls,—his desire to devote himself to the conversion of the poor Indians of Vancouver Island, and of Alaska,—that led him to ask the Pope to relieve him of the Metropolitan See of Oregon. We have some intimations that influential Catholics,

The Catholics of New York have indeed many works at home calling for their they cannot take any better means to and its institutions of learning and religion those that sit in the darkness of heathendom in the far off land of Alaska.

In the Philadelphia Press we lately read an interesting correspondence descriptive of a visit to Alaska, that ought to serve to create deeper interest in the centres of American civilisation in

"Alaska facing the ocean is much like Alaska facing the inner channels. There are the same high mountains, covered with never-ending forests, long ranges, white with snow, reaching above the trees and the land-locked fjords. The highest peak near the coast is Mt. St. Elias, rising 19,000 feet above the water level, but next in altitude to it is Fair weather, which fortunately appeared to weather, which fortunately appeared to us once more as we sailed toward Sitka Seen from the ocean it is more beautiful than when viewed from any other direc-tion, for it stands near the sea and looks obstructed vision upon the track less waters."

Sitka the writer describes as a sort o deserted village holding tensciously to the memory of busy days, but now se hopelessly dull as to make it almost incredible that ever any life or gaiety existed in the place. The public buildings are now deserted, and the winds whistle through the great rooms in which the Russian princess used to hold her court in the days when Alaska owed allegiance to the Csar. One cannot help feeling, according to this writer, a sort o pity for the place, it looks so lonely, There are not more than 1,000 people, Indians and all, living at Sitka, and though the town is yet the headquarters of the territorial government it is not unlikely that Junean will in time rob it even of this distinction and then Sitks will be no more. "Notwithstanding its decay Sitka has an excellent harbor and a pretty location. The bay is formed by two long arms of the main island, ending in the peaks of Edgecombe and Vestovia, and is protected from the open sea by group of islands covered with a heavy growth of timber. Behind the town are piled mountains, with steep sides, between two of which flows Indian river, working its way through a dense mass of shrubbery and crossed by rustic bridges. Between the wharf and the river, a distance of two miles, runs the one street of Sitka, which leads past the warehouses down by the water at first, and then by the side of the parade ground and the Government buildings and the Russian church. Later on it leaves the houses and follows the crescent curve of a rocky beach, where boats are hauled out on, which there was no prospect of providing and from which an extended view is had of Vestovia and the intervening islands.

So much for Sitka, or New Archangel, as it was formerly called. The country itself, of which it is the chief place, is one Propaganda and approved by the Holy of vast extent, its area being estimated See. The Archbishop fully indicates, in at 580,107 square miles. It is rich in an investigation would be made and that his appeal to Irish generosity, the good forests, mines and fisheries, and may yet become the home of a comparatively rights of conscience are not only not now

"In regard to climate and agriculture, the country is naturally divisable into the Yukon district, N. of the Alaskan mountains; the Aleutian district, com-prising the islands of that name and the peninsula and the Sitka district. In the first, the mean annual temperature is about 25 ° F.; the summer is short, dry, and hot; ice averages 5 ft. thick on the Yukon in winter, and _70° F. is the lowest temperature ever recorded. The Aleutian district is warmer; mean annual temperature, 36° to 40° F.; rainfall, about 40° in. The climate is still warmer and moister in the Sitka district, the capital being the rainiest place in tue world outside of the tropics; its annual rainfall is from 60 to 90 in., or its annual rainfall is from 60 to 90 in., on 160 to 280 days; mean annual temperature, 44.07°. The interior is well wooded, especially in the Yukon region, where grow the white spruce, the birch, and alders, poplars, and willows along the streams. On the Pacific coast occur dense forests of the Sitka spruce or white pine, and the yellow cedar, hemlock, and balsam fir are also found. The agricultural resources are confined practically though there is good pasturage in the Yukon valley, and radishes, turnips, and lettuce have been successfully raised there.—According to Dall, the peninsular region W. of lon. 150° is gradually rising; and the fact that the glaciers along the Pacific coast are decreasing in size indicates that the rigor of the climate is lessening. Granite and metamorphic rocks skirt the coast from the Alexander archipelago northward to Mt. St. Elias. There is tertiary coal in several localities. Sulphur is abundant in the volcanic districts. Gold, silver, cinnabar, and iron are found in limited quantities.— Bears are the largest animals now native to Alaska; four species are met with. Other non-marine fur-bearing animals are the fox, beaver, marten, otter, mink, lynx, and wolverene. On the coasts are found the fur seal, sea lion, sea otter, and walrus. In the adjacent seas whales abound, and cod, herring, and halibut exist in prodigious numbers. Immense quantities of salmon and other river fish are caught and dried. In summer, Alaska politan See of Oregon. We have some intimations that influential Catholics, clergy and others,—with the cordial approval of the Hierarchy of New York,—will ask Archbishop Seghers to make an appeal to the charity of Catholics here, for the benefit of the poor Indians of Alaska,

from Behring strait to Mt. St. Elias. Of the Indians, the Co-Yukon is the largest and fiercest tribe on the Yukon river. The fisheries and the fur trade are the leading industries of the country. In 1870, 10,612,000 lbs. of salted codfish were produced. The taking of fur seal is now regulated by law, and under a pro-per system a yield of 100,000 skins per annum can probably be secured. The average annum production of sea-otter skins is 1,300, and the value of the furs obtained from the Yukon region is over \$75,000 a year. There is a small ice and timber trade with California." Such is the country-which Mgr. Segers

Such is the country which Mgr. Segen has once more undertaken to evang His task is indeed no easy one, but his labors will be blessed and bring forth fruit an hundred fold. Blessed also will they, who, out of the means God has given them, assist the apostle of Alaska in the accomplishment of his mission.

PERSECUTION IN SWITZERLAND

It was only when the Salvation Army was prohibited by the Swiss authorities from disturbing the public peace that the Christian Guardian discovered that religious persecution existed and had a foothold in the Helvetian republic. "Switzerland," said the Guardian, "is republic, and boasts a great deal of its freedom, but the way the government of the cantons and the people have treated the Salvation Army is by no means creditable to that country." While admitting that the Army people have conducted themselves in a way that has been a nuisance to others, and that more discretion on their part would have been advisable and advantageous, the Guardian holds that the persistent intolerance with which they have been treated shows that a large proportion of the Swiss people are a long way behind the times in their ideas of religious liberty. "People," it declares, "who have not the least sympathy with the army, in its methods, have been compelled to utter an indignant protest against such a sad failure to recognize the rights of conscience as has been seen repeatedly in Switzerland. After speaking of the Salvationists in their out-door assemblies, the Guardian gives details concerning an assault by a mob in Geneva on one of their meeting houses. The officers of the law were powerless to repress the disorder. Our Methodist contemporary then adds :

"Soon after this the Bernese Govern-ment forbid, until further orders, any meeting of the Salvationists. At a public meeting at Bienne, attended by about 1,500 people, the Mayor, the Prefect, and other prominent citizens, and, we regret to say, some Protestant ministers also, denounced and misrepresented the Salvationists in a way adapted to inflame the crowd against them. Finally, the assembly agreed to demand of the Bernese Government:—First, the withdrawal of its signature from the protocol of July 9; second, the absolute prohibition of meetings of the Salvation Army throughout the whole of Switzerland, and the immediate expulsion of all foreign Salvationist officers. tionists in a way adapted to inflame the sion of all foreign Salvationist officers from Federal territory. The Radicals applaud all this intolerant persecution. This is the liberality of skeptical rationalism, whose bitter antagonism to evangeli-cal religion is the real inspiration of these outrages upon the sacred rights of con-science. The whole thing is a disgrace to Switzerland and its emasculated Protes-

We are glad to perceive that the Guardian has at last discovered that the sacred respected in Switzerland, but that they have been repeatedly violated. A more flagrant instance of their violation than that mentioned by the Guardian has entirely escaped the notice of that journal. Liberty of conscience has been for years persistently denied the Catholics of Switz. erland. In the new constitution adopted in 1874 the Protestant majority procured popular sanction for iniquitous violations of that freedom which this very constitution professed to guarantee. This model constitution makes, for instance, civil marriage compulsory, and leaves the religious ceremony optional. It prohibits the erection of new bishoprics unless approved by the Federal government, excludes Jesuits and other "obnoxious" religious orders from all associations and all functions, clerical and scholastic, forbids the establishment of new convents, though the number in 1874 had dwindled down to 88. This same constitution vested the executive power in a federal council of seven members, selected by the council of state and the national council in joint convention. The majority of this joint assembly being Protestant or infidel, the executive power is wielded by the enemies of the church. From the federal council the old Catholic schism received governmental sanction and Catholic churches were actually seized

and made over to this handful of heretics. Neither the Christian Guardian nor any other organ of the kind had a word to say against this iniquitous procedure, against the banishment of bishops and priests, and the denial to Catholic minorities of their just rights in the matter of education. But when the Swiss authorities interfere with that noisy body of religionists, the Salvation Army, there is at once raised a chorus of disapprobation. These papers, so very sanctimonious to all outward appearance, have one measure for Cathotioned by Pro sage in 1874 expressions of press and ever can journals. icitous for the ists, but evide in the matter nearly 1,200,0 On Monday

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tioned by Protestant majorities. Its passage in 1874 was received with earnest expressions of approval by the British press and even a large number of American journals. The Christian Guardian is solicitous for the handful of Swiss Salvationists, but evidently troubles not its spirit in the matter of Catholic rights, affecting nearly 1,200,000 of the Swiss people.

TWO ANNIVERSARIES.

On Monday, the 10th inst., His Lordship the Bishop of London celebrated the seventeenth anniversary of his consecration, and on Tuesday, the 11th, the Most Rev. Dr. Carbery commemorated the first anniversary of his elevation to the episcopal character and dignity. The clergy of both dioceses took occasion on the recurrence of these happy anniversaries to do honor to their chief pastors—the one who has done so much for religion during an honored and brilliant episcopate, the other who, within a few months, has endeared himself to the clergy and people of the fine diocese he has been called to rule over. His Lordship the Bishop of London, on the 10th, entertained atdinner the visiting bishops and clergy who had assembled to do him honor. Those present were His Grace Archbishop Lynch, Toronto; Bishop Jamot, Peterboro; Bishop Carbery, Hamilton; and O'Mahony, Toronto; Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, V. G., London; Very Rev. Fathers Rooney, V. G., and Laurent, V. G., Toronto; Heenan, V. G., and Dowling, V. G., Hamilton; Dean Wagner, Windsor; Fathers O'Connor, Superior of Assumption College, Sandwich; Lennon, Brantford; Bayard, Sarnia; Molphy, Ingersoll; Ryan, Wallaceburg; Watters, Goderich; Cornyn and Feron, Strathroy; Carlin, Woodstock; Flannery, St. Thomas; and the entire staff of city clergy.

When the cloth had been removed His Grace the Archbishop, in a few kindly and well-chosen remarks, proposed the health of His Lordship the Bishop of London. His Lordship replied in feeling terms. He was grateful for the honor done his diocese and himself by the presence of the bishops of the Province, with their yenerable Archbishop at their head. He bade them heartily welcome. One marked feature of the episcopacy of Ontario was its unity. He hoped that unity would long to fill the episcopal see, and on his arricontinue to bless them. Not only were dissensions painful, they were absolutely injurious to religion. His Lordship bore graceful testimony to the brotherly feeling animating the priests of his own diocese. The good done during the seventeen years past he attributed to their unity and loyalty and devotion. The clergy of London had been his tower of strength, his prop and his support. They had had their dark hours, but the priests had ever gathered about their bishop to inspirit and encourage him in all his undertakings. For the new Cathedral they had, out of their own good will, without any pressure whatever from him, assessed themselves and their parishes to the extent of \$30,000, and paid this enormous amount. This magnificent temple would ever stand a monument of the diocese of Hamilton with benignity, their zeal and kindliness. He prayed kindliness and success. that the brotherly feeling among the clergy, not only of his diocese but of the Province, might endure forever. were serving a devoted and loyal laity. Their people were ready to co-operate with them in every effort for the promotion of religion. If they looked abroad they saw the church in many countries afflicted by the disloyalty of her own children. Thank God, it was not so in Canada. Their people were faithful and they should themselves, for the sake of this noble people, strive to become more and more worthy of their exalted office. His Lordship then paid an earnest tribute to the Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, who had been his devoted co-operator since his elevation to the episcopate, and the mode of every sacerdotal virtue to his priesthood. He concluded by proposing the health of His Grace the Archbishop, the visiting bishops and clergy. His Grace having called on the Bishop of Hamilton to respond, Dr. Carbery said he was mos happy to be present. He had had very short but appreciative acquaintance with the bishops of the Province. Bu it was to him cheering indeed to se such unity and cordiality subsisting among them. His knowledge of the clergy of London was truly pleasurable. They were distinguished by geniality, cordiality and sweetness of character. They had had, it is true, before them the bright example of Mgr. Bruyere, but they had, he thought, in themselves all the requsites, with the grace of God, to make a fervent and useful priesthood. He wished his venerated brother and friend of London a long life of increasing honors. That his years, and those of his clergy might be happy and holy, was

his earnest wish and prayer. On the 11th inst, the Bishop of Hamilton celebrated, as we have said, the first anniversary of his consecration. That for the eternal city, where the ceremony took place. The Roman correspondent service it would render American roads tial nominee that "Rum, Romanism, and

of the Tablet gave the following account

of the Tablet gave the following account of Dr. Carbery's consecration:

Rome, Sunday, Nov. 11th.—To-day at eight a. m., in the church of Sta. Maria sopra Minerus, headquarters of the Dominicans, the Very Rev. Joseph Carbery, O. P., late socius to the Father-General, and newly preconised Bishop of Hamilton, Canada, received episcopal consecration at the hands of His Eminence Cardinal Howard, assisted by Mgr. Sallua, O. P., titular Aachbishop of Chalcedon, Commissary of the Holy Office, and by the Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kıngston, Canada, now in Rome on the visit ad limina. Among those present were the Father Minister General (of the Dominican order), the chief dignitaries and the entire personal of the Order of St. Dominic in Rome; the Archbishops of Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, Oregon City and Petra; the Bishops of Scranton, Vincennes, Little Rock, and the Coadjutor Bishop of St. Louis, U. S. A.; Very Rev. William Lockhart, Mgr. Stonor, Mgr. Cataldi, the Rectors of foreign colleges, the Procurators of religious orders, the Priors of the several national institutions, Right Rev. Mgr. Kirby, of the Irish College, Dr. Maziere Brady. Mr. Priors of the several national institutions, Right Rev. Mgr. Kirby, of the
Irish College, Dr. Maziere Brady, Mr.
Wood, of the Times, Mr. Connellan, of
the Boston Pilot, and most of the
English and Irish residents and
visitors in Rome, in all some
360 guests. After the ceremony, a collation was served in the sacristy, the
"cloister" being removed for the day by
special Papal dispensation. Cardinal
Howard occupied the seat of honour at
the table, having on his right hand Archbishop Sallua, and on his left the newly the table, having on his right hand Archbishop Sallua, and on his left the newly consecrated bishop, next to whom was seated Bishop Cleary. As representative of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of New York, Titular of the church, his coadjutor, Archbishop Corrigan, was placed on the right hand of Archbishop Sallua. Mr. Harry Cassell, Dr. Brady, Mr. Baker Gabb and Mr. Bliss acted as masters of the ceremonies. After the collation, the five elegant After the collation, the five elegant bouquets gracing the table were presented by Bishop Carbery to Mesdames Cassell, Murphy, Brady, Carbery (a connection) and Meynell. The two rings used by the new prelate, an aquamarine and an amethyst, elegantly set in massive and an amethyst, elegantly set in massive gold, were gifts respectively from the Father General of the Dominicans and from Bishop Cleary. Immediately after the function. His Eminence Cardinal Manning paid a visit of felicitation to Bishop Carbery, who, together with the two assisting Bishops, was as usual entertained at dinner by Cardinal Howard, the consecrator.

The clergy and people of Hamilton followed with interest every movement of their beloved bishop. After his consecration they felt themselves honored by the Pope's selection of one so eminent val in this country extended him a right hearty welcome. The first anniversary of his consecration offered them a fitting occasion to renew their expressions of loyalty and respect to their worthy and distinguished chief pastor, whose heart is so much in his work that he has already within a few months visited nearly every portion of his large diocese. The Ambitious City was, besides the clergy of the diocese, honored by the presence of His Grace the Archbishop, and the Bishops of London, Peterboro and Endocia, i. p. i., with many distinguished priests, to offer their regard and good wishes to the Most Rev. Dr. Carbery. We beg respectfully to tender him our very warmest expressions of respect and trust that he may be long spared to rule

THE SHORT 'ROUTE TO THE SEA.

The great State of Minnesota has resolved to find a shorter route to the sea for its products than that via Chicago, Buffalo and New York. By the construction of a line of railway from St. Paul through Minnesota, Wisconsin and Northern Michigan to Sault Ste. Marie, connection will be established between the and the Canadian Pacific Railway. By this line the distance to Montreal will be:

1	Algoma Mills to Sudbury
	1,050
9	The shortest all-rail route now in exist- ence is this:
9	Miles.
1	St. Paul to Chicago405
t	Chicago to Toronto
е	1,250
t	The rail route from St. Paul to New
e	York covers these distances :
g	Miles
g e	St. Paul to Chicago409
٠.	Chicago to Buffalo533
7,	Buffalo to New York440

will the railway systems of Ontario, New

anxious for a share of the trans-continental traffic. Railway legislation at Ottawa will, during the approaching session, be watched with the very deepest interest. We have now reached an era in our railway history pregnant with vital results to our people. Care and caution, combined with generosity and enterprise should now, above all things, guide legislative endorsement of railway schemes.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

The fourth of November in this present year of grace proved the most exciting day in the history of the American Union since the close of the great rebellion. Never before was such interest taken in an election contest. The battle is now over, the smoke has risen from the wellfought field and the dead and dying on both sides are found to be many, but victory has perched on the standard of the democracy. Grover Cleveland, of New York, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indians, have been chosen President and Vice-President respectively of the United States of America. On Tuesday last the hearts of the democratic party was gladdened by the announcement from headquarters :

Headquarters National Democratic Committee, New York, November 6, 1884. The National Democratic Committee innounces to the people of the United States that Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks have carried two hundred and nineteen electoral votes for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States as follows: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missis-Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missis-sippi, Missouri, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennes-see, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Flor-ida and Indiana, casting in all two hun-dred and nineteen electoral votes, eighteen electoral votes more than sufficient to elect. No fraud or convigance can defeat elect. No fraud or connivance can defeat the will of the people of the United States thus publicly and deliberately declared. A. P. GORMAN, Chairman Executive Committee.

According to the latest returns, which sustain the democratic count, the following is the result of the contest by States :

Cleveland.	Blaine.
Alabama10	California 8
Arkansas 7	Colorada
Connecticut 6	Illinois29
Delaware 3	Iowa13
Florida 4	Kansas
Georgia12	Maine
Indiana15	Massachusetts14
Kentucky13	Michigan13
Louisiana 8	Minnesota
Maryland 8	Nebraska
Mississippi 9	New Hampshire.
Missouri16	Nevada
New York36	Ohio2
New Jersey 9	Oregon
North Carolina 11	Pennsylvania 3
South Carolina 9	Rhode Island
Tennessee12	Vermont
Texas13	Wisconsin1
Virginia12	
West Virginia 6	

It will require an official scrutiny to determine Cleveland's plurality in New York. It will not number much more than one thousand in a total vote of more than a million cast in the Empire State, even if it does reach that figure. Already sinister rumors prevail of fraud and counting out. We hope, for the honor of the American nation, and the progress of free institutions throughout the world, that nothing of the kind will be attempted. The fraud of 1876 shook the American republic to its foundations. Another such shock and the great republic must dissolve and perish. We extended an earnest support to Blaine throughout the contest, for the just reason that we could not approve of the methods employed to secure Gov. Cleveland's nomination by the democratic convention. Now, however, that the peo. ple have pronounced in favor of Cleveland, the republican minority should quietly acquiesce in this decision. In great marts of the American North-West | 1876-7 the democratic majority displayed a forbearance and a patriotism that republicans would now do well to imitate. We still adhere to our view that the demo-cracy made a grievous mistake in putting forward Grover Cleveland as its standard bearer. Any other of its strong men, Thurman or Hendricks or Randall or Macdonald, had swept the country, not by small and disputable pluralities, but by majorities that no man could dare question. We regret to see that Mr. Blaine has, since the election, striven to excite sectional feeling, by an allusion to lawlessness in South Carolina and Mississippi. We have heard nothing of illegality or violence in those states during the election. They cast their votes for Cleveland, but this they had a perfect right to do. It is now too late, so Mr. Blaine should know, to wave the bloody shirt that in former campaigns did his 1.382 party so much service. The statesman The new route will thus be seen to have from Maine may blame his defeat on the the distance of 332 miles in its favor as three hundred "preachers," or "ministers against that of Chicago, Buffalo and New of the gospel," as they sacreligiously call York. Sault Ste. Marie is clearly destined themselves, with more wind than educato become a great railway centre. Here tion, who, according to our respected contemporary the Freeman's Journal, were, York, as well as those of the West and a few days before the polling, followed by North-West, converge, to strike the great a rabble of some three hundred book inter-oceanic highways of the North. pedlars, insurance agents, and other tramps Already there is a charter in existence for with "rev." affixed to their name and the construction of a line from Cornwall trade, to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where to Sault Ste. Marie. We hope to see this they, in an evil hour for "Blaine of Maine," charter utilized. This line is one of vast elected one Burchard to be their spokesevent was one of unusual splendor even importance to Eastern and Central Onta- man in an audience to be had of that genrio, not to speak at all of the incalculable tleman. Mr. Burchard told the presiden-

Rebellion," were the constituents of the opposition. Mr. Blaine did not, we may rest assured, feel any special delight at this information, but he did not, as he should have done, order the "rev." Burchard from his presence, and to-day he mourns in the cold shades of defeat his lack of moral courage. But if the republicans have suffered the loss of the White House they have made some Congressional gains of importance. In the present House of Representatives the democratic majority is 77. The next House will also be democratic, but by a reduced majority. The representation will be divided about as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.
	labama	8
	rkansas	5
	alifornia 6	
C	olorado 1	
	onnecticut 2	2
D	elaware	1
F	lorida	2
G	eorgia	10
I	linois10	10
	ndiana 5	8
	owa 8	3
	ansas 7	
	entucky	11
I	ouisiana 1	5
	faine 4	
	faryland 1	5
	fassachusetts10	2
	Iichigan 5	6
	linnesota 5	U
	fississippi	7
	fissouri 1	13
15	Vebraska 3	
13	Vevada 1	
1	New Hampshire 2	
13	Vew Jersey 4	3
15	New York17	17
	North Carolina	8
		11
	0hio10	11
)regon 1	
1 4	ennsylvania20	8
11	Rhode Island 2	
15	South Carolina 1	6
13	Cennessee 3	7
13	Texas	11
	Vermont 2	
1	Virginia 2	8
13	West Virginia 1	2
1	Wisconsin 7	2
1	Totals1	43 183
1	Democratic majority	39
	mı	

The contest is now over, and it may, in truth, be said that it has been the filthiest on record. It has for months kept the country in a state of unhealthy excitement, the perils of which should, we think, induce American statesmen of all parties to decide on an extension of the presidential term from four to seven years, making the holder of the office ineligible for a second term. Some less cumbrous machinery should also be devised for the constitution of the electoral colleges and the facilitation of the final count by the two Houses of Con-

IRISH CATHOLIC CLAIMS. A few weeks ago there was published

in this journal an article in reply to one that had previously appeared in the Montreal Star, anent Irish Catholic claims. The Star, after stigmatizing Irish Catholics as a body that strive for office without reasonable claim or title, proceeded to state that Mr. J. J. Curran, O. C., was not a person qualified to hold the Chief Justiceship of Quebec. The RECORD knowing something to the contrary, set forth Mr. Curran's qualifications for this or any like office in the gift of the Crown, but at the same time held that Mr. Curran could not, in justice to himself or to his constituents, or to the Irish Catholics of Canada, retire at this moment from Parliament. ary life. We then felt bound to state that of all men now in public life Mr. Curran was the best qualified to represent the Irish Catholics of Canada in the highest councils of the nation. From all parts of the country, especially the Province of Ontario, we received communications endorsing our position in this regard, Our readers throughout the country evidently felt that the time had come for the collation of a portfolio to one who could fittingly replace the Drummonds, the Alleyns and the McGees of old. Neither they nor we had any desire whatever to supplant Mr. Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue. Mr. Costigan is, in our estimation, a useful and painstaking minister. He is, after our mode of thinking, a worthy representative of the Catholics of the Maritime Provinces. But the Irish Catholics of the greater Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and the North-West are entitled to representation in the Cabinet. Deeply impressed with this conviction we gave expression to our preference for Mr. Curran to fill a position now vacant and which must, if the Irish Catholics of Old Canada, at all events, are to be satisfied, be filled at the earliest possible moment. Our attention has been called to the following despatch said to have been addressed from London to the Ottawa Free Press in regard of our views on Irish Catholic representation in the ministry :

London, Ont., November 8. -[Special.] London, Ont., November S.—[Special.]

—A week or two ago the Record, an independent paper published here, contained a complimentary notice of Mr. John J. Curran, M. P. for Montreal

lisher of the RECORD received a letter signed by Mr. M. F. Walsh, Private Seceretary to Mr. Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, taking exception to the tone of the RECORD's references to Mr. Curran. The letter of Mr. Walsh, which, was to all appearances distated or in Curran. The letter of Mr. Walsh, which, was to all appearances dictated or inspired in the interest of the minister, stated that the Irish Catholics of Canada had now an excellent Cabinet represenhad now an excellent Cabinet represen-tative in the person of Mr. Costigan, who was a credit to his race and creed, and that the Record's suggestion that Mr. Curran should be taken in, was gra-tuitous and impertinent, and designed to shake confidence in the Minister of Inland Revenue. It is needless to say that the publisher of the Record was astounded, as well as amused at this attempt on the part of a member of the government to muzzle

member of the government to muzzle him for so trifling an offence. The in-dications are that there is a deadly feud between Mr. Curran and Mr. Costigan the friends of the latter openly accusing the Montrealer of endeavouring to un dermine him. It is not likely that Costi gan's secretary would undertake to write a letter rebuking a newspaper propri-etor, without authority; and the tone of his letter indicates that the writer be-lieved the Rzcoro's article was inspired by Mr. Curran, Mr. Costigan's failure to creak on the Orange bill and his junket. speak on the Orange bill, and his junket-ing with Mr. Bowell are being used to his prejudice here in the west, by those who favor Mr. Curran, the latter being chiefly old supporters and personal friends of Hon. John (now Judge) O'Connor. The quarrel is a very pretty one, as viewed by outsiders. Mr. Costigan evidently fears Mr. Curran's intrigues, knowing as he does, that Sir John Macdonald is anxious to get rid of him as soon as an opportunity offers. The disclosure of the Walsh letter has caused much amuse-

In regard of this despatch we desire to state: (1) That Mr. Curran has not been guilty of any intrigue to secure the support of this journal for his promotion to a seat in the Cabinet. Neither directly nor indirectly has he ever approached the editor or the proprietor of this journal to forward his claims to any such position.

(2). We do not look upon Mr. M. F. Walsh, or anybody else in or out of the Civil Service as a political mentor. We have from time to time received communications from the gentleman named, and treated them with the respect due all our correspondents.

3. We can see no reason whatever why there should be any feud between Messrs. Curran and Costigan, and feel assured there is none in regard of the insistance by the friends of the former gentleman of his recognition, in the true sense of the term, as an Irish Catholic representative. For our part we desire to be plainly understood as stating that no threat, nor persuasion, nor inducement of any kind will orevail on us to desist from asserting the rights of the Catholics of Canada to their just share of Cabinet representation.

We may add that we know nothing whatever of the sending of the above despatch to the Free Press. No disclosure of the character alluded to by the Free Press was made from this office. Nor are we aware that there is any amusement felt here over the circumstance.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

one of the leading Catholic gentlemen of that city, presided. The lecture, we need not say, was in all respects a great suc-

- Mr. John Ferguson, of this city, has been chosen president of St. Andrew's Society, of London, and Mr. A. F. McIntyre, Q. C., elected to a like position in Ottawa. We congratulate both gentlemen on their promotion, and the St. Andrew's Societies of both cities on their good fortune in securing such excellent presiding officers.

- On the 6th inst. the Rev. John Fehrenbach, C. R., a former pupil of St. Jerome's College, arrived at Berlin, Ont., from Rome where he has just completed a nine years' course of philosophy, theology and canon law, obtaining all the degrees in each department of these sacred sciences. On Sunday, the 9th, the rev. gentleman celebrated Solemn High Mass in New Germany, the parish of his nativity. His superiors have not yet determined where his field of labor shall be. - We deeply regret to chronicle the

death, at Mount Hope Orphan Asylum in this city, on the 8th inst., of Sister Alphonsus, in the world Miss Annie Sullivan, a native of Massachusetts, but for years a resident of Maidstone parish. The deceased lady had been ailing for nearly a year, and at length on Saturday, fell a victim to consumption. She was in the 9th year of her religious life. For five or six years she taught with very decided success in St. Peter's School in this city. Sister Alphonsus, by her sweetness of character and amiability of disposition endeared herself to all who knew her. Her funeral took place on Tuesday morning last. May she rest in peace.

John J. Curran, M. P. for Montreal Centre. There was nothing in the article calling for special comment excepting the concluding sentence, in which it was suggested that Mr. Curran might make a creditable representative of the Irish Catholic element in the Dominion Cabinet. Shortly after the appearance of the article, Mr. Thomas Coffey, the pub-

evidence is relied upon, and the encouragement the system gives to subordinate officials to obtain by all possible means testimony against accused or suspected parties, has produced a state of things so frightful that even Paris during the period of the revolution can hardly furnish anything more shocking. It is all very well to denounce the violence of Harrington and Parnell, but these men would be wholly unworthy to represent their unfortunate country did they fail to bring forward in season and out of season the atrocities which have been committed in the administration of justice During the debate on the address Mr. Harrington brought before the House the facts connected with the execution of Myles Joyce, and he did this with a fullness of detail which must have left upon the minds of unprejudiced men a doubt as to whether the midnight butchers or the instruments utilized in the administration of justice were the more formidable scourge to the country."

- A despatch from Baltimore informs us that the opening ceremonies of the Plenary Council were carried out with great splendor :- "The streets in the vicinity of the Cathedral were crowded with spectators from early morning. There were present 13 archbishops, 65 bishops, many abbots, monsignori, vicarsgeneral, superiors of religious orders, rectors of seminaries and theologians. The minor clergy and laity marched to the Archbishop's residence to join in the ceremonies proper. The streets through which the pageant was to pass to the Cathedral were filled with spectators. The procession was headed by a crossbearer carrying a processional cross. Following him were secular and regular clergymen, seminarians, theologians, bishops and archbishops, and mitred abbotts, in full panoply of their sacred office, who chanted psalms until the Cathedral was reached. Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, celebrated grand high mass, assisted by Rev. Dwight Lyman and Rev. J. A. McCallen. A choir of fifty voices, assisted by the seminarians, chanted the litanies. After Mass Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, preached a sermon on "The Church and Her Councils." At the close of the sermon Archbishop Gibbons close of the serimon Architalog Thooline of fered inaugural prayers for the Plenary Council. Most Rev. Archbishop Gibbons; Apostolic Delegate, presides. The decree of the Pope authorizing the council was read. The ceremonies were considered. cluded by all members of the Council making profession of faith in front ot the altar."

BOOK NOTICES.

WEDITATIONS FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR. Collected from different Spiritual Writers and suited for the Practice called "Quarter of an hour's solitude." Edited by Rev. Roger Baxter, S.J., of Georgetown College. It is now republished and revised in the 25ist year of Jesuit labor in the United States, by Rev. P. Neale, S.J., of 8t. Inigo's, Md. 12mo, cloth, red edges, \$2.00. The book is interesting not only from its origin, which is given in the Preface herewith, but also from the fact that it is among the first devotional works published in this country, where it owed its

lished in this country, where it owed its lished in this country, where it owed its appearance to the exertions of the Rev. Roger Baxter, S.J., a man conspicuous for his learning, eloquence, and zeal in defence of the faith. Though dying at the early age of thirty-four, he was the author of at least two books which earned for him fame in the field of polemics; one, "A Series of — Mr. J. J. Curran, Q. C., M. P., of
Montreal, lately delivered a lecture in
Kingston in aid of the funds of the St.
Vincent de Paul Society. Dr. Sullivan,

The field of potentics; one, and Quaero on the
Tenets of Catholicity," appeared in 1817;
the other, "The Most Important Tenets of the Roman Catholic Church, Fairly
Explained," was published three years later, and even to this day is recognized as a standard controversial work. This present volume contains Father

Baxter's Preface, which is certain to excite attention, as it embraces the history of the book, as well as the method laid down

by its author.

The approbations given to Father Baxter's edition, and a transcript of the old copyright, are also included, as likely to prove interesting to the bibliographer. DUNBAR'S COMPLETE HANDBOOK OF ETIQUETTE. New York, Excelsior Pub-lishing House, 29 and 31 Beekman St. This is one of the most useful books of

the kind we have ever perused. It is free from the useless repetitions which mar other works of this nature. We heartily commend it to our readers.

EXCELSIOR RECITATIONS NO. 2. New York Excelsior Publishing House, 29 and 31 Beekman St.
This little work contains many fine

selections, though a better choice might have in some cases been made in the humorous department. THE ILLUSTRATED CATHOLIC FAMILY
ANNUAL for 1885. With calenders calculated for Different Parallels of Latitude
and adapted for use throughout the United
States. New York: The Catholic Publication Society.
We cordially endorse the opinion ex-

pressed by the Philadelphia Standard that the Illustrated Catholic Family Annual, always a valuable and interesting volume, increases in the excellence of its matter year by year. The number before matter year oy year. The future restriction is a model of good typographical "make up"—good paper, good letterpress, and good binding. Its contents too, have been selected and composed with excellent judgment, as regards their variety and interesting character. The illustrations are numerous and very well executed.

Henry Augustine Dollinger, a nephew Henry Augustine Dollinger, a nephew of the celebrated Dollinger, the founder of the Old Catholics, made his religious profession as Redemptorist, taking the three vows of Poverty, Chastity and Obedience, at St. Mary's Church, Annapolis, Oct. 15th. Joseph Henry Courtrade made his profession at the same time. They will leave Annapolis at once for Ilchester, Howard Co., to begin their higher studies.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal. ad and lowly, begger and lord, rer the bridge they go; is and velves, letter and sword, verty, possible and sword, verty, possible and sword, well and they crowd along: its below, the mighty river age them all a mocking song. All is vanity neath the sun; Velvet and rags, so the world wags, Until the river no more shall run.

Dainty, cainted, powder'd and gay, Rollein my lady by;
Ragis-and-taiters, over the way,
Carries a heart as high.
Flow'rs and dreams from country mead
Dust and din through city skies,
Old men creeping with their shadows,
Children with their sunny eyes,—
Hurry along, sorrow and song,
All is vanity neath the sun;
Velvet and rags, so the world wags,
Until the river no more shall run.

Storm and sunshine, peace and strife,
rover the bridge they go;
row and song,
all is vanity seath the sun;
Velvet and rags, so the world wags,
Until the river no more shall run.
F. E. Weatherly.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

The death of the Rev. P. Hanley, parish priest of Blessington, took place or Oct. 15th. The deceased priest had been for 22 years curate in Rathfarnham and for 22 years curate in Rathfarnham and Terenure; where, in respect for his memory and mourning for his death, blinds are drawn and shutters closed.

Mr. Davitt, who is at present in London, will remain there until about the middle of December, when his promised work on prison life will appear.

The Dablin Chamber of Commerce is not in favor of renaming the streets of Dublin. They will be renamed nevertheless.

As the Dublin city list now stands, the Nationalists will be able not only to elect two candidates, but their nomination papers can be filled by members of the Irish Parliamentary Party on the roll for the metropolis. If Mr. Parnell should decide to stand for the Capital, he can have the gratification of having himself put in nomination by voters drawn entiraly from nomination by voters drawn entirely from the ranks of his fellow-members, as there are no less than fourteen of the popular

M. P.'s on the city register.

The resolution to alter the names of the Dublin streets occasioned a hot debate in the Council. Fierce opposition was, of the Council. the Dublin streets occasioned a hot debate in the Council. Fierce opposition was, of course, given by the Castle party. Their line of attack was ingenious. Infinite trouble and confusion and, perhaps, considerable loss in connection with leases and title deeds would be certain, they argued, to result from the proposed change. They also doubted whether the thing could be legally done. The motion was carried by a large majority, but, very likely, the Tories will yet be able to do a great deal in the way of obstruction before the new names are actually on the street corners. This movement will develop into a wider field by and by. Already there are suggestions about removing obnoxious statues, such as that of King George, near the Mansion House, and even Nelson's great pillar in Sackwille street. The latter, it is hinted, may some day be useful as a ready-to-hand pedestal for a figure of Davitt. Expulsion of the foreigners, in stone and bronze, seems to be the coming idea.

The example of Limerick is apparently being followed all over the country. In several districts the people have refused to pay the tax for extra police. Seizures and sales by auction of cattle and other property have followed. Still nobody will pay, and in every individual case the officials are compelled to enforce the letter of the law to the last point. Even at the auctions every possible form of obstruction is offered. Bids are made ridiculously below the value of the article or the amount of the tax, and the police have often to spend days in getting a few

the auctions every possible form of obstruction is offered. Bids are made ridiculously below the value of the article or the amount of the tax, and the police have often to spend days in getting a few shillings, the cost of collection being in this way vastly in excess of the total receipts. In Dublin there was a large sum assessed as compensation for the assessite that the last meeting carried everything they wished without let or hindrance. Dick Hodnett has dethroned Dick Notter in the most absolute fashion, and that without recourse to presidency of the indomitable Dick Hodnett. Bag and baggage they have routed the hereditary foe, and at the last meeting carried everything they wished without let or hindrance. Dick Hodnett has dethroned Dick Notter in the most absolute fashion, and that without recourse to presidency of the indomitable Dick Hodnett. assessed as compensation for the assault on Field, one of the Special Jurors in the Joe Brady case. Numbers of the citizens—all the Nationalists, in fact—have positively refused to pay a penny. Among the rebels are several M. P's. Mr. O'Brien the collector flatly that he would pay "no tribute to Field." The curious thing is that in Dublin the authorities do not apparently mean to push matters to ex-tremities. No proceedings in law have so far been initiated. The Castle papers com-plain about the disaffected classes being far been initiated. The Castle papers com-plain about the disaffected classes being let off and the royal people having to bear the whole burden. In Limerick the position continues unchanged. Mayor and Council and citizens present a solid front to the enemy, and reiterate their emphatic determination to hold out to the last. The government can hardly recede from its position in the matter; so the whole country is impatiently waiting for the moment when Greek shall meet Greek.

The practical character of the Wicklow men was well illustrated, on October 12, at the meeting of the Avoca Branch of the League, when a resolution was adopted the League, when a resolution was adopted directing the secretary to remind all the branches, which were represented at the late Convention in Rathdrum, that a resolution prohibiting hunting was adopted thereat, and requesting all farmers to have the proper notice posted on their lands forthwith.

Wicklow.

Westmeath.

Messrs. T. D. Sullivan and Harrington d their constituents at Mount-Temple, about three miles from Moate, on Sunday, Oct. 12. Several thousands were Sunday, Oct. 12. Several thousands were present. Bands and banners were brought in by contingents from Nohilly, Tubberclair, and Ballymore. The parish priest, Very Rev. Canon Kearney, and his curate, Father Duignan, were on the platform; so were a crowd of Town Commissionary, Poor Law Congridance, as approach. form; so were a crowd of Town Commissioners, Poor Law Guardians, ex-suspects and other gentlemen of large local influence; and Mr. John Egan, P. L. G., occupied the chair. Father Keerney said he had never been very demonstrative in politics; but he was there that day because he considered it to be his duty; he wished to pay his respects to the men who had to express his appreciation of the ancess which had so far attended their access which had so far attended their labors. He offered Messrs. Sullivan and

dwelt upon both in resolution and speech, as well as the determination of the people and their representatives to have them rectified. The hot time which the Government were likely to have of it over the ease of Myles Joyce was also significantly referred to.

A demonstration under the auspices of the Irish National League was held on Sunday, Oct. 12, at Tullamore, and attended by contingents from the surrounding districts with bands and banners. The meeting was addressed by Mesers. Molloy, Dawson, and Redmond, M. P's., all of whom advocated the return of members at the next General Election. all of whom advocated the return of members at the next General Election, who will be fully in accord with the policy of the National Party. A resolution of confidence in Mr. Molloy was also carried. Mr. Molloy, during the course of his speech, said that more effective work had been done in Parliament by the Irish party during the past five years towards the realization of National Government, than had been accomplished at any period since 1800.

it seems, would require about the whole British army to occupy points of vantage at every quarter of a mile of road for miles and miles around. In fact, the Corkmen have reduced the holding of prohibited meetings to a science.

At the Ahadillane Petty Sessions, on

October 15, several persons were sum-monel for various sums, levied on them, moned for various sums, sevied on them, as compensation for the murder of James Spence. One of those summoned declared his intention of resisting payment in every way he could, and complained of the injustice of the tax. The presiding magistrate agreed with the statement respecting the agreed with the statement, respecting the injustice of the tax, but said that he had no option but to grant decrees.

At the Skibbereen Petty Sessions, or

October 15, over forty persons were pros-ecuted for carrying tar barrels, and dis-playing emblems, on the occasion of the visit of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. The solicitor for the defence described the prosecution as deplorable, feeling that the people were only paying honor to whom honor was due. The Bench dismissed all

Mr. O'Brien, M.P., at' Mallow, on Oct.

12, called the "courts of justice" in Ireland "slaughter-houses." We wonder what George Bolton thinks of such lan-

Mailow, on Oct. 13, made a clear gain of 37 votes over the combined Whigs and Tories in the revision court. Bravo, Mal-

low!
On Oct. 13th, a National League meeting was to have been held at Millstreet; but the Lord Chancellor and Sir Thomas Steele issued a proclamation forbidding the demonstration, in the usual way. Doubtless these two astute Lords Justices got the idea into their heads that preventing the people of Millstreet from preventing the people of Millstreet from holding a public meeting was an admirable way of punishing them for the frigid reception they gave to the gallows Earl, a

way of punishing them for the frigid reception they gave to the gallows Earl, a short time ago.

Douglass, like Millstreet, is in the county Cork, but, unlike Millstreet, it seems to have escaped falling under the displeasure of the censors of Dublin Castle. Its people, therefore, found themselves able on Oct. 12th to hold an enthusiastic and impressive demonstration without putting themselves to the trouble of out-witting the authorities—although, we dare say, if called upon, they could do all that as well as the good folks of Millstreet.

street.

Not in all Ireland is there a board of guardians that holds greater and more in-vulnerable Nationalistic sway than the Skull Board of Guardians, under the presidency of the indomitable Dick Hodtaken by Limerick with regard to the police tax.

Limerick.

Complaints have reached Limerick as Complaints have reached Limerick as to the treatment of John F. Daly and John F. Egan, who were convicted of treason-felony and complicity in the alleged dynamite conspiracy, at the last Warwick Assizes, before Mr. Justice Hawkins, and the season at present confined in Chatham Assizes, before Mr. Justice Hawkins, and who are at present confined in Chatham Convict Prison. The convicts, it is stated, are treated with exceptional harshness and severity. For twenty-three hours of the day they are immured in their dungeon, being allowed but one hour for exercise.

A proclamation appears in the Dublin Gazette under the provisions of the Crimes Act ordering additional constabulary to be employed in that portion of the parish of Cloneon which is situate in the barony of Silevardagh, with the exception of the townlands of Kilbury East and Kilnagranagh; and the remaining portion of the parish of Cloneen, which is situate in the barony of Middlethird, with the exception of Kilbury West, all in the county of Tipperary. Tipperary.

of Kilbury West, all in the county of Tip-perary.

At a general meeting of the Tipperary branch of the National League, on Oct. 12, an edict against allowing hunting in the parish of Tipperary was passed unani-mously. The members present pledged themselves to indemnify Mr. O'Ryan, P. L. G., for any cost he may incur in making his gallant stand against the blood-tax. They also expressed surprise "at the harsh proceedings and heartless evictions" that have taken place on Colonel White's Lanespark property.

Mr. Francis Ward, for some years pro-prietor and editor of the Waterford Mirror, died at his residence, Henrietta street, Waterford, on Oct. 15, after a long illness. His genial nature, many accomplishments, and upright and honorable disposition rendered him a general favorite with all

ot save him. The Nationalists nomin-

As of their man triumphan.

Atting 194 votes, while Campbell scowed 110.

Dromore, on Oct. 16, was the scene of quite a demonstration, the occasion being the attempt to sell a number of evicted farms on the estate of J. and B. McCorkell, of Birmingham, England. The farms in the townland of Dergenny. At an early hour in the morning, a great crowd banners. Means, and the place, and were most actively engaged in erecting a house for one of the tenants. On the previous day, return of lime and sand had been drawn to the spot, and about one hundred hands were as work from early in the merning. About it o'clock p. m., the National League work from early in the merning. About it o'clock p. m., the National League work from early in the merning. The band, accompliated the place, accompanied by an own of men and women, the band, accompanied by an own of men and women, the band, accompanied by an own of men and women, the band, accompanied by an own of men and women, the band, accompanied by an own of men and women, the band, accompanied by an own of men and women, the band, accompanied by an own of men and women, the band, accompanied by an own of men and women, the band, accompanied by an own of men and women, the band, accompanied by an own of men and women, the band, accompanied by an own of men and women, the band, accompanied by the book of the would not like to look at the Tife of Andrew Jackson."

""Wy, I looked at one o' his lives than a cat. Stranger, I'd like powerful well to look at its I ain't got the time. This cotton is mightily in the grass. Whos, Ball, come around!"

""My friend, 'said I, 'fi you would like the book, I'll plow while you mine it.' This pleas the would not like to look at its I ain't wall to look at the Dook, I'll plow while you will be the book, I'll plow while you will be the book of the would not like to look at the I ain' and about one hundred hands were at work from early in the merning. About I o'clock p. m., the National League Band of Dromore, accompanied by an immense crowd of men and women, arrived at the scene. The band, accompanied by the crowd, and playing National airs, marched to the various approaches to the evicted farms, and back again to where the house was being built. Several hundred persons, including, according to the report, both Protestants and Catholics, stripped to the work of erecting the house. The band quietly fell in line, and marched again in the direction of the evicted farms. The auctioneer, Mr. A. C. McKelvey, of Omagh, stated that the landlord offered to make reductions in each case. The rent make reductions in each case. The rent

on Mr. Kelly's farm was £38, and would now be reduced to £35. C. M. Mahon's rent would be reduced from £18 to £16, and judicial cases would be given. However, continued the auctioneer, it is useless attempting a sale to-day, for no one here wants land. Those present assured him that until the tenants who had been him that until the tenants who had been evicted were compensated, no one would take the land. The auctioneer then drove off amid a furious storm of groans and hisses, but no violence was offered. In a short time after the auctioneer left, all hands were again at work finishing the house, the prominent members of the National League giving either active assistance or commands to the many volunteers under them. When the house was erected, the most deafening cheers were raised, and the procession re-formed and, headed by the band, marched for Dromore. After parading the town, the crowd dispersed immediately.

Derry. The death is announced of the Rev. J. P. O'Loghlen, P. P., who died at his residence, Draperstown, after an illness of three weeks. Father O'Loghlen, who was highly respected by everybody who came into contact with him, enjoyed his usual

good health until lately. Donegal.

Mr. Parnell has written to Father Mc-Mr. Parnell has written to Father McFadden, of Gweedore, in reference to the McSweeney Indemnify Fund. The Irish leader signifies his pleasure that steps are being taken to indemnity Mr. McSweeney against the prosecutions to which he was subjected. In the service of the people there is no truer or better man than Daniel McSweeney. Hence Mr. Parnell's action.

nell's action.

The old spite is not dead in Innishowen. Three weeks ago, at Gleneely, James McLaughlin and family were evicted. The Nationalists of the place evicted. The Nationalists of the place thereupon determined to build them a home. Mr. Charles Crampsey, of Goorey, offered a freehold site for the dwelling in full view of McLaughlin's former dwell-ing. A few days afterwards uearly a hundred men took part in building a substantial stone house, which was finished to the ceiling before six o'clock in the evening. Then there was a joyful public meeting, lit up by bonfires, and boiling over with enthusiasm, and thrilling speeches were delivered by Messrs. P. Crampsey, D. Diver and P. Farran. The local national band was present on the

High Sheriff Stoney, of Mayo, ought to remove at once to a larger planet. This earth of ours is much too small for a person of his consequence. At a meeting of the Governors of the Mayo Lunatic Asylum held on October 11, it was proposed that the Archbishop of Tuam should take the chair whereupon the great Stoney that the Archbishop of Tuam should take the chair, whereupon the great Stoney said, "I must claim precedence as High Sheriff." This reminds us of Cassio's claim that "the lieutenant must be saved before the ancient," but, then, Cassio was drunk when he said so, and it is to be presumed that Stoney was sober when he strove to put the sheriff before the Archstrove to put the sheriff before the Archbishop. If so, it may be doubtful whether it is a governor of a lunatic asylum he ought to be. An indignation meeting was held in Westport to denounce the affront put on the Archbishop; and no one can wonder that there should be. Stoney left the room hotly in a state of high dudgeon when he could not get into the chair.

How to Save Money.

and we might also say-time and pain as well, in our advice to good housekeepers and ladies generally. The great necessity existing always to have a perfectly safe remedy convenient for the relief and prompt cure of the ailments peculiar to woman—functional irregularity, constant pains, and all the symptoms attendant upon uterine disorders—induces us to recommend strongly and unqualifiedly Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription"—woman's best friend. It will save money.

A BAN BUSINESS.

well to look at it, but the fact is I ain't got the time. This cotton is mightily in the grass. Whoa, Ball, come around!"
"'My friend,' said I, if you would like to look at the book, I'll plow while you sit down and examine it." This pleased him very much, and taking the book, he climbed the fence, went into the woods and sat down in the shade. I plowed for some time, until I got tired, but, thinking that the old fellow would soon make his appearance, continued to plow on. At last I went into the woods and found him deeply interested in the book.

"It's too late for you to go much furder to-night,' said he, 'so you'd better stay all night at my house."
"I agreed, for houses in that section of country were far apart. Well, when we

"I agreed, for houses in that section of country were far apart. Well, when we went to the house the old fellow took my book and devoted himself to it the entire evening. I knew that he would buy it, for I could see that he was deeply interested. The next morning just before I got ready to start, I turned to my host and said:

""Have you made up your mind to have

"'Have you made up your mind to buy that book?"

"No, but I did 'low to buy it, but tha ain't no use'n buyin' it now.'

"Why?"

"I sot up last night an' read he

through.'
"That so? Well, in consideration of

the fact that I have stayed all night with you, I'll make you a present of the book.'

you, I'll make you a present of the book.'
"'Much obliged to you.'
"'Not at all. Well, I must be going.'
"'Hold on. You hain't paid me yit. I charge you a dollar an' a half fur your night's lodgin'.'
"Yes, sir, and he made me pay it, regardless of the fact that I had presented him with the book. No, I don't care to engage further in the book business."—
Arkansaw Traveller.

An Alarming Disease Afflict-ing a Numerous Class.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:

Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in whether he himself is one of the afflicted:

—Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow stinge? Does a thick, sticky, mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pains in the side and back? Is there a sulness about the right side as if the liver were enlarge. the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly occasion.

Galway.

Notwithstanding the refusal of the Lord Lieutenant to grant an inquiry into the Maamtrasna murders, it appears that Sub-Inspector Stokes and another official named Whelan have just been in the locality, and in company with the three locality in the locality and the local named Whelan have just been in the locality, and, in company with the three Joyces, the independent witnesses, have carefully gone over the ground said to have been traversed by the Maamtrasna murderers. Mr. Harrington's able letters have created the most intense excitement in this district, and have evidently set Dublin Castle again in motion.

Mayo.

High Sheriff Stoney, of Mayo, ought to remove at one to a larger planet. This earth of ours is much too small for a permeasure of the most intense excitement in this district, and have evidently set Dublin Castle again in motion.

Mayo.

High Sheriff Stoney, of Mayo, ought to remove at one to a larger planet. This hards and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased to have been in the locality of the heart? These various symptoms may not be the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking the sum of the heart? kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

out of the system.

Market Place, Pocklington, York, Market Place, Pocklington, York,
October 2nd, 1882.
Sir,—Being a sufferer for years with
dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after
spending pounds in medicines, I was atlast persuaded to try Mother Seigel's
Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say
have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise any one suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the results they would soon find out for themselves. If you like to make use of this testimonial you are quite at liberty to

Yours respectfully, (Signed) R. Turner.

PROF. Low's SULPHUR SOAP is highly recommended for the cure of Eruption, Chafes, Chapped Hands, Pimples, Tan,

Agitation in the world of homopathic medicine has been its very soul of progres, as in politics and religion—the difficulties of opinion and the individuality of men have been parent to the diagreements by which the standard of these bodies have been elevated. So with most of our famous preparations—forement in illustration of which truth stands the world-famous remedy to general debility and langour "Quinine Wine,"—and which, when obtainable in its genuine strength, is a miraculous creator of appetite, vitality and stimulant, to the general fertility of the system. Quinine Wine, and its improvement, has, from the first discovery of the great virtues of Quinine as a medical agent, been one of the most thoroughly Agitation in the world of ho of the great virtues of Quinine as a medical agent, been one of the most thoroughly discussed remedies ever offered to the public. It is one of the great tonics and natural life-giving stimulants which the medical profession have been compelled to recognize and prescribe. Messrs. Northrop & Lyman of Toronto, have given to the preparation of their pure Quinine Wine the great care due to its importance, and the standard excellence of the article which they offer to the public comes into the market purged of all the defects which skilful observation and scientific opinion has pointed out in the less perfect preparations of the past. All druggists sell it.

O. Bortle, of Manchester, Ontario Co. N. Y., writes: "I obtained immediate relief from the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. I have had asthma for eleven years. Have been obliged to sit up all night for ten or twelvenights in succession. lo previously to using the Oil."

Words of Warning and Comfort. "If you are suffering from poor health or ianguishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer if you are simply alling, or if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why, Hop Bitters 'will surely cure you.

If you are a minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties, or a mother, worn out with care and work, or a man of business or labor, weakened by the strain of your every day duties, or a man of letters toiling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will most surely strengthen you.

If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any indiscretion or dissipa-tion, or are young and growing too fast,

"Or if you are in the workshop, on the 'farm, at the deek, anywhere, and feel 'that your system needs cleansing, ton-ing, or stimulating, without intoxicating, if you are old, blood thin and impure, pulse 'feeble, nerves unsteady, faculties 'waning, Hop Bitters is what you need to 'give you new life, health, and vigor."

If you are costive, or dyspeptic, or suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your

own fault if you remain ill. If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting death thi moment, and turn for a—cure to Hop Bitters

If you are sick with that terrible sickness, Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in Hop Bitters.

—If you are a frequenter, or a resident
—of, a mlasmatic district, barricade
—your system against the scourge of
—all countries, Malaria, Epidemic,
—Billous and Intermittent Fevers by
the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath and health. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

A Lady's Wish.

"Oh. how I do wish my skin was as clear
and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend.
You can easily make it so," answered the
riend. "How?" inquired the first lady.
"By using Hop Bitters that makes pure,
ich blood and blooming health, It did it
or me as you observe."

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

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"AVER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years. W. H. Moors." Durham, Ia., March 2, 1882. PREPARED BY

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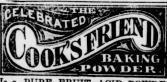
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A true story est fancy of "When the her Ship in the lbrig F. T. Me New York, las of dire confusi almost unparal ter and sufferin Looking hagga child greeted then took th presence of tw all that were crew. are all that is asked one of the began his recit self, and here a men."

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SHIPWRECKED AND: SAVED BY A PLAGUE-SHIP.

A true story which vies with the weirdest fancy of Poe is narrated below:—
"When the health officers at the Hospital Ship in the lower bay went aboard the brig F. T. Merryman, which arrived at New York, last week, they beheld a scene of dire confusion, and were told a tale of almost unparalleled combination of disaster and suffering from storm and sickness. Looking haggard and pale, Captain Hoppchild greeted the officers excitedly and then took them below decks into the presence of two emaciated men, who were all that were left of the vessel's original crew.

"What do you mean by saying these are all that is left of the brig's crew?" asked one of the officers as the captain began his recital. "Here you are yourself, and here are at least a score of other

Eleven tanned, but wornout-looking sailors, stood grouped around the captain and the cdicers, and to explain their presence as well as his own aboard the vessel the captain said that they had picked up the brig at sea. The captain and crew of eleven were from the bark Frederica Scalia, owned at Stettin, and last seen in New York in May, 1883. She sailed from Stettin on July 11, with a cargo of salt for Charleston, S. C. Oa September 12, while in latitude 29 deg. N., and longitude 54 deg. W., the Scalia encountered a hurri-54 deg. W., the Scalia encountered a hurri-cane which tore every sail into ribbons and finally wrenched every spar from its fastenings and swept them away. Thus disabled the good ship was at the mercy of the gale. Under bare poles, however, she was steered before the wind and kept from

the gale. Under bare poles, nowever, she was steered before the wind and kept from further injury. But the storm had not abated when the awful news was received from the carpenter that a leak had been discovered. Although tired out from their exertions to keep the vessel righted, all hands that could be spared were placed at the pumps. Working night and day soon exhausted the men, and it seemed that they would perish. The water gained inch by inch day by day.

When all hope was abandoned, on September 21, the cry was raised that a sail had been sighted. Filled with a new life the men made a desperate effort at the pumps and kept afloat until the sail was close at hand. They raised signals of distress, but they received no reply. Mystified at not being recognized, but yet determined not to be passed unnoticed, Captain Hoppchild with several of his most trusty men put off in a boat. Coming with the rawly discovered yessel most trusty men put off in a boat. Coming up with the newly discovered vessel, they discovered her to be the brig F. J. Merryman. Hailing the vessel, they were again astounded at receiving no

were again astounded at receiving no answer. Not a man was to be seen on deck. A man had stood at the wheel, but he disappeared on beholding the approaching boat's crew.

Grappling a rope that hung over the side of the brig Captain Hoppchild drew his boat close to the vessel. Followed by all his men except one, whom he left behind to look after the boat, the captain clambered on deck. Everything was in disorder. The man who had stood at the wheel had swooned. A pail of water was dashed into his face and he revived only to tell that the vessel was a floating charto tell that the vessel was a floating char-nel house, and then to fall back dead.

Hastily searching through the crew of the brig, the captain and his men discovered that out of the crew of the brig only two men remained. The others had died of fever. Filled with horror at having come into such a danger, the long-tried seamen almost despaired. Behind them was death from drowning, or slow starvawas death from drowning, of slow starva-tion by taking to their open boats. Before them, seemingly, was even a worse fate. They accepted the chances of the latter. Sending his men back to the bark after their companions, Captain Hoppchild then lent his attention to the two surviv-ing men, whom he had discovered, and

after a few minutes' treatment he had them on their feet. They were the stew-ard and a seaman, who had been ex-hausted from overwork and short rations. When the crew of the bark reached the brig they were sent back for all the provisions they could obtain, and the bark was then abandoned. The bark sank on

was then abandoned. The balk state of the following day.

The Merryman is owned by R. A. Robertson & Co., of No. 9 Old slip, New York City. She left Boston in charge of Captain G. G. Nickerson on May 11th for Sierra Leone, on the West coast of Africa, arriving there on June 14th. She then exiled for Bathurst, whence she departed sailed for Bathurst, whence she departed on August 20th with a cargo of hides con-signed to John S. Brooks, of Boston. Besides the captain she carried two mates and five men before the mast. Soon after leaving Bathurst a fever broke out among the crew which soon decimated their numbers to such an extent that they had to do double duty in order to manage her. When the captain and mates died they were without a navigator, and sailed aimlessly about until only three were left. Strange to say, two men lingered until the newly found captain and crew brought the brig found captain and crew brought the brig into the New York bay. "As tragic as this story appears," said a

"As tragic as this story appears," said a shipping man, "it is yet not without its humorous phase. Notwithstanding that if Capiain Hoppchild had not found the crewless brig he would have certainly never been heard from, he has now entered a libel in the United States Court for salvage against R. A. Rabestan, & Co. for salvage against R. A. Robertson & Co. for picking up the brig."

Loss of Flesh and Strength, with poor appetite, and perhaps slight cough in morning, or on first lying down at night, should be looked to in time. Persons afflicted with consumption are Persons afflicted with consumption are proverbially unconscious of their real state. Most cases commence with disordered liver, leading to bad digestion, and imperfect assimilation of food—hence the emaciation, or wasting of the flesh. It is a form of scrofulous disease, and is curable by the use of that greatest of all blood-leaving, anti-billous and invigorating cleansing, anti-bilious and invigorating compounds, known as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery."

Mrs. D. Morrison, Farnham Centre, P. Q., writing about Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, says: George Bell used it on his son, and it cured him of rheumatism with only and it cured him of rheumansis with only a few applications. The balance of the bottle was used by an old gentleman for Asthma, with the best results. It acts like a charm."

DR. Low's Worm Syrup has removed tape worm from 15 to 30 feet in length. It also destroys all kinds of worms.

Panacea for Trouble.

Life is filled with trouble, as a writer in Our Homes has said, and we must shoulder our share with the best grace we can. We may only seek to make them as light as we cap, since to avoid them is impossible. There is one sovereign panacca for this. It is work. Brooding over trouble is like surrounding one's self with a fog. It magnifies all objects seen through it. Occupation of the mind prevents this; hard work, manual work even, gives the mind other matters of concern, tires the body so that sleep will come.

Very few suicides occur when men are actively employed. When out of work they think of their other troubles, and the despondency arising from this added one throws the mind from its balance, and the fatal deed is done. Many a man would have committed suicide if he had the time. Work of any kind, especially work for others, is the great panacea for a troubled mind.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla works directly and promptly, to purify and enrich the blood, improve the appetite, strengthen the nerves, and brace up the system. It is in the truest sense an alterative medicine. Every invalid should give it a trial.

At a college examination, a professor asked: "Does my question embarrass you?" "Not at all, sir," replied the student, "not at all. It is quite clear. It is the answer to it that bothers me."

If people troubled with colds, would take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral before going to church or places of entertainment, they would avoid coughing, greatly to the comfort of both speakers and hearers. Public speakers and singers find that the Pectoral wonderfully increases the power and flexibility of the voice.

If an untruth is only a day old, it is called a lie; if it is a year old, it is called a great difference—especially to the agent, falsehood; but if it is a century old, it is whose manner of travelling will depend called a legend.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarih, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has selt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Choosing a wife is very much like or-CONSUMPTION CURED.

Choosing a wife is very much like or-dering a meal in a Paris restaurant when you don't understand French. You may not get what you want, but you will get something.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites.—Is especially valuable for Uhildren. Dr. J. R. Frayser, Memphis, Tenn., says: "I regard Scott's Emulsion as a valuable medicine for the diseases of adults, for infants teething and sickly children."

"Ah! it's women's mission to make fools of men," sighed a languid fop. "And how vexed we are," said a brighteyed feminine present, "to find that nature has so often forestalled us."

Ill-fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. Get a bottle at once and cure your corns. The man who drinks cannot conceal it from the world. His habit is red in his

Depend Upon It.

You can depend upon Hagyard's Yellow Oil as a pain reliever in rheumatism, neu-ralgia and all painful and inflammatory complaints. It not only relieves but

Mamma—"And now, Bertie, you have chatted enough. Shut your eyes, and hold your tongue, and go to sleep." Bertie—"How can I do three things at once, mamma ?"

A Good Guarantee.

H. B. Cochran, druggist, Lancaster, Pa., writes that he has guaranteed over 300 bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters for dyspepsia, bilious attacks and liver and kidney troubles. In no case has it disappointed those who used it. In Canada it gives the same general satisfaction.

It is said the English Clunde Missionary Society has expended in thirty-three years upward of \$600,000 on "missions" to Jews and Mohamedans, in Palestine, without making a single convert.—Chicago Herald.

cago Herald.

HIS HEAD WAS LEVEL—A wealthy
New York gentleman advertised for a
coachman. Among those who applied
for the position was one who answered all
the requirements. "I will hire you for a
year at fifty dollars a month." "The salary is all right, but——" "But what?"
"I would like to ask you a question."
"What is it?" "Are you President of any
National bank, and do you speculate in
Wall street?" "What's that your business?" "Well, if you do, I want my
wages in advance." wages in advance.

Danger in the Air.

In the chilling winds, the damp atmosphere, and suddenly checked perspiration, colds are lurking. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cures colds, coughs, asthma and bronchitis, and all complaints tending towards consumption.

A Good Motto.

Waste Not your substance in riotous living, which feeds impure blood and clogs the system with disease. Open the channels of health, purify the blood and regulations. late all the organs with Burdock Blood Bitters.

NATIONAL PILLS act promptly upon the Liver, regulate the Bowels and as a purgative are mild and thorough.

ON THE ROAD.

New York Freeman's Journal. New York Freeman's Journal.

It is not a pleasant thing to be the travelling agent representing any publication. It is still less pleasant when the subscribers to that publication are scattered over a large area. An agent, to perform his duty thoroughly, must be very much in earnest; he must have the enterprise of a Wall street broker, the patience of an editor, and the perseverance of a book agent. If Providence had given him the fur of a polar bear and the legs of those tall water birds that wade in swamps, he would be a happier man. If the travelling agents of the Freeman's Journal had all these qualities and gifts, probably we should not be the second of the present the second of t

would be a happier man. If the travelling agents of the Freeman's Journal had all these qualities and gifts, probably we should not have to put in a word for them. But, as they are generally human beings, without polar fur or high stilts, we are moved to draw the attention of some of our readers to their position.

If our agent, after stopping at some remote station and walking a few miles, is not petrified by the frosty glare of the priest's housekeeper, he falls into the hands of the sexton, who perhaps sees a "funeral" in him, and "sours on him"—we quote this horrible bit of slang from a letter before us—when he discovers there is nobody to bury.

It is hard work, rushing for trains and rushing out of them, wading through mud to the house of the admiring reader, who sends "his love to the veteran editor," but tells the agent to "call again! When he has only two hours to stay in the place and some miles to walk before train time. Call again! When travelling agents die—they generally die young—that phrase is found written on their hearts. The reader thinks that if he keeps back the sum due for his subscription, it will make no difference. But when a hundred or so subscribers in one district adopt this opinion it does make a great difference—especially to the agent, whose manner of travelling will depend

whose mather of traveling will depend very much on the percentage he makes. Our travelling agents are very sensitive to kind treatment, and they like to tell read-ers anything left out of the Freeman. They are willing to converse on the future of Ireland, to give the "true inwardness" of metroneliting politics, to converted. metropolitan politics, to converse for a suitable length of time on Roman affairs; but it ought to have struck some of our readers that a man talks best when he is free from anxiety, and the agent is never free from anxiety until he is paid. With the amount of his bill in his hand, the agent becomes a new man. His eloquence can only be checked by inexorable time; his flow of language has been even known to soften the stony heart of the priest's housekeeper when, in answer to his an-nouncement, "I've called again," she replies with that severity always shown to any beneath the rank of rector: "His rev-

erence left the money." Charmed words!
There be those who not only pay the agent, but who show him the kindest welcome, and kill the fatted chicken, and send him away laden with good wishes and new names. Heaven bless them!
May their tribe increase! They do not
believe in words only, but in deeds.
Happy the travelling man whose path
crosses theirs! Who that has seen him, crosses theirs! Who that has seen him, sitting in a front pew on Sunday, while the praises of his beloved sheet sound from the steps of the altar, can forget his proud bearing and his look of bliss? There are moments in a travelling man's life that seem foretastes of that haleyon day when an influential country paper will give him a half column notice, and the leading inhabitants shall bring in new names unsolicited. We have described one of these.

A man may possess the fortune of a prince but can never possess happiness without good health; to secure which the blood must be kept pure and every organ in proper action. Burdock Blood Bitters purify the blood and regulate all the organs.

Stump orator: "Feller-citizens, I know no North, no South, no East, no West."
—Old farmer in the crowd: "Then it is about time you went to school and larnt jography."

Benend Upon It. over. Hence these tears.

CAIN Health and Happiness.

HOW ? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered? "Ridney Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by 13 best doctors in Detroit." M. W. Deveraux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich. Are your nerves weak?

after I was not expected to live."—Mrs. M. M. B. odwin, Ed, Christian Monitor, Cleveland, O. Have you Bright's Disease? Suffering from Diabetes?

er used. Gives almost immediate relief."
Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt Have you Liver Complaint?

"Kidney-Wort cured ine of chronic Liver Diseases
after 1 mayed to die."

Henry Ward, late Col. 59th Nat. Guard, N. Y. Is your Back lame and aching?
"Kidney-Wort, d. bottle) cured me when I was so lame I had to 'old out of bod.
O. M. Tallmage, Milwankee, Wis. Have you Kidney Disease?
"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful doctoring. He worth \$10 a box."—Sami Hodger, Williamstown, West Va.

Are you Constipated?

"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured to after 16 years use of other medicines."

Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt. Have you Malaria? "Kidney-Wort has done better than any own-emedy I have ever used in my practice."
Dr. R. K. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Bilious?

"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken."

Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon. Are you tormented with Piles? "Kidney-Wort permanently cured me of bleeding piles, Dr. W. C. Kline recommended it to me." Geo. H. Horst, Cashier M. Bank, Myerstown, Pa Are you Rheumatism racked? "Kidney-Wort cured me, after I was given up to die by physicians and I had suffered thirty years." Elbridge Malcolm, West Bath, Main

Ladies, are you suffering?

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

Mrs. H. Lamoreaux, isle La Motte, Vt. If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take

KIDNEY-WORT THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

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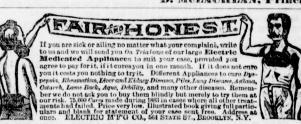
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CAWADA.
Precident, Rev. J. P. Molphy, Ingersoll.
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Trustees, Rev. P. Bardou, Chairman, Ceyuga; Rev. T. J. Cole, Ottawa; A. Forster, Berlin; J. E. Lawrence, St. Catharines;
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Jno. C. Sullivan, Brantford.
JBO. C. Bullian, Brancioro.
Chancellor, John Doyle, St. Thomas.
ATAWNING COMMITTEES.

Laws and Subject committees.

Laws and Subject committees.

Wardell, and Theories Courke.

Finance and Milese, James Quillinan,
Thomas O'Neail, and Charles Stock.

Reurand Credentials, Thomas Coffey, D.
Bodette, and William Sullivan.

Appeals and Grievances. Thomas Henderprinting and Supplies, W. J. McKee, Dr.
Win Buckley, and Rev. G. R. Northgraves.

LIST OF BEANCERS AND RECORDING SECRETARIES.

Windsor.......J. M. Meloche

2 St. Thomas	P. L. M. Egan
9 Amharathurg	H. J. Drouillard
4 Tondon	C. Hevey
5 Brantford	J. C. Mullivan
6 Strathroy	P. O'Keefe
7 Sarnia	John Langan
O Chatham	E. W. Robert
9 Kingston	I I Rnggee
10 St. Catharines	M. Brennan
11 Dundas	David Griffin
12 Berlin	George Lang
13 Stratford	D I O'Connor
18 Stratiord	Bernard Manror
14 Galt	Tohn & Wolf
15 Toronto	John S. Keiz
16 Prescott	John Gibson
17 Paris	John Sheppara
18 Niagara Falls	WIII. BUFKE
19 Ingersoll	Joseph Long
on Maidatone	THOS. F. KAHO
21 St. Clements	N.B. Bell
22 Wallaceburg	T. F. Hurley
of Geeforth	John McQuade
of Thorold.	Wm. Gearin
OF CATHOR	MOSES CIATO
28 Montreal	J. J. Kane
OT Detrolla	wm. white
no Ottown	Ed. T. Smith
no Ottown	Flavien Mottet
20 Patarborough	M. Sumvan
32 Wingham	P. B. Flanagan
33 Morrisburg	J. J. McGannon
34 Almonte	P. J. Doherty
85 Goderich	Joseph Kidd
99 Godellen	M. Olf com

55 Goderich. Joseph Kidd
56 Port Lambton. M. O'Leary
57 Hamilton. M. O'Leary
57 Hamilton. John Byrne
M. Brennan, Esq., Rec. Sec. of Branch
No. 10, St. Catharines, has notified the
Grand Secretary of the death of Brother
John J. Daly, of said Branch. Mr. Daly
died by drowning on or about the 22nd
day of October, 1884, off the schooner
"New Dominion" on Lake Erie; his body
has not yet heen recovered.

has not yet been recovered.

Assessments 13 and 14 have been issued to pay the beneficiaries of James O'Laughlin, Timothy Casey, James Manning, F. J. Kaltenbach, Rev. William O'Mahoney,

J. Kaitenbach, Rev. William O'Alanoney, Thomas Jordan and John Schulte—deaths Nos. 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, and 59. Elections of Branch officers shall take place at the first meeting of the Branch in December, and nominations shall be made at the last meeting of the Branch in Nov-

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

ENGLAND.

In the Commons Sexton's amendment urging that the criminal law of Ireland shall be impartially administered was rejected by 340 to 140. During the debate Parnell said after seven centuries of experience English rule in Ireland was a failure. If the continuance of was a failure. If the continuance of stern and drastic measures was necessary England had better give up. O'Donnell (Home Ruler) was suspended for a week for disregarding the authority of the

A gunboat with marines and policemen on board is expected to reach the Isle of Skye next Tuesday.

The expense of the Nile Expedition, South African reinforcement and increase in the Navy will be met by an extra income tax of two pence.

IRELAND.

A new trial has been granted in the action for libel brought by Crown Solictor Bolton against O'Brien, editor of United Ireland.

FRANCE.

Thirty-seven fresh cases of cholera in Paris are reported and twelve deaths. In view of the small proportion of deaths the doctors believe that the epidemic is not likely to spread. Public confidence is expressed at the short duration of the cholera epidemic. Two deaths are re-

is expressed at the short duration of the cholera epidemic. Two deaths are reported at Nantes and four at Oran. There were seventy cases and eight deaths in Paris the past 24 hours.

Further advices state the cholera epidemic is increasing. During 48 hours ending at midnight on the 9th, 186 new cases and 63 deaths were reported in Paris. At Montreuil ten cases were reported. One case is reported at St. Nazaire and four deaths at Nantes. The epidemic is emptying Paris hotels. Only leighteen families remain at the Grand. It is admitted that the water supply of Paris is generally defective, and that it is charged with organic matter. The ambulance service is inefficient, and is being enlarged. A fumigating corps is being enlarged. A fumigating corps is being organized.

EGYPT.

General Wolseley telegraphs that the reports brought in by the natives indi-cate that Gordon is still in possession of

reports brought in by the natives indicate that Gordon is still in possession of Khartoum.

One British messenger who was sent to Khartoum some days ago, reached there and was received by Gordon with a strong force had advanced upon Amderman, opposite Khartoum, and asked Gordon to surrender. Gordon replied he would hold Khartoum against him for twelve years. The Mahdi then retired a day's journey south, declaring of the properties of the purpose of a celebrated swimmer, that the standing of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going to fit the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going to fattempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going to fattempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of the purpose of the purpose o

work at the rapids.

A despatch from Wady Halfa says:

The great gate of the second cataract has been closed. Owing to low water in the River Nile all boats have to be portaged around the cataracts.

An Ambaryived at Donesia from Khar.

portaged around the cataracts.

An Arab, arrived at Dongola from Khartoum by the way of Shendy and Ambukol, says water and fodder for the cattle are plentiful on the route. He confirms the report of the departure of Col. Stewart and Mr. Heroin forty-nine days ago on a steamer for Berber. days ago on a steamer for Berber.

A Suakim despatch says:—One hun-

dred and thirty Amarads and Bashi Bazouks defeated Osman Digna's follow-ers at Tambota, killing fifteen men and capturing a number of camels. FRANCE AND CHINA.

Shanghai advices state that peace will shortly be established between France and China on the basis of the cession of

The Times Pekin correspondent says
Li Hung Chang in an interview stated
that China was willing to observe the
terms of the May treaty, provided France
would waive her demands for indemnity,
and would also consent to France's tem-

porary occupation of Kee Lung.
Ferry announces that England has
offered to mediate between China and
France, but had not yet made official

Ferry informed Granville that if China accepted mediation without delay or increasing further expense by military operations, France will limit her claim for indemnity to 40,000,000 francs. The Paris Temps states that France is negotiating direct with China. The Chinese Council state that they have failed to arrange for a settlement of the difficulty with France. The Government has contracted for the conveyance of 5,000 troops to Tonquin.

The Committee of the French Cham-

ber of Deputies voted credit for reinforcements of French troops in Ton-

It is stated that M. Ferry will annound to the Tonquin Committee of the French Chamber that the cabinet council on Saturday agreed to the foreign demand of indemnity from China, and that pre-liminary peace negotiations with China have been about concluded. UNITED STATES.

The dynamite works of H. W. Stump There is a virtual rebellion in Skye. The crofters threaten to resist the police.

Northcote and Salisbury are preparing a scheme of redistribution to be submitted to Parliament. Their planadheres to the principle of separation of urban from rural voters, and groups small towns in single member constituencies—no town to be entitled to district representation that has less than 10,000 representation that has less than 10,000 and the terrific shock was heard at Reading, twenty miles away. Windows were In the House of Commons, the Fran-chise Bill was read a second time by a vote of 372 to 232.

broken in many houses in Stouchsburg, three-quarters of a mile distant. People were knocked off their feet, mirrors and pictures were shaken off the walls, and a church and several houses were unpictures were shaken off the walls, and a church and several houses were unroofed. The victims were literally blown to atoms. At Robisonia, ten miles from Stouchsburg, a number of masons were working at the bottom of Ferguson & Co.'s furnace smokestack, which they were relining with firebrick. The stack was probably 100 feet high and nearly completed. Ten or fifteen men were in the stack, some at the bottom, others on the scaffolding above. Just as the shock of dynamite explosion was felt the stack quivered. There was a rumbling noise, a followed immediately by a great deluge of bricks, completely burying six men in the bottom of the stack. If not instantly killed they will be burned to death, as the scaffolding is burning and they can't be reached. The names of the buried are Jos. Reed, David Beckley, Henry Spangler, David M. Parsons, to Monroe Peiffer, Fred Foreman, Henry Putt and four or five others wounded. Putt and four or five others wounded.
The excitement is intense. Crowds of people, including the relations of the unfortunate men, were surrounding the stack. Up to 11 o'clock but two bodies have been recovered. The damage to the furnace is estimated at \$35,000. The names of the men in the exploded buildings are: Frank Stalz, Joseph Krause and Frank Kapp.

Krause and Frank Kapp.

While gathering chestnuts on Long
Island a twelve-year old boy was attacked by an eagle, which he killed after
a desperate struggle. The bird meas-

ured eight feet from tip to tip. CANADIAN. A rival of the unfortunate Capt. Webb, named W. J. Webster, from Boston, and represented to be a celebrated swimmer,

Many of his followers left him.

The Canadian voyageurs of the Nile expedition complain that the boats furnished them are flimsy affairs, and not at all adapted to the use for which they were constructed. They say it was a great mistake to build them with keels, this fault rendering them unmanageable at times when they should be under complete control. The troops are loud in their praise of the skill and bravery of the voyageurs, characterizing their ascent of the Nile cataracts as mere boys' play. The English troops are advancing all along the Nile.

According to native reports the rebels are concentrating on all the routes leading to Khartoum. Native spies allege that the Mahdi has sent guns and ammitto resume operations. The Khedive has conferred upon Wolseley full power in the Soudan in place of Gordon.

Assouan advices state there has been a break-down in the transport service on the Nile, which threatens to retard the advance of the expedition from Wady Halfa until January. The Army and Navy Gazette asserts the boats built in England for exploration are utterly useless, and that the Canadian boatmen found native boats and labor most effective. Natives have done all the heavy work at the rapids.

A despatch from Wady Halfa says:—

The reveal eased down to halfspeed, and four men were constantly kept at the wheel to keep her before the halfspeed, and four men were constantly kept at the wheel to keep her before the halfspeed, and four men were constantly kept at the wheel to keep her before the halfspeed, and four men were constantly kept at the wheel to keep her before the halfspeed, and four men were constantly kept at the wheel to keep her before the halfspeed, and four men were constantly kept at the wheel to keep her before the halfspeed, and four men were constantly kept at the wheel to keep her before the halfspeed, and four men were constantly kept at the wheel to keep her before the halfspeed, and four men were of the captain and the nearest harbor being Port Hope. To the honor and praise of the ca

instant another sea raised her up. She turned completely around, and was thrown in, stern foremost, between the piers. She was being carried out again when one of the deck hands jumped to the piers which were being washed by every sea. Ropes were thrown to him, which he quickly made fast to the spiles, and gradually we were worked into the harbor in safe quarters. The passengers express their thanks and admiration to Captain Williams for the truly heroic way in which he managed the vessel. To his coolness and bravery, together with the splendid way in which most of his crew supported him, is due, without a shadow of a doubt, the saving of the ship and nineteen lives.

and nineteen lives.

A sad case of drowning occurred in A sad case of drowning occurred in Dresden on the 7th. Miss Annie Galbraith, daughter of Dr. Galbraith, being the unfortunate. She, with Miss Smith and Mr. Wallace, Clerk of the Court, went out boating. One of the young ladies, while changing places with the other, and making a misstep, caused the boat to upset. Had Mr. Wallace not been a good swimmer, they must have all drowned. As it was, it required a desperate effort to save Miss Smith and himself. Dr. Galbraith made every effort to restore life, but without avail.

Thos. Sullivan, who was so badly injured at Hamilton on Thanksgiving day by falling down an embankment, died on Saturday. He is the second man who met his death at this same place.

GUELPH SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD.

SIR,—If not trespassing too much on your valuable time and the space of your widely read and highly appreciated paper throughout the Dominion, kindly insert in your next issue the enclosed report of Mr. Donovan, Inspector of Separate Schools, which, I think you will admit, speaks highly for the progress Catholic education is making in the Royal City, Guelph:

Guelph, Oct. 10th, 1884.

To the Trustees of the R. C. Separate Schools of the City of Guelph:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the regulations of the education department, I have the honor to report on your schools in the following particulars:— To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD.

I.—THE BUILDINGS,
two in number, occupy a commanding
and healthy situation, are strongly and
handsomely built and well adapted for
the general purposes of school-houses;
all their parts wear a fresh, clean, and
cheerful aspect.

The desks and seats are generally
new and are all good and serviceable.
The blackboards are amply supplied and
of excellent quality. A few additional
maps are needed. The facilities for
lighting are unexceptional, and those for
ventilation are as near perfection as any
mere window system can be.

mere window system can be.

The grounds are commodious but at present encumbered with building material, consequent, perhaps, on recent building operations. The drainage is naturally good. The other yard accom-modations are all that could be desired. The accommodation in general is quite adequate for the present attendance.

II.—THE PUPILS.

Boys—Senior Department:—Reading good, writing excellent, spelling fair, arithmetic very good, composition good and middling, grammar very good, literature very good, Christian doctrine excellent, order and discipline very good. Intermediate Department:—Reading bad, writing middling, spelling middling, arithmetic middling, composition good, grammar (definitions) good, literature middling, geography fair, drawing fair, Christian doctrine very good, order and discipline middling. II. -THE PUPILS.

good, order and discipline middling.
Junior Department.—Reading fair,
writing middling, spelling good, arithmetic good, exercise lessons good, Christian doctrine very good, order good, discipling good

cipline good.

Girls—Senior Department:—Reading Girls—Senior Department:—Reading excellent, writing good, spelling good and middling, arithmetic good, composition good, grammar good, literature good, history middling, geography good, music (singing) very good, domestic economy very good, Christian doctrine excellent, order and discipline excellent.

Intermediate Department:—reading good applling good

Intermediate Department: —reading excellent, writing good, spelling good, arithmetic fair, composition middling, grammar good, literature good, geography good, music (singing) good, domestic economy good, Christian doctrine very good, order excellent, discipline fair.

Junior Department, — Reading good, writing good and middling, spelling excellent, arithmetic good, composition fair, exercise lesson good, Christian doctrine very good, order and discipline very good. It will be readily inferred from the foregoing statements, that the standing

the foreneon and the afternoon. I also take the liberty to advise that the seats in the middle room of each building be placed at right angles to their present position, thus securing all the benefits of the light, and avoiding that danger to the sight which is imminent when pupils sit facing the window.

Ongratulating you on your well-appointed schools, and the excellent management by which they are controlled, and wishing you continued success,

I remain, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
CORNELIUS DONOVAN,
Inspector.

FARM AND LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Don't over-feed.
Give salt regularly.
Keep the cellars clean.
Put the smoke-house in shape.
Rutabagas will heat in large piles.
It is best to clean the stables daily.
Sheep winter best in flocks of about fifty each.
Have the root-crop clean and dry for storing.

Animals cannot breath foul air and be healthful.

In building stables, make sure of the future comfort of the animals.

A horse of ordinary size contains on an average from twenty to twenty-four quarts of blood.

Posts or stakes with their ground ends

quarts of blood.

Posts or stakes with their ground ends charred and then dipped in cold tar will last exceedingly well.

Fall Care of Lambs.—It pays to watch

last exceedingly welf.

Fall Care of Lambs.—It pays to watch the condition of these closely now, and as the grass becomes injured in quality by freezing to commence feeding. It is well to have racks of hay ready in the yard or stable for them every evening, and also to get them in the way of eating grain by placing some in accessible troughs and sprinkling a few grains of salt over it. A great mistake is made by many who raise sheep, in not growing turnips for feeding at this season to lambs and all. It has been demonstrated that they are vastly cheaper for feeding along with hay, than grain, and certainly sheep do thrive on them amazingly. A liberal allowance of these, along with a sprinkling of bran or oats over them, would leave nothing to be desired in the way of excellent feed. Lambs should be sheltered in the fall from all heavy, cold rain storms, and as soon as the ground becomes wet and cold they are better off for being regularly penned every night. It is a gain also to get them accustomed to the stables befor severe cold sets in.

Hints on Building a Board Fence.—The best posts are red cedar. They should be eight feet long if possible, and

Hints on Building a Board Fence.—
The best posts are red cedar. They should be eight feet long if possible, and then the lower end may be sharpened to prevent their heaving. Eight feet apart is the common distance for setting the posts. If the ground is wet, by sharpening the posts, they may be driven into place, but in dry soil an auger can be used for first making a hole, and if then the post can be driven the length of the taper point, all the better for future stathe post can be driven the length of the taper point, all the better for future stability. A guage should be made to indicate the width of the spaces between the boards, which can be done with a narrow strip, by cutting notches into it at suitable distances apart. With this mark the upper line of boards on each post. Allowing that the boards are six inches wide a good distance apart for them is to wide, a good distance apart for them is to have the top of the lower board ten inches from the ground, the top of the next board twelve inches above the first one, the third fourteen inches above the the third fourteen inches above the second, the fourth, or last one, with its top line, fifteen inches above the top of the third one. In putting on, first saw off the ends of the boards square, nail them on securely with ten-penny nails, two each at the ends and one in middle, breaking joints alternately from bottom to top. For capping, saw off the posts with a slant of three inches. Nail the caps and battens with twelve-pennies into the

battens with twelve-pennies into the posts and eight-pennies where towing into the other boards. Orchard and Garden.

Make the sauerkraut. Stake the fall-set trees. Finish gathering the crops.

Apples prefer a heavy loam.

Early fall is a good time for pruning.

Cabbage heads keep well packed in damp moss.

A southeast slope is to be preferred for a garden.

a garden.
Set broccoli that has not headed into earth in the cellar and it will yet de-

velop.

Register the name of every tree in a book kept for the purpose, and don't trust to labels.

If the planting of any trees that are dug up must be deferred until spring, bury them root and top until then.

Raspberries grown on a large scale, do best in hills, to admit the cultivator run-ning both ways and thus keep the bushes

from crowding. When space is much of an object, they may be kept in rows, in which way more can be made of a certain space, but also at the expense of increased labor. Storing Fruit.—First of all, the bins must be in a place secure from frost. Even to have the temperature near the freezing point much will injure the quality of the fruit. There should be just

ity of the fruit. There should be just moisture enough to prevent withering; for an excess in this respect will affect the flavor greatly. Neither must there be much heat, or the fruit will become inspid to the taste. The right idea is to strike central of all these extremes. Flowers and the Lawn.

Slip the fuchsias.

Don't crowd pot plants.
Finish up bulb planting.
The sweet violet forces well.
Give bouvardies plenty of water. Single primroses may easily be over watered. Keep the top soil of pot plants slightly

is to take it from the pots, shake off all the soil, and return it to a new or parfectly clean unglazed pot, so small that the roots will seem to be in very close quarters, using a light fibrous soil and giving ordinary treatment afterwards. Cutting back the top may also be helpful. After the new growth starts up strongly, shift into a larger pot.

Amaryllis Culture.—If not already done, the pot plants of this bulb should now go into their winter rest. A moderately dry and cool place, where there is no danger from frost should be chosen in which to store them; a hanging shelf in a cellar answering well. For three months, from November 1, in their winter position, the only care they will need will be to have water about once each month. After that they should be repotted into the same size pots, or if the roots are quite strong, into one size larger, first shaking out all the old earth and replacing it with fresh. A larger pot than one four inches across at the top, inside measurement, will rarely be needed. From repotting time the watering may be increased to about once in ten days, keeping this up until May. The plants may in this time still remain in their winter quarters. In May they should be taken to a light place, and after a short time the first flowers will appear. Some of the plants will throw up flowers several times during the summer.

In this city, on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr. Charles Doe, of a daughter.

MARKET REPORT. OTTAWA.

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

GRAIN-Oats, 00c to 35c. Peas, 55c to 60c. Spring wheat. 70c to 80c. Fall wheat, 80c to 85c. Bootch, 95c. Rye, 48c to 50c; Beans, 1 25 to 150.

85c. Scotch, 95c. Rye, 48c to 50c; Beans, 1 25 to 1 50.

DIARY PRODUCE — Butter in pails, 18c to 20c; tubs, 14c to 15c; prints, 25c to 25c. Cheese, 12 to 15c. Eggs, 17c to 20c per doz.

POULTHY—Chickens per pair, 50 to 91. Geese, 30 to \$1 00 each. Turkeys, 75c each. Ducks, per pair, 60c.

MEATS—Pork — Mess, per barrel, 00 00 to 100; ham. 14c to 17c; bacon, green, 9c to 18c; young pigs, 2 00 to 4 00 each. Beef, live weight, 4; to 55c. Mutton and lamb, 10c.

MISCELLANBOUS — Potatoes, new, 00c gal; 35c to 45c a bag. Cabbage, per dozen heads, 50c to 60c. Cucumbers, per doz. 50c. Carrots, per doz. 20c. Hay, 15 00 to 160; straw, 4.75 to 5 00. Flour, No. 1, 5 50 to 5 75. Oatmeal, 4.75 per barrel. Provender, 140 per cwt. Bran, 90c per cwt. Shorts, 1 30 per cwt. Hides. rough, 51c to 6c; inspected, No. 1, 7 50 to 8 00 per cwt.

LONDON.

LONDON.

Wheat—Spring, 1 20 to 1 25; Deihl, # 120 lbs.
130 to 1 30; Democrat, 1 20 to 1 25; Clawson.
120 to 1 25; Red, 1 20 to 1 25; Clawson.
120 to 1 25; Red, 1 20 to 1 25; Clawson.
120 to 1 25; Red, 1 20 to 1 25; Clawson.
100 to 1 05; Red, 1 20 to 1 25; Clawson.
100 to 1 05. Rye, 90c to 1 10. Clover seed,
600 to 7 00. Timothy Seed, 1 75 to 2 25;
Flour—Pastry, per cwt, 2 50 to 2 50; Family,
200 to 2 00. Catmeal, Fine, 2 00 to 2 25;
Granulated, 2 25 to 2 40. Cornmeal, 2 00 to
2 50. Shorts, ton. 18 00 to 20 00. Bran, 12 00
to 14 00. Hay, 9 00 to 11 00. Straw, per load,
2 00 to 3 65. Butter—pound rolls, 22c to 25c;
crock, 18c to 22c; tubs, 15 to 20c. Eggs retail;
22c to 24c; basket, 20c to 22c. Cheese, lb., 11;
to 12;c. Lard, 11 to 12c. Turnips, 20 to 25c.
Turkeys, 75 to 1 50. Chickens, per pair, 50 to 70c. Ducks, per pair, 60 to 75c. Potatoes,
per bag, 35 to 46c. Apples, per bag, 35 to 40c.
Onions, per bushel, 60 to 80c. Dressed Hogs,
per cwt, 550 to 6 50. Beef, per cwt, 4 00 to
6 (0. Mutton, per lb, 6c to 7c. Lamb, per lb.
8c to 9c. Hops, per lb, 20c to 20c. Wood, per
cord, 4 75 to 5 00.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL

MONTREAL.

FLOUR—Receipts, 2,400 bbis. Quotations are as follows: Superior, \$5 10 to \$5 20; patents, \$450 to \$5 50, superior extra, \$4 00 to \$4 85; extra superfine, \$3 75 to \$3 80; spring extra, \$3 70 to \$3 80; superine, \$3 10 to \$3 25; atrong bakers, \$4 50 to \$550; fine, \$3 10 to \$3 25; atrong bakers, \$4 50 to \$550; fine, \$3 10 to \$3 25; atrong bakers, \$4 50 to \$550; fine, \$3 10 to \$3 25; atrong bakers, \$4 50 to \$550; fine, \$2 50 to \$2 575; Ontario bags, \$1 75 to \$2 50; city bags, \$2 35 to \$2 40. GRAIN—Wheat, white winter, \$20 to \$450; Ontario bags, \$1 75 to \$2 00; city bags, \$2 35 to \$2 40. GRAIN—Wheat, white winter, \$20 to \$4c; Can. red winter, \$20 to \$6c; On \$70 to 73c. Peas, 73c to 74c. Oats, \$1 to 32c. Rye, \$6c to \$6c. Barley, \$5 to \$6c. Markl — Oatmeal, \$4 25 to \$4 50; cornmeal, \$3 20 to \$3 25. PROVISIONS—Butter, new townships, 18c to 22c; Morrisburg, 16c to 21c; Eastern Townships, 18c to 18c; Western, 14c to 17c. Cheese, 9c to 114c. Pork, \$18 00 to \$19 00. Lard, 10c to 11c. Bacon, 13c to 14c; hams, 14c to 15c.

11c. Bacon, 13c to 14c; hams, 14c to 15c.

TORONTO.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Nov. 11.—Wheat.—Fall, No. 1, 75c to 76c; No. 2, 78c to 78c; No. 3, 75c to 75c; spring, No. 1, 76c to 78c; No. 2, 75c to 76c; No. 3, 95c to 96c. Barley, No. 1, 50c to 73c; No. 2, 57c to 63c; No. 3, extra, 58c to 50c; No. 3, 54c to 55c. Peas, No. 1, 57c to 59c; No. 2, 52c to 59c; Oats, No. 1, 38c to 33c; No. 2, 60c to 69c. Corn, 60c to 60c. Wool, 60c to 60c. Flour; Superior, 3 69 to 3 65; extra, 3 50 to 3 50. Bran, 10 50 to 60 50. Butter, 60c to 60c. Hogs, street, 60c to 60c. Wheat, street, 90c to 60c. Rye, street, 60c to 60c. Wheat, street, 8pring, 60c



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HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, ONT.

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D. C. MODONALD,

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TEACHERS WANTED.

FOR THE SEPARATE SCHOOL Of the Town of Pembroke, to enter on duty lst January next. One head master, holding second class certificate; two male assistants, holding third class certificates, one female, holding third class certificate. Applicants to furnish testimonials and state salary.

A. J. FORTIER, Secretary. Pembroke, Oct. 15, 1884, 315-tf

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The annour on Saturday Bishop of Lo evening, lect dral, on the d State in the of bringing to gation of th was not o'clock, Re brant. The ary were R Fathers Tierr

(Woodstock), imperfect an the lecture w readers the fe His Lordsh chap. III , 11 "For other Jesus. Now foundation, g wood, hay, st revealed in every man's vo thereupon, l If any man's loss; but he so as by fire. An inspire

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forgive certs which remai by the forg Our first mand whice sinned. He how terrible sin! By it pestilences, ness and de having sinne permitted to and though ment of his to set his for whom there tent, offende sin, exclaim the Lord."
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