

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Legend of the Violet.

In the beautiful garden of Paradise There were flowers of every shade. From the stately bloom that gladdens the To the smallest gem of the glade.

TALBOT, THE INFAMOUS IRISH POLICE SPY.

BY JAMES J. TRACY.

CHAPTER XI.

Some weeks after the murder of the Nolans, Maurice O'Connell took his fishing-rod and his dog, Tasso, down to the banks of the Suir. He was resolved to have a day's sport. As soon as he reached the water's edge, he watched the flies that were passing just above the surface of the river.

Valley of the Suir is the finest in the world. Nobody can deny that," said Larry with pride. "What a pity," spoke Mr. Kelley, with much warmth, "that even this river is subject to Saxon laws. What a pity that the green banks along this river, where of yore the free Celts played on the golden harp, and sang the praises of Erin, are now trampled on by the tyrant and the slave."

"Indeed, Master Maurice, there is no danger of my catching cold, but as there is some danger of a cold catching me, I'll take your friendly advice and go to the cottage. Good-bye, Mr. Kelley; and may you live to see Ireland queen of the land and waters. May your name be placed side by side with those of Washington and that famous Cannibal who rode over the snowy Alps in the hottest time of summer. Good-bye, Master Maurice; may your name and fame forever float down into the calm, bright waters of oblivion. Amen, I say, Amen."

"To Ireland, then be sure he and I are not one and the same. Before High Heaven have I sworn to fight or die for Ireland." "His eyes were like yours," said the student. "A hundred men in Limerick have eyes like mine."

"TO OUTLAST THE BRITISH MONARCHY." A Blind Man's Undying Hatred of England. Two hundred yards directly northeast from the imposing soldier's monument in Calvary Cemetery is a gray granite obelisk which daily attracts the attention of visitors. It is the largest stone in the new portion of the cemetery, and its polished surface rises fifty-two feet from the base.

HOW PRESIDENTS JEFFERSON AND MADISON APPRECIATED CONVENTS. A very interesting fact in the history of our Church in these United States is an event which followed the cession to our Union of the former Territory of Louisiana. This took place in 1803. There was at the time of this transfer a large community of Sisters of the Ursuline Order, in the City of New Orleans. Feeling that the coming under a government new to them, might happen to be critical to their property, these Sisters—eleven in number—having a prosperous academy with about 170 pupils, and a large farm, owned by Daniel Murphy, of Ballintomb, Township of Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland, on the north side of the obelisk, cut in polished granite and in raised letters, is a mortuary notice which shows that in one of the vaults lie the remains of Eleanor Murphy, of Donegal, wife of Daniel Murphy, who died in New York City in 1852, at the age of 82 years. On the south side is a notice of the death of Solomon C. H. Murphy, 23 years of age, and son of Daniel Murphy.

London Week. We deeply regret the death of the Archbishop of Edinburgh, which, on Monday, Broughton street, remembered that with paralysis down, Rome, but in spite of the actor of the attack, return to his 10th Sunday morning, Mass at the Priory to his youthful children, the children of the Holy Father. During last week's occasion, the Archbishop's body was taken to pay visits, but it was under taken to avoid all in order to guard celebration of the Mass as a priest had been the 9th of August, and had been first, and preparations had been at the Pro-Cathedral from all the clergy arrived in Edinburgh. On the 11th, the public illness, the public health was a custom, but it was under taken to avoid all in order to guard celebration of the Mass as a priest had been the 9th of August, and had been first, and preparations had been at the Pro-Cathedral from all the clergy arrived in Edinburgh. On the 11th, the public illness, the public health was a custom, but it was under taken to avoid all in order to guard celebration of the Mass as a priest had been the 9th of August, and had been first, and preparations had been at the Pro-Cathedral from all the clergy arrived in Edinburgh.

The Dream.

In the dream I dreamt to-night... Love came, armed with magic might...

And I woke, and woke to see... A cold world, bare and bleak to me...

ARCHBISHOP STRAIN.

London Weekly Register, July 7. We deeply regret to record the death of the Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh...

great, and the means of supplying them far from sufficient. These difficulties were, however, overcome by Bishop Strain, and he had the happiness of witnessing the opening of many new stations...

From the American Catholic Quarterly Review for July.

"CONVERTS."

"Their Influence and Work in This Country."

Dr. John Gilmary Shea. Grace triumphs strangely. A young Congregationalist minister of Boston makes a tour of Europe. He is in Rome when a man, little better than a beggar...

did in Massachusetts; they had to retain and uphold what Christianity they still had; and, on the other hand, the Episcopians, to meet the arguments of the Congregationalists, were compelled to take stronger and stronger Catholic ground.

begin!" Her mother at last consented to the visit, so, armed with a half-pint bottle of holy water, they started.

On arriving at the grotto they all knelt down and began to say the Rosary, each by herself, when on a sudden the face of Bernadette appeared quite transfixed, and it was evident that she saw the lady.

A few days afterwards, the little girl was arrested and taken before the police magistrate, who subjected her to a very severe cross-examination concerning what she had seen at the grotto...

ally to the grotto, and without feeling the inward voice calling her until the 25th of March, then she again heard the voice. As soon as she knelt down, the lady appeared to her.

"I AM THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION," she immediately appeared, and Bernadette found herself kneeling, like the multitude around her, in front of a desert rock.

Bernadette never spoke of the apparition unless questioned concerning it, and then she always gave the same account, without variation or addition.

On the 25th of July, the bishop appointed a commission to enquire into all these wonderful occurrences, and they spent several months in examining Bernadette, the grotto, and the miraculous cures which had taken place.

MASSSES FOR THE DEAD.

Mrs. Margaret Gilman, of this city (New York), a Catholic lady of some eighty-five years of age, in August, 1882, placed \$2,500 in the hands of a friend named McArdle, and directed him after her death and that of her husband to use the money to pay funeral expenses...

A substantially similar case recently came before a court of Chicago, and the decision was just the opposite of that made by Judge Freedman.

The Saints.

Every logical mind will readily admit that, as heaven is above earth, and as God is superior to man, so those who have distinguished themselves in the cause of heaven and of God are more deserving of our admiration than those whose pursuits have been merely human.

The Case of M. Lasserre.

In connection with the pilgrimages this year to Lourdes a very remarkable story has been told. M. Lasserre, a French journalist, states that he had nearly lost the use of his eyes. After vainly trying the remedies proposed by his medical advisers, he was almost against his own convictions, prevailed upon by a friend to go to Lourdes.

As stages are quickly abandoned with the completion of railroad, so the huge, drastic, cathartic pills, composed of crude and bulky medicines, are abandoned with the introduction of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are sugar-coated, and little larger than mustard seeds.

THE LEGEND OF THE SEVEN SISTERS.

The locality which was the scene of the tragedy is the little village of Ballyliffin, situated within a few miles of Kerry Head. The scenery around is of the wildest and most striking description.

Here gradually, a love sprung up between them and the seven Irish maidens, who yielded to their ardent protestations, and agreed to fly with them to Denmark. Everything was arranged for the voyage, and one fearfully stormy night in winter, was chosen for the attempt.

But the parent's face assumed an absolute demonic expression; and more penitently repenting his order, he stalked out of the room. And now commenced a fearful scene. The lovers were torn from each other's arms and the women were brought forth again. The storm had grown more violent, and the spray was dashing far over the cliff, while the vivid flames of lightning afforded a horrible illumination to the dreary scene.

THE CASE OF M. LASSERRE.

In connection with the pilgrimages this year to Lourdes a very remarkable story has been told. M. Lasserre, a French journalist, states that he had nearly lost the use of his eyes.

G. A. Dixon, Frankville, Ont., says: "I was cured of chronic bronchitis, that troubled me for seventeen years, the use of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil."

A. B. Des Rochers, Athabaskaville, P. Q., writes: "Thirteen years ago I was seized with a severe attack of rheumatism in the head, from which I have constantly suffered, until after having used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for nine days, bathing the head, &c., when I was completely cured, and have only used half a bottle."

OUR PROGRESS.

As stages are quickly abandoned with the completion of railroad, so the huge, drastic, cathartic pills, composed of crude and bulky medicines, are abandoned with the introduction of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are sugar-coated, and little larger than mustard seeds.

STATES TO LAY LETTER OF THE GENTLEMAN.

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LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALLACE.
 London, Ont., May 23, 1878.
 DEAR MR. COFFEY:—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what has been, a thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.
 Believe me,
 Yours very sincerely,
 JOHN WALLACE,
 Bishop of London.

MR. THOMAS COFFEY
 Office of the "Catholic Record."
LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY.
 Bishop's Palace, Kingston, 13th Nov., 1882.
 DEAR SIR:—I am happy to be asked for a word of commendation to the Rev. Clergy and faithful laity of my diocese in behalf of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London with the warm approval of His Lordship, Most Rev. Dr. Walsh. I am a subscriber to the Journal and am much pleased with its excellent literary and religious character. Its judicious selection from the best writers supply Catholic families with most useful and interesting matter for Sunday readings, and help the young to acquire a taste for pure literature.
 I shall be pleased if my Rev. Clergy will commend your mission for the diffusion of the RECORD among their congregations.
 Yours faithfully,
 JAMES VINCENT CLEARY,
 Bishop of Kingston.

MR. DONALD CROWE, Agent for the CATHOLIC RECORD.
Catholic Record.
 LONDON, FRIDAY, AUG. 10, 1883.
 THE SHRINE OF STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

We doubt if ever in any one year so many pilgrims visited the celebrated sanctuary of St. Anne at Beaupre as have done so in this year of grace. Besides the many that have from other parts of the country wended their way to the shrine of St. Anne, there have been from Ottawa and Montreal pilgrimages of a character that most conspicuously prove the strength and universality of the devotion to the Mother of Mary. The pilgrimage from Ottawa included nearly one thousand persons, under the direction of the Rev. Father Whelan, P. P. of St. Patrick's, and the Rev. Father Campeau of the Basilica. Among the pilgrims were His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa and fifteen clergymen. We may justly consider this pilgrimage one of the most splendid demonstrations of faith and piety ever made by the Catholics of Ottawa. It proves the vitality of their Catholicism and cannot fail to bring down Heaven's choicest graces and blessings on their city and diocese.

RESPECT FOR THE CLERGY.

We wrote some weeks ago a few lines on this important subject, and feel happy to learn from many quarters that they were perused with interest. We hope that our words may have the effect we intended, the enlightenment of our readers on a most important duty. That there has been of late years a tendency towards disrespect for the clergy in many parts of this country is but too plainly visible either to be denied or passed over in silence. In proof of this view we need only cite the fact that some of the most virulent attacks on the bishops and clergy of Canada have been written by so-called Catholics. These writers had not, we feel persuaded, dared to employ the language of vulgar diatribe towards worthy men, if not assured of the support, open or implied, of a certain number of Catholics themselves. It is painful for us to think that Catholics should on any consideration extend them any manner of support. But that such support has been given by Catholics to so-called Catholic vilifiers of the clergy there can be no doubt. Here then is matter for serious reflection on the part of Catholics. Do they do their duty by the clergy? How ready are many to find fault with their pastor, but slow in assisting him in the good works he projects for their sole benefit? They know that often without their assistance he may not be able to succeed in accomplishing the good he proposes, yet they withhold that assistance and then deride him for his failure. It has been often truly said that he who has wronged a man will hate him. This is particularly true of the man who places himself in an attitude of hostility, open or tacit, to his pastor. He wrongs him, and then no injury malignity can invent is too great to

be heaped on the priest. When we last wrote on this subject we warned our readers against the evil influence of this class of men, whom we very justly termed priest-haters. These men are to be found in various parts of the country, and are to be specially dreaded on account of their sinister influence over many of their well-meaning but easily deceived neighbors. Cunning, mendacity, and hypocrisy in every form are their chief characteristics. We once more warn our readers against them. They can inflict no injury on any but themselves if shunned by those who recognize their badness of heart and wickedness of mind.

A SAINT AND HERO.

Last month, on its nineteenth day, was celebrated the feast of Saint Vincent of Paul. Modern philanthropy, with all its boasted achievements, has produced no such man as Vincent of Paul, whose saintliness of life, heroism of character, and greatness of service to his fellow-man, place him above any possible product of mere human prowess and the honors of mere human glory. The Saint was born at Poy, in Gascony, in 1576. His father was William of Paul, and his mother Bertrande of Moras. By his worthy parents, Vincent was, like his three brothers and two sisters, raised amid the humble surroundings of the ancestral farm in the ways of tender piety and true love of God. The best education indeed is that received on the knee of a virtuous mother under the eye of a devoted father. With the benefits of a sound domestic training, Vincent left home to receive elsewhere the advantages of an academical course. His progress and success were truly marvellous. At the age of twenty he entered the University of Toulouse, there to follow a course of theology, and after five years of unbroken application, crowned like his earlier efforts with distinguished success, was ordained priest. Appointed to a rich pastoral charge he resigned it in favor of a competitor to bury himself, like a true disciple of the cross, in the heart of a religious establishment, there to further fortify himself in knowledge, human and divine, by communicating to others that which he had received of gifts heavenly and terrestrial.

By an accident of that truly providential character which gives shape and destiny to life, Vincent was, during a voyage from Marseilles to Narbonne, captured by the African Saracens, and brought as a slave to Tunis, where he was sold, resold, and used as a veritable beast of burden. At length he fell into the hands of a heartless master, an apostate, who had sold his God for thirty pieces, but succeeded in converting him, and with him fled to the coast of Provence. The Saint then proceeded to Rome on a pilgrimage of thanksgiving to the very tomb of the Apostles. There, inspired with the faith of Peter, the zeal of Paul and the charity of John, his merits did not fail to attract attention. He was accordingly entrusted by Cardinal D'Osat with an important mission to the king of France. Appointed one of the almoners of the queen, he divided his time between visiting and succoring the sick in the hospitals, and there learned to love the work of relieving human misery. Cardinal de Berulle having discovered the sanctity of Vincent, had him, in 1612, named to the cure of Clichy. In his new charge Vincent changed the whole face of things, and the people there long after lamented him as a father. Called, however, to greater things, Vincent could not rest buried at Clichy. The Cardinal accordingly withdrew him in 1625 to place him in the house of Gondi, as preceptor to the children, among whom was the future Archbishop of Paris, the very same who was afterwards to aid Vincent in his good works. After some years thus spent he withdrew from this lordly house and became cure of Chatillon, where he died wondrous in combatting heresy. At length, however, the Gondi family succeeded in bringing about his return to Paris. From this period we may date the beginning of his great enterprises. Moved by the spiritual desolation in which the inhabitants

of the country districts were plunged, he gathered together a few zealous priests and founded a congregation known as the priests of the mission, approved by Pope Urban VIII. Not long after, penetrated with sorrow at the misery of the poor, he founded the association of the Ladies of Charity, to which he gave strength and direction by the further establishment of the Sisters of Charity. The first were his treasurers, the second his active militia, while his priests were the chiefs who led these legions to the triumphs of charity over the genius of misery and misfortune. Vincent of Paul despatched his priests to town and country everywhere to sow the seeds of peace, of faith and of virtue. He founded seminaries, and in them, through the instrumentality of his priests, raised for France generations of wise and holy ministers of Christ. His zeal knew no bounds. He sent his Sisters of Charity to teach young girls to read and to work, and to preserve their innocence; he sent them also to watch by the sick bed and rob suffering of his pain. He sent his sons to the army to sanctify and his daughters to succor the wounded soldier. He himself visited the prisons and the public baths, to drive from them the foul monster of corruption. From the lowest dens of vice he dragged its victims to lead them into a new life. From the streets of the French metropolis and other great towns he gathered those innocent children, the fruit of crime and misery, to give them mothers and make them members of a happy family. Vincent's zeal was not, however, confined to France. Crossing its bounds, it spread to England, Italy and Poland. For years the Saint fed whole provinces desolated by famine, and his devoted priests carried the glad tidings of deliverance to the captive Christians on the coasts of Africa. Not here did their labors rest, for even to India and China did they carry the light of the gospel. Eighty years Vincent of Paul spent in these admirable works. But his once robust frame had at length succumbed to the burden of age, of care and of fatigue. Taken with a fever, his remaining strength soon gave way, and at last, on the 27th of September, 1660, he yielded up his beautiful soul to God.

He was buried in the chapel of the community of Saint Lazarus, which soon, in consequence, became a celebrated place of pilgrimage, and the scene of many miracles. Beatified in 1729 by Benedict XIII., Vincent was in 1737 enrolled by Clement VIII. among the Saints of God.

THE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

Even from Scotland, so long, to all appearance, hopelessly under the yoke of heretical tyranny, comes the good news that the day of deliverance is at hand. A writer to a French paper from that country says: "We are not, thanks be to God, inactive. You would be surprised to see in a heretical country, in the very midst of the fierce Calvinists of Scotland, our churches, schools, orphanages, convents, young men's societies, Catholic associations, Colleges directed by those terrible Jesuits, whose very name strikes alarm into French radicals, dramatic and choral unions, founding hospitals, work-houses and other institutions. To speak alone of Glasgow, twenty years ago, French naval captains arriving there feared to ask passers-by where there was a Catholic Church. To-day they might do so openly, and might be shown the five Catholic Churches, the Archbishop's residence and the many convents of the commercial metropolis of Scotland. The Society of St. Vincent of Paul last year in Glasgow alone collected and distributed more than £3,000. Was not this a generous offering? There is yet wanting a cathedral worthy the name, but this want will soon be supplied, thanks to the liberality of the Marquis of Bute, who proposes to expend £100,000 in the erection of a cathedral." These are indeed cheering words. Scotland was in bygone times one of the brightest gems in the diadem of the church. With the weakening of Presbyterianism and the gradual drifting of heresy into infidelity we may with reason expect the return

of the best minds in that ancient and illustrious kingdom to the faith of Peter. Their return will bring about that of thousands of others, and we trust, eventually restore Scotland to its true position, that which it held in the days of its real greatness, that of an obedient and submissive daughter of Holy Church.

COMBATTING THE ENEMY.

On the occasion of the suppression of the Chaplaincies in connection with the French hospitals, His Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, addressed the *cures* who have institutions of this kind within the bounds of their parishes a letter of guidance and instruction, in which he says: "I authorize you to receive the overtures that may be made to you by the hospital authorities and to take such measures as your zeal and prudence may suggest that the sick who may reclaim the ministry of the priest may enjoy its benefits. But before consenting to a service to which you are not bound, you should exact this one condition, that you must be allowed full and entire liberty to visit, whenever you think fit, all the sick professing the holy Catholic religion, that you may know their desires and intentions. This is laid down in the Ritual of the Church which prescribes the mode of assisting the sick. On this important point you cannot place reliance on the sole authority of an official who may be of a different religion, a sceptic or a freethinker attaching no real value to the practice of religion."

FOREST CULTURE.

The remarkable success attending the recent efforts of the Quebec government in favor of forest culture, has not failed to attract widespread attention. Arbor Day in our sister Province was indeed in all respects a very great success, and its success this year augurs well for future triumphs of a similar character. It is now apparent that all the people require education on the advantages of forest culture. There is no source of wealth within popular reach so full of promise as that of forest growth. At the meeting of the Forestry Congress last year, Hon. G. B. Loring, U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture, said that there were great wheat fields in the North West and that he had visited the cotton plantations of the South as well as the great cattle ranches of the West, but beside the wheat, the cotton and the cattle, there stood, he claimed, in the forests of this country a greater mine of wealth than the wealth of cattle, cotton and wheat combined. He held that this mine of wealth had been forgotten, and that the great trouble had been that every man had felt he had a perfect right to go on government lands and cut the timber thereon as he pleased. The mistake was that the law of possession was not as strictly applied to them as it had been to agricultural lands. Forest lands should be brought under the supervision of the law as closely as are the farms of individuals, for the invasion of timber lands or forests was just as much an invasion as was trespass on private property. Mr. Loring then went on to show from figures the relative importance of the lumber trade.

"The value of the lumber industry in Canada had been referred to, but he would tell them, as he told an audience at a meeting in Massachusetts some time ago, that the products of the lumber industry alone in the United States annually amounted to \$250,000,000. It had grown to enormous proportions. There were other industries which had grown wonderfully too. The product of the leather trade in the United States to-day amounts to \$150,000,000 annually, and when he told the merchants and manufacturers of Massachusetts that that industry had grown up within his time they were perfectly astonished. But he could remember when it took a peripatetic cobbler one week to make him a pair of boots and it took him three years to grow out of them. Now a man could, with the machinery of Lynn, manufacture 1,200 pairs of shoes a day. The silk industry had also increased within the last ten years from an annual product of

\$10,000,000 up to more than \$35,000,000, and the American silk to-day found a ready sale, although many ladies thought that the sheen of the French silk was a little better than the American. The United States learned to take care of her silk industry just as England did after the Anglo-French treaty had expired. The lumber industry in the United States amounted to \$233,000,000 annually, and the number of persons employed in it was about 141,000, besides about 500 children and 2,000 or 3,000 women, enough to make a very respectable sized city. The amount of money paid in wages to these persons for the support of their families and the education of their children was nearly \$36,000,000 a year. Was he wrong, then, in claiming that the foundation of this industry should be as sacredly protected by law as the cotton, the boot and shoe, or any other industry? The question had passed out of the sphere of individual tree planting for ornamentation, had passed out of the sphere of scientific investigation, and they were engaged to-day in developing, preserving and protecting our forests, among other things, in the interest of our lumber industry, one of the three great fundamental industries of this world.

In Canada the lumber industry is not less important than it is with our republican neighbors. Nay, its relative importance is greater than with them, for we have no industry whatever that as yet approaches it at all in importance. If we desire to protect this great source of national wealth and make it enduring we have a two-fold duty to perform; (1) to extend our forest growth in every available manner, and (2) to remove in so far as we can all causes tending to its restriction or destruction.

Of the first duty we have already spoken, and of the second take the present occasion to draw attention to one or two of the evils from which our forests greatly suffer. Of the incalculable destruction effected by forest fires we need but say little. Well indeed could Dr. Charles Mohr say at the Forestry Congress that the fires raging season after season through the pine forests have caused greater and more irreparable destruction, inflicting a deeper harm than all the devastation brought about by the combined lumber industries of the past and the present day. No one will dispute the declaration of the same gentleman, that many of the forest fires are the result of carelessness, neglect and utter indifference to their consequences, as they are often wilfully started for some purpose. Of the effect of forest fires Dr. Mohr says: "The first effect of these fires is the total destruction of the pine seedlings, which, together with the younger growth, are not strong enough to resist the effect of the scorching to which they were exposed."

"Another effect leading pecuniarily to enormous losses, is the arrest of the growth in the trees exposed to these conflagrations. This is most remarkable, and no doubt due to the injurious effects of the heat.

"Another most pernicious effect resulting from the recurring fires is the total destruction of every particle of organic matter in the surface soil, reducing it to a state of arid, barren sand of absolute sterility. All efforts of single individuals are of no avail in abating this crying evil; they must be persisted in by the community, and it is only by judicious legislation that its correction can be reached."

Many who exercise the greatest vigilance in respect of forest fires are either ignorant or oblivious of the injuries done our woods by cattle. Now it is certain that the injuries resulting to the forest from the intrusions of cattle are directly and indirectly scarcely less detrimental to its preservation than those resulting from fire. Unrestricted pasturing of cattle leads more slowly but not less surely to the final destruction of the forest. As was pointed out to the meeting of the Forestry Congress last year, the "direct injuries result from the browsing and eating of the tender plants in their youngest state, and of the young shoots; the tearing, breaking, and tramping

down of the small growth, leading to its mutilation and premature decay, or to their being killed outright; in short, to the impossibility of the rejuvenation of the forest by its natural seeding. In the pine lands these injuries are less apparent and less fatal to the progeny of the pine, the young trees being not eaten by stock, and the chief injuries to them result from tramping. The running at large of live stock is indirectly injurious to the forests by reason of the enormous draft upon its resources of timber to build fences for the protection of the crops from the cattle."

Attention to the causes of forest destruction is a duty fully as important as that involved in the promotion of forest growth. Our people are daily becoming more and more alive to the importance of forest growth and culture, but all their labor will be vain if the fullest attention be not given to the preservation of existing forests so magnificent in beauty and so profuse in wealth from the dangers that threaten them from ignorance, negligence and criminality.

Since the above writing we have received copy of a report on the necessity of preserving and replanting forests, compiled at the instance of the government of Ontario, by R. W. Phipps of Toronto. The report is a valuable, interesting and most timely compilation. It deserves the most careful perusal from every friend of the real progress and solid prosperity of the country, and will, we hope, do much towards enlightening the people of Ontario on the all important subject of forest culture. We are for the moment compelled to hold over an extended review of the report, but meantime gladly endorse its conclusions and support its suggestions.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The Holy Father Pope Leo XIII. is an earnest friend of education. In the education of women specially does he take a very deep interest. In an admirable discourse addressed to the young ladies receiving their education at the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Trinita de Monti, Rome, the Pope said:—"Oh how greatly is it to be desired in our days that the benefit of Christian education should be widely extended to girls—to those of the highest as well as to those of the most modest social condition! Woman, in the designs of Providence, is destined to be the most powerful aid to the well-being of the human race: but in order that she should rise to such a height, it is necessary that a sound and wide education should in the fitting time form her mind and her heart. Informed by the principles of the Catholic religion, which alone has restored her to her true rights and replaced her in her position of honor, woman in the family will be the wise mother, the support and security of the household; in society she will be an example, by her speech and by her beneficent and patient charity, the fruitful inspirer of virtuous and saintly deeds. In as far as her education depends on the dictates of the Gospel, woman will be the fatal cause of corruption and of ruin in the family, and through the family likewise in society. That is why the sons of darkness desire at all costs that the education of young girls should no longer be inspired or in conformity with the maxims and teachings of the Catholic religion, and be no longer subject to the maternal vigilance of the Church. That is why, with grand and fallacious promises, they study to foment vanity in these souls and to inspire them with a sentiment of indifference for the faith of Jesus Christ, and of aversion for the holy and severe laws of its morality."

These are words of wisdom and most solemn import. The Holy Father is the true friend of female education. He desires that woman should not be formed as to the mind alone, but that her heart should be moulded in virtue and truth. We have women who are intellectual prodigies, but veritable moral monstrosities. Their intellectual attainments constitute their own peril and enlarge their power for evil. That power they employ with a persistence and a success unfortunately too well known. They are veritable apostles of destruction instead of fruitful inspirers of virtuous and saintly deeds. Let us have girls trained after the method proposed by the Holy Father, and society can resist every assault of the wicked.

PERSONAL.

His Grace Archbishop Lynch was, last week, the guest of His Lordship Bishop Walsh. We are glad to be able to state that His Grace has lately been blessed with renewed health and energy.

IRELAND'S STATE.

Your enemies are many and not must bear the same The justice and the The due of the verdict The Irish people the boldness of Puritans on the ness of the king on amelioration in the own, save that whi spect valor and st resolved to fight of dom. In past count cess was largely du onies between the Irish. There was evinced on each side the difficulty unworthy sources, sake of the faith so the Irish people. efforts of one of Roger O'Moore, th and Norman Irish result was formed of cause of freedom in the hill of Tara that representing the and. O'Moore, met to arrange the formation of the struggle was begun who rose with his October, 1641. D four divisions under Sir Phelim took su Strabane, Armagh, Newry, leaving I Carrickfergus as the the English in U the Leinster ne arms, and Kilkenny Waterford surrend garrett and his c Munster and Com general rising of the of the year 1641 was sere which stands o in the history of Ire ally savage and dis When the news reached Great Brit ment ordered an arm despatched to Ulst tion of this army massacre of Island of Carrickfergus ear rounded this island into the sea its whol ing of about three t testant writers pass silence and charge land with a general ants in the last we very effectively disp "instances," he say "venge, of unneceas there were; the ol cases washed out t Puritan farmers in of the inhabitants of han and other tow the conquerors; a local 'massacre' of Warner we asse demonstrate the fal of every Protestant lion," and with Edence, we must expi ishment that writ is" should yet vent sheets."

Early in 1642 a pap Catholic bishops of by the Primate, Hu Kells. This synod favor of a national ally met at Kilk May following. C previous Charles I stating that he wou the toleration of the abolition of law Popish recusants," monarch who had o 1628 signed the grac of freehold of wo 3rd April, 1641, l Commons that all l should henceforth said graces (of 1628) intent thereof. A kenny every bishop one exception, Dea There were present, of Armagh, Butler, O'Kealy, Archbishop Rothe of Ossory, th Elphin, Waterfor Down and Connor; Limerick and Killa dignitaries and her The council bestow consideration on the No body could ha Ireland with as l pulties, domestic a sult of its delibe awaited with the d council issued a m lies of Ireland calli Walsh. We are gl to state that His Grace has lately been blessed with renewed health and energy.

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE FOR THE FAITH.

Y. Whereas the war which now in Ireland the Catholics do maintain against...

The Irish people, convinced that from the boldness and aggressiveness of the Puritans on the one hand, and the weakness of the king on the other, they had no amelioration in their sad condition to expect...

Whereas the adversaries do spread divers rumors, do write divers letters, and under the king's name, do print proclamations, which are not the king's, by which means divers plots and dangers may ensue...

That in every province of Ireland there be a council made up, both of clergy and nobility, in which council shall be many persons, at least, as are convenient in the province, and out of every city or notable town two persons.

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They decided on as the basis of the confederacy.

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took chief command of the Catholic forces of the North. Preston of Gormanstown, quitting the French service, returned to Ireland and became general in chief of the Leinster confederates.

An extract from a letter dated Rome, 12th July, 1642, by a Capuchin priest who was sent into exile, will convey some idea of the storm thus let loose against the Catholics.

Whithersoever the enemy penetrates, everything is destroyed by fire and sword; none are spared, not even the infant; and its mother's breast, for their desire is to wholly exterminate the Irish race.

A narrative of the Jesuit missionaries, written about the same time, thus briefly sketches the sufferings endured by the members of that order.

Another priest, Father Henry Fitzsymons, though in his 80th year, was obliged to be placed on a chair, and to undertake the difficult journey on foot, and to wander stealthily through the woods and mountains.

The intensity of the persecution and the savage conduct of the Puritan soldiers towards the Catholics is further brought into view by the same writer.

In a rare work by Dr. Peter Talbot of Dublin, entitled, "The Politician's Catechism," and published in 1658, we find many details regarding the actions of the Puritans in Dublin and its immediate vicinity.

poor country people did partake themselves to the furze, where the English officers did besiege them, and set the furze on fire; such as shunned and escaped that element, were killed by the besieging army, and they termed a hunting, sporting themselves with the blood of innocents.

The statements of Dr. Talbot are more than confirmed by Dr. John Lynch, of Tuam, who attests that the soldiers of the Dublin garrison "fell on all the inhabitants in the neighborhood of the city, whether from age or sex, or disease, were detained at home and not able to fly."

In England the Parliament had embodied a force of 16,000 men to make war on the king, and the Coverters of Scotland were also in arms against their sovereign.

FROM OTTAWA. NOTRE DAME DU SACRE COEUR. THE RECORD has constantly insisted on the grave obligation resting on parents to make choice of good schools for their children.

The Record has constantly insisted on the grave obligation resting on parents to make choice of good schools for their children. Without good schools Catholicity cannot make in this new country any real or solid progress.

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MIRACULOUS CURES.

THREE PILGRIMS TO THE SHRINE OF STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE CURED OF LAMENESS.

Montreal, August 1.—The party of Ottawa pilgrims, numbering twelve hundred persons of all ages and sexes, under the spiritual care of Mr. Dahamed and fifteen priests, returned here to-day from a visit to the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

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THE CONFSSIONAL AND THE WITNESS-BOX.

An incident showing the inviolate secrecy and sacredness with which confidence confided in the confessional is regarded, has just been recalled by the recent death in Newcastle, England, of Rev. J. Kelly, a native of Waterford, Ireland, who had lived to the advanced age of 81 years.

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The Finding of the Holy Cross.

ELEANOR G. DONNELLY.
The written, dear, in this ancient scroll,
That the Empress Helena [sainted soul]
In one of her pilgrimages...

HALF HOURS WITH THE SAINTS.

Saint Conran.
PATIENCE AND GOODNESS.—The name of the good king Conran was long popular in the kingdoms of Burgundy and Orleans...

SS. Jonas and Baruchius.
CHRISTIAN DEVOTION.—He who knows his brethren to be in peril and does nothing for their benefit...

Saint John Climachus.
THE CONTEMPLATIVE LIFE.—St. John Climachus had cultivated polite learning from his childhood...

A CURE FOR CHOLERA MORBUS.—A positive cure for this dangerous complaint, and for all acute or chronic forms of Bowel Complaint...

CHARCOAL SKETCHES OF CANADA AND CANADIANS.

Quebec, July 17th, 1888.—I have discovered a land here less known to Americans than the remotest parts of Europe...

ON THE MODEL FARM, ONTARIO.
This Province possesses \$30,000,000 worth of farms. This institution turns out annually from two to three hundred well-disciplined and splendidly equipped men...

Business.
An exchange sizes up the business as follows: "Tennyson can take a worthless sheet of paper, and by writing a poem on it make it worth \$9000; that is genius..."

Josh Billings heard from.
NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11, 1888.
Dear Bitters—I am here trying to breathe in the salt air of the ocean...

AMONG THE FRENCH.
The heart of Canada, geographically, is more like Europe than Europe is. I mean to say rather the French portion of this untraversed land has suffered less changes from old customs and traditions...

A fact which even political economists are apt to forget is that a manufacturer's rate of profit is not the only essential element to success; the aggregate profit at the end of the year is of far greater importance...

Mr. W. A. Wing, Westport, writes: "I wish to inform you of the wonderful results which followed the use of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda..."

Remember This.
If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well when all else fails. If you are weak or nervous, or suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels...

FOR THE KIDNEYS, LIVER & URINARY ORGANS.
THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.
There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause...

THE PROGRESS OF MEDICAL ENLIGHTENMENT has led to the abandonment of many antiquated remedies of questionable value, and the adoption of newer and more rational ones.

Amos Hadgin, Toronto, writes: "I have been a sufferer from Dyspepsia for the last year, and have tried many remedies, but have not found relief until Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspepsia Cure was brought under my notice..."

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THE DR. K. & K. INCORPORATED. 1878. 1882.

U.S. Medical & Surgical Association OF DETROIT, MICH. Is Composed of Eighteen Skilled and Experienced Specialists.

Twelve of the Association's Surgeons visit regularly the principal places in the United States and Canada for the purpose of consulting with those who are unable to visit Detroit, and one or more may be consulted, FREE OF CHARGE, at the following places and dates:

- LONDON, GRIGG HOUSE, Monday, August 6th, to Tuesday, August 14th, inclusive.
INGERSOL, DALY HOUSE, Wednesday and Thursday, August 15th and 16th.
WOODSTOCK, COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Friday and Saturday, August 17th and 18th.

This Famous Institution was organized in 1878, and incorporated in 1882, under Act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, for the exclusive treatment of Chronic Diseases & Deformities!

From its commencement it has shown itself to be fully worthy of the vast patronage which it has gained. Over 15,000 Cases having passed through its hands during the five years of its existence...

THE REASON WHY.

- I. Because each physician or surgeon is not only an old and experienced practitioner but a skilled specialist, having made long and extensive research into his particular specialty.
II. Because each of the medical departments is placed in charge of those members who have made that subject their special study.

ALL THOSE REQUIRING THE MOST SKILFUL MEDICAL OR SURGICAL ASSISTANCE.

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE...

DEFORMITIES

Such as Club-foot, Bowlegs, Hip-joint Disease, Potts' Disease, and all Curvatures of the Spine, Cleft Palate, Harlequin, or any other Malformation or Deformity of the Head, Spine, Bones, and Joints.

THE MOST POPULAR HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT IN THE UNITED STATES IS THE River Park Sanitarium & White Sulphur Springs

Over Ten Thousand Testimonials have been Received from persons who have been cured at this Famous Sanitarium. J. D. KERRAN, M.D., Director & Medical Superintendent.

DR. HOLMAN'S PAD CURES MALARIA.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHES. All Liver and Stomach Troubles. It is also a safe PROTECTOR against Yellow Fever, Cholera, Typhoid, Typhus, and all other Epidemic Diseases...

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA CONDUCTED BY OBLATE FATHERS IMMACULATE COURSE 5th Sept

Empowered to confer the Course of Studies—Commercial, Attention to English language of or German optional in a well organized Business Banking, Commercial and requirements and experience discipline, fatherly care over conduct, health and monthly reports to beautifully situated and warm baths. Gymnasium play grounds and all the Sisters of Charity.

PAPAL MEDAL, annual competition, 1887. Holiness Pope Leo XIII. of 1878, of 1887. TERMS—Board, Tuition, Washing and Doctor's yearly in advance. Commercial Course. Drawing, Vocal Music, free of charge. For full particulars see Year Book, J. H. TAB.

MASON & ORGA REMOVAL Agency, has removed to 42 BARCLAY STREET, OPPOSITE KING STREET, THOMPSON'S CARRIAGES

GALT'S 50 Ladies' & Gents' CARDS. No printed in 1888. 50-Fine Chromo (one name) 12 Gilt Edge Cards with a surprise name, 10 cents BIRTHDAY As Christmas you can SETH HERE!

SPECIAL THE BATH SUMMER D PAR SUMMER AT J. J. G MONEY LARGE AMOUNT AT VERY L INSURE IN NATION TRAVEL, ESTABLISHED W. WADDELL, AGENT LONDON, ONT. GEO. H. Fire & Water-PA. For Shingles, Zinc, By the use of this Pad, it will last for twenty years. OFFICE—90 HAY may 4m \$66 a week in your of

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA

CONDUCTED BY THE OBLATE FATHERS OF MARY IMMACULATE.

COURSE OPENS 8th September.

Empowered to confer University Degrees. Course of Studies—Classical and Commercial. Special attention to Practical Sciences.

PAPAL MEDAL annually granted for successful completion. P. M. TABARET, O.M.I., D.D., President.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS

ARE CERTAINLY BEST. Also considering quality, cheapest. For cash only.

REMOVAL.

Thomas D. Egan, New York athletic Agency, has removed to the large and specially fitted up offices at No. 42 Barclay Street.

CARRIAGES

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

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES

Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week. Don't forget to call early before you purchase anywhere else.

GALT CARD CO.

Ladies' & Gents' Chromo Visiting Cards. 50—Fine Chromo Cards—50 (one name) in Gilt, 25 cents.

BIRTHDAY CARDS.

As cheap as you can buy in Canada. Address SETH HERENDEEN, Gait, Ont.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE BALANCE OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS, PARASOLS, SUMMER SKIRTS, ETC., AT COST.

MONEY TO LOAN.

LARGE AMOUNT IN SUMS TO SUIT. AT VERY LOWEST RATES. GEO. H. VAIL & CO., Fire & Water-Proof & Wood-Preserving PAINT!

REID'S CRYSTAL HALL!

The Largest Stock, Largest Warehouse, AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, ETC., ETC. IN CANADA.

DECORATING WORKS. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

W. J. Reid & Co.

DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

CLEARING SALE

READY-MADE CLOTHING! AT COST. Good Tweed Pants, \$1.75, \$1.90, \$2.00.

PETHICK & McDONALD.

393 RICHMOND ST. CALL AT J. S. DEACON'S Boston Boot & Shoe House.

STEELAND'S RHEUMATINE

THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM. And all complaints of a Rheumatic nature.

From E. Poole, the well-known Photographer of St. Catharines.

IT LEADS ALL.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases.

ULCEROUS SORES

My child was terribly afflicted with Ulcerous Sores on its face and neck.

SCROFULA

My child was afflicted with Scrofula about you. SCROFULA AYER'S SARSAPARILLA will destroy it and expel it from your system.

CATARH

My child was afflicted with Catarrh of the eyes. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA will cure it.

ULCEROUS SORES

My child was afflicted with Ulcerous Sores on its face and neck.

SCROFULA

My child was afflicted with Scrofula about you.

CATARH

My child was afflicted with Catarrh of the eyes.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

THE ONTARIO LOAN & DEBENTURE CO.

LONDON, - - ONTARIO. Paid-up Capital, - \$1,000,000 Reserve Fund, - - 226,000

TO PARTIES ABOUT TO BUILD.

This Company are again receiving large amounts of English Capital for investment, on good mortgage security, at Moderate Rates of Interest.

LABATT'S

Prize Ale, Stout & Porter. Recommended by the Medical Faculty.

LONDON MARBLE WORKS.

W. M. O'DWYER, Dealer in NEW BRUNSWICK, SCOTCH & IRISH GRANITE, MONUMENTS & HEADSTONES, GRAVE RAILINGS, AND IRON FENCING, MANTLE PIECES & FURNITURE TOPS.

HEADACHES

Are generally induced by Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Costiveness, Stomach, Indigestion, or some Derangement of the Liver and Digestive System.

Ayer's Pills

to stimulate the stomach and produce a regular daily movement of the bowels.

Ayer's Pills.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

HAS HAD FIRST PRIZES Awarded everywhere exhibited.

THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

Composed of ingredients, the healthfulness of which is unquestioned, the COOK'S FRIEND has long held a first place in the esteem of the public as a perfectly reliable article of household use.

INSURE WITH THE

London Mutual FIRE INSURANCE CO. THE SUCCESSFUL PIONEER OF CHEAP AND SAFE FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA.

REID'S HARDWARE

116 Dundas St., (North Side), LONDON.

THE LONDON BRUSH FACTORY

MANUFACTURERS OF BRUSHES of every description. All kinds of Mill and Machine Brushes made to order.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY

Manufacture those celebrated BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY for Churches, etc. Price List and circular sent on application.

W. HINTON (From London England) UNDERTAKER, & Co. The only house in the city having a Carriage of the Mourning Carriage.

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IN BRONZE LETTERS. NONE OTHER GENUINE.

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(From London England) UNDERTAKER, & Co. The only house in the city having a Carriage of the Mourning Carriage.

Answer This.

Is there a person living to ever saw a case of ague, biliousness or nervousness or neuralgia, or any disease of the stomach, liver or kidneys that Hop Bitters did not cure?

My mother says Hop Bitters is the only thing that will keep her from severe attacks of paralysis and headache.

No use to worry about any Liver, Kidney or Urinary Trouble, especially Bright's Disease or Diabetes as Hop Bitters never fails of a cure where a cure is possible.

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Unhealthy or inactive kidneys cause gravel, Bright's disease, rheumatism, and a host of other serious and fatal diseases which can be prevented with Hop Bitters if taken in time.

Ludington, Mich., Feb. 2, 1879. I have sold Hop Bitters for four years, and there is no medicine that surpasses them for bilious attacks, kidney complaints and all diseases incident to this malarial climate.

Monroe, Mich., Sept. 25, 1875. Since I have been taking Hop Bitters for inflammation of kidneys and bladder, it has done for me what four doctors failed to do—cured me. The effect of the Bitters seemed like magic to me.

GENTS—Your Hop Bitters have been of great value to me. I was laid up with typhoid for over two months, and could get no relief until I tried your Hop Bitters.

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DOMINION SOCIETY

To Farmers, Mechanics and others wishing to borrow money upon the Security of Real Estate.

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OFFICE—Opposite City Hall, Richmond St., London Ont.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

London, July 31, 1883.—The shooting of Carey has produced a feeling of consternation in Parliament. The informer's death is regarded as a severe blow to the policy of repression. Government by terrorism receives a check, owing to the proven inability of the authorities to protect their infamous agents.

No one pretends to feel sorrow for Carey's fate, but the English press is angry at the failure of Government to secure the informer's safety, because it is considered that Carey's fate is likely to intimidate possible traitors.

All over Ireland the news of Carey's death has been received with popular rejoicings, which add to the uneasy feeling of the legislators at Westminster.

The Land Commissioners' reply to the report of the Select Committee of the Lords on the Land Act is a great moral triumph for Parnell, and a severe condemnation of the brutal blundering of Foster.

The work of preparing for the general election has been begun under the superintendence of Mr. Sexton, M.P. Three thousand National votes will be added next week to the registry of the County Dublin, thus securing the return of a candidate belonging to the party of Self-government. The Parnell Tribune is now over £20,000.

Dublin, June 30.—The prospect is that the harvest in Ireland this year will be excellent. The rumors that a potato blight was imminent turn out to be without foundation.

London, July 20.—The Executive Committee of the Irish National League has fixed upon Leeds as the place for holding the next annual convention. The convention will be held during the first week of September, and it is intended to have it culminate in a large public meeting, to be presided over by Mr. Parnell. The main purpose of the convention will be to finally decide upon the course to be pursued by the Irish party throughout Ireland and England in the next general election.

London, July 29.—Mr. Parnell is at present engaged in the preparation of a manifesto to Irishmen, which he will issue during the coming recess. It will urge Irishmen to form political clubs during the recess, and organize for such political activity during the recess, as will ensure League representation in Parliament.

London, July 29.—Mr. Parnell believes that the next election will leave the English parties about evenly divided in the Commons, and give to the Irish the absolute balance of power. He says that if the National League will canvass all Ireland as they did Monaghan and Wexford, the Irish representation in the new Parliament will be large enough to control by combination all the legislation of the session.

Dublin, July 30.—United Ireland says the French have been taking observations of Irish politics of late, nor have they forgotten Bishop Moriarty's words that, if an army of Chinese landed in Ireland the invaders would be welcomed. France knows that England is adipsose, encumbered with a struggling empire, difficult of defence, with disaffected Ireland at her side hungry to be free.

LAST MOMENTS OF FATHER BURKE.

About a fortnight after his arrival in Dublin he proceeded to London to preach at the opening of a new Dominican Church of Hayesbrook Hill, and also on the Friday and Sunday following. His week condition was not equal to this renewal of work, and he became alarmingly unwell. He was confined to bed for more than a week, and when able to be removed he returned to Dublin about a fortnight ago. He drove to his residence at Tallaght, and, taking to his bed, never again left it but once. This at once indicates with singular and pathetic force his overflowing sympathy with suffering, his constant willingness to plead for a charitable object, and his almost unparalleled, absolutely heroic, self-sacrifice. He had consented to preach in aid of the fund for the starving children of Donegal, and the day being fixed for the sermon, last Sunday week, he rose from his bed of agonizing pain, and appeared in the pulpit at St. Xavier's Church, Gardiner street. Those who were familiar with the suffering he had just undergone his splendid sermon was simply phenomenal, while to the general body of his congregation it was a characteristically brilliant effort. He returned to Tallaght, and from that time forward he was constantly attended to by Drs. Porter, Cruise and Lawlor. The gifted priest lay upon his bed, suffering the intensest agony, with a calm and uncomplaining fortitude that astonished while it deeply affected his brethren. To the last he retained full possession of all his faculties, his mind never for a moment wandering, but constantly intent upon earnest and unremitting prayer. When addressing those around him he spoke with as much of the old cheerfulness as his martyr-spirit could force. On Sunday night he endured the most excessive and excruciating pain, which having continued for many hours, ceased for a few minutes before three o'clock yesterday morning. He still availed of the interval to plead for the intercession of his Blessed Mother and, after a short time, surrounded by the deeply affected members of the community, and with a prayer passing from his lips, the great and good Father Tom Burke closed his eyes in death, with the sweet and peaceful repose of a tired child sinking to sleep.

The admirable patience in the midst of physical torture that constantly distinguished Father Burke was, perhaps, the especial feature in the last days of his illness. Unremitting prayer was his great solace, and no paroxysms of pain were able to draw a word of complaint from his lips. During the last and most bitter agony his sweet resignation was, as those of his community proclaim, a source to the very last moment, and until his pulse ceased to beat, he retained full consciousness, the last word falling from his lips being an invocation to our Blessed Lady, "Help of Christians."

When a man is upon good terms with the world it is a very evident sign that he has ceased communing with his God.

NOTES FROM THE NORTHLAND.

Besides Lake Minnetonka there is that sweet enchanting spot Lake Calhoun, a handsome sheet of water about a mile across, its banks being partially prairie, relieved by several fine groves. An excursion steamer, owned by the Lyndale Railway, carries excursionists about the lake, and gives an opportunity to visit any of the hotels, of which there are several, or the groves on the south side. An immense building, known as the Pavilion, is located near the railway, which is used for parties during winter and summer. The Lyndale Boat Club has its boat-house and docks on the south side, and the lake is one of the best for their pastime. The Minneapolis Gun Club also have grounds near the lake. Lakeside Cemetery is situated on a knoll on the bank of the lake, from which a fine view can be had. It is a favorite spot for those who love to wander in the "City of the Dead," and few ever leave without visiting the tomb of the "Lady of the Lake," who has slept so many years on the banks of the lake she loved so well. Lake Calhoun has its legend as well as Minnetonka. I cite it as told by the annalist of Minnetonka.

"Well," I asked an old Indian of nearly one hundred winters, who sat over a camp fire, smoking his well-worn pipe, "What legend do you know of this body of water recognized by the white man as Lake Calhoun?" He gave a grant, emptied the pipe from his pipe, refilled it with kinickinick, puffed away for a few moments, and then said: "Many moons long since gone, when my hair was black and my face was smooth, away off to the east, where the bright spirit—the sun—rises and washes his face in the morning dews, dwelt my forefathers, and the friends of my youth. Just on the border of our reservation settled a pale face and his family, which at first made our hearts bad, but he was so kind and so kind that we came to esteem him, and he lived among us respected. His family consisted of three boys, and a golden-haired girl of five summers. This child was as fair as Minnehaha; beautiful as sunset; happy as a bird; gentle as a lamb; with her golden, curly hair, her bright blue eyes, her innocent prattle, her confidence in the red man, as he climbed on his knee and toyed with his long black hair; the contrast between the sweet lily face and tawny complexion of our tribe, won for her the name of Mis-se-jar-ga, or angel guide.

The old Indian paused, dropped his head upon his breast; was silent for a moment, when, with another puff of his pipe, he proceeded with his story: "White mother loved child; white man loved child. One Indian loved child better than white man. Child good. Child than white man. Child good for Mis-se-jar-ga. Hear big heart for Mis-se-jar-ga. A deep, guttural sound escaped from the old Indian, as he paused again and gazed intently into the fire, and he was only aroused from his reverie by his asking him: "Talia cooler, what then?" "Indian steal up close to white man's wigwam. Night has covered the beautiful face with darkness; Mis-se-jar-ga sleeps, but Indian loved Mis-se-jar-ga. He takes her up like a pure snow-flake, wraps her in his blanket, and in her arms she is conscious of his presence, and she glides out into the forest, and towards the west. Moons come and go, but no Mis-se-jar-ga. Family mourn, but no Mis-se-jar-ga. Mother dies from grief, but no Mis-se-jar-ga. Brothers hunt the woods for the bones of their beautiful girl, but no Mis-se-jar-ga. No angel guide comes to comfort the weary heart of the white father. Mis-se-jar-ga is gone forever toward the setting sun. Many, many moons had passed, when the boy had grown to manhood. The memory of his golden-haired sister still dwelt in his heart. He had suspicions that she still lived. The father had crossed the river of death and had joined the mother in the spirit land, and the brothers, disposing of their farm, had gone back to their friends in the east. Harry lived only for one end—the aim—his purpose—the restoration of his sister."

Again the old Indian dropped his head upon his breast and was silent. I let him remain so, when rousing up, he continued: "Harry had come to know the Indian language, the Indian costumes, the Indian mode of living, and biding good-bye to the old homestead, equipped as a trapper, he set out for the Mississippi river, where he had good reason to believe his sister had been carried."

There interrupted the story of the Indian to explain to the reader, that the place where Harry's father had opened his farm, was in the extreme eastern portion of Wisconsin, where, at that time, no white man but he had ever dared to venture. The country was wholly inhabited by the children of the forest, which rapidly westward, and for hundreds of miles where they used to roam, are now cities and cultivated farms. One can form a vivid conception of how difficult it must have been for Harry to traverse this wide extent of country, looking for his long lost sister.

The Indian resumed his narrative: "Trapping along the streams, hunting game in the woods, sleeping upon the ground, or occasionally enjoying the hospitality of an Indian tepee, Harry traveled continually, buoyed up with the hope of meeting the blue-eyed Mis-se-jar-ga, whose dear little features haunted him night and day. He had forgotten that ten years had elapsed since her abduction—he had forgotten that the child had bloomed into the young girl—had forgotten that her mode of life had changed her, but he forgot that the clear complexion had merged into the copper-colored tint of the Indian maiden. All he saw, all he dreamed of, all he thought of, was the golden-haired child of his boyhood."

"When within about two days' travel of the Mississippi river, Harry drew his rifle and fired at a deer as it bounded past him. Instantly he heard wild war-whoops, and saw thirteen Indians bearing down upon him, with uplifted knives and tomahawks. In vain he asserted them he was their friend—in vain he talked to them in their native tongue; but a white man had never been seen in their country before; to them he must be a spy, an enemy, he threw down his gun and surrendered. The Indians drew near, seized his weapon, his knife, his hunter's dress, and binding his hands behind him, ordered him to follow them. They crossed the Mississippi and continued on, until they came to a lake, about whose shores were heavy trees, and here they were met by other Indians who came to see the prisoner. This was the camping ground, their home. Harry was conducted to a small birch-bark canoe, and continued on, until they reached the mouth of the lake, and here Harry was left alone with only one Indian to guard the door."

The old Indian turned his head quickly, seized his rifle as it were by intuition, crouched down upon the ground, and for a moment or two relaxed into his usual composure, and continued his story. "That night the Indians gathered in a council of death, near where lay the white man, listening and understanding all they said. The older braves advised burial upon the shore of the lake, and the younger ones, who were more full of spirit, so sentence of death was passed upon him, to be executed in two days. The council broke up with a wild, wailing, thrilling cry like lesten bullets. "Morning dawned, and with it no hope for the condemned man! Harry knew enough of Indian character to realize that his doom was sealed, so he begged as a last boon that he might be permitted to stroll along the shores of the lake and commune with nature before death ended his career. On, if he could be seen that sister once more before he died; if he could but know that she still lived, it would enable him to endure the terrible end which he would now come. Some distance below the lodge where he had been imprisoned, and upon the borders of the lake, partially hidden by beautiful trees and creeping vines, was another tepee; and as the prisoner walked along the shore, natural curiosity induced the white man to realize it. Upon him, Harry looked up, caught the glance of a girl of fifteen years, with Indian complexion, Indian dress, Indian timidity, but with golden, curly hair and blue eyes! Could it be possible? Was that his sister? His head grew dizzy; he tottered, he fell, he uttered a cry, and she came to him, bending over him, and among them the young maiden whose image had frozen his heart. He spoke to her in English, she heeded him not; he spoke to her in Indian, telling her she must be his sister, but she again fell, and he cry, so different from the Indian, but her memory was blank; he could make no impression. He asked permission to lift the scarf that encircled her neck; beneath it was pure white. He knew it was his sister, but how could he realize it. During his interview the Indians gazed with astonishment and awe upon the scene. They began to get uneasy. The Indian maiden herself was withdrawing to her tepee, when Harry, desperate with his desire to have her recognize him, once more began to speak to her. She turned again to him, and he came to him, her parents, her abduction; but it brought no light to the memory of the poor girl. Finally he alluded to the name of Harry, and he early play ground, her baking cakes in the sand, her romping with her Indian playmates, and in an instant came back the light of other days. She approached him; asked him to repeat the name of Harry; asked him to tell her more about the sand cakes, and then, all of a sudden, uttered a piercing scream, fell to the earth, and a great mill built while Harry was conducted back to his prison, amid great confusion in the camp."

"That night there was another council, and in the midst of it stood the Indian girl, her blue eyes flashing and her golden curls floating down her back. It was Mis-se-jar-ga, the angel guide, whose influence with the tribe was unbounded. She pleaded for the life of the pale face. It might be her brother, it might not be; but why take the life of the white man, who had done them no harm? Why incur the ill will of the great spirit, in doing a wrong to her son, who was a brave, in a eloquent plea, not so much for the white man, as for the wishes of the Indian maiden, and before the council adjourned, the savages had relented, the death sentence had been changed to liberty, and that night Harry walked among the tents, a happy man, for he had gained his life and found his long lost sister."

"That quiet spot," said the old Indian, pointing across the lake, "where Mis-se-jar-ga spent her early childhood—where she was recognized by her brother, and where she left the Indian camp forever to dwell with her own people, is over there, yonder, in that quiet little dell, where the tall tree of her beauty and of her innocence, and the waves of Lake Calhoun bewail the absence of the Angel Guide."

Of Minnehaha and Fort Snelling I had long ago written, but these places are so favored and so entrancing that I may again be permitted to say a word as to their beauties. In the spring-time, when the water is high and the foliage at its best, no fairer sight than that which meets us at Minnehaha could be wished for. "Stars in the silent night, Birds in their passing flight, Be the music of the night, And by this scene enraptured Angels might roam, Or make their home, Hearing in waters dancing, 'Mid surges and foam, Minnehaha!'" As we remember it years ago, says an American writer, before the side of the glen was marred by the platform that now decorates its side, it was a place where one could forget that there was an outside world of noise and work and care, and the simple beauty of the murmuring cascade, with its numberless rainbows shimmering in the sunlight, gave one a feeling of rest that was delicious. It is still beautiful, though one feels that it should have been allowed to remain as Nature formed it, and cannot but regret that the money-making propensities of man should be allowed to deform so fair and picturesque a picture. Crossing the little bridge, we pass along

the steep hillside by a rugged path to the chamber under the crest of the fall, where we look through a fleecy curtain to descending water, some thirty feet wide and sixty feet long. With all its summer glories surrounding it, Minnehaha is a place to be remembered; and when we have returned home, our brain comes to us as frequently in thought, standing out clear and distinct among the beautiful scenes in "The Magic Northland."

MINNEHAHA FALLS IN WINTER. It is in winter, however, that Minnehaha is most enchanting and weird. When the ice has formed in columns from the crest to the pool below, if one can crawl into the chamber back of it, he will witness a sight that is rarely seen. It is like a fairy grotto—but cold as an Esquimaux lodge. The light passing through the ice upon the falling water, but the colors are deeper and not so fleeting; hence we may recline on an icy couch and take in all its beauty of form and color as leisurely as we choose. With the thermometer down among the thirty or forty degrees below zero, the effect is most romantic; but usually one can not linger long to enjoy them.

Located, says the writer above cited, on the heights at the junction of the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers, three miles below Minnetonka Falls, is the United States Military Post of Fort Snelling. As one of the "old landmarks" around which cluster memories of the early struggles of the pioneers of civilization with the savage tribes that have since been placed to other hunting grounds, this fort is a place of considerable interest. It is a prominent object in one of the finest landscapes in the country, and has frequently been compared by travelers to some old castle on the Rhine. Recent changes, however, have considerably changed and modernized the surroundings, and destroyed of much of its picturesque appearance. The building of officers' quarters outside of the walls, and demolishing of the tower that formerly occupied the extreme point of the bluff, has given it much less the appearance of a fortification than it previously wore, although making it, probably, pleasant for those who reside there. The fort is free to the inspection of the public, who may enter within its walls and view whatever of interest there is to be seen. In these days of peace, however, it does not present a very warlike appearance. Of incidents connected with its history many interesting stories are told, which illustrate the dangers, trials and hardships to which the early settlers were subjected, and the character of their savage neighbors. As a matter of interest we quote from the Annals of the Minnesota Historical Society concerning Fort Snelling and the early days, while the territory now included within the boundaries of our State was the home of the Dakotas:

Beautifully located on an elevated bluff at the junction of the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers, its massive walls that have from time to time passed through the country, on the island in front of the fort, Pike encamped, and entered into negotiations for the site of the present fort. In 1817, Major Long, in a report to the War Department, recommended the site as a permanent location for a military post. On the 17th of September they established a cantonment on the South side of the Minnesota river, at the present ferry. In the spring of 1819, when Col. Snelling had command, Fort Snelling was begun. St. Louis, distant nine hundred miles, was at that time the nearest town of any importance. After the erection of the fort, the first clearing at the Falls of St. Anthony was made and a grist mill built. The wife of Capt. George Gooding of the Fifth regiment, was the first white woman who ever visited those beautiful Falls.

The daughter of Mrs. Clark (now Mrs. Van Cleve, a resident of this city), was born while the troops were stationed at Prairie du Chien. The first row of barracks that were put up were of hewn logs, the others of stone. The Fort was built in a diamond shape, to suit the grounds at the extreme point. Where the tree had stood was a half-moon battery, and in this were the officers' quarters, a very neat stone building, the front of stone; at the opposite point a tower. The fort was enclosed by a high stone wall, and is well represented in the drawings of it.

At the expiration of two years, the regiment moved into the fort, although not completed. The families of the officers occupied quarters in the row assigned to them. It was just before this time that Mrs. Snelling lost her youngest child—thirteen months old. The grave stone that marks its earthly remains is still in existence in the grave yard at the fort. In June, 1823, the first steamboat made its appearance at the fort, much to the astonishment of the savages, who placed their hands over their mouths—their usual way of expressing astonishment—and called it a "fire-boat." A salute was fired from the fort, as it was expected that the Inspector General was on board; and it was returned from the boat. The Indians knew not what to make of it, and they were greatly alarmed, until all was explained. Additions were made to the society of the garrison; several officers, who had been absent, returned to their regiment, bringing wives and sisters, so that one time the company numbered ten ladies. There were six companies, which, fully officered, would have given eighteen or twenty officers, but there were seldom or never that number present at one time.

FROM THE NORTH-WEST. Wolsely, July 25th, 1883. Thomas Coffey, Esq. DEAR SIR,—Enclosed find \$2.00, my year's subscription for the Catholic Record. Your paper has always been a welcome visitor to me, but will be much more so for the future. The story of Tallot, the informer, is a true picture of how things are managed where secret societies exist. I have

for many years wished to see such a work in print. It cannot be too widely circulated, as it may help to show Irishmen two facts, first, that no good ever has, or ever can be attained by secret societies; second, that such societies are the best means of playing into the hands of the enemies of their country. Yours respectfully, JAMES HARRIN.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

FROM THE SUPREME RECORDED. ALLEGANY, N. Y., July 16, 1883. To all Grand Councils and Members of C. M. B. A.:

Owing to the negligence of several branches to forward reports of the membership and changes caused by suspension, reinstatement, etc., as required by our laws, I am unable to report the exact membership. Several branches in the jurisdiction of New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan have not yet forwarded certified copies of their roll of members, nor applications for new certified rolls, notwithstanding the fact that they have been repeatedly requested to do so. Such negligence has caused considerable delay in the issue of certificates to branches that have been promptly complied with the law, and has prompted me to branches that have not complied with the law, and has increased the work of this office in making the record of membership and register of certificates. Delinquent branches are hereby requested to forward certified copies of their roll of members and applications for beneficiary certificates without delay to the Grand Secretaries of their respective councils.

Our present membership is about 6,800—an increase of 1,200 since the last convention. New York and Canada leading in the total increase. Sixty all the mutual benefit associations have increased from 10 to 25 per cent. over the preceding year, and death rates from nine to twelve assessments to pay their losses to date. Our death rate (never large) during that period has decreased, so that we have been able to pay our losses by issuing only a few assessments. We have also been able to pay claims more promptly, and in nearly all cases thirty days before the constitutional time.

Taking these indisputable facts into consideration, we must conclude that our association is in existence. I respectfully submit the following statement of receipts and disbursements since last report to July 1st: Beneficiary Fund Receipts, \$27,263.33; Beneficiary Fund Disbursements, \$24,757.27; Balance in hands of Treasurer, \$2,506.06; P.S.—\$2,000 to pay beneficiary due on death of B. Ferguson, Branch 1, contested by General Fund Receipts, \$2,012.17; General Fund Disbursements, \$1,757.69.

Balance in hands of Treasurer, \$24.18. If branches would only endeavor to be more prompt in reporting their membership and changes therein, I would soon be able to publish a statistical table of the number of members in each class and the average of our membership. Trusting that it will be unnecessary to draw call attention to their failure to perform this very important duty, I remain, fraternally yours, C. J. HICKEY.

Mr. Betrand, Grand Secretary of New York, reports 4021 members in good standing in that state. We are pleased to see our co-religionists in the state of New York appreciate this good work. Our people can adopt no better, easier, or cheaper mode, to make provision for their families hereafter.

We ask the readers of our C. M. B. A. Notes, and request them to answer to their own consciences, these questions: "Have I done my duty to my family?" "Have I done it to the full extent of my present ability?" "If I were to die tonight would my wife, or mother, be independent of the cold charities of the world, and my children have a comfortable home and means of education?" "Would my estate pay my debts and leave a competence to my family?" "If not, ought I not obtain, if possible, a membership in the C. M. B. A., and so substitute the certainty of a snug patrimony for the uncertainty of the continuance of my own life?" S. R. BROWN, Sec. Grand Council.

"Notes on Ingersoll." By REV. LOUIS A. LAMBERT. The latest and most crushing answer to Ingersoll's infidel arguments. It places all Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile, are equally delighted with Father Lambert's terrible extinguishment of the "Modern Voltaire." Three editions in three months; the fourth now in press. Clergymen of all denominations are ordering large numbers for distribution amongst their flocks. Price, elegantly bound in cloth, 50 cents; paper, 25 cents. Address, Buffalo Catholic Publication Co., St. Stephen's Hall, Buffalo, N. Y. A liberal discount to the trade. A million copies can be sold. 252-36.

LOCAL NOTICES. "Visit to London."—Specialists From the International Throat & Lung Institute, 173 Church St., Toronto, will be at the Teutonic House the first Thursday and two following days of every month, next visit being August 2nd, 3rd and 4th. The Surgeons will have a supply of sponometers, the invention of M. Souville, of Paris, excellent in the French Army, for the cure of catarrhs of the throat, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption. Consultation free, and the sponometer free. Don't fail to see the surgeons while here, as they make a specialty of diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Larynx, and are curing thousands of cases every year that have been given up by doctors in general practice. Crowds are visiting them in every town and city. For particulars write to 173 Church Street, Toronto, or 13 Philip Square, Montreal.

For the best photos made in the city go to Edy Bros., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paper-photos, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

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

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Owing to the negligence of several branches to forward reports of the membership and changes caused by suspension, reinstatement, etc., as required by our laws, I am unable to report the exact membership. Several branches in the jurisdiction of New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan have not yet forwarded certified copies of their roll of members, nor applications for new certified rolls, notwithstanding the fact that they have been repeatedly requested to do so. Such negligence has caused considerable delay in the issue of certificates to branches that have been promptly complied with the law, and has prompted me to branches that have not complied with the law, and has increased the work of this office in making the record of membership and register of certificates. Delinquent branches are hereby requested to forward certified copies of their roll of members and applications for beneficiary certificates without delay to the Grand Secretaries of their respective councils.

Our present membership is about 6,800—an increase of 1,200 since the last convention. New York and Canada leading in the total increase. Sixty all the mutual benefit associations have increased from 10 to 25 per cent. over the preceding year, and death rates from nine to twelve assessments to pay their losses to date. Our death rate (never large) during that period has decreased, so that we have been able to pay our losses by issuing only a few assessments. We have also been able to pay claims more promptly, and in nearly all cases thirty days before the constitutional time.

Taking these indisputable facts into consideration, we must conclude that our association is in existence. I respectfully submit the following statement of receipts and disbursements since last report to July 1st: Beneficiary Fund Receipts, \$27,263.33; Beneficiary Fund Disbursements, \$24,757.27; Balance in hands of Treasurer, \$2,506.06; P.S.—\$2,000 to pay beneficiary due on death of B. Ferguson, Branch 1, contested by General Fund Receipts, \$2,012.17; General Fund Disbursements, \$1,757.69.

Balance in hands of Treasurer, \$24.18. If branches would only endeavor to be more prompt in reporting their membership and changes therein, I would soon be able to publish a statistical table of the number of members in each class and the average of our membership. Trusting that it will be unnecessary to draw call attention to their failure to perform this very important duty, I remain, fraternally yours, C. J. HICKEY.

Mr. Betrand, Grand Secretary of New York, reports 4021 members in good standing in that state. We are pleased to see our co-religionists in the state of New York appreciate this good work. Our people can adopt no better, easier, or cheaper mode, to make provision for their families hereafter.

We ask the readers of our C. M. B. A. Notes, and request them to answer to their own consciences, these questions: "Have I done my duty to my family?" "Have I done it to the full extent of my present ability?" "If I were to die tonight would my wife, or mother, be independent of the cold charities of the world, and my children have a comfortable home and means of education?" "Would my estate pay my debts and leave a competence to my family?" "If not, ought I not obtain, if possible, a membership in the C. M. B. A., and so substitute the certainty of a snug patrimony for the uncertainty of the continuance of my own life?" S. R. BROWN, Sec. Grand Council.

"Notes on Ingersoll." By REV. LOUIS A. LAMBERT. The latest and most crushing answer to Ingersoll's infidel arguments. It places all Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile, are equally delighted with Father Lambert's terrible extinguishment of the "Modern Voltaire." Three editions in three months; the fourth now in press. Clergymen of all denominations are ordering large numbers for distribution amongst their flocks. Price, elegantly bound in cloth, 50 cents; paper, 25 cents. Address, Buffalo Catholic Publication Co., St. Stephen's Hall, Buffalo, N. Y. A liberal discount to the trade. A million copies can be sold. 252-36.

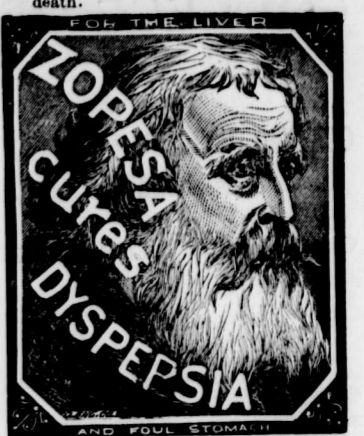
LOCAL NOTICES. "Visit to London."—Specialists From the International Throat & Lung Institute, 173 Church St., Toronto, will be at the Teutonic House the first Thursday and two following days of every month, next visit being August 2nd, 3rd and 4th. The Surgeons will have a supply of sponometers, the invention of M. Souville, of Paris, excellent in the French Army, for the cure of catarrhs of the throat, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption. Consultation free, and the sponometer free. Don't fail to see the surgeons while here, as they make a specialty of diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Larynx, and are curing thousands of cases every year that have been given up by doctors in general practice. Crowds are visiting them in every town and city. For particulars write to 173 Church Street, Toronto, or 13 Philip Square, Montreal.

For the best photos made in the city go to Edy Bros., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paper-photos, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

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

Wolsely, July 25th, 1883. DEAR SIR,—Enclosed find \$2.00, my year's subscription for the Catholic Record. Your paper has always been a welcome visitor to me, but will be much more so for the future. The story of Tallot, the informer, is a true picture of how things are managed where secret societies exist. I have

Poor Mrs. Jenkins can't be merry. For her mouth shows bad teeth and breath; but let her use the great "TRAHERN," and there'll be danger of laughing herself to death!



CUT THIS OUT. Frank F. Warner came into our store to purchase a sample bottle of ZOPORA for a friend, and stated that he (Mr. Warner) was afflicted with Kidney and Liver troubles for five years, and had paid 200 days of bed-time bills, and has now been completely cured by the use of two large bottles and one sample bottle of ZOPORA. He was told at one time that he lost 37 pounds of flesh, but after using ZOPORA he gained it, and he is a sound man, and now weighs 130 pounds. He was told in his praise, and readily consented to allow us to use his name for the purpose of our medicine.

J. W. MITCHELL & Co., Chemists, N. Y.

CIVIL SERVICE PROMOTION EXAMINATION. AN EXAMINATION of candidates in the Civil Service looking for promotion, will be held in the city of London, commencing on Wednesday, August 1st, at 10 o'clock in the morning. The candidates will require to inform the undersigned of their intention to present themselves not later than, the 7th day of August. P. LESTER, Secretary, Ottawa, July 24, 1883.

A GOOD OPENING. A Catholic Blacksmith of steady habits and some means will hear of a good opening by addressing the editor of this journal.

NONSUCH! The family boon. Thoroughly cleanses all fabrics. NONSUCH! Saves labor and expense. NONSUCH! Is what every public laundry should use.

NONSUCH! Is what every family wants. NONSUCH! Is guaranteed not to injure any fabric. NONSUCH! Will wash in one hour what usually takes one day by the old way. NONSUCH! Will not tear or wear out clothes. No labor or fatigue caused by using it. NONSUCH! Once tried commands the approval of all and gives satisfaction in every case.

NONSUCH! When used as directed has never failed to please and satisfy. NONSUCH! NONSUCH! NONSUCH! Is manufactured only by THE MERCHANTS' COMPANY, Detroit, Mich., and London, Ont.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. DR. JENNER'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS. SAFE, SURE, RELIABLE & EFFECTIVE. ELEGANTLY SUGAR-COATED.

These Pills are a complete substitute for mercury or other injurious substances, common to this class of preparations. They are prepared with the most rigid scrutiny, care and exactness, from the most select and highly concentrated extracts, so compounded as to reach the endless diseases which originate in derangements of the digestive organs, the bowels, liver and stomach. Being composed of entirely refined vegetable extracts, they can be taken and used without any objection as to diet or clothing. They are the result of many years of practical experience, and of operations effectively and successfully performed on disordered humors, and thoroughly purifying and concentrating the blood. Single Dose 25 cents, or 5 Doses for \$1.00.

Ask your Druggist or Storekeeper for DR. JENNER'S PILLS, and take no other that may be represented to be "just as good." Give them a trial; they are fully warranted. Prepared only at the Chemical Laboratories of JAMES MEDILL & Co., Brantford Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers generally.

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Also the latest fashions.

136 DUN

For the Catholic Re Disapp

I loved the red rose Into decay, Its blooming beauty It would not

I sought the calm, pure Als it died away, I ere satisfaction to The pleasure

Pearly dew-drop, hee When I was young, I saw it disappear, Exhild'ng

Ravished were mine soul Thro even

Alas it died away, My fond hope

And, ah! dear friend, so true, 'Twas char