

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

VOL. 5.

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"God Knows," BY MARIANNE FARNINGHAM.

The people looked from the windows, out at the awful sight. Of the rising and falling billows, while the strong gale raged that night; And they prayed unto God, "Have mercy on all on the pitiless sea, And give to the drowning strangers the power to rise to thee."

In the air was a sound of moaning, when the late day lit the skies; And compassionate wives of seamen, scarce daring to lift their eyes Lest afar they should look on faces solemnly white and dead, Made cosey the little home-place and ready the empty bed.

But of all in the outbound vessel that was caucht in the fearful gale. Nor passenger, child, or seaman was rescued to tell the tale. For, lo! through the secthing waters the ship and the hosts went down: Only the God of heaven watches when peo-ple drown.

Next day, when the fish-wives waited, fight-ing the storm and roar. The body of some one's darling was ruth-lessly washed ashore: And the pitful sallors took her. Said they, "She shall find a grave Away in our little ehurchyard, out of reach of the cruel wave."

The cofflu had been made ready, when a questioning word arose: "What name shall we put upon it?" Said a pitying man, "God knows." And the heart of the reverend asker echoed the word he said, And that was the sole memorial they had for the early dead.

And that is the greatest comfort we have in this world of care. Black are the skies above us, and the storm is in the air; We are often hurt and worsted by the thick-ening shower of woes: But we rest on the heart of the Father, and we calmly say, "God Knows."

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Buffalo Union.

Buffalo Union. It matters very little now what Preacher Beecher may think upon any subject. We may mention, however, as a matter of curiosity, that the Barnum-istic Brother has just done another queer thing. He has written a letter in which he avows himself a semi-evolutionist;—a Darwinian as to the body, but not as to the soul. In other words, the plethoric Plymouth parson thinks his body descended originally from a pair of apes; and then that a soul—Beecher's soul— somehow caught on to it. This is a species somehow caught on to it. This is a species of theological mermaidism that should be embalmed for the wonderment of future

We hear much about Papal Bulls. How few know what they are; and how laughable the ideas that non-Catholics have of them. What are they? A Bull is an in-strument, ordinance or decree of the Sovereign Pontiff, treating of matters of faith or of the affairs of the Church, written on parchment, with a leaden of gold seal, impressed on one side with the images of SS. Peter and Paul, and on the other with the name of the Pope and the year of his pontificate. This seal is hung to the document by a hempen or silk to the document by a hempen or slik cord, according to the character of the Bull. It is this pendant seal which is, properly speaking, the Bull—the word it-self being derived from Bullare, to seal let-ters, or from Bulla, a seal or annulet.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, AUG. 10, 1883.

Ratisbonne purchased a portion of the ancient arcade of the Ecce Homo, where Pilate delivered up the Lord to the hatred of the Pharisees, and enclosing it in an ex-piatory sanctuary. Then he erected a house of charity on the very stones of the Lithostrotes. Shortly afterwards the Franciscan Fathers secured the Judiciary Column, near the VIIth Station of the Way of the Cross, and built there also a house of piety. About the same time an Armenian priest obtained the ruins of the ancient Church of the Spasm. Now the Rev. Father Nehakade has pur-chased, in the name of the Patriarch of the United Greeks, whose vicar he is at Jeru-salem, the House of St. Veronica (VIth Station of the Way of the Cross). At this place, according to authentic tradition, the holy woman Veronica, disregarding the rough treatment of the Roman sol-diers, advanced to meet our Lord as He was going to Calvary laden with His cross. shape of a loan for the relief of distressed that lamous little sentence in the teet5 of these gentry in the days of their pride— "The market is falling ?" Well, now, to think of it. Was there ever such a turn about ? Why it is perfect poetic justice. It is more—it is a lovely illustration of the eternal fitness of things. Centuries ago, an army of needy adventurers, tat-tered and dimerless, composed of the scullions and thieves and highwaymen of Encland, went over to Ireland and robbed England, went over to Ireland and robbed the land from the people. To-day, the death knell of their robber reign is sound-ing, and they go back to their original tatters and empty bellies. What a sub-ject for a historical canvass—these bandits, ofter same hundred means for the man or diers, advanced to meet our Lord as He was going to Calvary laden with His cross. Jesus stopped, and accepting the veil which this pious klaughter of Jerusalem offered, He wiped from His sacred Face the spittle and blood, and left on it the miraculous impression of His features. It seems undoubted that the servant of Christ kept the holy relic in her house with the greatest veneration. The first Christians of Jerusalem must have often come to venerate it, and seek, by touching ject for a historical canvass—these bandits, after seven hundred years' fattening on the Irish people, at last hoisting the flag of distress and looking for "State Aid," just like "their damned tenants." State aid, quotha ! At last we are advocates for assisted emigration. We are willing to vote £5 ahead to emigrate these gentle-men out of Ireland. But not to bring them to this country. Oh! no. A Rethem to this country. Oh! no. A Re-public would not be equal to the task of entertaining such aristocrats. We would come to venerate it, and seek, by touching it, to be cured of their maladies, until the time when Veronica went to Rome to convey it to the Emperor Tiberius in a pay their passage out to South Africa-after James Carey.

London Universe.

dangerous illness. Hence we may say that the house of St. Veronica was one of London Universe. The Parnell Testimonial has now reached nearly \$19,000 actually received, and as the guaranteed Australian £1000 have yet to come, and as something hand-some is to be looked for from America, the fund will soon considerably exceed £20,000. This proves the depth and the sincerity of the feelings of the Irish at home and abroad towards the man who has created and kept together an influen-tial Irish party in Parliament, which party is likely to be largely increased at the next general election. It is most gratifying to read the charges the first sanctuaries of the Passion. Father Nehakade has purchased not only the location, but what remains of the Catholic Telegraph. The Cardinal Archbishop of Westmins-ter holds firmly to the conviction that "the social and civil commonwealth of marking hell its civil commonwealth be its

"the social and civil commonwealth of mankind had its origin, and still has its perpetuity, in the knowledge of God, and in obedience to Him springing from that knowledge." When the knowledge of God and his worship shall cease to dwell in the hearts of our people, there is great danger to the perpetuity of our institu-tions. Hence the perils of Ingersollism and other forms of unblushing unbelief. It is most gratifying to read the charges of the judges at the Irish Assizes. They all congratulate the respective grand juries on the peaceful condition of the country. It is also deserving of remark that, in some places where serious crimes com-mitted bat year were investigated the mitted last year were investigated, the judges warned the juries not to con-vict any prisoner on the evidence of in-formers, unless such evidence were cor-That was a very expressive, if not so very poetic, illustration of the greatness of Shakespeare, when an enthusiastic ad-mirer of his claims that no other poet had ever equalled him, and wound up his eulogium by observing that: "Shakespeare climbed Parnassus to a height never before reached and then pulled the ladder up roborated on important points by wit-nesses unconnected with the crime. The result in two cases was acquittal. That is the way to cause the people to respect the

Catholic Examiner.

law.

The present summer has been rendered The present summer has been rendered somewhat notable by dearth of camp meetings, sea.side revivals, and similar religious amusements. Even at the South where the negro element which has always found an especial attraction in bush meet-ings and the like is strongest, camp meet-ings have been less numerous and less de-monstrative than ever before. Mountain revivalists how genueralist and the various revivalists, boy evangelists and the various other mountebanks who have followed up these shows for the purpose of gathering fame and shekels, have found that their peculiar field of labor has become more

England was rejoicing in having laid snape of a loan for the relief of distressed landowners. They are rendered destitute, they say, by the shortening of their plun-der effected by the Land Act. This is quite too funny for anything. How long ago is this it is since Mr. Parnell hurled that famous little sentence in the teetb of these gentry in the days of their prime these gent to not solve the surface. This is her ago is this it is since Mr. Parnell hurled that famous little sentence in the teetb of these gentry in the days of their prime these gent to not solve the surface. This is a solve the surface of the solve the solve the surface of the solve the

> he could be a villain of transcendent mag-nitude. In order to make a few pounds, he planned and coolly directed one of the most awful assassinations -in his-tory. His object was merely to get what money was to be had by the work; though the object of his unfortunate dupes was a sublime if misdirected patri-otism. When he was found out, in order to earn a few pounds more and save his own neck, he turned round and encompassed the murder and ruin of all his as-sociates. Surely this wily informer, so superior to all the other informers in his villany, would be superior to them also in eluding retribution ! This is his answer— killed more rapidly and surely than any

killed more rapidly and surely than any of them. England, the arch-murderer among nations, would shelter from justice Carey, an arch-murderer among men. But the arch-Avenger has shown that there is a Justice from which England has just as little power to shelter her brood, as by-and-by she will have to escape from it hersolf. herself.

England will take no warning. But let

us hope that traitors may. On every Irish heart which moves to the black thought of selling a comrade to an English hangman, let Carey's death

burn in letters of fire these terrible words

A PAPAL ALLOCUTION.

The Sovereign Pontiff to the Institutions of the Sacred Heart on the Education of Women.

At a recent audience granted by the Holy Father to the Sisterhood and scholars of the Sacred Heart at the Trinita de Monti

of the Sacred Heart at the Trivita de Monti his Holiness was pleased to address them in the following allocution : "Long have We known the sentiments of devoted attachment and of filial respect towards the Apostolic See, which are tra-ditional and deeply rooted in the institu-tions directed by the religious who have taken the title of the Sacred Heart. But it is pleasant to receive to-day from you is pleasant to receive to-day from you, dear daughters, new proofs of that con-stant feeling. It is pleasant to see gathered around us so large a number of young girls, who, under the protection of the Sacred Heart, and under the guidance of such around lart instructores are formed in such excellent instructresses, are formed in learning, in piety, and in those virtues which will be their fairest ornaments and their surest aids in the various conditions

light of faith, with the great aids which the Church prings you, after the shining example of your teachers and of those who have preceded you in the noble Christian career and have won their palms. Thus you will be sheltered from the snares and the seductions which in-fallibly await you in the world, and you will have the sweet consolation of having labored for your own good and that of others. In order that the grace of God may strengthen you and may foster your

others. In order that the grace of God may strengthen you and may foster your hopes. We give you from the bottom of Our heart a special benediction, which We extend to your families, and to all the religious and all the institutions of the Sacred Heart."

RETREAT AT THE SACRED HEART.

On Wednesday evening of last week was begun a retreat at the Sacred Heart Convent, in this city, conducted by Rev. Father Guldner, S. J. It was designed for the Catholic halies of the city. We doubt not the admirable discourses given doubt not the admirable discourses given each day by the eloquent Jesuit have made a marked impression on those who had the good fortune to be present. On Mon-day last the retreat was brought to a close. His Lordship Bishop Walsh celebrated the holy sacrifice and delivered a sermon. Our good bishop never fails to reach the hearts of his hearers and on this occasion his ap-peal was one which will long be remem-bered. The Catholic ladies of London have reason to feel grateful to the good ladies of the

to feel grateful to the good ladies of the institution for their kindness in thus pro-viding religious exercises which will, we

doubt not, bring many spiritual blessings on their households. The pupils of the Sacred Heart will be glad to know that Madam Laddigam has returned to London in renewed health.

BENEVOLENT ENGLAND.

The New York World, with a fine touch of irony, thus photographs the method with which England pursues her work of robbery and slaughter in the in-

terests of civilization: We are really afraid that the death of King Cetewayo, which is now confirmed by telegraph, will compel England reluc-tantly to interfere and may finally lead to the annexation of Zululand to the British African possessions, not because Great Britain really wants it but because

Great Britain really wants it but because Great Britain is always ready to sacrifice its own interests for the welfare of the poor African. There is nothing more touching than the history of England's constant struggle against annexation and its refusal to take advantage of the quar-rels and wars of the poor barbarians of Africa and Egypt, and yet in spite of its persistent and self-sacrificing abnegation there is hardly a year that passes without its being compelled to take in and protect some outlying fragment of debatable ter-ritory, even though it happens just inci-dentally to slaughter a few hundred thou-sand of the ignorant savages who do not sand of the ignorant savages who do not understand the benevolent motives which compel their immolation and the subjuga-

We protest against this irreverent speech toward our noble "mother coun-in Rome is 7,000,000 frames, or about \$1,

civilization? And what are savage kings

and happy they are, under the smile of the dear sister isle; and how their land thrives and flourishes under British legis-

lation. Let the Zululand savages and Egyptian barbarians, whom the British

sword has thus far mercifully spared, re-

and Pope Pius VII. came back to Rome. Then the poor man went to his master and received the five pounds. But when he tosk the money home to his wife, she said: 'Oh ! you had no business to keep the de-cent man's money. The bet wasn't a fair one. You knew beforehand how it would turn out.' So the man went back and

NO. 252

cent man's money. The bet wasn't a fair one. You knew beforehand how it would turn out.' So the man went back and restored the five pounds, saying to his master, 'It wasn't a fair bet. I was sure of the pig all the time.' Equally happy was the rebuff which, as the story goes. Father Burke adminis-tered to a gentleman of aggressive con-troversial tendencies, who tried to force on an argument with the "Popish priest" in the compartment of the railway car-riage wherein both were travelling. The amateur theologian wound up a long tirade with the words, "And I tell you sir, I don't believe in such nonsense as Pur-gatory." Whereupon, Father Tom, with a solemn face, but twinkling eye, re-torted in his gravest tone: "Well, sir, if you won't believe in Purgatory you may go to hell." For an instant the gentle-man was indignant, but, catching the real meaning of his reprover, indulged in a hearty laugh, and desisted from further theological disputation. Mother capital instance of his ready wit is afforded by his reply to a dissenting minister who, in a good-humored way yrallied Father Tom on the doctrines of the early Irish Church, and repeated the absurd assertion, first made some forty years ago, that St. Patrick was a Protes-iant. "Now, sir," was the dry rejoinder, "how car you think that, when we have a full list of all who accompanied our Apostle to Tara, and you know there is no mention of a Mrs. St. Patrick among them i"

them ?"

CATHOLIC NOTES.

Cardinal Manning is seventy-three years old, and became a Roman Catholic when he was forty-three years old.

Loyson is coming to America. It is not said that he will bring his congregation-wife and baby-with him.

Archbishop Feehan confirmed six In-dian maidens at the Chicago Cathedral on the 18th ult.

A Catholic gentleman of Richmond, Va., is building an asylum for aged poor, o be under the charge of the Little Sis-ers of the Poor.

The London Times quotes the latest -statistics of British India as giving 1,562,-634 Cbristians, of whom it says but a little over 500,000 are Protestant Christians, the rest are "Roman Catholic."

The death of Father Burke, the Domin-In the death of Father Burke, the Domin-ican, has been deeply felt in Rome, where he preached several times in Italian and French. Fins IX. called him "the prince of living orators." Father Patrick Riordan, pastor of St. James' Catholic Church in Chicago, has been appointed by his Holiness Leo XIII. conduitor of Archbishen Alemany of San

coadjutor of Archbishop Alemany, of San Francisco. The documents have been received by Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago.

According to the Bishop of Salford, England, the amount to carry on the business of the government of the Church

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North Western Chronicle. There are said to be 12,000,000 copies of infidel publications and 29,000,000 copies of immoral books, papers and pam-phlets published annually in London, and distributed principally among the work-ing classes. Can we wonder at the growth of irreligion in view of this statement? What is the circulation of moral literature in comparsion

It is an admitted fact, which recent events have only served to emphasize, that the sources upon which the Catholic press the sources upon which the Catholic press of this country is obliged to depend for much of its news, are so strongly anti-Catholic and unreliable that they greatly impair its usefulness. The European cablegrams, in particular, daily contain items of Catholic interest, that every edi-tor knows to be false and incorrect. Vet tor knows to be false and incorrect. he has to wait days, even weeks some-times, before he can authoritavely deny them. Why cannot some steps be taken or some plan devised to overcome this erious disadvantage under which the Catholic press labors ?

Ave Maria.

A letter of Martin Luther's, addressed to his mother, is said to be preserved among the many curious and valuable MSS. of the Dominican Convent of Santa Maria, Rome. It is an answer to an inquiry regarding the new religion. Luther wrote: "Remain a Catholic; I will neither deceive nor betray my mother." What better re-futation could there be of the arch-heretic's doctrine than such an admonition. which conscience wrung from his filial affection ?

For years past the Catholics of the Holy Land have been zealously rescuing from the hands of the infidels or from profane uses such of the Stations of the Via Dolorosa as it was possible for them to acquire. A new acquisition has lately

Catholic Columbian. A priest has the care of the souls that com-prise his mission. The people may have all kinds of spats with each other, but in them the priest has no part, except to make peace. Some forget the priest, and would drag him dewn to their line of conduct. Petty things influence a family, but the priest belongs not to one. He is the priest of all belonging to his mission. According to the principles that the According to the principles that the Church has marked out for him must he be guided, and not by the suppositions of the people. The priest has his duty, the people theirs, and there is no similarity in them. The states of life are different. Pride is death to both of them. A layman or woman "who knows all about it" and has the requisite facility at hand for criticism, is unfortunate, for they don't know themselves, and make a parade of their ignorance of Christian duty.

We have been often asked why it is that when Catholic youth fall, they fall so miserably low, generally occupying the first place amongst the vilest and most disso-lute. Until observation convinced us of the truth of the assumption, we were in-clined to look upon the question as un-

reached, and then pulled the ladder up after him !"

Catholic Columbian.

warranted in the premises. Though not true to the extent presumed and claimed by many, it is yet sufficiently demonstrated by experience as to almost justify the placing of it in the category of facts . The announcement may be startling to those who have not had their attention drawn to the subject, but a little reflection will convince them that it could not be otherwise. The Catholic, who has been instructed in his faith, cannot fall without a great abuse of

grace. The consciousness of this abuse impresses him with a sense of his degradation, and it he have not the strength and resolution to recover from his fall and bear its penalty, he will plunge still fur-ther under the influence of the rampant spirit of defiance that seizes hold of him. Thus it goes on until the voice of consci-ence is stilled by the louder clamorings of the brute that is in the ascendant. deeper he goes the deeper he wants to The deeper he goes the deeper he wants to go. The extent of excess is only limited by its possibilities. He is ready for anything and everything—nothing is hard or difficult to him. After a certain stage he does not fall by degrees, but immerses himself bodily in the vortex of sin and disports him.

self in its seething waters without a thought of danger or a desire for release. Nothing remains but the sensuous animal, and nothing is thought of or sought for that does not conduce to the gratification of its appetites. He becomes the lowest of the low: turns out a first class infidel, makes a mockery of religion, laughs at restraint, and boasts of his degradation. All this follows as a natural consequence from his contempt for knowledge and his abuse of grace. Capable of better things, he turns his very opportunities against himself, trampling them under foot in his

heedless and onward course.

Redpath's Weekly.

acquire. A new acquisition has lately been made, which we are happy to record. Same twenty years ago, the Rev. Father

of their lives.

contracted and much less profitable than formely, and it is reasonable to believe that those who are now engaged in this highly entertaining form of evangelical work will be compelled to engage their talents in some other pursuit. These and various other facts go to prove that if our protosting both and a second meridian Protestent brethren are not growing in saving grace they are gaining in wisdom.

THE KILLING OF CAREY.

Redpath's Weekly.

"Behold thou dost cast me out this day from the face of the earth: anyone, therefore, that findeth me shall kill me."-Cain.

There is no need to dwell upon the lesson of the killing of Carey. The fact itself is one of those events which crystal-lize the lesson of a whole history-the moral of a whole Pentateuch-and carry their message lucidly home to even in-telligences which words would fail to con-

But the shooting of Carey has points which make it stand out conspicuous be-fore all the slayings of informers in Irish

history. The swiftness of the retribution appeals to the imagination as if it were something more than the work of mere men—as if He who avenges all wrongs in the end had shaped it so in His wisdom.

it had exorcised was still its potent evil great advantage. Keep always before genius-more potent and mysterious than ever, seemingly-and in the warning that ever, seemingly-and in the warning that

Had Carey been killed in Dublin or even during the voyage, as he might have been, there would have been a loss of effect. But he was dogged from the witness table to the jail, from the jail to the ship; and away out to South Africa—a fellow pasaway out to South Africa—a fellow-pas-senger with whom he touched elbows every day—his executioner, went with him, and just on that day when, with a sigh of relief, he was about to land in that foreign country, amid whose deserts he hoped he could hide from human ken, the stroke of vengeance overtook him stroke of vengeance overtook him.

"Ah, how much it is to be desired in our

days that "THE BENEFITS OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION might be widely extended to young girls of the highest as well as of the humblest social state! Woman, in the designs of Providence, is destined to be in the human formile and thrones, aye, and the blood of two hundred thousand slain in comparison to Providence, is destined to be in the human family the most powerful of all aids to good; but in order that she may corres-pond to so high a mission, it is needful that a healthy and wise education should happily form her heart and her mind. Instructed according to the principles of the Catholic religion, which alone has given her her true rights and has set her in her place of honor, woman is in the the blessings of British civilization? If the surviving savages of hitherto be-nighted lands would appreciate the blessing they enjoy under the protecting neglisities of British civilization, let them look at Ireland. See how well fed, clothed and housed are the blooming people of that fortunate country. See how contented in her place of honor, woman is in the family a sagacious mother, the upholder and support of the house; in society she is by her example, by her word, and by her beneficent and patient charity, the in-spirer of good and holy actions. Where education separates her from the precept of the Gospel, woman is the fatal cause of sword has thus far merchany spared, te-member all this, and bless the hour upon which British benevolence hooked them on to "the golden link" of the crown. As for the World writer, he is surely de-serving British commiseration. Evidentcorruption and of ruin in the family. corruption and of ruin in the laminy, and through the family in society also. This is the reason why the sons of dark-ness desire to see the education of woman no longer inspired and ruled by THE MAXIMS AND TEACHINGS OF THE CATH-

AND TEACHING OLIC RELIGION,

olic RELIGION, and no longer directed by the maternal vigilance of the Church. This is the rea-son why evil counsellors attempt, by large and fallacious promises, to foster vanity in the heart of woman and to per-Had shaped it so in His wisdom. Had Carey been permitted to live, like other traitors, till years hence, when the deeds with which he was connected would have paled into a ghastly memory—had he been allowed to enjoy, in crowded eity or on desert plain, some spell of immuni-like that of all the other traitors: ineffec-lual to deter the villainous in human nature, a generation afterwards, from lob-lowing his example. It would be want-ing to in the startling revelation to Bri-tish tyranny that the spirit which it hoped to deter with a startling revelation to Bri-tish tyranny that the spirit which it hoped the deta with the the startling revelation to Bri-tish tyranny that the spirit which it hoped the deta with the the startling revelation to Bri-tish tyranny that the spirit which it hoped the deta was still its potent evil despotism as well as for infamous men! make yourself fit and worthy to do that good. Apply yourselves with care to your studies; enrich your minds with all the useful knowledge which befits you and which accords with your condition "But to healthy and wise instruction is

always united "THE EDUCATION OF THE HEART, the exercise of a profound and enlightened

plety, the acquisition of virtues, and es-pecially of the holy fear of God. Love the spirit of discipline; watch constantly that you may conquer in yourselves the evil inclinations of nature. Do this in the

try." A howling Irish bog trotter could scarce speak more offensively. Has the World writer ever fully measured the height and depth and breadth of British influence 2 And what successing the second Germany possesses the oldest priest living in the world. He is 108 years of living in the world. He is 108 years of age, and has been 84 years in sacerdotal Orders. He dwells at Lupel, enjoys ex-cellent health, and fulfills all his religious duties with the most scrupulous exactitude.

> More than eight hundred pilgrimage will be made to the sanctuary of Lourdes this year. Taking an average of 1,200 in each pilgrimage, the total reaches 900,000, not counting those who go alone or in minute matter. private parties.

> It is said of the late Bishop Davenport, that his charity to the poor was so bound less that he was actually without means to purchase the equipments of his episcopal rank, at the time of his elevation to the See of Davenport.

The London Spectator says "a philo pher on a throne is always a rare sight, and no one like Leo has sat for centuries in the papal chair." Only two of them serving British commiseration. Evident-y, he has never enjoyed an æsthetic teain The has never enjoyed an esthetic team occupied the chair over a quarter of a centre of the chair over a quarter of a centre of the chair over a quarter of a centre, his cousins or his aunts ever of contemporary history, the acts and or hord. The next thing this *World* carefully noted and recorded. rl or lord. The next thing this World

Ari or ford. The next thing this World writer all tell us, is that this same bene-colent British civilization has often tried o "reluctantly interfere" with the semi-avages of this republic.—Buffalo Union. Anecdotes of Father Burke. Among the numerous anecdotes related of the late Father Tom Burke, the great Dominican, we select the following : He was beturing on "The Vitality of on the people thronging the streets through which the procession passed, and exhibit-ing the most profound sorrow. The on the people thronging the streets through which the procession passed, and exhibit-ing the most profound sorrow. The on the people on the banks of the Mersey on its people on the banks of the Mersey than the Anglican, and will continue to have till the Established Church has a far

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1

Pope will be back again in Rome.' Napo lean fell like the temple of Dagon when Sampson pulled the pillars from under it,

Dominican, we select the following : He was lecturing on "The Vitality of the Catholic Church:" "When Pius VII. have till the Established Church has a far have till the Established Church have the have till the the till the have the the till the have till the till the till the till the have till the till the till the till the have till the till the till the till the have till the till the till the till the have till the till the till the till the have till the till the till the till th for a Protestant gentleman. He was in the garden one morning when he was accosted by his employer thus: 'Well, Pat, You'll have to give up the Pope at last. He is gone. He'll never come back to Rome again !' 'Do you tell me so l' said Pat. 'Oh! it's a fact; you'll never see a Pope in Rome again!' Well, 'says the poor man, 'I can't betteve that.' 'I will lay you a wager it's a fact,' said the gentleman. Pat replied, 'I have no money, but I have a little pig, and if you lay a five pound note against the church during service. Father Char-vanix began to receive threatening letters, and some of the members on his side hear-vanix began to receive threatening letters, and some of the saloons opposite the church, completely demolishing the front and a pool table within. On Sun-lean fell like the temple of Dagon when THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Legend of the Violet.

2

In the beautiful garden of Paradise There were flowers of every shade, From the stateliest bloom that gladdens eye To the smallest gems of the glade.

There were lillies as white as an plume, Bending low with every breeze, And filing the air with delicious perfum-That floated far off midst the trees.

There were roses as red as the richest wine And they gleamed with its crimson light; There were some like the blush on a maid en's cheek, And others of pure, spotless white.

The lotus was there, with its sweet. drowsy

breath, That in bilss the senses can steep, And the proud eastern poppy, gorgeousl tossed. tossed, Making birds in their nests fall asleep.

green woods, and

said Maurice, as he gazed upon the lovely

suppose you have no arms

Maurice." "Yes, indeed, Mr. Kelley, we have sev-eral pikes, guns, pistols and daggers." "Noble children? Give me your hand,

Maurice." Mr. Kelley could not restrain his ad-miration of Maurice. Who could ? "Let me give you a piece of advice, Maurice, my dear boy; be very prudent,

and do not allow anyone to know your secrets. Above all things, do not even

green banner from the dust." "I suppose you have no

Maurice

Maurice.

There were jassamines golden, bright as th

eun; Others gieramed with a pale starry light; There were mosses and vines, rare and bea ifful feros. And strange buds unfolding at night.

And the "beautiful snowy daisies" we there, Like the "five wise virgins" of old, In their wedding garments so lovely as

fair, Each bearing a small lamp of gold.

Eve loved every flower, and gave them names When first they were baptized with dew; And in that sad hour, 'ere driven away, As she bade them a last, fond adieu,

She saw on the ground, what she ne'er A carpet of tiny white flowers, That seemed to have fallen like pure flake

of snow All over the garden in showers; For the angels that day were weeping for

her, And where'er the crystal drops bright Fell on the dark earth, the **n** there spra from each tear Small violets, fragrant and white.

So kneeling, she kissed the pale blooms wit a sigh As they sparkled with heavenly dew, And all that reflected the glance of her eye Were changed into violets blue.

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 week day. were passing just above the surface of the river. He caught one, and after examin-ing it, he took out his book of artificial

"The 'silver wren' is the fly for to-day,"

"The silver when is the hy for to-day,' said he, as he attached four "silver wrens' to his water-colored line. Before Maurice had begun angling Tasso, who had been seeking for some game by the banks of the Suir, startled a holy water.

game by the banks of the Suir, startled a huge grey water-rat. "There he is, Tasso," as he saw the rat diving under the water. Tasso, who did not see the rat, barked; and looked at his young master. Maurice kept watching the water on all sides, expecting soon to see the rat come to the surface for air. "There he is, Tasso. There he is Tasso," again cried Maurice, as he saw the tip of the rat's nose above the surface of the

and the sword ; her flag has been s in the blo f at biodent in her crown have been stoler from their rightful owners: her throne i built upon ruined altars and broken bay onets; she is accursed of God, and insulted injured, oppressed man."—thus stock the rat's nose above the surface of the the rat's nose above the surface of the water. He patted the dog on the back and pointed towards the middle of the river. The dog understood him and plunged into the water. As soon as "Tasso" had swam onets; she is accursed of God, and insulted, injured, oppressed man;"—thus spoke the patriotic and eloquent Kelley. The Suir flowed on, laughing, sighing, moaning—full of sachess, full of light, full of music. But for Mr. Kelley there was no more lasting joy that day. All his thoughts, all his words were of the wrongs of noor bleading related H to tol Marrise some distance from the land the rat seemed to perceive him and suddenly dived again. Tasso did not return to the banks, but kept swimming around in search of his prey. All at once he began to swim round and round and then dived inder the water. He was down for a considerable time ; but when he came up the

of poor bleeding Ireland. He told Maurice and Larry many a tale of English oppres-sion. He spoke of the Penal Days, when rat was in his mouth "He has him-he has him," said Maur-e, who was filled with excitement. priests were hunted down like wolves; he ke of the Black Famine Year; he spoke promise to enter a secret society against ice, who was filled with excitement. "What a noble dog he is ! Brave old Tasso !" The dog laid the rat at his master"s promise to enter a secret soclety against my conscience, but I will promise to cast my cassock aside for awhile and fight for my country and my God. There is not a Tasso !" The dog laid the rat at his master's my cassock aside for awhite and ngho to my country and my God. There is not a student in Ireland but would don the green if he saw a fair chance of freeing green if he saw a fair chance of freeing. O. By what unusual aptitude did it quick and bitter tears. feet. Maurice moved a little further up the river, thinking all the time of his little Tasso. He was so engaged with the dog and the rat that he did not notice two of his friends, Mr. Kelley and Larry, who had come very near him. They had crossed the fields between the road and the river, the fields between the road and the river, the full between the road and the river. green if he saw a fair chance of freeing Ireland. Of this I am positive. There is not a priest in Ireland but would bless to the breeze by men who could keep it freely floating." "Every man is entitled to his opinion," said Kelley, "but for me, give me war, fierce and bloody war. My daily prayer is for war. I am growing sick of clerical interference. Moral force is a sham. It will never do anything against England. Ireland's only hope is in the keen, bright sword. Remember the glorious words of Daris: "What rights the brave? the fields between the road and the tive? Well, Maurice, where are you going?" said Mr. Kelley, at the same time taking young O'Connell by the hand. "Mr. Kelley," said Maurice, with a "Be Geon must not ask me that ques-the stick, but in vain. for the stick, but in vain. "Step on that stone there, Larry," said "Why, Maurice, what harm is it ?" "I see you are a stranger in these parts, Mr. Kelley," said Maurice, still smiling, "otherwise you would know that it is an Mr. Kelley, who began to be interested in Larry's efforts, "and then it will float into Davis: 'What rights the brave ? The sword. The sword. What frees the slave? The sword. What cleaves in twain The descent's obtain hands. vour The stone alluded to was about a yard unlucky thing for a fisherman to be asked from the bank. Larry immediately saw the wisdom of Kelley's advice, and so he where he is going.' Both laughed. The despot's chain, And makes his gyves and dungeons yain? The sword.''' Larry, "you cannot catch anything after that question. You might as well tie up your rod and go back to the cottage." "Since you deal in poetry," said the student, with a smile, "I can answer you in the same sweet language. Please listen to what a writer in the Nation, of 1842, in the bottom, and so it rolled, and so did Larry, in the water. "I'm drowned—1'm drowned!" cried must try my luck anyhow, Larry,' said in verse:

Valley of the Suir is the finest in the world. Nobody can deny that." said "Indeed, Master Maurice, there is no danger of my catching cold, but as there is some danger of a cold catching me, I'll 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 warmith, "that even this river is sub-ject 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 Frio, are now trampled on by the tyrant and the slave." "It is a pity that Ireland is not free," said Maurice, whose brain and heart becan Is some danger of a contracting me, ru-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 side by side with those of Washington and that famous Cannibal who rode ove 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 ob-livion Amon Law Amon 2

"It will soon be free," said the fervent "It will soon be free," said the fervent Kelley. "Look around you, Maurice, on fertile field and fertile river, and bright

down into the caim, oright waters of ob-livion. Amen, I say, Amen." Larry fleeted along the bank of the river like a shadow. Mr. Kelley and Maurice planned and plotted on the fair banks of the Suir until the shadows and bats began to pass around them. 'Be sure the great God never planned For slumbering slaves a home so grand.'' around them.

CHAPTER XII. The usual recruiting offices of the secret societies are "the wine-house," "the caba-ret," "the tavern," and "the public-house." When the dermory of interview laws of the secret when the dermory of interview laws of the secret the dermory of interview laws of the secret the dermory of interview laws of the secret the dermory of the secret sec and solution is he gazed upon the lovery landscape before him. "If the young and the old, the great and the lowly, would only unite to strike a blow for fatherland, tyranny and slavery would be crushed forever on Irish soil," said Kelley, as his face glowed with the ferver of his son! When the demon of intoxication begins to disorder the minds of the innocent and unsuspecting, then the crafty agents of said Kelley, as his face glowed with the fervor of his soul. "The young, Mr. Kelley, are already being united. We have formed a society of our own for the purpose of aiding 'the boys' when the day comes for lifting the unsuspecting, then the crafty agents of wicked conspirators against peace, society and religion endeavor to lead them astray. Hundreds of noble youths are being daily led into the ranks of men condemned by the good and wise of all classes by means of strong drinks and burning words. A certain tap-room in Bridge lane was for a long time the favorite rendezvous for "the boys." Here, almost every evening, many of them came together to

evening, many of them came together to kindle their patriotism and-to drink beer and whiskey. It is just to remark here that some of "the Carrick boys" were

entirely opposed to these visits to the public-house. Richard O'Connell was never seen in a tap-room, and did all he

to be found in a public-house, speech-making and "swearing in boys." Mr. Kelley, a young student from Dub-lin, and a few others were seated in the Kellev's character stood too high to be

and do not allow anyone to know your secrets. Above all things, do not even hint to any person living, except to one of 'the boys' or to Richard, or to me, where you have hidden your pikes and guns. We live in a time of great treachery. He who seems to be your best friend may be your worst enemy. Be cautious, there-fore, and do not place yourself in the power of our deadly foes. If you have not bound your commanions by oath. I Bridge lane tap-room. The conversation not bound your companions by oath, I would advise you to do so immediately. For the present, Maurice, we have no need was about Ireland. "Are the boys as numerous about Car-rick as is reported, Mr. Kelley?" inquired

of your arms, but we may require them in a few days hence. I have sworn in over the student. "Carrick is our stronghold. I have

twenty fine young fellows within the past sworn in over one hundred and fifty in Our numbers are swelling every Our rising will be the rising of an this very room," replied Kelley. "Are there a thousand boys in this vicinangry sea. England cannot resist us." "We'll put a nail in England's coffin as

tiv?" "There are over fifteen hundred sworn sure as that river is passing before ou patriots in and around this grand old town," said Kelley. "Is it not true that the priests are op-'said Larry, with a great shake of his

"We'll put a dozen nails in her coffin." "Alas, this is too true. They tell us that we must use moral force, and fight our battles openly. But moral force is of no avail against a heartless, headless monsaid Kelley. "As sure as you are sitting there, Mr Kelley and Master Maurice, Ireland will kill England, dig her grave and bury her without the ringing of bells or prayers, or ter-English tyranny. O'Connell tried noral force, and his people starved, and e died of a broken heart. Why should And no nation on earth will shed a tear on her grave; no people will say: 'May she rest in peace.' England, proud, haughty, tyrannical, godless England, has filled the earth with enemies. Her wealth has come from the sweat of the poor; her wide dominions have been won by fraud e fight openly a foe like England ? Does e not work in the dark against our ights, our liberties, our religion, our lives? She holds Ireland in slavery by means of pies, robbers, preachers, landlords, bayonits, powder, treachery, lies, and devils. Hive me arms forged in hell, and I will bear them against the arch-fiend, England." od of the innocent ; the brigh Mr. Kelley looked as if in a frenzy as

e spoke these words. "There is a good deal of truth in what ou say, Mr. Kelley, but you know well nough that we are too weak to fight gainst England except by moral force. The priests love their people, and consewently do not wish to see them butchered y the thousand. I love Ireland, and rould willingly die for her glory or freedom. But still, unless you give me greater proof of our hope of success, I cannot approve of a revolution. If you can prove to me that Ireland can match England on the battle field, I will not

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 Blind Man's Undying Hatred student. "A hundred men in Limerick have eyes Two hundred yards directly northeast

like mine." "His build was like yours." "A thousand men in Ireland are built from the imposing soldier's monument in Calvary Cemetery is a gray granite obelisk which daily attracts the attention of visilike me." "His voice was like yours."

"His voice was like yours." "Ten thousand voices in the British Empire are like mine." "Perhaps it is so," said the student, "but it is strange, very strange." "We see many strange things in this strange world," said Kelley. "It seems strange to me to see a student in this tap-room. You did not come here for the purpose of drinking. You have only which daily attracts the attention of visi-tors. It is the largest stone in the new portion of the cemetery, and its polished surface rises fifty-two feet from the base. An ornament coping the white granite, forming a square of sixteen feet, incloses the obelisk. On the east side of the cop-ing there is an inscription on the arch ing there is an inscription on the arch sunk deep into the granite and emblazone with gold. The letters read: "Erected t purpose of drinking. You have only sipped a spoonful of wine. Your purpose must be a deep one, and no doubt is well known at the Castle. Your appearance is that of a student, but I am inclined to think that you are no more a student than I am. If you have come here to note ny words, you are welcome to set them down in black and white. I will stand by them all. Ireland for the Irish. War to the knife with England and treasure?

tyranny ?" "Your insulting language is without "Your insulting language is without cause," said the student with calm dignity, "I did not mean to offend you. I do not think any good can be gained by harsh words and insults. My purpose in com-ing here was good and just. From the description I had of you, I rightly sus-pected that it was a Dublin de—" "Hold, hold !" exclaimed Kelley, jump-ing to bis feet "ff you say that word I

the ing to his feet, "if you say that word I was will take your life. Leave the place im-

never seen in a tap-room, and did all he mediately, you traitor and iar." could to make his compatriots take the pledge until reland would be free. Mr. tion or benefit. I will not rest until Reley's conduct was not the same, nor equally commendable. Whenever he was almost sure to be found in a public-house sneeth. The student did warm the spy "" The student did warn the youth of Carrick against Kelley; but in vain. Mr.

destroyed by the words of a stranger stu-dent, who, perhaps, as Mr. Kelley hinted, was in the pay of the Castle.

TO BE CONTINUED. A Know-Nothing Catechism.

If we may judge by quotations, no sane person will be astonished at the condem-nation of the text-books of civic morality by M. Paul Bert and his colleagues as pro-nounced by the Holy See and promulga-ted by the French Bishops. Here are a few questions from the Manual of M. Andre Buthet, in things we do not know:"

Q. What is God? A. I do not know I do not know.

Who created the world?

A. I do not know. Q. Whence came mankind, and whither oes it go? A. I do not know.

A. I do not know. Q. When and how did man come upon A. I do not know.

Q. What happens to us after death?
A. I do not know.
Q. Are you not ashamed of your igno-

A. One need not be ashamed of not

knowing what nobody can know. This know-nothingism, or, as the author would prefer to style it, positivism, has at

least the merit of extreme simplicity. It would seem, however, that not everything is unknowable and unknown: the Dar

winian theory, to wit, is taught with dog-matic certainty, as thus: Q. Were species always the same as

y or free-give me success, I If you

raier of the air/
Q. Where was it before?
A. It was at the bottom of the scale, waiting for a favorable opportunity. County AUG. 10, 1883.

"TO OUTLAST THE BRITISH MON-ARCHY." again said to the Pump: "Thank thee, Pump, and now, hear me, Pump. I will not enter a public house again for the next seven years ; and, Pump, thou art a wit-ness." The bargain was kept, and this man afterwards became a respectable man-ufacturer, and often said it was a grand thing for him when Judy threatened to dash the mop in his face.

> HOW PRESIDENTS JEFFERSON AND MADISON APPRECIATED CON-VENTS.

> > Catholic Telegraph

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 "Erected to Outlast the British Monarchy." Some who read the inscription openly express delight, while others think it is out of 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 prophigh happen to be critical to their prop-erty, these Sisters-eleven in number-having a prosperous academy with about 170 pupils, and wishing to continue the same, thought it prudent to address a letter to Bishop Carroll, of Baltimore, in-forming him of their desire to remain in charge of their property and academy. charge of their property and academy-to remain in Louisiana under the Union Bishop Carroll sent a copy of the letter of Sister Theresa of St. Xavier Farjon, the Superior, to President Madison, then Secretary of State, that he might be informed of the Sisters' intention and wishes. Mr. Madison sent to the Bishop the following reply :--

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE)

"July 20th, 1804. } "SIR:-I have had the honor to lay before the President your letter of the 14th December, who views with pleasure the public benefit resulting from benevol-ent endeavors of the respectable persons in whose behalf it is written. Be assured, sir, that no opportunity will be neglected of manifesting the real interest he takes of manifesting the real interest he takes in promoting the means of affording to the youth of this new portion of the American dominion, a pious and useful education, and of evincing the grateful sentiments due to those of all religious persuasions, who so laudably devote them-selves in its diffusion. It was under the influence of such feelings that Governor Claiborne had already assured the ladies of this monastery, of the entire protection of this monastery, of the entire protection which will be afforded to them, after the

recent change of government. "I have the honor to be, sir, with very great respect. etc., "JAMES MADISON."

The Mother Superior wrote also direct to President Jefferson, on the same sub-ject, to which she received the following reply, which is happily in delightful contrast with the conduct of a portion of the State of Massachusetts towards the same useful and respected body of religious teachers, in 1832:--The President of the United States to Saur

Therese de St and the Nu . Xavier Farion, Superior.

"I have received, holy Sisters, the letter you have written new, wherein you express anxiety for the property vested in your institution by the former governments of Louisiana. The principles of the Con-titution and Government of the Unitstitution and Government of the States are a sure guarantee to you, that it sidential elector on the Hancock ticket in 1880, and has always been noted for his fervent but unassuming aid in the cause of mitted to govern itself according to its own Ireland. "The inscription on the coping is my the civil authority. Whatever diversity of own," he said. "I want the obelisk to outlast the British monarchy. For the government of England I have nothing jects of your institution cannot be indifferent to any; and its furtherance of the wholesome purposes of society, by training

patronage of the government it is under. on which my office can give it. I salute you, holy Sisters, with friendhip and respect. TH. JEFFERSON. [SIGNED.]

T In the dream I di Love came, arme Fret and fever, do Foes that haunt 1

fisconception, vi ootless longing, he dark shades o Ever hovering on Vanished form, o In the dream I dr Time's strong har Fate stood dazed

AUG. 10,

File should dure the Siy susplicion, col Faded 'neath the And the voice I lo And the smile I lo Sunshine in the g When we two sto For you reigned i In the dream I dr

And I woke, and A cold world, bar A world whose s den. Told me that, as f Love and trust m In so sad a clasp a All too faint and fees wide that you All too faint and For gifts that you Ah, best to wake, The sweet dream

ARCHB London Wee

We deeply reg of the Archbish Edinburgh, which denly, on Monda Broughton street remembered that with paralysis di Rome, but, in spacer of the attac return to his po Sunday week, 1 Mass at the Proto his youthful ting the children Papal Blessing w by the Holy Fat During last wer occasional drives also to pay visits but it was under taken to avoid a in order to guard celebration of H as a priest had b the 9th owing to had been fixed preparations had at the Pro-Cathe from all the di arrived in Edin celebration. Ow illiness, the pub had been tho it had heen det privately with h Irvine, and hun of the Scottish I a purse of £1,00 cs in all parts of however, the Ar take his custom seized with paral to the moment the last Sacrame Very Rev. Mons with the Rev. in attendance. John Strain w the 8th of Decer cated at the Hig at the Catholic Aberdeenshire. seven years' re lege at Rome, w dent of the pres ordained subde John Lateran of and on the sam orders in the c though only t Later in the year and in December the Rev. W. H years later he charge of the m included the gre of Kirkcudbrig

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well as at Dalbe

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Gillis, in 1864, Apostolic of the

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place in a graveyard. Those who do not agree with the inscription admire the obelisk, which is very imposing. A granite plate facing the east side of the coping shows that the monument was erected by Daniel Murphy, of Ballintobnic, Town-ship of Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland. On the north side of the obelisk, cut in pol-ished granite and in raised letters, is a mortuary notice which shows that in one of the neuron of Flores. of the vaults lie the remains of Eleanor

Murphy, of Donegal, wife of Daniel Murphy, who died in New York City in 1882, 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. A stonemason was carving letters on the obelisk when he was asked by the World

reporter: "Did you engrave the inscription on the

England.

face of the coping !" "Yes, sir; and a very pretty sentiment it is," he replied. "Many come here, how-ever, and wrangle over it, but it will make this spot the most famous in the

cemetery." "Do you think the obelisk will outlast

the British monarchy ?" "This stone will stand forever, or until it is taken down. It is made of Qainey granite, the finest and most durable in the world. No expense has been spared, and there is no better finished piece of work in any cemetery. The engraving of the letters cost \$200 alone. There are finer monuments in the cemetery-for instance, that of Johnston, the dry-goods man, which cost §100,000-ncne more durable.

Great crowds come to see it every day." Daniel Murphy, who erected the obelish and caused the inscription to be put upon it, lives in simple style on the north-east corner of Madison and New Chambers east corner of Madison and New Chambers street, New York. He is worth \$200,000, and occupies the first floor of a double apartment-house, which he owns. He is 74 years old, and was stricken with blind-ness two years ago, after a severe attack of Bright's disease. He came to this country in 1832, and worked as a farm-hand in New Jersey, receiving \$8 a month and his board.

Hand in Xew bersel, receiving es a month and his board. He was subsequently a clerk in a groc-ery store, and alterwards assistant in the old American Hotel at the corner of Broadway and Barclay street, before the Astor House was built. Twenty-five years ago he engaged in the building trade, and amassed a fortune rapidly. He was a pre-

Soverment of England Thave holding but undying hate, instilled in me by suc-cessive generations." "Is it merely a matter of patriotism?" "No. The estates of my ancestors in the County Wexford were confiscated during the mine of Oncor Elicideat here we the

Bargaining With a Pump.

up its young members in the way they should go, cannot fail to ensure it the he reign of Oneen Elizabeth because thei owners would not renounce their religion. A vast fortune was taken from them, and that great wrong together with my patri-otism, induced me to erect the obelisk." "What will it cost ?"

said Maurice poor Larry, as he dragged himself and his wet clothes towards the bank. "May English rule soon come to an end Maurice did try his luck. The result was that in less than an hour he had aught about nine large trout. The last fish, however, broke his rod. This Mr. Kelley kindly fixed for him by means of almost in pieces; "only for England this

almost in pieces; "only for England this wouldn't happen to me." Mr. Kelley and Maurice were forced to

Kelley kindly fixed for him by means of his knife and some twine. "What a noble river this is, Maurice," said Mr. Kelley, as he and young O'Con-nell and Larry sat on the daisied and shamrocked banks of the Suir. "It is a nobleriver," said Maurice "and I have always loved it. What a source of joy it is to me! What a pleasure to go otter-hunting. rat-hunting, fishing, boatlaugh at Larry and his sage remark. "You may talk as you like, gentlemen,"

otter-hunting, rat-hunting, fishing, boat-ing or swimming on the Suir! How lonely I would feel if I were to be separ-"Spenser, the poet looked upon the Suir as his favorite," said Kelley. "So says Richard Lalor Shiel," added and travelers in creation couldn't per-suade me that that is a nice, beautiful, or decent river. I know better than they

Maurice "The celebrated traveller, Mr. Inglis

does not think that even in the valley of the Clyde one can find more beautiful scenery than this before us now," continto the scenery than this before us now," contin ued Mr. Kelley. "Never mind, gentlemen, about Spense catch cold."

or those other travellers. Sure we know ourselves, from seeing, that the Golden

If the blood be impoverished, as manifested by pimples, eruptions, ulcers, or running sores, scrofulous tumors, swell-ings or general debility, take Dr. V. Fierce's "Golden Medical Discovery."

orders of which females are liable. By druggists. Sold by druggists.

"We want to swords, no savage swords, Our fetters vile to shatter; We need no steel to smite our lords, Or their myrmidons to scatter. A purer brand-the arm of right-Will condering mind alone we dight-Tis all we need for freedom.'"

"That's a fine stanza for the moral-force men," said Kelley, quietly, "but I do not see much beauty in it. The sword "You may talk as you like, gentlemen," force men," said Kelley, quictly, "but I said Larry, in a dreamy way, "but I never saw a decent river yet. They are full of bright and kind, and carry your picture on their breasts, but they would wet your last suit of clothes, and drown you, too, if they only had the chance. All your poets and travelers in creation couldn't per-suade me that that is a nice beautiful or sude me that that is a nice beautiful or sude de that the student, as he gazed

"Have I not seen you in Dublin, Mr. Kelley," asked the student, as he gazed steadily upon that gentleman. "Never !" said Kelley, decidedly. 'My senses must have deceived me then," said the student.

do. What do they know about rivers any Mr. Kelley and Maurice laughed again.

"They must have decoived you, if they tell you that they saw me in Dublin, for I have never been there." "Larry," said Maurice, kindly, "go up the cottage immediately, and get a change of clothes, otherwise you may

"This is strange," said the student, mus-ingly, "yet it must be so. The man that I saw in Dublin was no friend to Ireland, but Mr. Kellen in " ut Mr. Kelley is.

Tennyson's "May Queen." Who knows that if the beautiful girl who died so young had been blessed with Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" she might here arised "If the man you speak of was no friend Do not attempt to remain over night

without a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry near at hand. This of Wild Strawberry near at hand. This is the season for Bowel Complaints, Colic, Cholera Morbus, etc., and the remedy above named is the unfailing specific.

ise from this position? A. There came a period in which the

"What will it cost ?" "I have already spent \$24,800 upon it, and shall expend more. I do not mind the money, and am ready to give \$50,000 in cash to the leaders of any formidable addications are not the intervent the intervent and legitimate movement that is inaugurated against England in the cause of Ire land." the need of changing its abode, and began to dream of journeys through the air. Mr. Murphy expects to recover his vis-Q. To what did so preposterous a drear

A. The dream beneath these flat skulls was so obstinate that nature at last had to

was so obstinate that nature at last had to obey. Q. What had she to obey? A. The eternal law of the evolution of life, which is spread through all the worlds, so as to penetrate all things, ever dying out and ever renewing itself. This last passage is so idiotic that we do not feel quite certain that we are not being hoaxed by the quotation; but, at the risk of being reekoned "flat skulls," we trans-late the extract verbatim from our foreign man was reformed by being refused one cherry. Penniless he went to the public house one morning where he had squan-dered many a shilling, to get a drink "on. tick." The landlady refused to trust him Seeing a plate of luscious ripe cherries on the bar, he asked for but one. "Save contemporaries.

Good Testimony to Character.

your money and buy your own cherries,' was her surly reply. "I will," he said. There are husbands who can do justice was her surly reply. "I will," he said, and he did. His wounded pride forced him to reflect; from reflection ensued amendment. From that morning he was the qualities of their wives under any circumstances. A Belgian journal fur-nishes an example. A woman was lately ccused of poisoning, and was on the point reformed. of being condemned when she entreated that her husband should be called to speak The following story tells of a flannel weaver who also was induced by a surly answer to reflect and then to make a bar-gain with a pump: This man had saved to character. The request was granted, and the husband testified with superb frankness that the best proof of the innogain with a pump. This has had had sived a guine for the purpose of having a whole week's dissipation. He began on Monday, spending three shillings per day for seven days; on the morning of the eighth day he was burning with thirst, but his money cence of his wife was his still being alive, "I am persuaded," he said, "that if my wife had the slightest inclination for poisoning, she would have begun with me, for she de-tested me most cordially for the last ten This evidence threw the jury into vears." a roar of laughter, and produced the acquittal of the woman.

. There is no excuse for suffering from

Headache, constipation and all the wearying train of symptoms of a disordered liver when Burdock Blood Bitters is an unfailing remedy, and only costs One Dollar a bottle. Why suffer on without a trial 1 25,000 bottles sold during the last three months, with almost universal satisfaction.

"When all other remedies fail," for Bowel Complaint Colle, Cramps, Dysen-tery, etc., then Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry comes to the rescue." Thus writes W. H. Crooker, druggist, Waterdown, and adds that "its sales are large and increasing."

A Darkey Turns State's Evidence.

"Hole on heah !" "exclaimed a negro on trial for stealing a saddle. "Hole on heah, Jedge, for I'se gwine to turn State's evidence, right heah." "How can you turn State's evidence, when you are the only one concerned ?" asked the Judge. Mr. Murphy expects to recover his vis-ion. Although 72 years old, he looks twelve years younger. He has always been a Democrat, and takes great interest in American politics. Before he lost his sight he personally superintended the selection of the stone for the obelisk and sketched the design for it.—N. Y. World. "Don't make no diff'ence. I'se a gwine to turn State's evidence right heah, an' doan yerself commence ter forgit it. Ef I turn dat evidence an' show yer 'xactly turn dat evidence an' show yer 'xactly who stole de saddle, yer'll 'low me to go about my business, won't yer, Jedge?" "Certainly, sir; if you can turn State's evidence, and tell us exactly who com-mitted the theft, the law will grant your liberation." "All right; heah's tur de State's evidence. I stole de saddle my-self, an' 'er good day, gen'lmen," and he walked out of the court-room before the officers could enficiently recover form Some thirty years ago an intemperate

officers could sufficiently recover from their surprise to detain him. Канока, Mo., Feb. 9, 1880.

I purchased five bottles of your Hop Bitters, of Bishop & Co. last fall, for my daughter, and am well pleased with the Bitters. They did her more good than Bitters. They did her more good than all the medicine she has taken for six WM. T. MCCLURE, WART. WINDLE faryears. WM. T. McClure. The above is from a very reliable farmer, whose daughter was in r, whose daughter was in poor health seven or eight years, and could get no relief until she used Hop Bitters. She is now in as good health as any person in the country. We have a large sale, and they

are making remarkable cures. W. H. BISHOP & Co. It is now in season to warn our readers

against the sudden attacks of Cholera, Cramp, Colic, and the various Bowel Complaints incident to the season of ripe fruit, vegetables, etc. Dr. Fowler's Ex-tract of Wild Strawberry is the grand specific for those troubles.

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It is now in season of the based in shame. He was at a foot in this house and I will dash this at out gasnet to the season of the season of

, 1883.

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RSON AND ED CON-

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with pleasure rom benevoltable persons Be assured Be assured, be neglected erest he takes f affording to rtion of the as and useful the grateful all religious devote themwas under the hat Governor red the ladies tire protection hem, after the

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States to Sœur arjon, Superior,

ters, the letter in you express ested in your overnments of s of the Con-of the United to you, that it red and invioon will be per-ding to its own terference from ver diversity of gious opinions charitable ob-not be indiffer-herance of the the way they ensure it the eat it is under.

AUG. 10, 1883.

The Dream. In the dream I dreamt to-night Love came, armed with magic might; Fret and fever, doubt and fear, Foes that hant his kingdom here. Misconception, vain regretting, Bootless longing, cold forgetting. The dark shades of change and death, Ever hovering on his path; Yanished form, or sound or sight, In the dream I dreamt to-night.

In the dream i dream to high a speaking, Fate stood dazed without her frown; Edg suspicion, cold surprise. Faded 'neath the happy syss; And the volce I love was speaking, And the surpline, the speaking suspitue Susshine in the golden weather, When we two stood close together; For you reigned in royal right, In the dream I dream to night.

And I woke, and woke to see A cold world, bare and blank to me. A world whose stare and sneer sea A world whose stare and sheer searce den. Told me that, as fruit forbidden, Love and trust must ever pine In so sad a clasp as mine; All too faint and fragile grown, For gifts that youth holds all its own; Ah, best to wake, forgetting quite The sweet dream I dream to-night.

ARCHBISHOP STRAIN.

Andrews and Edinburgh." May he rest in peace.

"CONVERTS."

Country."

Dr. John Gilmary Shea.

London Weekly Register, July, 7.

We deeply regret to record the death of the Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, which took place, quite sud-denly, on Monday, at Archbishop's House, "Their Infinence and Work in This Broughton street, Edinburgh. It will be remembered that His Grace was seized 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 in human eyes, dies there in one of his pil-grinages. The city rings with accounts of the miracles wrought at the humble bier where Labre's lifeless body lies; in a house frequented by Enclish and a few Ameri with paralysis during the recent visit to Rome, but, in spite of the serious char-acter of the attack, rallied sufficiently to return to his post few a weeks ago. On Sunday week, he attended the Children's Mass at the Pro-Cathedral, and imparted to bis youthful congregation, as represento his youthful congregation, as represen-ting the children of the Archdiocese, the frequented by English and a few Ameri-cans, the laughter and jeer went round at ting the children of the Archalocese, the Papal Blessing which he had been charged by the Holy Father to convey to them. During last week he was able to take occasional drives into the country, and what to most seemed the very zenith of folly. One quiet gentleman dared any one of the company to go, examine some of also to pay visits to the two city convents but it was understood that care must be the cases where cures were said to have been affected, and then come back and, on his honor as an honest man, state what but it was understood that care must be taken to avoid all unnecessary excitement, in order to guard against a relapse. The celebration of His Grace's golden jubilee as a priest had been postponed from June the 9th owing to his visit to Rome, and had been fixed for Tuesday last. Great preparations had been made for the event at the Pro-Cathedral, and representatives from all the diocesses of Sectland had his judgment was as to the fact. his judgment was as to the fact. An awkward silence succeeded the jeers; the matter-of-fact proposition staggered the would-be wits; the American after a pause would be with the American after a pause bravely declared that he would go and investigate. He took up some of the re-ported cures, he saw the persons, their physicians, neighbors, public officials, men from all the dioceses of Scotland had arrived in Edinburgh to take part in the who were no devotees; the more he ex-amined, the deeper became his conviction that there was no fraud, no trickery, that celebration. Owing to the Archbishop illiness, the public demonstration which had been thought of was abandoned, but it had heen determined to present him the Catholic priests had restrained rather than encouraged the people, that in fact privately with his portrait painted by Mr. the cures were supernatural. He made privately with his portrait painted by Mr. Irvine, and hung in the recent exhibition of the Scottish Royal Academy, as well as a purse of £1,000, contributed by Catho-lics in all parts of Scotland. On Monday, however, the Archbishop, when about to take his customary drive, was suddenly seized with paralysis, and after a few hours the end came. He was conscious almost to the moment of his death, and received the last Sacraments from the hands of the his report like a man. To the rest, it was a mere matter of the moment; they may have sneered less, or spoken more guard edly; but to Thayer it was the moment o grace. The conviction that miracles were wrought in this day in the Catholi wrought in this day in the Catholic Church made it imperative in his eyes to know what that Church taught, and whether it could command his obedience. A sign had been given; was it a confirma-tion of the tablics and his of the tablics. the last Sacraments from the hands of the Very Rev. Monsignor Smith, V. G., who with the Rev. J. Donlevy, was at once

tion of the teaching authority of the Church? He conferred with the most learned priests he could find; he embraced in attendince. John Strain was born at Edinburgh on the faith, entered the seminary of St. Sulpice at Paris, and returned to America the 8th of December, 1810. He was edu-cated at the High School, and afterwards at the Catholic College of Aquohorties. Aberdeenshire, completing his studies by a priest to offer his service to Bishop Carroll. The Rev. John Thayer was the first of the long line of converts whose names are found in the list of American Aberdeenshire, completing his statutes by seven years' residence at the Scots Col-lege at Rome, where he was a fellow stu-dent of the present Holy Father. He was ordained subdeacon and deacon at St. John Lateran on the ninth of June, 1833, leargy. His account of the motives which led to his embracing the Catholic faith was repeatedly printed here and abroad, and translated into French and Spanish. Its influence was great, and undoubtedly was to many Americans the first glimpse and on the same day received priest's orders in the chapel of the Propaganda orders in the cnapel of the Propaganda, though only twenty-two years of age. Later in the year he returned to Scotland and in December was appointed curate to the Rev. W. Reid, of Dumfries. Two years later he was removed to the sole charge of the mission of Dalbeattie, which included the greater part of the Stewartry of Wieber theighting. into truth. He labored in New England and Ken tucky, and finally went to Ireland, where his ministry proved most successful. His own land was not forgotten. He collected means to establish a convent and induced ladies connected with the Ursuline order to cross the ocean and found one. Its fate shows how people cling to bigotry and fanaticism and close their eyes to the dearest light of gospel truth. A remarkable conversation of the latter part of the last century was that of Adam light of a light of Adam of Kirkcudbrightshire, having congrega-tions at Kirkudbright and Gatehouse, as well as at Dalbeattie, and smaller stations in other parts of the country. In 1857 he In other parts of the country. In 1857 he received the charge of the mission at Dumfries, and in 1859 was appointed President of St. Mary's College, Blairs, near Aberdeen. On the death of Bishop Gillis, in 1864, he was nominated Vicar Apostolic of the Eastern District of Scot-land and conservated to fue titular Second d, and consecrated to the titular See of land, and consecrated to the titular See of Abila by his Holiness Pope Pius IX., on September 25th. In 1867 he was among the Bishops who attended the celebration of the centenary of St. Peters at Rome. He was named Assistant at the Pontifical Theone June 17, 1864. Throne, June 17, 1864. The question of the restoration of the Hierarchy in Scotand had been for many years under con-sideration at Rome, but it was not until 1877 that the difficulties attending that important step was finally overcome. On May the 12th of that year Pope Pius IX. ave audience to a deputation from Scot-land, headed by Bishop Strain, when a formal petition was presented for the resoration of the Hierarchy, and the necestoration of the Hierarchy, and the neces-sary steps were taken without delay, but it was reserved for Leo XIII. to gratify the wishes of the Scotch Catholies by act nally conferring the long wished-for boon. The Apostolic Letters, by which the Hier-The Apostone Letters, by which the Hier-archy was restored, were issued on March the 4th, 1878, and Bishop Strain was trans-lated to the Archbishopric of St. An-drews and Edinburgh. Clip. Archbishop Strain was remarkable for Archoistop Strain was remarkable to the quiet and unobtrusive way in which the duties attaching to his high office were discharged. A priest of pure and simple purpose and hife, he brought to the per-form.nce of his duties from the earliest years of his ministerial life a zeal, an earn-actures and an activity which won for him stness, and an activity which won for him estness, and an activity which won for him the respect and effection of those with whom he had to do, whether as a priest on the mission, as Rector of Blairs Col-lege, or as a Bishop. His elevation to the Metropolitan See of Edinburgh in 1878 was a source of much satisfaction to his flock, who celebrated his return home by presenting him with a beautiful set of vestments and a pastoral staff and cross, as well as a purse of sovereigns. For vestments and a pastoral star and cross, as well as a purse of sovereigns. For appearing in public, except in the dis-charge of actual episcopal functions, the Archbishop had little taste, but he made one exception, and the Edinburg United Protestant practices. Episcopalianism had Industrial School never failed to receive arisen spontaneously in Connecticut, his support on the platform when its cause was pressed on the notice of the charitable was pressed on the notice of the charitable from year to year. His best memorial will be found in the district with which he was connected as a priest and Bishop. The administration of his great parish, and afterwards of the Eastern Vicariate, was laborious; the wants to be supplied being

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 and of several Religious Houses, as well as the establishment of schools where most needed. What won for the Archbishop the respect and esteem rot Archbishop the respect and esteem not alone of his own people, but that also of those who differed from him most widely on theological questions, was the fact that his zeal for the spread of religion, his energy in the discharge of every duty, his increasing activity, and great capacity for work were combined with a buoyant and

genial temperament, and rare moderation and humility of character. Had Arch-bishop Strain been a man of a different character, observes a Scotch contempor-ary, "there would have been no Catholic Hierarchy in Scotland to-day, and he would not have been Archbishop of St. his health failed, and a voyage to Italy was counseled as the only hope. She at-tended him, surrounded his sick couch From the American Catholic Quarterly with all the care affection could prompt, till she at last closed his eyes in that di tant land. Poverty, bereavement, exile were not her only trials; her mind was filled with doubts as to her spiritual con-dition. The faith in which she had been reared satisfied neither her mind nor her heart

e works of mercy was soon realized, and she founded at Emmittaburg the first American community of Sisters of Char-ity. The establishments that have grown from her foundation—academies, schools, hospitals—are counted by the hundred her spiritual daughters by the state of the source of the sourc hospitals — are counted by the hundred, her spiritual daughters by thousands; the very list of her Sisters of Charity who very hat of her Sisters of Charity who have laid down their lives while attending the sick during the great epidemics that from time to time have visited our land, were the Sisters not too humble to present such a list, would shame into silence the who sometimes absurdly boast of a purer faith, but never venture to boast of holier deeds.

An

OUR LADY OF LOURDES.

The world-famous grotto of Lourde has this year been the centre of numerous pilgrimages. From Canada, England and other points large parties have departed other points large parties nave departed for the miraculous grotto. The wonder-ful series of apparations began on the 11th of February, 1858. The highly-honored person to whom our Blessed Lady appeared was a simple peasant girl of four teen years of age, named Bernadette Sou birous, who was a child of rather delicate health and totally uneducated, never hav ing been to school, or had any religious instruction : and all the prayers she knew were those of the Holy Rosary, which she frequently recited on her knees while tending her sheep. She was obedient and affectionate and had a horror of all sin. On the day above mentioned. Bernadette with her sister and a companion, had gone to the grotto of Massabielle to gather firewood. Her two companions had just waded across a small river to get some sticks they saw on the other side, and

sticks they saw on the other side, and Bernadette was preparing to follow them, when she suddenly heard a noise like the rushing of wind, it being at the same time perfectly calm; and looking towards the grotto, she saw a wild rose bush, which hung down at the side of it, swinging about. She trembled and fell on her knees, "when in the hollow niche above the large cave there appeared all at once to Bernadette a bright light, in the midst of which stood a lady of incomparable beauty. The brightness did not dazzle the eyes like that of the sun, but seemed

did in Massachusetts; they had to retain and uphold what Christianity they still had; and, on the other hand, the Episcopalianis, to meet the arguments of the Congregationalists, were compelled to take stronger and stronger Catholic ground.
They soon formed a school with decided leanings towards the true Church, which the Congregational body, many forced to examine, either became Catholics directly, to ryielding to Episcopalianism, found ultimately that Rome alone could claim their allegiance.
But the earliest Episcopalian, who in life by her example, and since by her great work, has been most illustrous, was not directly influenced by this movement. Eliza Bayley, daughter of an emimeria the crucible of affliction. Commercial disasters swept away her husband's wealth, his health failed, and a voyage to Italy was counseled as the only hope. She at

niled with doubts as to her spiritual con-dition. The faith in which she had been reared satisfied neither her mind nor her heart. She returned to America with some faint idea that the Catholic Church might give her rest, but still buoyed up with the hope of finding her own system sufficient. Bishop Hobart and some of his clergy, however, failed to meet her doubts; her prayers for light showed her the true path more and more clearly; correspondence with Catholic clergymen gave her the doctrines of the Church as really taught, and she was received into the bosom of the spouse of Christ on the 14th of March, 1805. Her desire to de-works of merey was soon realized, and works of merey was soon realized, and a constantly increasing crowd of people was waiting to see the wonderful ecstasy into which the child was thrown by the apparition.

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, but without being able to shake her testimony in any way, as her answers were always straight-forward and consistent. However, he threatened her that if she went to the croatio acain he would imprise her and

ally to the grotto, and without feeling the THE LEGEND OF THE SEVEN SIS-inward voice calling her until the 25th of THE LEGEND OF THE SEVEN SISinward voice calling her until the 25th of March, then she again heard the voice. As

dette, the grotto, and the miraculous cures which had taken place. On the 18th of Jaunary, 1862, the bishop issued a pas-toral, pronouncing his solenn judgment that Mary, the Immaculate Mother of God, that Mary, the Immaculate Mother of God, did really appear to Bernadette at the grot-to. The rocks, the grotto, and the lands around it, were purchased for the bishop-rle. The church, with a large crypt en-closing the grotto, was then commenced, and Mass was offered in the crypt on the 21st of May, 1866. In September, 1870, the whole church was finished up to the base of the spire, which is 220 feet high. Immense processions are constantly arrive. Immense processions are constantly arriv-ing to visit this holy shrine. In July, 1866 Bernadette entered the Convent of the Sisters of Charity at Nevers, where, un-der the name of Sister Mary Bernard, she filled the office of infirmarian, and where she died a few years ago,

. MASSES FOR THE DEAD. -----

threatened her that if she went to the grotto again he would imprison her; and he only gave her up to the father on the latter promising to forbid the child to go to the grotto any more, which he did, and the next morning at daybreak sent her off to school. When she was going home to dinner, she felt an irresistible power dragging her towards the grotto; but the evening her father withdrew his prohibi-tion as to her going to see the apparition. The next day the lady appeared, and to the girl a secret for herself, which she was not to reveal to any one in this world, and also commanded her to go and tell Mrs. Margaret Gilman, of this city,

says that the owner of property shart not dispose of a part of the whole of it in paying for having Masses said for his soul after he is dead, and this is precisely what Mrs. Gilman intended to have done, in part, with the funds placed in the hands of McArdle. To say, as a matter of law, that being dead, she can have no interest in these Masses, as Judge Freedman does say, is legally to decide that the Catholic creed on this point is false and that is just what no civil tribunal should undertake to do. what no civil tribunal should undertake to do. The Catholics hold that the soul, after the outcomes note that the source, after death, has an interest in having Masses said for its repose; and if they make pro-visions by gift or bequests for the saying of Masses, we see no reason why the law should interfere therewith or defeat their purpose, any more than when they make provision for their funeral expenses or for the erection of monuments over their graves. The provision is not in either care immoral or against public policy.

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begone!" Her mother at last consented to be visit, so, armed with a half-pirt bottle of her visit, so, armed with a half-pirt bottle of holy water, they started.
On arriving at the grotto they all kneit down and began to say the Bosary, and then she again heari the volte of the visit, so, armed with a half-pirt bottle of holy water, they started.
The analysis of the solution of the visit solution of the soluti any piratical marauder who might turn his prow thither. One day a sail was ob-served on the horizon ; it came nearer and nearer, and the pirate standard was dis-tinguished waving from its mast-head. Immediately surrounded by the Irish ships, it was captured after a desperate resistance. Those that remained of the crew were slaughtered and thrown into the sea, with the exception of the captain and his six brothers, who were reserved for a more painful death. Conveyed to the fortress, their wounds were dressed, and they were allowed the free range of the castle. Here gradually, a love sprung up be-

the castle. Here gradually, a love spring up be-tween them and the soven 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. Not a single star shone in the sky, the cold blast came everything from the ocean, the rain fell in

was chosen for the attempt. Not a single star shone in the sky, the cold blast came sweeping from the ocean, the rain fell in torrents, and the water roared and raged with terrific violence amid the rocky cav-erns. Escaping down from the battlement by a rope ladder, they discovered to their horror, that on reaching the ground they were surrounded by armed men. Not a word was uttered; but they well knew into whose hands they had failen. Conducted again within the fortress, they found themselves face to face with their injured facher. One deadly glance of hatred he cast on the prisoners, and, muttering some few words to one of his attendants, he pointed towards his dnagh-ters. The man, on receiving the com-mand, recoiled a few paces, transfixed with horror; and then he advanced nearer, and seemed as if remonstrating with him. But the parent's face assumed an aboslately demoniae expression; and more peremp-tarily reneating is arder has the advanced to an the girl a secret for herself, which she was not to reveal to any one in this world, and also commanded her to go and tell the priests that she desired a chapel to be built in her honor on the spot where she appeared. The parish priest, who looked upon Bernadette as an impostor, told her that he asonator of the spot where she thads as part of the estate. Judge Freed. Masses, holds that the claim is a good one in law, not on the ground that such ex-that he should require a proof from her that the apparition was really that of a thady to give her one; that as it was the lady to give her one; that as it was the lady to give her one; that as it was the lady to give her one; that as it was the lady to give her one; that as it was the lady to give her one; that as it was the lady to give her one; that as it was the lady to give her one; that as it was the lady to give her one; that as it was the lady to give her one; that as it was the lady to give her one; that as it was the lady to give her one; that as it was the lady to give her one; that as it was the lady to give her one; that as it was the lady to give her one; that as it was the lady to give her one; that as it was the lady to give her one; that as it was the lady to give her one; that as it was the lady sold her what the priest had said, of the grotto to blossom, he would believe in the reality of the apparition. The child, the next time she saw the lady, told her what the priest had said to the hay smiled and said nothing. The priest, therefore, resolved to wait and see the course of events. The lady is of the secure for therself. Many persons called at the cottage to see Bernadette, and frequently effered her money, for her parents were very poor, but that was persistently teffered her money, for her parents were very poor, but that was persistently the fired her money, for her parents were very poor, but that was persistently the fired her money, for her parents were very poor, but that was persistently the fired her money, for her parents were very poor cork Examiner.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

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JEFFERSON.

's Evidence.

aimed a negro dle. "Hole on to turn State's How can you en you are the ted the Judge ed the agwine c. I'se agwine right heah, an' forgit it. Ef I ow yer 'xactly l'low me to go Jedge?" t yer, Jedge?" an turn State's ctly who com-will grant your heah's tur de de saddle mya'lmen," and he coom before the recover from m.

Feb. 9, 1880. ast fall, for my pleased with the nore good than s taken for six T. MCCLURE. ery reliable far. in poor health nd could get no Bitters. She is ny person in the ge sale, and they sures.

Візнор & Со. varn our readers cks of Cholera various Bowe ry is the grand

RY.-One of the ies in medical f mankind, was ood Bitters were e positively cures Kidneys, Stom-6,000 bottles have three months. rateful influence he removal and yer's Hair Vigor res faded or gray color, stimulates and gives it a nd silken appearLivingston, a Lutheran living in Pennsyl-vania, whose house was so molested by su-pernatural and destructive visitations that to invite the sight to repose on it. The lady was of middle stature, and apparently about twenty years of age. Her beauty was heavenly—not to be compared with anything here below—her one was blue he removed to Smithfield, Virginia. His change of abode did not deliver him, and he applied in vain to several Protestant clergymen, whose prayers proved unavail-ing. At the instance of a Catholic peddler anything here below-her eyes were blue, she had a look of sweetness which seemed to melt the heart of the beholder. She wore a robe of purest white, with a white weil upon her head, which fell down in ing. At the instance of a Catholic peddler to whom he extended hospitaliiy, he fin-ally called upon the Rev. Denis Cahill, one of the few Catholic clergymen in that part of the country. The exorcisms and prayers of the Church abated the destrucample folds as low as her role. She had a blue girdle tied loosely round her waist, and falling in two bands almost as far tive character of the visitations for a time. two character of the visitations for a time, which the celebration of Mass in the house completely terminated. For many years, however, supernatural lights and voices continued. Mr. Livingston was so ther-oughly convinced, that he, with most of his family, was received into the Church; he subsequently returned to Pennslyvania and lived in the parish of the Rev. Prince Dimitri Galitzin, who examined carefully the whole evidence, and records his belief in it. Other persons of intelligence made similar investigations, and the main facts are so well established that the place in Virginia where Livingston r led known to this day by the name of Wizard

Among other prominent converts of the last century may be mentioned the Hon. Thomas Sim Lee, a patriot of the Revolu-tion, who presided over Maryland from 1779 to 1783, was subsequently a member of the Continental Congress, and of the Constitutional Convention which framed the plan of convention which framed the plan of government under which we the plan of government under which we live. Amid his engrossing public cares he studied deeply the claims of the Church, and was received into her bosom. It is most creditable that the step excited no claim emission is in stir bir stire. odium or bigotry in his native State, which once more made him governor in 1794. The Episcopal Church, however, by its claim to apostolic succession, and continuous existence from the earliest days, soon showed that many of its members were ill at ease, unable to recognize the Catholic which Anglicanism couples with arisen spontaneously in Connecticut, where men went back to the Church of England in order to escape the tyranny of thd Congregational denomination, or "Standing Order," as it was termed. It

down as her robe. Her feet were uncov-ered, and a golden-colored rose appeared upon each foot. She wore no rings, nor bracelets, nor crown; but she had her hands joined, and from them hung a rosary, the beads of which were white like crystal, and the wires which held them together were like gold. The beautiful lady smiled upon Bernadette as though to encourage her. The child took out her rosary, and tried to make the sign of the Cross, but could not. Then the lady took up the golden cross of her own rosary, and made the sign of the Cross in a most grave and graceful manner, making a sign to the child to do the same, which she immedia-tely did, and ever after made it in the same way, to the edification of all who saw her. She then devontly recited her ros-ary still on her known and when she had ary, still on her knees, and when she had finished the lady smiled most graciously, and made a sign to her to come near, but he was afraid he was afraid. The vision then disap-peared, and Bernadette saw nothing but the hollow in the rock looking as it did before. It was with difficulty that her compan-

ions prevailed on Bernadette to tell them what she had seen when she was on her knees saying her rosary, but at last she did so under a promise of secrecy, which the children broke as soon as they got home. Bernadette's mother consider-ed the whole story a child's fancy, but to the girl's great grief forbade her to go to

Three days afterwards, on Quinquages-ima Sunday, the 14th of February, as she came home from Mass, Bernadette entrea-ted some of her little companions to pre-ted some of her little companions to pre-ted some of her little companions to prevail on her mother to allow her to visit the the grotto again. She was advised to last day of the fortnight during which the

very poor, but that was persistently refused.

The next day the lady told Bernadette a last secret for herself, and then said, "And now, go and drink and wash at the fountain, and eat some of the plant which grows beside it." The child looked about for a fountain, but there was none, and never had been in the place, but with a never had been in the place, but with a simple faith she stooped down, and scrap-ing the ground with her hands, began to scoop a hole in the ground. "All at once there appeared a little moisture in the hole which she had scooped out, and the water began to come mysteriously, drop by drop and fill up the hollow, which was about the size of an ordinari dasa. the size of an ordinary glass. Presently, the water overflowed the open

ing in the ground, and the next day it gushed forth in a spring which kept growing stronger. At the end of several days it ceased to increase in bulk, several days it ceased to increase in bulk, and became quite clear; it was then a considerable stream, about as large as a child's arm." Miraculous cures were im-mediately wrought by this water, and this convinced many of the most skeptical that there had been really some heavenly ap-paration to the child, although opinion was still divided who it was.

The opponents of the apparation appealed to the mayor to forbid the peopl to go to the grotto, which he, however, re-fused to do, alleging that it belonged to the bishop to decide the religious part of the question and to the prefect to judge of what concerned the administration of justice. Thousands of persons, therefore, visited the grotto every day, but the clergy continued to keep away, considering that it behoved them to show every caution in such a matter. On the 2nd of March, the that this was a matter for the bishop. This prelate (who died in Rome during the Ecumenical Council) took every means,

The Case of M. Lasserre

In connection with the pilgrimages this pear to Lourdes a very remarkable story has been told. M. Lesserre, a Frencl journalist, states that he had nearly los he 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. This friend was M. de Freyeinet, a Protestant. M. Lasserre went to Lourdes conced for the second to Lourdes, prayed for the recovery of his sight, and, at last fully believing that a miracle would be accomplished in his behalf, applied a towel dipped in the waters to his eyes and forehead. He says that he was "almost terrified by the re-sult." Two minutes after the water had sult." Two minutes after the water

They, of course, do not understand it. They cannot fathom it, and, Protestant-like when they cannot see and readily com-prehend, they will not believe. Faith and credulity are to them synonymous terms. Pity and sad, that it should be so. -London Universe, July 7.

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 dis-tinguished themselves in the cause of heaven and of God are more deserving of our admiration than those whose pursuits have been merely human. The saints saints care immoral or against public policy. have been merely human. The saints list is such a use of property as every man has a right to make; and to say that have been eminent for their holiness; has a not this right, because after death he can have no interest in such use, is to enter a field of religious speculation and belief which courts had better let wholly alone.—The Independent. The saints had for their whole aim to educate man in the schoel of Christ and by the set of the schoel of cate man in the school of Christ, and by this education to bring him to the posses-ion of never ending felicity; hence the saints are worthy objects of gratitude and veneration.

G. A. Dixon, Frankville, Ont., says: "I G. A. Dixon, Frankville, Ont., says: "I was cured of chronic bronchitis, that troubled me for seventeen years, by the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil." See that the signature of Northrop & Lyman is on the back of the wrapper, and you will get the genuine **Dr**. Thomas' Eclectric Oil

 will get the get.
 Oil.
 A. B. Des Rochers, Arthabaskaville, P.
 Q., writtes: "Thirteen years ago I was seized with a severe attack of rheumatism in the head, from which I nearly constantly in the head, from which I nearly constantly suffered, until after having used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for nine days, bath-ing the head, &c., when I was completely cured, and have only used half a bottle?

1

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, but composed of highly concentrated veg-etable extracts. By druggists. etable extracts. By druggists.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

The Catholic Mecorb

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Published every Friday morning at 456 Rich mond Street. REV. JOHN F. Correy. Editor. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher & Proprietor. x months 100 Arrears must be paid before the paper can stopped.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

Walsh Data the Longont background Walsh London, Ont., May 23, 1878. Dran Mr. Coprexy - As you have become proprietor and publisher of the Cartholic Record, I deem it my duty to announce to U subscribers and patrons that the change of prodictorship will work no change in 1ts One and principles; that it will remain, what has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in-dopendent of political parties, and exclu-rively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic lerentirely in-formed the Record will imperience in mseful-ness and efficiency; and 1 therefore enrestly Dommed it to the patronage and encourage-med of the clergy and laity of the diocese. Belwy WALSH.

ve me, Yours very sincerely, + John Walsh, 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 o word of commendation to the Rev. Clerg and faithful laity of my diocese in behalf the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in Londo with the warm approval of His Lordshi Most Rev. Dr. Walsh. 1 am a subscriber i Most Rev. Dr. Walsh. I am a subscriber to the Journal and am much pleased with its excellent literary and religious character. Its judicious selections 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 more literature. and help the young to acquire a taste for pureliterature. I shall be pleased if my Rev. Clergy will countenance your mission for the diffusion of the Record among their congregations. Yours faithfully. †JANES VINCENT CLEARY, Bishop of Kingston. MR. DONAT CROWE, Agent for the CATHO-LIO RECORD



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.

terrestrial.

We wrote some weeks ago a few lines on this important subject, and feel happy to learn from many quar-ters that they were perused with At length he fell into the hands of interest. We hope that our words a heartless master, an apostate, who may have the effect we intended, had sold his God for thirty pieces, the enlightenment of our readers on but succeeded in converting him, a most important duty. That there and with him fled to the coast of yoke of heretical tyranny, comes the has been of late years a tendency Provence. The Saint then proceeded good news that the day of delivertowards disrespect for the clergy in to Rome on a pilgrimage of thanks- ance is at hand. A writer to a giving, to the very tomb of the many parts of this country is but too plainly visible either to be denied Apostles. There, inspired with the or passed over in silence. In proof faith of Peter, the zeal of Paul and the charity of John, his merits did of this view we need only cite the fact that some of the most virulent not fail to attract attention. He attacks on the bishops and elergy of was accordingly entrusted by Car-Canada have been written by somission to the king of France. Apcalled Catholics. These writers had pointed one of the almoners of the not, we feel persuaded, dared to emqueen, he divided his time between ploy the language of vulgar diatribe towards worthy men, if not assured the hospitals, and there learned to of the support, open or implied, of a love the work of relieving human certain number of Catholics themselves. It is painful for us to think that Catholics should on any consideration extend them any manner of had him, in 1612, named to the cure riving there feared to ask passers-by support. But that such support has of Clichy. In his new charge Vin- where there was a Catholic Church. 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.

of the country districts were plunged, be heaped on the priest. When we he gathered together a few zealous last wrote on this subject we warned our readers against the evil influence known as the priests of the mission, of this class of men, whom we very approved by Pope Urban VIII. justly termed priest-haters. These men are to be found in various parts Not long after, penetrated with sorof the country, and are to be specially dreaded on account of their sin-Ladies of Charity, to which he gave daughter of Holy Church. ister influence over many of their well-meaning but easily deceived strength and direction by the further establishment of the Sisters of Charneighbors. Cunning, mendacity, ity. The first were his treasurers and hypocrisy in every form are their chief characteristics. We once the second his active militia, while his priests were the chiefs who led more warn our readers against them. these legions to the triumphs of They can inflict no injury on any charity over the genius of misery but themselves if shunned by those who recognize their badness of heart and misfortune. Vincent of Paul

despatched his priests to town and and wickedness of mind. country everywhere to sow the seeds A SAINT AND HERO. of peace, of faith and of virtue. He founded seminaries, and in them,

Last month, on its nineteenth day, through the instrumentality of his was celebrated the feast of Saint of wise and holy ministers of Christ. to take such measures as your zeal protected by law as the cotton, the Vincent of Paul. Modern philanthropy, with all its boasted achieve-His zeal knew no bounds. He sent ments, has produced no such man as his Sisters of Charity to teach young sick who may reclaim the ministry try? The question had passed out tention be not given to the preserva-Vincent of Paul, whose saintliness girls to read and to work, and to of the priest may enjoy its benefits. of the sphere of individual tree tion of existing forests so magnifiof life, heroism of character, and preserve their innocence: he sent greatness of service to his fellow- them also to watch by the sick bed man, place him above any possible and rob suffering of its pain. He exact this one condition, that you sent his sons to the army to sanctify must be allowed full and entire libproduct of mere human prowess and and his daughters to succor the erty to visit, whenever you think fit. the honors of mere human glory. wounded soldier. He himself visited all the sick professing the holy Cath-The Saint was born at Poy, in Gascony, in 1576. His father was Wilthe prisons and the public baths, to olic religion, that you may know drive from them the foul monster of their desires and intentions. This is liam of Paul, and his mother Bertrande of Moras. By his worthy corruption. From the lowest dens parents, Vincent was, like his three of vice he dragged its victims to which prescribes the mode of assistbrothers and two sisters, raised amid lead them into a new life. From ing the sick. On this important the humble surroundings of the anthe streets of the French metropolis point you cannot place reliance on cestral farm in the ways of tender and other great towns he gathered piety and true love of God. The those innocent children, the fruit of may be of a different religion, a best education indeed is that received mothers and make them members of real value to the practice of relion the knee of a virtuous mother a happy family. Vincent's zeal was gion." under the eye of a devoted father. With the benefits of a sound domesnot, however, confined to France. tic training, Vincent left home to Crossing its bounds, it spread to Engreceive elsewhere the advantages of land, Italy and Poland. For years an academical course. His progress the Saint fed whole provinces desoland success were truly marvellous. ated by famine, and his devoted

At the age of twenty he entered the priests carried the glad tidings of deliverance to the captive Christians University of Toulouse, there to follow a course of theology, and after on the coasts of Africa. Not here five years of unbroken application, did their labors rest, for even to crowned like his earlier efforts with distinguished success, was ordained light of the gospel. Eighty years priest. Appointed to a rich pastoral Vincent of Paul spent in these ad- umphs of a similar character. It is charge he resigned it in favor of a competitor to bury himself, like a frame had at length to succumb to true disciple of the cross, in the heart the burden of age, of care and of of forest culture. There is no source of a religious establishment, there fatigue. Taken with a fever, his reto further fortity himself in know- maining strength soon gave way, and full of promise as that of forest ledge, human and divine, by com- at last, on the 27th of September, growth. At the meeting of the municating to others that which he | 1660, he yielded up his beautiful soul had received of gifts heavenly and to God.

He was buried in the chapel of the By an accident of that truly provicommunity of Saint Lazarus, which dential character which gives shape soon, in consequence, became a celeand destiny to life, Vincent was, durbated place of pilgrimage, and the ing a voyage from Marseilles to scene of many miracles. Beatified Narbonne, captured by the African in 1729 by Benedict XIII., Vincent Saracens, and brought as a slave to was in 1737 enrolled by Clement Tunis, where he was sold, resold, and VIII. among the Saints of God.

COMBATTING THE ENEMY.

of the Chaplaincies in connection with the French hospitals, His Em-Paris, addressed the cures who have city. The amount of money paid in the cattle." institutions of this kind within the wages to these persons for the supbounds of their parishes a letter of port of their families and the educaguidance and instruction, in which tion of their children was nearly priests, raised for France generations you by the hospital authorities and of this industry should be as sacredly and prudence may suggest that the But before consenting to a service to which you are not bound, you should laid down in the Ritual of the Church the sole authority of an official who crime and misery, to give them sceptic or a freethinker attaching no

FOREST CULTURE.

has not failed to attract widespread

The remarkable success attending the recent efforts of the Quebec government in favor of forest culture. destruction.

attention. Arbor Day in our sister Province was indeed in all respects present occasion to draw attention India and China did they carry the a very great success, and its success this year augurs well for future trimirable works. But his once robust now apparent that all the people require is education on the advantages of wealth within popular reach so 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

of the best minds in that ancient and \$10,000,000 up to more than \$35,- down of the small growth, leading illustrious kingdom to the faith of 000,000, and the American silk to- to its mutilation and premature de priests and founded a congregation Peter. Their return will bring day found a ready sale, although cay, or to their being killed outabout that of thousands of others, and many ladies thought that the sheen right; in short, to the impossibility we trust, eventually restore Scotland of the French silk was a little better of the rejuvenation of the forest by to its true position, that which it held than the American. The United its natural seeding. In the pine row at the misery of the poor, he in the days of its real greatness, States learned to take care of her lands these injuries are less apparent founded the association of the that of an obedient and submissive silk industry just as England did and less fatal to the progeny of the after the Anglo-French treaty had pine, the young trees being not eaten expired. The lumber industry in by stock, and the chief injuries to the United States amounted to \$233, them result from tramping. The

000,000 annually, and the number running at large of live stock is in-On the occasion of the suppression of persons employed in it was about directly injurious to the forests by 141,000, besides about 500 children reason of the enormous draft upon and 2,000 or 3,000 women, enough its resources of timber to build fences inence, the Cardinal Archbishop of to make a very respectable sized for the protection of the crops from

Attention to the causes of forest destruction is a duty fully as important as that involved in the prohe says: "I authorize you to receive \$36,000,000 a year. Was he wrong, motion of forest growth. Our, the overtures that may be made to then, in claiming that the foundation people are daily becoming more and more alive to the importance of forest growth and culture, but all their boot and shoe, or any other induslabor will be vain if the fullest atplanting for ornamentation, had cent in beauty and so profuse in passed out of the sphere of scientific wealth from the dangers that investigation, and they were engaged threaten them from ignorance, neg. to-day in developing, preserving and ligence and criminality.

AUG. 10, 1883.

protecting our forests, among other Since the above writing we have things, in the interest of our lumber received copy of a report on the industry, one of the three great funnecessity of preserving and replantdamental industries of this world. ing forests, compiled at the instance In Canada the lumber industry is of the government of Ontario, by R. not less important than it is with W. Phipps of Toronto. The report our republican neighbors. Nay, its is a valuable, interesting and most relative importance is greater than timely compilation. It deserves the with them, for we have no industry most careful perusal from every whatever that as yet approaches it friend of the real progress and solid at all in importance. If we desire prosperity of the country, and will, to protect this great source of we hope, do much towards enlightnational wealth and make it endurening the people of Ontario on the ing we have a two-fold duty to per- all important subject of forest culform; (1) to extend our forest growth ture. We are for the moment comin every available manner, and (2) pelled to hold over an extended reto remove in so far as we can all view of the report, but meantime causes tending to its restriction or gladly endorse its conclusions and support its suggestions.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

to one or two of the evils from The Holy Father Pope Leo XIII. is an which our forests greatly suffer. Of earnest friend of education. In the eduthe incalculable destruction effected cation of women specially does he take a by forest fires we need but say little. very deep interest. In an admirable dis-Well indeed could Dr. Charles Mohr course addressed to the young ladies resay at the Forestry Congress that ceiving their education at the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Trinita de Monti, the fires raging season after season through the pine forests have caused Rome, the Pope said :- "Oh how greatly is it to be desired in our days that the greater and more irreparable debenefit of Christian education should be struction, inflicting a deeper harm widely extended to girls-to those of the than all the devastation brought highest as well as to those of the most about by the combined lumber inmodest social condition ! Woman, in the dustries of the past and the present designs of Providence, is destined to be day. No one will dispute the de- the most powerful aid to the well-being claration of the same gentleman, of the human race: but in order that she that many of the forest fires are the should rise to such a height, it is necessary that a sound and wise education should in result of carelessness, neglect and the fitting time form her mind and her utter indifference to their consequences, as they are often wilfully Catholic religion, which alone has restored

AUG. 10, 188

IRELAND'S ST.

Your enemies Are many and not s Must bear the same The justice and th carries The due o' the verdi

The Irish people the boldness and Puritans on the or ness of the king or a melioration in th pect, save that wh own valor and st resolved to fight of dom. In past cont cess was largely du ousies between the Irish. There was evinced on each s aside the difficult unworthy sources, sake of the faith so the Irish people. efforts of one of Roger O'Moore, t and Norman Irish result was formed ful confederacies. ful, ever formed fo cause of freedom in the hill of Tara the representing the and. O'Moore, met to arrange the formation of the struggle was begun who rose with his October, 1641. D four divisions unde Sir Phelim took su Strabane, Armagh, massacre of Island

Newry, leaving] Carrickfergus as th the English in U the Leinster n arms, and Kilkenn Waterford surrend garrett and his o Munster and Con general rising of th of the year 1641 w sacre which stands of in the history of Ire ally savage and disg When the news reached Great Brit ment ordered an ar despatched to Ulst tion of this army of Carrickfergus eau rounded this island ; into the sea its who ing of about three t testant writers pass silence and charge land with a genera tants in the last we very effectively disp "Instances," he sa venge, of unnecessa there were ; the ol cases washed out t Puritan farmers in of the inhabitants of han and other tow the conquerors; b local 'massacre' ne Warner we assent demonstrate the fal of every Protestant lion,' and with Ed amined with Dr. L dence, we must exp ishment that write ies" should yet vent times refuted lies o sheets."" Early in 1642 ap Catholic bishops of by the Primate, Hu Kells. This synod favor of a national ingly met at Kill May following. (previous Charles stating that he wou the toleration of th the abolition of law Popish recusants." monarch who had a 1628 signed the gra olics freedom of wo 3rd April, 1641, 1 Commons that all should henceforth said graces (of 1628 intent thereof. . kenny every bishop one exception, Dea There were present of Armagh, Butler, O'Kealy, Archbish Rothe of Ossory, th Elphin, Waterfor Down and Connor: Limerick and Kills dignitaries and he The council bestow consideration on th No body could ha Ireland with as 1 politics, domestic a sult of its delibe awaited with the d council issued a m lics of Ireland call for their common just rights and libe

THE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

appearance, hopelessly under the great trouble had been that every French paper from that country says: "We are not, thanks be to God, inactive. You would be surprised to see in an heretical country, in the tural lands. Forest lands should be very midst of the fierce Calvinists of Scotland, our churches, schools, ordinal D'Ossat with an important phanages, convents, young men's societies, Catholic associations, Colleges directed by those terrible Jesuits, whose very name strikes alarm property. Mr. Loring then went on visiting and succoring the sick in into French radicals, dramatic and choral unions, foundling hospitals, portance of the lumber trade, work-houses and other institutions. misery. Cardinal de Berulle having To speak alone of Glasgow, twenty discovered the sanctity of Vincent, years ago, French naval captains arcent changed the whole face of To-day they might do so openly, things, and the people there long and might be shown the five Cathoafter lamented him as a father. lic Churches, the Archiepiscopal Called, however, to greater things, residence and the many convents of Vincent could not rest buried at the commercial metropolis of Scot-Clichy. The Cardinal accordingly land. The Society of St. Vincent of withdrew him in 1625 to place him Paul last year in Glasgow alone in the house of Gondi, as preceptor collected and distributed more than to the children, among whom was £3,000. Was not this a generous \$150,000,000 annually, and when he the future Archbishop of Paris, the offering? There is yet wanting a told the merchants and manufacturvery same who was afterwards to cathedral worthy the name, but this ers of Massachusetts that that inaid Vincent in his good works. want will soon be supplied, thanks dustry had grown up within his its preservation than those resulting After some years thus spent he with- to the liberality of the Marquis of time they were perfectly astonished. from fire. Unrestricted pasturing drew from this lordly house and be- Bute, who proposes to expend £100,- But he could remember when it took of cattle leads more slowly but not came cure of Chatillon, where he did 000 in the erection of a cathedral." a peripatetic cobbler one week to less surely to the final destruction of wonders in combatting heresy. At These are indeed cheering words. make him a pair of boots and it took the forest. As was pointed out at length, however, the Gondi family Scotland was in bygone times one of him three years to grow out of them. the meeting of the Forestry Consucceeded in bringing about his re- the brightest gems in the diadem of Now a man could, with the machin- gress last year, the "direct injuries turn to Paris. From this period we the church. With the weakening of ery of Lynn, manufacture 1,200 pairs result from the browsing and eating may date the beginning of his great Presbyterianism and the gradual of shoes a day. The silk industry of the tender plants in their young-He wrongs him, and then no injury enterprises. Moved by the spiritual drifting of heresy into infidelity we had also increased within the last est state, and of the young shoots; He wrongs him, and then no injury enterprises. Inover by the spiritual uniting of needs into indentify the person and of the young shoots; that His Grace has lately been malignity con invent is too great to desolation in which the inhabitants may with reason expect the return ten years from an annual product of the tearing, breaking, and tramping with renewed health and energy.

mine of wealth than the wealth of cattle, cotton and wheat combined. He held that this mine of wealth Even from Scotland, so long, to all had been forgotten, and that the 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 agricul?

brought under the supervision of the law as closely as are the farms of individuals, for the invasion of timber injurious effects of the heat. lands or forests was just as much an invasion as was trespass on private to show from figures the relative im-

"The value of the lumber industry barren sand of absolute sterility. in Canada had been referred to, but All efforts of single individuals are he would tell them, as he told an of no avail in abating this crying audience at a meeting in Massachuevil; they must be persisted in by setts some time ago, that the products of the lumber industry alone in the United States annually amounted to \$250,000,000. It had tion can be reached."

grown to enormous proportions. Many who exercise the greatest There were other industries which had grown wonderfully too. The are either ignorant or oblivious of product of the leather trade in the the injuries done our woods by cattle. United States to-day amounts to Now it is certain that the injuries resulting to the forest from the in-

posed.

tarted for some purpose. Of the her to her true rights and replaced her in effect of forest fires Dr. Mohr says: her position of honor, soman in the family "The first effect of these fires is the will be the wise mother, the support and total destruction of the pine seed- security of the household; in society she lings, which, together with the will be an example, by her speech and by younger growth, are not strong her beneficent and patient charity, the enough to resist the effect of the fruitful inspirer of virtuous and saintly deeds. In as far as her education departs scorching to which they were exrom the dictates of the Gospel, woman will be the fatal cause of corruption and

Of the first duty we have already

poken, and of the second take the

"Another effect leading pecuniarly of ruin in the family, and through the to enormous losses, is the arrest of family likewise in society. That is why the growth in the trees exposed to the sons of darkness desire at all costs that these conflagrations. This is most the education of young girls should no longer be inspired or in conformity with remarkable, and no doubt due to the the maxims and teachings of the Catholic religion, and be no longer subject to the "Another most pernicious effect rematernal vigilance of the Church. That sulting from the recurring fires is is why, with grand and fallacious promthe total destruction of every part- ises, they study to foment vanity in these cle of organic matter in the surface souls and to inspire them with a sentiment of indifference for the faith of Jesus Christ, soil, reducing it to a state of arid, 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 the community, and it is only by desires that woman should not be formed judicious legislation that its correc- as to the mind alone, but that her heart should be moulded in virtue and truth.

We have women who are intellectual vigilance in respect of forest fires 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 roads of cattle are directly and in- veritable apostles of destruction instead directly scarcely less detrimental to 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

1883.

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o XIII. is an In the edubes he take a dmirable dis ng ladies ree Convent of a de Monti, how greatly ays that the on should be those of the of the most oman, in the estined to be e well-being rder that she it is necessary ion should in nind and her nciples of the e has restored

AUG. 10, 1883.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE FOR THE they decided on as the basis of the confed-FAITH. XV.

Your enemies Are many and not small; their practices Must bear the same proportion; and not even The justice and the truth o' the question

a melioration in their sad constants by their pect, save that which they might by their own valor and strategy in arms obtain, resolved to fight once more for their free-are informed, as well by divers and true dom. In past contests their want of success was largely due to rivalries and jealousies between the Celtic and the Norman Irish. There was now, however, happily evinced on each side a disposition to set aside the difficulties arising from such unworthy sources, and to combine, for the sake of the faith so dear to both classes of the Irish people. Through the tireless efforts of one of Ireland's noblest sons, Roger O'Moore, the union of the Celtic and Norman Irish was procured, and as a result was formed one of the most powerful confederacies, if not the most powerful, ever formed for the promotion of the cause of freedom in Ireland. It was near the hill of Tara that Lord Gormanstown, representing the Anglo-Irish nobility, and. O'Moore, the Celtic chiefs. met to arrange the preliminaries for the formation of the Confederacy. The

Strabane, Armagh, Portadown, Cavan and Newry, leaving Derry, Coleraine and the Leinster noblemen took up arms, and Kilkenny, Wexford, Ross and Waterford surrendered to Lord Mount- soever. garrett and his captains. Soon after Munster and Connaught joined in the general rising of the Catholics. The close of the year 1641 was darkened by a masin the history of Ireland as an exception-

ally savage and disgraceful act. When the news of the Irish rising

reached Great Britain the Scotch Parliaof Carrickfergus early in November surrounded this island and massacred or drove into the sea its whole population, consisting of about three thousand persons. Protestant writers pass over this brutal deed in silence and charge the Catholics of Ireland with a general massacre of Protestants in the last weeks of 1641. McGee very effectively disposes of this calumny, "Instances," he says, "of individual revenge, of unnecessary bloodshed no doubt there were ; the old proprietors in some

eracy. "I. Whereas the war which now in Ire-"I. Whereas the war which now in Ire-land the Catholics do maintain against sec-taries, and chiefly against Puritans, for the defence of the Uatholic religion,—for the maintenance of the prerogative and royal minitemance of the prerogative and royal carries The due of the verdiet with it. . . The Irish people, convinced that from the boldness and aggressiveness of the Puritans on the one hand, and the weak. ness of the king on the other, they had no a melioration in their sad condition to ex-pect, save that which they might by their

remonstrances of divers provinces, coun-ties, and noblemen, as also by the unanimous consent and agreement of almost the whole kingdom in this war and union - we therefore dealers the rem of almost the whole kingdom in this war and union, --we therefore declare that war, openly Catholic, to be lawful and just; in which war, if some of the Catholics be found to proceed out of some particular and unjust title,—covetousness, cruelty, revenge, or hatred, or any such unlawful private intentions,—we declare them therein grievously to sin, and therefore worthy to be punished and restrained with ecclesiastical censures, if, advised thereof, they do not amend.

"II. Whereas the adversaries do spread "11. Whereas the adversaries do spread divers rumors, do write divers letters, and, under the king's name, do print proclama-tions, which are not the king's, by which means divers plots and dangers may ensue unto our nation; we therefore, to stop the way of untruth, and forgeries of political adversaries, do will and command that no adversaries, do will and command that no such rumors, letters, or proclamations may have place or belief until it be known formation of the Confederacy. The struggle was begun by Sir Phelim O'Neil, who rose with his followers on the 23rd four divisions under experienced captains Sir Phelim took successively Dunganon, Strabane, Armagh, Portadown, Cayan and

" 'III. We straightly com mand all our Carrickfergus as the only strongholds of the English in Ulster. In December the Leinster noblemen took un families; and lastly, not to begin or for-ward any emulations or comparisons what-"IV. That in every province of Ire-

land there be a council made up, both of clergy and nobility, in which council shall be so many persons, at least, as are counof the year 1641 was darkened by a mas-sacre which stands out in bold relief even or notable town two persons.

" V. Let one general council of the whole kingdom be made, both of the clergy, nobility, cities, and notable towns, in which council there shall be three out of reached Great Britain the Scotch Parlia-ment ordered an army of 5,000 men to be despatched to Ulster. Upon the reputa-tion of this army rests the stain of the massacre of Island Magee. The garrison of Carrié forum sork in verse her and the of the chiefest towns. To this council the provincial from thence to it may be appealed, until this National council shall have opportu-of Carrié forum sork in verse her.

and persons, and other circumstances, sub-scribed by one of public authority. "'VII. We do declare and judge all

and every such as do forsake this union, fight for our enemies, accompany them in their war, defend or in any way assist them, to be excommunicated, and by these presents do excommunicate them.

" 'VIII. We will and declare all those there were; the old proprietors in some cases washed out the title deeds of the Puritan farmers in their blood, and some of the inhabitants of Portadown, Monag-han and other towns, were butchered by the conquerors; but a general or even local 'massacre' never occurred. With Warne and scieft of the second sec Refore admission into this confederac

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. Muskerry and Barry commanded in Munster, while Colonel Burke with the O'Kelly's led the Catholic forces in the West. The Puritan lord justices acted under the English Parliament, then in revolt against its Sovereign. Under their orders Ormond commanded in Leinster, the earl of Cork in Munster, Clanrickarde in the West, and the Scottish general Munroe in the north. Dublin, says the writer in Redpath's

Dubin, says the writer in Redpath* already cited, was the first city that wit nessed the persecutions of the Catholics by the Puritans. Before the close of 1641 a proclamation was published, interdicting there the exercise of the Catholic religion; a rigorous search was made to discover the priests and religious, and no fewer a nigorous search was made to discover the priests and religious, and no fewer than 40 of them being arrested, they were, for some time, treated with great rigor in prison, and then transported to the continent.

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 Catholica Catholice :

"Whithersoever the enemy penetrates, everything is destroyed by fire and swodrt none are spared, not even the infant a; its mother's breast, for their desire is to wholly extirpate the Irish race. In Dublin our order, as also the other religious bodies, had a residence and a chapel, in which we performed the sacred cere monies, but no sooner had the soldiers arrived from England, than they furiously rushed everywhere, profaned our chapels, overturned our altars, broke to pieces the sacred images, trampling them under foot and destroying them by fire; our residences were plundered, the priests were everywhere sought for, and many, amongst whom myself and companions, were captured and cast into prison. * * * We were 20 in number, and the Lords Justices at first resolved on our execution, but through the influence of some members of the council, we were transported to France. The masters of the two vessels into which we were cast received private instructions to throw us into the sea, but they refused to commit this horrid crime."—Letters of Fr. Nicholas, Super-ior of the Order of Capuchins: Pointiers, 19th July 1949

12th July, 1642. A narrative of the Jesuit missionaries written about the same time, thus briefly sketches the sufferings endured by the members of that order: "We were persecuted, and dispersed, and despoiled of all our goods; some, too, were cast into prison, and others were sent into exile." Among the fathers of the society was F. Henry Caghwell, renowned for his learn ing and zeal: "Being coolined to its bed by sickness, he was apprehended by the soldiers and hurried to the public square; as he was unable to walk, or even to stand, he was placed on a chair, more for "VI. Let a faithful inventory be made, in every province, of the murders, burnings, and other cruelties which are quotation of the place, day, cause, manner, and persons, and other circumstances, sub-

Another priest, Father Henry Fitz-symons, though in his Soth year, "was obliged, with the other Catholics, to fly from Dublin and seek safety, yet he had to undertake the difficult journey on foot, and to wander stealthily through the woods and mountains. He passed the whole winter in the midst of a bog, being thus secured from the Durian contents. thus secured from the Puritan cavalry. His cabin being only half covered, he was exposed to the winds and rain; his bed was of straw, always moist from the rain above, or from the stagnant waters of the bog beneath."

The intensity of the persecution and the savage conduct of the Puritan soldiers held before their youthful eyes, and the

NESS. innocents. These barbarous and savage cruelties were ordinary, not only near Dublin, but in all other parts of the king-dom, wheresoever the Puritans were, and may be read in divers remonstances and elections called a state of the same state of

relations published in the beginning of the late troubles." The statements of Dr. Talbot are more than confirmed by Dr. John Lynch, of Tuam, who attests that the soldiers of Dublin garrison "fell on all the inhabit-ants in the neighborhood of the city, who ants in the heighborhood of the city, who either from age or sex, or disease, were detained at home and not able to fly. The poor victims were shot down like birds by those savage sportsmen. The watchword amongst all the reinforcements

the year, till the meeting of the assembly, the military advantages, on the whole, rested with the English forces, largely reinforced and formidably equipped.

FROM OTTAWA.

NOTRE DAME DU SACRE COUR. 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. Fortunately for the Catholics of Canada they are blessed with many excellent schools, convents and colleges, wherein our youth may receive a leges, wherein our youth may receive a sound Christian training. The Capital of Canada, we are happy to say, lays just claim to a pre-eminent place as a Catho Canada, we are happy to say, lays just claim to a pre-eminent place as a Catho-lic educational centre. Amongst its in-stitutions of learning we know of none more deserving of public patronage and hearty concernment the deserver and the second more deserving of public patronage and hearty, generous support than the Convent of Notre Dame du Sacre Cœur, Rideau St. This institution possesses many ad-vantages that give it just claim to the pat-ronage of Catholics, not only in the met-ropolitan city, but everywhere through-out the Dominion. Its admirable loca-tion, its carefully graded course of studies, its sound disciplinary arrangements and its cultivated staff of preceptresses all combine to establish that claim. This in-stitution, founded in 1849, has acquired a widespread reputation for thoroughness and efficiency. Its pupils are not alone Another priest, Father Henry Fitz-and efficiency. Its pupils are not alone distinguished for rare mental attainments, for proficiency in the languages, mathe-matics, and music—but are within its walls prepared for the practical side of Wais prepared for the practical side of life—pupils are there taught that home is woman's true kingdom, how to adorn it and make it happy, and that mental refine-ment is nowise incompatible with ability to perform those domestic duties the fulfilment of which is the very crown and glory of Christian womanhood. But this is not all. Within the walls of this institution, children are, in season and out of season, made to remember their Christian duties. The true end of human life is ever towards the Catholics is further brought into view by the same writer. word, the sole aim of Notre Dame du Sacre Cœur is to form good practical Catholic ladies. Since its foundation in 1849, this establishment has sent forth 1849, this establishment has sent form many ladies who occupy brilliant positions not only in Canada and the neighboring republic, but on the other side of the Atlantic. And many of these ladies now Adiatic. And many of these ladies now confide their daughters to their early teachers, for whom they justly entertain warm, affectionate and lasting esteem. The last academical year was unusually successful. The convent has been frejuently honored by visits from the various overnors General of the Dominion and Governors General of the Dominion and their ladies. The Marquis of Lorne dur-ing his last visit to the institution noted with satisfaction the steady progress it had made during his vice-regal term, and H. R. H. the Princess Louise in her visits re-marked the above time bins of dress remarked the elegant simplicity of dress and eportment of the pupils. We heartily commend this institution to the support of the friends of Catholic education throughout the Dominion.

MIRACULOUS CURES .

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

Montreal, August 1 .- The party Additional August 1.— the party of Ottawa pilgrims, numbering twelve hun-dred persons of all ages and sexes, under the spiritual care of Mgr. Duhamel and fifteen priests, returned here to-day from a visit to the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre. They were all in an evidently joyful state, as they had been favored with

Joyfar state, as they had been tavored with fine weather, and three miraculous cures of infirm persons are reported to have taken place. One of a young woman who had not walked for three years and four months, who is now thoroughly well. Her name was Lavinia Dorion, from Aylmer, name was day and sho was 21 years of aco near Ottawa, and she was 21 years of age. A number of years ago she had fallen and injured her knee, displacing the knee cap in such a way that she had no use of the leg. She want on could be the output watchword amongst all the reinforcements sent over from England was *extirpate* the *Irish*, root and branch; whence it is palpable that the orders from head-quarters must have been the extirpation of the people of Ireland, as if they would say—Let us cut off the Irish nation from the land of the living, and let its name be remembered no more." misery, and had latterly presentiments that the saint had listened to her prayer, and no more." In England the Parliament had embod-ied a force of 16,000 men to make war on the king, and the Coventers of Scotland were also in arms against their sovereign. The Long Parliament claimed jurisdiction over Ireland and passed an act declaring 2,500,000 acres belonging to Irish Catho-lies forfeited to the state. Throughout the vear, till the meeting of the assembly. scarcely knelt a moment when a strange feeling came over me. It was as if a great weight had been taken suddenly off

great weight had been taken suddenly of my heart. I received the sacrament and remained kneeling, directing my prayers to St. Anne for nearly an hour, when all at once I rose up and walked away. I got up as instinctively as if I had never had anything the matter—in fact, when I recent the railing I forest that my less rose from the railing I forgot that my l had been bad, and was not fully cognizan till I found myself walking. Fathe Father Labelle here stated that he was perfectly aware of the condition of the limb before the miracle, and could vouch for the authenticity of all Miss Dorion had related regarding her being brought to the church, and as to the spiritual workings described by her in the process of her cure. He knew her personally well, and she would and the parents gave the particulars. One was little Miss Burns, aged six, of Ottawa. Deum of thanksgiving for our successful pilgrimage. The little girl was leaning on her crutches when suddenly she walked away leaving them behind. They are now on the boat. She walked up to the train, ord she is non-negative back. on the boat. She waiked up to the train, and she is now safe on board, cured thor-oughly." The third cure was of a little boy about the same age as Miss Burns. He had never had the proper use of his legs —was in fact paralyzed. On reaching Montreal Father Labelle told him to offer another and final account to Sta Anne another and final prayer to Ste. Anne. "Talk to her," said he, "as if you were talking to your own mother." The clergyman left him alone to his devotions for some moments, then the child came to him walking, and perfectly cured. He left his crutches on the boat.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE IRISH LANDED GENTRY WHEN CROM-WELL CAME TO IRELAND, OR. SUPPLE. MENT TO "IRISH PEDIGREES."-BY JOHN O'HART, Associate in Arts, Q. U. I.; Member of the Harleian Society. States. Address, John O'Hart, Dublin, Ireland.

THE CONFESSIONAL AND THE WIT-NESS-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 has just been lecaned by the recent death in Newcastle, England, of Rev. J. Kelly, a native of Waterford, Ireland, who had lived to the advanced age of Sl years. The incident revived is that of a transaction of a quarter of a century ago, and is given in the Newcastle (Guard).

of a quarter of a century ago, and is given in the Newcastle *Chronicle* as follows: "On the 24th of December, 1859, a man named Kennedy was robbed of his silver watch at Jarrow by William Hay, a young water at Sarrow by Winnam Hay, a young pitman of 22 years of age, and the prisoner was brought before Mr. Justice Hill on the charge at Durham Assizes, on the 6th of March, 1860. Father Kelly had been the instrument at the moment the instrument or the means of restoring the watch to its owner. For the ends of justice it was important to trace the watch to the man who was indicted, and for this purpose the Rev. gentleman was called as a witness. The officer of the court was about to administer the oath to bim whom Mr. Kully call officer. called as a witness. The officer of the court was about to administer the oath to him when Mr. Kelly sail : 'May I, my Lord, address a few words to you?' Mr. Justice Hill: What have you to say? The Rev. Mr. Kelly: I have a conscientions motive. His Lordship: What motive? The Rev. Mr. Kelly: I object to the form of the oath. His Lordship: What is the objection? The Rev. Mr. Kelly: That I shall tell the truth and nothing but the truth. I must, as a ninister of the Catholic Church, object to that part which states that I shall tell the whole truth. His Lordship: The meaning of the oath is this: It is the whole truth touching the trial which you are asked, and which you, legitimately according to law, can be asked. If anything is asked of you in the witness-box which the law says ought not to be asked—for instance, if you are asked a question the answer to which might criminate yourself, you would be entitled to say, 'I object to answer that question because the answer might criminate myself, and the law would sustain that objection. You can, therefore, have no objection, as a You can, therefore, have no objection, as a loyal subject, and in duty to the law of the country, to answer the whole truth touching the case which may be lawfully asked. The Rev. Father Kelly: Thank trate of Manchester, who appeared for the prosecution): From whom did you receive the watch? Witness: I received it in con-nection with the confessional. The Judge: You are not asked at present to disclose anything stated to you under the confes-sional. You are asked a simple fact—from whom did you receive the watch you gave to the policemani Witness: The reply to that question would implicate the person who may are asked a simple fact. who gave me the watch, and therefore I cannot answer it. If I answer it my suspension for life would be a necessary suspension for life would be a necessary consequence. I should be violating the laws of the Church as well as the natural laws. [Pulls a book from his breast-pocket] His Lordship ; I have already told you plainly that I can not enter into this ques-tion. You may put up that book. [Wit-ness complied.] All I can say is, you are bound to answer — 'From whom did you receive that watch?' On the ground I have stated to you, you are not asked to dis-close anything that a penitent may have said to you under the confessional. That said to you under the confessional. That you are not a ked to disclose; but you are a ked to disclose from whom you teceived stolen property on the 25th of December last. Do you answer me or do you not? Witness: I really cannot, my Lord. The Judge: Then I adjudge you guilty of contempt of court, and order you to be committed to gaol. (To the officer of the sumpt) The bir it.

placed her in in the family support an n society she peech and by charity, the and saintly ation departs ospel, woman rruption and through the That is why all costs that ls should no formity with the Catholic ubject to the hurch. That acious promanity in these ha sentiment f Jesus Christ. y and severe

om and most Father is the cation. He ot be formed hat her heart ie and truth e intellectual ral monstrosiinments conenlarge their ver they ema success unn. They are action instead virtuous and e girls trained by the Holy every assault

ynch was, last rdship Bishop able to state been blessed ergy.

Warner we assent 'it is easy enough to "", A. B., do profess, swear, and pro-test before God and his saints and angels, demonstrate the falsehood of the relation of every Protestant histo rian of the rebellion.' and with Edmund Burke, who examined with Dr. Leland, the entire evithat I will, during my life, bear true faith dence, we must express our utter astondence, we must express our utter aston-ishment that writers of 'pleasant histor-ies' should yet venture to reprint the fifty times refuted lies of the Puritan 'proad. Hers and allegiance to my sovereign lord, Char-les, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, and to his beirs and lawful successors; and that I will, times refuted lies of the Puritan 'broad-

sheets.""

to my power, during my life, defend, up-hold, and maintain, all his and their just prerogatives, estates, and rights, the power and privilege of the Parliament of this realm, the fundamental laws of Ireland, Early in 1642 a provincial synod of the Catholic bishops of Ulster was summoned by the Primate, Hugh O'Neill, to meet at the free exercise of the Roman Catholic Kells. This synod expressed itself in faith Kells. This synod expressed itself in favor of a national council, which accord-ingly met at Kilkenny on the 10th of the ned religion throughout this land, and the lives, just liberties, possessions, estates, and rights of all those that have taken, or that shall take, this oath, and May following. On the Sth of April perform the contents thereof; and that I will obey and ratify all the orders and previous Charles I. opened Parliament, will obey and ratify all the orders and decrees made, and to be made, by the supreme Council of the Confederate Catholics of this kingdom, concerning the said public cause; and I will not seek, stating that he would "never consent to the toleration of the Popish profession, or the abolition of laws then in force against the said public cause; and I will not seek, directly or indirectly, any pardon or protec-tion for any act done, or to be done, touching this general cause, without the consent of the imajor part of the said council; and that I will not, directly or indirectly, do any act or acts that shall prejudice the said cause, but will, to the hazard of my life and estate assist, prose-cute, and maintain the same. Popish recusants." This was the same monarch who had of his own free will in 1628 signed the graces granting the Catholics freedom of worship, and who on the 3rd April, 1641, had written the Irish Commons that all his subjects in Ireland should henceforth enjoy the benefit of cute, and maintain the same. said graces (of 1628) according to the true "'Moreover I do further swear, that I will not accept of or submit unto any intent thereof. At the council of Kilkenny every bishop in the country, with peace, made, or to be made, with the said Confederate Catholics, without the consent and approbation of the gen-eral assembly of the said Confederate Catholics, and for the preservation and one exception, Dease of Meath, assisted. There were present, O'Reilly, Archbishop of Armagh, Butler, Archbishop of Cashel, O'Kealy, Archbishop of Tuam, David strengthening of the association and union of the kingdom. That upon any peace or accommodation to be made or concluded with the said Confederate Catholics, as aforesaid, I will, to the utmost of my power insist upon and waiting it. Rothe of Ossory, the bishops of Clonfort, Elphin, Waterford, Lismore, Kildare, Down and Connor; the proctors of Dublin, Limerick and Killaloe, with sixteen other power, insist upon and maintain the endignitaries and heads of religious orders. said, The council bestowed grave and anxious consideration on the state of the kingdom. No body could have been assembled in

suing propositions, until a peace, as afore-said, be made, and the matters to be agreed upon in the articles of peace be established and (secured by Parliament. So help me God, and his holy gospel.'" Ireland with as large a knowledge of The council likewise decided to call topolitics, domestic and foreign. The regether a general assembly of the nation to sult of its deliberations was therefore meet in Kilkenny on the 23rd of October, awaited with the deepest interest. The 1642. Before the meeting of the general council issued a manifesto to the Catholics of Ireland calling on them to unite

assembly events of great importance occurred. In the summer the distinguished for their common protection and their Irish officer Owen Roe O'Neil, leaving the just rights and liberties. The following | Spanish service, arrived in Ireland and

"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. In chap. 10th, page 156, he thus writes:

"Witness their marches about Dublin, where the inhabitants were all of English extraction, and spoke no other language but the ancient Saxon. There are very extraction, and spoke no other language but the ancient Saxon. There are very few of that once populous country called Fingal left alive—all perished by fire and sword, being a most innocent people, and having nothing Irishlike in them but the Catholic religion. In the march of the Puritan army to the county of Wicklow, man, woman and child was killed; a gen-tlewoman, big with child, was hanged at the arch of a bridge, and the poor Catholic that guided the army, for reward of his service at parting, being commanded to blow into a pistol, was shot therewith into the mouth. In another march into the same shire, one Master Comain, an aged gentleman, who never bore arms, was roasted alive by one Captian Gines (Guin-ness); yea, they murdered all that came in their way from within two miles of Dublin.

"In a march into the county of Kildare, in or about February, 1642, some of the officers going into Mrs. Eustace, of Cra-dogston's house, a sister to Sir William Talbot, of eighty years of age, who being unable to shun, entertained them with meat and drink; after dinner, herself and another old gentlewoman, and a girl of eight years of age, was murdered by the said Puritan officers.

"Walter Evers, Esq., aged and sickly, and for a long time before the war bed-ridden, being carried by his servants in a litter to shun the fury of the army, was taken and hanged. In Westmeath, Master taken and hanged. In Westmeath, Master Ganley, a gentleman of good estate, having a protection, and showing it, hoping thereby to save his goods, lost his life, having his protection laid on his breast and shot through it, "to try whether it was proof." Master Thomas Talbot, a gentleman of ninety years of age, and a great servitor in Queen Elizabeth's wars in Ireland having a protection also was Ireland, having a protection, also was murdered.

"Seven or eight hundred women and children, ploughmen and laborers, were burned and murdered in a day in the king's land (a tract within seven miles of Dublin), where neither murder nor pillage had been committed on the Protestants. Whensoever the army went abroad, the | discordance or utterly destroy.

Feast of St. Ignatius

On Tuesday, July 27th, the orphans at Mount Hope Asylum celebrated the feast of St. Ignatius in honor of the Mother Superior. In the morning Solemn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Walsh, assisted by Revs. Fathers Flannery and Ansbro as deacon and sub-deacon. His Lordship Bishop Walsh delivered a touching and earnest discourse appropri-ate to the occasion. In the evening, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen, a dramatic and musical entertainment was given by the orphans. On Tuesday, July 27th, the orphans at entertainment was given by the orphans when also an address was presented to Mother Ignatia, Lady Superior, on behalf of the little ones, expressive of gratitude to that good lady for the kind solicitude always evinced by her for those under her charge.

Retreat at Mount Hope.

On Monday last a retreat was commenced at Mount Hope Orphan Asylum for the benefit of the ladies of that insti-tution. It was conducted by Rev. Father Devitt, S. J., Professor of Philosophy in Woodstock College, Baltimore.

To speak crossly to a sensitive child in like striking a high strung instrument with a club. In either case you only produce

London; Fellow of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland ; etc.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the above work, which is now ready for the press. It will contain, with other curious and interesting matters, the following information: Lickh and following information: 1. Irish and following information: 1. Firsh and Anglo-Irish genealogies additional to those given in the third edition of his "Irish Pedigrees." 2. The cause which led to the war in Ireland of A. D. 1641. 3. Names and addresses of the "Papist Proprietors," and some "Delinquent Pro-testants," whose estates were confiscated testants," whose estates were confiscated to make room for the Cromwellian settlement of Ireland. 4. Names of the Crom wellian officers and soldiers who then settled in Ireland. (The names of the adventurers for land, in Ireland at that period are given in the third edition of his work.) 5. The names of the regicides of King Charles I. 6. The famous declara-tion of King Charles IL, and the names tioned, to whom that monarch di-rected their estates to be restored. 7. The names of those mentioned in the "Acts of Settlement and Explanation," to whom in the reign of Charles II. grants of

land were made in Ireland. 8. The names of those to whom, afterwards as mentioned in the "Commission of Grace," Charles II. made other grants of land in Ireland. 9. Names and addresses of the Irish peo-ple who, during the Cromwellian period in 1653 and 1654, received Transplanters' Certificates, &c. 10. And other names in Ireland, as mentioned in the "List of Claims," in the reign of King William III. Claims," in the reign of King William III. A. D. 1701. Subscriptions to this deeply interesting work are solicited and will be acknowledged in the book. This last work of Mr. O'Hart, we have no hesitation in saying, will be found one of the most valuable and interesting books on Irish history ever written, as the learned author has had access to "State papers, and other documents and MSS relating to Ireland, not generally within the reach of the pub-lic, from which he has obtained a vast amount of information on the subjects referred to above. His success with his great work on "Irish Pedigrees," published some two years since, is a guarantee that his forthcoming work, "The Irish Landed Gentry When Cromwell Came to Ireland," his forthc will be all he claims for it. In conclusion we would urge on every one of Irish birth

the officer of the court): Take him into custody. The Rev. witness was accordingly removed in custody of a policeman. Notwithstanding the non-establishment of this link in the chain of evidence, the prisoner was ultimately convicted, and was sentenced to six months' imprison-ment, with hard labor; but Mr. Kelly remained in custody until the close of the assizes, when he was liberated by order of the presiding judge.

THE SCOTTISH PARNELL RESIGN-ING THE GREEK CHAIR.

Professor Blackie delivered a homily apon "the art of roaring, with illustrations, and a few of its advantages explained," upon a recent evening, to the Land Law Reform Association of London. The question under discussion was the condiquestion under discussion was the condi-tion of the Scotch crofters, and the Pro-fessor hinted that if, for defending the crofters, he should be abused by the Scotch papers, he would glory in that abuse. He resigned the Greek Chair, he abuse. He respined the Greek Chair, he said, in order that he might do something better, and that "something better" he has found to consist in his roaring—roar-ing long and loud. He said : "Let Greek die, let Hebrew die, let learning go to the dogs, but let human, beings live [cheers] and let human, brotherly charity live, and let human,

beings live [cheers] and let human, brotherly charity live, and let him go on with his discourse. [Cheers and laughter. Any man that knew human nature could Any man that knew numan nature could have prophesied the whole series of events that had occurred. Why i Why were laws made i To protect the weak against the strong, the poor against the rich. But the Land Laws of this country had been made by the landlords, and that for the numes of making themselves stronger. the purpose of making themselves stronger. They might call him the Scottish Parnell if they liked. He carel not a straw. [Laughter and cheers.] Those unjust laws enabled man to stamp God's name upon the devil's work. The only thing of which the Highlanders had been guilty was that they had been too meek and submissive. [Cheers.] Experience had taught him that nothing was to be gained in this world but by roaring—making a tremendous noise [laughter]; and whether it was the lion that roared or the ass that brayed, there must be noise. He came there that

we would urge on every one of Irish birth or descent in Canada to send for a copy without delay. By enclosing a Post Olice order for one pound sterling $(\pounds 1)$ to the author they will secure a copy, post free to any part of Canada or the United

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

AUG. IO, 1888,

The Finding of the Holy Cross. ELEANOR C. DONNELLY.

"Tis written, dear, in this ancient scroll, This book of the burled ages, That the Empress Helen, [sainted soul !] In one of her pilgrimages—

Came, with her court, to Calvary's height [By inspiration bidden]. To seek the long-lost Cross of Christ, By pagan hands there hidden.

They sought—they found—['tis written, dear In this ancient book between us]; The Cross of our Lord lay buried there, Under an image of Venus !

Under the feet of a goddess lewd, [The queen of a love polluted 1] O Heavenly Love! Thy blessed Rood, Like a scarlet rose, was rooted !

Red with the drops of the Precious Blood, A treasure pure and lowly— O Heavenly Love! Thy blessed Rood Was hid in the clay unholy!

We shudder, dear, as we ponder here The sin of that profanation; But why should infidel hearts revere Our symbol of salvation?

Alas: it is Christian crime, [the while,] The blood with horror freezes, When, under the shrine of a Venus vile, They bury the Cross of Jesus.

Goddess of passion and sensual sin ! They crown her, they exalt her, Till the purest and holtest hopes of men Lie hidden under her altar !

And the ds ys of the present reproduce The deeds of a past unlawful; O darling! pray that the Lord may loose Our age from a curse so awful!

O pray that the grace of the Crucified, From the wrath of God may screen us, And, never again, His Cross we'll hide Under the altar of Venus! -Catholic Mirror.

HALF HOURS WITH THE SAINTS.

Saint Contran.' PATIENCE AND GOODNESS — The name of the good king Gontran was long popular in the kingdoms of Burgundy and Orleans, in the kingdoms of Burgundy and Orleans, which fell to him by inheritance on the death of Clothaire I, the son of Clovis. Being often obliged to make war on his brothers Caribert and Sigebert, he van-quished but to extend forgiveness to them. Exposed to the animosity of his sisters-in-law Fredegunda and Brunehaut, who had several times attempted his life, he only knew how to return them good for evil. He governed his subjects as a father gov-erns his children, loved the Church in the erns his children, loved the Church in the character of a respectful and devoted son, and administered justice with an indefatigable zeal and invariable mercy. The lowly and the poor had ready access to him, and the unfortunate did not invoke him in vain. His patience turned aside all insults, and the calamities that he had to encounter were never greater than the strength of soul with which he met them. In a time of dearth he gave away all that he possessed—gold, silver, jewels, costly furni-ture, and even to his royal garb, is order to procure food for his people. This holy king died in 593.

MORAL REFLECTION .- There is no means

of salvation more reliable than to practise mercy, since our Lord has said it: "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall find mercy."—(Matt. v. 7.)

SS, Jonas and Barachisus,

CHRISTIAN DEVOTEDNESS .- He who knows his brethren to be in peril and does nothing for their benefit searcely deserves the name of a Christian. Sapor, king of Persia, having decreed, in the eighth year of his reign, a violent persecution against the Christians, two brothers, named Jonas and Barachisus, of the town of Bethasa, hastened to Hubaham, where they knew that a certain number of Christians were imprisoned, in order to bring them suc-cour and strengthen them in the faith. They exposed themselves thereby to cer-tain death, but this consideration did not weigh with them. After the first nine confessors indeed had received the crown of martyrdom, the brothers themselves were denounced and imprisoned. The judge, being unable to obtain any avowal from them either by means of threats or promises, ordered them to be kept apart, in order to gain them over separately. They held out manfully, however, and were in conserver, and are standing truly by them. They have altogether in the Dominion more than eighty associations devoted to the culture and development of stock and grain. This widely unlike that of Guelph, Ontario, only on a much smaller scale. I did not with

CHARCOAL SKETCHES OF CANADA. M. Construction of the second state of the second stat

heaith. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is designed for those who need a medicine to purify their blood, build them up, increase their appetite, and rejuvenate their whole sys-tem. No other preparation so well meets this want. It touches the exact spot. Its record of forty years is one of constant able than Mexico, towards which America has set her face of late. I have been roaming industriou dy up and down Canada now for weeks, and as one of the general results of my observations, I am boun I to bear testimony that there is more solid happiness to the equire mile in Canada than in the United States. These sturdy Canadiaas, it seems to me, have read and well understood that the Creator of this earth took six whole days to complete it and that He rested on the sev-enth day, well content with his work. And the day well onderstood that the creator of this earth took six whole days to complete it and that He rested on the sev-enth day, well content with his work. And the day well onderstood that the sev-enth day, well content with his work. And the day well the term of the sev-enth day, well content with the work and the day well the term of the sev-enth day, well content with the work and the day well the term of the sev-enth day were and industrious Canadian is triumph over disease If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well when all else fails. If you are costive or dy speptic, or are suf-fering from any other of the numerous dis-cases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters

have read and well understood that the Creator of this earth took six whole days to complete it and that He rested on the sex-tenth day, well content with his work. And so the honest and industrious Coandian is not particularly amotitous to surpass his Maker in achievements of teil. But I ven-ture to say that if it had been possible to let out creation to the average New Yorker he would kave completed not only the earth but the whole planetary system in five days, put up a stock job n his neighbor on the sixth and twisted the very battons off him and finally have gone to Long Branch and champagne dinner at each place. And j this as likely as not he would have even then been dissatisfied with his work and com-plaiced that he was not doing very much. But while the Canadian is a little slow comparatively, let i be kept in mind that he speed that far outstrips our switces achievement in this tremendous department of progress, I do not quite know which we shall call the tortoise. In STIE MORL FARM, OSTAHIO. This Province pays \$30,000 a year to main it is to ine ontoging ensuit on eut. We is the States are accustomed to think if a mani is fit for nothing else he can actle down and is fit for nothing else he can actle down and is fit for and get on. We have made the farm the last refuge of the tramp. They here ar making the farm the first place for the true set likely will be. But what I mean to urge is to the a double bow before a glass. Of the conter jumpers, whose highestachievement is to the a double bow before a glass. Of the conter jumpers, whose highestachievement is to the a double bow before a glass. Of the out mak him a darling in proference to the manaly fellow who after his fashion is is to the analy fellow who after his fashion is is to the analy fellow who after his fashion is is to the manaly fellow who after his fashion is is to the manaly fellow who after his fashion is is to the manaly fellow who after his fashion is is to the manaly fellow who after his fashion is is to the manaly fellow who afte

SUNSET ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

is to the a double bow before a glass. On : breathe his perfume if you like my lady, but don't make him a darling in preference to the manly fellow who after his fashion is a creator of fortune and a builder of worlds. We must have one of these institutions in

to the manly fellow who after his fashion is a creator of fortune and a builder of worlds. We must have one of these institutions in every state of our Union, a dozen if neces-sary to dignify and make easy and intelli-gent the office of the farmer. The trade of war is out of date, the lawyer's office is of doubtful calling, for what does it give to the world in return for his bread? The doctor's place is hardly desirable for a refined nature; but the Canadians have decided that the farmers hold the world on their shoul-ders and are standing truly by them. They

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1	Eye and ear	1,287
0	Hoad throat lungs and heart	5,100
2	Stomach liver and kidneys	2,309
.4	Spine bones and joints	001
5	Discovery populiar to men	2,310
6	Discassos neculiar to women	2,001
7.	Tumors, cancers, and skin diseases	405

Total number of patients discharged cured in 1882.....12,608 Of this immense number of cases cured, over 4,000 were treated at headquarters, while the remainder are apportioned between the Canadian and American divisions of this colosal practice, the former being credited with 3,733 and the latter with 4,551 (exclusive of Detroit and vicinity). At the present time there are 1,423 patients under

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IV. Because the Association owes allegiance to no school or "pathy," but uses in every case that treatment which its vast experience has shown it will cure.

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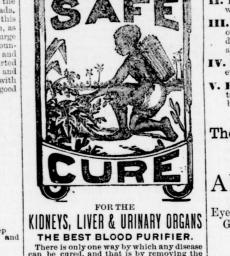


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sovereign remedy in all such com

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness,

Remember This.

promises, ordered them to be kept apart, in order to gain them over separately. They held out manfully, however, and were in consequence condemned to death. Jonas, having been forced into a pressing-machine, was crushed in two; Barachisu, was stilled under a mask of boiling pitch, which was poured over his face. This happened in the year 327.
Moral REFLECTION.—It is not a sterile love of one's brethren, but a love manifesting itself by acts, which the Saviour has enjoined in these words: "Little children, a new commandment I give unto you, that you love one another, even as I have loved you."—(John xiil. 34.)
Saint John Climachus.
THE CONTEMPLATIVE LIFE.—St. John Climachus had cultivated polite learning from his childhood, and retired at the age of sixteen to Mount Sinai, which was the appened with a vast number of solitaries, devoting themselves to a contemplative life and manual labour. He speedily equalled, perhaps even surpassed them, in the practice of perfection, under the guidance of a holy man named Martyrius Silence, avoidance of the world—axing on occasions where charity otherwise required, —and humility, were his favorite virtues. Having been elected superior-general of the monks of Mount Sinai, he resigned the favorite virtues. Having been elected superior-general of the monks of Mount Sinai, he resigned the favorite virtues. -and humility, were his favorite virtues. Having been elected superior-general of the monks of Mount Sinai, he resigned the cultivation of dogs must be a scheme of the Having been elected superior-general of the monks of Mount Sinai, he resigned the charge at the expiration of three years, and entered anew his beloved solitude, in order there to give himself up more freely to prayer and contemplation. The religi-ous, not reconciling themselves, however, to the thought of losing the fruit of his to prayer and contemplation. The religi-ous, not reconciling themselves, however, to the thought of losing the fruit of his

A CURE FOR CHOLERA MORBUS.—A positive cure for this dangerous complaint, and for all acute or chronic forms of Bowel Complaint incident to Summer and Fall, is found in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry; to be procured from any druggist.

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 \$5000; that is genius. Mr. Vanderbilt can write fewer words on a similar sheet and make it worth \$50,000. 000; that is capital. And the United States Government can take an ounce and a quarter of gold and stamp upon it an eagle and twenty dollars; that is money. The mechanic can take the material worth \$50 and make a watch worth \$100; that is skill. The merchant can take an article skill. worth 25 cents and sell it for \$1: that is business. A lady can purchase a comfort-able bonnet for \$10, but she prefers to pay \$100 for one, because it is more stylish that is foolishness. The ditch digger works ten hours a day and shovels out three or four tons of earth for \$1, that is labor.

Josh Billings heard from.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11, 1880. Dear Bitters—I am here trying to breathe in all the salt air of the ocean, and having been a sufferer for more than a year with a refractory liver, I was ina year with a refracory liver, I was in-duced to mix Hop Bitters with the sea gale, and have found the tincture a glori-ous result. * * * I have been greatly helped by the Bitters, and am not afraid to say so. Yours without a struggle, JOSH BILLINGS.

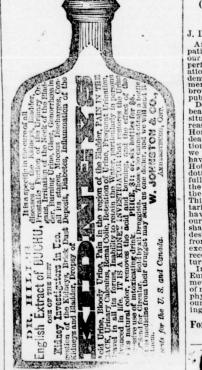
ous, not reconciling themselves, however, to the thought of losing the fruit of his lessons, begged him to write for their benefit. Then it was that he composed "The function of the theorem is the state of Canada, geographically, if not figuratively speaking, is more like Europe than Europe is. I mean to say successive degrees; whence he obtained the name of Climachus, which signifies steps or degrees. He died in solitude in 60, after having exceeded the age of tighty.
Monal REFLECTION.—The active life is needesary, the contemplative life is more still hold on lovingly and tenaciously and the adoust of their of this untravested area to mover, the reas in Massachusetts. But the French women still hold on lovingly and tenaciously is the force of habit, perhaps, impelled by their constant disposition to employment. It is here among breast disposition to employment. It is here among breast disposition to employment.
A CURE FOR CHOLERA MORBUS.—A constant disposition to employment.
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tried proved useless, until Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dys-peptic Cure was brought under my notice. I have used two bottles with the best results, and can with confidence re-

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LATEST CABLE NEWS.

E

London, July 31, 1883.—The shooting of Carey has produced a feeling of con-sternation in Parliament. The informer's death is regarded as a severe blow to the 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 pro-tect 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 All over Ireland the news of Carey's

death has been received with popular re-joicings, which add to the uncasy feeling of the legislators at Westminster. f 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 con-demnation of the brutal blundering of Forster.

The work of preparing for the general election has been begun under the super-intendence of Mr. Sexton, M.P. Three thousand National voters 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 Tribute 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 30.—The Executive Com-mittee of the Irish National League has fixed upon Leeds as the place for holding annual convention. The conven tion 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 pur-sued by the Irish party throughout Ire-land 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 next election as will enlarge League representation in Parliament.

London, July 29.-Mr. Parnell believes that the next election will leave the English parties about evenly divided in the lish parties about evenly divided in the Commons, and give to the Irish members 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 available.

of the session. Dublin, July 30.—United Ireland says the French have been taking observation of Irish politics of late, nor bave they for-gotten Bishop Moriarity's words that, if an army of Chinese landed in Ireland the invaders would be welcomed. France knows that England is adipose, encum

invaders would be welcomed. France knows that England is adipose, encum angle it as adipose, encum angle it as adipose, encum angle it angle. Heap big heart for Mis-se-jar-ga.
inter angle it as adipose, encum angle it angle. Heap big heart for Mis-se-jar-ga.
inter angle it as adipose, encum angle in the post of the old Indian, as he paused again and gazed intently into the fire, and he was ing him : "Lelia cooler, what then?"
intro a fortnight after his arrival in preach at the opening of a new Dominican Church of Haverstock Hill, and also on the Friday and Sunday following.
His weak condition was not equal to this renewal of work, and he became alarmingly unwell. He was confined to the drawne able to be removed he returned to Dublin about a fortnight ago. He drove to his bed, never again left it but once. This at once in the term of the white father. Mis-se-jar-ga. is gone at Tallaght, and, taking to his bed, never again left it but once. This at once in the wast comfort to the wast of the term of the white father. Mis-se-jar-ga. is gone at Tallaght, and, taking to his bed, never again left it but once. This at once in the wast comfort to the wast of the white father. Mis-se-jar-ga is gone at Tallaght, and, taking to his bed, never again left it but once. This at once in the wast it father with astand the wast of the wast in the term of the white father. Mis-se-jar-ga is gone at Tallaght, and, taking to his bed, never the wast the father. Mis-se-jar-ga is gone it more the wast on his reside for the setting sup. Many, and in the midst of it stood the Indian term of the wast of the the mather was another council, and in the midst of it stood the Indian term of the white father. Mis-se-jar-ga is gone it is the other term of the wast of the setting sup. Many, and in the midst of it stood the Indian term of the setting sup. Many, and in the midst of it stood the Indian term of the setting sup. again left it but once. This at once in-dicates with singular and pathetic force his overflowing sympathy with suffering, his constant willingness to plead for a charitable object, and his almost u-paralleled, absolutely heroic, self-sacrifice. He had consented to preach in aid of the fund for the starving children of Done-gal and the day being fixed for the seragain left it but once. This at once in- the white father. Mis-se-jar-ga in his golden-haired sister still dweit in his heart. He had suspicions that she still with the tribe was unbounded. She plead 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 of the great spirit, in doing a wrong? Her gal, and the day being fixed for the ser-mon, last Sunday week, he rose from his their farm, had gone back to their friends in the east. Harry lived only for one end of his sister." bed of agonizing pain, and appeared in the pulpit at St. Xavier's Church, Gardibrilliant effort. He returned to Tallaght, and from that time forward he was con-stantly attended to by Drs. Porter, Cruise and Lawlor. The gifted priest lay upon his bed, suffering the intensest agony, with a colm and uncomplaining fortitude that brethren, To the last he retained full pos-session of all his faculties, his mind never for a moment wandering, but constantly was in the extreme eastern portion of syce with as much of the old cheered. Sunday night he endured the most error ot his sister." Again the old Indian dropped his head on his breast and was silent. I let him remain so, when rousing up, he con-tinued: Sunday night he endured the most excessive and exeruciating pain, which having continued for many hours, ceased for a lawe been moving rapidly westward, and have been moving 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 the deeply affected members of the community, and with a prayer passing from the interval the great and good Father Tom munity, and with a prayer passing from his lips, the great and good Father Tom Burke closed his eyes in death, with the "Trapping along the streams, hunting game in the woods, sleeping upon the ground, or occasionally enjoying the hossweet and peaceful repose of a tired child sinking to sleep. The admirable patience in the midst of physical torture that constantly distin-guished Father Burke was, perhaps, the especial feature in the last days of his ill-ness. 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 com-munity proclaim, a source to them of the highest edification. To the very last word falling from his lips being an invoca-tion to our Blessed Lady, "Help of Chris-tians."

V. Besides Lake Minnetonka there is that weet enchanting spot Lake Calhoun, a handsome sheet of water about a mile across, its banks being partially prairie, An exrelieved by several fine groves. cursion steamer, owned by the Lyndale Railway, carries excursionists about the lake, and gives an opportunity to visit

NOTES FROM THE NORTHLAND.

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 Lurline 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 se many years on the banks of the lake she loved so well. Lake Calhoun has its egend as well as Minnetonka. I cite it

as told by the annalist of Minnetonka. "Well," I asked an old Indian of nearly

"Well," I asked an out indual of indual of 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 Calrecognized by the white man as have can-houn?" He gave a grunt, emptied the ashes from his pipe, refilled it with kin-nikinick, puffed away for a few moments, and then said:

and then said: "Many moons long since gone, when my hair was black and my face was mooth, away off to the east, where the smooth, away off to the east, where the bright spirit—the sun—rises and washes its face in the moruing 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 it fast means the border but her the settled a paie face and his family, which at first made our hearts bad, but he was so good 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 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

when, with another put 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 angel. Heap big heart for Mis-se-jar-ga."

It is in winter, however, that Minne-haha is most enchanting and weird. When the ice has formed in columns from the other Indians who came to see the prisoner. This was the camping ground, their home. Harry was conducted to a small birch-bark crest to the pool below, if one can crawl into the chamber back of it, he will wit-Harry was conducted to a small other carbon teepee, somewhat separated from the rest, and after his arms were more securely bound, and his feet firmly fastened, he 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 after 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 advocated burnsaid. The older braves advocated binning at the stake, with a war-dance. The pale face had invaded their country; he came to do them harm; he had a bad spirit, so sentence of death was passed upon him, to be executed in two days. The council broke up with a wild, weird, thrilling death song, which fell upon the ears of Harry like leaden bullets.

"Morning dawned, and with it no hope for the condemned man! Harry knew enough of Indian character to realize that 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 but see 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 knew must come. Some distance below the lodge where he had

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 teepee; and as the prisoner walked along the shore, natural curiosity induced the Indian women to gaze upon him. Harry looked up, caught the glance of a girl of fifteen years, with the discound of the shore and the shore of t the glance of a gift of inteen years, with Indian complexion, Indian dress, Indian timidity, but with golden, curly hair and blue cycs ! Could it be possible ! Was that his sister ? His head grew dizzy; he tottered, fainted and fell. When he came to himchild was as fair as Minnehaha; beautiful as sunset; happy as a bird; gentle as a lamb; sweet as the great spirit. Her win-ning ways, her golden, curly hair, her great blue eyes, her innocent prattle, her confidence in the red man, as she climbed on his knee and toyed with his long black hair; the contrast between the sweet lily ha wure 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 his heart. He spoke to her in English, she heeded him not; he spoke to her in Indian, teiling her she must be his sister, -he alluded to her sister, her eyes, so different from the Indian, but her memory was blank; he could make no impres-sion. 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 make her realize it. During this interview the Indians gazed with astonishment and awe upon the scene. They began to get uneasy. The Indian maiden herself was withdrawing to

That night there was an

year wrote, but these places are so favored and so enrapturing that I may again be permitted to say a word as to their beau-

In the spring-time, when the water is high and the foliage at its best, no fairer sight than that which meets us at Minne-

Control De Wished tor.
 "Stars in the silent night Might be enchained, Brids in their passing flight Be long detained, And by this scene entrancing And by this scene entrancing Might roam, Or make their home, Hearing, in waters dancing, "Mid spray and foam, Minnehaha!"

haha could be wished for.

for many years wished to see such a work in print. It cannot be too widely circula-ted, 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. their country. Yours respectfully, JAMES HARKIN.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

FROM THE SUPREME RECORDER. ALLEGANY, N. Y., July 16, 1883. all Grand Councils and Members of

C. M. B. A.: Owing to the negligence of several branches to forward reports of the mem-bership and changes caused by suspension, reinstatement, etc., as required by our laws, I am unable to report the exact membership. Several branches in the jur-isdiction of New York, Pennsylvania and Michigen have not yet forwarded certified into the chamber back of it, he will wit-ness a sight that is rarely seen. It is like a fairy grotto—but cold as an Esquimaux lodge. The light passing through the ice has a similar effect as that of sunlight 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 isdiction of New York, remistry and and Michigan have not yet forwarded certified copies of their roll of members, nor apli-cations for new certified rates, notwith-standing the fact that they have been re-Snah nergili we choose. With the thermometer down among the thirties the sensations are charming and enticingly romantic—but usually one can not linger long to enjoy standing the fact that they have been re-peatedly requested to do so. Such negli-gence has caused considerable delay in is-suing certificates to branches that have promptly complied with the law, and has also increased the work of this office in making the record of membership and register of certificates. Delinquent branches are hereby requested to forward Located, says the writer above cited, on Located, says the writer above cited, on the heights at the junction of the Minne-sota and Mississippi rivers, three miles below Minnehaha Falls, is the United States Military Post of Fort Snelling. As one of the "old landmarks" around egister of certificates. Delinquent ranches are hereby requested to forward certified copies of their roll of members and applications for beneficiary certificates without delay to the Grand Secretaries of which cluster memories of the early

which cluster memories of the early struggles of the pioneers of civilization with the savage tribes that have since been sent to other hunting grounds, this fort is a place of considerable interest. It is a prominent object in one of the finest landheir respective councils. Our present membership is about 6,800 —an increase of 1,300 since the last convention; New York and Canada leading vention, New York and Canada leading in the said increase. Since January 1st the death rates in nearly all the mutual benefit associations have increased from 10 to 25 per cent, over the preceding year, scapes 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 de-10 to 25 per cent, over the preceding year, necessitating from nine to twelve assess-ments to pay their losses to date. Our death rate (never large) during that pe-riod has decreased, so that we have been able to pay our losses by issuing only seven assessments. We have also been able to pay claims more promptly, and in nearly all cases thirty days before the con-citational time. prived it of much of its picturesqueness. 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 pre-

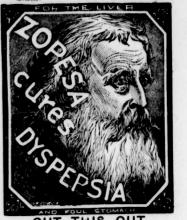
stitutional time. Taking these indisputable facts into consideration, we must conclude that ours is the best Catholic mutual benefit associa-

Bene y rund Disb ments (of chams 500,00.37 Balance in hands of Treasurer. \$3,006.08 P.S.-\$2,000 to pay beneficiary due on death of B. Ferguson, Branch I, contested by heirs. General Fund Receipts. \$2.012.17 General Fund Disbursements.....\$1,767.69

of their savage neighbors. As a matter of interest we quote from the Annals of the Minnesota Historical Society concerning Balance in hands of Treasurer.. \$244.48 If branches would only endeavor to be 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 nore prompt in reporting their member-ship 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 again call attention to their failure to per-

> Mr. Bertrand, Grand Secretary of New York, reports 4021 members in good standing in that state. We are pleased to 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 formation their families hereafter.

We ask the readers of our C. M. B. A. Notes, and request them to answer to regiment, under command of Colonel Leavenworth, left Detroit, for the pur-Have I done my duty to my family ?" "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 to-night would my wife, or mother, be inde-pendent of the cold charities of the world, pose of commanding the fort. On the 17th of September they established a can-tonment on the South side of the Minnesota river, at the present ferry. In the summer of 1820, when Col. Sneland my children have a comfortable hom ling had command, Fort Snelling was be-gun. St. Louis, distant nine hundred miles, was at that time the nearest town of and the means of education ?" my estate pay my debts and leave a competence to my family ?" "If not, ought I



Poor Mrs. Jenkins can't be merry, For her mouth shows bad Teeth and Breath; But let her use the great "TEABELEY," And there'll be danger of laughing herself to

AUG. 10, 1883.

CUT THIS OUT. "Frank P. Warner came into our store t purchase a sample bottle of ZoPESA for friend, and stated that he (Mr. Warner) wa afflicted with Kidney and Liver troubles for five years, and had paid \$200 or \$500 doctor bills, and has now been completely cured b the use of two large bottles and one samp bottle of ZoPESA. He was so bad at one tim ZoPESA claims that he is a sound man, an now weighs 15 pounds. He was loud in 1 praise, and readily consented to allow us i use his neme for reference." ais name for reference." J. W. MITCHELL & CO., Canisteo, N. Y.

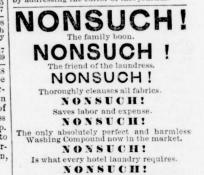


PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

A N EXAMINATION of candidate in the Clvil Service looking for promotion, will be held in the city of London, commenc-ing on Wednesday, the 5th day of Septem-ber next. The candidates will require to inform the undersigned of their intention to present themselves not later than the 7th day of August. P. LESUEUR, P. LESUEUR,

Ottawa, July 24, 1883.

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



Is what every public la NONSUCH! Is what every f

NONSUCH! any fabric. Is guaranteed not to

Will wash in one hour what usually takes one day by the old way.

Will not tear or wear out the clothes. No labor or fatigue caused by using it.

NONSUCH!

When used as directed has never failed to please and satisfy.

NONSUCH !

VOL 5.

N

is the time to Suits from N. the most Fash the city.

Our assortment of cannot be beaten compare favorably in the city.

Also the latest n furnishings. 136 DUM

For the Catholic Re Disap

I loved the red rose Into decay Its blooming beaut It would n

I sought the calm, pu Alas ! it flee Ere satisfaction to The pleasu

Pearly dew-drop, h With glad. I saw it disappear, Exhal'd a Ravished were min

song 'Thro Ever Alas it died away, In hushed And, ah ! dear frier so true, 'Twas cha I priz'd it as the tr Ere noont

All that I value fro 'Twas eve

Even from happy of My fond h But I shall reap on My satiet Nor weep, nor sign My God,

Till then I shall n With sing Till then; Dear Lo As earthl

Hamilton, Ont.

CATH

In connection tells of the nation New York pris note that the rethat city say : " sional thieves a

them very exper chiefly forgers." The compiler important news Englishmen wer quake. Charact

rmly believed t his countrymen eyes of America eral thousand It The strike of still continues, t ing, by the pow defeat the obje ployees. Mr. Western Union, accede to the sti ter what our venience the pu surprised at the tion, for nobod

care for the con

The trial of t

NONSUCH! NONSUCH!

Once tried commands the approval of all and gives satisfaction in every case. NONSUCH!



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Absolutely Pure.

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ort weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street

ously wore, although making it, pro bably, pleasanter 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

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

bluff, at the junction of the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers, its massive walls make a strong impression on the mind of the traveller. Within its enclosures have been quartered some of the most efficient

form this very important duty, I remain, Fraternally yours, C. J. HICKEY. officers of the United States army, who have received with hospitality the various scientific expeditions that have from time to time passed through the country. On the island in front of the Fort, Pike encamped, and en-

tered into negotiations for the site of the present fort. In 1817, Major Long, in a present fort. In 1817, Major Long, in a report to the War Department, recom-mended the site for a permanent fort. In 1819, three hundred men of the Sixth



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

nce. After the erection the fort, the first clearing at the Falls of St. Antony 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

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.

settlers were subjected, and the character

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 inside this were the officers' quarters, a very neat stone building, the front of cut 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 regi-

At the explanation of two years, the regiment ment 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 works its carthur, smearing is still in that marks its earthly remains is still in existence in the grave yard at the fort.

In June, 1823, the first steamboat made its appearence 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 ex-Additions were made to the soplaine ciety of the garrison; several officers, who had been absent, returned to their regi-ment, bringing wives and sisters, so that ne time the compaay numbered ten ladies.

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 out-side world of noise and work and care, 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.

side world of noise and work and card, 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 a cannot but Wolsely, July 28th, 1883. Thomas Coffey, Esq. DEAR SIR,—Enclosed find \$2.00, my year's subscription for the RECORD. Your that it should have been anowed to remain year's subscription for the RECORD. Your as Nature formed it, and cannot but regret that the money-making propen-tities of man should be allowed to deform so fair and picturesque a picture. Crossing the little bridge, we pass along as Nature formed it, and cannot but regret that the money-making propen-sities of man should be allowed to deform

not obtain, if possible, a membership in the C. M. B. A., and so substitute the certainty of a snug patrimony for the un-certainty of the continuance of my own hife?" S. R. BROWN, Sec. Grand Council.

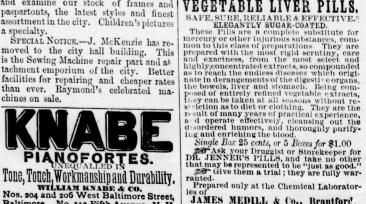
"Notes on Ingersoll," By REV. LOUIS A. LAMBERT.

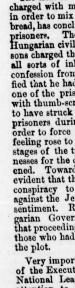
The latest and most crushing answer to Ingersoll's infidel arguments. It pleases all; Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Genall; Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gen-tile, are equally delighted with Father Lam-bert's terrible extinguishment of the "Modern Voltaire." Three editions in three months; the fourth now in press. Clergymen of all denominations are order-ing large numbers for distribution amongst their flocks. Patcr, elegantly bound in cloth, 50 cents; paper, 25 cents. Address, Buffalo Catholic Publication Co., St. Stephen's Hall, Buffalo, N. Y. Is Aliberal discount to the trade. A mil-lion copies can be sold. 252-3w

LOCAL NOTICES.

"Yisit to London."-Specialists From the International Throat & Lung Institute, 173 Church St., Toronto, will be at the Feeumsen 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 Spirometers, the invention of M. Souvielle, of Paris, ex-alde surgeon of the French Army, for the cure of catarrhal Deafness, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consupption. Consultation and trial of the Spirometer free. Don't fail to see the surgeons while here, as they make a speciality of diseases of the Head, Throat and Lungs, and are curing thousands of cases every year that have been given up to die by doctors in general practice. Crowds are visiting them in every town and city-for particulars write to 173 Church Street. Toronto, or 18 Phillip Square, Montreal. For the best photos made in the city go to Eby BROS, 280 Dundas street. Call to EDY BROS., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and finest paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty. SPECIAL NOTICE.-J. McKenzie has re-

moved to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and at tachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines on sale.





attention to Western land mean to becor ing the past for have been bo crats, who pro system to An of tenants her land and Ire will do well t oint. It w to the English Sullivan, Pr Sullivan, Pr League, adds to his accoun portant step. from the Nat Herald says: impression country mal whether nati landed estate ought to be In many of foreigners ca and we advi that the abu to memoriali latures to ad let the publi any rate." No though



les of JAMES MEDILL & Co., Brantford Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers generall