

The Catholic Record.

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

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To-Day.

Why do we tune our hearts to sorrow
When all around is bright and gay,
And let the gloom of some to-morrow
Eclipse the gladness of today?

When summer's sun is on us shining,
And flooding all the land with light,
Why do we make our time repining
That near and yet so creeps the night?

We teach ourselves with scornful sadness
That it is vain to seek for bliss,
There is no time for grief and gladness
In such a weary world as this.

The snare of doubting thoughts has caught us,
And we to grim forebodings yield,
And fail to learn the lesson taught us
By all the "billers of the field."

They take no thought for each to-morrow,
They never dream of doubt or sin,
They fear no ill for coming sorrow,
They'll do no ill, neither do they spin."

Yet still they tell the same old story,
To us who crave in vain for ease,
That "solomon in all his glory
Was not arrayed like one of these."

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Ave Maria.

If the charges made by its enemies against the Catholic Church were weighed in the scale of justice and taken for what they are worth, many of the silly stories—the charges of gross outrages that find a ready entrance into non-Catholic works of all kinds—would rapidly sink into oblivion. Hear what an honest Episcopalian clergyman, the Rev. J. Nightingale, says in his book, "The Religion of All Nations": "The religion of the Roman Catholics ought always, in strictness, to be considered apart from its professors, whether kings, popes, or inferior bishops; and its tenets, and its forms, should be treated separately. To the acknowledged creeds, catechism, and other formularies of the Catholic Church, we should resort for a description of what Roman Catholics do really hold as doctrines essential to salvation, and as such held by the faithful in all times, places, and countries. Though the Catholic forms in some points may vary in number and splendor, Catholic doctrine cannot, though opinions may differ, and change with circumstances, articles of faith remain the same. Without a due and constant consideration of these facts, no Protestant can come to a right understanding respecting the essential faith and worship of the Roman Catholics. It has been owing to a want of this discrimination that so many absurd, and often wicked tenets, have been pinned upon our brethren of the Catholic Church: that which they deny, we have insisted they religiously hold; that which the best informed amongst them utterly abhor, we have held up to the detestation of mankind as the guide of their faith and the rule of their actions. This is not fair; it is not doing to others as we would have others do unto us." An admirable principle this of the Rev. Mr. Nightingale's, and we commend it to the consideration of those who take for granted whatever is said of the Catholic Church, no matter how odious or shocking it may be.

The first European to behold the falls of Niagara was a Franciscan missionary, the Rev. Father Hennepin. An account of this discovery is thus given by Father Pamfilo da Magliano in his excellent Life of St. Francis: "Father Hennepin was sent as a missionary to Canada in 1676. The first place at which he began to labor was the source of the St. Lawrence, but his genius was more adapted to explorations and discoveries than a stationary life. Leaving Frontenac on the 5th of December, 1678, he sailed up Lake Ontario to the mouth of the Niagara River. Here further progress was obstructed by the great Falls of Niagara. He and his companions were the first Europeans to see the prodigy of nature. On the 11th of the same month Father Hennepin offered the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass in sight of the great Falls."

Catholic Citizen.

BEGINNING with the publication some years ago of that fantastic brochure, "The Dance of Death," we have every little while fresh testimony against the morality of the dance. The latest witness is Prof. Welch, himself a master of the art, and a close observer of long and varied experience. Of course there are matters connected with the truthful discussion of this subject, that to touch upon would be to publish scandal. We cannot be expected to allude to its anatomical and pathological aspects. The young father heads who have learned to dance, generally know little or nothing about the causes of the evil passions excited by the embraces of the waltz, though they quickly learn how to produce the desired effects. The attitude of the dancers is shameful. Poetry has certain immunities from the rules that appertain to sober prose. These privileges constitute poetic license. But poetry cannot transgress the fundamental laws of grammar. Dancing, the poetry of motion, may be an excuse for some exercises that would be improper in every day life. The absurd evolutions of the quadrille and the violent contortion of the old fashioned jig may be permitted as a species of license to men and women old enough to know better. But the sinuous embraces, the slow glidings, the winding

and squeezing, the manipulating and palpating of the round dance violate fundamental laws of morality and decency that no man's conscience is licensed to disregard. This perambulating free loveism ought to be condemned by every good influence in society until it may be banished to the low resorts and vicious associations to which it properly belongs. So far as Catholics are concerned there ought to be no necessity of arguing against the propriety of round dancing. The confessional has uncovered its evils to the priest. The wisdom of our spiritual guides is thoroughly against it. The Hierarchy of the Church has expressly condemned it. That is enough! The "Catholic" who still needs to be argued with, will need to be persuaded against eating meat on Friday when the temptation offers. "Is not meat as good on Friday as on any other day?" That is not the point. Are you or are you not a Catholic? Meanwhile the testimony of non-Catholics, the experience of medical men, the admissions of dancing masters themselves and the testimony of all keen and competent observers go to show the wisdom of the Church's prohibition, and forcibly tell the Catholic that in this, as in other instances, it is best to follow the advice of his pastors.

Boston Pilot.

THAT was a very "daring reconnaissance" of two English officers who went out at night to spy Arabi's movement. They travelled seventeen miles, got to Arabi's camp, were seen by the pickets, who flashed electric lights on them from every point, and made them run like rats in the water for hours, and then ran back to the English fleet without having seen anything of the scoundrels and the lights and the lake. A few more such desperate feats, and Arabi will lay down his arms.

The Court presided over by Judge Lawson on the trial of Hynes was a special court under the "Crime Bill." The jury was selected strictly by the Government, and was composed of their own most infamous tools. Catholic jurors were excluded from the panel. Cases were sent from various counties for trial in this Court, to ensure conviction. Among these was one of the murder of John Deloughy, at Knockanane, in County Clare, for which a respectable young man named Francis Hynes, son of Mr. James Hynes, an attorney of Ennis, was arraigned and found guilty. The "Crime Bill" gives power to change the venue from county to county, when the Clifford Lloyd knew no honest jury familiar with the facts would convict the persons charged by the Government informers.

The loyal citizens of St. John, N. B., want to erect a memorial in honor of the loyalists who emigrated to that province a hundred years ago, rather than remain citizens of the newly-born United States. They held an enthusiastic meeting in favor of the motion, the other day, and generously proposed putting up a hundred thousand dollar fund. Everybody favored it, but only one pocket-book spoke, and that said eloquently "Fifty Dollars!" One of the orators claimed that Boston is ashamed of Bunker Hill Monument because it commemorates the unnatural secession. He ought to step over to Boston some fine seventeenth of June and see how we mourn our lost mother England. But as a matter of fact, the descendants of those loyalist refugees are proud at all proud of their ancestors' hegira. On the contrary, they perceive that the exodus was a first-class mistake on the part of the sinners but mistaken old Tories. We have conversed with many descendants of the refugees, men with historic New England names, Endicotts, Sargents, Mathers, Warrens, etc., and never yet met one who did not frankly admit that it would have been better for his father and himself if the refugees had never sought refuge in Canada's inhospitable clime. The fifty dollar contribution to the one hundred thousand dollar monument speaks volumes for St. John's admiration of the exiles.

Catholic Review.

A SHORT time ago Protestants applauded the rulers in France for banishing the religious orders and doing away with many other excellent Catholic institutions. Now we see by an item in the Baptist Weekly that they are not so well pleased with recent parallel events. In the "day oath," which had been adopted there, the name of God is not invoked, "Upon my honor and conscience I swear" being the formula. This disgust, although somewhat inconsistent in the recent allies of the monastery violators, would not be at all surprising in Catholics, who knew the deplorable result which would follow the wicked course of the wretches in power. Our contemporary truly says that as men who demand such an accommodation to their principles are without a God, so they are generally without honor and conscience. But let the Baptist Weekly be consoled, these God despisers are also, and this naturally, the foes of the Catholic Church and Christian civilization. It can therefore lovingly take them to its heart.

WHAT is the remedy for crime? A western theologian has answered that question in a two column sermon in the Chicago Tribune, assigning as the first remedy the universal panacea, education, and then a second—"the next great remedy for crime is the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ." This gentleman has an orderly and logical mind! On the same page we find another Chicago minister preaching the panegyric of a friend who had been shot by a woman of ill fame, whose fearful earnings he gambled away. It is an illustration of the value of education, and otherwise is a curious jumble of "religion" and horse talk, if not horse sense. "Charles was put on probation in the church, according to the rules, for six

months. He remained in this condition, and was very enthusiastic in revival meetings. He had a fine team and sleigh, and took me with him to small towns in the neighborhood of Dixon. He labored heartily, and was thoroughly enthusiastic in his work. At the end of two months he came to Chicago. I told him and warned him of the dangers of this city, knowing his education and his facility for acquiring certain classes of knowledge." The western "Gospel" and western education must "brace up" if they are to cure crime.

CANON WILBERFORCE, brother of the new Protestant Bishop of Newcastle, has addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury a rather embarrassing letter in the cause of temperance. The canon tells the primate that the English State Church is the largest owner in the kingdom of public houses and that the Bishop of London, as he drives in his carriage from his town house at Fulham to his town house in St. James's Square, passes 100 taverns which are the property of the church. He adds that one of the public houses in London, which sells £10,000 worth of drink every year, is part of the Bishop's endowment, and it is obvious that the revenues of the church are augmented in proportion as the value and rent of the "pubs" increase. The Primate of England is an ecclesiastical commissioner, and has promised to draw the attention of the other ecclesiastical commissioners to the matter. The communication, coming from such a man as Canon Wilberforce, is an awkward one for the primate and for the Bishop of London, and for the English Church in general. Christian feeling amongst all sections is now actively engaged on the side of temperance, and this new illustration of the connection between "beer and the Bible" is, to say the least, not at all edifying.

A VERY curious coincidence, to say the least of it, is pointed out by "S. Y.," a correspondent of the Weekly Register, in this note on Knock. "As I turned the page of Burke's sermons and sermons on the other day, 'The arms of the Knave' caught my eye, and I was struck by the resemblance between the figures seen in the apparition at Knock and those with which the arms of that ancient archiepiscopal see are charged. These arms are: 'A, three persons erect under a many colored sky, an altar, and a cross, their faces, hands and legs purple; the first represents an archbishop in his pontifical; the second the Holy Virgin Mary a circle of glory over her head, holding in her left arm the infant Jesus; the third an angel having his right arm elevated, and under the left arm a lamb resting on a lamb. Knave is in the Archbishop's coat of arms. I know not if others have remarked this coincidence; but perhaps a record of it may be worth a corner of your space."

London Tablet.

We are unhappily in a state of inebriation, and have become more and more so, gradually, during the last fifty years. The pressure of the penal laws had, up to that time, formed a kind of compressing force which bound the Catholic body together in a common interest. It was a temporal adjunct to the spiritual bond, but since that was relaxed there has been none so constant. There have been, it is true, a few efforts at common action since then; they hardly rose to the condition of union. They appear to have been spasmodic, momentary, as on the threat of Protestant inspection of our convents, on the hostility aroused at the restoration of the Hierarchy, and on the last call from Rome for a tribute to the plundered Pontiff. The fervor of these soon passed away, and the process of disintegration still went on. Petty jealousies, petty interests, and even petty nationalities, became the solvents of Catholic union, and impediments to Catholic action.

Western Watchman.

It is said that by reason of the uncompromising attitude of Bishop Ireland on the temperance question nearly all the Irishmen in Minnesota have gone out of the liquor business, whether as manufacturers, retailers or consumers.

Oscar Wilde says, after leaving America, he went to Japan, the most highly civilized country on the globe. He says "nowhere else do good manners so universally prevail among all classes. The culture and attainments of these people are little understood in this country. Next to Japan is France, where, in spite of frequent revolutions, good manners have reached a strange degree of perfection. If you visit France do not waste your time in Paris, among the ruined monuments of the empire, but go into the villages and the remote country hamlets, and note the instinctive politeness of the peasant, who will convince you that you have honored him and honored his country by coming into it. The Englishman abroad is in the main a man of good manners and an agreeable companion. I am a Celt, but I can tell the truth about him. At home the average Englishman is arrogant, ill-tempered, and tied down by prejudices which nothing will induce him to lay aside."

ALTHOUGH the vengeance of God be delayed a thousand and even ten thousand years, when it comes it is terrible. St. Augustin, in his City of God, declares that a long life has no advantage over a short one when both are over. Between two things that have ceased to be neither has any advantage over the other. In this

life the sinner appears to enjoy a prolonged immortality; he lives for years, glorying and even prospering in his sin. But when he dies, and we look back at the shortness of his feverish life and the swiftness of his fleeting years, we are astonished at the swiftness of divine justice and the precipitancy of His wrath. As it is with individuals so it is with nations. If we look back for a moment and view the ruins of the once powerful empires of the world; when in the debris of ages we trace the history of the peoples which have lived and ruled, we shall discover that, however much their fate may have appeared the result of natural causes or the work of their own hands, it will be discovered that God has guided their fate and fixed their doom. One thing is made quite plain in the history of nations, they are all comparatively short lived, but there are some longest-lived whose aims are purest. Nations that have cultivated the faculties of the mind and have tried to realize their superiority over the brute creation, have furnished the examples of the longest lives. The nations that have worshipped the objects of passion and have deluded their flesh have had the shortest and most inglorious careers. There is a striking illustration of this truth in the history of the Mohammedans. It is comparatively a short time since they were the terror of the world. In point of military strength and political cohesion they were superior to all nations of Europe combined as Europe is to-day superior to Islam. The sick Turk of to-day is not half as infirm as was the sick Christian nine hundred years ago. The followers of Mahomet working the brute force of their own hands and the ship of the world and in the next. They exercised a grim censorship over their lusts on earth, but it was to husband their powers and increase the aggregate of animal pleasure; in the next, the highest notion of bliss was imitable power of indulgence and an inexhaustible supply of beauty. God has permitted that horrid implicity to corrupt its way to perdition. God could have interposed His might centuries ago and removed the scandal of the Crescent; that would have been a merited dispensation. He chose the most terrible type of his awful vengeance, and He permitted the proud flesh of humanity to rot and fall to the earth all along the dark and dismal track of Turkish domination. The enemies of Christianity are very apt to point to the rise of the Mohammedan power as an offset to the miracle of the Church's extension. Mahomet was so strong in the might of Allah that Jehovah actually seemed weak; but look at the anti-climax presented to-day. The affrighted children who cowered and crouched before the advance of Islam are now throwing shot and shell into all the camps of their degenerate followers. It is a fact that needs no demonstration that the Islam of to-day lives by the suffrage of Christian Europe, and this disgraced appearance from the face of the earth will be a fitting conclusion for a career of bloodshed and extermination. The Cross of the Crusader can now go where it lists, without challenge or contention; the foes to its progress are either dead or dying.

Catholic Columbian.

It is an impossibility for an individual to be a faithful, dutiful Catholic and a reader of trashy newspapers. It is a sign of a very weak mind to indulge in such reading.

WHAT a consolation it will be to the Catholic upon his death-bed, to reflect that he attended the daily Mass often during life! What a reproach to one having the opportunities for the same and who neglected them.

By all means let the body of Garibaldi be burned, according to his desire. The cockle that chokes the wheat is to be cast into the fire and burnt, lest its seed propagates.

The Catholic faith is so rich a depositary that it can be drawn from without exhausting its treasure. The more we contemplate it the more beauties do we find in it, and the more do we wonder why there are so many who fail to realize its consolations.

A CORRESPONDENT asks, "Why has not the eloquent voice of Father Burke been heard at this crisis in the affairs of Ireland?" The correspondent is behind the times. No longer ago than on the last Sunday in June Father Burke, though still an invalid, went to Glasgow and there preached a sermon in the church of the Sacred Heart, in old Dalmaroch Road, on the text of a Biblical prophecy concerning the Jews, "whose destiny it was to go forth into many lands and to be the bondsmen of the stranger." This text he applied with wonderful force to the Irish, of whom he said, "that in their history for a thousand years past Christianity had reproduced the privileges and glories on one side, and the calamities and misfortunes on the other which befell the people of God in the olden time. The last fifty-two years, since the passing of the emancipation act, had witnessed their poverty, their misery, their native Parliament taken from them, their metropolis fall by the withdrawal of the nobility of the land. Their native industry was destroyed by the ruthless laws of William of Orange. Famine and desolation swept over the land, confusion and foolish attempts at rebellion brought down the heavy hand upon their people. Perhaps in the history of the world there had no country or people who had suffered

more during the last fifty-two years than the people of Ireland; and yet the day that saw them allowed the free exercise of their religion saw them forgetful of their misery, and they had built more churches than all the rest of the nations throughout the wide world. The virtues of the Virgin Mother had been the ideal of the type of a woman; and the Irish woman for ages had been the solitary light and brightest glory of an afflicted race, combining in herself a mother's love and a maid's purity. Nowhere in the world would they find a woman so grand, so pure, so strong, as the womanhood of Ireland. What wonder, with a womanhood so strong, that, notwithstanding that they had been hewers of wood and drawers of water, one of their attributes was strength, physical and intellectual and moral, asserting itself in a thousand ways, and all derived from that maiden purity and motherly love that they met in the Irish race."

Catholic Columbian.

WHAT is the use in having spiritual directors if their admonitions are unheeded? We have seen Catholic young men who would undertake to discuss a question of morals with their pastor, and yet they say that they believe in the Catholic Church, and that she alone is their infallible teacher.

ADVISE to young men does not seem near so cheap as that to young women, and we think most of it too is undeserved. Our Catholic young men are very often in need of salutary advice, but Catholic papers do not attract their attention, and, consequently, the words of caution that should be given them are withheld, and the girls are made the recipients of them. Allowing for the fact that there are more girls and young women than boys and young men, still it is a deplorable truth that there is a very great disparity between the number that go to the Sacraments.

THERE are many people in the world who, like the Pharisees of old, believe that sin is committed only among the poor Publicans. In the gilded palaces, where luxury and ease reign supreme, it is thought heaven is found; and amongst the lowly shanties and dilapidated tenements, sin predominates and crimes remain unpunished. The lascivious embrace of the waltz is nothing out of the way amongst the class that live behind stone fronts and French plate glass, because set to enchanting music; but if such were indulged amongst the poorer ones and continued to the same hour of the night, how often would they be brought before the magistrate for having disorderly houses? There is something, after all, in the eyes of the world in sinning respectably. But the blackberry, whether wild or cultivated, is the blackberry still.

Catholic Universe.

OUR attention has been called to a couple of tracts sent to a Catholic priest. We suppose that many Catholics have received similar leaves of controversy. One of these tracts is addressed "To Sincere Roman Catholics," the other is intitled "Is it in the Bible?" The former is in verse, and begins as follows:

Kneel down thou hast a lonely hour,
And thou to seek thy God art free;
The name of Jesus still has power,
Ask and the Lord shall give thee more.
Job 1:15.

Canst thou not say, "If I am right,
Lord, keep me in Rome's strictest way;
If I am wrong, give me light,
To show me where I go astray."
Ps. 25:14.

Thus the tract continues, placing at the end of each verse a reference to some text of Scripture as if there were to be found in the text indicated a proof of the anti-Catholic sentiment expressed. Both of these tracts are issued by the "American Tract Society." They can do very little harm to Catholics. Many unfetched interpretations of Scriptural passages are the stock in trade of these sectarians, and any Catholic of ordinary mental capacity can generally show without reference to context, by a mere logical examination of the text presented, the utter inconclusiveness of the objection. The character of the second tract may be judged from its title. Catholics are asked:

1. Can you show me a passage in which God commands, or allows us to pray to dead saints?
 2. Or a passage in which we are authorized to represent the Trinity by means of pictures or sculptures?
- And thus the series continues to the fourteenth, which wishes to know when and where God gave "to the Pope the power he claims to possess, to depose kings," &c. The whole of this tract assumes the Bible as the only rule, and when that assumption

is rejected the rest falls to the ground. When and where did you get the Bible? This answers the whole tract. These efforts of the sectarians are perfectly fruitless, except in that they give employment to the tract peddlers. The perversion of even one Catholic by such means is well believe something yet unrecorded. The truth is that Protestant theological controversy against the Church has long ceased to be a danger. There is such an evident weakness in the misinterpreted texts on which Protestantism claims to build, that we can scarcely imagine an intellectual Protestant advocating with sincerity the peculiar meaning that has been generally attached by non-Catholics to such passages as "Search the Scriptures" and the like. And in fact we do not find the preachers touching upon these fundamental points of Protestantism. They seem to shun them deliberately, and rather to devote all their energies to subjects of the "common Christianity" character. The combat of the Church now is with those who are building up a State not Protestant but utterly irreligious and enforcing irreligiosity, or else that peculiar religiousness which is represented by freemasonry. Besides this there is of course the great struggle against the infidels learned in the physical sciences. If Protestants perceived the true danger to Christianity they would issue tracts covering these two points. On these rocks Protestantism is fast being broken to pieces, and the Church lives and grows.

T. F. MAHAR, D. D.

MEDIEVAL PREACHING.

Friar Cuthbert was one of the class of popular preachers so popular in medieval times. They preached what was called *Mass Paches*—comic homilies for Easter. Their works have been printed, and the student of early manners may consult them with advantage, though he may be repelled by their coarseness. They were bold satirists, dwelling perhaps too exclusively on the baser aspects of human life. In their denunciation of prevailing vices they did not spare the most exalted personages. Maillard, the cordelier, so irritated Louis XII, by his strictures that he threatened to have him thrown into the Seine. "The King may do as he pleases," replied the undaunted preacher, "but tell him that I shall sooner get to Paradise by water than he will arrive by all his post horses." But we shall best give the reader an idea of the style adopted by these popular preachers by quoting a few sentences from a sermon preached by Father Onorato, the Capuchin, which we have come across in a curious old Italian work. In the course of the sermon he brought into the pulpit a skull, which he addressed as follows: "Speak," he said, "speak and tell me whether you were not once the head of a magistrate? You don't answer! Silence shows consent." He then placed upon the head a judge's cap, exclaiming at the same time, "have you not often sold justice for gold? Have you not often been in league with the advocate in order to deprive the widow and fatherless of their rights? You don't answer! Silence shows consent." He then placed upon the skull and took up another, to which he exclaimed, "Were you not the head of one of those light-minded damsels whose every thought is given to their coquetries? Then taking a cull from his sleeve, he placed it upon the hideous relic of humanity, crying, "Miserable head, where are now the soft, languid glances that used to captivate the unwary? Where is that beautiful mouth which formed such fascinating smiles? Where are now the pearly teeth, where the rouge, where the cosmetics with which the face was so often painted?" And so on in this strain the Capuchin continued describing all the various conditions of life, and along the various conditions of the skull, which he held in his hand, according to the subject with which he had to deal. On one occasion Louis XIV. asked Bourdaloue, the famous orator of Notre Dame, his opinion of Onorato. "Sir," was the reply, "that preacher tickles indeed the ear, but also pricks the heart. People return at his sermons, but they steal at mine."—Catholic Review.

A Catholic Musician.

Mozart was noted for his devotion to religion. In that interesting work, "Music and Morals," by the Rev. R. H. Haweis, the author remarks: "Mozart, born in 1756 at Salzburg, was a man of the most singularly well balanced character. His natural disposition seemed all good, his affectionate instincts all healthy, and his religious life earnest and practical." The following passage out of one of his letters to his father in 1782 will give a better idea of the man's rare simplicity and feeling than pages of eulogy: "Previous to our marriage we had for some time past attended Mass together, as well as went to Confession and Holy Communion together, and I found that I never prayed so fervently nor confessed so piously as by her side, and she felt the same. In short, we were all in all to each other, and God, who orders all things, will not forsake us." Farther on the author says: "Contrasted with these lighter moods, it is striking to observe a deep undertone of seriousness, as when he assures his father of his regularity at Confession, and exclaims: 'I always have God before my eyes. Friends that have no religion can not long be my friends. I have such a sense of religion that I shall never do anything that would not do before the whole world.' We recognize the loving, unspoiled heart of the boy Mozart in his words, 'Next to God comes papa.' The greater numbers of his Masses were written before his twenty-third year.

Misunderstanding.

BY ELEANOR C. DONNELLY. How, like unslightly worms, they, ceaseless, crawl...

would mantle your cheek if you saw my statue completed. You said so. But now—now—'O Carl!' interrupted Moida...

would hardly think it a sin," she murmured to herself, "if Carl took my hand. But Carl thought otherwise; at least he did not wish to lead himself into temptation...

which led to Carl's studio. But she did not come this time to sit as a model, but to bid the young sculptor adieu...

OUR CATHOLIC INDIANS.

Lo! the Poor Indian!

We called attention some weeks since to the fact that a bill was pending in Congress which contemplated consolidating the Tulalip Indian Agency heretofore assigned to the Catholic Church under the 'Peace Policy'...

Such was the result of a few years' Catholic missionary labor among the tribes of Puget Sound. Father Chirose and his companions labored in the same mission twenty-one years—from 1858 to 1879...

THE WRAITH OF THE ACHENSEE.

A TALE OF OLD MUNICH, IN TWO CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER II.

The following morning Moida, mindful of a certain promise she had made, betook herself to Carl's studio. But on her way thither she stopped at St. Michael's Church to say a prayer. For Heinrich was right—she prayed a good deal; yet, in sooth, not more, nay, not so much as Carl...

And now, while the girl bared her face in her hands and sighed, "O Heinrich! Alas! what am I coming to?" Carl burst into a laugh and said: "You are indeed very different from any other young woman that I have ever met in Munich. Yes, you are a dear, darling puzzle. But now let us waste no more time. I am anxious to begin my work. Make haste, make haste!"

Moida's conscience, in the meantime, was ill at ease. She had deceived both Carl and Heinrich. "Each one believes that I am his own model and nobody else's," she would often murmur to herself. "Oh! what will Father Paul say the next time I go to confession?"

But other eyes besides the great sculptor's were following Moida. She had just walked down the street, and a young man, who was not to be modeled, not her lover, but a friend, was watching her. "What do you mean?" said Schwanthaler, who perceived that she was exceedingly pale and was weeping...

The first missionary of any denomination who visited them was Very Rev. Francis Norbert Blanchet, then vicar-general to the Bishop of Quebec, but since Archbishop of Oregon. This was in the year 1840. He preached missions amongst them at Nisqually, Whidby's Island, Tulalip Bay and other important points.

Which in such a part conforms itself. We might fill many columns with the testimony of disinterested witnesses, showing the practical work accomplished by the Tulalip mission, but we have space to present only the testimony of Mr. Edmund T. Coleman, an English traveler and explorer, who visited Puget Sound nearly ten years after the date of Father Chirose's letters...

and the representative missionary association, usually obnoxious to sympathy and co-operation to make him attain to the Government approval...

A Prayer for the Indians. BY MRS. SEMPLE. [The following lines, Philadelphia several years after the death of the late Mr. ...]

Poor and needy little saviour, God, we come from the faith of thee. And no other hope we have, nor shall we have, till we see thee face to face...

When the winds are high and the waves are high, when the storm is on the sea, and the lightning is in the sky...

When he lies, all pale stretched upon his bed, with his eyes closed, and his hands crossed...

Poor and needy little saviour, God, we come from the faith of thee. And no other hope we have, nor shall we have, till we see thee face to face...

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Poor and needy little saviour, God, we come from the faith of thee. And no other hope we have, nor shall we have, till we see thee face to face...

When the winds are high and the waves are high, when the storm is on the sea, and the lightning is in the sky...

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and the representative of an unsuccessful missionary association, he must be particularly obnoxious to the people whose sympathy and co-operation are necessary to make him attain the objects for which the Government appoints agents.

A Prayer for Dear Papa.

When the winds are howling round him, When the angry waves are high, When black, heavy clouds are low, On his trackless pathway lie.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR CATHOLICS IN PRUSSIA AND IRELAND.

Any one who will compare the position of the Irish Catholics with respect to higher education and the situation created for the Prussian Catholics under the new May Law which came into full operation on June 22 can hardly fail to recognize a striking parallel.

The Prussian Government was not prepared to face the responsibilities involved in this indirect extinction of the Catholic priesthood in its dominions. We need not be curious as to the motives which impelled its stern Prime Minister to relent; but he has given his assent to an arrangement dispensing with this State examination, subject to certain conditions.

divinity students. If the Government will not do this, then (the Germania tells us) it will be the duty of the Prussian Ministers to take measures that the instruction of private Catholic teachers (Private Dozenten) on those subjects shall be officially sanctioned.

The Irish side of the parallel is so notorious that it scarcely needs even to be referred to. The Irish Catholics were completely excluded from university education and degrees, except under conditions condemned by the Church authorities, which an honest Protestant must admit to have been irritating to their sense of self-respect.

Whatever may be hereafter obtained from the justice of Parliament, we venture to think that no practical person expects that the State will just now furnish the Irish Catholic youth with the same provision for education which is so amply afforded to all the non-Catholic youth of the country.

We do not wish at present to dwell on the question of rivalry or competition between the young men trained in the bases of Colleges and those who stand without these well-endowed institutions. We are only interested just now in noting that the Irish Catholic youths must be furnished with the same stores of information on all branches of secular learning which those institutions dispense to their students.

It would be curious to know what provision is really made in Trinity College for the teachings of its students. The College Calendar tells us much, but we suspect not everything. We learn from it, however, that there are no less than 22 professors and lecturers directly engaged in the teaching of a purely Arts' course.

The Pad cures backache, kidney and bladder affections. \$2 by druggists, or by mail postpaid.

ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA.

How a Man who had lost his way Invoked the Saint and then Discovers the path.

St. MARY'S Co., Md., August 3, 1882. Mrs. Editor: I have for some time past been testing my walking abilities, and have on several occasions walked five miles to church before breaking fast and returned home by the same way after Mass.

A DENSELY WOODED MARSH. At the upper or western end of which I entered the little valley. I had never before taken the valley route, though I had several times gone by other paths starting near by that one, and was over confident. I knew the inlet very well.

I WAS IN WATER OVER MY SHOE TOPS, but kept on, thinking it was a mere depression. My shoes were well tanned, and my knees, floundering over sunken logs and limbs of trees, running into the tangled prickly thickets, and every effort only made matters worse, until I found narrow escapes from falling bodily when tripping up my feet from the mud.

EVERY STEP WAS INTO DEEPER WATER, concluded to return to my tree again, which was a short climb to the left. Climbing once more, I began to halloo at the top of my voice, but no friendly response was made. Resting a half hour or more, I made a second attempt to get away, varying my direction from my first one.

NO SOONER DID IT COME INTO MY MIND than at once I made an ardent appeal to the Saint, telling him I was lost and beseeching him to find me. Once more slipping down into the marsh, I made my fourth effort to get away. This time I turned around the tree to the left, and in a few minutes felt I was getting into shallow water, which gave me confidence to proceed.

He was a member of the Maine Legislature and had been sweet towards an August girl all winter and had taken her to attend the sessions until she was well posted in the rules.

DAY KIDNEY PAD Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Gentlemen: In regard to your Kidney Pad, we would say that we never sold any article that gave so good general satisfaction.

of faith. What a blessing and comfort it is, the living, active faith; this relying upon our Father, who dwells through His chosen servants in Heaven. On reaching home about midnight the first thing I met was the dog who had left me in the swamp. My entire clothing was saturated with water and mud.

THE VISION OF A PRIEST.

A quiet little town is Cape Girardeau lying by the side of the beautiful Missouri River. Once, at the close of the war of the Rebellion, she awoke from her repose. Thirty thousand of the Union forces pitched their tents on her green-clad shores; but when the last flat-footed soldier lazily disappeared down the river she sank back again into her former quietude.

Some people said that they had starved to death, and that the rest of the poor family would soon join the others in the grave yard. A Catholic lady, passing by on her way to the Lazarist College at the Cape, to attend Mass, hearing the sad report, ventured down the stairs leading to the cellar, to see how true the statement was.

"My poor boy!" cried the mother; "his mind is astray." "Yes," continued the sick child, "I saw him last night. He reached out his hands and his lips moved in prayer. He read from a big book, and six big candles were burning before him. Little angels lifted up the cross on his back, and sweet bells rang as he lifted his hands to the sky."

He was a member of the Maine Legislature and had been sweet towards an August girl all winter and had taken her to attend the sessions until she was well posted in the rules.

Parliamentary.

On the last day of the session, as they came near the peanut stand near the door, he said to her: "May I offer you my handful of peanuts?"

That poverty which produces the greatest distress is not of the purse but of the blood. Deprived of its richness it becomes scant and watery, a condition termed anemia in medical writings.

DAY KIDNEY PAD Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Gentlemen: In regard to your Kidney Pad, we would say that we never sold any article that gave so good general satisfaction.

A LEAF. From the Diary of an Old Priest.

HIS FIRST NIGHT ON HIS FIRST AUSTRALIAN MISSION.

On a cold and darkish day in November, 1854, a young Irish priest sailed from Liverpool in the G— for Melbourne. The harsh biting wind blowing over an angry sea, the wretchedly appointed vessel, the hoarse hallooing of sailors and bewildered emigrants, strange surroundings in that busy sea-port united in making him regret "the old house at home," and those sacred halls where literature and science met a holy welcome.

From his 8th to his 26th year young life's stream had flowed on without a ripple within the sacred inclosures of the seminaries and the cloister. His young associates, during his collegiate course, besides giving promise of their own splendid careers, tried to enrich his mind with ennobling ideas, and to stir within his young heart elevating aspirations.

Dear Maynooth, his Alma Mater, could then as now boast of her learned professors as well as her mild, loving superiors. But of all the virtues adorned and ennobling their noble natures, fond memory loves to bring before him their changeless justice, in word and act; their simplicity, made lovelier by a ripe scholarship; and their unaffected devotion to the best interest of the students they so truly loved.

But I'm forgetting the main purpose of this communication. Having arrived in Melbourne one day in February 1855, the warm-hearted and generous Bishop of that See had him a hearty welcome, making him feel at once that he was, though in a strange country, in a dear father's house.

He was a member of the Maine Legislature and had been sweet towards an August girl all winter and had taken her to attend the sessions until she was well posted in the rules.

Poverty and Distress.

That poverty which produces the greatest distress is not of the purse but of the blood. Deprived of its richness it becomes scant and watery, a condition termed anemia in medical writings.

UNDER THE SHAMROCK.

Buffalo Union and Times.

The Union and Times was about the first journal to express the hope that the remains of that noblest Irish girl—Fanny Parnell—would be laid to sleep in Irish earth. We felt sure that could those mute lips speak they would breathe the wish of another gifted and noble Irish heart—Thomas Davis—when he sung in such sweet sadness:

Oh! were merry unto the grave to go, If one were sure to be buried so. Well, that unspoken wish of the now dead singer will be carried out by her loving countrymen in America. The Land League has been honored with the trust of conveying the precious remains to Ireland, and has also been allowed by the family to bear the attending expense.

A HEAVEN OF OUR OWN MAKING.

Do you know why life is so hard, why God and Heaven are so remote? Do you know why He is ever stealing out of sight, leaving our hearts no hint of His presence? It is because we are seeking our own way, absorbed in our personal interests. It is to get the selfishness out of us that we have to be braved in the mortar of experience.

BRITISH INTERESTS.

"British interests" mean simply the right of John Bull to rob his neighbors, with impunity. Any resistance on their part he considers as an attack on his "interests."

The Springs Did No Good.

The following item is given for the consideration of those of our readers who are in search of just such an article as that referred to in the following statement of Mrs. Geo. A. Clark, a well-known lady of St. Catherine: "I cannot refrain," says Mrs. C., "from bearing testimony to the wonderful effects produced by the use of the very best remedy in the world, St. Jacobs Oil, for rheumatism. I had rheumatism and dropsy and did not walk a step for fifteen years. I tried nearly everything our most skillful physicians prescribed,—Clifton Springs,—St. Catherine Springs, etc., residing with a celebrated German doctor who pronounced my case incurable. Thinking everything of no use I was induced to try St. Jacobs Oil, and it has certainly done wonders for me. I heartily recommend it to any who may be suffering as I did. I have not had any use of my right arm for more than a year; now, however, I can raise it very nearly to my head."

The Catholic Record
Published every Friday morning at 486 Richmond Street, Toronto, COFFEY.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.
LONDON, Ont., May 23, 1879.
DEAR MR. COFFEY.—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests.

LETTER FROM MGR. POWELL.
The following letter was given to our agent in Halifax, N. S., by the administrator of the Archdiocese of Halifax.
St. Mary's, Halifax, N. S., June 29, 1882.
DEAR MR. WALSH.—It is with pleasure that I give my approval to the work in which you are engaged, as I have always considered the "Record" to be a valuable and truly Catholic paper, deserving of every encouragement.

FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAH.
St. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 1881.
I have had opportunities during the last two years or more of reading copies of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London, Ontario, and approved of by His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, the Bishop of that diocese. I beg to recommend that paper to all the faithful of this diocese.

Catholic Record.
LONDON, FRIDAY, SEPT. 1, 1882.

THE LATE FRENCH CRISIS.

It is extremely difficult to arrive at the real significance of the vote in the French Chamber of Deputies by whose operation M. De Freycinet fell from power. Many explanations are given of the extraordinary strength of the majority which disapproved of the attitude of the late government on the Egyptian question, but none seem to us quite satisfactory. For the majority comprised men of every shade of opinion on this and other important subjects. It appears to us that there was general dissatisfaction amongst the Deputies with M. De Freycinet and his government upon his whole foreign policy, and on the part of many with his domestic policy. The dissatisfaction eagerly awaited some opportunity to condemn him and by some strange motion, without any seeming concerted action, seized upon the Egyptian question as that most suitable to meet the ends of their hostility. His government was a weak one from its very organization, and largely dependant upon a wicked radical element for support. M. De Freycinet, personally a respectable gentleman, could not endorse the views of these political fanatics, but was too weak-minded to offer them vigorous resistance, and therefore incurred on the one hand the displeasure of the ultra-liberal groups without inspiring confidence in the friends of order. Upon the fall of Gambetta, a death blow might have been given the radical factions in France, but M. De Freycinet was not the minister to do it, nor the existing Chamber of Deputies the body to sustain a minister courageous enough to attempt it. Had M. Grevy at his disposal any statesman of really sound principles ready to formulate a programme of justice, order and moderation, he should have entrusted to him on the fall of Gambetta the reins of administrative rule, and brought about an appeal to the people. But there is not, it appears, in the republican ranks, any such statesman, while none of the various monarchical factions, each one hating the other as intensely as they all hate the republicans, no man of that commanding political strength required for such an occasion could be found. The President took M. De Freycinet, who formed a cabinet of men who held, on nearly every question of great national interest, opinions quite diverse, and in some instances irreconcilable. No such Cabinet could endure, especially in a legislature so very unsteady, turbulent and loving of change as the French. For the late Premier it must, however, be stated that though wanting in that firmness of purpose so essential to a first Minister under any form of govern-

ment, but especially the constitutional, he was no friend of disorder or irreligious destructiveness, which seems to be a mania with so many of the deputies in the present chamber. Indeed, it is a sad thing to reflect on the fact that almost every popular assembly selected in France since the Revolution for legislative purposes has been infected with that same spirit of anti-national, because anti-Christian, hatred of social order and solid progress, based on sound morality, that prevails in the present Chamber of Deputies. To this body may well be applied the words of Burke, speaking of the first national assembly of France: "I am convinced," said he, "that there are men of considerable parts among the popular leaders in the national assembly. Some of them display eloquence in their speeches and writings. This cannot be without powerful and cultivated talents. But eloquence may exist without a proportionate degree of wisdom. When I speak of ability, I am obliged to distinguish. What they have done towards the support of their system bespeaks no ordinary men. In the system itself. . . . I confess myself unable to find out anything which displays in a single instance, the work of a comprehensive and disposing mind or even the provisions of a vulgar prudence. Their purpose everywhere seems to have been to evade and slip aside from difficulty. Difficulty is a severe instructor, set over us by the Supreme ordinance of a parental guardian and legislator who knows us better than we know ourselves. . . . Our antagonist is our helper. This amicable conflict with difficulty obliges us to an intimate acquaintance with one object, and compels us to consider it in all its relations. It will not suffer us to be superficial. It is the want of nerves of understanding for such a task, it is the degenerate fondness for tricking short-cuts, and little fallacious facilities that has in so many parts of the world created governments with arbitrary powers. . . . Is it in destroying and pulling down that skill is displayed? Your mob can do this as well at least as your assemblies. The shallowest understanding, the rudest hand is more than equal to that task. Rage and frenzy will pull down more in half an hour, than prudence, deliberation and foresight can build up in a hundred years."
With very good purpose might we borrow from the same author the remarkable impeachment of the first national assembly, and apply it to the present Chamber: "We see a body without fundamental laws, without established maxims, without respected rules of proceeding, which nothing can keep firm to any system whatsoever. Their idea of their powers is always taken at the utmost stretch of legislative competency, and their examples for common cases, from the exception of the most urgent necessity."
The present Chamber of Deputies is, if anything, inferior to that so sharply criticized by Burke, inferior in talent, inferior even in legislative capacity and power of initiation, equal to it only perhaps in point of ability to uproot and destroy.
"This beclouded assembly," says a French journalist speaking of the present Chamber of Deputies, "will figure in history as a type of parliamentary incapacity, governed solely by its destructive instincts, no sound political idea, no noble inspiration directs it." The same writer, speaking of the fall of the De Freycinet government, says:
"Ministerial crises have become a chronic malady in France. This means the permanency of disorder, chaos and embarrassments, a state of affairs which leads to national decadence." With this latter view we quite agree, and on that account alone regret the fall of the De Freycinet government, more especially as it has given way to an administration which must also soon perish. France needs above all things administrative stability, but that stability she cannot have while her government and legislature are actuated by those anti-Christian sentiments which have, especially of late years, characterized the course of leading French politicians.

NOW AND THEN.

Time there was when the British press, now so severe on Canada and Canadians, because our Parliament saw fit at its last session to offer some sensible and much-needed advice to Britain on the subject of its relations with Ireland, scrupled not to interfere in the domestic affairs of other nations. A quarter of a century ago, that press, now so eager to condemn and malign us because we have done a noble duty, took active part in inciting the masses in Italy and elsewhere against their ruling powers. Whenever the friends of order in Italy and other countries protested against this interference on the part of English writers, they were told that it was in the interest of liberty, progress, and happiness that these existing systems of government on the continent, especially in Italy, should be made give place to others. How times have changed! Englishmen who would, strangers as they were to all matters affecting continental peoples, insist upon dictating to them the forms of government and course of legislation they should adopt and follow, now tell us Canadians, whose rights they often bartered to secure themselves some temporary advantage, that we have done wrong in pointing out to them the necessity of some change in their course towards Ireland. Canadians, not only in the sense of their being colonists of Britain, but also in the sense of their being Irish to the extent of about one-fourth of their entire population, have a great deal of interest in Ireland, and have unquestionably the right of giving Britain and the world their views on the system of government followed out in regard to that unfortunate country. The Parliament of Canada, at its last session, in deciding on addressing the sovereign on the subject of Irish grievances, did that which it was perfectly entitled to do. It nowise interfered with the special rights and inherent privileges of the Imperial government. It gave expression to opinions prevalent not only in Canada but throughout the civilized world. All thinking men outside of Britain, in Europe and America, felt that the entire course of British legislation since the land agitation took hold of the Irish people, was out of place with those ideas of good government now prevalent the world over. Lord Kimberly has told the Canadian people that it is no business of theirs to interfere in matters relating to Ireland. The noble lord must be made to understand very clearly that in any and all matters relating to the interests of any portion of the people of the British empire, Canadians have a right to express their views. We might push our assertion further, and in doing so act on British precedent, by stating that any legislature in the world has the right of expressing its opinions in all matters relating to human happiness and progress. For the present, however, we will not go so far. We will content ourselves with expressing our surprise and indignation that British journalists should attempt to deceive themselves and contradict their own clearly expressed views by holding up the Canadian people to ridicule and condemnation because our chief legislative body had the courage and honesty, if not to condemn the iniquitous course of Britain in regard to Ireland, at all events to point out some measure of justice and clemency tending to remove the ill-feeling and effects of misgovernment prevalent in that country. The Times especially has shown itself particularly offensive in its absurd and ill-grounded complaints of undue meddlesomeness on the part of the Canadian people on the Irish question. The Times never hesitates to advise either the colonies, or any other portion of the civilized world, as to what it considers their duties. We have no fault to find with that or any other journal for an honest expression of opinion upon any subject of general interest to the world at large, but we do take issue with it or any other paper that would attempt to do an injustice to an important country and a respectable legislature, by denying that country and legislature the right of expressing, in terms

not offensive or ill-founded, such as those most frequently employed by the Times in dealing with matters of European continental interest, but in language though expressive just and moderate. Times have indeed changed since the leading English journalists thought fit to condemn the internal and domestic policies of governments as good as, if not better, than any Britain ever enjoyed. Then, and the days are are not out of the recollection of this generation, it was thought right by these journalists to point out to other countries and governments what should be done to promote the welfare of the people under their control. Now these same organs of British public opinion deny the right of even British subjects to set forth to the imperial government a great national disgrace and suggest means for its removal.

THE FALL ELECTIONS.

Our American neighbors are all ready bestirring themselves in relation to the fall elections. There will, of course, be no presidential contest this year. The Congressional elections will, however, be very keenly contested. The greatest interest in the coming elections will centre in the contests in New York and Pennsylvania. In the former state there are serious divisions in the democratic ranks and in the latter amongst the republicans. In Pennsylvania Mr. Cameron, the stalwart leader of the state, has been losing more ground than he seems to think. His party has grown tired of his rule, and will, unless we are greatly mistaken, show their disapproval of his dogmatic and absolute personal rule by throwing in a great portion of their strength with the independent republican movement. In New York Mr. John Kelly seems still out of accord with the other leaders of his party. Unless some arrangement be arrived at between him and those of his party who now appear anxious to throw him aside, it is not at all likely that the party will succeed in carrying either the Congressional or gubernatorial contests. In many of the states there does not promise to be any unusual excitement. The Southern states will return a large democratic majority, though not possibly quite as large as in the present house of representatives. In the Northern and Western states, the democrats might, with some effort at effective organization, make some gains. There are, however, serious complaints on the part of many earnest democrats themselves that the committee appointed to control the coming congressional elections in the interests of the democratic party has not shown that good judgment and activity required in the face of the important issues at stake. If these complaints have any real ground of existence, the party cannot hope for the success necessary to secure a majority in the whole house. The elections, no matter how keenly contested, are not likely to arouse the bitterness prevalent on previous occasions. The American people, being now in a prosperous condition, are not apt to rush into excitement in their electoral contests. They will not, however, fail, wherever the despotism of party organization will permit it, to select the very best men available for the positions open to popular vote. The next congress will have many important duties to perform. It will be the first Congress elected since the late apportionment of representatives, and will, therefore, prove to be the largest body of national legislative representatives elected in the United States. The election will be watched with interest in Canada, as many questions of international importance depend for solution on the composition of the next Congress.

PERSONAL.

We were very much pleased last week to have a visit from our esteemed friend, Thomas Smith, Esq., a former resident of London, but for some years past carrying on business in San Francisco. We had the great pleasure and privilege of meeting our friend Mr. W. H. Higgins, of the Whitty Chronicle, on the Press Association excursion to Winnipeg. Mr. Higgins is one of the pioneer journalists of the Province of Ontario, and is, we were glad to perceive, quite hale and

hearty. Amongst the other gentlemen who formed part of the excursion were Messrs. Young and Creighton, M. P.'s, and Mr. McCraney, M. P. A number of Quebec journalists also formed portion of the party. We noticed among them Mr. J. Tasse, M.P., E. Pasand, N. LeVasseur, Oscar Dunn, and Cyrus Pelletier, Q. C.

THE NEW URSULINE MONASTERY AT LAKE ST. JOHN, P. Q.

The solemn inauguration and benediction of the new Ursuline Monastery of Notre Dame du Lac St. Jean, Our Lady of Lake St. John, took place with great ceremony on the 24th inst. High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Lizotte, P. P. and the sermon was preached by Rev. Father Leclerc, P. P. of Roberval. After mass a procession was formed from the church to the monastery, composed of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, the Children of Mary, the Clergy, including His Lordship Dr. Dominguet, Bishop of the diocese and several of the religious, followed by an immense crowd of people of the parish and neighboring points. The benediction of the new buildings was performed by the Bishop, who subsequently bestowed his pastoral blessing on all present. The occasion was altogether with all its solemnity and grandeur, well remembered for many years to come by those who had the happiness of assisting. The Rev. Mother St. Catherine, Superioress of the Mother house at Quebec, and her companion, Rev. Mother St. Joseph, subsequently returned to their home in the parent institution. The reverend Mother St. Catherine is the daughter of Mr. E. D. F. Finlay, Financial Inspector Dominion government, Ottawa, and of Mr. P. D. Timm, President of the St. Patrick Society, and Accountant of the Provincial Treasury Department, Quebec. The reverend lady is herself a native of Ireland and is the first non-native of Canada who has filled her present position since the death of the founderess of the institution, now over 25 years ago.

BRANTFORD NOTES.

The following letter arrived too late for last issue:
The contract for plastering the church has been given. Mr. Patrick Griffin's tender for plastering and Mr. Jas. Sison's for the wood work having been accepted. It is encouraging to see members of the congregation able and willing to do the work in competition with all comers, and we hope to see one coat of plaster on before cold weather sets in.
On Sunday evening an Altar Society was formed, nearly all the ladies in the congregation giving their names for membership. The Sodality received a number of new members on Sunday afternoon. After the reception the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given.
Mr. James McGregor was elected President of the Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul at its last meeting. He has acted as Secretary for the past three years.
Mr. John O'Grady, who died in Stratford last week, was for many years a resident of this city. Mrs. David Shanahan was buried on Sunday. Her death was caused by paralysis. Mrs. Alexandria McNeil died last week, aged 72 years.
Miss Walker, of Fort Huron, Mich., was in the city this week.

PORT LAMBTON.

The annual picnic of the R. C. Church, Port Lambton, which was held in Mr. J. D. McDonald's grove on Aug. 15th, was both socially and financially a grand success. The chief feature of the occasion was a voting contest for a gold cross and chain, the contestants being Miss Carrie O'Leary of Wallaceburg, Miss Mary Murphy of Port Lambton, and Miss Mary Bell of Port Lambton, Mich. At the close of the picnic, which lasted one hour and twenty minutes, the umpire, Mr. P. J. Gilroy presented the winner, Miss Murphy, with the valuable trophy. The voting was as follows:
Miss O'Leary, 88; Miss Murphy, 138; Miss Bell, 288. As the value of the votes was placed at ten cents each, it will be seen that the article realized the handsome sum of \$288.20.

The picnic was under the able management of the day, Rev. P. J. Colvill, assisted by a very efficient committee and throughout the day the absence of everything that might tend to mar the enjoyment of the proceedings made it really a pleasant and agreeable occasion to all who had the happiness of being on the grounds. In the evening the reading of several articles for which tickets were sold during the day, added to the general interest. A clock, presented by Mr. B. Carrol, Port Lambton, and won by Master C. McCarron, realized \$18; a large picture of the pastor, won by Miss Carrie O'Leary, \$18; and a handsome album presented by Rev. Father Person, Stratford, won by Master Eddie Downs, the sum of \$16. The net proceeds of picnic from all sources is about \$153, a sum of which the good pastor may well be proud.

The thanks of the congregation are extended to Mr. McDonald for the use of the grounds upon which the picnic was held and to others who aided in making the picnic what it was, a grand success.

Picnic at Blythe.

It is the intention of the Catholic people of Blythe, Morris, and surrounding districts to hold a picnic at the first mentioned place on Tuesday, the 10th September, for the purpose of liquidating the debt on the church. We trust the efforts of the popular pastor, Rev. Father O'Connor, and his parishioners, to attain this object, will be crowned with success. Parties from London may leave at ten a. m. and return at seven p. m.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Grand Trunk passenger station will not be used any more. All trains will now come down to the old Great Western station.
On Tuesday night the store of Wm. Mills on Burwell Street was broken into and the safe was blown open. About forty dollars was all the burglars got.
Herr Wilkens, a well-known sculptor of Hamilton, has just completed two fine plaques of Paris medals of Miss Fannie Cooper and Mr. W. A. Glas, who were drowned in the ill-fated Victoria disaster.
On Thursday last a farmer named Jas. Judge, residing on the 3rd con. of West Nisour, was driving into the city with a heavily loaded wagon, when he slipped off the load and the wheels passed over his body. He was carried to Dr. Eccles office where his injuries were attended to.
On Friday afternoon the body of an aged man was found in the water near the Cove Bridge. The body was that of a man about 60 years old, about five feet eight inches in height, hair quite gray and heavy and gray beard below the chin. The body was brought to the city and an inquest held, but no clue has as yet been obtained as to his identity.
Dean Swift once met a Catholic priest at a friend's house, and in his own witty, sarcastic way, asked him: "Why do you in the Catholic Church use pictures and images, while the Church of England does not?" "Because we are old housekeepers and you are only beginners," retorted the priest; and it so nettled the Dean that he refused to stay to dine.
There are thirty-nine Catholic churches in Philadelphia, and it is estimated that the Catholic population is about 200,000.—Ex.

SERMON BY FATHER BURKE.

St. Columbkille—His Life and Labours.

The Cork Examiner of July 29, says:
On Sunday week the Very Rev. Thomas Burke, O. P., who is now engaged in the work of collecting funds for a new Dominican church at Tallaght, near Dublin, preached in behalf of that object at the parish church of Swords. The village of Swords is remarkable as being the site and containing the ruins of a monastery founded by St. Columbkille, and at present it is the centre of an extensive Catholic district. This was shown by the large congregation which crowded the sacred edifice in response to the invitation to meet the eloquent preacher. The church, a handsome structure, has recently been painted and decorated, and a new altar has been supplied. High Mass was celebrated, and after the first Gospel the Very Rev. Thomas Burke preached a powerful and effective sermon from the text: "At that time Jesus said to his disciples, All power is given to me in heaven and on earth. Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and behold I am with you always." (Mat. xviii. 20).

More than four hundred years, said the reverend preacher, after those words were spoken by Christ to an ideal group on the sea, possessed of a quick, irascible, but generous race, a man came from Rome. The land was almost unknown to Greece and Rome, though it possessed civilization and tradition older than either. He came and preached to them who were pagans, and baptised them in the rivers of this ancient island. Its king, its statesmen, its lords, its Druids, were baptised by Patrick, and the light has never been for an instant quenched since he kindled it upon the ancient hills of Tara, on that Easter eve, fifteen hundred years ago.
And before St. Patrick died the land was holy among nations. And from Ireland the faith was spread into savage, strange and foreign lands. About half a century after the faith was brought into Ireland by St. Patrick, a man was born away in far Tyconnel in the north. He came from a race of kings, and was called by the name of Columbkille of the Cell. His figure was strong and graceful, and he was further gifted with the most perfect manly beauty. But he heard the word of God, and he wished to tell it to others. He devoted himself to the service of Almighty God, and he became the most wonderful of preachers. Men even far beyond the sight of his face heard the thunders of his voice as if resounded by the Gospel. He founded over a hundred monasteries throughout the island, and amongst them this very one which you see in ruins outside—the ancient and sanctified Monastery of Swords. Olden writers tell us that on account of some rash act the great and holy priest left his native land. He crossed the sea and landed in Scotland to preach the Gospel to the wild and savage Picts. What Patrick was to Ireland Columbkille was to Scotland. He went to the lone island of Iona, and he covered it with a large monastery. He was the light amongst lights. And is it a wonder, when it is recalled to my memory that the "Dove of the Cell" once stood upon this very spot, that I should lift up my voice with fear and trembling in the presence of the great and holy man who has left his Father in heaven his spirit remains and must forever remain in the Church. About six hundred years after St. Columbkille's death a man was born away among the cliffs-groves of Swords, the name was St. Dominic, the founder of the Dominican Order. He also was of noble if not imperial birth. He was filled with the love of God. He found the Church disturbed by heresy on the one side, and on the other, hundreds of thousands of armed men trying to enforce the heathenly truth with arms of flesh, while they were injuring the cause by the immorality of their lives. He restored peace in the Church by his preaching, a feat that was impossible to all the forces in Christendom. After a while the Order of the Dominican Friars spread to Ireland, and the Irish people took the white robed missionaries to their hearts. Three hundred years after a persecution gathered over the island. Her nationality was taken from her, and the sword was drawn to make her give up her religion, to give up Mary and to blaspheme God. Martyrs were found all over the land, and the holy island was sanctified by the blood shed for the true faith. In that unhappy time what did the friars of St. Dominic? Did they quit the land and return to Spain, where they could practise their religion without danger to themselves? No; they chose to remain, and rather mingle Dominican blood with Irish throughout the sanguinary reign of Elizabeth. In ten years one hundred and fifty Dominican friars suffered martyrdom in Ireland. After an eloquent exposition of the services of the Dominican Order to the cause of religion, the Rev. Father Burke concluded with an earnest appeal to the congregation for aid towards the erection of his new church at Tallaght. The collection subsequently taken up realized a considerable sum.

An Excellent Composition.

Dryden was once spending the evening with a party of brilliant noblemen, when it was suggested that they should all write some piece of poetry or prose and place it under the candlestick, the office of judge of their merits being assigned to the poet. The man who finished first, but who seemed satisfied with his performance was Lord Dorset. When Dryden began to read he seemed much pleased and amused with several of the pieces submitted, but at length, reached one which evidently gave him extraordinary satisfaction. Presently he said that while he had before him an abundance of good things, the palm must be unhesitatingly assigned to Lord Dorset, whose composition both in style and subject, revealed not only the essence, but the essence of excellent language, brief as it was. It ran: I promise to pay John Dryden, Esq., on order, or demand, the sum of five hundred pounds, Dorset." The company all concurred in the poet's decision.

The

"Which shall it be, do
To wish home slumber
The grand old castle
Or the little brown
"Which shall it be, do
A plain white must
Or the richest and rare
To be found in Irish
Which shall it be, do
A tiny plain gold ring
Or wealth of gems and
That would ransom
"My child your heart
Let pride be sweet
Lest sorrow in pride
When the harvest is
Choose with your heart
Flowers are fairer than
Gather them while
Often glittering diamonds
Conceal but a worthless
And the child heart's
Bear record of false
Truth is the brightest
That would glow in
Never a silken robe
A heart grown sick
This world is not all
There's many a
And love is the sweet
When clouds obscure
So choose from your
Remember that
Must have some thorn
Among its fairest
But thorns, and tears
Statter not, as
While you climb keep
With the higher life

FATHER SHEEN'S

On Monday evening St. Michael's, Birr, following lecture of my dear fellow-worker of the Land League. Having learned the softness of three or four you are anxious to find things there. Your anxiety is a singular and Irish character—rather of any other patient and undying land when once from it. There assigned for their own green hills be its old faith, pure patriotism, faith, and its centenary for political may be enumerated in a singular and country, the beauty richness of the so agreeable cheerful manners of society for her faith; we her sufferings; we disapproved by the grounds of your art from the old land comply with your fail to gratify so an aspiration from Ireland, and people are convinced may think to the nations of Ch have been selected eminent degree of respectability. I received—by donation to the will by her love of learning—by her zeal for the good house—by her kindness and her refusal to deny hearty obedience unbroken submission to her Supreme Pontiff in times past or ever learn about the practice of these virtues. Yes, anxious to hear people, because of the new law, I the example of faith, hope, and the standard of Ch would either be insulted for "a Irish exiled land, because God and possessions otherwise. A your very laudable with religion. So must suffer from things that has You will be glad in the truth. I in and elsewhere week days as well to stop in a p Mission was being dean Fathers. So the whole parish fit by the blessed four o'clock in had to be opened for confession. asked to be all church all night to get their turn. This zealous believers reach the sacred were from ten to from six o'clock eight or ten I think, then, we religion has sufficed through ing. With regard of affairs, I have and while passing everything seem and orderly as I deny that there was I there, and one in Meath, give—but the will grieves at these M INQUIRE THE CAUSE as well as give by the league of what they may the Land League by persons who the Land League zation is of no into the hearts of the land-over that the number large, and that creased and rendered the severity of the beggars resisting

The Rose.

Once a boy beheld a bright Rose in single growing...

THE EVILS OF INTEMPERANCE.

A POWERFUL PAPER REFERRED TO FATHER COTTER, BY RIGHT REVEREND BISHOP KEANE, OF RICHMOND, VA.

[From the North Western Chronicle.]

Richmond, July 25, 1882.—Since I cannot have the happiness of being present at the convention, I will willingly comply with your request that I should state my views on the subject of Catholic total abstinence.

Personally, I trust that my views on the subject are well known to the Union. For two years before the Union was organized, I was doing my best in the cause of Catholic total abstinence.

And the years that have passed since then only have deepened my conviction that the cause of Catholic total abstinence is one of the noblest, one of the most truly Catholic, one of the most necessary to our generation, in which the energies of any minister of God can be enlisted.

The Church of Christ can never ally herself with Manichaeism or fanaticism, by teaching that intoxicating drinks are bad in themselves, or that whoever used them in any way is guilty of sin.

First.—The drinks most in vogue among our people, and the drinking custom prevalent among them, have a natural tendency to lead to excess, to intemperance, and to frequent or even habitual drunkenness.

Second.—To the bulk of those who have contracted the habit of drunkenness, or who are drifting towards it, the further use of intoxicating drinks is proximate occasion of mortal sin, and therefore they are bound to give it up.

Third.—Intoxication is the painful source of innumerable other grievous sins. The prelates of the United States, assembled at the Council of Baltimore, have declared the worst scandal which the church has to deplore.

Fourth.—When we look around and consider how widespread, how destructive, and how scandalous is the evil in question, and when we call to mind our duty to God, to the Church, to ourselves, and to our neighbor, then it becomes self-evident that it is every one's duty to do what God's providence makes it possible for him to do, toward arresting such an evil and removing such a scandal.

Fifth.—Every Christian knows that he cannot hope to keep any good resolutions without the grace of God, nor to have the grace without using the means to obtain it.

without the grace of God, nor to have the grace without using the means to obtain it. Hence the ministers with whom the Plenary Council already quoted exhortations all to bear in mind that, without prayer, the sacraments, and the other means of divine grace...

RESTITUTION.

How Confession Brings it About.

Messrs. Davidson & Crichton, of this city, dry goods merchants, last week received a letter from a Roman Catholic clergyman of Charlottetown, P. E. I., enclosing \$895 as restitution.

This reminds us of the following, told by Monsr. Segur:—In June, 1858, I was constantly meeting, at Paris, a very worthy man named Francis Ager; he was about forty-five years of age and had exercised for twenty years the profession of a Protestant pastor.

It is to be remembered in this connection that the reading of the Bible among non-Catholics is not at all as common as years ago. It is not rare to find among those who are growing into manhood non-Catholics, the old man among Protestants twenty years hence will know very little of the Bible as compared with the old man of to-day.

We are often inclined to wonder how many non-Catholic "church-members" really know the peculiarities of the Churches to which they belong. It seems to us scarcely possible that the number of persons so instructed can be great, since instruction on that point does not seem to be given with any regularity.

We know that figures of church membership are largely rather indicating a first sight an increase, but we are satisfied that the increase is simply in name in most instances. It is certain, as the figures of non-Catholic reporters have plainly shown, that the church attendance is as nothing compared to the figures of church membership.

It is very easy to find the cause of this decline of Protestantism. To pass by other facts we may simply refer to the contest waged against all revelation nowadays by men learned in the physical sciences. The inconsistent weak Christianity that has broken into dozens of fragments on the rise of every innovator—and that is the history of Protestantism—must finally fade away entirely before such a terrible revolt as that against all revelation in our times.

As a tonic and nerve for debilitated women nothing surpasses Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." By druggists.

A Relic of One of the Early Jesuit Missionaries.

Mr. C. A. Hirschfelder, the Toronto archaeologist, has lately come across, while excavating in the ancient Huron country, an exceedingly interesting relic of the early Jesuits in North America.

It seems he was a man of wonderful nerve, and no pain could ever mar his illustrious face or alter a grain, which so incensed the Hurons that they could not find any tortures cruel or painful enough.

Liver, Kidney and Bright's Disease. A medicine that destroys the germ or cause of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and has power to root them out of the system, is above all prices.

Kidney Complaint. The secretion from the Kidneys is often loaded with foreign and poisonous matter, a thick, tenacious, like sediment or a milky collection of mucus.

Dispepsia is the most common of all diseases, and under ordinary drug treatment the most difficult to cure. It is a chronic weakness of the stomach.

A Home Bishop. The new diocese of Portsmouth, in England, is to consist of Hampshire, the Isle of Wight, the Channel Islands and Berkshire.

Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed cures colic, cramp in stomach, diarrhoea, dysentery (bloody flux), and kindred affections. Sold by druggists.

Dr. J. Corlis, St. Thomas, writes: "During ten years' active practice I have had occasion to prescribe Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. Since Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda came under my notice, I have tried it, and take great pleasure in saying that it has given me great satisfaction, and is to be preferred to any I have ever used or recommended."

Mr. Parquet Boileau, Ottawa, says: "I was radically cured of piles, from which I had been suffering for over two months, by the use of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. The pain and lameness disappeared, and although three attacks has elapsed, he has not had an attack of it since."

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.

NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, SONNENSTICH, THE CHEST, GOUT, QUINSY, SORE THROAT, SWELLINGS AND SPRAINS, BURNS AND SCALDS, GENERAL BODILY PAINS.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, SONNENSTICH, THE CHEST, GOUT, QUINSY, SORE THROAT, SWELLINGS AND SPRAINS, BURNS AND SCALDS, GENERAL BODILY PAINS.

THE SABBEST OF SAD SIGHTS.—The grey hairs of age being brought with sorrow to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rare every year as the use of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more general.

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers! A sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth?

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering. Brown's Household Panacea is a great Panacea for all ailments.

Be aware of Opium and powerful astringent drugs in the treatment of Bowel Complaints. They may kill the patient.

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AMERICAN, RATTON & WICKER BUGGIES AND CHAIRS. Our Parlor Set, half cloth, \$14.00; our Bed-room Set, marble top, \$65.00; our Ebonized Bed-room Set, \$85.00.

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The Trowel or the Cross and other stories... 25c
Dion and the Sibyls, a classic Christian novel... 25c
Perico, the Sad, and other stories... 25c
The Blakes and Flanagan... 25c
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Florestine or the Unexpected Jew... 15c
The Crusade of the Children... 15c
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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Ireland.

London, Aug. 21.—A deputation of Irish members of Parliament will be sent to America by the Dublin Mansion House Committee for the Relief and Protection of Evicted Tenants, to secure the assistance and conference of the Celtic Confederation to be held to consider the best means to assist the movement.

Dublin, Aug. 22.—The corporation of Dublin has passed a resolution of sympathy with Gray. The resolution describes Gray's imprisonment as arbitrary and oppressive, and expresses the opinion that proceedings for contempt should be regulated by statute. The Conservative members of the corporation were absent from the meeting which passed the resolution.

Dublin, Aug. 22.—Gray has written to Lord Spencer asking him to be present at the inquiry into the conduct of the jury which convicted Hynes of murder. He offers to attend in the custody of an officer if necessary.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy has written to Gray expressing sympathy.

London, Aug. 22.—It is stated in the House of Commons on account of ill health is suffering from a stroke of paralysis. His chances of recovery are slight.

Dublin, Aug. 22.—Archbishop Croke, of the diocese of Cashel, Bishop Durran, of Down and Connor, Bishop Duggan, of Clonfert, and Bishop McCormack, of Achonry, have written in approval of the efforts to establish a fund for the benefit of the evicted tenants. Archbishop Croke promises a subscription of fifty pounds.

The Cong police have found three eye-witnesses to the massacre of the Joyce family. They have positively identified 10 of the prisoners, and another witness has identified four of the ten as having been overheard plotting the murder. The police believe the tragedy to be the direct outcome of secret societies, with which the west of Ireland is permeated. The witnesses are under police protection, and their names are withheld. It is believed the trial of the prisoners will begin in a few days.

The prisoners are described by people as the ten biggest devils in the country. The witnesses gave their evidence with the greatest firmness and without hesitation. The prisoners were positively identified. Police protection is unnecessary, as the entire population are their body guard. The people shook hands with the witnesses, saying: "God bless you," and expressing gratitude and joy that the murderers' gang had been run to earth.

During the investigation the British losses in Saturday's action, it is admitted that the casualties were heavy, and Gen. Wolsley's action in ordering all his reserves to the front is taken to indicate a determination to rectify the error into which he has fallen by some bold and desperate effort, and the outcome of the next movement is awaited with anxiety.

Ismailia, Aug. 23.—A dragon signalling on the bank of the canal near Mahmut was shot dead by an Arab. This shows the hostility of the people. Among the things captured Friday are a tent, said to be Arab's and two standards. During the fighting the Beotines occasionally showed much courage. Several hand-to-hand encounters occurred. One man stood his ground alone. A wounded trooper seized his sword and made two thrusts at an English officer before he was cut down.

Dublin, Aug. 23.—At the close of the Commission Court-to-day Lawson complimented the jurors on the way in which they had discharged their duties in convicting every case except one trifling one where there was fair ground for disagreement. He thought the Attorney-General exercised a wise discretion in removing the venue in the recent trials to Dublin.

Dublin, Aug. 23.—Chas. J. Kickham is dead.

Cong, Ireland, Aug. 23.—The coroner's jury in the Joyce case to-day found a verdict of murder by persons unknown.

Of ten persons arrested in connection with the murder of the Joyce family five are named Joyce, four Casey, and one Philbin.

Limerick, Aug. 24.—The corporation of Limerick unanimously voted the freedom of the city to E. Dwyer Gray.

Dublin, Aug. 25.—The Lord-Lieutenant has declined to interfere with Judge Lawson's course in the case of Gray.

London, Aug. 25.—In consequence of the disturbed state of the country in the vicinity of Athlone, soldiers and police on cars scout it nightly.

The decision of Lord Spencer was given in reply to the deputation of the corporation of Dublin, headed by the Lord Mayor, who complained that Gray's sentence was arbitrary and excessive, and asked that a searching enquiry be made on oath as to the conduct of the jury which convicted Hynes, and the alleged abuses in regard to emancipating it. Spencer said he was satisfied no juror would be set aside on the ground of religion, and that the sole decision of the law officers was to obtain a fair and impartial jury.

London, Aug. 25.—The Archbishop of Canterbury is suffering from an attack of fever accompanied by congestion of the lungs.

Limerick, Aug. 25.—Five dissatisfied constables have been dismissed for participating in a meeting held last night. Many others are resigning in consequence.

Dublin, Aug. 25.—The Kings County Constabulary approved the action of the Limerick constables and opened subscriptions to sustain them.

The dismissed constables were loudly cheered as they quitted the barracks.

The Inspector-General made an attempt to address the men who resigned, but they refused to listen. The city is without the usual police on beat to-night.

Dublin, Aug. 25.—The discentment of the Constabulary has extended to the metropolitan police. Four hundred of the latter met to complain that they were not compensated for extra work. While the meeting was proceeding the Chief Commissioner appeared and ordered the chairman to quit the chair. The chairman refused. The Commissioner threatened to make an example of him. The men pledged themselves to compensate the chairman for any loss he sustained. The Inspector-General told the Limerick force on Sunday that the transfers to the north of Ireland of the sub-constables which occasioned the excitement in the ranks, were not meant as a punishment. He said insubordination could not be tolerated.

Dublin, Aug. 25.—The people of Limerick have practically become their own policemen, the large majority of the constabulary having refused to do further duty. The men are the blame for the whole trouble to Clifford Lloyd.

Cork, Aug. 25.—Telegrams inquiring what day will be fixed for the resignation of the constabulary in a body are passing

between stations in different parts of the country. Large numbers of the men made enquiries at various emigration offices to-day. The opinion is prevalent that hundreds of men will shortly resign.

Limerick, Aug. 25.—Fifty-seven men had resigned by eleven o'clock to-night. The men received telegrams from their comrades in various districts expressing the determination to resign in three days, unless the five dismissed sub-constables were reinstated.

The agitation among the metropolitan police has subsided, they being satisfied by the assurance of the Chief Commissioner and Spencer, who promised that inquiry should be made into their grievances.

Egypt. Ismailia, Aug. 27.—Our troops attacked the Egyptian position at Tel-el-Mahutah yesterday morning with the infantry of the first division, supported by the cavalry and artillery. The advance was met by a rapid and destructive fire, and despite the utmost efforts of the British officers it was impossible to keep the troops up to their work, and the attack was repulsed along the whole line with heavy loss. The Egyptian ranks were largely reinforced from Tel-el-Kebir during Friday night, and fought with more confidence than they have hitherto displayed. Their artillery especially was well handled, and its fire more accurate, while the infantry did not even succeed in reaching the first line of Arab's entrenchment. Arab Pasha personally directed the movements of the Egyptian troops.

London, Eng. Aug. 27 (Midnight).—The news of the undignified defeat of General Wolsley on Saturday, following so closely on the suspicious accounts of the affair of Thursday, has changed the general feeling regarding the Egyptian campaign from anxiety to positive gloom, and an immediate and practical result of this feeling is manifested in the difficulty now experienced by the recruiting officers. The reputation of General Wolsley as a dashing commander has hitherto been relied on to tempt the English yeomanry to the ranks, and has generally succeeded, but the impression is now becoming strengthened day by day, that dash and brilliancy will not in this case supply the place of the engineering and administrative qualities necessary to successfully manoeuvre artillery and heavy troops in such a difficult country. It is to the possession of these qualities it is thought that the success in this peculiar campaign will be attributed, if it is to be achieved at all. Although, as usual, the despatches are vague regarding the British losses in Saturday's action, it is admitted that the casualties were heavy, and Gen. Wolsley's action in ordering all his reserves to the front is taken to indicate a determination to rectify the error into which he has fallen by some bold and desperate effort, and the outcome of the next movement is awaited with anxiety.

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Alexandria, Aug. 28.—Among the deserters from Arab's army is a brigadier-major belonging to his staff. He states that the pick of Arab's army is at Kaf-el-Dwar. There are seven thousand men of the Mekalines and their artillery is strong.

MOVEMENT ON MEKS POSTPONED. It is understood the proposed movement in the direction of Meks has been postponed. Several of our officers are suffering from dysentery and sunstroke. It is evident Arab means to make a stand at Kaf-el-Dwar, as in the event of defeat he could escape into Tripoli.

Ismailia, Aug. 25.—Troops are continually advancing, and it will not be long before Tel-el-Kebir is attacked. Between Ramessé and Matana the ground is good for marching, but the Canal is full of dead horses and Arab's, some of the latter thrown there by their comrades, who were shot while attempting to escape. Judging by the quantity of clothing, etc., found in camp, the rebels must have been in great force, but most of them appear to have been merely peasant, armed with old muzzle-loading muskets. Almost all the prisoners and all the dead were peasants. Doctors prohibit the use of the water of Lake Matana for drinking. An artillery general has been captured who speaks English fluently. He furnished valuable information.

United States. Buffalo, Aug. 25.—The burning of the Erie elevator is attributed to an explosion of elevator dust. The dust in the upper part settled down by the operation of the machinery, and reaching a gas jet on the ground floor was ignited and exploded, tearing the building and machinery terribly. The explosion was immediately followed by a conflagration. Vessels in the vicinity were removed to places of safety. Five lives were lost—James H. Lee, weigh-master; John C. Banner, engineer; John Kemp, machinist; Carl Auerbach and Timothy Driscoll. The loss is \$250,000; insurance, \$285,000, on the elevator and contents. The body of engineer Banner was recovered burned to a crisp. The total loss on the property of the Erie Company, burned in Buffalo, and the grain stores in the elevator will foot up to fully \$400,000. According to the best estimates at hand, it may be approximated as follows: Elevator, \$250,000; wheat, corn and oats, \$150,000; freight, loss, \$85,000; freight and lumber, \$5,000. The general insurance policy does not cover the grain in store, but was partially insured. All the Company's property was fairly insured, there being \$150,000 on the elevator and tower.

Canadian. Rev. Father Twohey announced on Monday that Kingston's portion of the diocesan debt had been wiped out. Now remains the great incumbrance has been removed it is highly probable that steps will be taken to reopen Regiopolis College.

Napierville, Aug. 22.—Donalds, daughter of L. G. Morrison, and Alexandria,

daughter of A. Barrette, notary of this village, were drowned this afternoon in the Little Montreal River. The bodies were recovered after they had been an hour under water.

Port Colborne, Ont., Aug. 24.—The schooner Florida, of Quebec, laden with 962 tons of coal and bound from Black River to Toronto, founded yesterday about eighteen miles from here in the direction of Long Point. Capt. J. G. Smith and crew were picked up by the propeller Blanchard, of Buffalo, and brought here.

The alligator at the Toronto Zoo on Thursday swallowed one of the turtles, which choked him.

Pinkeye has been doing its deadly work again among the horses in the district around Ottawa.

A deliberate attempt was made to wreck a Kingston & Pembroke Railway train by placing an iron obstruction on the track near Kingston yesterday. An engine and six cars were thrown off, and the road was blocked for five hours.

The list of names of the late Rajotte-Sparrow counter-feeding case. It will be remembered that these persons were charged with placing in circulation about \$2,000 worth of Le Banque Nationale bills, and Cooper is now in custody charged with engraving the plates. He has already served a term for counterfeiting British American Bank bills.

The Academy of the Sacred Heart, London, Ont., will re-open for boarders on Tuesday, September 5th; and for day pupils on Wednesday, September 6th.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND COUNCIL OF CANADA. President—John Doyle, St. Thomas, 1st Vice—D. B. Olette, Windsor, 2nd Vice—John Kelz, Toronto, Recorder—Samuel R. Brown, London, Treasurer—D. J. O'Connor, Stratford, Marshal—J. H. Reilly, Chatham, Guard—Joseph Beaune, Amherstburg, Trustees—Rev. P. Bardou, Cayuga, one year, W. J. McKee, Windsor, one year, Rev. J. P. Molphy, Maidstone, two years, J. E. Lawrence, St. Catharines, two years, A. Forster, Berlin, two years.

Representatives to Supreme Council—Rev. J. P. Molphy, Thomas Coffey, John Doyle, Alternates—Rev. P. Bardou, W. J. McKee, P. B. Reath, Grand Chancellor T. A. Bourke is also a member of the present Supreme Council. J. H. Reilly, Secy.

LIST OF BRANCHES. No. 1 Windsor, Secy. J. M. Meloche, 2 St. Thomas, Secy. M. O'Hara, 3 Amherstburg, Secy. John G. Mallen, 4 London, Secy. Alex. Wilson, 5 Stratford, Secy. A. Hawkins, 6 Stratford, Secy. P. O'Keefe, 7 Sarnia, Secy. L. Slysant, 8 Chatham, Secy. F. W. Robert, 9 Kingston, Secy. Owen J. Cleary, 10 St. Catharines, Secy. P. H. Duffy, 11 Niagara Falls, Secy. David Griffin, 12 Berlin, Secy. Louis von Newlroun, 13 Stratford, Secy. R. A. Purcell, 14 Galt, Secy. Thos. J. Wagner, 15 Toronto, Secy. John S. Kelz, 16 Prescott, Secy. John Gibson, 17 Niagara Falls, Secy. J. Sheppard, 18 Niagara Falls, Secy. James F. O'Neill.

The following appointments have been made by Grand President Doyle.—Grand Deputies—D. B. Olette and A. Forster. District Deputies—D. J. O'Connor, A. R. Ward, and J. Kelz.

Mr. Thomas Coffey will represent the Canada Grand Council at the meeting of the committee of the Supreme Council on Laws and Supervision and the revision of the C. M. B. A. Constitution, to be held at Toronto on Sept. 22nd.

The following are at present members of the Grand Council of Canada:—Windsor Branch No. 1—T. A. Bourke, M. J. Manning, W. J. McKee and D. B. Olette; St. Thomas Branch No. 2—J. Doyle, P. D. Reath, and J. Lalley; Amherstburg Branch No. 3—C. W. O'Rourke, and Joseph Beaune; London Branch No. 4—S. R. Brown, Thos. Coffey, and P. F. Boyle; Stratford Branch No. 5—Rev. P. Bardou and J. H. Barry; Stratford Branch No. 6—Rev. J. P. Molphy, W. J. McKee, and J. H. Barry; Stratford Branch No. 7—Rev. J. Bardou and J. H. Barry; Stratford Branch No. 8—J. H. Barry; Kingston Branch No. 9—D. Sullivan; St. Catharines Branch No. 10—J. E. Lawrence; Dundas Branch No. 11—A. R. Wardwell; Galt Branch No. 12—James F. O'Neill; Stratford Branch No. 13—D. J. O'Connor; Berlin Branch No. 14—A. Forster; Prescott Branch No. 15—Dr. W. P. Buckley who is not present at our late Convention Toronto Branch No. 16 (Jno. Kelz); Paris Branch No. 17—Thomas O'Neill; Niagara Falls, Ont., Branch No. 18 James Quilliam.

At each assessment a sufficient number of assessment notices for the membership of each Branch is now sent to the Recording Secretaries ready for signing and mailing; this will save Branch Secretaries a great deal of labor. The signing of these assessment notices will be about the same as heretofore. We request Branch officers to remit Assessment amounts as soon as possible after receiving notice. Nos. 11 and 12 Assessments are due, and unless Branches remit at once, the Beneficiaries cannot be paid at the time they should. If we pay our Beneficiaries promptly the public will have confidence in us, and our C. M. B. A. membership will certainly increase more rapidly.

We would again remind Branch Recording Secretaries, that it is their duty, as soon as a member is initiated, to forward to the Grand Recorder, the member's "membership report," and "application" for a Beneficiary Certificate; neglect in this will greatly disorganize our work.

Notice is thereby given to all members under the jurisdiction of the Grand Council of Canada of the C. M. B. A. to notify me, through the Rec. Secretary of the Branch to which they belong, on or before the 5th day of September, if they have not received a Beneficiary Certificate, and those members that have not yet made application for Beneficiary Certificates are notified to do so at once. This is necessary in order to save trouble and litigation hereafter.

SAMUEL R. BROWN, Sec. Grand Council.

Canada Business College CHATHAM, ONT. Canada's most successful School of business training RE-OPENS MONDAY SEPT. 1st. Special rates offered to all students entering the first two days of the course. For full particulars send for our catalogue, which contains handsome Engravings from the work of our penman, to D. McLACHLAN, Principal.

PURE AND WHOLESOME TEAS! The Toronto Tea Company is the longest established Tea House in the Province, and from its Branch in the market Lane, London, Ont., is supplying the best Teas for the least money of all dealers. Prove this for yourselves. Read this price list carefully:

Table with 2 columns: Our Prices, Prices Elsewhere. Lists various tea types like Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Natural Japan, Garden, etc.

Save Money. Buy at Wholesale Prices. TORONTO TEA CO. Branch No. 4, Market Lane, London, Ont.

COMMERCIAL. Canada Business College, Chatham. Our readers are referred to the announcement of this College which appears in this issue. The institution has attained a Dominion reputation for its excellence and thoroughness of its method of imparting a first class commercial education, while the terms are exceedingly reasonable. Send for a catalogue to D. McLachlan, Principal, Chatham.

Table with 2 columns: Our Prices, Prices Elsewhere. Lists various commodities like Wheat, Spring Flour, Oatmeal, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Our Prices, Prices Elsewhere. Lists various commodities like Pastry Flour, Corn Meal, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Our Prices, Prices Elsewhere. Lists various commodities like Eggs, Butter, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Our Prices, Prices Elsewhere. Lists various commodities like Hides, Furkeys, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Our Prices, Prices Elsewhere. Lists various commodities like Chickens, Ducks, etc.

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RAFERTY'S UNEQUALLED SHEA FOAM BAKING POWDER! Manufactured by JAS. RAFERTY, LONDON, - - - ONTARIO. 207 Ask your grocer for it. 20-1W

CATHOLIC BOOK STORE. I have just opened out in my new store, corner of DUFFERIN AVENUE AND RICHMOND STREET, A VERY LARGE STOCK OF CATHOLIC BOOKS INCLUDING PRAYER BOOKS.

Also BEADS, SCAPULARS, STATUES, and other objects of devotion.

The stock will be the largest and best assorted ever imported into Ontario, and has been bought for cash, and the prices will be such as to be within the reach of all.

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF STATIONERY AND SCHOOL BOOKS WILL BE ALSO KEPT ON HAND.

THOS. COFFEY. WELLAND CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for additions and alterations to Post Office, London, Ont." will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 1st day of AUGUST, inclusive.

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VOL. 4. NICHOLAS WILSON FASHIONABLE

A nice assortment TWEEDS NOW ALSO

New Ties, Silk Hosiery, Underclothing, N. WILSON

Sincerely Oh, bring me now since True and living virtues Let life be short and even In everything but what's true Let's have a

Alas! the world is leiv'th This worse than nothing's true For souls are lost upon Of mocking words that die In truth sin

I ask not sudden gratity Nor apish, fawning snuff But simple, quiet, gentle All brightly With warm

Then all would live so! All nature would seem To be a part of God's own And beauty gain that's God's own

THE B. Extract from Pa Lordship Bishop W. We solemnly pro cause a Half Mass to first Friday of every of ten years, for the welfare of the bene Cathedral. The cele brated Mass will begin the month following request of the Reve fact fact known to explain the great Patrons purchas tickets for the comin above favours.

CATHOLIC M. HYACINTHUS the boarding-house tices in Gallegu's. ers who want "Ch According to Able's schism in the New fusing to carry Ma M. Loyson has very tious parents long to the keeping of a boarders! Facilis e

The time is at hand decide what to do with schooling for the con given their great pr next they must see it profit them, and lose his own profit a man to gi soul to "coolies" nothing—not even success? It is cruc Catholic parents in schools with less and more instructi in the fifty-two ho Sunday-school tes child can, and the circumstances, attend great risk; no ch without having fair engendered. Pro over the falling w which the public Ward Beacher and of material res about the "Ameri dren of natural. This "Americaniz ing of their fro impregnated with most live in a Cat home does not u here. His father busy to talk reli and pictures with bible which hobe mot. The Rosta and perhaps it is his prayers and se to be prepared fo and Confirmation at Mass lastly, d frequent interv raments. What his surroundings firmness in a bel education teach

But "PRIESTS are so France. Some dog on the Abbe ology, in Paris h his cassock to s man passer-by man serious ju cradged from a er, an emment wear the decora Honor for the buillets, the arm tower at Gray

of the wounded ment of France, indelity is foste ruffians and the instruments