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

# **VOL.** 2.

# **REMOVAL!**

1, MP

WE have removed to our new store opposite Market Lane, and But all this is downright " Romish,' have the largest and most attractive stock of Cloths, Shirts, Scarfs, Underclothing, &c., in the City.

N. WILSON & CO. The Angelus Hour.

### BY LORD BYRON.

Ave Maria! blessed be the hour! The time, the clime, the spot, where I so oft Have feit that moment in its fullest power Sink o'er the earth so beautiful and soft, While swung the deep bell in the distant tower.

While swung the deep ben at tower, Or the faint dying day hymn stole aloft, And not a breath crept through the rosy air, And yet the forest leaves seemed stirr'd with prayer.

Ave Maria! 'tis the hour of prayer ! Ave Maria! 'tis the hour of love ! Ave Maria! may our spirits dare Look up to thine and to thy Son's above ! Ave Maria! oh that face so fair ! Those downcast eyes beneath the Almighty

What though 'tis but a pictured image strike-That painting is no idol, 'tis too like.

#### CATHOLIC PRESS.

In the great workhouses of London, Liverpool, and Manchester thousands of pounds are expended in salaries for Protestant chaplains; but though there are thousands of Catholic inmates, the services of Catholic priests to attend them are voluntary and unpaid. In this matter old England is as illiberal as New England. Heighho! and yet how they cant !- Boston Pilot.

An Episcopal preacher of this city objects to the Roman Catholic Church because it asks him to believe too much. How singular! About three ment called "The Salvation Army." hundred years ago the Roman Cath- The deputation presented a petition olic Church objected to the preacher's founder, the memorable Henry VIII., for the very same reason. Henry wanted the Church to believe he had a right to as many wives as he de-sired, and all at once too. But the Church said it was asking too much. -Catholic Banner.

THERE is a movement now amongst the sects to adopt another

' with the supernatural elements eliminated, ceased to be the Gospel." The existing prejudices against miracles, he maintained, were unreasonable, and "the whole of Christianity is built on the supernatural." Good ! to use the term Protestants generally apply to the belief and the ceres of the Catholic Church.-London Universe.

THE Catholic mother is the first and most efficient teacher of her child. Low and gentle may be her voice, but as we can trace the source of the tide-rippel on the beach back has been a steady decline since 1876. to the mighty ocean of waters be- In that year there was 48,240 reyond, so on tracing the mother's authority as teacher to its source we find that she derives it from the Church founded by Jesus Christ Himself. She speaks with all the authority of an accredited representative of the Catholic Church. The truths of which she is a faithful expounder, are the truths which she learned in her own childhood. Hers is not the solitary utterance of a solitary teacher; her teaching is the echo of the teaching of all the doc-tors of the Church-it is the echo of the teaching for which the martyrs gave their lives. The Catholic method of teaching is one that carries conviction to the mind of man, it is the source of the most generous emotions that can find a lodgment in his breast, and it prompts his will to

Herald.

How is this? A deputation waited the other day on Mr. de Rutzen, the Marylebone police magistrate, and temptation's way.—Catholic Columcomplained of disturbance caused by that latest Reformation developsigned by nearly a hundred persons living near a place where the Salvation Army perform, and it was stated that a thousand signatures could be got to the petition from the same neighborhood if necessary. The petitioners complained that the Sal-vation Army were a "great annoyance and a nuisance to the inhabitants and ratepayers," and one speaker for the deputation went so far as to say that through the days were becoming quite hideous. The magistrate intimated that he could do nothing to abate the nuisance, and it was stated that the police had had frequent complaints about the Salvation Army, but that they were powerless to act. Nice state of things, truly! If a genuine religious procession passed through the streets, as is to be seen on festival occasions on the Continent, it would soon be stopped by the police. Why should a sham religious procession be allowed—and in a Christian land, too ?- London Universe. COMPARISONS between Ireland, England and Scotland, are sad and POETRY, exalted, God inspired as it suggestive. From the figures (English, of course), we learn that while England and Scotland have increased, since 1865, from 29 millions to 34 millions, the population of Ireland in the same time has decreased by more than a quarter of a million, and the number of marriages has decreased by 6,000. While pauperism in England and Scotland has decreased from 121,000 to 97,000, the Irish returns show an increase from 69,000 to 100.000. But when we turn to the criminal returns, the tide sets the other way. Ireland, poor, struggling, desperate, yet holds up her hands white to the world in comparison to those of either England or Scotland. Scotland, in 1879, with three and a half millions of people, had 2,090 criminal offenders. Ireland, with five and a half millions of people, had only 2,207. As to the other indications of progress and decay, we may note that whereas, taking an average, each inhabitant of England and Wales received  $28\frac{1}{3}$  letters in 1865 and  $37\frac{2}{3}$  in 1879, in Ireland the increase is from 10 to 14; while the judge for themselves, and that in re-ligious matters they submit to the per head for Ergland and Wales, and only 5 tor Ireland. The money in savings banks averages about £2, 2s. 6d. per head in the United Kingdom, and about 16s, in Ireland; while there can be little doubt that a comparison of the accounts of tianity," as the tendency of the age friendly societics and other forms of was towards a lax view of Christian providence would be equally un-

## LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, OCT. 8, 1880.

THE Pan-Presbyterians are meet- greater seriousness to the considerang this week in Philadelphia. Their name and their theology are suggestive of frying, and are a little out of place in a city of brotherly love. Their amiable dissensions have resulted in forty-two distinguishable sub-sects. Is it any wonder that we should hear of their daily diminution and disappearance in the great ocean of doubt and agnosticism, and that

Catholic

they furnish us with such a statistical complaint as this: "The Presbyte-rians are alarmed over the marked decrease in the number of members received on profession of faith. There ported as so received; in 1877 the number was 43,068; in 1878 it de-creased to 32,277; in 1879 to 29,196; and in 1880 to 26,838." — Catholic Review.

"I WANT my children to know something of the world and therefore do not fancy sending them to religious schools," says a large number of parents. The monotony of religious exercises and the inculcating of spiritual truths, certainly do not prepare youthful minds for the enjoyment of a sinful world, but they strengthen the minds so that they may be better able to resist the temptations of the world. It is the height of folly even humanly speaking, to be anxious for children to know the world and parents who thus enable children to fall away works of sublime grandeur in the from the practice of their faith, will supernatural order .- N. Y. Catholic be responsible before God for the souls of those little ones. Keep the children from the world as long as possible and in after years you will

> THE poor laymen who call themselves "priests" and even " bishops ' of the Protestant Episcopalian Churches in the United States, have often to endure sore snubs from their fellow laymen. We doubt if there can be any much more difficult to be borne by them, than those which they receive from the priesthood of the new religion Masonry, which by its ritualism and platitudes is gradually supplanting their forms of worship and their formulas of belief. The high priest of the Masons is far more powerful than the high priest of the Episcopalians and even in the erection of Episcopal temples the Mason takes the place of the preacher. In Colorado it seems that the Episcopalians have thought it the proper thing to build a cathedral and in doing so they have called in, it will be supposed, their " bishops to bless and lay the corner stone! Not so. The bishops have indeed been summoned, but it is apparently to escort the Mason, and six of them were to have been present last week at a ceremony prepared ostensibly in honor of a Christian Church by an officer of an anti-Christian Society. No doubt these six bishops know on which side their bread is buttered .-Catholic Review. THE Boston organ of that singular combination, "free religion," says, the public schools are by no means perfect educational institutions. We have of late years been spending too much time in boasting of them; time that would have been more profitably spent in improving them." That is perfectly true and goes without sayng. But it is not so axiomatic what the Free Religious Index adds, that Mr. Richard Grant White's castigation of them was undeserved. It is puerile of a sober paper to make such a gratuitous assertion as this, without offering some of the evidence, if any, on which it is based. That and smiling skies and red fire when any, on which it is based. That would be far more important in a fair, reason-compelling discussion of such a subject than the weak sug-dramatic. The front page, written such a subject than the weak suggestion, apparently passing through our cotemporary's brain, but only partially expressed, that such thoughts ought to be suppressed, as "Catholics just at this time will make skilful use of such a Protestant udgment."-Catholic Review.

tion of all the sects that acknowledge a Supreme Ruler of the Universe. The tendency of all modern thought and scientific research is towards infidelity, except where authority in spiritual matters is acknowledged. That authority and warning voice in found only in the Catholic Church. It has never been known that scientific research has ever led any Catholic into infidelity, whilst there are countless instances of where non-

Catholics have wandered away from belief in God. The only way, then, to deal with young men or old men, or old women either "in this age of unsettled opinion," is to make their opinion settled on matters pertaining to the spiritual man. Teach them that faith transcends all theory and there is a point that the human mind cannot reach. Make men believe that they have much smaller brains than they imagine and they will not be in doubt at their power of attaining what is not

attainable. Without certain definite no science. knowledge, Hence Catholic faith is the foundation of true science.-Catholic Columbian.

BELGIUM, Catholic Belgium, has broken off all communication with the Holy See because the Belgian bishops would not consent to the exclusion of all religious teaching from schools. And yet despite this dastardly violence done to the feelings of the vast majority of the people-for the Belgian Parliament only represents the wealth, but not the people, of the land-the Freemasons, who now rule supreme, have most egregiously failed in their attempt at forming a system The of education without religion. godless schools founded by them are lingering in manition. Look at the following statistics culled from a "Liberal" Flemish paper:

The official schools of West Flanders contain 1008 boys and 360 girls; the Catho-lic free schools of the same province have an aggregate attendance of 5431 boys and 6149 girls, in all 11,580, which is 10,212 more than the official schools.

The moral of this is overwhelming. Freemasons may make laws for Catholics, but they cannot force them to bend their necks under them it there is a chance ot steering clear of them. Figures are eloquent, and, seeing that the self-supporting Catholic schools are attended by nine times as many children as the god-

Herald expects in time to become the American comic paper, it had better stick to its really humorous stories and leave the morals out .--Brooklyn Review.

## NEW PUBLICATION.

Recotd.

Une mine produisant l'Or et l'Argent, deconverte et mise en reserve pour les cultivateurs seuls, par leur ami, Revd. Pere Zacharie La-crosse, Oblat de Marie Immacules; Missionaire des Saurages Quebec; O. Frechette, Buade street, 268 pp. Price 25 cts. The above is the title of a very interes-tioned developie written work issued by

g and familiarly written work issued by the indefatigable Revd. Pere Lacasse, O. M. I., in the interests of his darling scheme of colonization. It consists of a number of stories supposed to be told by himself dursome evenings spent amongst a num-of friends, farmers and artisans, but each one containing a moral of industry, sobriety, perseverence, frugality or some other virtue necessary to the successful set-tler in a new country. Although writsful setother virtue necessary to the successful set-tler in a new country. Although writ-ten in the French tongue, the phraseology is so simple and so homely—in fact such as would suit such a gathering—that one having ever so slight a knowledge of the language could not but be interested as well as instructed. In his character of Missionary to the Indians, the Rev. au-thor is well acquainted with the territory of which he speaks—the region of Lake St. John; its capabilities and climate and re-sources. The good father, although witty, is also, betimes, somewhat sarcastic. The following extract is from the story entitled *Grelots en argent pour un Colon*, ("Silver bells for a settler"):—"Listen to a story apropos of bells, (grelots.) A young man settled on his lot full of the brightest hopes. He had a fine horse and this fact involved a fine harness; he bought a set of harness accordingly, for which he paid

involved a fine harness; he bought a set of harness accordingly, for which he paid cash. When he went to church on a Sun-day all the people admired, not him, but his horse and harness, and, so he said to himself: there is one thing wanting—a set of silver bells. He bought the much desired bells on credit; they only cost four dollars, a mere trifle, he said. Next year the merchant, who was on the verge of bankruptcy insisted on his money. The settler had nt a copper; money was scarce that year. He went to a shaver who lent him the four dollars on condition that he would purchase a hundred pounds of would purchase a hundred pounds of worthless sugar which he could not otherwise dispose of: a hundred pounds of sugar at six pence make ten dollars. Now the settler was indebted fourteen dollars. The following year when he came to pay his interest, the miser said to him: I must have the capital also: I lend my money only by the hundred dollars. I have found an investment for that amount and I want the fourteen dollars I lent you. I want the fourteen dollars I lent you. The young settler hunted through the par-ish and at length found ready to assist him a *friend* who had no money, but he had grain. I will sell you my oats, said this interested friend; you can bring it to market and sell it and so be able to pay the "shaver." No sooner said than done; NO. 104

still essentially hostile to the faith of Cath-olic Ireland. The Royal University, olic Ireland. entering on a new career, proposes to in-troduce a system of examinations and of completion, with prizes annexed, of which our Catholic youth may be permitted to avail themselves, because their separate teaching, under the influence of religion, instituted food with Bath as far as yet is not interfered with. But, as far as yet appears, no recognition of our right to aid appears, he recognition of our right to add for teaching our Catholic youth enters into the scheme. It found Catholics in a position of inequality, and leaves them so. We deem it, therefore, our duty, as heretofore, to exhort our flocks to avoid those dangerous institutions, and not to relax their efforts to obtain redress of our educational grievances, and to assert our rights to perfect equality with our fellowcountrymen of other religious denomina-tions in the matters of educational endowments.

" + D. MCGETTIGAN, Chairman.

"ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE, MAYNOOTH, 7th September, 1880."-Sligo Champion, Sept. 11.

#### BYRON'S LEANING TO THE CATHO-LIC CHURCH.

Mr. John Nichol has written a biograph-ical sketch of Lord Byron for Macmillan's series of books on "English Men of Let-ters." In its review of the work the Lonon Tablet says

It is evident that Byron's wayward temper and disorderly habits were owing in part for the morally tainted blood which he inherited from morally tainted blood which part for the morally tainted blood which he inherited from many of his ancestors, and partly to the want of a strictly re-ligious education. Few men had by nature finer qualities, and amid all the observations gleans of brighter and better intentions shine forth and prove how noble and devout a character he might have made it, he had been trained aright and good examples had been set before him for imitation. Mr. Nichol often re-fers to the relignous turn which Byron's fers to the religious turn which Byron's mind often took, and calls attention to the "remarkable knowledge of the Scrip-tures, especially of the Psalms, which he possessed," owing to the training of his possessed, owing to the damage of his nurse, and to his "intimate acquaintance" with Holv Writ which his schoolmaster, Dr. Glennie, observed. In a poem writ-ten in his eighteenth year called the Prayer of Nature, he calls on the Father of Light for pardon and guidance, owns himself corrupt and weak, and affirms his resolutions to pray, and confidence that his heavenly Father will hear. Mr Nichol has not said all on this subject which he might—his space, perhaps, scarcely allowed it—and it may, therefore, be not amiss to subjoin a few particulars throwing light on the religious aspect of Byron's mind. Like Charles II. he said, in the midst of his wanderings, a secret leaning to the Catholic faith and a conviction that it either was, or n.ight be, true and divine. He loved his daughter too tenderly to allow her to be brought up by the Shel-leys, and he caused her to be educated as "a strict Catholic in a convent of Romaghas not said all on this subject which he strict Catholic in a convent of Romag-"I think (he wrote to Moore on the "I think (he wrote to Moore on the subject) people can never have enough of religion if they are to have any. I incline myself very much to the Catholic doc-trines." And again, a few days later: "I am really a great admirer of tangible re-ligion, and am breeding one of my daugh-ters a Catholic, that she may have her hands full. It is by far the most elegant worship, hardly, averating the Great hands full. It is by far the most elegant worship, hardly excepting the Greek mythology. What with incense, pictures, statues, altars, shrines, relics, and the real Presence, confession, absolution, there is something to grasp at. . . . I am afraid that this sounds flippant, but I don't afraid that this sounds flippant, but I don't mean it to be so. . . . I do assure you that I am a very good Christian." "When I turn thirty (he wrote to Murray, April 9, 1817) I will turn devout, I feel a great vocation that way in Catholic churches, and when I hear the organ." And, in April, 1821, we find him ex-pressing himself thus emphatically: "It is my wish that she (his daughter Allegra, whom he had removed from Mrs. Shelly's care) should be a Roman Catholic, whick I look upon as the best religion, as which I look upon as the best religion, as it is assuredly the oldest of the various it is assuredly the oldest of the various branches of Christanity. At times even (says Rosetti) he half-professed himself a Christian, tending towards Roman Catholicism, and he is said, for the last several years of his life, to have made a practice of fasting on Friday, and kneeling at the passing of any religious procession. The stanzas which he has left beginning The stanzas which he has belt organized "Ave Maria, blessed be the hour," are style by the biograpper whose sketch is before us, "one of the most musical, and seemingly heartfelt, hymns in the lan-guage." And who can read the "Hebrew guage." And who can read the "Hebrew Melodies" without seeing in them some thing more than mere dramatic piety a Are there no touches in them of a personal religion, which even the pleasures and pain of a disordered life could not wholly eradicate? "I give to all of them my blessing," wrote an Apostolic Bishop last week in reference to a society of Catholes, some of whose members had disobeyed an dmonition of his and afterwards repented. There he showed the fatherly heart of a true shepherd whose love embraces the whole flock, even the vagrant sheep .--Mirror. Nothing doth so establish the mind amidst the rollings and turbulency of pre-sent things, as both a look above them and a look beyond them ; above them, to of colleges, which go to undermine the faith of our people, while no endowment

name along with their characteristic one. They seem to believe the of this new Protestant blossom "Sunnecessity of appearing as much like the Catholic Church as possible. The latest denomination to thus mimic the Church, is the Presbyterian. Some of the ministers believe as the Catholic Church restricts the enjoyment of her privileges to the members of her own flock, she is not Catholic, not universal, and is in fact narrow-minded. They, on the contrary, think that the Presbyterian is more liberal and consequently more Catholic. The ingenious twist of the word will not save Presby terianism, any more than would bottle of Hop Bitters or St. Jacob's Oil .- Catholic Columbian.

is, interpreter as it is of the voiceless messages that man and nature hold for each other, fails when we go to it for that consolation which the soul craves, and craves more strongly, when it has conquered the intellectual world and reached its ultima thule of culture. . . . Poetry must fail those who go to it as a last resource, as the lilac failed De Guerin. It is the ex-perience of men in all ages that hearts only can comfort hearts, that the purest abstractions are cold and unsatisfactory. Humanity that can console humanity must be itself, yet higher than itself. The Church offers not poetry, but the Sacred Heart.—Maurice F. Egan, in October Catholic World.

DR. TAIT will have to look out. He has assailed the British right of private judgment and the freedom of the British Bible. The greatest and the most cherished boast of Protestants is that they have a free and open Bible, that they can read and judge for themselves, and that in redictation of nobody. Hear what their Archbishop of Canterbury has been just saying about them. It had, he thinks, become necessary for the clergy to imbue the minds of the laity with a love of "Apostolic Chriswas towards a lax view of Christian providence would be equally un-doctrine. "The Gospel," he said, favorable.-Pilot.

DR. McCosn, President of Princeton College, New Jersey, read a paper before the Pan-Presbyterian Council, in Philadelphia, last week, in which he discussed the question: serious subject for the Doctor and will peasants.

less ones which are backed up by all the resources of the country, it is plain enough that the Belgium of today means to remain Catholic exactly like that of the sixteenth century .- London Universe.

For a long time the United States was reproached with the fact that it could not support a comic paper. But people - doubtless zealous Britons who only wanted to find a flaw in the spotless honor of the Punchless nation-were perhaps unaware of the existence of Zion's Herald, which has, in that modest and unobtrusive manner which is characteristic of the true humorous genius, been making religious literature lively. The scene of its comic stories

is generally laid in Mexico or some other picturesque country, far, far away. This is, by the way, a proof of talent of the highest kind. Your genuine romancer never lays his scene at home. He goes back to the fourteenth century; he chooses a time so long past that even the old-

est inhabitant dares not say that he is lying. The stories in Zion's Herald are remarkable for this touch of genius. The thrilling events they describe always occur in some out-ofthe-way place with an unpronounce-able name. There are palm trees by leading comic Methodist writers, gently tells how the gentle Brother So-and-so converted the ignorant Romanist, who could not read, with many godly tracts, and how he cast down his graven images and declared he was ready to go to heaven. There is only one 'ault to be found with these really funny publications; the moral of the stories are monotonous and superfluous. The author always winds up by asking for a new autumn bonnet for the benighted Mexican's wife, a cooking stove for the persecuted Waldensian family, a cabinet

but the young settler was obliged to sell the oats at a less price than that at which he purchased. Moreover he had only he purchased. Moreover he had only three days left in which to meet his indebt-edness. He lived nearly forty miles from Montreal and made the journey in the midst of a snowstorm. His fine horse with the silver bells fell ill and died and he was obliged to purchase another horse, on credit again, recollect.

Twelve years afterwards might be seen on the road, a father with downcast look. on the road, a father with downcast look, a mother and eight children crying bitterly they came to bid good-bye forever to their relations. They were en route for Lake Superior. "When on the enquiry being made: 'who

is that man ? the answer was: 'that is the man of the silver bells.'" "He lost his land for a set of bells !"

As a matter of course the foregoing has lost much of its point in the translation, and it is given only to convey some idea of the contents of this very piquant volume which is now in its second edition. The typography and get up of the book is very good and reflects credit on the printer, Mr. C. Davvean. The price at which it is sold denotes that *pecuniary* profit is not the object.

#### THE HIERARCHY OF IRELAND AND THE EDUCATION OUESTION.

At a meeting of the archbishops and At a meeting of the archishops and bishops of Ireland, held in Maynooth College on Tuesday, the following address to the people of Ireland was adopted : "Being assembled to deliberate on mat-ters affecting the interest of the Irish Church, we, the archbishops and bishops of Ireland, deem it our duty to repeat at the present conjuncture the words of warning so often addressed by the pre-lates to the Catholic people of Ireland on the question of education. Lest it might be supposed that recent project might be supposed that recent registra-tion on the university question had satis-fied our reasonable claims or removed long-existing causes of discontent in this most important matter, we remind our flocks that nothing has been done to change the objectionable character of the Ouepriscolleges so often condemned by Queen's colleges so often condemned by the Holy See as gravely and intrinsically dangerous to faith and morals, and hence the system of mixed education embodied in those institutions remains, and must remain, under the condemnation of the Church. Thirty thousand a year is Church. voted by Parliament for the maintenance trained in science in this age of un-settled opinion?" It was rather a serious subject for the Doctor and will sooner or later present itself in morals are morals; and if Zion's later of our people, while no endowment that of our people, while no endowment whatsoever is provided for the support of the Catholic University or of other insti-tutions for the higher education of the lege, Dublin, with its vast endowments, is will come at last.

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

### Sursum Corda.

2

## BY FATHER RYAN.

Weary hearts! weary hearts! by the cares of Weary hearts: weary hearts: by the cares of the oppressed,
Ye are wand'ring in the shadows—ye are sighing for a rest:
There is darkness in the heavens, and the earth is bleak below.
And the joys we taste to-day may to-morrow turn to weary Hearts ! God is rest.

Lonely Hearts! lonely hearts! this is but a land of grief; Ye are pining for repose—ye are longing for relief;

now, but will hereafter. Your mother's history is an extraordinary one, but no dis-grace is attached to it. These words must relief: What the world hath never given-Kneel, and ask of God above, And your grief shall turn to gladness-if you lean upon His love. Lonely Hearts! God is Love.

Restless Hearts ! restless hearts ! ye are toil-ing night and day, And the flowers of life all withered, leave but thorns along your way : Ye are waiting-ve are wailing till your toil-ings all shall cease, And your ev'ry restless beating is a sad-sad prayer for peace. Restless Heart ! God is Peace.

Breaking Hearts ! broken hearts ! ye are de

solate and ione,
and low voices from the Past o'er your present ruins moan !
In the sweetest of your pleasures there was bitterest alloy –
And a starless night hath followed on the sunset of your joy.
Broken Hearts ! God is Joy.

Homeless Hearts ! homeless hearts ! through

the areary, dreary years, Ye are lonely, lonely wan'drers, and your way is wet with tears; In bright or blighted places, wheresoever ye may roam, Ye look away from earth-land and ye mur-mur "where is home?" Homeless Hearts! God is Home.

## **TOO STRANGE** NOT TO BE TRUE BY LADY GEORGIANA FULLERTON.

"I think papa is getting a great deal better now, dearest mother," Mina said, as she unfolded a bit of embroidery, on which her slender fingers were soon busily employed.

He is, indeed, much better. M. Le noir's treatment has perfectly succeeded, and now he is of opinion that change of air will greatly contribute to his complete "Oh, how delightful! Then we shall

leave Paris. Where shall we go?" "My dear child, we do not mean to take you with us. Madame d'Orgeville has kindly invited you to spend the time of our absence with her daughters." Mina frowned, and, hiding her face in

her hands, did not answer. "You have many things to learn, my child, and you may never have such an opportunity again. I would not willingly cut short the time of your residence in Paris. The lessons you are taking, now from first-rate masters, are of the greatest advantage." Mina sighed. "Could I not go to school

in some convent ?' "Do you dislike Mesdemoiselles d'Orgeville ?

men who crowded round her. "You have made a bold challenge, Mademoiselle, and I fear your backers will have to pay "I like Julie pretty well, and Orane very much; but I cannot—indeed, mam-"Bah !" she said laughing. "Even defeat in this case will be honorable. And so much the worse for those who ma, I cannot-feel happy with them, as I used to do with Therese, Rose and Agnes.

There was a slight tone of irritation in Madame d'Auban's manner as she an-swered, "That part of your life is past, swered, "That part of your file is past, Mina; it is of no use to be always dwel-ling upon it, and nursing vain regrets. You are French, and it is not your destiny, my child, to live with Indians."

sort of divinity, presiding over the de-corum and morality of the pompous little court, had decreed otherwise. She raised a tremendous outery, and protested against such an honor being paid to Mademoiselle Gaultier, premiere actrice du T-catre Francais. And the veto took effect A sudden thought seemed to occur to Madame d'Auban. "Mina," she said, "if in after years, perhaps when I am dead, it in after years, perhaps when I am dead, it should ever come into your mind that, where so much conceal:nent was necessary, there may have been guilt, remember what I now say to you. Never dream for a moment, my child, that there was aught to be ashamed of in your mother's life; keep in mind this solemn assurance, given in the eve of our first separation. You cannot understand its full meaning near heut will hereafter. Your mother's "Too bad! "Too insolent!" "Intoler-able!" "Impertinent!" evaluation

able !" "Impertment !" exclaimed the listeners, in different keys. "What did you say to that wretched chambed is ""

chamberlain ?

"I asked if the excellent countess en-joyed good health." "Good heavens! my dear," exclaimed one of the ladies, "you were not going to reison heav?" remain buried in your heart, my daugh-

ter. Question me not, nor others, on this subject; we will not revert to it again." Mina again kissed her mother, and then said, "Is there the least chance, mamma, poison her?" "No; I am too much afraid of hell; and besides, it would not have been half such

that the appointment papa hopes to obtain will be in New France ?" fun as what I did de " "And what on earth was that ?" cried "Not the least chance of it-banish all the audience.

"Well, I took a drive the next day."

"Not the least chance of it—banish all such hope from your mind, Mina. If a post was offered to him on the continent of America, he would decline it. He does not wish, and I would not for the world " Is that all ?" " Is that all ?" " I drove myself, of course, as I do here. Mine host of the Konig's Hof, whose good graces I had won by florins and civil speeches, lent me a charming pair of unthat he return to a country where he has suffered so much. The effects of that suffered so much. The effects of that terrible time are only now disappearing. I always observed at New Orleans that speeches, left me a charming pair of un-broken horses, which I ordered to be harnessed to a light phaeton. It had rained all night, and the ground was de-lightfully soft and muddy, My friend the chamberlain had kindly informed me at what hour I might have the pleasure of reging all the have movide of States. the sight of an Indian made him shud-der." The blood rushed to Mina's cheeks and suffused her temples; her heart beat with violence. "And yet Ontara saved his life and mine, and Pearl Feather died for us!" seeing all the beau monde of Stutgard parading up and down the promenade. Was not this a treat for a stranger from she passionately exclaimed; and, rushed forward a little beyond the bench, she Paris? The Countess d'Ernsthumer, he said, always took a drive between one forward a fifth beyond the beyond the bench, she stood still, battling down the vehement feelings her mother's words had awakened. In a few instants she returned, and, and two in her open carriage and four. I managed my steeds to perfection; we raced up and down the alleys, scattering mud in every direction. I kept them pretty well in hand till we came in sight throwing her arms around her mother's neck, whispered, " Dearest, dearest papa, I know how much he suffered, and he is so good; but, oh, mother, some of my In-dian brothers are good too !" of the morganatic equipage. 'Tis not to be described how frantic they then became

Just as the young girl was giving way -how they reared and plunged, and ended by running against its left wheel and sending it right over on its side-gently enough, too! The good German horses stood stock-still, and the ladies fell to this burst of feeling, the quiet corner where her mother and herself were sitting was invaded by a number of smartly-dressed persons, who formed themselves in one upon another in the mud, like so a group just opposite to them. They were discussing with great eagerness some-thing that was going on or about to take place, and which evidently excited interest many pillows in silk and muslin cases.

"Well done !" " Well done !" " Bravo. Madlle. Gaultier !" re-echoed in the circle and amusement. In the centre of this assemblage stood a lady of unusual height, "Ay, but mind you, nobody cried 'bravo' on the promenade at Stutgard (and the Germans can work themselves whose features were strikingly handsome. She was dressed in the extreme of fashion; up into a fary if you give them time); so there was no time to lose, and I drove like the wind to my Konig's Hof, where a spoke in a loud, ringing, but not unharmo-nious voice, and seemed to command the like the wind to my Konig's riot, where a post-chaise and four was waiting for me. We flew rather than galloped to the frontier. The postboys had never before been promised so much Trinkgeld. Once on the French side of the river, I stood up attention and admiration of the bystandare the expression of her countenance varied every moment; sometimes wild merriment gleamed in her black eyes, and arch, mischievious smiles played on her lips, or look of defiant resolution comin the carriage, shock my glove in defiance, and then flung it into the Rhine. In four more days and nights I travelled back to Paris, the only place for human beings to line in " pressed them tightly together. At mo-ments, a sweet and almost melancholy shade of thought overcast the sparkling brilliancy; she talked a great deal, and metanlock discounter the sparkling live in. esticulated incessantly. "Does the great trial of strength really

"What did the Grand Duke think ?" somebody said. "Oh! I had a letter this morning de-

cribing the storm in a puddle which ensued. I was to have been thrown into prison. Ah ! ah ! The journey back was delightful. We had all sorts of adventures, and ran a thousand risks. Constant and I. We were nearly murdered in a cut-throatlooking inn. have been rash enough to stake their "Have you never known what it is to

be frightened, Mademoiselle Gaultier ?' a lady asked. a lady asked. "I beg your pardon, Madame, I am terribly afraid of the least pain; the prick of a needle makes me faint, and a hard bed ery. Mais que voulezvous ?—excitement "Does your antagonist furnish the

You are French, and it is not your may be appendent of the rest of the sky, or the trees, or the sunset clouds. Ontara and I used to talk of set clouds. Ontara

with the air of a young chieftainess. "You make her weep. Begone !" Without heeding her, the Count con-tinued—"Good God! madame! cannot you trust me? Have you the heart to treat me as a stranger ?" She had struggled for composure, and glove she presented it to her antagonist curtsey. "To have entered the lists with such an adversary is in itself an honor, and to be defeated by him more glorious than to conquer a meaner foe. And yet," she added, laughing, "it is pitiful not to be able any more to boast that what anybody else has done one can also do." Her contage accompanied her as she partly revained it. A thousand rapid thoughts and fears had passed through he Her cortege accompanied her as she moved away, and no one remained in this

part of the garden but Madame d'Auban and Mina and Madlle.Gaultier's antagonist, who suddenly turned round and sat down at the farthest end of the bench where they were seated. He took a parcel of there was more ground for her apprehen-sions than can be easily conceived in the present day. In a steadier tone she said letters from his pocket and began to read them, without paying any attention to his neighbors. Mina had been much

glancing at the stranger. "The lady is also very strong," Mina said in that language, "and she is very handsome too. Do you think she looks good, mamma?"

evidently understood German, for he turned round, amused at Min's question, and looked at her with curiosity first and then with unmistakable admiration. But

there is something preposessing in her countenance," was Madame d'Auban's an-swer to her daughter's remark.

"Yes, manuna; I see what you mean about her being too bold, but I am glad you like her face. I do." "She is an actress—not a person in society."

away "An actress ! I wonder if she acts as

namma. Julie and Oriane, and she told us that a her school they were going to act Athalie, and that she was going to be the Queen. M. d'Hericourt had been teaching her when to stand and sit down, and to put out her hand, and to look up to heaven. She repeated to us her part; you can't think how well she did it, mamma; especially that bit when Athalie says:-

faiblesse Je n'euusse d'une mere etouffe la tendresse?"

"Hush, darling !" said her mother, and an expression of pain passed over her

change the subject, exclaimed' "I wish I was a queen ! Not a make-believe one, you see is indeed dead-dead 1 but a queen in good earnest.

"What can make you wish for such a fate, Mina ?

the hill where Eagle-eve used to carry me I would build a cathedral as large as Notre Dame, which would be the wonder of the New World." ger ?'

free agents, my child; or, that they are happier than other people ?" Everybody says-happy as a king or

have never known what anguish often wrings the hearts of those they foolishly

(FRIDAY, OCT. 8.

#### CATHOLIC NEWS.

Cologne cathedral as it now stands, repesents an expenditure of \$10,000,000

Father Nugent, of Liverpool, England, is again in this country, and intends vis-iting the Irish colonies of Minnesota. Cardinal Hergenroether has left Rome

for a short vacation in his native land. present he is at the springs of Gastein. mind. In those days of irresponsible power in sovereigns, and with the strong abhorrence of mesalliance in royal families, It is reported that the German govern-

ment have ordered the expulsion of the Jesuits who migrated to Alsace and Lor-

-"This is some singular misapprehen-sions, sir. I have been ill, and was over-The Ottawa Separate School Board have a scheme on foot to issue \$30,000 deben-tures for the erection of several new school ouildings.

buildings. The Protestant summer residents of Southampton, L. I., have been instrumen-tal in establishing a Catholic Church in the village so that their servants might worship in their own way.

On Sunday evening, Bishop Duhamel blessed the statue of St. Joseph, at the Hull Catholic Cathedral, in the presence of a large concourse of people. The ceremony to me now was an imposing one.

as she glanced at Mina, and, before she had time to recall them, she felt that she had tacitly acknowledged what she had Arrangements are being made in Bal-timore for the reception of Archbishop Gib-bons on his return from Europe. A grand procession will form a part of the promeant to hide. A crimson hue over-spread her face. 'Your daughter ?" said the Count de amme.

The magnificent Catholic Cathedral now building at South Kensington, London, will be next in size after St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey. About \$1,000,000 has already been raised for it, and contri-Saxe, glancing admiringly at Mina, who was frowning at the audacious stranger. "And her name is-" "Wilhelmina d'Auban," cried the young girl; "and I wish some of my brave Indians were here to drive you butions are steadily coming in.

The Marquis of Bute has just built a villa on the Mount of Olives, overlooking Jer-usalem, where he and his wife and daughter will spend the coming winter. The an-nouncement reads like a sentence from 'Ah ! madame, we have both mourned," said the Count-" both wept over the loss of another Wilhelmina." "Do sit down again," cried the Count de Saye; and she did so, for her limbs were trimbling, so that she could hardly Lothair.

The Mexican Government has replied The Mexican Government has replied to the proposal of the Vatican for the re-establishment of diplomatic relations be-tween the republic and the Holy See, and conciliatory instructions have been sent by stand. He stood for a moment gazing which anxiety, curosity, and sympathy were all combined. Mina looked from one to the other with a perplexed and anxious the Vatican to the Mexican bishops.

On the 50th anniversary of the religious profession of the Very Reverend Father countenance. At last, in a tone of deep feeling, he said—"I know not whether to Beckx, Superior of the Society of Jesus, go or stay. I scarcely know how to ad-dress you, madame. Would to God you would speak to me one word only ! Tell Father Marco Ross of the society, was charged with the task of presenting to him the precious relic of the crucifix of me, I am not mad !" Madame d'Auban raised her tearful St. Aloysius Gonzaga.

The ruins of the Sanctuary of Emmaus eyes, and looked at him with that peculiar expression which had made the Princess Charlotte of Wolfenbuttel the object of have recently come into the possession of Catholics, the property being now secured Catholes, the property being now secured to Mdlle. Dartigaux de Saint Crie, of Pau, foundress of the Carmelite convent of Bethlehem. She proposes to restore the sanctuary, and to found close by a Carmehis boyish worship, and she answered in a tremulous voice, "She whom you think to friends, to that world in which she once lite monastery.

lived. Do not disturb the peace of her grave. Forget the stranger you have met On Tuesday, August 24th, St. Benedict's Monastery, College and Hospice at Fort Augustus, Scotland, was opened with impressive ceremonies in the presence of the Archbishop of St. Andrew's and Ed-inburgh, several Bishops and mitred abbots, (among whom was Abbot Wolf, of Atchi-son) and a concourse of the bair. "Could I ever think of you as a stran 'Think of me as you please ! But, oh, M. de Saxe, be kind, be generous, and do not by a fatal curosity ruin happiness which hangs on a thread !" son,), and a concourse of the laity.

"You are happy, then ?" Madame d'Auban glanced at her aughter, and bowed her head in assent. The anniversary of St. Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Order of Jesuits, was recently celebrated at the Monastery of Loyola, in the province of Guipuzcoa, in the North of Spain, with great ceremony. More than 50,000 Basque peasants and mariners and several hundred aristocratic "Heaven forbid I should cause you a moment's uneasiness! I will, of course, forbear from any inquiries that may pain you or endanger your peace; but may I not come and see you? Will you manners and several numbered anstocratic families from the neighborhood assembled to witness the local fetes, which consisted of dances and bull-fights, after a morning devoted to High Pontifical Mass, celebrated by a cardinal and 120 priests. About 300 Jesuit Fathers were present at their formation scheme. not give me the explanation of what an nour hence will seem to me an incredible "M. de Saxe, if you will give me your word of honor that you will be silent as founder's shrine.

It will be remembered that the parish church of the Catholics of Wiesbaden, Germany, was ceded some time ago by action of the Government to a handful of "Old Catholics." The thousands of faithful Catholics have been forced to content themselves with a temporary chapel. It seems that the grass has since grown up all about the parish church. It would naturally do so in an unfrequented place. But the local police have addressed a sharp note to the Catholic parish committee, calling upon them to have the grass removed. They are pleased to consider the church as Catholic property, where expenditure is concerned; yet they will not allow the Catholics to keep the building for their own use.

## FRIDAY, O

## A Lov

I might have I As if I saw if As if I could no Was tremule Nor knew the A cruel hold

I might have of With words a And you had a But loved ma Nor said these The pride th Ah, no ! the lo

That cannot If mine were to Would warm None others, to But his will I am glad I sp

So near-no Come in. A h " My darling No more until I sign the pl -Illustrated Cath

#### WESTMI

#### At the close of wrote of my vis - the most and begun more the ago upon the ru which the conqu the Isle of Thorn faithful children rooted every sto ship, and rear Prince of the upon which ;the mortal church, a the Saxon He Danish Vikings, Norsemen, the ortal church, orsemen, Plantagenets, th the weakness of of the transplan survived the wr the ruin of nu and now stands city, surrounded dor and show o an emblem of a age, in its beau stones which th literally glorifie ies, what holy sad feelings th cloisters, this fa It speaks to you tomb of Sebert. who began t worship and whole history more than the destiny of royal and prin ine without n make this Abl claiming even holiness of th madly cast aw isles where so of the past ha hear from the the chant of th through centu But the monk heresy shed, i mercy for unl has been torn tuary extingu the Confessor less Protestant this stolen, des has been so ter rending, the this Abbey re less, that you here alone, th laide Proctor

## his neighbors. Mina had been much amused with the scene she had witnessed. "Is not that gentleman wonderfully strong, mamma ?" she added in French. "Speak French," whispered her mother, come by the suddenness of your strange address. Some accidental resemblance I suppose-" " " Resemblance !" cried the Count, impatiently. "But be it so, madame, if such is your will. My respect is as unbounded as my attachment is profound. Far be it from me to intrude upon you. simplest wish is as much a law to r

as when at your father's—" "Hush! for God sake hush!" The words burst from Madame d'Auban's lips, The gentleman at the end of the bench

he soon resumed his reading. "I think her manners are too bold, but

ociety

well as Pouponne ?" "Who is Pouponne, my dear ?"

"Madame de Simiane's grand-daughter, namma. She came the other day to see

'Ou serais-je aujourd'hui si domprant m

face. Mina preceived it, and, hastening to

"I would then fit out an immense ship

and return to America, and on the top of

"Do you fancy that kings and queens are

a queen. Julie says, she should be as happy as a queen if she married some-body about the Court, and was invited to

Marly." "Those who use that form of speech envy." Mina laid her head in a caressing

dream ?" manner against her mother's shoulder, and looking up into her face said, "But how do you know what they suffer, sweet-est mother? You have never lived in a meeting, I will write in three months' alace." Madame d'Auban pushed back the curls om her daughter's forehead, and, press-"I promise—I swear," eagerly cried as- | palace.

knew what every flower said. I showed him one day a passion flower, and I tolu him that it was the flower of the Christians' prayer; that the cross and the crown of thorns, the spear and the nails, were in its bosom, and that was why I loved in so much; and that was why I loved it so much; and he pointed to a sun-flower, and said, 'This is the flower of the Natches' r. It worships the sun, as we do. day it turns to him as he sets the same look which it turned to him when h

"But, my Mina, Ontara is a heathen. How could you have felt so much sympa-thy with one that does not believe in Jesus Christ?" Mina mused for a moment. She was

putting to herself the same question. "Mother, Ontara will be a Christion one day. He promised me never to part with his crucifix, and to say every day a prayer I taught him. Mother, Ontara will love Frank from the states, oncara with fore our Lord one day; he loves the Great Spirit new much more than many of the French Christians do." "Do not say the 'Great Spirit,' Mina.

You must leave off talking like the Indians

"I will say 'the Good God,' said Mina gently. "But, mother, some of the people here speak of the Supreme Being. Are they heathens?"

Not much better than heathens, I am d," said Madame d'Auban with a She looked anxiously at her daughafraid,' sigh. ter. A fear was perhaps crossing her mind lest her sweet wild-flower should lose its fragrance in the hothouse of a l'ersian olroom.

"Where are you and my father going?" asked Mina, after a pause. "To Brittany; he wishes to see his native

place again before leaving France, perhaps

Madame d'Auban did not add that this was to be the first step of a long journey, the accomplishment of which was her longcherished hope. "Mother, where is your native place?"

This was timidly said; Mina was conscious that there was something mysterious in her mother's fate. Many little circumstances had led her to suspect it besides the prayers they daily said in secret for her unknown brother. She had never ventured before to put a direct question to her on the subject. There was a troubled look in her mother's face as she

answered-"Your fate and mine, my daughter, may be similar, I think, in one respect. Neither of us will probably ever visit again the place of our birth; but you may speak of yours; I can never mention mine." Mina seized her mother's hend. "I

am so sorry ?" she said, tenderly kissing it. "It is so sad never to speak of what

we love !!!

general burst of laughter.

Mademoiselle economical grown Wonders will never cease !

come off to-day ?" asked one of the gentle-

fortunes on the strength of my wrist i

slender one, gentlemen," she added, showing a well-shaped and very white

"Perhaps not," said the lady, and the thoughtful, mournful look came into her face, but in a second she was laughing again at her own thoughts, apparently I could amuse you all very much," she said, "by relating my adventures since we last met here."

'It has been reported that you had left Paris, but nobody could tell where you had gone," said one of the gentlemen.

I dare say not. Well, I went to the dull little capital of a foolish little kingdom. Guess now where I went." "I should never have guessed," said another gentleman, "that Mademoiselle Gaultier would have sought dulness under

any form. There is no affinity between her and dulness." "I did not find Stutgard at all dull.

On the contrary, the twenty-four hours I spent there were exceedingly lively." "And what in the name of patience took

ou there, my dear ?" asked the same lady

you there, my dear ?" asked the same lady who had spoken before. "Well, if you wish to hear the story, here it is. His Royal Highness of Wur-temburg and I were great friends all last winter. He is, you know, a patron of the stage—writes plays himself—bad ones —but that is neither here nor there. He had often invited me to visit his duchy; so last week, as the weather was fine and so last week, as the weather was fine, and

'aris not particularly amusing, I took it into my head to go. I travelied day and night, with only one servant. Oh, dear, what beautiful nights they were! 1 wonder if you Perisians have ever thought of looking at the stars *l* 1 as ure you it is very worth while. At the end of four days I arrived at the Ko ig's Hof, and wrote to my royal friend to announce my arrival. He had the condescension to

all upon me on the same day, and was Il bows and smiles and compliments: but when I spoke of paying him my respects at the palace on the morrow, I noticed a visible embarrassment on the Grandducal countenance. He said there was no occasion to fatigue myself so soon after the journey—ah! ah! do I look like a person easily fatigued?—and that he model and the source of the so would send his chamberlain the next day to inquire after my health. And the chamberlain came, and, what was more ex-traordiuary, the chamberlain told the truth! It appears that his Royal High-

less, good soul, had betrayed imprudent marks of satisfaction on hearing of my urrival, and had given orders that I should e forthwith invited to dine at the palace. ut it was not to be. The noble and high

and mighty and vitruous Countess d'Erns thumer, a Wurtemburgian-Madame de Maintenon - a left-banded, morganatie

ame d'Auban and her daughter. Ah, Motsieur le Comte !" the actress gaily exclaimed, "I was begining to think

you had forgotten my challenge" The person she thus addressed answered with a smile: "You are not content with one defeat, fair lady; you must seek another. So be it then. On the last ocanother. So be it then. casion when we tried the strength of your wrists, you forfeited to me the rose which Zaire had worn on the preceding evening. I am grown more ambitious now, and if I win I shall ask for the glove which the free German Rhine is carrying to the

" Ah ! you have heard of my adventure, Mosieur le Comte? Are you not afraid of measuring your strength with so malig-

of measuring your strength with so malig-nant an enemy ?" "Very much afraid," answered the stranger, with a smile. "But faint heart never won or vanquished fair lady; so I must needs keep up my courage by all the inducements in my power. Here are two silver plates: bent or unbent, they re-main yours after the trial; and if I win then I claim the chammion's clove "

then I claim the champion's glove." "Very well," said Mademoiselle Gaul-

tier. "Give me a plate." "It was handed to her. She took it up with a half-confident, half-doubtfull look, coloring with eagerness, and smil-ing as if anticipating a triumph. Then laying it down again, she began by bendng with her fingers slender and thin; but as strong as steel, a five-franc piece, which she rolled as if it had been a wafter. Every-

applauded. lot for the great attempt!!" she said; and the eyes of all present were fixed upon her as she again took up the silver plate. Madame d'Auban and Mina were

watching her like the rest. There was something irresistibly attractive in the good-humoured wilfulness of her handsome face. "Nobody has ever conquered me," she

when a woman wills something, and

that something is a triumph of some kind, how resolved she is upon it! The colour deepened visibly under the rouge of her cheeks. She bent the whole strength of her fingers, of her arm, of her whole frame on the plate, which would not yield to that desperate pressure. Her lips were imily and tightly compressed; the veries in her forehead swelled. She turned pale with the prolonged effort. "Allons! I am beat," she cried, vexed and yet laugh-ing. "I don't believe you can bend it,

Monsieur le Comte."

Monsieur le Comte " The stranger bowed, took it up, and with a scarcely preceptible effort rolled it up like a piece of parchment. "Bravo!" exclaimed the lady, with

frank good humour, and pulling off her

from her daughter's forehead, and, pres ing her lips upon it, murmured, my work for it, Mina, there is sor "Take no slavery more galling than that of royalty, and no more melancholy prison than a palace. The hardest of all chains are often invisible; and many a heart

breaks in silence on or near a throne. These last words uttered with some emotion, and in rather louder voice than that in which Madame d'Auban had

hitherto spoken, cause the stranger, who had now finished reading his letters, to bend forward and endeavor to catch a glimpse of her face; but, not succeeding, he collected his papers and walked away. As he passed before Madame d'Auban he

poked hard at her, and in a few minutes turned back again and fixed his even earnestly upon her. She remarked it, and for the first time she also caught sight of his features, and felt at once they were

of ins features, and feit at once they were not unknown to her. "Put up your work, darling," she hurriedly said. "It is time to go," "Oh, let us stay a little longer, dear-est mamma! It is so pleasant now under

No, no; make haste, Mina." For the third time the stranger tarned back, and this time he stopped opposite to them. Madame d'Auban's eves eager glance, and every trace of color vanished from her cheek. She remained motionless and cold as any of the stone statues about her. The stranger pro-nounced a single word, "Madame!" There was wonder, respect, and a tacit inquiry in the tone with which it was uttered. In the ears of her to whom i

was addressed, it sounded like a voice from another world; for that stranger and herself had been friends in early youth—almost like a brother had that man been to her; and at sight of him thoughts of her family, and home, and old associations were rushed upon her with indescribable might

"The Comte de Saxe," she murmured. The name died away on her lips, but she could not express the choking and blinding tears which would flow in spite of all r efforts.

'Dear companion of my schoolhood," the Count began, in a low and rapid tone —"friend of my earlier days, do my senses beguile me, or do I, indeed, behold you again ? Oh, madame, what does this mean ? What miracle has raised you from an untimely grave? For God sake ex-plain to ue this mystery !" Madame d'Auban made a strong effort

to rise, and leaning on Mina she turned away. "It is a mistake," she faintly said, away. "It is a mistake," she faintly said, and tried to walk on. But the Count seized her hand and exclaimed— "It is your voice, as well as your face! It is yourself! You cannot de-

ceive me !"

"Let go my mother's hand," cried Mina,

eagerly cried the Comte de Saxe; "but if at the end of three months I do not hear from you, I shall think it my duty to inform the king, "In three months l So be it.

Madame d'Auban burst into tears.

upon her with an expression in

to-day.

But if I live, you will hear from me before that You promise that you will not time. follow me now, or seek to discover my

promise," answered the Count. But if during that interval you should need the aid of a strong arm and a devoted heart, think, madame, of Maurice of Saxony. I suppose I must not ask for one word of kind farewell ?"

Madame d'Auban held out her hand, which he kissed with profound respect. "Farewell, and heaven bless you, Mau-rice," she said in a trembling voice. When the mother and daughter had

the Comte de Saxe disappeared, the Comte de Saxe stood some time in the same place, musing on this extraordinary meeting with one whom for years he had thought of as dead. If I am not more mad than any madman in Bicetre," he inwardly exclaimed, "truth is stranger than the wildest fiction.

TO BE CONTINUED.

See what the Clergy say.

Rev. R. H. CRAIG, Princeton, N. J. says: Last summer when I was in Can-ada, I cought a bad cold in my throat. It became so bad that often in the middle of my sermon my throat and tongue would become so dry I could hardly speak. My tongue was covered with a white parchee crust, and my throat was much inflamed. An old lady of my congregation advised me to use the Shoshonees Remedy, which she was using. The first dose relieved me, and in a few days my throat was nearly well. I discontinued the use of it, but my throat not being entirely well became worse again. I procured another supply, and am happy to say that my throat is enirely well, and the white crust has entirely disappeared. I wish that every minister who suffers from sore throat would try the Great Shoshonees Remedy.

Rev. GEO. W. GROUT, Stirling, Ont., says. Mas. Georger Francis was severely afflicted with Kidney disease, and had been under the care of three physicians without any beneficial result. She has since taken four bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy, and now enjoys the best of health.

Rev. T. C. CROWN, Brooklyn, Ont., says: My wife was very low with Lung disease, and given up by her physician. I bought and given up by her physician. I bought a bottle of the Shoshonees Remedy, and at the end of two days she was much better. By continuing the Remedy she was perfectly restored. Price of the Remedy in a box. ers.

The conversions from Ritualism to Catholicism have within the last few years been more numerous than is generally imagined. To particularize only a few Ritualistic churches which have supplied clerical converts, seven Anglican clergymen have "come over" from St. Saviour's, Leeds; six from St. Bartholomew's, Brighton; and three from St. Paul's, Knights Bridge. These four churches alone have taken from the Anglican Establishment twenty-three clergymen and given them to the Catholic Church. Other well-known Ritualistic churches have also supplied their quota of clerical converts, including St. Michael's, Shoreditch, Prestbury, St. Peter's, London Docks; St. Thomas, Oxford; St. John the Divine, Kensington, Frome; St. John of Jerusalem, Hackney; St. Mary Magdalene, Paddington; St. Matthia's, Stoke Newing-ton; St. Barnabas's, Oxford; and St. John's, St. Leonard's.

CONVERTS IN INDIA.

"Society," says the Bangalore correspondent of the *Times* of India, "has been discussing the recent conversion to Roman Catholicism of Mr. J. D. Sandford, Judicial Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, who has just returned from Europe. With a Roman Catholic Viceroy at the head of the Government in India, of ad of the Government in course there are people who insinuate that Mr. Sandford was not altogether influenced by conviction and piety in changing his religion. But I happen to know that Mr. Sandford had been seriously meditating this step for some months past, and that his conversion was by no means a surprise to a great many here who know Mr. Sandford was, I believe, rehim. ceived at St. Peter's, Rome, on his way out to India."

Conversions to the Catnolic Church among English residents in India are, even now, comparatively rare, though not so rare hitherto as to justify the suspicion which the correspondent above quoted de-precates. Take Mysore and Coorg alone; was not Mr. Lewin Bowring (a convert) perfectly restored. Price of the Rem-in pint bottles, \$2; Pills 25 cents ox. Sold by all medicine deal-in medicine deal-

whole length walked again it, is three hu its breadth tw ment to the man told, as e visible only whose honor dred feet. B far greater; pe others have able proporti from nave to building as it different peri-of its archite Edward the ( or the faith, made it a co tinue and per Sebert had be its construction he could gave work was don servation by tains the n against all wi destroy any charter is sti House of the of England wonder if the or any of his occupation it. Did the when they to the Town foot under Does the ever enter to-day enter royal hands mystery of of that pol God was dr God was dr voices of the place an her imprecation Hall-"His our children place of the orkmanshi infinitely n men was the was colored Victim. N fessor and h to receive th from which ished infide green marble to quicken children of lasting life. up for the Victim, w Westminste by a display ble. But th appear mon hollowness painfully r sacrilege h There is a h

#### A Lovers' Quarrel.

I might have passed it by, my love, As if I saw it not— As if I could not feel your hand Was tremulous and hot; Nor knew the drink flend on your soul A cruel hold had got.

I might have chid you gently, dear, With words of playful blame. And you had sot been angry then, But loved me still the same : Nor said these words of hasty pride-The pride that springs from shame

Ah, no ! the love is selfishness, That cannot bear some pain; If mine were mute, what other lips Would warn him of his bane? None others, truly—mine the loss, But his will be the gain.

I am glad I spoke-and yet, and yet-I am glad I spoke-and yet, and yet, and So near-now severed quite-Come in. A letter, and from him ! "My darling, you were right; No more until we meet but this: I sign the pledge to-night." ETHEL TANE.

-Illustrated Catholic American

## WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

At the close of my last letter I merely wrote of my visit to Westminster Abbey - the most ancient shrine of England begun more than twelve hundred years upon the ruins of a heathen temple which the conquering Romans built upon the Isle of Thorney. The Catholic Saxon, faithful children of St. Augustine, up-rooted every stone of heathen workmanreared to the honor of the ship, and Prince of the Apostles the corner-stone upon which the Man-God built this immortal church, a temple that has outlived the Saxon Heptarchy, the dynasty of Danish Vikings, the turbulent days of the Norsemen, the long illustrious line of Plantagenets, the absolution of the Tudors, the weakness of the Stuarts, the stupidity of the transplanted Hanoverians. It has survived the wreck of countless changesthe ruin of numberless political wars-and now stands in the midst of a modern city, surrounded by the short-lived splen-dor and show of the nineteenth century, an emblem of an imperishable faith in its age, in its beauty as imperishable as the stones which the art of the sculptor has stones which the art of the schubble has literally glorified. What strange memor-ies, what holy thoughts, and, alas! what sad feelings the sight of this cloister of cloisters, this fairest of ministers awakens! It speaks to you, as you stand before the tomb of Sebert, King of the East Saxons, tomb of Sebert, King of the East Saxons, who began this wonderous house of worship and died in 616, of the whole history of the nation, which, more than any other, has swayed the destiny of the world. It tells of the royal and princely saints of the Saxon line without number, whose sacred relies make this Abbey doubly venerable, pro-claiming even in the dust of death the holiness of the faith that England so madly cast away. You move down the where so many Catholic generations of the past have trodden, and expect to of the past have trodden, and expect to hear from the oaken, dust-covered stalls the chant of the monk, filling, as it filled through centuries, that glorious church. But the monk is gone—his blood, which heresy shed, is heard in heaven asking mercy for unhappy England. The altar has been torn down, the light of the same-tuary extinguished, the faith of Edward the Confessor expelled, and poor, shame-to the transmission of the same-tuary extinguished the faith of Edward the Confessor expelled. and poor, shame-transwer is the confessor expelled. The same-tuary extinguished the faith of Edward the Confessor expelled. and poor, shame-transwer is the confessor expelled. The same-transwer is the confessor expelled. The same-transwer is the confessor expelled. The same-tuary extinguished is the faith of the same-transwer is the confessor expelled. The same is the confessor expective is the confessor expective is the confessor expective is the confessor expective. the Contessor expended, and poor, sname-less Protestantism mocks with its presence this stolen, descerated Abbey. The change has been so terrible, the sacrilege so heart-rending, the national misfortune which is been so the protection of the presence of the protection of the protection. There are eight other chapels in the Abbey, all containing special objects of interest to the lovers of antiquity or of history. this Abbev reveals has been so measureless, that you can understand, here, and here alone, the touching request of Adelaide Proctor for her native island. The learning and virtues adorned the history whole length of the great cloister, which I walked again and again, unwilling to quit it, is three hundred and seventy-five feet, is the seventy and seventy-five feet, stolen a place in death from a Church its breadth two hundred. From the pave ment to the roof, where the carving is, I am told, as exquisite as the finest lace, visible only to God and His saints in whose honor it was done, is over one hun-dred feet. But the length to me seemed far greater; perhaps this deception, which others have noticed, is due to the admir-able proportions of the whole building, from nave to the western entrance. The building as it now stands was the work of different periods. It owes, however, most of its architectural grace and beauty to Edward the Confessor. His intense love for the faith, and the purity of his life, made it a congenial occupation to con-tinue and perfect what the rude but pious Sebert had begun six centuries before. To its construction he devoted all the wealth he could gather—and when the great work was done, he tried to secure its prehe could servation by a royal charter which contains the most solemn denunciations against all who would dare to deface or destroy any part of the building. The charter is still preserved in the Chapter destroy any part of the building. The charter is still preserved in the Chapter House of the Abbey, where the Commons of England long held their Sessions. I wonder if the free-thinking Dean Stanley, or any of his associates in the sacrilegious pation of the Abbey, ever read Did the first Reformers think of it when they sent its cowled occupants to the Tower of Tyburn, and trampled to the Tower of Tyohn, and transition under foot the Holy of Holies? Does the fear of Divine vengence ever enter the hearts of those who to-day enter the chancel where long ago royal hands built an altar for the awful metawr of Coloury? When I the awful mystery of Calvary ? When I thought mystery of Calvary (When I thought of that polluted sanctuary from which God was driven, and when I heard the voices of the choristers performing in that place an hereical service, I thought of the place an neretical service, I thought of the imprecation of the Jews around Pilates' Hall—"His blood be upon us and upon our children." Yes, they have put in the place of the altar a new reredos of rare workmauship, of colored alabaster; but infinitely more precious to the scale of infinitely more precious to the souls of men was the altar which for six centurie men was the attar which for six centurities was colored with the blood of a Divine Victim. Now, where Edward the Con-fessor and his believing people once knelt to receive the Bread of Life, stands a desk to receive the Bread of Life, stands a desk from which Dean Stanley preaches pol-ished infidelity, and a table of black and green marble, but there is no Living Bread quicken the famishing souls of the children of Catholic ancestors into everlasting life. Heresy has tried to make up for the absence of the altar and Victim, without which the Abbey Westminster would never have existed, by a display of wealth in bronze and mar-ble. But this only makes the desceration appear more hideous—the poverty, the hollowness of Protestantism is the more painfully revealed, and the crime of the sacrilege here perpetrated is blacker. There is a blackness here which no white-

monograms, no mossie pictures, however gracefully wrought, can hide or even diminish. The stone pavement of the lovely devastated chancel re-echoes the curse of the Charter of gentle Edward. The blackness of that curse has settled every-where, never to disappear until heresy gives back what it stole with violence and gives back what it stole with violence and crucity, until England becomes again "Our Lady's Dower," when Jesus, Mar-, and Joseph shall dwell of old with her peo-ple again. In the enlargement of the Abbey, Henry III, built a chapel to the Blassed Vicein but to trace of it would be the Blessed Virgin, but no trace of it now remains. During the wars of the Roses it into decay. When Henry VII. first of the Tudor line winning his crown on Bosworth field, ascended the throne, one of the first acts of his reign was to rebuild, on the same site, a more beautiful chapel to the Queen of Heaven. Of the nine chapels forming a part of the Abbey it is by far the most beautiful. By a decree of the kingly founder none but those of blood royal can be buried there. You enter this church, latest and most elaborate specimen of the Gothic style in Eng-land from the east end of the Abbey. The gates, like the one of the Jewish Tem-The gates, nice the one of the Jewish Tem-ple at which the beggar sat might well be called beautiful. They are of brass, most wonderfully wrought, the panels filled with the armorial bearings of the Duke of Biohmond—Cores flour du lis—and the Richmond-three fleur de lis-and the white and red Roses of York and Lancas-ter intertwined emblematic of the peace that followed the victory of Bosworth. On the threshold you look up to the lofty ceiling, and are lost in wonder over not so much at its loftiness, but at the groups of figures, so many and so various that they bewilder the eve and baffle all description. Under your feet is a pavement of black and white marble that vies with the arched ceiling in its richness. Though called a chapel of the abbey, it is over one hundred feet in length, filled with slats of brown wainscot with Gothic canopies upon which the carved devices are most strange and elaborate On every side are tombs of enhorate. On every side are tomos of men and women famous or infamous in England's history. All are of royal kith and kin. Henry III. has a magnificent tomb in the body of the chapel, surrounded by a most curious chantry of brass. Here are buried the haughty, crime-stained Elizabeth, and her unfortunate innocent victim, Mary Queen of Scots. Death has reduced to the same earthly level the proud persecutor who died vomiting the execrations of the damned, and the persecuted who drew from the crucifix the silently kissed as she laid her head upon the block, the first state of sweet eternal rest. Als side by side lie Richard of Gloster whom side by side lie Richard of Gloster whom tragedy has painted in such hideous colors, and the princess whom he mur-dered. Everywhere is royal dust; the splendid tombs tell the visitor, but the lowly, helpless, silent dust for all that, as mean as the clod of the valley. Great Cressr, dead and turned to clay, stops a

ness of modern marble, no richness of cedar wood, embellished with foliage and

Confessor expelled, and poor, shame- for the remaining time, to atone for my containing special objects of interest to the lovers of antiquity or of history. Scattered through all of them are sacred treasured mementoes of Catholic ages, tombs of bishops, canons, priests, whose whose ssessions supported nng worse than worthless lives. In St. Bene-dict's Chapel, for example, is the tomb of Langton, one of the many great primates of Canterbury, and near it is a preten-tious mounment of Dr. Bill, if you please, one of Stanley's predecessors as Dean of Westminster, a servile tool of Queen Bess. This strange relation is repeated again and again, and the Catholic visitor almost wonders that the stone crozier on the and the Catholic visitor almost episcopal tombs, and scatter the dust, of these defenders of sacrilege. The only chapel free from this intrusion of Protestantism is the one erected by Henry III. in honor of Edward the Confessor. It was built as a reliquary to receive the hal-lowed dust of England's King after Rome had enrolled his name upon her Dyptics. The words of the bull of canonization which Alexander III. issued are partly fulfilled. 'His soul is glorified in Heaven, but, alas ! his body is no longer honored upon earth." In that grand Abbey petitions are no longer afforded to the saints of God, and no prayers are said for England's dead. Here lie six kings, five queens, two princesses and one bishop; but they were buried when the Requiem Mass was said and the *Dies Irae* was daily sung in the royal chapel centuries ago. In the north and south transepts are found the tombs or monumental records of war or literature. Most of the names are modern, and most of them deserve some recogni and most of them deserve some recogni-tion of the services they have rendered their native land, but their epitaphs seem sodly out of place in a Catholic cloister. Here hundreds of historic names appear. Here is told in statues of warriors, statesmen, poets, historians, scientists, the source of the greatness of the British Empire. From the statue of Sir Robert Empire. From the statue of Sir Rober Peel addressing the House of Common till you reach the Poets' Corner there is a continuous record of the power and ver-satility of the English mind, the depth and richness of English thought, which make the English race masters in every walk of literature. Unsurpassed intellec-tual as well as material wealth is exhibited. With just pride England takes the stranger to Westminster Abbey, and silently points to those tombs as so many pages upon which are written the greatest deeds of men. From many of those here entomed it might be truly said, on account of their achievements, that sculp ture borrowed from them immortality instead of best wing it. But mere human greatness should be enshrined and commemorated elsewhere; the Church of St. Peter, the Abbey of Westminster, is God's own house, and was not built to be a national mausoleum.-Catholic Telegraph.

# THE CATHOLIG RECORD.

#### A PROTESTANT CRITIC ON FATHER BURKE, O. P.

# On Sunday, though it was known to On Sunday, though it was known to few, one of the first of living English orators was speaking in Liverpool. Father Tom Burke, as he is commonly called, has a great reputation in his own Church, and especially among the Irish people. And he deserves it. There are few who can declaim as he can declaim people. And he deserves it. There are few who can declaim as he can declaim so gracefully, so calmly, so deliberately, with such noble gestures, or whose minds and a start and a

the thoughts of others. But his own thought provides, and seems to provide extemporaneously, the material which his voice and action so nobly employ. In appear-nce Father Burke is essenti-ally the Dominican friar. Most people have some notion of this type. The preaching Dominicans have stamped themselves on the graphic literature of all ages as burly men from whose massive ages as burly men, from whose massive heads and boldly hewn faces the tonsure and fashion of their order have abstracted anything that in appearance makes for gentleness and refinement. Open Dore's "Contes Dolatiques" and in a page or two you will stumble on a likeness of a friar which, allowing for exaggeration, might be the likeness of Father Tom Burke himself. In a crowd and in common costume you might perhaps pass him by, for the grandeur of his head is very rude, and the prominent rather rubi-cund nose, and the full protruding under lip, though they tell of latent power, tell it in unattractive symbols. Standing the pulpit in the habit of his order, Standing Father Burke's aspect needs no interpre-ter. He is a great Dominican preacher, and you feel it before he opens his lips. In broad, deep characters there are in-scribed upon his countenance unction and power.

Many people indentify oratory with Many people indentify oratory with great speed of speech and much flourish of gesture. Yet, of the great orators of our time—perhaps of all time—there have been few who answer to this popular idea. When people hear Mr. Bright f.r the first time they always wonder he speaks so slowly. M'Neile was always majestic. Mr. Gladstone, the Bishop of Peter-borough, the late Earl of Derby, and the Duke of Argyll fulfil much more nearly the common preconception of oratory; oratory .- Liverpool Daily Post. the common preconception of oratory but not one of them, with all their great has attained that combination of simplicity, majesty, and finish which is the perfection of oratory, and of which Bright, M'Neile, and Father Tom Burke are in their several ways examples. Father Burke is never in a hurry, and never imagines his audience can be. Gracefully, and without slips or trips, does he roll forth his splendid sentences—then pauses easily, and resumes at leisure his oration, which seems to need this regal calmness to do justice to its nobility of conception and expression. We of this later generation must suppose it was somewhat thus that O'Connell spoke. If so, it is not diffi-cult to understand his mastery over his susceptible and imaginative countrymen. The great Dominican's voice has a rare inge without break of deficiency in any part of the compass. In the portions of his speeches which are more easily deliv-ered it is a mellow bass, heard without effort, over the area of a large building, In the passages which are delivered with rising energy Father Burke's voice is a very fine rich alto with a slightly nasal *timbre*, such as is often observed in great tragedians. And having mentioned great tragedians, it may be permitted us to add that if the late G. V. Brooke had suffered

combs to build up again laboriously the civilisation of the Pagan world which the Russia and Germany the Papacy to-day is receiving more respectful treatment than it received five years ago, on account of its opposition to Socialism. It ought not to be difficult for the Protestant bodies to barbarians had just destroyed. So again the magnificent patriotic description of reland, and the contrasted duration of er early church buildings with the pre-ent aspect of the hill in the heart of Midexcel it in this respect. We have but to study and to teach the Bible in order to throw around the property of every man the sanction of divine law." According to the general representations

sent aspect of the hill in the heart of Mid-Meath, once crowned with the glory of Ireland's kings. So again a fine picture, painted with a sweeping but luminous brush, of the rise and fall of civilisation, where the slopes of the Andes sweep down to the sweet Pacific. In these and many other passages—notably a fine and unex-aggerated eulogy of the solemn sweet statelines of the church itself in which of the sectarian papers, the Lutherans of Germany have the open Bible before them, while among the Catholic Germans the sacred volume is a sealed book, wrap-ped up in chains, and locked up, as we have seen in some of their pictorials. And yet Socialism, which means anarchy and the destruction of law and order, is stateliness of the church itself in which the sermo i was delivered—the great ora-tor exemplified that wealth of chaste description which denotes and expends, im-aginatively and almost though not quite fostered in the Lutheran, and rejected in the Catholic districts?

the Catholic districts *i* "Romanism creates poverty. One can-not pass from England to Ireland without becoming convinced of this. But, on the other hand, Rome does much for the poor whose poverty she creates. Her vast m-come of money is made up of their mites. Her cathedrals, her churches, her bishops, her wides, avist for them, and they are creatively, some of the highest intelle etual owers that can be illustrated in eloqu-And almost always, without passing into the dangerous region of pantomime, the action of the preacher's hands and rms appropriately heighten the effect. Sometimes the varieties of gesture were her priests, exist for them, and they are governed and directed with as much care Sometimes the varieties of gesture were exceedingly significant, as when Father Burke said he could never banish for a single day from his *mind* or from his *eyes* (with a delicate variation of the move-ment of the hand to the forehead at each governed and directed with as much care as that which is bestowed on the rich and the great. The vast majority of mankind will always be poor, and that Church will have the love of the vast majority which takes the most interest in its fortunes and misfortunes. The Protestant denomina-tions are in some danger of standing too far from the hod-earrier. We may be sure that Bome will exist and flourish and of the two words) the horrors of the Irish famine. And only occasionly did his ges-ture fail, as it certainly did when a picture of the Catholic Church springing up into prosperity was accompained by a curi-ously weakened fluttering motion of the sure that Rome will exist and flourish and grow mighty if we permit her to perform those offices to the poor which we ought The eloquent friar, it must be owned, to perform. "We are not apprehensive. But eternal

The eloquent thar, it must be owned, lives in a simple word. He calls the nine-teenth a contemptible century; and it must have almost provoked a smile even among his own countrymen to hear him say and prove that Irishmen are the peo-ple most after God's own heart. Frobably vigilance is the price of liberty, whether of the body or the soul. Thus far in its history, Protestantism has proved, on the whole, infinitely better for mankind than whole, minitely better for manking than Romanism. We say, on the whole. There are some places where it seems to us to have lost its superiority, and where Romanism is better. There are places he relations and speculations of a preaching monk, however great he may be, are seldom very profouud. But it is not by profundity that oratory must be judged. Romanism is better. There are places where it is a mere name with which to cover infidelity, immorality, Socialism, cruelty. Let us beware lest it sink in other places to the same low level. Only when it does so, need we fear that Rome will triumph." Dratory is great when we can attribute to of a topy is great which we can attribute to it strength, grace, unction supply accuracy of expression, chastened splendor of dic-tion. And when to these characters are added charms of voice, power or presence, simple meistry of calibrery and constant Romanism creates poverty about as much in Ireland as Protestantism does in simple majesty of delivery, and constant unconscious elegance of action, we have to admit that the orator is worthy of his any of the impoverished Southern States. The carpet-bag roguery, which nearly filch-ed all that was left in the Southern States

## HOW RO...E MAY SUCCEED.

for several years, was but a very feeble re-production of the centuries of robbery per-petrated by her Protestant rulers in Ire-

Otherwise, the Catholic Church foster

the poor, and takes them in her sacred keeping. The Watchman bears reluctant testimony to other of her great conserva-

tive powers and virtues .- Catholic Mirror.

. ....

ADELAIDE PROCTER.

cially to what he said was a very pretty

east make out what was in the wind,

AN INDIAN BRIDE'S DEVOTION.

There are few instances of devotion that

prove the existence of love in a higher degree than that given by Kit Carson's Indian wife to her brave and manly lover.

resting only a few hours on th

RE VE LIKE FOOLISH.

When he was taken ill, a long

oper

Under the above caption a Boston Baptist paper, *The Watchman*, expresses some rational ideas in a roundabout way in re-gard to the perpetuity of the Catholic Church, and the failure of every other Church, and the failure of every cluer form of Christianity. He thinks Roman-ism, the name bigots wish to give to the Catholic Church, may some day get pos-session of the nations, as she had in the fifteenth century, not by strategy or force, but because the Protestants will have proved themselves untrue to God and

man. It is not impossible, he says, for the Pro testant denominations to become so dead that Rome will be accepted by the world as its ruler. Let us suppose, for example, that those Protestants who see no inspira-tion in the Bible, who find nothing supernatural in Christianity, who deprive manhattrai in Christianity, who depive mathematical in Christianity, who depive and all com-munion with God, should succeed in dis-seminating their views throughout the churches. What would happen? There could be no question that Romanism would triumph. The human mind craves would triumph. assurance; the human heart craves

He is right: the mind and heart of man lirect

"WIPED OUT." A STORY OF THE PLAINS.

(From the Detroit Free Press.) What is that !

Look closer and you will see that it is a gaunt, grim wolf, creeping out of the little grove of cottonwoods towards a buffalo alf gambling around its mother.

Raise your eyes a little more and you see that the prairie beyond is alive with buffalo. Count them. You might as well try to count the leaves on a giant maple! They are moving foot by foot as they ere the initiation of the second se they crop the juicy grass, and living waves rise and fall as the herd slowly creep on. Afar out to right and left—mere specks Afar out to right and left-mere specks on the plain-are the flankers, brave old ouffaloes, which catch a bite of grass and hen sniff the air and scan the horizon for intimation of danger. They are the senti-nels of the herd, and right well can they

The wolf creeps nearer. All the afternoon the great herd has fed in peace, and as it now slowly moves to-ward the distant river it is all unconscious that danger is near. Look you well and watch the wolf, for you are going to see such a sight as not one man in ten thousand

such a sight as not one man in ten thousand has ever beheld. Creep—crawl—skulk—now behind **a** knoll—now drawing himself over the grass —now raising its head above a thistle to mark the locality of its victim. It is a lone, shambling, skulking wolf, lame, and spite-ful, and treacherous. Wounded or ailing, he has been left alone to get on as best he may, and his green eyes light up with fiereer blaze as he draws nearer and nearer to his unconscious prev. conscious prey. There! No, he is yet too far away.

Creep, creep, creep. Now he is twenty feet away, now fifteen, now ten. He hugs the earth; gathers his feet under him, and he bounds through the air as if shot from a he bounds through the air as it shot from a gun. He is rolling the calf over and over on the grass in three seconds after he springs. Now watch! A cry of pain from the calf—a furious bellow from the mother as she wheels and

charges the wolf-a startled movement from a dozen of the nearest animals, and a rush begins. The one wolf is magnified into a hundred, the hundred into a thousand. Short, sharp, bellows, snorts of alarm, a rush and in fifty seconds after the wolf has wet his fangs with blood that living mass is in motion to get away from an unknown terror. The waves rise higher and higher as the confusion spreads. One instant it seems as if 10,000 solid acres of prairie were moving bodily away; again waves rise and fall as the cowards behind rush upon those in front, who wait sniff the air and learn the danger. In one minute the alarm runs down the herd to the leaders—further than down the her to the readers—further than the eye can see—and the entire herd is go-ing off at a mad gallop, heads down, eyes rolling, and no thought but that of escape. If lake Erie were to dash itself against **a** wall the shock would be no greater than the awful crash with which this mass of One day Charles Dickens, as he sat in One day Charles Dickens, as he sat in the office of All the Year Round, making his way through the mass of papers that lay on his table, was attracted and sur-prised by the singular merit of some lines rattling hoofs, sharp horns and hairy dobies would meet it. The clatter of hoofs and rattle of horns would drown the noise of a brigade of cavalry galloping over a stonepaved road.

which had been sent him. Such a dis-covery is always a refreshment to an editor, as he wades among the slough of manu-Ride out on their trail. Here where the stampede began the ground is torn and furrowed as if a thousand cannon had been firing solid shot at targets. Here and there scripts which surround him, and he glanced eagerly at the nume with which the verse were signed. It was "Mary Benwick. are calves which have been gored or crushed-here and there older animals with broken legs and disabling wounds. Here, were the herd was fairly off you might as Dickens had never before, to his know-ledge, either heard this name or seen it in print, but there was the ring of true well hunt for a gold dollar as a blade of grass. You look for three miles as you look across it. It is a trail of dirt, and poetry in Mary Benwick's lines, be she whom she might, and so they were inserted in the next number of the magazine. Months went on, and All the Year Round dust, and ruts, and furrows, where half an hour ago was a carpet of green grass and smiling flowers. The most dreadful cyclone known to man could not have left more had frequent contributions of Miss Mary Berwick among its contents. Dickens, however, knew simply nothing about her except that she wrote a legible hand, that orrible scares behind. Miles away, on the banks of the winding, he always, by her own wish, address ed all growling river, are three white-topped emigrant wagons. A camp-fire blazes up to boil the kettles; men, women, and chilcommunications to her to a certain circulating library in the west of London, and that, when he sent her a check, she acknowldren stand about, peering over the setting sun at the distant mountains and glad that their journey is almost done. Butterflies edged it promptly, but in a very short. matter-of-fact way. At length, one winter evening, when Dickens went to dine with the Proctors, he happened to put in his pocket, to show them, the Christmas numcome and go on hazy wing, the crickets chirp cheerily on the grass, and the engles sailing in the blue evening air have no warning to give. ber of All the Year Round, which was just coming out. He called their attention espe-

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS cures all diseases of the blood, and kidneys, female complaints, nervous and general debility, and builds up the entire system when broken down by disease.

the tonsure towards the latter part of his life and donned the black and white habit of the Dominicans he would have been very much such a man as Father Burke is; but Father Burke's bass is never sepulchral or artificial as Brooke's was ap

Passing to the interesting border region where in all natural orators the qualities physique and manner co-operate with those of mind, we notice in Father Burke as one of his most essential peculiarities a gliding sequence of connection. It as alien from his style to exhibit a 1. It were and explicit logical scheme as to indulge in mere unconnected bursts of emotiona xuberance. There is a reason for every exuberance. There is a reason for every-thing Father Burke says, and for its being said when he says it; but he trusts for the feeling of sequence somewhat to the im-agination of his hearers and to his own uccess in exciting and feeding that imagination.

Thus in his sermon yesterday morning which was preached to aid in freeing St. Joseph's Church from debt, the text and the leading idea were skilfully used to associate the houselessness and shelterless-ness of our Saviour with the Catholic duty of building and sustaining houses for His worship. With this the preacher began; with this he ended; and the whole sermon kept alive the practical and affectsermon kept investig placted and avelling analogy. "That our Lord may dwell in a house and on an altar that He may really call His own." A beautiful and daring idea; and it was beautifully and daringly carried out. From many sources of ancient Scriptural narrative and allu sion were brought illustrations of the sacredness of the abodes of God, metaphon and fact being resorted to with equal con-fidence and impressiveness. The price-lessness of these same abodes of the Divinity as shelters and resting-places of weary and troubled human spirits was brought out with equal sweetness and beauty. And then, in a succession of eloquent mellow word-pictures, was told the story of church building in every age, and of how, even where faith had vanished and civilisation had disappeared in her train, the sacred edifices erected by early Chris-tians still remained to tell of their love and devotion. This sketch must not be lengthened by

specimens, but it is impossible not to beau itness to the incidental evidence yielded by Father Burke's discourse of his power using lauguage at once to conjure up various images, to express meaning in such ripeness as only great and well-resuch ripeness as only great and weil-re-strained oratorical power can produce, and to dignify the purport of what is said by grace and majesty in delivering it. Under this description must come the vivid picture of the Virgin holding the

Saviour dead upon her knees while she drew from his brow the thorns and washed the blood. So also the description of the Church emerging from her cata-

lible guidance. Without it they drift away into the fullness of Protestantism, that is, into total unbelief. The tendencies to lax views of inspira-tion, says the Watchman, which are mani-

fested in various Protestant denominations particularly among Lutherans and Broad Church Episcopalians, render the attitude of the Baptists doubly important. Never was it more necessary to lift the Bible high as the infallible guide of souls.

The Watchman seems to forget here that the Lutherans and Broad Episcopalions are quite as conversant with the Bible as the poem by Miss Mary Berwick. The author of "Pickwick" remarked, to his astonish-Baptists, and find their guidance avowedly in its sacred pages. ment, that these simple words of his were received by the whole family with much

Let us suppose again, says the Watchman that Protestantism should cease to protect the family with adequate care. Th world would turn to Rome for deliverance The from domestic anarchy, and the social vices which domestic anarchy produces. He is referring to the facility of divorce

Luther, Mahomet, Henry VIII. and Jos Smith approved of the pleurality of wives

Smith approved of the pleurality of wives, which divorces make easy. "When we look at the statistics of di-vorce from Massachusetts and Connecticut, to say nothing of those from Illinois and Indiana, we begin to question whether the extreme rigidity of the Papacy will not soon begin to be accepted as a relief from the mischief of such excessive indifference. A year or two ago we were present in the Presbyterian General Assembly when a resolution was before the House declarin Rome to be not a Church of Christ, and Rome to be not a Church of Christ, and her baptism not valid. Those who oppos-ed the resolution pleaded fervently for a certain degree of peace with Rome, be-cause of the need of unity among all Christians who desire to protect the house-hold from the disorganizing efforts of its foes. The speakers seemed to admit the criminal indifference of the great Protes-tant denomination, and with a certain de-gree of admiration to the doctrine of Rome concerning marriage and diverge Christians who desire to protect the houseome concerning marriage and divorce. In this we did not sympathize with them in the least, but we could see how thou-sands of men and women all over the world might be led to look to Rome as a refuge from domestic anarchy and vice if Protestantism should fail to provide them

refuge." But, neighbor, Protestantism is liberty; one grave. But, neighbor, Protestantism is liberty; its great boast is in making people free to believe what they please, and, in short, to do what they please, and not to be govern-ed by "Papal bondage," which insists upon keeping married people for life in the sa-cred bonds of matrimony, even when the parties, he or she, think he or she would find it more agreeable to have another wife or another husband. "For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matthat no doctor could ten what was the mat-ter or cure her, and I used up a small for-tune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U. S. flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more.

Ind it more agreeable to have another wite or another husband. The Pope opposes Socialism. "In Ger-many, where Socialism is rife, the Romish (Catholic) districts are free from it, while the Lutherans are more apt to harbor the infection. There is no doubt that both in

#### Hark ! is that thunder ?

Men and women turn in their tracks as they look in vain for a cloud in the sky. That rumble comes again, as they look into each other's faces. It grows louder as women turn pale and men reach for their uppressed merriment. He could not in trusty rifles. The ground trembles and afar off comes a pin which strikes terror to the heart. "Indians" they whisper. No! A thousand times better for them if savage but he took it good-naturedly, supposing it to be some home Christmas joke, and asked no questions. Next day, the mys-tery of the unaccountable mirth of last Pawnee dared ride down where these l barrelled rifles could speak a defence of the tery of the unaccountable mitth of last night was cleared up in a letter from Barry Cornwall to Dickens. Mary Berwick was Adelaide Proctor. And, from that time forward, Miss Procter took an acknowl-edged place among English poetesses.

"A stampede of buffaloes! "gasps one of the men as he catches sight of the advance-guard under the awful cloud of dust. Rifles are ready for a shot, and the children

the strength of a shot, and the children climb up on the heavy wagon-wheels to see the strange procession gallop by. Here they come! Crack! crack! from three files, and shout as each bullet tells. Next instant a shaggy head, followed by a dust-browned body, rushed through the camp. Then another, and another. The men shout and wave their arms; the omen and children turn paler yet. The roar and din shut out every other

While mining in the West he married an Indian girl with whom he lived very happily. When he was taken ill, a long way from home, word was sent to his wife, who mounted a fleet mustang pony and travelled hundreds of miles to reach him. Night and day she continued her journey, The four and the wagons jar and tremble with the concussion. Now another shaggy head—another—half-a-dozen—a score—a hundred—a great living wave which sweeps along with the power of a tornado, followed prairie, flying on her wonderful little steel as soon as she could gather up her forces anew. She forded rivers, she scaled by others more fierce and strong, and the camp is blotted off the face of the earth more completely than by any power of Heaven. Nothing to be seen—no shout to be heard. Wave followed wave across rocky passes, she waded through morasses, and finally arrived, just alive, to find the husband better. But the exposure and and hnally arrived, just arive, to find the husband better. But the exposure and exertion killed her. She was seized with pneumonia and died within a brief space in her husband's arms. The shock killed the spot—over the bank—into the stream and across, and when the last of the herd had passed, the keenest hunter can find nothing on that spot of iron, or wood or cloth or bone or flesh to prove that a dozen men, women, and children were t Carson, the rugged miner. He broke a blood vessel, and they are both buried in wiped out of existence, and reduced to shrep and dust.

#### YOU CAN BE HAPPY

If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments-you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters-believe it. See "Proverbs" in another column.

#### CATHOLIC RECORD THE

### The Catholic Mecord Published every Friday morning at 422 Rich-

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## Annual subscription.....

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TO CORRESPONDENTS. All matter intended for publication must ave the name of the writer attached, and nust reach the office not later than Tuesday

## THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor. LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

WALSH. London, Ont., May 23, 1879. DEAR MR. CoFFY,—AS you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORP, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its meand principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in-dependent of political parties, and exclu-sively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced man-gement the RECORD will improve in useful-ness and efficiency ; and I therefore earnestly geoment of the clergy and laity of the diocesce. Belevene.

Yonrs very sincerely, + JOHN WALSH Mr. THOMAS COFFEY, Office of the "Catholic Record."

# Catholic Record.

### LONDON, FRIDAY, OCT. S. 1880.

(OFFICIAL.) DIOCESE OF LONDON-CONFIRMA-TION.

His Lordship the Bishop will administer confirmation during the month of October, as follows:

- Oct. 5......Windsor. 6.....Sandwich.
- 7.....St. Joseph's.
- 8.....Amherstburg
- 46 10......Maidstone. 44
- 12 ...... St. Thomas. 14.....Ingersoll.
- 18.....Biddulph. 46
- 19...... Mt. Carmel.
- 21 ..... Parkhill.

## LAND TROUBLES IN IRELAND.

The British House of Commons refused, in the last session of Parliament, to entertain a measure of relief for the tenantry of Ireland, and the consequence now is, in that country there is anarchy, bloodshed and assassination. The Gladstone Government saw, on its very accession to power, the absolute necessity of some reform to alleviate the distress from which the tenant farmers suffer. Men of truly liberal and comprehensive views, such as Messrs. Gladstone, Bright and Forster, if uninfluenced by the landlord guidance, were fully prepared for radical changes in Ireland has no faith in assassination. sh land system But even in the present administration the influence of the landlord element is so great that the Compensation Bill proposed by the government in the interests of the Irish tenantry offered that unfortunate class but a limited measure of relief. There was, in the proposed bill, nothing of that broad and far-reaching states. manship with which the world has [ associated the name of Mr. Gladstone. Still its introduction by the government and its passage through the Commons despite the landlord influence in the latter body constituted a practical acknowledgment of the right of Irish tenants to consideration at the hands of Parliament. The country was, when the last session of in 1814. The government consists Parliament opened, in actual famine. The distress was so intense and so tive sway through a ministry ot universal that nothing but the world's liberality could have saved its people the *Storthing*, consisting of two from starvation. All who gave chambers. The latter body has thought and study to the causes of the famine concluded that nothing ing to the king, who has vetoed some laws could save Ireland from frequently recurring famines. Mr. Gladstone himself, in his first Mid- deny the Swedish King the right Lothian campaign, spoke in loud terms of praise of the French peasant proprietary, and hinted at the establishment of a peasant proprietary as the best solutior of the land tenure problem in Ireland. The landlords alone of all public men in the United Kingdom were blind to Irish distress, and seemed, as that distress grew more intense, to become more dogged in their determination to relinquish none of their so-called privilegesprivileges inherited from the barbarous days of plunder, spoliation and massacre. The people might perish, but of reliet from those who rioted in the luxuries wrung from the toil and industry of the starving peasant they could have none. The rejec-

provisions, limited as was the scope of its operations, is justly looked upon as a declaration of perpetual hostility on the part of landlord against tenant. By their short-sighted

course in their dealing with the than that of the sister kingdom. A struggle between these nations were land question, the members of the Lords' Chamber prove themselves incapable of the duties of statesmanship. Their blindness and obstinacy, begotten of stupid pride, render them unfit to legislate in the interests of the people for whose happiness all forms of government are supposed to have been devised. It is the welfare of the people and not of a particular class that Parliament should ever aim to secure. We admit, indeed, that certain particular classes may justly claim and enjoy certain particular privileges. But when the enjoyment of these privileges interferes with the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, the common and inalienable heritage of all men, then privileges should neither be respected nor retained. This is the present position of the

landlords towards the tenantry of Ireland. The people of that country are, therefore, justified in resorting to every peaceful means to remove from themselves the incubus of landord tyranny and exaction.

#### We are happy to notice, in the recent large meetings held in various parts of Ireland, a strong determina tion manifested to secure the righting of Ireland's wrongs. The popular party in Parliament, by means of the constant, united and enthusiastic support of the people at large, can accomplish very much of good. Parliament cannot close its eyes to the events now passing in Ireland. It is to be regretted that, owing to the contumacy of the lords, that the land troubles in Ireland have already led to the loss of life. The latest deaths reported is that of Lord Mountmorris. We are not yet prepared to pro-

large population in Canada, and nounce judgment on this case. As there is no reason why with the exer soon as we shall have the particulars of this unfortunate nobleman's life and death, we shall be in a position to give an opinion as to the cause of his death. For the present we content ourselves with the expression of this very decided view that the tenantry of Ireland are not the people to resort to such extreme measures unless in defence of life or domestic virtue. To attribute the death of Lord Mountmorris to the chivalrous people of Ireland were bringing an indictment against a whole nation. But she has faith in the honor, fidelity and courage of her own sons, who, by means of unity and determination, must achieve lasting success in their present effort to ameliorate the condition of their suffering country.

inalienable." But Sweden has a lost, but, on the contrary, produce larger population, and is a wealthier fruits of happiness and content country than Norway. Its army is throughout every rank and condition numerous and well disciplined, while of society. its navy is somewhat more powerful

## INFIDELITY IN ENGLAND.

Dr. Tait, the present "Archbishop" now productive of the gravest disof Canterbury, has recently been aster to their material interests. The making a visitation of his diocese. proposed erection of a Republic in It is usual for the prelate, on the oc-Norway will certainly meet with casion of these visitations, to hold no favor from the neighboring govforth on some subject or another, and ernments. The Norwegians are, it must certainly be confessed that however, a brave and determined in the selection of his theme, the people. They have repeatedly shown "Archbishop" has been ne ther unthemselves possessed of the most practical or extravagant, handling as ardent patriotism in defending their he did one of the real evils of the country against foreign invasion. day. We do not know if the "pri We are, therefore, led to believe that mate's" selection of a subject was the King of Sweden will not hastily influenced by the recent sayings of commit himself to a struggle to Mr. Bright, but we do know that maintain a disputed point of authorthese two prominent gentlemen ity when the risk is so great to his agree in asserting that the intelliown interests and to the maintenance gent mechanic class of Englishmen of royalty in Northern Europe. are fast breaking loose from religion of every kind and sinking rapidly THE RETURN OF PROSPERITY.

into infidelity. This is a sorry confession after an experience of three The abundant harvest of the pre sent year has given the people of centuries at the work of evangelization in England. Since Henry VIII., Canada new hope and increased amthrough a too pronounced connubition. For many years the country suffered from the severest financial bial inclination, threw off the discipline of the Catholic Church and depression known in its history. proclaimed himself the head of a new The effects of this depression were religion, the predecessors of "Archon all sides visible, in the silent bishop" Tait have had in their keepmanufactories, in the abandoned ing the spiritual culture of the Enghomesteads, and depleted populalish nation, and this is the fruit of tion. But there is now a change their labor. Certainly the Anglican for the better. All classes have Church cannot boast of its success in begun to feel the good effects of this the British Isles, and though backed change. The country has re: ources by royalty and wealth the intelliample enough to give homes and gence of the English people turn comfort to millions of people. The from it because it is but a shadow. older Provinces are as yet thinly and nothing but the reality can populated, while the vast regions of satisfy the cravings of their souls. the Northwest, just opened to the emigrant, promise to receive countpeace to their minds, she alone can less multitudes of the human race successfully battle with infidelity. from every part of the old and new worlds. We have room for a very

#### THE RESIGNATION OF GARI BALDI.

cise of forethought and caution, the Garibaldi, the "hero," and his son foundations of a great nation may have resigned their seats in the not be laid on Canadian soil. The Italian Chamber of Deputies. They Canadian people have within the last refuse to give countenance by contwelve years made marvellous protinuing to sit in the house, to a congress in every department of national stitution which, as they allege, no growth. They have within that brief longer respects liberty. But it may period succeeded in binding together be asked, who founded this constitualmost the entire territory of British tion? Was it not Garibaldi him-North America under one Governself who revolutionized all Italy to ment, allowing at the same time secure its acceptance of the House each province the control of its own of Savoy? Did he not stimulate re local affairs. The Intercolonial Railbellion in the various states, with way has been built at immense cost. which previous to 1860 the Italian The Pacific Railway is already well peninsula was divided? Did he not under way, and the canal system pave the way for the plebiscites of the Dominion, the finest in the which gave apparent popular sancworld, is being vastly improved. If tion to the policy of spoliation purso much has been done in twelve sued by the Sardinian Governmant? years, what may we not expect to see He was the head and centre of accomplished in twenty-five years ? the revolutionary system which But the people must bear in mind handed over kingdoms, principalities that each individual member of and duchies to the family of Savoy. society can contribute to the national He laid, in a word, the foundation of advancement or retrogression. If the very constitution he now imthe people be brave, virtuous, and peaches. By treachery, by subterfuge, by violence and by treason he patriotic the country must progress, but if on the other hand venality, effected a unification of Italy after luxury and selfishness corrupt sothe most approved revolutionary ciety, the country cannot advance. fashion. But that unification has Each member of society is responbeen to him a fruitful source of dissible to God and to his country for appointment and bitter regret. He the encouragement he may give to was for a time accorded a certain vices subversive of solid national show of outward respect by the growth. If he encourage by example Savoyard magnates, but when he or by pusillanimous indifference prohad served their purposes he saw digality, immorality and fraud, he himself unfeelingly cast aside. His does his country a grievous wrong. election to the Chamber of Deputies It the American republic and the gave him no influence in directing Canadian Dominion have suffered so the affairs of the people. Each sucseverely from commercial and indusceeding ministry fought shy of his support and co-operation. At length, hesitation in saving, because of the neglected, abandoned and desrised, national vices which grew and flourhe retires from public life in disgust. ished in days of prosperity. Through-But has the house of Savoy seen the out the period of depression, there last of him? Not vet. Garibaldi's was more money than ever in influence in the revolutionary circles both countries, but it was within all the great towns is still large. held from circulation, because His name has yet a talismanic power its owners had no confidence with the radical masses throughout in public or private honesty. The Italy. He is not ignorant of his history of the business trouble, the power, and is not the man to suspension of banks and of great comleave his injured feelings ungratified. mercial and manufacturing houses, Every influence he can exercise, every is simply a history of dishonesty means he can call into requisition will be exercised and called into tutions themselves or those they activity to overthrow the system of trusted. We are now about to enter regal radicalism he himselt did so on another period of prosperity. It is much to set up. Overburdened well that those who wish to secure with taxation and disheartened by commercial and industrial depression the Italian masses will either look on ness which are the mainstay of inwith indifference, leaving the Sardinian throne to its fate, or join hands tion of Mr. Gladstone's proposed This constitution declares Norway trust that the lessons inculcated with the agents of the agitator. The measure or renet, scant as were its "free, independen, indivisible and during the depression will not be revolutionary societies are now FRIDAY, OCT. 8.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

active throughout the Italian pen-

insula. Their object is to set aside A PORTION of the printing office of rovalty and erect on its ruins a rethe Propaganda, Rome, has been set public of socialistic tendencies. They apart for the purpose of publishing see in the weakness and follies and editing the works of St. Thomas. of the present system the source It was inaugurated on September 3rd, whence strength and vigor will flow in presence of Cardinal Simeoni. The work of printing will be under to their organizations, giving ex. tended influence to their views and the supervision of Cavalier Melandri. mpetus to their schemes. The It was begun on Sept. 6th.

House of Savoy will soon be sur-A SPECIAL telegram to the New rounded by foes of its own nursing. York Freeman's Jonrnal announces It has of itself, to gratify the amthe appointment of Right Rev. Dr. bition of its princelings, brought into Corrigan, Bishop of Newark, to the being a monster to devour even its legitimate heritage. In its vain coadjutorship of the archdiocese of New York with the right of succesattempt to grab all Italy the Sardinsion. The Right Rev. Dr. Corrigan ian dynasty will disappear from the is perhaps the most popular bishop lists of royalty. In the struggle in the United States, and his able administration of the See of Newark, which must end in its humiliation and certainly gives promise that the Venerable Cardinal will find in him overthrow, we may expect to see the hand of Garibaldi dealing the an energetic assistant and a worthy deadly strokes prompted by bitter suscessor.

JAMES REDPATH, the famous Irish A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING. correspondent of the New York Tribune, made a speech, a few weeks We have, from time to time, heard ago at Leenane, and in commencing the loud howlings of the anti-Irish he asked to be excused for keeping press against such leaders of public on his hat, as Americans never speak opinion in that country as have with uncovered heads to anyone and dered to take sides with the people never lift the hat, except to return a against the landlords. They have salutation. He wished his hearers to promise him that they would never lift the hat to any man because he owned land or was rich. Irishmen have lifted the hat too much, thought the speaker. For the lack of an independent spirit they have been kept down by the landlords.

THE Buffalo Presbytery has expelled the Rev. E. P. Adams, a Presbyterian clergyman, for heresy. It seems the rev. gentleman had some notions of his own on points of doctrine, and chose to read the scriptures rector of Tullylish, county Down, according to his own light; this the Ireland. At an Orange meeting, Presbytery would not allow, and hence his expulsion. It is stated held in Dunlaney, this gentleman is that seven-eights of his congregation reported to have called on his hearare in his favor and will support him. ers to establish a protection society, We do not see why the good man the chief object of which was to be should be coerced, or what becomes the shooting down of the priests and of the principle of private inter-pretation. "Consistency, thou art a home rule members. It is bad enough to hear the intemperate re. jewel."

MR. TALMAGE has been investigatwho are ever to be found willing to ing the stronghold of Mormonism do the work of the devil in sowing and recently held forth on the hordiscord amongst their fellowmen, but rors of this iniquitous system before what shall we say when one claiming an immense congregation. Mr. to be a minister of Ged coolly advises Talmage is remarkable for the most an excited gathering to perpetrate vigorous and at the same time most wholesale murder. It is to be hoped eccentric style of oratory, and on the that the government will take the occassion in question seemed to surmatter in hand and put a stop forpass himself. Whilst gentlemen of this stamp rail so loudly against this fearful horror they should not torget AN UNLOOKED-FOR DEFENDER. that it is but an offspring of the right of private judgment, so loudly boasted of by the sects and which has proved The Presbyterian council held in Phila-

fecund source of evil and crime

Those outside the Catholic Church

sneer at the idea of an infallible au

## FRIDAY,

also erected in and Rev. Pete its first pastor. Requiem Mass Sarnia for the the congregat preached an e sormon on the conclusion of th companied by of the laity, the cemetery, wh consecrated. situated abou Sarnia and Poir of about ten habile adminis Bayard, Cathe steadily progradulate h On S Lordship pread made arranget tion of the new

#### HAMIL

THI

The Church

THE NEW ALTAL TINGS FROM -HAMILTO NIGHT SCH CEL LANEOU

model of gent ambitious city, tified by the ad quite in keepin the sacred edif the gothic prin gantly gilded main body of most magnific forty feet from At different po cepticles for sta the centre is a for a statue of ceiling, of which sentation of the Though replet ments, they are character of t with a rich an It will cost, ind dred dollars, an cheap at such designed and o Deurier, of Fo credit on the gentleman. gentleman. dows are figur ately closed th of ecclesiastica As it is it a whole buildi artistic worth Its whole influence, cau upon the beau ary, and tend the vexatious plation of the existence shall

One of the paper line is ions given by the action of regard to Du very foolish their fleet to the Spec. say caused the o It is evident where, either the Adriatic The Lock clever man on the recer company to to be "right pears to be n did not wear hats, becaus what he got, Yankee dial pany made Governor G saying "pu because nob was the Uni pleased him whiskey he glass. Serie notice that "tumble" to On the con denial of h themselves obtained fr The Can which has a contains in ible article However, t a perfect when he level with ( knows was well equally w varnished, character It will be t referred to on this sub will be as f or Macaul too, give L and reliabl The pre give grea effusions of held at I these "rev is that the the aggra which of publish th and mak own pec truths of holding o Rome, wh for their turned Pr The only the deleg-who advis of justice and the decency, woman, profound at all like Dr. Kno

been called communists, incendiaries, and even charged with exciting the people to such an alarming degree that murder might follow. To-day, however, we have from an entirely different quarter, a speech of no uncertain sound which calls loudly for bloodshed and massacre. Strange, too, the speaker of this speech turns out to be a clergyman--a minister of the Gospel of peace and good will -the Rev. Mr. Kane, Protestant

revenge.

The true Church alone can bring

## TROUBLE IN THE NORTH.

Europe is, it seems, to be afflicted with a Northern question. The Kingdoms of Norway and Sweden have been, since 1814, ruled by the one sovereign who resides at Stockholm-the capital of Sweden. For several centuries previous to the Napoleonic wars, Norway was ruled by the Kings of Denmark, but was ceded by the Danish King to Sweden of a king who exercises administraseven, and a legislative body called lately taken certain steps not pleasbut a complete change in the land of its measures. The Norwegian trial depression, it is, we have no press and people sustain the course taken by their representatives, and of vetoing any measure sanctioned by the two houses of the Strothing. The Swedish people, on the other hand, support the course taken by their sovereign, and angry feelings have been evoked on both sides. The Norwegians demand a repeal of the union between the two countries and the erection of a Norwegian Republic. The Swedish Government is, however, determined to maintain, and fraud on the part of those instieven by force of arms, the existing union. An amicable arrangement of the difficulty may yet be reached, but if the Norwegian legislature insist on its rights as guaranteed by its continuance should give the exthe constitution of 1814, it has it ample of that probity and truthfulwithin its power to make things decidedly disagreeable to the king, dividual and social prosperity. We delphia has been by no means a tame one, and at times its sessions were of the most stormy kind, but one of the best features of it was the unlooked-for defence of Irish Catholics by one of the delegates. A Mr. Day, of New York, could not resist the

ever to such dangerous work.

marks of some of these characters

temptation of dragging Catholic Ireland into the discussion. Mr. Day is, no doubt, of that class of men who see everything through the colored glasses of prejudice. He complained of the oppression of Ireland, and stated that she was oppressed and down-trodden by the "Romish Church." It is not surprising that such an assertion as this should not be allowed to go unchallenged. It is certainly a matter of wonderment how any man of ordinary intelligence, who professes to know anything of what is passing in the political world could be so grossly ignorant of a subject that has been discussed in every journal of the land. The reverend and misinformed gentleman was sharply brought to task by one of his own brethren, Rev. Mr. Rodgers, of Londonderry, Ireland. He commenced by describing himself as a wild Irishman (we wish there were a few more such in the country,) and in no unintelligible language soundly berated those who profess to know so much of Ireland, whereas they are in utter ignorance of the state of that country. If the church of Rome oppressed the people, he certainly knew nothing of it; and with regard to his Catholic fellow-countrymen, his testimony was that they were amongst the most religious in the land. This conduct and language of Mr. Rodgers are redolent of the "sod." and we trust his example may be followed by some of his brother

ministers on this side of the Atlantic. The true Irishman, whilst he may differ from his neighbor, will never descend to lying to uphold his cause, and his heart is too generous to stand tamely by and hear his countrymen-though they do differ from him in religion-villified by such men as this Mr. Day of New York.

For the past twenty years the number of Presbyterian ministers has been increasing and the lay members decreasing. This is not a very wholesome prospect for the descendants of John Knox, who have not yet learned the secrets of Tannerism .-- Catholic Columbian.

thority, but Mormonism and kindred evils are the consequences that follow from its absence. GENTLEMEN from Ireland in the House of Commons cannot, says the London Telegraph, help speaking fluently, if they speak at all-and where is the member that is silent? Figures of speech drop from their lips as the dew falls upon their native shamrock. Talking is their delight, their exercise, their recreation. Strangers to diffidence, and, even when at a loss for an idea, never failing for want of a word, they rattle on from exordium to peroration, letting fall tropes and similies with the ease and dexterity of a conjurer keeping in motion an apparently endless circle of brass balls and blunt daggers. That is the secret of obstruction. For the pleasure of hearing himself talk all through the night the member from Ireland will defy Morpheus, and support exhausted nature on furtively consumed penny buns. Mr. A. M. Sullivan is very happy in retort. During the protracted sitting last Friday morning, Sept. 10, Mr. Labouchere, seeing that he had some buns on his knee, rose to order, submitting that it was contrary to rule to eat in the House. "I thought, sir, we were in Committee of Supply," said Mr. Sullivan, and the point was seen and enjoyed by all present.

On Tuesday, the 28th ult., at Corunna, His Lordship the Bishop administered the sacrament of confirmation to 48 persons, amongst whom were Mr. Jones, an ex-Anglican minister, and his wife. The sermon was preached by His Lordship. The Bishop has erected Corunna into a separate and distinct mission, with

Rev. J. Ansbro as its pastor. Courtwright is attached to the new parish of Corunna. On the 29th ult. His Lordship proceeded to Port Lambton, where he also preached and con-firmed seventy-five persons. Port Lambton and Sombra have been

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

also erected into a separate mission and Rev. Peter Feron installed as its first pastor. On the 30th a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated in Sarnia for the deceased members of the congregation. The Bishop preached an eloquent and forcible sormon on the occasion, and on the conclusion of the mass proceeded, accompanied by a large procession of the laity, to the beautiful new cemetery, which His Lordship consecrated. The cemetery is situated about midway between Sarnia and Point Edward, and consists of about ten acres. Under the habile administration of Rev. Father Bayard, Catholicity in Sarnia has steadily progressed. We heartily congratulate him on his marked success. On Sun day, Oct. 3rd, His Lordship preached in Wyndham, and made arrangements for the completion of the new church.

FRIDAY.

#### HAMILTON LETTER.

THE NEW ALTAR AT ST. PATRICK'S-JOT-TINGS FROM THE PRESS-FAIR NOTES -HAMILTON PRINTERS ABROAD-

#### NIGHT SCHOOLS-THE CONCERT-MIS-CEL LANEOUS.

#### THE NEW ALTAR.

The Church of St. Patrick, the only model of genuine architecture in this ambitious city, has been still further beau-tified by the addition of a handsome altar, quite in keeping with the general style of the sacred edifice. It is constructed in the gothic principle-a number of elegantly gilded minarets rising from the main body of the altar, the central and most magnificent column raising its head forty feet from the highest altar step. At different points in the ascent are recepticles for statues—seven in all—and in the centre is a large and handsome niche for a statue of the Blessed Virgin, on the ceiling, of which is neatly painted a repre-sentation of the descent of the Holy Ghost. Though replete with devices and orna-ments, they are all appropriate to the sacred character of the structure, investing it character of the structure, investing it with a rich and impressive appearance. It will cost, including statues, seven hun-dred dollars, and is considered to be very cheap at such a price. The whole was designed and constructed by Mr. Nicholas Deurier, of Formosa, and reflects infinite Deurier, of romosa, and reneats minute credit on the artistic abilities of that gentleman. When the other two win-dows are figured and the walls appropri-ately closed the sanctuary will be a gem of ecclesiastical architecture. As it is it almost completely sets off the whole building. But it is not for its

whole building. But it is not for its artistic worth that the Catholic admires it. Its whole appearance has an elevating influence, causing the beholder to ponder upon the beauties of the heavenly sanctuary, and tending to lift his thoughts from vexatious affairs of earth to a contemplation of the celestial happiness whose existence shall have no end.

THE PRESS. One of the funniest things in the newspaper line is to notice the different opin-ions given by the Spectator and Times of the action of the French Government in regard to Dulegno. The *Times* thinks it very foolish of the French to withdraw their fleet to the third line of battle, while the Spec. says that the same action has caused the other powers to look foolish. It is evident that there is foolishness somewhere, either in the editorial chairs or in the Adriatic see

been fairly treated by either church or State.

THE CONCERT. The concert in the Drill Shed on Tues day evening under the auspices of the ladies of St. Patrick's parish, was not as largely attended as it would have been had the weather been favorable. As a financial matter, however, the managers have no reason to complain, as many who bought tickets did not attend owing to the rain. The Thirteenth Battalion Band per-formed, and their gem was the Irish se-lation which was one many like in the second sec lection, which was very well received.

FAIR NOTES. Lieutenant-General Robinson visited Hamilton on Thursday. He was duly received at the station, escorted to the Exhibition Grounds, and treated to the Ex-hibition Grounds, and treated to the hospitalities of the city. There was very little excitement, publicly or privately, created by his presence, the city having exhausted itself on the reception of the Governor-General. After Cæsar has had his triumph that of the prefect receives but little attention. The attendance at the Fair during the

econd week was better on the whole than second week was better on the whole than the first. Yet the fair has not been a de-cided success. The entries as before re-marked, were more numerous than at any previous Provincial Exhibition, but as a formed better is included by high inancial matter it is considerably behind, and the Association will have to draw on their reserve capital to meet expenses. Caterers to the inner man and lodging house keepers have not made fortunes. Preparations had been made to accommo-

something like a hundred thousand the event showed that one-fourth of that would have been sufficient. The two-weeks trial, if not quite a failure, has prov-ed that the former one-week holding gave more vitality to the exhibition. Lingering sweetness long drawn out does not always give the same satisfaction that the concentrated essence is capable of producing.

#### HAMILTON PRINTERS ABROAD.

"Honesty, industry and perseverence" are always worthy of commendation, and when they lead to success with no other assistance than their own inherent virtues, that success deserves to be made publicly known. In Toronto among many other printing establishments there is one carried on by Messrs. Bingham and Taylor. These are two enterprising young men who served their apprenticeship in the of-fice of the Hamilton *Times*, and began bus-iness on a very small scale in Toronto, but an unswerving practice of the great siness motto above quoted, they managed to obtain a large run of custom and a name for artistic work not excelled even in the "Queen City." They have a full assorttype, a good sized bindery, and employ about fifty hands in all. At present their job work keeps their presses going night and day. It is refreshing in this age of hard times and grunbling editors to hear that there some printers in the Province who carry about with them that pleasant which is genendered by plenty of face work and good pay.

NIGHT SCHOOLS. The St. Vincent de Paul Society began their night schools for boys and young men on Tuesday evening. They will be held two evenings every week in each par-

ish throughout the season. The Sister's night school for young women and girls, re-opened some weeks ago, is very largely attended. Miss Cole, an estimable Catholic young

woman of this city, has also opened a night school at her residence, Simcoe street, and s deservedly well patronized.

Is deservedly well patronized. MISCELLANEOUS. Some of "the boys" on Walnut street Saturday night at an hour when even re-spectable ghosts would be ashamed to be reached started to sing "Ella Reae" en abroad started to sing "Ella Rees." y had g

#### OUEBEC LETTER.

The annual celebration in honor of the "descrated crucifix" took place at the Hotel Dieu yesterday. The crucifix, en-closed in a gorgeous reliquary and sur-rounded with a number of lighted tapers, flowers and other ornaments, was placed on one of the lateral altars. Solemn Mass was sung at eight o'clock by the Rev. Mr. Rheaume, of the Seminary, the musical portion being rendered in a most impres-sive manner by the reverend mothers to cover accomputing of the activation organ accompaniment. In the afternoon, at two o'clock, solemn vespers were chanted by the community, after which an eloquen and impressive sermon was preached by Rev. Father Lopinto, SJ., followed by the

benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, which was given by Rev. Mr. Fraser, of the Semwas given by Rev. Mr. Frase, of the Semi-inary, who had previously read a solemn form of "Reparation" in the name of all present and in which all joined. The *Ave Maria, Tantum Ergo*, and other hymns were sung, and after the chanting of the cxvi. psalm, the relic was venerated, cach one devoutly kissing it, during which the choir of nuns sang the rux fidelis. Altogether the ceremony was a very impressive one as was evidenced by the solemn, sub-dued manner of the large congregation assembled in the chapel, which is itself consecrated under the title of the "Holy Cross." The erucifix is of some sort of dark wood about for one six includes long hear. Cross." The crucinx is of some sort of dark wood, about five or six inches long, bear-ing a brass figure of our Saviour with the inscription I. N. R. I. (Jesus Nazurene Rez Judaeorem) overhead and the skull and cross bones beneath. Attached to it is the certificate of authenticity and the seal of the

Bishop, Monseigneur de Pontbriand. The Hotel Dieu was founded in 1639, and is the oldest institution for the care of the sick in North America. There are at present amongst the choir sisters eleven, whose united ages amount to seven hun-dred and ninety five (795) years, or an average of seventy-two years each ; their united years of religious life figure up five hundred and seventy (570) years, or an average of fifty-two years, during which they have not crossed the portals of the cloister. One, Reverend Mother St. Henry, (Miss Gibson) took the habit on the 25th September, 1820. There are also four lay sisters whose ages average seventy-one years and who average fortyeven years each in the cloister. There are altogether fifty professed choir sisters and fourteen professed lay sisters in the inand fourteen professed lay states in the hir stitution. During the past winter and spring two choir-sisters died who had passed sixty-four and fifty-six years in the clois-ter, and had reached the venerable age of \$1 and 79 years respectively. The Princess Louise, during her sojourn in Quebec, frequently visited the hospital, and always, it would seem, made it a point to visit the nuns who might be in the infirm-ary, especially the elder amongst them. On one occasion she had not been to see the former of the two ab ve mentioned, who remarked on the fact, when the omis sion was at once rectified. On the day of her death the Princess was almost in time to see her draw her last breath. The Hos-pital was founded in honor of the "Most Precious Blood of the Son of God," and their title is "Hospitalieres of the mercy of Jesus." Their costume is entirely white, with a black veil for those who have made their profession, and a white veil for the novices; and they live accord-

ing to the rules of St. Augustin. LAVAL UNIVERSITY. At the preliminary examination last

believe, in a word, that the teachers of Ontario, as a body, are admirably free from that curse of Christendom—sectarian bigo-try. Yours, &c., J. A. MCLELLAN. Sept. 26, 1880. try. Cardio and the second prize "for the largest due te shibit of honey in the comb, not less than 12 pounds" at the sixth Great Exhibition of bees and their pro-duce, held at the Royal Horticultural So-duce, held at the Royal Horticultural So-Toronto, Oct. 3 .- The strikers on the Northern Railway have at last departed from the harmless policy which has char-acterized their conduct up to within the

ciety's Gardens, in South Kensington, London, last month. The society has eleven local associations affiliated to it, one under the presidency of the Duke of Connaught and another under that of Prince Christian. THE BAZAAR

acterized their conduct up to within the last two days. Reports reach us of at-tempted outrages of a serious nature. On Saturday the rails were greased near Parkdale, and passenger traffic was seri-ously impeded. Near the King street crossing a switch was opened, an act which might have caused great loss of life, and at Allandale a train was stoned and the coupling pins tampered with. Luckily in aid of St. Bridget's Asylum closed with a minstrel concert given by the "Lone Star" Lacrosse club of Sillery, on Saturday last, after having lasted a fortnight. The result is highly satisfactory; the total re-ceipts, it is said, exceed \$3,200.

THE PROVINCIAL MEDICAL BOARD met at Laval University on Wednesday, when the officers for the ensuing year were elected. IMPERIAL HONORS.

The press of all parties—with scarcely an exception—seem to unite in suggesting that the French Canadian leader, Hon. H. Langevin, C. B., be made recipient of furthe her honors. Le Journal de Quebec announces that in

consequence of the failure of the fishery off the coast of Gaspe, this season, the in-habitants of that country will be reduced to the verge of starvation. A landslide occurred at Levis, opposite

A fandshide occurred at Levis, opposite this city, on Sunday. No damages. The Rev. Mr. Lagneux, who was dan-gerously ill, is reported out of danger. I find the following going the rounds of the papers:—"A new colonization scheme for inducing the emigration of Enclish farmors and settling them upon the those who are still in the Company's ser vice. Those who have been dismissed, will, if they wish it, be granted an inter-view after those who are still in the service English farmers and settling them upon the wild lands of this Province has been orhave been heard. Yesterday policemen had to be posted on the bridges crossing the Northern line to see that no harm was ganized under influential auspices and sucessfully launched in London." Le Journal de Trois Rivieres says the crops

Le Journal de Trois ficients says the crops have been remarkably heavy in the new parishes in St. Maurice district. At Piles 50 bushels to the acre have been threshed out. At St. Margaret, on a Mr. Girard's farm, 2 bushels of seed produced a crop of 203 bushels.

It would now seem as if there were, after all, good grounds for the seizure of the "Atalaya," as a diver in the employ of the "Atalaya," as a diver in the employ of the Harbor Commissioners has brought up a box containing 1,000 cartridges from a spot close to where she lay when seized on maniform of having contraband of ware suspicion of having contraband of war of board for the Cuban insurgents. The di-

board for the Cuban insurgents. The di-ver declares he has seen several other sim-ilar packages at the same spot. The first vessel entered the new dock at the "Louise" embankment on Tuesday, and its decine the server of second and is new discharging her cargo of coal.

Mr. Auston, of the Publie Works Depart-The new Seminary building is now ready for the roof. Mr. Maguire's conment, left Ottawa Saturday night for Chat-ham to commence a survey of the River Thames, with a view to proposed improvecontract for the hot water heating of this portion of the new structure amounts to \$10,000. It is said that, when completed, ments. Peter Dolan, the piper who is alleged to have attacted the Postmaster-General at the Doncanville banquet, writes a denial to a paper at Ottawa, and takes to task the reporter who was responsible for the stateentire proposed improvements will not less than a million. This will, cost not less however, be spread over a good many years.

A young man named Arthur Kelly, son of Mr. Owen Kelly, of Inverness, Megantic, had his right arm caught in a threshing machine on Wednesday last. Drs. Levy and Larose were called in, when they su cessfully amputated the hand.

An interesting libel suit has been com-menced by the Hon. G. Irvine against the menced by the Hon. G. Irvine against the proprietor of *l'Union des Cantons de l'Est*. The action arises out of certain charges made by the paper touching the purchase of a lot of land "No. 27" in the township of and sank. accidentally drowned in the Ottawa River on Saturday night by falling into the river Thetford during the time of the Joly gov ernment. Revelations are expected. Last week a carter, resident of St. Roch's.

A former resident of Forest, M. S. C. Mallery, who moved with his family to British Columbia last spring, had written to a friend here, stating that he is disap-pointed with the appearance and prospects of the country. We have higher got drunk and lay on the sidewalk of Cha elle street, when a light-fingered gentle man found him and relieved him of his watch and chain, worth \$25. On Sunday the parish priest of St. Roch's church re-ceived the stolen properity and a note

RAILROAD STRIKE. OUTRAGES ATTEMPTED AND PERPETRATED

Luckily

### NEAR TORONTO.

oupling pins tampered with.

these several acts were discovered in time. Heavy rewards have been offered for the

perpetrators. On Saturday trains consist-

ing of forty-six cars went out, and it is expected that three trains will leave to-

the Company. The strikers have had two meetings, but they did little. However,

Bathurst street bridge, and could not therefore know anything of these occur-

rences. The men will meet again to-morrow and Mr. Howie thinks that they

CANADIAN NEWS.

The first snow storm of the season occurred at Collingwood, on Wednesday, Sep.

Mrs. John Murray and her son Angus

ing home from church was overloaded

Edward McGillivray, Ottawa, eldest son

one of our most esteemed citizens, was

to me. Wishing that your splendid efforts in the cause of education and religion, may be rewarded with the daily increasing

nay be rewarded with the dary increasing circulation of your valuable paper, 1 re-main, dear sir, Respectfully yours, P. A. CAROLAN, Priest. Bonavista, Newfoundland, Sept. 7th, 1880.

A CHAT WITH FATHER NUGENT.

#### HIS COLONY IN MINNESOTA, AND HIS BOYS.

#### From the Chicago Times.

From the Chicago Times. A keen-eyed, white-haired, benevolent-looking, and somewhat under-sized gentle-man of 60 or thereabouts, clad in a semi-clerical suit of black, and wearing a wide-brimmed silk hat, responded to the card of a reporter for the *Times* at the Grand Pacific—Father Nugent, as well known, mechanes on this as on the other side of the racinc—Father Nugent, as well known, perhaps, on this as on the other side of the Atlantic as a temperance advocate and general friend of humanity. Probably very few of even professional humanita-rians have been the means of doing so expected that three trains will leave to-morrow forenoon. It is safe to say that, as far as the strikers are concerned, the regular traffic on the road will be resumed, for the Company can get any number of hands. The Company say that there is no fear of the men on the Hamilton & North-western Line joining the strikers; on the contrary, they volunteer their services to the Company. The strikers have had two much actual good in the world a pretentious man whose name furnishes the text for this article. Kindliness for the text for this article. Kindiness for his fellow-men looks out of every feature, and in connection with it is an exhibition of that element of business capacity which illuminates, with crisp frostiness, the fea-tures of that restless American business genius, P. T. Barnum. Philanthropists are too often largely theoretical in their philanthropy, remind-ing one of Charles Summer, who was too they ultimately appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Cumberland. That commit-tee did wait, but Mr. Cumberland would prefer to talk to them to-morrow morn-ing at his office. He will then speak with

ing one of Charles Summer, who was too busy with the general good of mankind to pay any attention to individual cases. Father Nugent's jurisdiction, on the contrary, is mainly in the direction of in-

dividuals, hundreds of whom, if they are familiar with the forms of prayer at all, must, from nearly every inhabited section of the globe, send aloft daily a good word done, but still an opportunity was found to do it, as stated above. However, the policemen did watch the line between

of the globe, send aloft daily a good word for the worthy priest. Scating himself on one of the capacious sofas provided for interviewing purposea by Mr. Drake, Father N. responded to the interrogatories of the reporter as follows: "The subscriber has called, Father work. Such a happy conclusion to the troubles could not have been predicted Nugent, for some information in regard to from the tone of their conversation to-day, but perhaps they will have changed their minds by to-morrow.

Augent, for some information model is a given to yourself and work." "I can hardly call it work that I am doing in America at the present time. My regular duties as chaplain of the Liverpool prison are quite severe, and I am now taking my annual vacation." "And no business connected with it ?"

"Oh, yes; you see some time ago I brought over three hundred immigrants, brought over three influence in Minnesota. So I have improved the occasion of this voyage to America to visit them and see how they are getting on." "How did you find them?"

"How did you find them ?" "Doing very well, indeed. They have each received 160 acres of Land and a com-fortable house, and their situation is im-measurably superior to what it was, or would have been in the old country. In t. Paul the citizens have raised quite a arge sum of money, which has been aplied to the procurement of necessarie

and Misses McKenzie and McDonald, were drowned on Victoria Bay, near Sherbrook, on Sunday. The boat in which they were

plied to the procurement of necessaries for the immigrants." "How did you become interested in these people ?" "Why, some years ago I visited Minne-sota, Manitoba, Nebraska, and other states, and was deeply impressed with the advan-tages they offered in the way of soil, etc. When I returned to the old country I saw numbers of hard-working, honest people who could hope for no improvement in their condition if they remained there. opposite Bronson's dock from the steam yacht John Macdonald. The result was that about three hundred were brought over, and it would not be A former resident of Forest, M. S. C. too much to say that their prospects are very bright indeed." "Now about your boys?"

"Ah!" replied Father Nugent with a twinkle of the eye, showing the direction t was warmest. "those little waifs; I've picked them up here and

The Lockport Union has an extremely clever man on its staff. In his witticisms on the recent visit of the Lockport fire company to this city he proved himself to be "right smart, I reckon." He apto be "right smart, I reckon." He ap-pears to be mad because all Hamiltonians did not wear the Stars and Stripes in their hats, because people made him pay for what he got, because they didn't speak the Yankee dialect, because the railway com-pany made him pay his fare, because the Governor General passed him by without saying "put it there, young fellow," and because nobody appeared to know that he was the Union man. The only thing that pleased him was that he could get all the whiskey he could drink for five cents a glass. Seriously speaking it is well to notice that the Lockport company did not "tumble" to this young man's flippancy. On the contrary, they published a total denial of his insinuations and expressed themselves well pleased with the reception obtained from their Hamilton comrades.

The Canadian Educational Monthly, which has a fair circulation in Hamilton, sible article on the teaching of history. However, the writer lacks good taste and However, the writer lacks good taste and a perfect acquaintance with facts when he puts Lingard on the same level with Collier. The educational world knows well the bigotry of Collier as well as his gaudy style, while equally well-known is the plain, un-varnished, unprejudiced and authentic character of Lingard's famous history. It will be time enough for the gentleman referred to to be dogmatic in his opinions on this subject when his title to authority will be as fully established as that of Alison while us fully estatonshed as that of Alison or Macaulay—both of whom, Protestants zoo, give Lingard the first place as a true and reliable historian. The press of Hamilton, as elsewhere,

give great prominence to the gas-bag effusions of the Pan-Presbyterian Cou cil held at Philadelphia. The only thing these "reverend" councillors have preached is that the chief aim of Protestantism is the aggrandizement of the various sects-which of them can print the most Pill of them can print the most Bibles, publish the greatest number of tracts, and make the most "converts" to its and make the most "converts" to its own peculiar belief regardless of the truths of Christianity. They advise the holding of the next talking match at Rome, when they expect to get the Vatican for their Council Chamber, and the Pope turned Presbyterian for their Moderator. The only sensible man in the crowd was the delegate from Belfast-an Irishmanwho advised the government, for the sake of justice, to treat Ireland more kindly, and the evangelizers, for the sake of decency, to quit calling Rome the scarlet woman, and the Pope anti-Christ. The profound thinkers in the assembly did not at all like it when the same gentleman—

when some of the boys in blue put in an appearance and did "carry them back," but whether to Tennessee or to the King Wm. Street police station they know

est themselves. The press is full of queer stories about hen-pecked husbands, but we never heard of one so thoroughly pecked as a one-time Hamiltonian, who, owing to the multiplicy of broom-handles, rolling-pins, and old oots at his wife's command, tried as a last sort to get a policeman to board with

m. Capt. George Mainwaing, formerly connected with the Times, but more recently on the Globe staff, received some very severe injuries from a horse kick while atvere mutries from a horse kick while ac-tending the Fair on Thursday last. He is now lying in a very dangerous condition; but the many friends of this popular local hope to see him before many days restored to his wonted health. The Dundas Board of Works are down

on plank sidewalks and are substituting gravel walks wherever practicable. The Council of that town call this operation economy, but the *Bonner* calls it mud and slush. What the people think about it won't be practically known until January. CLANCAHILL.

DR. MCVICAR VS. FATHER STAF-FORD.

#### (To the Editor of The Globe')

SIR-In his reply to the Rev. Father Staf-ford, Dr. McVicar seems to assume that the remarks in his lecture, which may fair y be considered offensive to Roman Catholics, were endorsed by the teachers whom he addressed, inasmuch as they passed a "hearty vote of thanks" to the ecturer. As I was President of the Association when the lecture was delivered, I think it only fair to myself and to the teachers whom I had the honor to repre-

sent, to say that Dr. McVicar's impression Th on this point is entirely wrong. opinion was, in fact, very generally expressed that the part of the lecture re-ferred to was quite out of place. Dr. ferred to was quite out of place. Dr. McVicar has, I fear, attached too great a weight to a merely formal act of courtesy. Without doubt we all heartily sympathized with his desire to enforce the moral education, and appreciated, in the main, his efforts in that direction; but had he been an ordinary member, a not and distinguished guest of the Association, disparaging remarks in reference to any religious denomination would have called forth unmistakable manifestations of disapprobation. I have attended hundreds of Teachers' Associations in Ontario, and I have never yet witnessed an attack on Catholicism, or heard a word uttered that at all like it when the same gentleman-Dr. Knox-said "that Ireland had never ligion by the most devout Catholic. I

week, 21 out of 37 mitted to the study of medicine. DEATH OF A RELIGIEUSE.

Miss Gendreau, in religion Sister St Elzear, died at the convent of the Good Shepherd on Saturday, at the age of 24. From Montreal comes news of the death of the Rev. J. J. Cordier, an esteemed young priest, of the parish of St. Gabriel, d at his father's residence, in St Vincent de Paul, after 15 months' painful

suffering, aged 33 years. RELIGIOUS RETREAT AT BIDDEFORD, ME. The French papers give a glowing ecount of the result of the mission account preached by Rev. Fathers Hamon and Desy at Biddeford, Maine, recently, (not Old Orchard, as I erroneously stated in a former letter,) over 3,500 persons approaching the holy table, and at the close of the retreat His Lordship Dr. Healy, Bishop of

Portland, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to a large number of persons, and also preached an eloquent sermon in the French language. THE BISHOP OF THREE RIVERS,

on Sunday, ordained Rev. Vincent P. Jutrac to the Priesthood. His Lordship will celebrate his annual festivial at the Ursuline Monastery, in Three Rivers, on Monday next.

A project every way worthy of praise and encouragment has been initiated here. It is the placing of a statue in honor of our Lady, with an inscription L'IMMACULTE CONCEPTION,

in a niche of the rock of ape Eternity in ion. the river Saguenay. The river runs through a gorge 1,700 feet deep at this point and it is proposed to place the statue at an elevation of 1,500 feet above the water. I shall revert to this subject hereafter.

A NEW INDUSTRY. For the first time in its history, I beto be established in Champlain Ward of this city. The "Queen's Stores" have been leased and are now being fitted up with machinery for the manufacture of liquors and syrups. The services of Mons. Humbert have been engaged.

THE EXHIBITION of the city of Quebec Agricultural Society was held in the skating rink on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. The display of garden and farm produce was very good, but the weather was of the most miserable description and in consequence visitors were not numerous. A city paper directs attention to the fact that there were no French Canadian exhibitors, and urges the fact on the attention of the

## French press. MISCELLANEOUS.

His Grace the Archbishop returned to

town on Monday. His Lordship Bishop Racine, of Sher-brooke, has been in town during the week.

It will interest "bee-kcepers" to learn

from the conscious stricken gentleman who

stated that having heard that a poor and honest man was blamed for the theft, he Mr. N. McEachren, one of the pillars in the Eclectic Church, Toronto, has severed his connection with it. Stone by stone request man was bianted for the next, he requested the rev. gentleman to forward the watch to the police, with instructions to return the same to the owner, which was done this morning. The note was Mr. Handford's rotten fabric is tumbling down, and the indications are that he will soon stand alone here. Mr. McEachren was done this morning signed "A Christian. says he will let his Hall to the Eclectic Rev. Professor Laflamme of Laval Unifor them to meet in the same way as he would to May Fisk's blondes, or any other versity has made an examination of the natural gas wells at Maskinonge. He re-

show, as long as the rent is paid. ports it, after several experiments, to be a first-class article, suitable for lighting and heating purposes. He brought several beactule to term The grand new organ in St. Michael's Cathedral was blessed recently by His Grace Archbishop Lynch, in presence of an immense congregation. The music on bagfuls to town. The annual retreat at St. Anne's Colan immense congregation. The music on the organ, and the singing as well, was quite a treat. The whole proceedings were very imposing. The organ is a mag-nificent instrument, and will aid the musical service in St. Michael's very The annual retreat at St. Anne's Col-lege, (Lapocatiere,) was commenced on Wednesday by Rev. F. Fieviez, C. SS. R. of St. Anne's (*du nord.*) Sunday will be the 29th anniversary of the death of Father McMahon, founder

of St Patrick's church in this city. The ladies of the Ursuline Monastery are Mr. David W. Bole, of Wardsville, has in treaty for a site for a branch of their establishment at Levis, opposite this city. been summoned to appear before Squire Peters on Tuesday to answer the charge of DEATH OF MRS. COSTIGAN, SEN.

reters on Tuesday to answer the charge of assault with intent to kill one James M. Dykes on the 18th ult. Dykes, it will be remembered, desired Bole to send an im-pertinent message via the Montreal Tele-graph lines, which the latter refused to do. Dykes, it is alleged, grew heasterous Just as I close, the sad news has reached me of the death of the venerable mother me of the death of the venerable horners of the member for Victoria, N. B., which took place at the latter's residence, Grand Falls, N. B., on Tuesday night, at the ripe age of seventy years. Mr. Costigan may feel assured of the sympathy of a large circle of friends in all parts of the Domindo. Dykes, it is alleged, grew bossterous, and Mr. Bole threw him outside, and subsequently spanked him with an axe handle.

OCCASIONAL. Quebec, October 1st, 1880.

## SERIOUS RUNAWAY ACCIDENT IN

ST. MARY'S.

now fixed:—Deer, Oct. 1 to Dec. 29: part-ridge, Sept. 1 to Jan. 1, woodcock, Aug. 1 to Jan. 1; snipe, Aug. 15 to May I. Sports-men throughout the country are awaken-ing to the truth that there will be no game St. Mary's, Oct. 2 .- While Mr. Adam St. Mary's, Oct. 2.—While MT. Addah Johnson, of Downie, accompanied by his wife and eldest daughter, were driving into town this morning the horse started running at a terrific rate when near the running at a terrific scaling around Beat market, and while coming around Beat-tie's corner threw the occupants of the buggy out on the hard road. The horse ed its course down Queen street, and pursued its course down Queen street, and a young man named Thompson narrowly escaped with his life, the horse just grazing him. Mr. Johnson received a very bad cut on the side of his head, near the left temple. Mrs. Johnson, it is said, received very severe internal injuries, and their daughter was cut and bruised, but she is thought not so badly injured as her father and mother.

of my most welcome friends and visitors. Numerous parties from the States are up inspecting the Lake Superior North Shore mines, with a view of opening them up at once. McKellar's Island has been Its pages are so full of useful instruction, its tone so pure and elevated, its doctrine so sound and so Catholic, I should be delighted to see it in the hands of every Catholic family, rich and poor. Please find enclosed amount of subscription. I shall feel obliged to you to continue the condiup at once. McKellar's Island has been sold to an American firm. Rich specimens have also been taken on Pie Island. A very large quantity of silver from Silver Islet is ready for shipment.

of the country. He has decided to return to Ontario in company with Mr. James Rogers, of Kingsmill.

in the land unless prompt steps are taken to carry out the laws.

WHAT THE CLERGY SAY.

THOMAS COFFEY, Esq. Dear Sir,-I owe you many thanks for your kind-ness in sending me by each mail, copies of your excellent and admirable journal, the CATHOLIC RECORD, which seems to me to

there and brought them in, and now I have one hundred and sixty of them under my charge. Why, sir, we have there two newspapers, all the work on them done by the boys, and they are as well printed

as any paper in Chicago." "What is done for them when you gather them in ?"

'They come to us from the streets and the alleys, neglected, forsaken, friendless. While with us they receive a sound education and are taught trades, so that in-stead of adding to the criminal element they are fitted to become good members

"Do you ever meet them after they

"Do you ever meet them after they leave you?" "I do, often [and the good priest's eyes glistened]. Many of them are now filling positions of trust, and frequently in strange cities, I am seized by the hand by those who have gone out from the refuge. They are scattered all over the world. I near them averywhere."

meet them everywhere." "How is the refuge supported?" "By voluntary contributions. I estab-lished it in 1865. In 1876, 106 boys were permanently provided for. In 1868 the number was 155. In 1869 there were 170, and since then our labors have been repaid

and since then our indoor nave over repair with very encouraging results." Much more was said upon this subject, showing the amount of absolute good that may be done in that direction by one

It may be necessary to remind some man. "Have you been brought in contact with sportsmen that changes have been made in the game laws. The killing time is now fixed — Deer, Oct. 1 to Dec. 25: part-

"I was one of the Liverpool relief com-mittee, and, with the other members, visited Connemara, where there was great suffering. The land is simply rock and suffering. The land is simply rock and bog, and the potato crop was almost an entire failure; consequently there was a great amount of suffering." "Is there any truth in the reports that there have been gross exaggerations in the account of the famine P"

account of the famine t" "A simple statement of aggregates will show you. The average crop of Ireland —consumed mostly at home—is about nine million bushels. Last year it was only about three millions. So you can see that, with two thirds of the crop cut CATHOLIC RECORD, which seems to the to steadily and surely gaining in literary ability and general interest, according as it is advancing in age. The Record from being an absolute stranger to me has, solaly on the strength of its own merits, so see that, with two thirds of the erop cut off, there must have necessarily been some suffering from hunger. This is aside from the actual individual cases I saw, but these have been spoken of at length in the papers, and I need not repeat them." "What are the prospests for a crop this trom being an absolute stranger to the has, solely on the strength of its own merits, so recommended itself to me, and so in-gratiated itself with me, as to become one

of my most welcome friends and visitors. Its pages are so full of useful instruction, Its pages are so full of useful instruction, "I may say they are good. During the last winter and spring large quantities of 'Champion' seed were obtained and distri-buted in the stricken districts, and from last accounts there seems to be no danger feel obliged to you to continue to send it | of a crop failure."

# THE CATHOLIG REGORD.

#### In Perilous Waters.

6

"Bont ship! O, brother mariners! "Tis needful we should flee; For pleasure spreads her luring net Beneath this hungry sea. "Twere death to us, did we but pass Yon ridge of creamy foam; There, in a sea-cave fathoms deep, The siren makes her home.

"O'er lucent waves of golden green Soft breezes bear along To ears that will not be beguil'd The wanton's dulcet song : We soorn the glamour of her face, A-flame with hot desire ; No charm lies in the baleful look Of eyes that scorch like fire.

"Her kisses pall, her love is false— So quick to seaward sall; For kinder is the stress of waves— Less cruel is the gale, The haven of our hope doth lie Hard by a brighter shore; There may we strike our tatter'd salls, And rest us vertice our faiter'd salls, —[London Graphie.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

The Times states that during the coming Autumn a dozen Irish M. P.'s will assist Mr. Parnell in conducting the Land agita-

Professor Leone Levi, writing from Westport, Connemara, sends a long letter to the Times on the condition of Ireland, to the *Tunes* on the condition of Ireland, with various suggestions for remedying the wants of the country, the chief of which he considers to be capital, confidence, industry. Among the measures he sug-gests are the abolition of the law of premover it and antial the context. primogeniture and entail, the embankment of the coast, the reclamation of large port-

tions of land, the formation of railways, emigration, and the expansion of the Education Act. It is stated that the Irish harvest over a preat breadth of the cropped area is now housed and safe, and the yield is satisfac-tory, in some crops abundant, the potatoes particularly so. A man named Micheal Duke, 33 years

of age, a dairyman in the employment of William Ball, 41 Stoneybatter, Dublin, was found dead on September 9th under rather peculiar circumstances.

## KING'S COUNTY.

The Sidney papers announce the death of the Very Rev. D. McAlroy, V. G., of Gouldburn, who breathed his last at Albury. Dr. McAlroy, was a native of King's County, Ireland, and began his missionary workin Australia thirteen years ere. He built convents and churches at ago. He built convents and churches at a cost of  $\pounds 40,000$ , and raised schools far and wide, and his capacity for labor seemed unlimited.

seemed unlimited. An enthusiastic and largely attended land meeting was held at Clonmacnoise. on Sept. 5th, where stand the historic ruins of the Seven Churches. There were con-tingents present from Athlone, Ballinasloe, Tullamore, Banagher, Clare, Ferbane, Barr, county Sligo, and other localities. A few appropriate banners were displayed with the usual mottoes. The Ballinasloe, the Temperance, and the Clare bands were with the usual mottoes. The Balinastoe, the Temperance, and the Clare bands were present on the platform, which was erect-ed outside the churchyard wall, in view of the lordly Shannon, Mr. Thomas Brennan attended as the representative of the Irish National Land League. The Rev. Joseph O'Reilly, P.P., Clonmacnoise, occupied the chair.

#### CORK.

A demonstration, the like of which was never seen since the day of O'Connell, is to be got up in Cork in honor of Mr. Parnell, who intends shortly to make a triumphal march through that beautiful city. The first Sunday in October was the day chosen for the fete. The Land League of Cork are making the prepara-tions. The trades have been invited to come out in full ranks, and the Nationalcome out in full ranks, and the National-ists are also called upon to appear and do honor to the Land League leader. At the meeting of the Cork Land League, on Sept. 4th, several cases of alleged hardship towards tenents were mentioned and discussed. It was announced that on the occasion of Mr. Parnell's meeting with the Cork a public appraoching visit to Cork, a public meet-ing would be held to consolidate the League, and that an election of officers League, and that an election of onders and a committee would take place. It was suggested that the election should be held by ballot. The Sheriff's officer proceeded to the The Sheriff's officer proceeded to the lands of Tureengeary, Kingwilliamstown, on Sept. 9th, occupied by Patrick O'Don-oglue, one of Lord Ventry's tenants, who was evicted a few days before for non-payment of rent, to sell the crops, but no bidders forthcoming the sale fell through. An old gentleman named Wright, residing on the Mardyke, Cork, met with a horrible death by burning, on Sep. 5th. It appeared deceased, who was about 80 years of age, got out of bed and struck a match. The flame e.me in contact with his night gown, which in an instant was all now remain. his night gown, which in an instant was all a blaze, and before assistance could be obtained he was dreadfully burned. The police of the Great George's street station were immediately informed of the occurrence, and the gentleman was conveyed North Infirmary, where he expired. At Cloghan Petty Sessions, on Sept. 7th, four men named Thomas Clancy, Maurice Casey, William Fitzgerald, and Thomas Fitzgerald, and a woman named Mary to the Fitzgeraid, and a woman handed shary Hartnett, were charged with rescue, and with assaulting and intimidating the sheriff's bailiffs at a place called Bailywena, on the 12st ult. It was proved that the bailiffs were bringing twenty-four sheep off a farm, when some sixty persons rushed in on them, whistling, thankful." screeching, threatening them with stones, and shoving them. The sheep were res-

lic, and attempts to sell the produce on the farm have been frustrated. On Sept. 8th, a party of men, number-ing sixty, armed with guns, pistols and pikes, entered a cow-shed, in which a woman named Leary and her children temporarily resided, at Glountan, near Castlesisland, on Lord Ventry's estate, and farm have been frustrated Castlesisland, on Lora ventry scatte, and removed them and their furniture to their former dwellings, from which they were evicted for non-payment of rent. They afterwards placed Mrs. Leary on her knees

and made her swear never to give up possession under pain of death. The party of mem were disguised, and none of them was known. The affair has created great sensation in the locality.

LIMERICK. At Rathaskerney, a small farmer named At Rathaskerney, a small farmer named Patrick Downey, hired a machine for the purpose of thre-hing his corn, and late on the night of Sept. 5th, shots were fired, it is stated, into the man's house, two men being posted with guns outside to prevent his exit. A later account reports him as having succumbed to his injuries. A number of other men smashed the thresh-ing machine, which was in a field adjoin-ing Downes' premises, with repeated blows of a sledge hammer.

CLARE.

On Sept. 9th, a tenant farmer named Michael Cusack, of Ballyblooda, near Kil-kishan, county Clare, part of the estate of Lord Leconfield, reported to the police that about 12 o'clock on the previous night three shots had been fired into his house without during any injury to history night three shots had been fired into his house without doing any injury to himself or family. It is alleged by Cusack that this act of intimidation was owing to his having bid for a cottier holding about an wanted by other tenants on the same pro-perty.

WATERFORD. A process-server named Quann received A process set of market. 9th, when en-deavoring to serve an ejectment notice on a farm near Waterford. He was knocked down, compelled to swear he would never serve another process, and had to destroy all his documents before he was allowed

## to depart and even then was pursued by men with pitchforks. DERRY.

On Sept. 4th, a number of young lads went in on the east side of the river Bann, at the Grove Shore, Coleraine, to bathe. The tide was going out at the time, and the water was running rapidly at the place. One of the lads named Matthew place. One of the lads named Matthew Jameson, aged 13 years, went rather close on the channel of the river, and he was swept over. The other lads gave the alarm, and one of them, named Dinsmore, went to his rescue, but the drowning lad entangled him so much that he had to let him go at he himself would here we entangled him so much that he had to let him go or he himself would have met a similar fate. A young man named Brad-ley, who was also going to bathe on the opposite side of the river, on being ap-pealed to, at once plunged into the water, and swam across to the spot pointed out as the place the lad had sunk. At the exceed dire he brought the body to the second dive he brought the body to the shore, but Dr. McKeay pronounced life to be extinct. An inquest was held by Daniel Earley, Esq., Coroner, in the even-ing, and a verdict of death by drowning was returned

#### was returned. GALWAY.

On September 6th, a man named Joyce, On September 6th, a man named Joyce, living at Craughwell, near Loughrea, was employed cutting hay on a farm from which a tenant had been evicted. Scarcely had he begun work when two strange men sprang from behind a ditch, and placing two revolvers to his head, threat-ened to fire. He screamed for merey, and was granted his life on giving a solemn oath that he would never work there On September 10th, an eviction took On September 10th, an eviction took place at Moreen, on Captain Dudley Persse's property. Fearing a disturbance, there was a large force of police present, under the command of Sub-Inspector Car-roll, of Gort. There were some peasantry research but no disturbance took place. present, but no disturbance took place. The evicted man's name is John Fallon, and he is a member of the Ballinderry branch of the Land League. In the even-ing the man and his family were removed to the Loughrea Workhouse, where they now remain. Mr. James Redpath has sent \$5 to Father Joyce, of Louisburgh, for the poor of his parish. In his letter of thanks Father Joyce says: "The cry of the boun-tiful harvest is raised in several quarters. As far as this immediate neighborhool is both body. 1847 concerned the harvest is not worth holdconcerned the harvest is not worth hold-ing. I have examined the potato crop through the parish, I have made particular inquiries among the people, and from what I have seen and heard I can safely shorter form. assert that the one-fourth of the potato crop is not sound—even the champions are nearly as bad as the old seeds. The are nearly as bad as the old seeds. The oat crop is pretty fair, but owing to the inferior quality of the soil the people here don't sow much oats, so the crop is not of much value. It is no wonder then that the people view with alarm the landlord coming at them for the rent, the shop-keeper for debts, and the poor law guard-ians for the price of the seeds. If the ians for the price of the seeds. I Government wish to act liberally they ought at once remit the money advanced for seeds. By their doing so they would confer a great boon on the poor people, for which I am sure they would be very

James Conway, a tenant farmer. The usual resolutions were passed and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings. THE BEARING OF SCIENCE ON THE MIRACLES AT KNOCK.

The following communication appears in the current issue of the London Tablet:in the current issue of the London *I addational August 21st*, 1880. SIR,—In the *Tablet*, August 21st, 1880. own Dublin correspondent speaks of the *alleged* miracles at knock (p. 243), and the

qualifying adjective seems to be a very wise one. I write as a physiologist, with some experience of delusions of judgment, and of the phenomena of what are termed further constraints. "subjective sensations.

In various disordered states of the nervin various disordered states of the herv-ous system, visions and apparitions do ap-pear. Physiology has spoken on this point. We have evidence of the strongest and most unimpeachable character to prove that the testimony of the eyes or of the sensation is not always to be trusted. There is a well-known case quoted by Sir

David Brewster, of a lady, Mrs. A, who was troubled with spectrous visitations or ap-paritions. In her case the sensations were subjective sensations. Huxley, in his Les-bergin (2012) about the sensation were

harges. 99oy

sons in Physiology (p. 273), observes upon this fact that Mrs. A. undoubtedly saw what she said she saw. The evidence of her eyes as to the existence of the apparitions, and of

I do not desire to express any opinion on the miracles. In this age of so little faith it may be undesirable to check the devotion It may be undesirable to check the devotion which prompts the deaf, the blind, the de-formed, the paralyzed to seek at the shrine of Knock relief or cure. But we are living in times when the Ca-

the weather the second enemy of superstition and of all that may be false. In your article on Catholicism and Culture (same number) I think you have proved that the Catholic church is not hostile to the spirit of true science. The difficulty of convincing Protestants on this point is very great. They believe that the Church makes capital out of such apparitions as those reported at Knock, and they say "that in the present advanced condition of society a Church which favors such exhibitions as those at Knock is unworthy of single bath, 10c.

the consideration of intelligent men on such evidence as is at present advanced." The Church has not yet spoken on the apparitions, or pronounced an authoritative opinion as to their actual occurrence, so as to render it binding on all Catholics to be-lieve in them. If she had done so I would not have troubled you with this letter, or

with the suggestions I have to offer. In the present open state of the question I would suggest that a commission of med-ical men be appointed to visit the shrine, take down the evidence of the apparitions, take down the evidence of the appartitions, examine all who have been curred, and then place on record their opinions as to the credi-bility of the witness, and the number of miracles which have been wrought. Thus the scientific world will be satisfied that the

Church does not check investigations, prove A. K. THOMPSON'S LIVERY, and shoe Manufactory. First-class rigs at moderate rates. 28-19 or disprove, what some of her children n have already, in spirit of faith, accepted as mir-aculous beyond dispute. In France, I believe precautions of this



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growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable. The VIGOB cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and,

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cued, and the accused were recognized as among the crowd. They were returned for trial to Midleton Quarter Sessions.

The Scraham tenants were forcibly reinstated in their holdings, on Sept. 8th, by a body of armed men. They stated that the lodging-house where they were living since the eviction, about two months ago, with their faces colored, and months ago, with their faces colored, and armed with guns; that they were suddenly awakened from sleep, and gently removed to their respective houses, where they were greeted with large turf fires newly lit. In addition, new locks were placed on the doors. The party then left. Before going, however, they warned the tenants to remain in the house, and that the first who should leave would be murdlered. was who should leave would be murdered. The Scrahan estate belongs to Archdeacon

## MAYO.

On Sunday, September 5th, Ballycorry, situated some twenty-five miles from Westport, in the bosom of the Achill mountains, was the scene of a land meeting. The number of people present amounted to between five and six thouamounted to between five and six thou-sand. Places as distant as Belmullet, which is thirty miles from where the meet-ing was held, sent large contingents—all horsemen. Not a man attended who had not either a green sprig in his hat or a green rosette in his breast. The hour fixed for the beginning of the proceedings was three o'clock, but business di 1 not commence for two hours later. Dolar commence for two hours later. Delay ccasioned by the whole meeting being put through some intricate military

being put through some intricate minitary manouvering, which was executed with rapidity and accuracy. In reply to in-quiries made from the peasantry along the road, the Irish *Times* correspondent was given very discouraging accounts of the harvest. The potatoes were rotting fast, whilst the yield is not more than that of bet wear. Even all be heard be was reinstated two of his tenants, the negotia-tion respecting the ether falling through of last year. From all he heard he was The near his been long before the pub-

E. E. HARGREAVES, DEALER in Cheap Lumber, Shingles, etc., Geor-gian Bay Lumber Yard, 230 York st. 1 ly kind are always adopted, not to guard kind are always adopted, not to guard against imposition, but to avoid the errors arising from the subjective sensations I have alluded to. I am yours faithfully, PHYSIOLOGIST. "WILLIAMS SINGER."

## O'CONNELL'S RULE OF LIFE.

This precious souvenir of Daniel O'Con This precious sourcentry of Daniel O'Con-nell has been recently published in the *Ave Maria*; but having received the fol-lowing transcript of it which was made by his daughter, from Lady Georgiana Ful-lerton, we gladly produce it. The origi-nal was found among the papers of the great emancipator after his decease in 1847.

1st. To avoid any wilful occasion of

temptation. 2d. To appeal to God, and to invoke the Blessed Virgin and the saints in all real temptations. 3d. To say the acts of faith, hope, and

charity, every day. 4th. To repeat as often as may be

shorter form. 5th. To say daily at least, and as often as may be, a forvent act of contrition. 6th. To begin every day with an un-limited offering of myself to my crucified Redeemer, and to conjure Him, by all His infinite merits and divine charity, to

take me under His direction and control in all things. 7th. To meditate for at least half an hour every day if possible-longer, God pleases.-Ave Maria.

Sun, August 25th.





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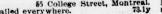
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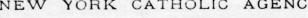
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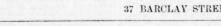








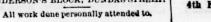








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Trains leave and arrive at London station

Trains leave and arrive at London station Maint Lixe, Going West-ARRIVE: 12.25 Maint Lixe, Going West-ARRIVE: 12.25 m, 1.55 p.m., 5.45 p.m., 2.45 a.m., 5.20 a.m., DEPART: 2.10 p.m., 6.00 p.m., 2.55 a.m., Maint Line, Going East ARRIVE: 11.10, m., 3.55 p.m., 8.25 a.m., 1.35 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 10 p.m., DEFART: 11.20 p.m., 3.40 p.m., 8.40 m., 1.55 p.m., 5.45 p.m., 6.00 a.m. SARNIA BRANCH-ARRIVE 9.55 p.m., 5.45 p.m., 1.45 p.m., 6.15 p.m. PORT STANLEY BRANCH-ARRIVE: 8.10 a.m., 1.55 p.m., 2.45 p.m., 4.5 p.m. 25 a.m., 9.00 a.m., 230 p.m., 6.55 p.m. HURON AND BRUCE BRANCH-ARRIVE: 10.00 a.m., 4.45 p.m., 10.10 p.m. DEFART: 5.51 a.m., 2.30 p.m., 6.25 p.m.

## LATEST IRISH NEWS.

Dublin, Sept. 28-A meeting of the Land League was held to-day, Mr. Parnell pre-nding. He said he disapproved of the action of several of the recent meetings in excluding the Government reporters. He thought reporters should be given every facility, even to the subscribing to the funds. Mr. Parnell said that he approved facility, of the suggestion of O'Shaughnessy for the compulsory expropriation of the land-lords at a fair price for their lands.

London, Oct. 4.—A powerful party in the Cabinet are opposed to any coercive legislation; but should the Land Leaguers legislation; but should the Land Leaguers continue their wild speeches and the peas-antry commit more outrages, the cry for coercion throughout England and the north of Ireland will overcome all the con-cillatory tendencies of the Gladstone Government. Rev. Mr. Kane's counter-aritation has caused acad humored counteragitation has caused good-humored curiominister of peace was a proposition to arm 200,000 Protestants and march on Dub-

Dublin, Oct. 4.- The Parnell demonstration at Cork, yesterday, was the largest ever seen in the vicinity since O'Connell's days. Parnell left the train six miles distant, and was received by tenant farmers on horseback with bands and banners and on horseback with bands and banners and addresses of welcome were presented. At Wellington Bridge the Mayor and Corpor-ation of Cork presented him with an ad-dress. The procession took three-quarters of an hour to pass a given point, and it is said that the trade societies have never turned out so strong since 1843; fifty-turned out so strong since 1843; fiftyturned out so strong since 1843; fiftythousand persons were on the Park.

COMMERCIAL. The glowing account of the harvest which appears in the landlord organs will, which appears in the landlord organs will, we fear, turn out to be grossly exaggerated so far as many parts of the country are concerned. There is very good evidence to hand this week in the daily papers that the potato crop has in parts failed, and that oats is a very light crop in, for in-stance, a wide district of Mayo, and we have ourselves had information that in Oneon's County the stanle crop of barley London Markets. London, Ont., Oct. 5, 1880. Wheat, Winter wheat, whit Spring " Corn ..... Oats .... Peas .... Barley .... Rye .... Buckwheat . Beans .... Queen's County the staple crop of barley is very light. It will not, however, much matter to many tenants whether the crops are good or bad. The rack-rents, if they are paid, will devour all. The land war in its more practical aspect is proceeding apace. The land-lords are evicting steadily in various parts

lords are evicting steadily in various parts of the country, and when the wretched victims take refuge in the outhouses of their farms or retake possession, the magistrates are appealed to-of course with success—to inflict the legal punishment of fine and imprisonment for such offences. On the other hand, the people are reinstat-ing forcibly in many places evicted tenants, auctions held for the sale of tenants' effects are frustrated by a general acree. Lard, # b Eggs, Store Lots, # doz. "Farmers' utter, Crock. Rolls. Cheese, Dairy, # b. MISCELLANEOUS. effects are frustrated by a general agree-ment amongst the people not to bid, and process-servers are meeting with such obstacles in the discharge of their duty mently made to tion is now

flavor cannot be surpassed, that its quality is always uniform and that the only care they have to exercise in its purchase is to see that the trade mark T. & B. is stamped on the plug. on the plug. Honesty is the best of policy in medicine a swell as in other things. Ayer's Sarsa-parilla is a genuine preparation, an un-equalled spring medcine and blood purifier, decidedly superior to all others in the market. Trial proves it. n)

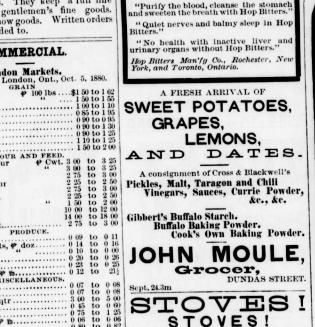
BUSINESS ITEMS

REGAN'S stock of boots and shoes for spring and summer wear has arrived. The quality of the goods surpasses any-thing of the kind ever imported into The quality of the kind ever imported into London before, while the prices are as low as any other house in the country. NEW BOOT AND SHOES STORE IN ST. THOMAS.—Pocock Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas.

They intend to carry as large a stock as any store in Ontario. This will enable all

They intend to carry as large a stock as any store in Ontario. This will enable all to get what they want, as every known style and variety will be kept on hand in large quantities, a new feature for St. Thomas. Prices will be very low to suit the present competition. Give them a call. A MOUNTJOY, importer and wholesale dealer in foreign and domestic fruits, smoked fish, game, oysters, etc., City Hall buildings, Richmond street, London, Ont. If you have a cold, get a bottle of Hark ness' Bronchial Syrup. If you want pure drugs, chemicals, perfumery, dye stuffs, patent medicines, and every thing kept in a first class drug store, go to Harkness, corner of Dundas and Wellington streets. FITZPATRICK'S PREMIUM STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES.—Costs less than inferior FITZPATRICK'S PREMIUM STAILED GLASS FOR CHURCHES.—Costs less than inferior Works. Received Prizes at London, Eng-land, 1871, and Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876. Sent everywhere. Address—Box 226, Stapleton, Richmond County, N. Y. SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has re-moved to A. J. Webster's old stand. This is the Sewing Machine renair part and at-

moved to A. J. webster's old stand. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and at-tachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated ma-bines or acle



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FRIDAY, OCT. 8.

have th most att Cloths, Underc the City

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Sunday, 17–7 Feast of th Double Ma Monday, 18–2 2 Cl. Tuesday, 19–8 sor. Double Wednesday, 1 Double, 21–5 Friday, 22–8t Martyrs, 1 Saturday, 23– Double Ma

Into a temp Solemn ar Just when the Was floa With eyes the Her heart And cheeks A woma

And, one by Adown th Their faces That fol The worshi In silence The woman Had left

For full particulars send for the Pros-VERY REV. J. H. TABARET, D.D., O.M.I.

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President. ST. MARY'S ACA DEMY, WINDSOR, ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, OSTARIO.—This Institution is pleasanty located in the town of Windsor, opposite De-troit, and combines in its system of educa-tion, great facilities for acquiring the French ianguage, with thoroughness in the rudimen. tal as well as the higher English branches-Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency: Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, §100; Ger-man free of charge; Music and use of Piano, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bed-ding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address:—MOTHER SUPERIOR. 43.1y

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DISASTROUS FIRE.

About 2 o'clock on Friday morning a very disastrous fire occurred a short dis-tance to the east of this city, an entire family having a narrow escape from being burned to death. The scene of the fire was the residence of Mr. John Scanlon, lying between the G. W. R. and G. T. R. tracts, just southwest of the Asylum. At the hour mentioned the hired man in the house imagined he smelled fire. Getting house imagined he smelled life. Getting up, he discovered the entire front part of the house in flames. He immediately roused Mr. and Mrs. Scanlon and their daughter, and all rushed to the staircase to descend to a place of safety; but this mode of exit was cut off, the devouring element having grined the ascendarey. Note of exit was cut off, the devouring element having gained the ascendancy. No time was to be lost, or they would perish. The hired man, without ado smashed out the window sash, and the ladies were assisted to the roof of a back shed. From this to the ground the deshed. From this to the ground the decent was tolerably easy, with the assistance of the men. Once down, an attempt was of the men. Once down, an attempt was made to save a portion of the furniture, but only a few small articles of not much value could be rescued. The valuable and comfortable furniture and a splendid piano were all lost. Besides the house-hold contents there was nearly \$200 in cash in a bureau drawer, which was burned. The entire loss is not much short for each that the day at day to the rear of \$5,000. But had the stable to the rear, of \$5,000. But had the stable to the rear, which at one time caught fire, been de-stroyed, about \$2,000 extra would have been added to this amount. The house was insured in the Lancashire for \$1,200 and the contents in another company for about \$500. No cause can be assigned for the disaster. The dare from the fire about \$500. No cause can be assigned for the disaster. The glare from the fire lighted up the city and the London Fire Department got ready to proceed to the scene of the conflagration. From the watch tower, however, it was discovered that the fire was beyond the city limits, and the men did not go out and the men did not go out. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS cures scrofula,

erysipelas, salt rheum, piles, and all humors of the blood. Cures dyspepsia, liver com-plaint, biliousness, constipation, dropsy, kidney complaints, headache, nervous-ness, female weakness, and general debility. THE base burner stove, the telephone

and other improvements of a like kind have worked a domestic and social revohave worked a domestic and social revo-lution within the last few years. Among these improvements it is not unfair to include the "Myttle Navy" tobacco. The great majority of men smcke tobacco; have done so for centuries past and will continue to do so. It is important, there-fore, that they should smoke the best qual-tion of the article. That is what they are ity of the article. That is what they are supplied with in the "Myrtle Navy." All All okers who have used it know that it,



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