# Catholic Record,

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

VOL. 3.

# LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, NOV. 12, 1880.

NO. 109

# REMOVAL

WE have removed to our new store opposite Market Lane, and have the largest and most attractive stockof Cloths, Shirts, Scarfs, Underclothing, &c., in the City.

# N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER, 1880. Sunday, 14-St. Deusdedit, Confessor (8 Nov. Double.
Monday, 15-St. Gertrude, Virgin. Double.
Tuesday, 16-Octave of the Dedication of the
Basilica. Double.
Wednesday, 17-St. Gregory Thaumaturgus,
Bishop and Confesso. Double.
Thursday, 18-Dedication of the Basilica of
SS. Peter and Paul. Double.
Friday, 19-St. Pontianus, Pope and Martyr.
Double. urday, 20—St. Felix of Valois, Confessor. (Consecrat. Archbishop.) Double.

# Reverie.

BY FATHER RYAN.

Only a few more years!
Weary years!
Only a few more tears!
Bitter tears!
Bitter tears!
And then—and then—like other men,—
I cease to wander,—cease to weep,—
Dim shadows o'er my way shall creep,—
And out of the Day,—and into the Night,—
Into the Dark, and out of the Bright,—
I go,—and Death shall veil my face,—
The feet of the years shall fast efface
My very name, and every trace
I leave on Earth;—for the stern years tread,—
Tread out the names of the Gone and Dead!
And then,—ah! then; like other men,—
I close my eyes,—and go to sleep,—
Only a few, one hour, shall weep,
Ah! me!—the grave is dark and deep.
Alas!—Alas!—

Ah! me!—the grave is dark and deep.

Alas! Alas!—
How soon we pass!
And ah! we go—
So far away?—
When go we must,—
From the Light of Life, and heat of strife,—
To the Peace of Death, and the cold, still
Dust,—
We go—we go—we may not stay,
We travel the lone, dark, dreary way;—
Out of the Day and into the Night,—
Into the Darkness,—out of the Bright,—
And then! ah, then! like other men,
We close our eyes—and go to sleep—
We hush our hearts—and go to sleep—
We hush our hearts—and go to sleep.
Only a few, one hour, shall weep,
Ah, me! the Grave is lone and deep!

saw a flower, at morn, so fair,— passed at Eve,—it was not there,— I saw a sunbeam, golden, bright, I saw a cloud the sunbeam's shroud. And I saw Night

And I saw Night
Digging the Grave of Day,—
And Day took off her golden crown.
And flung it sorrowfully down,—
Ah! Day! the Sun's fair Bride!
At twilight moaned and died.—
And so, alas!—like Day we pass,—
At Morn we smile!
At Worn we weep—
At Morn we wakeIn Night we sheep.

We close our eyes and go to sleep— Ah me! the Grave is still and deep

But God is sweet, My Mother told me so;— When I knelt at her feet,—

When I knelt at her feet,—
Long-so long ago;—
She clasped my hands in hers,—
Ah me! that memory stirs
My soul's profoundest Deep—
No wonder that I weep,—
She clasped my hands,—and smiled,
Ah! then I was a child,—
I knew not harm,
My mother's arm
Was flung around me;—and I felt—
That when I knelt
To listen to my Mother's prayer,—

That when I knelt
To listen to my Mother's prayer,—
God was with mother.
Yea! "God is sweet,"
She told me so;—
She never told me wrong,
And through my years of woe
Her whispers soft, and sad, and low,
And sweet as Angel's song,—
Have floated—like a dream.

Have floated—like a dream.

And, ah! to-night I seem
A very child in my old, old place,
Beneath my Mother's blessed face;
And through each sweet remembered word,
This sweetest undertone is heard;—
My child!—my child!—our God is sweet,
In Life—in Death—kneel at His feet,—
Sweet in gladness—sweet in gloom,
Sweeter still beside the Tomb.—
Why should I wai!?—Why ought I weep?
The Grave,—it is not dark and deep;—
Why should I saip?—Why ought I woen?
The Grave,—it is not still and lone;
Our God is sweet,—our Grave is sweet,
We lie there sleeping at His feet,
Where the wicked shall from troubling cease.

And weary hearts shall rest in peace!

# CATHOLIC PRESS.

ONE of the beautiful Catholic customs of Catholic countries is suggested to us during the month of November. It is the lisping of a prayer, ever so short, for the of Purgatory, whenever they are souls of Furgatory, whenever they are named in ordinary conversation. The "God rest his soul," spoken from the heart, is a prayer that will not go unheeded. Do not let these Catholic customs lose themselves in the cold indifference of our age. Let us keep them up.-Catholic Columbian.

WHAT a wondrous similarity there is between Protestantism and Mohammedanism. Protestant England took away the Cathedrals and Parish Churches from the Catholics and at length as a great privilege allowed them to build small cha-Turks after the capture of Constantinople obliged the Christians to give up their stone churckes and build wooden ones for themselves. Protestantism by a ones for themselves. Protestantism by a pious euphuism calls this scularization, the decalogue of Moses perversely calls it rebery. But 'twas a glorious reformation e of Moses perversely calls it reb-t 'twas a glorious reformation bery. But 'twa withal. - Harp.

TRADE in the "cure" of Protestant souls is represented to be full of late. A Mr. Emery Stark has just published a list of "livings" for October, from which some instructive information is to be gleaned. It appears from this list that what is

chased, which will yield a money profit of from 5 to 7 per cent. interest, after deducting £150 a year, the estimated value of a clergyman's services. A very business-like transaction truly; but what a sad, what a shocking thing that per centages of money profit should have such a close connection with what ought to be the most sacred and the most spacetified the most sacred and the most sanctified of all mortal things!—London Universe.

The following noble sentiment on Truth is from the gifted pen of a distinguished convert, Dr. Kent Stone (now a Passionist Father), in his justly celebrated work, "The Invitation Heeded," which every Catholic should own and read: Is it any reflection upon Truth that she surrenders herself quickly to a soul, whose every nerve is strained in her pursuit? Is it any argument against the church of God that it is easily identified? Surely, if there be a kingdom of heaven upon earth, it must be known by marks which cannot be mistaken. Yes! I knew it when I had found it. And I found it as in the parable, like a treasure hidden in a field—in the self-same field up and down which I had wandered years, and where I had often trampled it under my feet. And when I had found it, I hid it, scarce daring to gaze at its splendor, and crying, as St. Augustine cried: 'Too late, alas! have I known thee, ch, ancient and eternal reflection upon Truth that she surrenders I known thee, ch, ancient and eternal Truth! And then, for joy thereof, I went and sold all I had and bought that field !"-Philadelphia Standard. DIEC :DITO

A FRENCHMAN named Reveillaud made a speech, in this city this week, under the auspices of nearly all the Protestant ministers. He was extensively advertised before his arrival and likely drew as much of an audience as any other sensation. His subject was "God's work in France,' and of course, he claimed for God, the glory of sending out all the Religious or-ders from France. One of his "epigram-matic" sentences is said to be "The Frenchman is a born Protestant." French wit is very sparkling, but this man is gulling all Protestants by such a declaration. He tells the truth in that epigram, but those who applayed do not know it. The these the truth in that epigram, but those who applaud do not know it. The Frenchman is worse, when he is born. He is a little heathen with no more right to Heaven than the diminutive Indian papoose, or the offspring of a South Sea Islander. In fact, we are all born heathens, so, Monsieur Reveillaud and your worthy manager Mr. Dodde who by the thens, so, Monsieur Reveillaud and your worthy manager Mr. Dodds, who by the way is not a born Frenchman, but a Yankee, you are truthful, after all.—Catholic Columbian.

depended altogether upon what they read in the *Times*. The schoolmaster has been abroad of late years—very generally and very successfully abroad. The result is a strong suspicion in Continental political circles that Ireland is and has been for centures to England nothing much more creditable than Poland has been to Russia. Just see what the Cologne Gazette said the other day: "Ireland," writes the editor of that journal, "is a disgrace to England and a scandal to foreigners. Mr. Gladstone has shoved all remedial measures on one side until he has saved Augusia Mon. side until he has saved Armenia, Montenegro and Greece. He talks much about the honor of Europe. Pity he does not think of the honor of England instead of threatening the sultan with English canecause Turkey cannot do in Armenia what England has failed to do in Ireland. True -very true! Let it be circulated throughout the whole of civilized Europe.

Ox Last Saturday evening, again, at the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn, Beecher, having made a speech, continued by referring to "Bob" Ingersoll in language blasphemous in itself, attributing to him what is applicable only to God .-

"On the ground of a true patrtioism, of On the ground of a true patritoism, of a pure humanity and of a living faith in liberty, I give to him the right hand of fellowship. (Mr. Beecher and Mr. Ingersoll grasped hands amid thunders of applause.) Now, fellow-citizens, let me introduce to you a man who, I say not flatteringly, but with sincere conviction, is the nost brillant predicate fit. is the most brillnant speaker of the English tongue in any land on the globe. [Applause.] I introduce to you Colonel Ingersoll."

There is a fitness in this. There are men who cherish words they have heard from holy men-speaking of the goodness, or the mercy, or the love of God, as the most striking eloquence they have ever heardthough, in point of mere rhetoric they may have heard grander displays. So, for the fagged out, and despairing, Beecher, though a horrible confession, it seems na-tural that he considers the manipulator of the trite gabble of the "fool that says in his heart there is no God"—no heaven, no hell, as "the most brilliant speaker of the English tongue in any land!" The poor wretch in the filthy gutter does not any longer ask even for whiskey. "Give me some chloroform!" "I will neither conference were as the state of ess, nor do penance! Amuse me with our foolerie s, if even for a few moments, that I may try to forget, while I repeat with you your gabble:—there is no God, no heaven, no hell!"—N. Y. Freeman's

Dr. Allen, of Philadelphia, speaking of missions among the freedmen, in the an advowson can generally be pur- Presbyterian Synod in Philadelphia, said

that the Catholics last year spent \$400, one in the work of converting them, while the Presbyteri ins gave only about one-eighth of that sum A colored minister added that the Catholic Church had done added that the Cathone Church had done more for the freedmen in this way than all the other churches combined. The progress the Church made among the freedmen of the South has been the result of the zeal of men, not the influence of money. It does not require much money to support a missionary priest. Without wife or child, he does not need a constant flow of cash from the missionary boxes. With \$400,000 and their usual zeal, the Catholic prices will be a like the constant that the state of the constant that the con With \$400,000 and their usual zeal, the Catholic priests could change the condition of things among the freedmen of the South; but \$400,000 has never been forthcoming from Catholics for any such purpose. The colored people have been left, so far as the great body of Catholics are concerned, to work out their own salvation. If it were not for that divine restlessness to says souls which processes tion. If it were not for that divine restlessness to save souls which possesses good priests, Dr. Allen need not have used the progress of the Church as a means of reproaching his brethren. The Methodists are fond of boasting that the colored people have been well cared for by them. And yet the results of their care have scarcely been edifying. Most of the colored people of the South who profess anything are Methodists. They how hallelujahs and make prayers, but their morality is heathenism. On some of the Southern plantations managed by con-Southern plantations managed by consouthern plantations managed by con-tractors, they are absolute savages, who have accepted the forms of Methodism, but who, nevertheless, hold all the worst superstitions of their African ancestors.— Brooklyn Review.

COOL Orange impudence passes all other impudence, and we therefore note without astonishment the resolution yesterday adopted at a special meeting of the Central Committee of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, held in the Orange Hall, Dublin This resolution set forth that having heard statements from "several brethren" belong-ing to the Irish disturbed counties disclosing "a most alarming state of things and a system of terrorism and threatened murder and insurrection," the Committee murder and insurrection," the Committee pledged itself to protect to the utmost of its powers their loyal brethren in these districts, and assures them of the support and sympathy of the tens of thousands of the Orangemen of Ulster, who will be prepared to defend the lives of those endangered, and take such steps as may be required for the purpose." All this is only in keeping with all we have recently heard from Orangemen, who are loudly clamourning for coercion and denouncing clamourning for coercion and denouncing agrarian crime. We do not know of a EUROPE is being gradually educated up to the mark of reading and judging for herself as to the real condition of Ireland.

Time was—not long ago—when the French, German and Austrian journalists depended altogether upon what they read in the Times. The schoolmaster has been already and agitation commenced were to be agrarian crime. We do not know of a more disgusting example of Satan reproving Sin. It is too good to see the Orange Society, red as it is with innocent acts of violence. Far be it from us to in the slightest degree palliate or justify the swift of nurder, but if the victims who have lost their lives since the present land agitation commenced were to be class so lavishly, so steadily, so unreserved-lived and the reading and the proving Sin. It is too good to see the Orange Society, red as it is with innocent acts of violence. Far be it from us to in the slightest degree palliate or justify the awful crime of murder, but if the victims who have lost their lives since the present land agitation commenced were to be already and their nominees filled every post in the public service. Never elsewhere in all history did a great empire endow a class so lavishly, so steadily, so unreservedmultiplied a hundred-fold, they would not represent half the number of the victims of Orangeism. The Orange Society is making a most characteristic use of the present crisis. It is using it to lash the minds of the members of the Society into a state of fury so as to stir them up to new acts of "zeal." The offers of the Orangemen to help in keeping the peace are a simple insult. Their organisation never has been, never can be, anything but the deadly foe of the peace of Ireland. -Dublin Freeman.

THE Times, in a very clever and what it would call a "Jesuitical" article, makes the following admission which no doubt seriously snocked many of the devout members of sewing circles who read the

"Then there is the story of Pope Joan, which, in its present form at least, was a forgery by one Martinus Polonus. For many years this story was declared by Protestants to be a conclusive proof of the falsity of the claim that the Bishops of Rome have every claim in the Apostolic succession. It was an intelligent Protes-tant writer who finally tore the story of Pope Joan to pieces, and showed that it was a forgery from the beginning to end, but nine Protestants out of ten still cling to their belief in the existence of a female Pope. The forgery is far more painful than the exposure of it, and for some centuries to come we shall find Pope Joan referred to by Protestant preachers and writers as though she were as real a person as Pope Pius IX."

But there are many readers of the Times who will never give up the Pope Joan story. Nine out of every ten of its readers will still allude with much satisfaction to story. that mythical pontiff. The Times had better make a strike at the Inquisition or induce Eugene Lawrence to contribute to its pages, in order to counteract the effect of his assertion which, it is rumored, has already occasioned a fear that the staunchly Protestant Times has gone over to Rome. The Pope Joan lie is only one story which Protestants hug to their hearts. almost useless to point out these lies, Protestants like to believe them. Joan, the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, the Inquisition, will continue to add rhetorical ornament to Protestant literature until there shall be no Protestant literature. - Brooklyn Review.

THE Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, the zealous Bishop of Meath, on last Sunday, in the Church of Mullingar, referred to outrages which had been committed in Westmeath, and called on the people to do all in their power to put them down. His lordship said that he believed that such outrages emanated from a very different source from that from which they were supposed to proceed. Each of these outrages (he added) strengthened the cry made by the landlords against justice, and it would not be surprising if it were found out that the unique so of the landlords were guilty of minions of the landlords were guilty of many of the threatening notices!—London Universe.

### IRISH LANDLORDISM.

A. M. Sullivan's Definition of the Curse of his Country.

The following letter has appeared in the SIR,-At a moment when, even amid the darkening shadows of foreign affairs, the public mind is anxiously fixed upon the public mind is anxiously fixed upon Ireland, the Irish landlords have assembled for conference in the Irish capital. In numbers exactly equalling the parliamen-tary representation, gathered from every corner of the kingdom—peers, and baron-ets, and esquires, men of wealth, men of culture and ability; actually and histori-cally the ruling and administrative class. cally the ruling and administrative class; can the runing and administrative class; from such an assemblage assuredly the English public might expect wise pro-nouncements, safe guidance to really necessary reforms, practical suggestions for the statesman and the legislator. Hitherto we had heard only the voice of of passion, the headless projects of un-balanced minds. If only the landlords came together, the men of reason and moderation, men with a stake in the counmoderation, men with a stake in the country, men with creative and administrative abilities, we should have guidance and light—some sound and practical proposals for a solution of that Land Question which

is once more convulsing the country.
I will own, sir, that even among Irish popular representatives, even among men called agitators, there were some, howso-ever few, who clung to the idea that if the landlords of Ireland got together they might, on this occasion at all events, rise to the level of the situation and formulate to the level of the situation and formulate some sagacions proposals for the termination of a struggle, which, years ago, was called by one of themselves a smouldering civil war.' Am I wrong in saying that the English people, that her Majesty's government, had a right to expect some such guidance and assistance at a moment like this from a class that has hitherto cost the empire millions and millions of money? the empire millions and millions of money Hitherto, for nearly 300 years, they have had for the asking whatever they required from England to strengthen their position to endow them with authority, to enforce their views, to remove their adversaries. The wealth and power of a great empire have been freely spent on them. They ly, throughout so great a space of time in

e prosecution of a great experiment.

Well, sir, the Irish landlords, the ruling class, have met in council. They have deliberated, they have spoken. The sum of all their statesmanship, all their council, all their reforms, all their conciliation, is a bold demand on England for more coercion. In the third year of the experiment, in the third year of the ex-periment, in the thirtieth year, nay, in the hundred and thirtieth year, such a de-mand might, perhaps, not be so startling. But, at the end of three centuries, it seems to me many Englishmen will start and be inclined to ask these gentlemen what they have to show for all these three hundred years and all the millions of money and which they have had. Upon their own testimony let the answer be heard. Today-as in 1701, as in 1713, as in 1770, as in every generation since the last confis-cations gave a start to this class and their system in Ireland—they protest that they are unsafe in the country if not guarded by bayonets; that they are hated by the people; that anarchy prevails; that society is dislocated; that terror abounds, murder stalks abroad, and crime commands the sympathy of a lawless population. This is their own picture. If overcolored, how wicked is exaggeration designed to back up a cry for coercion! If true to facts, what a terrible confession of failure!

Of course, we know what those gentle-men will say. It is what has been said at every inch of the dreary way that stretches from 1691 to 1880. They are just on the point of succeeding. Great progress has been made, and a final settlement of the Irish difficulty is at hand. It is only this one Coercion Act more, and all will be one coercion Act more, and an win be tranquil. Merely these few rapparees, or whiteboys, or croppies, or Land Leaguers, who are deluding a people otherwise ready to love and confide in their estimable landlords. Let England only 'stand firm' and maintain law and order and the right of property, and another hundred millions of money and a few more Arms Acts will bring everything to a happy issue. No doubt we shall hear all this; but I rather think the intelligence of the English people will, at the present time of day, grasp the true conclusion. The commercial mind will run up the ledger account of this Irish landlord class with the British nation; will survey its cost in money, in blood, in prestige, in credit; and study its product in the dismal confession of those gentlemen themselves. In ten years the hated Prussians have accomplished more towards winning the people of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany than the omnipo-tently endowed Irish landlords have done for England with the Irish people in three

social system-a landlord or gentry class is meant to be something more than so many rent-spenders, fox hunters and grouse shooters. If, in the course of a reasonable space of time, such a class do not accomplish the useful and necessary work of attaching to themselves the con-fidence of the population—if they are not found to fill the function of natural leaders of the people around and dependent upon them, alive to their interests, responsive to their needs-that class is a failure, and to their needs—that class is a failure, and is a peril to the social and political system. Contemplate the relative positions of the Irish landlords and the Irish people, es-pecially as illustrated in this recent meeting and its remarkable pronouncement. One hundred and five Irish landlords have assembled in a great council. For what purpose? In whose interest? At what crisis of public danger to the people, to the millions, did they ever so assemble? What grief of the Irish nation, what aspiration of its hopes, what sentiment of its peril, what assertion of its rights, ever brought them thus together, in grand council, in the national metropolis? Alas! there is no need to write the answer. And does any one think that these are not keenly noted and brooded over by the Irish population? Is it any wonder that, in the face of circumstances like that, in the face of circumstances like these, the Irish people to such a large degree regard this class as a garrison in the country, not of it, thinking only of their own class interests, powers and privileges? Truly, it is no pleasure to any thoughtful Irishman to discuss this disheartening theme. Yet, in view of what is passing around us and of what is perhaps before us, I would appeal to the people of England to give serious attention to the crisis which has come to pass in the career of land to give serious attention to the crisis which has come to pass in the career of Irish landlordism—or, rather in its long protracted and unhappy conflict with the trish people. Life and property must, indeed, be protected, and the laws must be enforced—nistoric formulas long used to cover a contract on the laws must be enforced—nistoric formulas long used to cover every shortcoming of misgovert-ment and to new-license every oppression. Yet, all this being said, there remains for the Government and the people of this country to ask themselves whether the present system of Irish landlordism has not had a patient, yea, an exhaustive, trial, and what it has to show for itself to-day,

towards the end of the nineteenth ce tury. Yours very truly.
A. M. SULLIVAN, 3 Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, October 11.

### THE RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS IN QUEBEC CITY.

THE URSULINE MONASTERY-ESTAB-LISHED 1639.

A M. D. G.

COURAGE IN ADVERSITY—DEATH OF ONE OF THE FOUNDRESSES-THE SECOND MONASTERY

Mother St. Joseph, extended upon her humble couch, from which she was never more to rise, lingered from the 2nd of February to the 4th of April. The picture of that sick-room is too sad

to retrace, were it not all radiant with the glow of celestial visitors,- Angels of peace and consolation, flitting around the death bed of a saint! That sick-room was the common dormitory; that dying couch, one of those beds arranged one under another, which even a person in health would not willish the course of the course of the course of the course of the common transfer of the common transfer of the course of the cour

willingly accept.

Let Mother Mary of the Incarnation tell

"The altar where the Divine Sacrific

She congratulated herself upon the privations she endured: "Oh! how happy I am," she would say, "to die in this poor place, deprived of the comforts and delicacies I would have enjoyed in France! Tell our good Mothers of Tours, tell my dear parents that I die happy in the sacrifice I have made. Tell them I have never regretted coming to Canada, God has ven me the promised hundred-fold in is life, and I now look forward with confidence to the crown of eternal life in the next, according to His word.

After this dying message to her dear parents and Mothers in France, she had many things to say yet to her beloved Sisters around her. They must not fatigue themselves at the burial, nor attemption follow to the letter the Ceremonial, let the workmen bear her body to the place of interment. She has a word of encouragement for each, and a smile that told of the utter peace of her soul.

The sacred Viaticum was brought to the

dying Spouse of Christ; the consoling sacrament of Extreme Unction administered; the last three days of her holy life were such a foretaste of heavenly bli all impression of physical sufferings; and the separation of soul and body was gentle as the parting of the sunset glow from the summer cloud.

The funeral ceremonies were performed in the new Monastery, and were attended by a great concourse, both French and Indians. Mother St. Joseph was universally esteemed, and universally regretted. The Governor, who was present at the funeral, caused himself to be recommended

loss left them inconsolable. Faithful to the pious lessons she had taught them, although the tidings of her death had filled their hamlet with lamentations, they did not fail on the following morning to have the requiem service performed for her, on the requiem service performed for her, on their Island, (Isle of Orleans,) before they came to assist at her burial.

Before retiring from that lowly tomb in the garden of the Monastery, which is still regarded as consecrated ground, although the mortal remains of beloved Mother St. Joseph no longer repose there, let us trace her monumental inscription. Three words will suffice:

INNOCENCE,—FIDELITY TO GRACE,—UN-BOUNDED CHARTY.

Her ancestors, the feudal lords of St.
Germain and Savonnieres, had never been
more nobly represented than in her father,
M. de la Troche; her mother, Jeanne Raoul, M. de la Troche; her mother, Jeanne Raoul, was of the highest nobility; yet it may be safely asserted that in herself culminated the glory of an illustrious family. The sweet odor of piety breathes from her very cradle, and her first tottering footsteps bear her on errands of charity. Idolized by her parents, and returning their love with all the tenderness of her youthful heart, Marie de la Troche, at the age of thirteen, already meditates the sacrifice of her immense wealth, her noble name, all the advantages the world offers her, in order to become the Spouse of Him who, for her love, had given His life on her, in order to become the Spouse of Him who, for her love, had given His life on Calvary. By her importunities and by arguments a over her years she triumphed over the opposition of her parents and obtained their consent to enter the Novitiate of the Ursulines of Tours, where she had been placed for her education. The postulant of fourteen was a child in years only. In independing apparative to falling only. In judgment, in capacity, in fidelity to the duties of the religious life, she was mature as a person of thirty. At sixteen she pronounced her vows with the fervor of one who fully appreciated the grace of her vocation:

Her first apostolate for the conversion of the poor Indians, was that of prayer; of the poor intends, was that of provided uniting herself in spirit with the mission-aries, and offering her labors and sufferings to God in their behalf. Her desire to devote herself to their instruction she had regarded as chimerical, until the moment when the way was opened so providentially. Her demand to be allowed to accompany Mother Mary of the Incarnation was met by an intimation to be in readiness to take the office of another sister who would be appointed to go. But neither the opposition of her Community, unwillthe opposition of her Community, unwill-ing for many reasons to part with her, nor the justly expected refusal of her parents to consent to her going, disturbed the equanimity of her generous soul; con-fiding in the protection of St. Joseph, she awaited the result of the deliberations of the various parties interested. That result, as we know already, was most fortunate for the foundation of the Ursulines

grace of her vocation

of Quebec. The name of Mother St. Joseph is next to that of (Venerable) Mother Mary of the Incarnation in their hearts. never forget that the first of her three stant demands to Heaven w fication of her Community. The second was the conversion of all the pagan nations of America; the third, the preservation and America; the third, the preservation and prosperity of the French Colony in Canada.

The central building of that pile which constitutes, at the present day, the Ursu-line Monastery, is the one that was erected in 1652 by Mother Mary of the Incarnation. Those walls, cemented by Charity, it would seem, over which our Mother passed so many times, conversing in the intimate recesses of her soul with the Blessed Virgin, as with the principal Directress of the enterprise, were not dissolved by the flames, which, for the dissolved by the flames, which, for the second time, some thirty years later, con-sumed the Monastery.

After a fifteen months' residence in the

After a litteen months resident, the Ursu-lines were enabled to remove to their new Convent. Mother Mary, with that forethought which marked all her plans, had provided additional class-rooms by extending the walls to the length of one hundred and eight feet, instead of ninety-two.— Glimpses of the Monastery, Vol I.

TO BE CONTINUED.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A very sudden and melanchely death of a young Irish girl named Mary McGovern, daughter of Mr. Patrick McGovern, of the County Cavan, Ireland, who landed in this country about Ireland, who landed in this country about the first of September, occurred on the 23rd ult. She had only been at her brother-in-law's, Mr. James Duffy, Oliver, Nissouri, about three weeks, when she was taken with typhoid fever, and notwith-standing the best medical aid was imme-diately precured, it foll-d iately procured, it failed to restore he

to health, and she passed away on the morning of the date mentioned, in peace and tranquility, fortified by the sacraments of the church and with a hope of eternal life beyond the grave. Her sorrowing friends in this country, and particularly her bereaved family in Ireland, have our fullest sympathy, in their affliction.

Canada Health Journal.—We have received the November number—No. 2, of vol. V—of this most useful and nicely gotten up little magazine, edited by Dr. Playter, Toronto. This is purely a health magazine and treats upon all subjects per-taining to health—air, water, food, cook ery, exercise, bathing, sewerage, ventila-tion, &c., &c. It contains 28 pages of interesting and highly instructi and is published monthly at the instructive matter of \$1.50 a year, in advance. It advocates prevention rather than cure, and receives the patronage and high recommendations of the first physicians in the Dominion. It should be received and read in every household. Wm. Reynolds, Esq., Guelph, Treasurer Co. Wellington, says of it, as noticed in the journal, that, "one article centuries.

All this is bad enough, but worse remains. In the design of statesmanship—nay, in the elementary conceptions of a factress, a mother, their "Sainte Fille;" her

Unanswered yet? the prayer your lips have pleaded
In agony of heart these many years?
Does faith begin to fail, is hope departing,
And think you all in vain those falling tears? Say not the Father hath not heard your

you shall have your desire sometime, some-Unanswered yet? tho' when you first pre-This one petition at the Father's throne, It seemed you could not wait the time of ask-

ing,
So urgent was your heart to make it known.
Tho' years have passed since then, do not The Lord will answer you sometime, some-

Unanswered yet? nay, do not say ungranted, Perhaps your part is not vet wholly done. The work began when first your prayer was The work began when first your prayer was uttered.
And God will failsh what he has begun.
If you will keep the incense burning there,
Hisglory you shall see sometime, somewhere.

Unanswered yet? Faith cannot be un-And the wildest storms she stands undaunt-

Nor quails before the loudest thundershock,

she knows Omnipotence has heard her
prayer,

And cries, "It shall be done," sometime,
somewhere! — Browning.

### TOO STRANGE NOT TO BE TRUE

BY LADY GEORGIANA FULLERTON.

CHAPTER VII. Nothing till that latest agony, What severs us from nature, shall unloos This fixed and sacred hold.

I never will forsake thee. Johanna Baillie.

Tones in her quivering voice awoke
As if a harp of battle spoke;
Light that seem'd born of an angel's nest
Flashed from her soft eyes unrepress'd,
And her form, like a spreading water-flower,
When its !rail eup swells with a sudden shower. Seem'd all dilated with love and pride.

At about six o'clock that day, his majesty Lewis the well-beloved, the idol of his people, one of the most pleasing and attractive men of his time, was sitting in his private apartments at Versailles, conversing with the queen to whom he was still devotedly attached. The young dauphin and his little sisters were playing about the room. The gentleman in waiting brought a letter for the king, who read ing brought a letter for the king, who read it, and smiled.
"Our good friend the Comte de Saxe,"

"An! madame. Is there not some feminine curiosity lurking in your implied desire to receive the noble count?"

"I confess, sire, that a romance in real life is well fitted to excite the interest of one whose own destiny might be described

under that name. As she said this, Marie Leckzinskalooked

with tenderness towards the king, whom she passionately loved.

The young monarch, for although the

had at anytime much dignity of character: but in his youth there was something attractive in this royal bonhomie. The tractive in this royal bonhomie. The Comte de Saxe perfectly understood his

come ac saxe perfectly understood his royal master's disposition and tastes, and stood high in his good graces.

"Ah! M. de Saxe," the king exclaimed, as the count made his obeisance to him and to the queen, "welcome to Versailles. Would that you took us oftener by sur-It is one of the ennuis of our position to have no unexpected pleasures. Our life is so mapped out beforehand that I sometimes fancy to-morrow is yes-terday, I know so well all about it."

A shade of anxiety passed over the queen's face. The king's liability to ennui was her greatest trouble. She had none of the lively wit or piquancy of manner which aids a woman to retain he hold of the affection of a man of indolent temperament and idle habits.

"I hope," she said to the count, "that you are not about to harass our feelingtoo deeply by the history you are going

Ah! madame—the cause I have to "O come!" exclaimed the king, "this is

not fair, you spoke of a romantic story and now hint at a petition."
"I have indeed a petition to make, sire, and no trifling one either—no less a one than for the immediate release of two

prisoners. The king looked annoyed.

And it must be the act of your majesty; an order emanating from yourself

You should have spoken to M. de Frejus."
"No, sire, to your majesties alone the story of a prin-

could I communicate the story of a prin-cess of royal birth, whose unexampled destiny places her at your mercy." "A princess!" repeated the king, "of what nation?"

wick, Wolfenbuttle, and her sister married the Czarowitch of Russia."
"Sire, the sister of the late Empress of Austria, the daughter of the Duke of Brunswick, the widow of the Czarowitch, is at this moment in the prison of the Con-ciergerie, and it is on her behalf I have

come to implore your m jesty?"
"My dear M. de Saxe, you are under a strange delusion, for I suppose you are not joking!"
"Sire, I never was further from it in

my life.

my life."

"But the princess you speak of has been dead these fifteen years."

"Sire, she is not dead. How she happens to be alive I did not know till two months ago, when I met her in the Tuileries Gardens. The sound of her voice first arrested my attention; then I caught sight of her face, and though more than sixteen years had elapsed since I had seen her, I recognized at once the Princess Charlotte of Brunswick. Sire, I had been her playmate in childhood—later, she honoured me with her friendship. I loved her as those love who can never hope to be loved in return; with an in-tense, hopeless, reverent affection, she was a woman who, when once known, could never be forgotten."

"I have heard my beloved father speak

"I have heard my beloved lather speak of her," said the queen. "He used to say that her eyes had a melancholy beauty, a dreamy softness peculiarly their own, and that to look upon her and to love her was the same thing."

"Mademe, I verily believe that in body

and in mind so rare a creature has seldom graced a palace or a cottage. From the very moment I saw her I had not a doubt as to her identity. She turned away, she tried to put me off, to avoid answershe tred to put me off, to avoid answering my abrupt and eager questions; but her tears, her changing colour, her passionate emotion, betrayed her. She refused, however, to give me any clue as to the name she bore or the place of her residence. I wished to inform your ma-jesty at once of the existence of the princess, but she extorted from me a promise to delay this disclosure for three months. Wnen I lost sight of her that day doubts as to my own sanity occurred to me, for the death of the Czarowitch's consort was a well-known public event. Al! the Courts in Europe had gone into mourning for her; and the thought of the interview I had just had with the living-dead was a I had just had with the living-dead was a fact enough to drive reason from its throne. A sudden recollection flashed then on my brain. I remembered having then on my brain. I remembered having the normal summary disposal of the nearest and deal-state of a woman's heart. She ventured to say, "But if this princess is attached to her husband and her child, that we shall with difficulty credit, so like does it sound to a tale of fiction, but which he nevertheless declares to be perfectly true."

"Your majesty is always glad to see the Comte de Saxe, and will doubtless accede to his request, and direct that he be admitted."

"Ah! madame. Is there not some feminine curiosity lurking in your implied desire to receive the noble count."

myself acquainted with its contents."
"And did it relate to the princess?"
eagerly asked, in the same breath, the

king and the queen.
"It did, madame, and sire—if my mother erred, if she acted with recipitation, if she allowed her fears for the life of a beloved friend to get the better of her The young monarch, for although the father of four children, Lewis the XV. was scarcely three and twenty years old, commanded the Comte de Saxe to be introduced. Like most sovereigns, the king of France liked to be treated with the cautious familiarity which some persons know how to use without trespassing the limits of respect. Perhaps he liked the familiarity which some persons know how to use without trespassing the limits of respect. Perhaps he liked the familiarity which some persons know how to use without trespassing the limits of respect. Perhaps he liked the familiarity which some persons know how to use without trespassing the limits of respect. Perhaps he liked the familiarity which is maturer years, allowed Madwal, it was well known to the princess's pity for a woman. I know not how to the Princess Charlotte's reassumption of the rame and position. But she cannot, of course, remain in prison, or in a mean lodging. She had better be instantly rediction to the manner in which the Contrespect of our royal palaces—to Fontainebleau, for instance, and there await her niece's answer. But how can this release be explained to the Russian embass?"

Will your majesty permit me to call on Prince Kourakin, and to inform him ame Dubarry to treat him as a laquais, dead. It was well known to the princess's and to call him La France, could not have friends that Alexis had resolved on her destruction, and that assassins were at hand to do his work in case she recovered. They placed a wooden figure in the cotlin ostensibly prepared for the princess, and tended her in a secluded chamber until she had strength enough to make her escape from Russia, and the doom which awaited the Czarowitch's wife. In a separate letter my mother lays her com a separate letter my mother lays her commands upon me not to divulge these facts unless a time should come when the princess might desire to establish her identity. I have brought these documents with me, sire, and I place in your hands the evidence of my mother's daring act, and of the existence of the Princess Charlotte of Brunswick."

"This is indeed a wonderful history, said the king as he began to peruse the

queen in the meantime asked, "And where did the princess fly when she left Russia?"

To the new France, madame, accompanied by one only servant and humble friend—the librarian of her father's court, who had followed her to St. Petersburg."
"And how comes she here? and good heavens! did not you say she was in

"Madame, she was arrested this morn-"Madame, she was arrested this morning, at the instance of the Russian embassy. It seems that when she escaped from St. Petersburg, she curried away with her jewels which were her own private property, and sold a part of them on her arrival at New Orleans. These trinkets, of course, were missed, and orders given at the Russian embassies and consultate to institute in private in the state of t given at the Russian embassies and consu-lates to institute inquiries as to the per-sons who were supposed to have taken them. Suspicion rested principally on one individual, who had disappeared at the time of the princess's supposed death, the old German librarian who had accom-panied her in her flight. It does not seem however, that the inquiry was "A princess!" repeated the king, "of what nation ?"

"A German, sire."

"Ah! they are innumerable, your German princesses," Madame des Ursins said to the minister of a small Teutonic Prince, who had rejected the hand of a Spanish lady of high rank. "Monsieur, une grandesse d'Espagne vaut bien une petitesse d'Allemagne." Is your princess, M. de Saxe, une petitesse d'Allemagne?"

"So far from it, sire," rejoined the count, "that, had she been fifteen years younger, she might have aspired to your majesty's hand, for her sister was the wife of the Emperor of Austria, and the min her flight. It does not seem, however, that the inquiry was actively followed up in the colony; but a bracelet, which the princess sold since her arrival in Paris, has been recognized by a carrival in Paris, has been recognized by a serveuted the order for it. In conjunction with a German who had seen the royal exile in America, and was aware of the discovery he had made. Hence, the princess's arrest on a charge which places her amongst felons and thieves, unless his majesty interposes at once to rescue her from such a position."

The king looked up from the papers he

Saxe! What emperor do you mean? he said, "Of course, the princess must be the present emperor was married to the eldest daughter of the Duke of Bruns-de Saxe, leave no doubt on my mind that the lady you recognized in the Tuileries Gardens is the same person the Comtesse de Konigsmark speaks of, the widow of the late Czarowitch. But what sort of existence has she led during all these late years? Where did she live, and with

> "Sire," said the count, in the tone of a man who makes a reluctant confession, "the romance would not be complete

"the romance would "without a love story."

"Ah," said the king laughing, "is it one that you can relate before the queen?"

"Sire," said the Comte de Saxe, with some emotion, "I know but little of the Princess Charlotte's history during those years of obscure seclusion. But I would be the heart heart. years of obscure seclusion. But I would willingly lay down my life that her heart is as pure and her life as unstained as that of her majesty herself," he added, bowing profoundly to Marie Leckztnska. Since the Czarowitch's decease, sire, his widow has married a French gentleman, and a brave man, who at the time of the Natches insurrection, by prodigies of valour saved her and many other French women from the horrors of a lingering death.

Without uttering an untruth, the count had managed to make it appear that the marriage had followed instead of preceded this heroic exploit. Gratitude, he thought, might be considered as a circonstance at-

"I do not see," said the king, "how that difficulty can be got over. Such a marriage can never be acknowledged by her relations. Are there children?"

"One girl, sire."
The king reflected a little, and then said, "I will write with my own hand a letter to the Queen of Hungary, and in-inform her of her aunt's existence, and of the proofs which establish If I judge by my own feelings will gladly offer to receive her at her own court, and to provide for her in her dominions a home suitable to her rank She must, of course, give up this second husband. I forget if you mentioned his name? "Colonel d'Auban, sire."

"This d'Auban she must, of course, se parate from; but as you say he is a brave officer, I will take care of his fortune and place him in a good position. The daughter can be educated at St. Cyr."

The queen looked anxiously first at M. de Saxe and then at the king. Her woman's heart evidently shrunk from this summary disposal of the nearest and dear-

would it not be possible—"
"Possible, madame, for the Queen of Hungary to call M. d'Auban uncle, and his daughter cousin! Heaven forbid that any royal family should admit of such a degradation—"
"No: what I meant was that perhaps

she would not give them up."
"Then, of course, her family could not acknowledge her."

M. de Saxe was growing very impatient at this lengthened discussion and ventured to say:
"Sire, every moment must appear an age to the princess, who has already been

many hours in prison."
"But what would be the best course to pursue?" answered the king. "This strange story must not be divulged until I receive the answer of the Queen of Hungary. It would not be just to her royal relatives to forestall their decision as to the Princess Charlotte's reassumption of

Will your majesty permit me to call Prince Kourakin, and to inform him that it is your royal pleasure that the pro

"He will think it strange that I should interfere.

"Not so strange, perhaps, as your majesty supposes. I am greatly mistaken if there is not one person at least at the embassy who suspects the truth."
"Ah! think you so, M. de Saxe? Then I commend to your prudence that part of the negotiation. I must see M. de Frejus, and give aclass under the property of the negotiation.

and give orders under our signet to re-move this royal lady to out palace at Fontainebleau. Madame d'Auban, is not Fontameticau. Madame d'Autoan, is not that the name she goes by? Well, M. de Saxe, it must be admitted that you have redeemed your pledge, and unfolded to us as romantic a tale as the pages of history or of fiction have ever recorded. will not detain you any longer M. le Comte. As Hermione says to Pyrrhus:— Tu comptes les instants que tu perds avec

moi ; œur impatient de revoir ta Troyenne ouffre qu'a regret qu'une autre t'enlreti-Tu lui parles du cœnr, tu la cherches des

how inimitably Mdlle. Gaultier re Ah! peats those lines. Bu the way, it is true that Hermione is about to retire from the stage and the world? M. de Frejus says she will be a Carmelite."

"And so will I, my papa king," said a little voice from behind the queen's fau-teuil. This was Madame Louise de France, then only two years old. years later she was kneeling at her father feet to obtain leave to live and die behind the grate of the monastery of St. Denis. The king took her on his knees, and

played with her whilst he went on talking to the Comte de Saxe.

"You must leave with me the Comtesse de Konigsmark's letters. I must forward a copy of her statement to the Queen of Hungary. Who knows, M. le Comte, if we hunt this week in the direction of Fontainebleau, and very probably shall," the king said, with a laugh " we may not visit this fair spectre?"

"I should also very much like to see her, if it would not attract too much notice," the queen said. "I used to hear so much in my childhood of the Princess Charlottte of Brunswick and her beautiful

Your majesty will graciously include in the order of release the princess's husband!" asked the Comte de Saxe, as he

was taking his leave.
"Yes, yes," the king gaily answered;
"but he is not to come to Fontainebleau, younger, she might have aspired to your majesty's hand, for her sister was the wife of the Emperor of Austria, and the House of Hapsburg deemed it no mesalliance."

"Who can you be speaking of, M. de "Yes, yes," the king gany answered; but he is not to come to Fontainebleau, or his daughter either. Princesses cannot marry commoners and enjoy at the same time the privileges of royalty."

"Yes, yes," the king gany answered; or his daughter either. Princesses cannot marry commoners and enjoy at the same time the privileges of royalty."

"And what happens if they like com-

moners better than privileges?" said Madame Victoire, the eldest of the Enfants de

France.
"They re in disgrace," his majesty answered, with a smile.
"Is M. de Saxe a commoner, and are

you, sire, a privilege ?"

The Queen ordered Madame Victoire to be silent, and said something tantamount be shent, and said sometiming tantamount to little pitchers having long ears. At last M. de Saxe was suffered to depart. He was not quite satisfied at the turn things had taken. From his brief interview with the Princess, and what he had seen of her daughter, he had a strong im-

That ties around her heart were spun Which could not, would not be undone. The king, though in the main good-natured and kind-hearted, did not like contradiction. Who does but those who through a long training, have overcome their distaste to it? The order for Mad-ame d'Auban's removal to Fontainebleau, pending the answer of her relatives, sounded somewhat like an honourable imprisonment. He dreaded the suffering prisonment. He dreaded the suffering she might undergo from the anomalies in her position, and the uncertainty of the future. Would she blame him for disclosing her story to the king? Not, he supposed, under the circumstances which had compelled him to do so; but women are not always reasonable. The count felt anxious and out of humour with the king, the princess, the world and himself. Men of prodigious strength and strong Men of prodigious strength and strong will, who can conquer almost every thing except themselves, get as irritated with complicated difficulties as women with an entangled skein of silk. They long to cut through the knot, but if they have not at hand either knife or scissors there remains nothing for it but to chafe at the obstacle. It was near twelve o'clock at night when the count arrived at the prison door, and with great trouble succeeded in rousing the porter and obtaining an entrance. Mentioning his own name, and

slipping a louis d'or into his hand, he asked for news of the prisoners who had arrived there that day. The sight of gold awakened the attention of the sleepy Cerberus, who produced a book of entries, which was kept in the entrance lodge.
"Yes," he said, turning over the leaves till he found the last page, and running his finger down it, "here are the names of

his finger down it, "here are the names of the people you are speaking of, M. de Saxe. Henri George d'Auban and Sophia Charlotte his wife. They were lodged in separate cells in the fifth ward of the third story."

"I must see them directly," said the count. "I have the king's order to that effect. Let the governor of the prison know that I am here."

"I am very sorry," said old Adam, tightly clutching the gold piece in his hand, "but your excellency cannot see them, for—"

"I will see them," cried the Count de

Saxe.
"But it is impossible, for—" "Nothing is impossible," said the count, stamping. "My soldiers are never allowed to use that word, neither shall you. Take your keys and show me the way to the governor or the prisoners'

rooms."

"But when I tell you, M. le Comte—"
"And I tell you, M. le Guichetior, that
I will take no denial."

Then cried the man. "you must

quarrel with the good God, and not with me; for he can work miracles and I can't." "Miracles! nonsense! Show me the "But I tell you, sir, they are gone

roared out the man, who had now slipt into his pocket the count's louis d'or.
"Gone! The devil they are! Where?" "I don't know."

"How came they to be released?" "The governor ordered them to be set at liberty about three hours ago, that's all I know. I never ask questions about those that come in or those that go out."

TO BE CONTINUED.

# BETTER THOUGHTS.

A good deed is never lost; he who sows courtesy reaps friendship, and he who plants kindness gathers love.

It is easier for those who love God to stifle their irregular desires than for those who love the world to satisfy theirs .- St

It is with youth as with plants; from the first fruits they bear we learn what may be expected infuture. - Demophilus. It is a great and a noble thing to excus the failings of a friend; to draw the veil before his defects, and to display his per-fections; to bury his weakness in silence, but to proclain his virtues upon the house-

Life is short, and we have much to do, but prayer is mighty and love stronger than death, and so let us all set to work, with singing and with joy, angels and men, sinners and saints, for the interests, the dear interests, the sole interests of Jesus.

The influence of example has been ways most powerful and in the world's history has done more for the corruption of mankind than for its good. Lucifer began it and took millions of spirits with him to the bottomless pit .- Catholic Col-"When we know and love a man, and

are in habits of daily familiar intercourse with him, we know his faults almost in a week. But the revelation of his goodness is a very slow process. There are very few men whom we do not come by experience to respect, if only we continue to love them.—Faber.

We flourish for a while. Men take us by the hand and are anxious about the health of our bodies and laugh at our jokes, we really think, like the fly on the wheel, that we have something to do with the turning of it. The sun does not stop for our funeral, everything goes on as usual, we are not missed on the street, men laugh at the new jokes, and in three the great waves sweep over our path, and wash out the last vestige of earthly footprints. Such is life.

# LADY BEAUTIFIERS.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of france, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. See other column.

### LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

Written for the Record. My last letter closed with a brief description of our approach to Queenstown. Shortly after the little 'tender,' which shot out from the Queenstown harbor, left the side of our vessel, carrying with it the mail for America, we visited the engine room, where our intelligent conductor pointed out and explained to us the beauties and mysteries of the powerful machinery that was urging us so swiftly away from home. The chief engineer took us into the fire room. Oh! it was a terrible sight! It gave one an idea of hell. It was suffocating. The poor men were all black and greasy, and deluged with per-spiration. I said to the engineer that it was a sin to keep them in such a hot place all day, they looked so dreadfully pale. He showed me a ventilator which brought all day, they looked so dreadfully pate. He showed me a ventilator which brought the cool air down from above, under which they could stand when very hot. It seems that they are relieved every four hours, and rest eight. You would really feel sorry for them, they look so white and thin. I assure you I was glad to leave the horrid place and get up in the fresh air again. We all became very gay and happy after leaving Queenstown and enjoyed ourselves boisterously, but just before reaching Liverpool, our pleasure was dashed by a very sad occurrence. There was a very beautiful cirl on board from the West, who, for the benefit of her health, was travelling to the South of France in company with her mother and a gentleman to whom she was engaged. She had not enjoyed good health from the inception of the trip, yet was able to walk about the decks and enjoy the open air. But towards the end of the voyage she became suddenly worse, and was not able But towards the end of the voyage she became suddenly worse, and was not able to leave the captain's state-room, which was very kindly placed at her disposal. A hush fell upon all on board as the news A hush fell upon all on board as the news spread, and anxious inquiries after her condition became incessant. The doctor and a Protestant nun were very attentive, and paid her frequent visits, and poor Mr.

W———, the gentleman to whom she was engaged, hung upon their words eagerly and hopefully. But at half-past nine we saw them come from the cabin with gloom on their faces and we feared that all was on their faces and we feared that all was over. Our fears were not ill-founded, for 

Consumption was the grim agent that crushed this sweet flower. Her death cast a damper over our whole trip. It was so sad to think that she should die just when we were in sight of England. It was not until now that the captain told us of another death that happened at the beginning of the same of t pened at the beginning of our trip—a sailor. He was thrown over-board. Quite sanor. He was thrown over-board, Quite an ominous circumstance—a death at the beginning and end of our voyage—thank Heaven there was not one in the middle of it! All our gaieties and excitements

of it! All our gaieties and excitements ceased, for every one deeply sympathized with the bereaved.

And now we are in Liverpool! As usual it was raining all over this delightful city. I had an excellent opportunity of seeing the town. The streets are narrow, gloomy and dirty. Most of the buildings are magnificent, being six or seven stories in height, and built of brown stone. A great deal of business is transacted here, the stores are very large and sacted here, the stores are very large and the traffic is bewildering. New York is cast in the shade, but the streets of Washington are far superior to those of Liver-pool. I visited several of the large stores, and found their arrays of goods just sim-ply dazzling. Oh! that I were a million-aire! The Grand Western Hotel, the Court House and Wax Works were points of interest of which I caught brief glimpses. At 8:30 we attempted fall from American fare! and at 10:40 we boarded the train for London. Of course we saw nothing of the scenery along the route owing to the rainy, moonless night. But from all accounts we would have seen very little more by day-light. So foggy, dirty and sloppy is the weather here now, I think this little Island must resemble, as the poor character of daylight allowed i our sooty little city of Pittsburg-such

nasty weather I never saw! nasty weather I never saw!

At five o'clock next morning we steamed into the d-pot at London, which is a magnificent building, so spacions and massive. In crossing from this station to Charing Cross, we passed through the principal streets of London. They far surpass those of Liverpool, being wide, clean and well-paved. The churches, stores and public buildings are immense, and the squares are very beautiful. The residences are seven, some eight stories residences are seven, some eight stories high, (just imagine what a grand city it is with wide streets and such large hou either side). The dwellings are nearly all alike. The first story black or dark brown and the others light, very light brown, the roofs perfectly flat, and such awfully droll chimneys. The English, you know, consult comfort, not looks, and to judge from the exterior of their houses they must be perfect gems of comfort inside. I trust, however, that they treat themselves to better meals in the privacy of domiciles, than they furnish to the travelling public in their hotels and res-taurants. Our breakfast at Charing Cross Station was the dearest I have ever eaten anywhere. The fare was bad, the waiter was ugly and rude—two unpardonable faults; and in addition to these crimes, he would not bring us what we called forwould not bring us what we called for—
the horrid thing! Oh! I don't like England at all. America is just Heaven in
comparison! There are no comforts at all
here for the traveller. You have to pay
for everything before you get it, and then
the chance is you won't get it after all—
you can't even wash your hands without
paying someholy for it. If the paying somebody for it! If these extorpaying somebody for it! If these extortionists would only be polite about it, it would'nt be so bad, but they not only fleece' you, but insult you in the bargain. Now in America you can check your baggage from one end of the immense country to the other, and there is no further worry about it. Here you have to re-check it at every change of cars. In America the people are so polite and the conveniences so great that travelling is a pleasure. Here so great that travelling is a pleasure. Here the rudeness one meets with and the gen-eral discomfort and worry make travelling a martyrdom. BESSIE.

They who possess the deepest knowledge of human nature are the least violent in blaming its frailties.

# THE ABBE PAUL BICHERY.

The Abbe Paul Bichery, who, it will be remembered, weut over to the ranks of Pere Hyacinthe's disciples—but, having had a quarrel with his adopted chief, has now happily returned to the Catholic Church, and gone into the Trappists' mon-Church, and gone into the Trappists mon-astery—writes to the editor of the Universe: Sir,—After spending a few months in retirement and prayer, I am glad of this opportunity of making a public profes-sion of faith.

sion of faith.

I most firmly believe from the depth of my heart and soul all that is held and taught by the Holy, Catholic, Apostolic and Roman Church, in the bosom of which I was born, and in which I wish to live and die. I humbly submit to the decrees of Vatican Council, and to the infallible guidance of the Roman Portif who is the guidance of the Roman Pontiff, who is the guidance of the Roman Pontin, who is the successor of the Apostle St. Peter, the Vicar of Jesus Christ and the visible head of the Catholic Church on earth, against which the gates of hell shall never prevail. I, moreover, condemn all words, deeds or writings, of mine which may deserve condemnation, and I humbly ask forgiveness of those souls that I have been the means of scandalizing. It was while animated with these sentiments that I was absolved from the public censure passed on me by the Church. I now beg those of my beloved brethren in Jesus hrist, who may happen to be out of the communion of the Holy See, to follow my example, for Leo XIII. will lovingly receive them under the shadow of his pastoral staff, and those sad divisions which afflict the Church of God will thus be brought to a happy

sonclusion.
(Signed) PAUL BICHERY, Priest.
Monastery of Mortagne (Orne),
5th October, 1880.

# THE STORY OF A CONVERSION RECALLED.

The announcement that the Rev. Thomar Watson, for the last thirty years Protestant vicar of East Faleigh, near Maidstone, is dead, calls up to Catholics some interesting reminiscences, for Mr. Watson's predecesor at East Farleigh was the late Henry William Wilberforce, son watson's predecessor at East Farleign was
the late Henry William Wilberforce, son
of the great anti-slavery member for Yorkshire, and himself the friend at Oxford of
"Manning of Balloi" and "Newman of
Oriel"—now Cardinals of the Holy Catholic Church. The latter Cardinal has
told the story of Henry Wilberforce's
conversion, in an all-too-brief memoir of
him prefixed to his essays on "The
Church and the Empires," and it is familiar too, to the readers of Father Bowden's life of Father Faber. In the autumn
of 1849 the parish of East Farleigh was
visited, as usual, by a large influx of Irish
hop-pickers from London. The gathering
had just commenced that season when
there was an outbreak of cholera, and
many of the poor toilers lay at death's
door in the barns and gardens round the
vicarage. The occupants of the vicarage
did not hesitate, but ragardless of the risk,
took into their own home the perishing
sufferers and while admiritations. took into their own home the perishing sufferers; and, while administering to their bodily wants, took care of their spiritual needs also by importing from London some Fathers of the Oratory and two nuns of the Shepard. "Every act of charity," to use Cardinal Newman's own words, "done for Cardinal Newman's own words, "done for our Lord's sake has its reward from Him: and Mr. Wilberforce used to call to mind with deep gratitude that on the day and year on which he had received our Lord's servants into his house, he and his, through our Lord's mercy, were received into the everlasting home of the Catholic Church."

—Liverpool Catholic Times.

# FALSIFYING HISTORY—ST. PATRICK.

The Philadelphia Times says that "on the ses. At 8:30 we attempted a supper, true St. Patrick" the Rev. Dr. Monat i the Presbyterian Review offers information which throws light on the character of this devoted missionary and his work. "information" and "light' consist of state-ments by Dr. Moffat which contradict all that is known of the history of St. Patrick, and outrage all truth. "He went to Ireland not to propagate a sacerdotal system, but" as he writes "from love to Christ and the souls of men," implying that Christ established no priestly and that "a saceradatal system". implying that Christ established no priest-hood, and that, "a saceredotal system" is opposed to true love to Christ. But, passing this by, it is a certain fact, which none can deny who have any faith in history that St. Patrick did establish in Ireland "a sacerdotal system"—the "sacerdotal system" of the Catholic Church of to-day,

including just what Protestants most hate, such as the consecration of virgins to Christ, the establishing of monasteries, etc.

Another piece of "information" the Times gives, on the authority of Dr. Moffat, is that St. Patrick does not "sefer his commission to any hyper such series. his commission to any human authority but says it was "Christ the Lord who in commanded him to go" to Ire-True, St. Patrick does say Christ "com-

manded him to go to Ireland." But it is also true that before going, he was ordained by the Catholic Church, first Deacon and then Priest, and afterwards was consecrated Bishop, and moreover that St. Patrick expressly "refers" to Pope Celestine, from whom he received his "commission" to go to Ireland, and the Apostolic Benediction, and whose authority as the Vicar of Christ St. Patrick acknowledged.

But it is needless to enter into details.

All history shows that St. Patrick was a Catholic, and the ancient ruins in Ireland of monasteries and churches remain to this day, attesting the character of "his work." Such quibbling and perversion of indisputable facts by Dr. Moffat, which the Times has republished as furnishing "information" and throwing "light" upon the character of St. Patrick, may delude the ignorant or hopelessly prejudiced, but no one else.— Philadelphia Standard.

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Forty years' experience has stamped public approbation Ayer's Cherry Pectoral as the most reliable of all remedies for Throat or Chest disease. Its continued and increasing popularity is conclusive evidence of its superior curative qualities.

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HE WAS PRO of the ancier the Dominica

### Animæ Fidelium.

No brightness of the sky
To tell us where they lie;
The winds that winnow by
Make no report.
Their cradle and their bier,
The earth, says, "they were here,
But now no more appear
In their resort."

Their iooterints all around Yet make it holy ground The way they wont, the sound Has died away. The words that they have writ Of patios or of wit The papers may not continue. But where are they?

Ah! vainly still we ask:

Your loved ones are not gone. Live but for God alone, And you shall find your own Upon his breast, Safe in the inner shrine, Within the arms divine, They are not grown less thine Because more blest.

### FATHER BURKE.

LECTURE IN LIVERPOOL

The famous Dominican orator, Father Burke, preached to an overflowing congregation on Sunday forenoon at St. Francis Xavier's Church, Salisbnry Street, in aid of the poor schools attached to the church. He based his sermon on the

Render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's and to God the things that are

He said the Son of God in this had laid down the principle that man owed a duty not only to Cæsar, but to God. To the civil power they owed certain duties of loyalty and obedience to constituted of loyalty and obedience to constituted laws, which they were to submit to, not from fear, but because all authority came from God. This was the doctrine of the Catholic Church, and if they searched the history of that Church, they would find that the origin of these things belonged to the Catholic Church alone. There were men who accused Catholics of giving nothing to Casar, and these men were that day ing to Cæsar, and these men were that day in place and power, and were trying to make good the accusation by their acts in ejecting from their homes in France and other countries the sons of St. Ignatius, who, in times of danger, were to be always found in the front rank of danger bring-ing comfort to the wounded or the

THE JESUITS NEITHER TAUGHT IM-MORALITY NOR DISLOYALTY.

They were not accused of any crime by their persecutors in France. They led devoted lives, and their enemies in exiling them proclaimed the principle that Casar must get everything and God must get nothing. But, like their Divine Master, the Jesuits and the other religious orders were doorned to persecution. As Casar's image was stamped upon the coin, so man's soul was made to the image of his God, whose inscription was marked thereon. When our Lord set up God and Cesar, he did not set up conflicting claims; and Cæsar, if he was wise, would protect the Church and leave her free. The Church and Cæsar alike demanded one thing—education—and God and Cæsar had united hands on this question. It was the object of their clergy that not a single child in that district should be left un-educated, and, the reason why the Church cried out for education was a very simple one, for the man who was uneducated was unfit for human and divine society, unfit for this world and the next, and UNWORTHY OF THE NAME OF MAN

Between the two great orders of creatures which God had established—the heavenly and the earthly-came man, in whose animal body there was a soul like unto God; he was a being created to love God. gifted with free-will, and intended for eternity. And as the body of the child re-quired to be fed, so did the soul in knowdge and divine grace. If the soul was eglected it became dwarfed, and that which it was created for it never received.

Man's will and his desires were polluted
and destroyed by neglected education, and if society so neglected him in youth, society would afterwards be compelled to take charge of him as a criminal in after life. This was the meaning of the words of the great St. Thomas Aquinas, that the cause of all sin was ignorance. The great-est crime ever perpetrated since the world was created—the crucifixion of the Son of God—was to be attributed to ignorance; for our Lord, when He foresaw that crime, wept over Jerusalem tears of sorrow—not for the threatened destruction of the city, but for the ignorance of her people. If but for the ignorance of her people. If the State gave only secular education, he (the preacher) contended

THE STATE COULD NOT COMMAND OBE-DIENCE

from the people, for where obedience had not been planted it would never be found. There might be non-Catholic who ignorantly believed the Catholic Church was opposed to education, and to them he would say the Catholic Church cannot would say the Catholic Every practice exist without education. Every practice she insisted upon her children obeying preshe insisted upon the educated. But her supposed them to be educated, idea of educated. supposed them to be educated. But her idea of education was very different to that of the State. Whilst every symbol, or figure, or image in a Catholic school-room was placed there to lead the mind to holiness, not all the sciences would stem one passion or check one vicious habit, because secular knowledge affected the intellect and present teached the intellect. This must be the work of religion, and if they used not these means of bridling the passions they only half educate youth. Without religion the children would return from school despising even their own parents, for they had not learnt the first principles that must guide them, "Honour thy father and thy mother." This was the essential difference between the views of the Church and those of the State, and the sons of St. Ignatius were exiled from France because in the Jesuit schools it had been attested that religious education was pre-eminent, and that the educational State establishments in France could not compete with them in their educational work. This was the gist of the whole constitution and the constitution of the constit question, and the mainspring of the action of the authorities for their expulsion of the Jesuit fathers.

HE WAS PROUD, AS A DOMINICAN PRIEST, of the ancient love that existed between the Dominicans and the Jesuits; and he

was proud to speak as the son of a nation that had endured more persecution for education than any other nation, for the light of the Incarnation was seen throughout this land, when the Blessed it was a penal offence in Ireland at one time if they taught their children to read and write at home, and it was also a penal offence if they educated them abroad. Next to the priest in those times the schoolmaster was most hunted down. But, in spite of persecution, the seared from the humblest up to the noblest cathedral, when sanctuaries for prayer were to be found at every readside, when little children counted their beads, and when every one, from the prince on But, in spite of persecution, the seared flame of learning had been kept burning. And yet how strange that in these times it should be difficult for the priest to get Irish parents in England to send their children to school. How was it that so many Irishmen were merely hewers of wood and drawers of water? The Irish were not a stupid race; emphatically they were not. Their disregard of public epinion, and their indulgence in drunkenness and every other vice, was caused by a neglect of education. He exhorted his hearers not to betray the souls of their children by this neglect. The congre-gation might ask him what reward they would receive if they helped the Jesuit schools. He would not speak of rewards in this world. If they gave a cup of cold water to the thirsty they should have a world in the life. cold water to the thirsty they should have a reward in the life to come, and all the promises made for feeding the hungry and clothing the naked were as nothing as compared with the promise that those who instructed others to righteousness should shine as stars in the firmament for all

# CARDINAL MANNING.

OPENING OF A NEW CHURCH-HIS EMI-NENCE PREACHES DEVOTION TO MARY-HIS SERMON.

The Liverpool Catholic Times says: His Eminence Cardinal Manning formally opened the new church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Oldfield Road, Salford, on Wednesday, Oct. 6, and preached a powerful sermon on the occasion. The foundation-stone was laid by His Lordship the Bishop of Salford on the 9th July, 1879, and the church was quently for service of and the church was opened for services on 18th of July last.

the 18th of July last.

His Eminence preached on the occasion, taking his text from the 9th chapter of St. John—"Woman, behold thy Son; Son behold thy Mother." These were, he observed, the last words of Jesus upon the cross, and it would be well to know their cross, and it would be well to know their cross. cross, and it would be well to know their full meaning. When the Precious Blood was streaming from his wounds, and when his Sacred Heart was broken in his last agonies, these were his last dying commandments. He addressed his Blessed Mother first to regard John as her Son, and again addressed the blessed disciple to regard her as his mother. The meaning was two fold. The first is that upon the regard her as his mother. The meaning was two fold. The first is that upon the cross Jesus, her Divine Son and Lord, by a gift and a grant of his divine and sover-eign will, gave John to her to be her son and gave her to be his mother. That grant or gift constituted a relationship be-tween them. And there was another meaning still, there was that relationship which his Incarnation and Passion had accomplished; it was the finality or making known of that which was hid in the ing known of that which was hid in the great mystery. It constituted new relations between God and us, and these simply affections and duties which spring from them. And these relations are eternal and universal, because the Incarnation s an eternal mystery and cannot be limited, his Precious Blood having been shed for all the world. The text tells us that between our Blessed Mother and ourselves there is a relationship, and that relationship is truly that of mother and son; whilst in the present day numbers may be found who do not believe in either the manhood or Godhead of the Redeemer, a perilous denial that makes the heart grow alas! in England, this land of ours once se full of perfect faith in Jesus Christ; now wilderness, a desert of spiritual barrenness, where the love of Jesus and his Blessed where the love of Jesus and his Diessed Mother is not known. The very substance of our faith in the Incarnation proves to us that between that Blessed Mother and ourselves there is a true filial relationship—no imagery of poetry, of oratory, and no fantastic delusion.

THAT RELATIONSHIP IS A REVEALED TRUTH. Did not the Son become man, and by be-coming man became the Son of Mary? And was she not his true Mother and he her true Son ? Was not that a real tionship, and did he not thereby make his Father our Father? That relationship will be eternal, because it extends to all man-kind by the Incarnation. There are two kinds of love, one of a divine nature, an the other in the order of nature. Th atter is capricious, uncertain, fitful. Some times a son or daughter will love their mother more than their father, or a brother or a sister will love a brother or a siste more than others. This is natural love and is capricious and fitful, determined by likings and dislikings—selfish love, and does not last. Divine love, on the other hand, is unchangeable. What love more tender could there be than that between mother and son? And was

not Mary THE BLESSED MOTHER OF JESUS ? He therefore loves her with a recognition of her great dignity and sanctity, because she is the Mother of Jesus. She was sin-less and exalted, but no mind in the Catholic Church, however uncultivated, can by any possibility give to the creature the honor due to the Creator. No child of the Catholic Church ever affirmed that Mary, with all her matchless prerogatives, was eternal, infinite, or uncreated. We are bound to pay divine honor to God, and love him with our whole minds, souls, and strength. Who stands nearest to his throne in sanctity and dignity? Surely his Blessed Mother, and the veneration of the heart is therefore due to her. words or affections of ours can equal what he has done for her in making her the mother of the world? We attempt to follow Jesus by the light of his examp follow Jesus by the light of his example, and this being so how can we possibly follow him without loving his Blessed Mother? As the Mother of the Divine Redeemer his love passes to her, and we love her for his sake. There is nothing fitful or freakish in loving the Mother; the motive is to love the Son. The the motive is to love the Son. The peo ple of Salford had honored her by opening another church in her name and honor, and every church dedicated to Mary is an act of reparation for those manifold wrongs done three centuries ago in Eng-land. Ireland was long ago and is to-day called the "Island of Saints," and never called the lost her title to that name; England was called the "Dower of Mary," but has lost

that the divine relationship referred to in the text had its acknowledgment. He would not say that the change was brought about by Englishmen, but rather by des-poilers and robbers. Mary's name was taken away, "Lady day," as now seen in the calander, being the only recognition of her former dignity remaining, save that to be found in the Catholic Church.

### THE KNOCK APPARITIONS.

KNOCK REVISITED BY A "SPECIAL"-THE PLACE AS IT IS-NEW ACCOMMO-

The special correspondent of the Daily lews writes from Claremorris on Sunday: I took advantage vesterday of a flying visit to t' is neighborhood to revisit Knock. Only a few pilgrims had arrived when I reached the chapel, but an hour later—between twelve and one o'clock—there between twelve and one o'clock—there were about sixty persons, of both sexes and all ages. About one-half of those were inside the chapel and the other half outside. All were kneeling devoutly, some praying. Among those who knelt on the ground outside the chapel were two priests. The favorite spot for devotions outside is, of course in front of the two priests. The favorite spot for devo-tions outside is, of course, in front of the southern gable of the church, on which the alleged apparitions were said to have been manifested. This wall, from which on my former visit nearly all the mortar had been removed by the pilgrims, has just been repaired, and a substantial rail-ing erected in front of it, to save the plaster from the fate which befel the old. Nor is the renewal to be limited to the southern gable. About half-a-dozen southern workmen are at present engaged, some of them in picking off the old rough coating from the other exterior walls of the chapel, and others are replacing it with cement of a superior quality. The intercement of a superior quality. The inter-ior of the chapel is also being repainted and re-decorated. Although these are not the walls upon which

THE APPARITIONS ARE SAID TO HAVE APyet the old plaster which is in the course of removal is, with more or less eagerness, picked up and carried away as a treasure. The collection of crutches and other mementoes of alleged cures has largely inreased since my former visit. As becomes the improved appearance of the southern wall, the crutches, wooden legs, &c., are no longer hung up higgledy-piggledy, but are carefully arranged in three rows, each row containing about sixty crutches, and each crutch being separated from its neighbor by a distance of a foot. Besides crutches, there is a miscellaneous collection of belts, trusses, pieces of flannel, and some other articles. The receptacle for walkingother articles. The receptacle for walking-ticks and other aids of locomotion of a less serviceable character than crutches has been doubled in size, and both compart-ments are crammed full. Here, as also upon the southern wall, were hung several strings of beads, used, doubtless, by some devout pilgrims on the occasion of their visit, and deposited with the sticks and critishes. crutches as mementoes of their pilgrimage. A figure of the Saviour on the cross, ab feet in height, has been placed against the southern wall, while within the railings which now protect this wall from spoilation a handsome, life-size

THESE GENERALLY WERE YOUNG WOMEN THESE GENERALLY WERE YOUNG WOMEN, who seemed from their sickly looks to be in a consumption. The body of the chapel is simply a bare, open space, with an earthen floor, and entirely devoid of pews or seats of any kind. The greater number of those present knelt on the **L**oor in front of the altar. I noticed one young mother assisting her imperfectly-educated little daughter to read her pray-ers aloud out of a prayer-book. There ers aloud out of a prayer-book. There was a more or less constant stream of visitors in and out of the chapel. At times a At times a body of pilgrims, numbering from fifteen to twenty, would make the round of the chapel together, beginning at the southern wall, and, after praying aloud there for some time, they would pass to the door in the east side of the chapel, and, halting, would bow reverently, and then again engage in common prayer as before. This yould then be repeated at the northern or principal entrance, and again at the exeme end of the western wall, and immediately alongside the newly-erected statue of the Blessed Virgin. Among the visitors were two blind men, who walked round the chapel arm in arm, while in another case a blind man was led by a friend who could see. Archdeacon Cavanagh, the parish priest, was throughout my visit valking to and fro in a retired part of the chapel-yard, in company of a gentleman, a military officer, and three ladies from the neighborhood of Castlerea, whose footman in livery was meanwhile kneeling efore the southern wall. I had been in formed previously by the driver of my car that the people who now visited Knock are of a more respectable class than for-merly, and my observation confirmed this statement. I had

A FEW WORDS WITH ARCHDEACON CAVANAGH before leaving. He told me that he had long wished to have the chapel plastered anew; that the old coating did not exclude anew; that the old counting or embellishing the damp; and decorating or embellishing the interior was useless, because of the in-effective protection afforded by the old the interior was useless, becau effective protection afforded plaster on the outside walls. The new cement which was being put on would be much better adapted for the pnrpose, and,

residing in Berkely Square, London, in which she expressed her thankfulness that by the use of a piece of the blessed mortar she had been cured of an internal pain which she had suffered from for ten years, and which had defied all the efforts of the feather. and which had defied all the efforts of the faculty. A lady, he added, residing at Edgbaston, had been recently, by drinking of water in which a piece of the lime off the chapel wall at Knock had been disolv-

BEEN CURED OF A TUMOR, the only remedy for which had before been declared to be a dangerous surgical operation. He had fortunately been able to send to this lady a small bit of the mortar. The lady in Edgbaston, Father Cavanagh added, had since come to Knock to return thanks to the Blessed Virgin. An hotel had been opened about three-quarters of a mile from Knock, on the road to Ballyhaunis; the building was the residence of a land agent in the district, and it has been let to the hotel-keeper for a rent of £120 for eleven months. There are at present twelve visitors staying at the hotel. Besides this, accommodation is provided in the small farm-houses around; one of these, on the road from Claremorris to Knock, has a signboard hung on a tree tar. The lady in Edgbaston, Father to Knock, has a signboard hung on a tree in front of the house. The words printed on the board are, "Pilgrims' home, board on the board are, "Pilgrims' home, board and lodgings, likewise stabling, straw and oats, bread, flour, groceries, tobacco, &c.; beds, 1s. 6d. per night." About one mile from Knock—Ballyhowley Bridge, via Claremorris—every second house has on it the words, "Accommodation for visitors;" and immediately adjoining the chapel on each side of the road are long rows of wooden sheds fitted up as shops, and having in some cases the back part cut off by curtains as a sleeping-room. There are curtains as a sleeping-room. There are no fire-places in these structures, but in front of each a place for a turf fire was improvised by building a low wall. These fires were all in full force yesterday at noon, and the roadway was covered with turf-smoke. Nothing stronger than tea or lemonade is sold in these tents, as they may be called—for some of them have not only a canvas roof, but are canvas nearly over. I counted nearly twenty these wooden or canvas tents in a cluste along the road. Within the chapel-yard are about a dozen still less substantial structures devoted to the sale of articles of

# ITALIAN SCENES.

SIMPLICITY OF A GUILELESS PEOPLE-SIGHT RESTORED TO A BLIND GIRL.

From the Providence Visitor

By the courtesy of the family of Mr. Henry Conboy, the Visitor is permitted to publish the following interesting extract from a private letter written by Mr. Conboy, now in Palestrina, I:aly, where he is pursuing his theological studies. The letter we not introduce for the beath. le'ter was not intended for the public, but this fact will not diminish its interest nor detract from its truthfulness as a faithful transcript of what he saw:

"For the matter of a few francs (forty

cents) one may have the best house in this part of the country, and I never let go by an opportunity of seeing all that is to be seen. The art and beauty of some of these old villas surpass the imagination of the back to her. There were scoffers in the people who have visited them. This part of Italy was settled long before Rome, statue of the Blessed Virgin has been erected. It is to the left-hand side, and is placed on a pedestal raised about two feet above the ground. At the same side, but outside the railings, a small statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary has been placed in a somewhat over-grown sentry-box, and in front of this the largest number of pilgrims are generally to be found, engaged in earnest prayer. Within the chapel there were about thirty people, all engaged in devotion, most of them praying in a loud, energetic tone. Some were seated, motionless, in the pews along-side the altar; the ruins and still there remains to make a man independently rich. are mosaics here at present which ornamented the temple, and you would, were you to see them, declare that they were made yesterday. There is one in particular which is considered the most beautiful one in existence. They cannot find out its author though it is known that he was a Greek from the inscriptions, which

are in the Greek language. A GUILELESS PEOPLE.

How strange you would find the people here. The young men are all sons of country farmers, this country being a farming land, and how simple they are! They meet you on the street or along the road, and right off they address you as "Zio fra," or in English, "uncle brother, give me a medal, a holy picture," and so on. Speak to them and they will get off their horse and invite you to mount; tell them you are an American, and they answer, "ah, yes! you speak French, you come from a country beyond the mountains, you must go all the way in the cars." If you try to enlighten them on the subject they look at you with an air of astonishment, and perhaps may "Oh, my uncle brother is joking," always address a stranger in the third per-

son.)
The young damsels, who by the way, are not ever wanting in the "dark and sparkling eye" so becoming to the Italian ladies, are just as simple as they are pretty. They are satisfied to work at the public wash-house, in the fields or at the spinning wheels, from five a. m., till sundown, and be thankful if you give them a few cents for their day that they might buy for Sunday a pretty ribbon. Their beautiful black hair they never cover except in church, and then they place upon their heads the prettiest hand-kerchief to be found in the village store. They cover their brown shoulders with a little lace shawl which sets them off nicely. They follow year in and year out in the steps of their fathers and mothers, they are all children and subject to the old people till they get married.

them a little brass medal, it matters not who they are, young or old, they kiss your hand and then the gift. Some of the boys always happen to give the pretty faces their little presents, perhaps because they think them more worthy, and perhaps for some other reasons known to themselves. When we catch them doing

picture by the angels from Bulguria to this little retreat and humble spot. I have seen faith and love shown for our Blessed Lady, but never could I in my wildest imaginings picture to myself such sights as I did that day behold. There were in that small place, at least There were in that small place, at least 20,000 persons, or rather pilgrims. Some were from the East, the country whence was brought the beautiful image of the Madonna; others came from Naples, i ome and other parts of Italy. Every one had his request to present to our Lady. Some were hardened sinners seeking pardon for their crimes. Many were blind and were not so incredulous as to think that the not so incredulous as to think that the Mother of God would not obtain their cure—men, women and children weighed down with disease which was beyond the power of human aid to remedy. All were intent upon their petitions, praying, weeping, imploring in the most piteous accents, singing and crying out "Eviva Maria" long live Maria. A great number in order to be worthy of our Mother's assistance began their devotions miles away from the church,

KNEELING AT EVERY CROS and painting of the Virgin, which cover the roads of Italy, and there praying and bathing the foot of the cross, or the wooden pillar supporting the image, with their repentant tears. The communions were simply innumerable, and mind you they were not like those which take place nearer home. You might see this old or young man crushing in between a few women; this child held in the arms of its parents, a poor old cripple just ready for the grave working like a giant to receive her Lord. But at home it is not so. One thinks that he is not obliged to make such exertions even to approach Hoty Communion. There were many who kissed the floor of the church from the door to the very altar, and, would you believe me, some of them had their tongues worn raw. They prayed there from early morning till the night had fallen. There was one person in particular there whom we all remarked as we entered the church. She stood before the iron railings, facing the altar and picture of Madonna. She was blind. She had come from afar. Her country She had come from anal. The number, people, perhaps two hundred in number, were with her. Some were crying out "Eviva Maria," others were singing. She was standing there with her head against the railings. What a sorrowful looking creature! Young and healthy, she was doomed to pass her life without enjoying the beauties of the earth, which seemed so entered the sacristy to but some medals and pictures; and whilst there heard an immense shout which was so long and loud that it seemed to raise the roof off the We went into the church, and

there stood THE POOR GIRL WEEPING FOR JOY Her eyes once more beheld the light of heaven, and were turned in gratitude to wards the sacred picture of her in whom she had put her trust. Faith can move mountains, and in this simple Italian child it was strong enough to work miracles. The Italians are very demonstrative, in-deed, in their love for the Madonna; but what they were showed in a few minute was enough to surprise and shame ever the best of us. I came away from the place, my heart full of reflection, and may I never in my days forget the lesson there taught me. It was surely a special grace which few at home may never have and of which he who is the recipient should consider himself most fortunate.

# THE OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.

SCATHING REBUKE OF THE MURDERERS

From the Dublin Freeman, Oct. 23 We have no patience to write of the miscreants concerned in the murder reported from the county of Cork. The facts of the case are a most apt commentary not merely upon the wickedness but the lunacy of such deeds. They aim at Mr. Hutchins, and they slaughter his innocent car-driver. They aim, as they think, at landlordism, and they stupidly and madly wreck the cause of their fellow-tenants. They bring the curse of blood tenants. They bring the curse of blood upon the community. They gladden the hearts of enemies who hate the land agitation more than they fear bullets. They bring nothing but loathing, shame, and discouragement upon all who are striving to hold those enemies at bay. For the gratification of some obscure private spite, for the sake of killing or maining a or the sake of killing or maining a single man, they not alone dare the gallows and God's justice, but run the risk of giving their country into chains and playing havoc with the bright hopes of their countrymen. It is necessary that the public sense should not simply discourage these maniacs, but as maniacs hunt age these manacs, but as manacs munched them down and put them in strait waist-coats. Nobody expects the Land League to go about protesting on their knees that they are not assassing and do not advise assassination. The Landlord League assassination. The Landlord League would have just as much reason to do so, for it is the cause of anti-reform alone that grows fat upon outrage and murder. urge the Land League to make war much better adapted for the purpose, and, the offerings of the people having afforded the means of defraying the expense, the work was now being carried out. He added that he is also desirous of putting a

which probably will offer a reward of £1,000 from the Crown for the appre-hension of the Skibbereen murderers announced a reward of £1,000 from the Land League for the same object, we be-lieve the League would be using their money wisely and would premote object for which it was subscribed. They object for the hands of madmen. We themselves. When we catch them doing so we have a grand laugh on them, and for the next week you may see them studiously picking out the homeliest and most ragged urchins on the roads for their pious offerings.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF A BLIND GIRL.

You remember one of my letters in which I spoke about a miraculous picture which stood in a little village church near our country seat. Well, Wednesday, (September 8th), there was a celebration at the same church, so I went. The feast was in honor of the translation of the picture by the angels from Bulguria to cords of their Divorce Courf, and a nation revolvers in the hands of madmen. We say this much in horror of crime, for the a few murderers among them, than are the English a nation of adulterers by the re-cords of their Divorce Courf, and a nation of sweetheart-murderers and wife-kickers upon the evidence of their police courts. But the English people would object, and we object, to be coerced in a vicarious capa-city, because, to follow the old apologue, the Government may think that to set fire to the house is the readiest way of roasting

### THE " EDUCATED " POOR.

It is a well-known fact that the "professional" poor live from day to day with much more ease and comfort than many ersons who work industriously. Begging their business, and they have the courage of their profession. People, as a rule, are not moved by the spirit of charity in giving their nickel to the man with eleven children or to the woman who has not tasted food for days. They gave because they do not want to be bored or because it is easier to give than to refuse. A few It is easier to give than to refuse. A few give in that sweet and holy spirit in which the Church recommends alms to be given; and they will gain the reward which follows charity whether the recipient be worthy or not. It is in all cases better to give than to refuse when the object is not palpably unwarthy. But it recipies the palpably unworthy. But in noticing the success with which these mendicants— many of them no doubt really deserving of many of them no doubt really deserving of help—poor, at any rate, and that gives them a claim on us—the mind turns to that other class of the poor which is too proud and sensitive to beg and which, hidden from the public eye, suffers in silence. Many of this class have, as Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson writes in the Sun, been produced by our schools, literature, and high civilization. They would work if they had a chance to work; but, unrained as they are, chances are rare.
"Many of them," says Mrs. Thompson,
"are women, evidently used to the comforts and refinements of our best home life, but who have been thrown on their own resources to get a living, and are un able to find standing room in any position they might fill. They are not fitted for they might fill. They are not fitted for the most menial service, and no American housewife wants a lady who can speak three different languages to cook or floors." The number of "educated" noors. The number of "educated" poor is increasing every year in this country. Farmers' daughters, with vague notions of grammar and imagination inflamed by popular novels, enter large cities to adopt popular novels, enter large cities to adopt literature as a profession and become famous. Only too often they become infamous. Daughters of poor men, whose fathers have toiled hard to keep them in idlenessare left entirely helpless when death deprives them of their support. For these people there is no more hopeless place than large city, and among the large city, and among the large city and among the large city. ple there is no more nopel. large city, and among the large cities no place than New York. more hopeless place than New York. Mrs. Thompson appeals for them and begs that some united behalf. But what can be done? at home and at school has been false and they are suffering the consequence No united movement can undo the evil Charity may alleviate their lot; but very often their pride puts them beyond the often their pride puts them beyond the reach of charity and only too often the woman who has a smattering of three lan-guages looks on the proffer of "menial work" with scorn. The failure of this unfortunate class may serve as an example of what our "schools, literature, and high civilization," lead to."—Catholic Review.

Free the system of impurities, excite the ecretions to a healthy action, cleanse the blood, and tone up the weakened nerves, with that matchless medicine Burdock Blood Bitters. It cures Scrofula, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Jaundice, Conand Runey Compiants, Jaundice, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, Nervous and General Debility, and all Female Complaints. Every dealer in medicine can supply you with Burdock Blood Bitters. Sample bottles 10 cents, regular size 8.00 size \$ ..00.

WHEN EXAMINED AFTER DEATH, the lungs of those who have died of tubercular consumption are found to be honey-combed with little cells full of purulent matter. To this terrible condition the lungs of any one may be brought who neglect a cough or cold. Unfortunately, many so-called cough remedies are ineffective as well as impure, containing ingredients absolutely prejudicial to the physical well-being of those who use them. There is, however, a source of renewed health and strength upon which persons harrased and weakened by lung and brenharrased and weakened by lung and brenchial affections can depend with certainty. We refer to Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, which is justly estimated throughout the Dominion for its effectiveness and purity. The medical faculty have long recognized the value of purified Oil, obtained from the cod's liver, in threat and lung affections and the hypogeness. n throat and lung affections and the hypohosphites are universally prescribed in cases of pulmonary decline and general cases of pulmonary deeline and general debility. In this preparation the phos-phorus which it contains (phosphorus be-ing an important natural constituent of the physical organism) serves to supply stamina and vitality by enriching the blood while the lime and soda are of incalculable service in solidifying and strengthening the bones. This medicine not only counteracts pulmonary inflammation and arrests physical decline, but is a valuable remedy in scrofulous cases. As a means of checking and compensating for the tremendous waste of bodily tissue caused by lung and chest diseases—of healing and soothing the irritated membrane of

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All matter intended for publication must have the name of the writer attached, and must reach the office not later than Tuesday noon of each week. th week. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and if therefore carnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Belleve me,
Yours very sincerely,
+ JOHN WALSH,
Mr. THOMAS COFFEY,
Bishop of London.

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY, Office of the "Catholic Record."

# Catholic Becord.

LONDON, FRIDAY, NOV. 5, 1880.

REV. M. S. BALDWIN, MONTREAL, AND REV. G. G. BALLARD. We perceive by our exchanges from St. Thomas, viz: the Journal and Times, that special lectures were delivered in that town lately, by two very able and eloquent exponents of Anglican doctrines-the Rev. M. S. Baldwin, rector, Montreal, and the Rev. Geo. G. Ballard, Trinity Church, St. Thomas. The latter gentleman discoursed very learnedly on the divine inspiration of the Bible, and must have left a profound and lasting impression on the young men who came in large numbers to hear him, and for whom the sermon was specially intended. But the rev. gentleman will excuse us, we hope, for venturing the assertion, that the beauty of his, otherwise admirable, discourse was marred and spoilt by his inexcusable and uncalled-for attack on the Catholic Church. We consider that we are paying a compliment to Mr. Ballard's erudition and knowledge of history when we characterize as inexcusable his altogether unjustifiable proposition: "that the Catholic Church has ever been the avowed enemy of God's holy Word." We could scarcely credit our sense of vision-in fact we had to dust our spectacles a few times before we could believe we were Is the rev. gentleman really serious in placing Papal Rome among the avowed enemies of Gcd's Written Word? Or was it that he could not resist the impulse to make a rhetorical flourish at the expense of truth? Or was he merely pandering to the excitability and passions of the True Blues and Young Britons, who happened, among the young men as sembled, to hear a sermon that would, as naturally expected, impress them for good? It would be an insult to Mr. G. G. Ballard's scholarship to attempt proving to him that the first translation of the Bible into the common language of Europe was made by a Catholic priest of Rome, St. Jerome, under the patronage and by command of a Roman Pontiff, Pope Damasus. It would also, we doubt not, be offensive to his knewledge of history, to state that when St. over the Roman Empire, which, at that time, embraced the civilized nations of Europe, Asia and the Mr. Ballard was defending the claims

ity that "the Bible is the inspired THE IRISH STATE PROSECU. Word of God." The great and learned St. Augustine admitted that the Bible is so full of mysterious doctrines and miraculous events that he could not believe in it, had not an infallible Church presented it to him and stood sponsor for its veracity. It ought, assuredly, prove as much of an impossibility to Mr. Ballard as to others to conceive how the same Church, Papal Rome, could be the avowed enemy of the Bible, which, during several centuries of darkness and turmoil, employed its thousands of recluses and monks in the task of preserving its integrity and transcribing its pages. Before the discovery of printing, 1492, the Christian world had no other means of seeing a Bible except through the unpaid labor and the unwearied assiduity of the monks of the Catholic Church or Papal Rome. We might continue on in this strain for any length of time in proving the utter recklessness and absurdity of the contention that the Catholic Church is the enemy of God's Word, either spoken or written. But Verb. sap .we only flatter ourselves with the hope that Mr. Ballard, who so far has proved himself a gentleman and no bigot, will not allow himself to be caught in the maelstrom of Orange fanaticism, nor permit his splendid talents to be dimmed and blurred by the anti-Christian tendencies of the age into which the world seems fast drifting. To show how utterly untenable is Mr. Ballard's contention that Papal Rome has been the avowed enemy of Holy Scripture, we append a letter of Pope Pius the Sixth, addressed to Most Rev. Anthony Martini, Archbishop of Florence, on his translation into Italian of the Holy Bible, over one hundred years ago "Beloved son, health and benediction.

At a time when a vast number of books, which most grossly attack the Catholic religion, are circulated even among the un-learned, to the great destruction of souls, you judge exceedingly well, that the faithful should be excited to the reading of the holy Scriptures. For these are the most abundant sources which ought to be left open to every one to draw from them purity of morals and of doctrine to eradicate the errors which are so widely disseminated in these corrupt times. This you have seasonably effected as you declare by publishing the Sacred Writings in the language of your country, suitable to every one's capacity, especially when you show and set forth that you have added explanatory notes, which, being extracted from the Holy Fathers, preclude every possible danger of abuses, &c., &c. Given at Rome on the Kalends of April, 1778, the fauth years of a Portificate." the fourth year of our Pontificate PHILIP BUONAMICI.

Latin Secretary Rev. M. S. Baldwin, of Montreal, occupied Rev. Mr. Ballard's pulpit reading correctly the following on the Sunday previous, and spoke ords of Mr. Ballard, as reported in on the last judgment. But by some the St. Thomas Journal, of Nov. 2nd: oratorical legerdemain, he managed "The Bible has excited the deepest to bring into his awful subject Papal hatred, and has had more determined Infallibility and the massacre of St. foes than any other book, but it has Bartholomew. What those two ques outlived all their attacks. Papal tions have to do with the day of gen-Rome has been an avowed enemy to eral judgment it is hard to discover, it, but it still lives to speak with its but, for Guy Fawkes and Rev. Mr. inspired voice in the Eternal City." | Baldwin's sake, we will attend to them probably in next week's issue.

# TRUE MERIT REWARDED.

We are pleased to observe by late advices from Ottawa, the appointment of Mr. F. H. Ennis, of the Department of Railways and Canals, to the position of Secretary of the Department of Public Works, in the roomfand stead of S. Chapleau, resign-

This appointment, we are satisfied, vill give general satisfaction, irrespective of rolitical leanings.

Mr. Ennis was born in the old ity of Quebec, and is a descendant of a good old Irish Catholic family, who emigrated and settled in that

place many years ago. Having received a good liberal education, he entered the public service, when quite a young man, and Jerome's translation from the He- by his ability, constant and unrebrew into Latin was completed in mitting attention to his duties, and the year 405, Latin was universally gentlemanly deportment, he has known and commonly spoken all gradually risen from a common clerkship to the second position in the Department of Public Works. Mr. Ennis is still a young man, and known parts of Africa. When Rev. | we hope to have the pleasure, in due course, of giving him a more extendof Christianity and the Bible before ed notice on his appointment to the the young men of St. Thomas, did it first position in the Department escape his memory that the Bible which he first entered. The governgot its very name from a Catholic ment have made a wise selection and Bishop, St. Chrysostom? Did he are to be congratulated in securing overlook the fact that Papal Rome | the services of so worthy an officer.

has always stood sponsor for it-has A good deed is never lost; he who sows vouched for its authenticity - has courtesy reaps friendship, and he declared on its own infallible author- plants sindice

# TIONS

The long-threatened criminal pro ceedings against the Irish agitators have at length commenced. The Gladstone administration entered office with professions of friendship to the people of Ireland. They had displaced an administration whose whole course and openly avowed policy in appealing to the people were unfriendly to Ireland. was then in suffering want. Whole counties and in darkened with the blighting shadow of famine. Its peowith outstretched hands, begged the world's assistance, and although the whole world responded to Ireland's call with a liberality honorable to our times, the sufferings of thousands of Irish families were acute in the extreme. The appeal of the Beaconsfield Government to the people met with a response indicative of the strongest public disapproval of its policy both foreign and domestic. Mr. Gladstone, with the other Liberal leaders, at several times and places during the electoral campaign, expressed themselves in terms full of friendliness and promise towards Ireland. Mr. Gladstone, in particular, dealt with the Irish land question in many of his speeches. He admitted the evils of the Irish system of land tenure, declared the pressing necessity of reform-lauded the benefits of peasant proprietorshipin a word, gave reason to the landholders of Ireland to hope for a speedy and effectual measure of relief on his accession to power. But the very composition of his Cabinet excited fear amongst the most discerning of Irish politicians that the landed influence in the administration would prove too strong for Mr. Gladstone's personal friendliness towards Ireland. Events very soon justified this fear. The Houses were onvened and the speech from the throne delivered without any promise of a measure of relief for the tenantry of Ireland. The Home Rule party at once entered a dignified but emphatic protest, and one of its mem bers soon after introduced a measure, just though comprehensive in its scope, dealing equitably and effectually with the matter. The government, in view of Mr. Gladstone's ante-election declarations, admissions and implied promises, could not dare face this proposed measure with a direct negative, and, therefore, introduced itself another scheme of relief for the Irish tenantry, known in the the eve of a State prosecution shows American masses to free trade, with ple simple enough to believe all this Parliamentary history of this year that the Irish people, speakin as the Compensation for Disturbance through their leader, are determined Bill. This bill, after receiving a on securing legislative independence. half-hearted support from the Eng- The hostility of the British Parlialish Liberals in the Commons, was contumeliously rejected by the lords. The Irish people, naturally dissatisfied with this treatment, entered at once on a strong and determined, but peaceful agitation in support of their rights to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Meetings to give expression to Irish public opinion have been held in various parts of the country. The language used by leading Irishmen at these meetings has been calm, but firm and dignified. Some speakers have, we freely admit, used language so violent and unreasonable as to be of no service to the cause they profess to support. But the trusted leaders of the people have not made use of any language unwarranted by the grave crisis into which the criminal disregard of Irish rights by the British Parliament has plunged Ireland. Yet the government, which assumed the reins of power through professions of liberality and friendliness to Ireland, has actually entered on legal proceedings against Mr. C. S. Parnell and several of his colleagues with the view of subjecting them to lengthened periods of incarceration. The charges advanced against them are as vague and indifinite as charges of sedition and conspiracy in Irish State prosecutions usually are. The government itself can hardly expect to succeed in obtaining a verdict against the accused from a fairly selected Irish jury. Mr. Justin McCarthy, a distinguished Irish M. P., thus interprets the action

Land League agitation:

papers. That outcry set a great many of their Whig and other followers insisting on something being done. The Government looked around for something to do, and were driven to a choice between a coercive bill of some kind and a prosecution of cer-tain political leaders. They did not like the coercive bill, for they could not get increased powers for coercing Ireland with-out appealing to Parliament and calling a session, and a winter session would be very inconvenient just now while the Eastern question is wholly unsettled? I think the Government is inclined to do anything rather than meet Parliament with the Eastern question in its present state. So nothing remained for them to do as regards Ireland-if it were absolutely neces sary that they should do something—but to drag out the time by a more or less serious attempt at prosecution. I am greatly afraid that the Eastern question in this case has brought on us a Western ques-

Failure on the part of the government in its prosecution of Mr. Parnell would greatly strengthen his hands in the agitation for Home Rule, which will, of a certainty, be maintained till the just demands of the Irish people meet with recognition. Of Home Rule Mr. McCarthy says "I think that Home Rule will eventually come, and in a not very far-distant day. There will be a great deal of grumbling and loud protestations by the public that it can never be permitted, and then some ministry, very likely a Conserva-tive ministry, will find a way of showing how the thing can be done. My impres-sion is that if Lord Beaconsfield were ten years younger he would educate his care years younger he would educate his party up to the level of the Home Rule princi-

principle, not to Ireland alone, but to England, Scotland, and Wales." In reply to a newspaper correspondent who enquired of Mr. Parnell if the action of the government in bringing him to trial would affect the future policy of the Irish party in the House of Commons, the Irish

oles, and would some day get into power by introducing some measure to apply the

leader stated : "It must affect the confidence of th Tit must affect the confidence of the Irish people in the efficacy of the Parlia-mentary action at Westminster. I don't believe in the permanence of an Irish party in the London Parliament. Sooner or later the demoralizing power, which every English Government has at its command, would sap the independence of even the best party we could return to the House of Commons. I think the Irish people ought not to place too much trust in the independence of an Irish party sitting in a foreign legislature, at a distance from their constituents, and removed from the healthy influence of Irish public opinion; but I think we can maintain a vigorous independence amongst the present party, while we are making a short, sharp, ve struggle for the restoration of or legislative independence. If, after a reasonable time, when we have exhausted all the resources of Parliamentary action, we should fail in achieving the transfer of Parliament to College Green, I shall consider it my duty to return to my country men and announce to them that we have exhausted the means placed at our disposal by the consultation for regaining our national independence, and I shall be prepared to take counsel with the present times of the Irish nation as to what action we might then have to take."

The significance of this reply on ment to Irish interests, demonstrated time and again within the last eighty | managers, to the great disadvantage years, clearly shows the inefficiency of that body to deal justly with measures affecting the welfare of the Irish nation. We look upon the proposed State trials as another con-British statesmen to conciliate Ireland and consolidate the Empire. executive would operate disastrously By persisting in a course of bootless hostility to Ireland, the government weakens itself and injures the cause of good order throughout the country. The Gladstone administralong hold the seals of office. The State trials may be its last act of im policy, imprudence and injustice on the Irish question, and lead to the installation of a Ministry able to conceive and ready to execute a bold measure of reform for Ireland.

### LECTURE BY FATHER O'MA-HONY.

We hope our readers will keep hemselves disengaged for the evening of the 25th inst., when Rev. Father O'Mahony delivers his lecture in aid of the funds of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, in the City Hall. The subject "Sunshine and Shade of Irish History," is a most interesting one, and no doubt will be done ample justice to by the rev. gentle-

THERE was an alliance talked of to inaugurate such new measures as between the Land Leaguers and the English Radicals. As long as the of the government in resorting to a latter party allow themselves to be prosecution of the leaders of the smirched by the companionship of such men as Bradlaugh, we hope the "I think they were brought to it in a Land League and the Irish people great measure by the outcry of the English, and especially the London, news-

### THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

The contest which for several

months absorbed the attention of the

American public mind, terminated

on the 2nd inst. in a sweeping Re-

publican victory. Every northern

State, with the exception of Delaware,

California and Nevada, cast their

votes in favor of General Garfield.

The Democratic party expected to

the very last the electoral votes of New Jersey and New York, and previous to the October election, the vote of Indiana. The votes of the two first mentioned States, with those of California and Nevada, or either of them, were, with the "solid South," sufficient to secure the election for Hancock. But many causes worked to the disadvantage of the Democrats in both of the States of New York and New Jersey. In New York very many Democrats in the rural districts disapproved of the dropping of Governor Tilden to please Mr. John Kelly and his following in the city of New York. They felt that, upon the grounds of gratitude and justice. Gov. Tilden's claims should have at Cincinnatti received unanimous acknowledgment. The time, in their estimation, had come for a strong expression of public disapproval on the fraud of 1876-7, and that no better form could be given this expression of feeling than the re-election and inauguration of Gov. Tilden. Gov. Tilden is certainly the strongest man of his party in the rural districts of New York, and the very fact of his having been passed over at Cincinnati, through the influence of John the minds of the Democrats in the country, the strongest feelings of disaffection to their party leaders. Then in the city large numbers of the Irving Hall section of the Demccracy were dissatisfied as to the distribution of the local nominations. The Republican organs openly appealed to Protestant bigotry to bring about the defeat of the National because William R. Grace, the Democratic nominee for Mayor of New York city, is an Irishman and a Catholic. So largely was this appeal responded to that the national and State tickets were badly beaten, and the usual Democratic majority for Mayor in the city reduced from 50,000 or 60,000 to less than 3,000. But besides the feelings of disappointment and bigotry which caused such serious defections in the Democratic ranks, the well-known hostility of the which the name of General Hancock became, in some way, identified, was worked up both in New York and New Jersey with all the skill commanded by the Republican election of the Democrats. In New Jersey, a State world-renowned for its many manufactories, thousands of votes were certainly lost to General Hancock by the fear excited amongst the vincing proof of the incapacity of industrial classes there that the installation of a Democratic national on the manufacturing interests of New Jersey. In Connecticut and New Hampshire this same cause led to similar results. The result of the contest places an almost solid North tion cannot, from present indications, in antagonism to a solid South. By one or two, the Southern States cast their votes for Hancock. The only Northern States that did likewise being, as we have noticed, Deleware, California and Nevada. The next Congress will present the singular spectacle of an evenly-divided Senate, in which body each party will have thirty-eight followers. The Vice-President of the Republic being have the casting vote and thus ensure Republican preponderance. In the next House of Representatives there will be a decisive Republican majorto be hoped effective. With the support of both Houses of Congress,

Gen. Garfield will be in a much

better position than his predecessor

the Republican party may find de-

manded by the requirements of the

people. We had much preferred to

Presidency, but the will of the people

and good order that the issue was not thrown in such doubt as that which surrounded the election in 1876. The American nation, with its fifty millions of people, must continue to play a conspicuou- part in the world's history. If General Garfield, during his term of office, contribute his share towards making that part as honorable as it must be conspicuous, no friend of free institutions can surely complain of his election.

[The latest returns received since the above was written give New Jersey by a narrow majority to Hancock. The Republican majority in New York is not so large as at first estimated. Frauds on a gigantic scale in New York city and Kings' County are more than hinted at by leading Democrats, but notwithstanding their demand for investigation, the frauds are not likely to be proven. The two parties will be largely represented in Congress, late returns giving the Senate to the Democrats, and the House to the Republicans, by a smaller majority, however, than at first reported. A Southern journal, the Memphis Appeal, thus comments on the result of the election:

"The Solid South stands almost alone for Democratic principles. tions are more sternly defined to-day than they were in 1860. The best answer the Solid South can make to the gross libels that have won for the Re-publican party a fresh lease of power will be devotion to its material interests, strict maintenance of the credit of its municipalities, and the State's rapid settlement of vacant lands, the extension of the rail-road system, and the enlargement of its public school system. For these the South is solid, and, believing still that the supremacy of Democratic principles is essential to the maintenance of our government, it will continue to be solid and to vote solidly for that party as long as it exists."

The views thus set forth by the Appeal are certainly an honest expression of Kelly and Tammany Hall, aroused in Southern opinion. If the South persue the course indicated by the Appeal, Democratic principles must meet with early triumph all over the country.]

# EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Bashi-Bazouks of some of the English towns burned Parnell in effigy on the 5th. It takes a great stretch of imagination to discover any similarity between Guy Fawkes State and civic Democratic tickets and Parnell and the Land Leaguers. But of all mobs in the world, an English mob is perhaps the most savage and stupid.

> A METHODIST gentleman named Newman, who was inspector of Consulates under Gen. Grant, has been sending forth, through the American press, some queer stories about Catholic practices. One of his latest is that Catholics address the Pope as Dominus Deus, "Lord God." will we be accused of doing next? And this man will find a host of peo-

> A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the London Times, says: "On his arrival in Rome, whither he is proceeding with a large offering of Peter's Pence from the clergy and laity of his diocese, the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, will receive an intimation from the Pope of the intention of His Holiness to elevate him to the cardinalate at an approaching consistory."

THE Pall Mall Gazette, one of the foremost organs of public in England, in making reference to the recent speech of J. P. O'Connors, M. P., gives the following very timely and commendable advice to the people of England: "Do not let the crime of Irishmen hungering for wild justice and revenge blind us to the fact that immense majorites in every case but Ireland has been suffering from bitter poverty and still more bitter oppres-

On Oct. 10th the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, Dungarvan, delivered his farewell address before the largest congregation of his parishioners that came together in the Parish Church for a considerable time. After Vespers, Dr. Cleary ascended the pulpit, and said with the blessing of God President of the Senate, will of course and in obedience to the call of the Holy Father, he was to take as quickly as possible possession of his Cathedral in Kingston, in Canada. On Oct. 15th he proceeded to Rome, and there will be consecrated as soon ity. The Democratic minority will, as possible. As soon as he is consehowever, be numerous, and it is crated for his work, he will come back and meet his parishioners, and then proceed to the place of his mission.

THE correspondent of the London Times, who crossed to America in the same steamer with Dr. Lyon Playfair, writes to his journal describing the emigrants who made the voyage see General Hancock elected to the in the same vessel. He was particularly struck with the character of the decided otherwise, and we feel pleased in the interests of peace, freedom large the says, of the class the country cannot afford to lose, and who are

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a meeting the advisa the Conser a Protesta lot in with will advar ity of resp Dominion were to h considerat somewher and other ism is in comes pai class of P tion is nei Just as

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Special Co had been g of the pris carrying t As things no change demand i already gived demand a to be argu General ha in jail un look for

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not likely to quit their native land if they could live in it. He declares there must be something rotten in the State when citizens of this useful class are obliged to seek homes elsewhere, and advises the government to look to the cause.

A REPORT comes from Montreal that the Orangemen will shortly hold a meeting to take into consideration the advisability of cutting loose from the Conservative party and forming a Protestant party that will cast its lot in with either political sections as will advance its views. The majority of respectable Protestants in the Dominion, we feel assured, would be much more pleased if the Orangemen were to hold a meeting to take into consideration the advisability of hiding themselves away out of sight somewhere. On the 12th of July and other kindred days when Orangeism is in all its glory, the fact becomes painfully evident to the better class of Protestants that the institution is neither useful nor ornamental.

Just as it should be everywhere. That truclulent sheet, the New York Herald, on the 24th of October last published an article abusing the Catholic Church. Irish Catholics also came in for a large measure of vituperation. Six days after the publication of this article the Herald lost forty thousand of its circulation. On the 30th of October the Irish Catholics of New York had brought James Gordon Bennett to his senses, for, in the issue of that date he de-clares that "the Herald is and has ever been a sincere friend of the Catholic people." The Brooklyn Review tells Mr. Herald that this won't do, and adds: "you might have dissembled your love, but why did you kick us down stairs?" We hope all Irish and Catholics of every other nationality will, in every section -even here in Canada-follow the example of those of New York. Nothing will bring a raving bigot to his senses as quickly as touching his pocket.

Two HUNDRED and thirty-five years ago Guy Fawkes attempted to blow up the English Parliament, but his very foolish and most criminal act was discovered in time to prevent the disastrous consequences. He was punished, as every madman who attempts to perform such a villainous crime deserves to be punished. The occurrence is scarcely thought of in the United Kingdom. It is a matter of history only. But the Orangemen and Young Britons and True Blues of our new Dominion think the affair should be kept boiling in the memo ries of Protestants, in order to create a dislike for their Catholic neighbors one and all of whom repudiate Guy Fawkes and his plot quite as heartily as their fellow-citizens of other de nominations. Formerly "the day considerable was celebrated with commotion by these misguided men boys. It has now dwindled down to a dance by the juniors, while the seniors retire to a hotel andhave something different. For the sake of our common country, we earnestly hope these people will ere long gather common sense enough to turn their attention to something that would redound more to their credit as Canadians.

# THE HARP.

The November number of this really excellent monthly has come to hand, replete with a variety of subjects interesting to Catholics. The Harp is only \$1.00 per annum, and should receive a large patronage, as it richly deserves it. Send for a sample come to Labor Cillian. patronage, as it richly deserves it. Send for a sample copy to John Gillies, pub lisher Montreal

# BELLEVILLE SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Two silver medals are offered this year for competition in the Belleville Separate Schools. Both are to be given for the highest excellence in general proficiency.

Mr. J. S. Ryan is the donator of the medal for competition among the boys, the meda for competition among the girls being presented by Mr. T. O'Hagan, headmaster of the Separate Schools. Very Rev. Father Farrelly also offers a scholarship of ten dollars to each pupil of the fourth class who passes the High School entrance examination.

# THE BIDDULPH PRISONERS.

The Attorney-General has communicated with the judges in regard to the Special Commission, but as yet no answer had been given. There being no prospects of the prisoners being liberated on bail at of the prisoners being liberated on bail at present, the Attorney-General has decided to have them tried by Special Commission, and the preliminary steps towards carrying this out are now being taken. As things stand at present there will be no change of venue. The Judges will not demand it in the face of the decision already given. Should the Crown Counsel demand a change the matter would have demand a change the matter would have to be argued over again. The Attorney-General has no desire to keep the prisoner in jail until next spring, hence we may look for some movement in this matter

Street walking is a curse. Many walk straight to hell. No Catholic lady will be seen promenading the streets late at night, whether accompanied or not. Decent people regards such indivinals with suspicion.—Cathobic Columbian.

### HAMILTON LETTER

ECCLESIASTICAL MATTERS-SCHOOL FIN-ANCE-FAREWELL TO FATHER MAGUIRE -DUNDAS ITEMS-NEWSPAPER NOTES.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev. M. Maguire, hitherto curate of St. Patrick's parish in this city, has been promoted to the position of parish priest of Galt. A more particular allusion is made to this event under another head-

The Rev. Father Craven has been appointed secretary to the bishop, and succeeds Father Maguire at St. Patrick's. The vacancy thus made in St. Mary's parish will be filled by Kev.Father Feeney,

of Mt. Forest.
The Rev. Father O'Reilly, of Oakville, goes to Mt. Forest as curate to Rev. Father O'Connell. The Rev. Father Gehl has been appointed to St. Clements.

The collection being taken up to de-fray the expenses of the furnace and heating apparatus for St. Mary's Cathedral, is amounting to a pretty fair sum. It is to be hoped that those who have not yet subscribed will do so as far as their means will allow. People should willingly respond to such calls as this; because, besides being their duty to do so, they should consider that when a church is made comfortable and convenient, they themselves enjoy by far the greater share of the benefit. Let the reverend gentlemen, then, who have assumed the disagreeable task of taking up this collection, meet with all possible

courtesy and liberality.

It is true that there are many calls upon the congregation; but if the mem-bers would only reflect that the necessary ecclesiastical expenses are numerous, that the debts contracted for vital purposes are heavy, and that the ordinary resources to meet all this are comparatively small, to meet all this are comparatively they would not begrudge to contribute they would not begrudge to contribute their mite whenever called upon, pecially when, as before remarked, benefits are almost entirely reaped by themselves. Our bishop, as many know, is very economical in his management; and when he does not hesitate to make even personal sacrifices for what is cer-tainly our benefit, we should not be at all backward in giving at least whatever we can spare.

SCHOOL EXPENSES. Schools, like other institutions, cannot be conducted without money. Teachers and caretakers must be paid for their services; class rooms, desks, and maps must be provided, and necessary repairs and improvements attended to. To pay these expenses there are two great sources of revenue: the city tax and the govern-ment grant—the latter, it may be remarked, not requiring a very extensive knowledge of arithmetic to count. The Common Schools are supported by the same means, Schools are supported by the same means, and derive a sufficient revenue therefrom to meet all their expenses. To this fact Catholics significantly point when occasionally called upon for some slight donation for school purposes, and they ask the question why cannot our schools too, in proportion to our population, support themselves entirely by the ordinary means? The answer must be convincing. The proportion in population is not sus-The proportion in population is not sus tained by a like proportion in wealth. Our Protestant fellow-citizens are by far the more wealthy both actually and the more wealthy both actually and proportionally. Less than a score of Protestant ratepayers pay more taxes than the entire Catholic population of Hamilton.

Should it be a matter of surprise then that our school buildings are not all as

architecturally excellent as those of the other system? Should it not on the contrary be a cause of satisfaction that they are so good, and that in the matter of in-terior arrangement, they are in every case equal, and in some instances superior to are public spirited, should not, in face of the difficulties against which our schools have to contend, confine themselves to that support which the law requires of them; but, whenever the opportunity of-fers, they should show in a practical way their appreciation of Catholic education. Let our school authorities be supported

in the same spirit that animates their own labors. Many of them work for the merest pittance, and some of them for no earthly remuneration whatever. All work with earnestness and zeal, and it is only proper that their disinterestedness should be appreciated, and that every facility be given them for the effectual prosecution of their labors. To quote one example, it is only necessary to refer to the conduct of our Superintendent, the Rev. J. S. O'Leary, than whom no more assiduous worker can be found anywhere. Last summer, while his teachers, free from all anxiety and care, were en-joying their annual vacation, he was busy oing from school to school taking note of repairs and alterations, overseeing their execution, and finally footing it from door to door taking up subscriptions, that the general fund might not be too far encroached on in order to pay for the same. Your correspondent prefers to praise measures rather than men, but when a man does something pro bono publico, and does it with no expectation of what the world calls reward, it is time that the public was

nade aware not only of the action but also of the actor. FAREWELL TO FATHER MAGUIRE. When a priest so does his duty as to meet with the approval and reward of his bishop, and win the effection and esteem of those among whom he has labored, it is quite safe to say that he has acquitted himself well. Such has been the case with the Rev. M. Maguire, for more than three years curate of St. Patrick's parish in this city. His Lordship Bishop Crinnon has seen fit to advance the reverend father to the position of parish priest of Galt, which must be acknowledged by all to be a well-deserved acknowledgment of his merits. As soon as it became publicly known that Father Maguire was about to be removed, unfeigned regret was everywhere manifested, notwithitanding that all were pleased with his advancement. A movement was immediately set on foot, with his Lordship's approval, to obtain means wherewith to present him with a fitting testimonial before his final departure. The efforts of the committee engaged in this laudable enterprise were very successful, everyone contributing liberally, and what is better, with a right good will. Arrangements having been completed, a meeting was called on Thursday evening by Mr. T. H. Baine, who had taken a

most active part in the movement, at which Father Maguire and a host of his friends were present. The committee presented him with an address expressing presented him with an address expressing the sorrow of the congregation at his departure, congratulating him on his promotion, and wishing him all true happiness in the future. A well filled purse accompanied the address, as a slight but practical testimonial of the respect and esteem in which the rev. gentleman is held. Father Maguire replied in fitting terms thanking them sinceply for their terms, thanking them sincerely for their kindness, and assuring them that any trouble he may have taken in their behalf was amply repaid by the generosity and thoughtfulness of their present action. He concluded by saying that their sentiments of regard were mutual, and that he would ever remember his Hamilton friends, and pray for their temporal and spiritual welfare. Father Maguire took his departure for his new charge on Thursday accompanied by many heartfelt Beaunacht Dhia leath, Sagorth

DUNDAS ITEMS.

The House of Providence contains already one hundred and twenty inmates. Although not a recent event, yet the death of Mr. John Barrett of this town is was a young man of great ability, affable and kind in his disposition, and a thorough practical Catholic. Hence his popularity and the general regret for his premature

demise Rev. Father Lennon has returned to Dundas after an absence of several weeks in the New England States. He spent most of the time in Boston, viewing its historic and natural objects of interest, but especially noting its wonderful progress in Catholicity. That great Puritan city, which once made the profession of our religion a criminal offense and detested its very name, is now almost one-third Catholic. Not only that, but its Catholicity is of the truest type, and Father Lennon adds he knows of no other city "where Catholics are more pious and practical in in the New England States. He spent Catholics are more pious and practical in their religious duties, more respectful in their demeaner to the clergy, or more faithful in their attachment to the church."

Fr. Lennon enjoyed his trip and looks all the better of it.

NEWSPAPER NOTES.

Irishmen of Hamilton have not much cause to question the liberality of the local press in dealing with Irish matters. Last eek we referred to an excellent article in the Times, and in the course of the past week one appeared in the columns of the Spectator equally "orthodox." The necessity of doing justice to Ireland is fully conceded, but there is a slight stricture drawn upon summary method of dealing with of the landlords. The Spec. editor thinks that shooting a few of the landlords is a very peculiar way of inducing the others me and live in the country. He con-

siders it very poor encouragement.

A portion of the city press has declared war against italics and "quotation marks."
In this particular instance you no longer observe that correct and tasty mechanical arrangement which was once its characteristic, and which is still recognized in every well-regulated literary institution. You skim glibly over some well-written paragraph until you run up with stunning force against a Latin phrase printed in solemn Roman type, and before you have quite recovered consciousness you are again "floored" by some lengthy French or German quotation similarly presented. There is the same vindictiveness manifested towards capitals. They now print it, for instance, common schools, with no initial capitals, as to show their utter insignificance, and your only resource is "context" in order to understand the allusion. This Dracoman code of rules could never have been invented by a literary man—must have been some indolent typo too lazy to reach up to the "caps" or travel to the italic "case."

A printer's "devil" on seeing the heading in the *Times* the other evening "What shall we do with the boys," said: "I know What what you'll do; gimme another dollar a week, two hours for dinner, and a holiday

every Saturday." It is a significant fact that the papers are modifying the sensational headings to their telegraph despatches. We very sel-dom now see "Unfortunate Ireland" or Terrorism in Ireland" or "Unhappy reland." It has gradually softened into Ireland. the milder and more truthful "Irish Agi-CLANCAHILL. tation.

# QUEBEC LETTER.

On Monday the great Festival of

ALL SAINTS

—a legal as well as a religious holyday of obligation — was celebrated in all the churches and chapels of the city, with all the pomp and gorgeousness of ritual which the Church Militant loves to display in honor of the Church Triumphant. At the Basilica, in particular, the ceremonies were of the grand and impressive charac-ter for which the Mother of all the North American Churches is famous. On entering, one at once became aware by seeing the large lighted taper surmounting the dome of the tabernacle, that the Archbishop was to officiate. The sanctuary was richly carpeted, and all the Altars were decked with flowers and other ornaments of the richest description. When, just before the Consecration, all those almost innumerable tapers as well as all the gas jets were lighted the effect was something more easily imagined than described. At half-past nine the long array of surpliced choristers, ecclesiastics and clergymen filed out of the sacristy down the north side aisle—chapel of St. Anne—and up the south nave headed by the parochial cross; next came the archiepiscopal cross carried by a sub-deacon robed in Dalmatic of white and gold, and attended by acolytes carrying lighted tapers; His Grace came next, attended by arch-priest and deacon and sub-deacon of honor, and followed by crozier-bearer, mitre-bearer, thurifer and other officers, during which an appropriate march was played on the organ. Arrived in the sanctuary all took their places, and the Archbishop having ascended the throne, the ceremony of robing him for the Holy Sacrifice was proceeded with, each article of the vestments being slowly brought from the Holy Alexa where the brought from the Holy Altar, where had been previously placed, by ecclesiastics, excepting the sandals, which were brought by his valet. During this time the Marche triumphale was sung, the solo being given by Mr. Eugere Belleau, Quebec's favorite baritone, and the chorus by some sixty or

eighty of the seminarians, ranging from ten years of age upwards, who were stationed in the organ loft. The clear soprano voices of the youngsters had a particularly fine effect. The music of the Mass, which was Haydn's No. 2, was given by them also, and in addition to the organ, there was a full orchestra composed of the Septuor Haydn and other amateurs. At the Offertory the orchestra and organ played Mendelssohn's Marche des Pretres. The sermon was preached it a most eloquent and impressive manner by the Rev. Father Desy, S. J. In the afternoon, solemn vespers were sung, and at the con-clusion the vespers of the dead were chanted; the contrast from the joyous chant of the former to the sad, beseeching tone of the latter, as well as the substitution of the black vestments, altarante-pendiums and other ornaments for the gladsome white and gold could not fail to strike the be-

In St. Patrick's, the ceremonies in the morning were also very grand. At ten o'clock, High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Krien, assisted by Rev. Fathers Walsh and Lowekamp, as deacon and subdeacon. Rev. Father McCarthy preached deacon. Rev. Father McCaruny production of the Most Holy Sacrament was given immediately after Mass. The music was Gregorian harmonized, and was given by a full choir with very fine effect, under the direction of Mr. Adolphe Hamel, who has been induced again to take charge of the organ. With Mr. Hamel as organist it is organ. With Mr. Hamel as organist it is expected that, when the new organ will be put up, St. Patrick's choir will be second to none in the Dominion. In the evening at seven o'clock, Solemn Vespers of the Dead were chanted. The altars and Dead were chanted. The altars and sanctuary were draped in black; a catafalque covered in the same sable hue and surrounded with tapers was placed im-mediately outside the sanctuary railings. An impressive sermon was preached by Rev. Father Walsh, C. SS. R.

In St. Roche's and other city churches, the Divine Office and Vespers were also celebrated with all possible pomp.
On Tuesday the solemnity of

was observed. High Mass was celebrated in all the churches. At the Basilica the sermon was preached by the Archbishop. On both days the immense numbers who in all the churches approached the Holy Table, at the early masses, was most edify-

I have it on reliable authority that a petition to the Queen praying for an amendment to the charter to remove all doubts as to the legalty of the Montreal branch, was signed by all the Bishops of the Province recently assembled here, and has been duly forwarded. The Montreal Witness deprecates the action of the University anent the Ecole de medecine et chirurgerie, saying that it is another in-stance of Episcopal desire to grasp control "and expresses the hope that the school will resist" as manfully as did L'Institut Canadien" of Guibord notoriety. Doctor D'Orsonnennes and his colleagues ought to be proud of themselves! "Tell me your friends and I'll tell you what you are," is an old saying, and one that does not lose point in this instance. It is to be hoped that the "Home" authorities will see the justice of Laval's position and grant what is asked.

THE SEMINARY.

There will be a grand service in the chapel of this institution on Sunday, withthe octave of St. Charles Borromeo An interesting relic is always exposed on this occasion, being a stole which was frequently used by the beatified Cardinal, Archbishop of Milan. A plenary indulgence is attached to this celebration.

On Wednesday the annual mass was calculated in the same change for the bone.

celebrated in the same chapel for the bene-LES DAMES DE L'OUVROIR

held their first meeting for the winter season yesterday at the Asylum of the S of Charity. His Grace the Archbishop honored the assembly with his presence, and gave solemn benediction of the Sacrament. This society is devoted to the clothing of the poor.

DISTINGUISHED CONVERT. The following is from a Washington paper: "Miss Susie Raynor, the beautiful paper: "Miss Susie Raynor, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Judge Kenneth Raynor, Solicitor of the Treasury, embraced the Catholic religion and was baptised at St. Patricks' church at daybreak, Thursday morning, by Rev. Father Watters. A select few of her friends were recent to witness the coverage. waters. A select result of the present to witness the ceremony. The remarkable thing about this incident is the fact that the father of the young lady remarkable than the father of the young lady remarkable. ferred to was spoken of for the Know Nonerred to was spoken of for the Know Nothing nomination for the Presidency, and initiated in the third degree—the one proposing the religious test of that Order—and that her mother is the sister of the late Bishop Polk of the Episcopal Church. So it seems that in her case, at least religious tendencies were not "inherited." Or, rather, the Grace of God is more powerful than "inherited" "tendencies."

MISCELLANEOUS. MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Leon Racine, brother of the Bishops of Sherbrooke and Chicoutimi, died at St. Ambrose (Indian Lorette,) and his funeral and interment took place there on Wednesday. His Lordship of Sherbrooke sung High Mass, assisted by Revd. Mr. Bolduc, Proctor of the Archdiocese, as arch-Priest, and Rev. Messrs. Casgrain and Reputing as descent and sub-descent. and Boutin as deacon and sub-deacon. Rev. Mr. Auclair, Rector of the Basilica, received the body at the entrance to the

church.

A Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Revd. M. Thibault, cure of Chambly, was chanted in St. Roch's

church this morning.

On Friday last, no less than 57 cars arrived at the G. T. Railway Station, South Quebec, with cattle and sheep for exportation to Europe, containing in all 1,900 sheep and 700 cattle. Of the sheep 1,200 belong to Mr. Cardwell of Charlottetown, P. E. I., and arrived by Intercolonial Railway. The other 700 sheep and the 700 cattle belong to Messrs. Thompson and Flanagan, of Toronto, and arrived by G. f.

Thanksgiving day was well observed in this city. All the Protestant churches held s; Quarter tense being deemed suffici-

ent by Catholics.

Mr. John C. Murray, late a clerk in the Police Court, died this week. Being an Irish Catholic, it is expected that the vacancy will be filled by one of the same class. However—"blessed are they who expect not much, for they shall not be disappointed," is the most becoming motto

for Irish Catholics, as well in this Province as throughout the Dominion.

Great quantities of snow have recently fallen in all the parishes of Beauce and Dorchester. Both in those counties and in Chicoutini, the snow is eighteen inches deep, whilst around Quebec we have none

A rumor has been current for a day or two that Mr. Richard Alleyn, Q. C., is to be appointed in the place of the late Judge Justice Maguire. Nous verrons.

BRANNAGH. Quebec, Nov. 5th, 1880.

# BRANTFORD LETTER.

Mission by the Redemptorist Fathers. On Sunday, October 24th, at High Mass,

On Sunday, October 24th, at High Mass, a mission was begun in our church here by the Rev. Fathers Burke, Miller, and McCormick of the above order. We had been notified of its approach on the previous Sunday, and the church was crowded. Our priest received them at the door and presented them with stoles, after which they proceeded down the aisle to the sanctuary, reciting the Psalm of to the sanctuary, reciting the Psalm of Zacharias, and the mission was opened with the usual prayers and blessing. Rev. Father Burke then announced the programme to be carried out during the continuance of the mission as follows: Mass at five in the morning, followed by an instruction, to conclude at six o'clock; an instruction, to conclude at six o'clock; Mass again at eight o'clock, followed by the same instruction; in the evening at half-past seven, a short instruction, followed by the recital of the Rosary: then a ed by the recital of the Rosary; then a sermon, and to close with the Benediction to the Blessed Sacrament. After making these announcements the reverend Father took the first and second verses of the sixth chapter of the sacred epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians. He explained fully and clearly the object and meaning of the mission. The word mission meant a message from God to us. This mission mission. The word mission meant a message from God to us. This mission might also be regarded as a sort of school wherein a science was taught the science of salvation. It was also a time of extraordinary grace. In this mission, he said, God had given us an opportunity we might never have again, which some present certainly never would have; and if all entered heartily into it they would never have reason to regret it, but much cause to thank the Almighty for it. God loves us, He said, with an unutterable, boundless love, as He only can love. From all eternity he has had us in view, From all eternity he has had us in view, and He wishes us the greatest happiness on the arth, that of serving Him faithfully on the assurance of being happy with Him in heaven. The mission he said will point out to you the road to life, tell you what you must do to please God: present to you the reward for being good, and the pun-ishment for being wicked, that you may be led to love and serve Him and be freed from the cords of sin. We were told that we should hear nothing which we had not already heard many times, for they came already heard many times, for they came to preach no new doctrine; for such would not be the doctrine of God. Nor need we expect to hear grand and elaborate ser-mons, adorned with the flowers of poetry and the beauties of rhetoric, but simply the plain word of God. To outline the the plain word of God. To outline the sermon even would take more space than you could perhaps give to the whole account of the mission, and any attempt to condense would be fruitless. On Monday morning Father Burke preached again on Confession, and on Tuesday morning on Contrition; the following Monday evening on Prayer.

on Prayer.
On Sunday night Rev. Father Miller preached a carefully considered sermon on the Importance of Salvation; on Tuesday evening on Death; on Wednesday morn-ing an instruction on Confession; on Fri-day morning on Restitution; Friday evening on the Proximate Occasion Sin; on Sunday evening a powerful sermon on Drunkenness.

Rev. Father McCormick preached his first sermon on Monday evening, on mortal sin, besides explaning the devotion of the Rosary; on Wednesday evening on the General Judgment; on Thursday morning on the sin of enmity; Thursday evening on the sin of elimity; Thursday even-ing on Hell; Friday morning on Restitution; Sunday morning on the Mass; Monday morning on the Precepts of the Church. The sermons throughout were perhaps

the best and most instructive ever evening sermons special instructions were given to the school children several times, as well as to the married and single men. On Wednesday confessions were begun. and from that time all three were busy at all hours except when preaching or saying Mass. The fact of the church not being plastered, and the difficulty of making such large congregations bear, visibly affected all the priests, and there was a fear that Father Burke and Father McCormick would break down entirely before the mission was over. They however held out bravely, though evidently suffering very much. After eight o'clock mass and evening service articles of de-votion were blessed and indulged, and those wishing were invested which the scapulars, of which nearly all the congregation took advantage. The attendance at all the services was unusually large, and very few but availed themselves of the opportunity of gaining the ad antages of the mission.

The mission is announced to close this (Tuesday) ending with the erection of the Mission Cross and the apostolic Benedic-

tion was consecrated to the Blessed gin, with a solemn and beautiful cere mony.

special collection was taken up on Sunday at all the services to defray expenses, and the result, it is said, has proved nost satisfactory.

And now the mission is drawing to a

close, and everyone seems happy over the result, and heartily grateful to the good Fathers who have done and suffered much for our sakes.

November 2nd, 1880. THE CONCLUSION.

On Tuesday evening the mission was closed. The church was filled to the doors, there being quite a number of Protestants present, and one or two Protestant ministers. After the recital of the Rosary came the blessing of the mission cross by Rev. Father Burke, a very solemn and affecting ceremony. Then Father and affecting ceremony. Then Fa Burke preached the closing sermon. explained the various indulgences attached to the mission cross; and spoke of the

duty of honoring the cross, it being the standard of the christian; and the importstandard of the christian; and the importance of its presence to us, to remind us that only by bearing such crosses as are sent to us we may expect to gain heaven. He referred to the different sermons preached during the previous days, showing that the tendency of each was to point out certain things that must be done, and others that must be avoided; and urged all who had obtained the grace of the mission to persevere in their good resolutions. He gave his blessing and the Papal Benediction to all who had endeavoured to gain the mission; and concludvoured to gain the mission; and concluded formally with a few affectonate words of farewell.

Rev. Father McCormick had been called on the 2nd inst. to the bedside of his mother, who was dangerously ill. In order to give a further opportunity to a few who were unable to be present before the close, of obtaining the grace of the mission, the Fathers remained in the city a few days

Fathers remained in the city a few days longer than they at first intended. Father Miller preached at Mass on Sunday, on the Gospel of the day, and in the evening, after vespers, enrolled several in the scapulars, and blessed articles of devotion for the last time.

A fareweil address was presented to the missionaries in the school house on Sunday night, on behalf of the congregation, to which both Father Burke and Father Miller made very feeling responses. Father Bardon spoke a few words on his own behalf and for his people, expressing the hope that the health of the good Fathers would be fully restored, and asthe hope that the health of the good Fathers would be fully restored, and as-suring them that the people of Brantford would long remember them, and pray for them. The missionaries left on Monday

Brantford, Nov. 8th, 1880. [Nore.—The first part of this letter was intended for last week's paper, but for some reason failed to reach us in time.—

# LOCAL NEWS.

C. M. B. A.—At the next regular meeting of this society the nominations for officers will take place.

About 15C carriages formed the funeral artege of the late Mrs. M. O'Meara on Tuesday. This was an evidence of the esteem in which the family is held.

On Thursday, about 110'clock a. m., Mr. G. Phillips, grain merchant, whose place of buisiness is opposite the Market Square, discovered his till open, and on investigat-ing found that thieves had forced it open in his absence and abstracted therefrom about \$100.

On Monday evening Mr. Frederick Pooke, porter for F. Smith & Co., was engaged in cleaning his revolver, and thinking that all the cartridges were out of the chambers he was not as careful as he would have been had he known that it was loaded. The result was that before the operation of cleaning had been con-cluded the weapon was discharged, the ball entering Mr. Pooke's hand near the

About four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon a young man named Robert Noble was engaged in adjusting a belt on a grind stone in Saunby's mill, when the step ladder on which he was standing slipped and he fell on a revolving machine below. His left arm was drawn between two bevelled wheels, and before he could be estimated it we wanded in a reset hock. beveried wheels, and before he could be extricated it was mangled in a most shocking manner, nearly to the elbow. At the wrist the hand was all but severed. He was removed to the hospital, where the limb was amputated.

On Thursday, whilst Mr. Robert Philips, formerly of Delaware, was driving along Adelaide street the horses became suddenly frightened at a passing train and started forward, throwing the occupant to the ground with great violence, the wheels of the vehicle passing over his body. On being examined his On being examined his injuries were found to consist of several broken ribs and contusions which were attended to by the Dr., who says that the old gentleman displayed more nerve than he ever saw before, considering his age and the severe shock he received to his sys-. . . .

# CANADIAN NEWS.

A boy named Arless, whilst out shooting in the township of Torbolton, accidentally discharged his gun, the contents taking effect in his abdomen, and inflicting, such severe injuries that he died some hours afterwards.

On Tuesday, while a brakeman named Morris Orr was roping cars out on to a side track at McAdam Junction, on the New Brunswick & Canada Railway, he was thrown under the wheels of the cut one of his legs off below the knee.

Port Hope, Nov. 5.—A man named Walter Scott, of Millbrook, fell off a Grand Trunk viaduct last night and was killed. Trunk viature last again and property in the supposed he was stepping from some train which had stopped, thinking they had arrived at the depot.

Grimsby, Nov. 5.—A fatal accident occurred near here this morning. The wife of Andrew G. Muir was shot and instantly of Andrew G. Muir was shot and instantly killed in her own honse. One of her sons was taking down a loaded gun, when by some means it was discharged, and the contents lodged in the head of Mrs. Muir, causing instant death. Mr. W. J. Booth, well-known in Dunn-

wille, was attending a circular saw in the township of Dunn, when through a defect it suddenly flew to pieces, one piece striking him on the nose and sinking into his brain, causing death in a few minutes. He leaves a young wife to mourn his un-

Toronto, Nov. 3.—A sad drowning accident took place on the Bay this afternoon, the victims being Mrs. Loughead, a wider. widow, and a man named Arthur Muldoon, a cooper, with whom she was in-timate. The two went out in a small boat, and in making an attempt to change seats Mrs. Loughead fell out and Muldoon followed her. A search was made and the bodies were soon recovered.

Milton, Nov. 4.—Dr. Stewart, of wood-hull, while on his way from visiting a pa-tient at Castlemore to-day, fell out or was thrown out of his buggy and killed. For some time past his practice has been so large that he has been working night and day, and it is supposed he fell asleep in the buggy and fell out. When found life was extinct. He leaves a wife and one

November.

Chill-clad, cold November,— Autumn's drooping head, Weeping skies, psaim-like(sighs,-Nature's cold, cold bed.

Dead leaves fall before me— Hopes of summer dreams; Naked boughs, broken vows Mirror'd in bright streams

Tatter'd robes of glory Trampl'd by the wind; Faded rays, faded days Floating through the mind. Days of gloom and sadness, Hours of sacred care; Lonely biers—bitter tears, Hearts in silent prayer.

T. O'HAGAN. Belleville, Nov.2nd.

# NEWS FROM IRELAND.

### DUBLIN

The Royal Irish Constabulary have put forward a requisition for 67,000 additional rounds of buckshot cartridges on the Ordnance Store Department.
On Oct. 11th, at Harold's-cross, the celebration of the 90th anniversary of the birth of Father Mathew was carried out

From a Parliamentary return with re-From a Parliamentary return with reference to the Constabulary granted, on the motion of Mr. Saxton, we learn that the total effective strength of the Royal Irish Constabulary on the 30th day of June, 1880, was 11,488, being an increase of 300 on the number six months before.

### WEXFORD.

A Land meeting was held at Oulart on Sunday, Oct. 10th. There were five or six thousand persons present. The chair was taken by the Very Rev. Canon Kenny. The Very Rev. Canon Doran proposed the following resolution:—"That the existing system of landlordism in Ireland is the chief cause of periodic disease, famine, and depopulation; that we demand its abolition, and the substitution of such an occupying proprietorship as of such an occupying proprietorship as will secure to the tiller of the soil the fruits of his industry," The Rev. speaker asked the people not to take a farm from which the tenant was evicted. Mr. Sinnott seconded and Mr. Saxton, M. P., supported the resulting supported the resoluti

### KILDARE.

At the weekly meeting of the Guardians of Naas Union, held on Oct. 11th, it appeared there were 299 paupers in the house, being a decrease of 21 when compared with the corresponding week of last year, and 678 persons on out-door relief at the cost of £47 5s. 2d. for the past week. Baron de Robeck gave notice that on that day five weeks he would move that Miss Currin, assistant-matron to the Workhouse, be superannuated. Mr. Edward Fenelon was unanimously elected Deputy Vice-Chairman, in the room of the late Mr. Michael Dunne.

# WESTMEATH.

On Oct. 10th, three men visited the house of a farmer named Patrick Scally, of Ballyglass, about a mile from Mullingar. It seems that Mr. Scally was absent from the house at the time, and that the from the house at the time, and that the only occupants were his two sisters. The men, after entering, demanded a gun, which Miss Scally refused to give, at the same time saying she knew two of the party who were loitering about the place during the day. The two referred to immediately left, and Miss Scally succeeded in ejecting the third. Several stones were thrown through the windows and a gun own through the windows, and a gun discharged outside the house.

# CORK.

On Oct. 10th a farmer, named Jeremiah McCarthy, when returning home, having attended Mass at Kilmeen chapel, near Clonakilty, was driving a horse and car, in which were his wife and children. On the documents aroused indignation. The

A man named Murphy held a farm under Mr. Chute, of Chute Hall, Killzmey, from which he had been evicted some months ago, the land been taken by a man named Talbot. For some time after the eviction Murphy and Talbot were disputing about the place, and it was only by sending him to the county jail for trespass that Murphy could be got to tear himself and his family from his former residence Murphy resided about two miles from Talbot's house in a little cabin. On Oct. 15th, he and his family were roused from their slumbers by an armed band numberharmed, and Mr. Murphy and his astonished family were left in possession of their old house. There was a large rick of hay near the house, and the unknown

besiegers set fire to it.

A tenant named Murphy, who was recently evicted from his land at Listry, near Killarney, was reinstated by a party of men on Oct. 6th. A raid was made on the house of the man who held possession, his furniture was destroyed, and 20 tons

sembled for the meeting, but owing to the Castle land meeting being held on the same day, there was no speakers except the Castlei land meeting being held on the same day, there was no speakers except the farmers of the locality, and no priest was present. The promoters of the meeting, however, determined to go on with the programme. The police made application to have the Government reporters allowed on the platform, and were, it appears, refused by some of the promoters, who were ignorant of the rule adopted recently by the Land Leagne. The police then endeavored to clear a space for the reporters near the platform, and in doing so some of them, it is stated, used their of thom, it is stated, used their externally and internally. For sale by

resented, and soon a general scrimmage took place. The police were roughly handled and were forced to retreat to the stones. The police assembled armed in front of the barrack, but did not, it appears, come near the place of meeting. As there was no speakers, the resolutions were formally proposed and seconded, and the proceedings came to a close A few. proceedings came to a close. A few policemen received severe injuries, and also one or two civilians, but they were not of a very serious nature.

# LIMERICK.

It is stated that the Marquis of Lans-downe has determined to reside with his family on his Irish estates during the Mr. Ryan, Sub-Sheriff of Limerick, attended in the district of Oola recently, to

tended in the district of Oola recently, to carry out a process of ejectment against a farmer for non-payment of rent. He was accompanied by several bailiffs and a force of fifteen of the Royal Irish Con-stabulary. When the sheriff came to the farm he found that the tenant had gone farm he found that the tenant had gone to the city to sell farm produce. His son who was on the premises, used threats, and menacingly presented a pitchfork at the bailiffs. The sheriff got possession after some little trouble, and left bailiffs in charge. When the tenant reached home he was received in triumph by his family, who had been rejustated by the family, who had been reinstated by the sympathy and support of a large party of friends and neighbors, who were making merry, with bonfires lit up all around the neighborhood.

### CLARE.

Lord Leconfield's tenants attended at Kildysart on Oct. 15th to pay their rents, but they one and all declined to pay more than the Government valuation. At last rent day they were granted a 25 per cent

reduction.

Edward M. Blood, Esq., (whose property is at Cratloe), a gentleman who has spent many years in Italy, and collected one of the finest private galleries of paintings in England, has sent to the Rev. Henry O'Farrell, P. P., Cratloe, two most beautiful paintings, one "The Presentation in the Temple" by Paolo Veronese, and the other an original work of the Tuscan school (15th century), a rare work of ancient art. About ten years ago this

Tuscan school (16th century), a rare work of ancient art. About ten years ago this gentleman sent him also a valuable oil painting of St. Catherine de la Rota.

A meeting was held at Ennistymon on Sunday, Oct. 10th, under the auspices of the Irish National Land League. Fully 10,000 persons were present. A Government remoter was present. ment reporter was present taking notes.

Amongst those on the platform were—
Rev. T. Newell, P. P.; P. White, P. P.;
Rev. M. Crowe, P. P.; Rev. J. Staunton,
P. P.; Rev. R. Newell, C. C.; Rev. T. Bourke, C. C.; Rev. J. Garey, C. C.; Rev. M. Killeen, &c. The chair was taken by the Rev. Thomas Newell, P. P., Ennistymon. Mr. J. McNamara, Kilfernon, proposed the first resolution. proposed the first resolution.

# TIPPERARY.

Rev. Father Gavan, O. S. F., Thurles, ied suddenly at the Friary there on Oct. 10th. He heard confessions in the Cathedral late on Saturday night, and was apparently then in good health, but was found dead in his bed on Sunday morning, with his breviary in his hand. An inquest was held on his remains, and the jury found that he died of apoplexy.

# GALWAY.

On Sunday, Oct. 10th, an important land meeting was held at Earlspark, for the purpose of denouncing the action of a landlord who served ejectments on his tenants, and for furthering the principles Clonakilty, was driving a horse and car, in which were his wife and children. On coming to the boreen near their house at Knox, the car rolled over a large stone, was overturned and the horse thrown down. The man got in some way under the Porse and car. When assistance was procured and he was rescued from his position, life was found to be extinct.

KERRY.

A man named Murphy held a farm under Mr. Chute, of Chute Hall, Killarney, speeches were delivered, denouncing the land laws, and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the proceedings terminated. On Oct. 10th, a large and well-conducted meeting of tenant farmers and sympathiscrs, numbering about 7,000, was held at Carrowbeg, near Headford, for the pur-pose of establishing on a firmer basis the local branch of the Land League.

MAYO. The headquarters of the 76th Regiment arrived at Castlebar, on Oct. 13th, and were accompanied from the station to the ing forty. They were taken from the house they formerly occupied. The men demanded admittance, but in vain. The About two companies also proceeded to About two companies also proceeded to Westport, and a similar number is about parties in the house were told that no harm would be done to them if they opened the door. Several shots were fired into the house, but still the parties inside refused to surrender, and it was only with the aid of cladure that the door was broken the tide of emilitary and constables, should the tide of emilitary and constables, the tide of emiliary and constables, the tide of emilitary and constables. the sid of sledges that the door was broken in. The terrified occupants made good their escape through back windows, unparted and Mr. Marsh, and big in the tide of emigration continue to flow with such rapidity as it has done for the past six months from the district.

# ROSCOMMON.

On Oct. 13th, Ven. Archdeacon O'Reily peacefully departed this life at the venerable age of 90 years, in the parochial house, St. Peter's, Athlone. On Oct. 15th, Solemn High Mass was celebrated, after which the remains were interred in St. Peter's Church, to which important parish the deceased was for so very many the house of the man who held possession, his furniture was destroyed, and 20 tons of hay burned. Six men have been arrested.

On Oct. 10th at a land meeting held at Ballyduff, within fifteen miles of Tralee, a rather serious collision took place between the people and the police. There were about four or five thousand people assembled for the meeting, but owing to the serious collision took place between the people and the police. There were about four or five thousand people assembled for the meeting, but owing to the serious collision took place between the people and the police. There were about four or five thousand people assembled for the meeting, but owing to the serious collision took place between the people and the police. There were about four or five thousand people assembled for the meeting, but owing to the deceased was for so very many years attached, first as curate and subsequently as parish priest, which position when, owing to his advanced age, he was obliged to retire from active duty.

A land meeting, at which Mr. Kell, M. P., and Dr. Cummins, M. P., were present, was held on Sunday, Oct. 10th, at Roscomment.

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ine aroma of the leaf.

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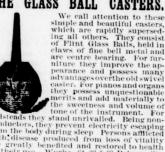
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25'Age, Life and Leap Year Cards, 20cts.; 12 Princess Louise, 25 cts, : 12 Lovely Florals, 10 cts. No Yankee Trash. NATIONAL CARD HOUSE, Ingersoll, Ont.

# STAMMERING

THE LONDON STAMMERING INSTITUTE,

LONDON, - - - ONT. TESTIMONIAL. DEAR SIR,—I have been troubled with a very bad impediment in speech, and was induced to go to the London Institute for treatment, and in a very short time was permanent cared. I take great pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of Prof. Sutherkland's treatment.



Elliot & Co., Toronto, and B. A. Mitchell. London, wholesale agents.



# . R. WARREN & SON CHURCH ORGAN BUILDERS

\*\*Cor. Ontario & Weilesley Sts., Toronto, Builders of all the largest organs in the lominion – among them being: American Church, Montreal, 63 stops, 3 manuals; Parish Church, Notre Dame, 75 stops, 3 manuals; St. Patrick's Church, 45 stops, 3 manuals; St. James Church, Stratford, 35 stops, 2 manuals; Metropolitan Toronto, 69 stops, 3 manuals; St. James Cathedral, Toronto, 69 stops, 3 manuals; Metropolitan Toronto, 69 stops, 3 manuals; St. James Cathedral, 10 manual organ, 1

Man prop that he wou his mind to "The strai key," said a crookeder it A Quaker but blind h "Well, my f in him?" N

FRIDAY

Neither will onest broad A negro w tiously mead being caught non-plussed eyes, clasping claiming: "key can't go witout bein' When old reading in the

from her eye remarked.—

wear the ger

such as we m at every fire. He was a to a crowd ab Said he, "Jos able, honest, He will make we need her saved my life really want t solemn-faced I'd do anyt "Then never your life." -Galveston

Young M

the porch t seventeen-ye awake long star rise. wish I was were a come heart beat t he asked ten ing her unre "Oh, she said that fell upo only come a dred years!' until he was house and n "it would b than that be But by that

in despatchi trouble with very top h voyage, on s "What na "Cain, sir "What! a brother?" re "No, sir!" of Jack, wit his trowsers was slewed.

Some tim

They had they sat dov middle of th "Then do get a king? I've got the hysterically. "No you that move," checkers wit better give i move here; move."

The Lo

"Over her "Certainl 'I didn't she remons "Too late for the king your moves Wh

The other

beckoned to

they had arr fighting aga told you th "Oh, fath or anything "I can't it is my du fear the Lo "But, fa with colled "Can't h hurt any on "He said

ler."
"What! "And he assertion ?" "It made say anythin ling."
"Yes, and lick-spittle "Land o to have the five minute hopped aro
"I put boy, "and office and g

couldn't sta less'n two must, fathe opposition
"My son
half a dolla eyes with and buy tw says it is w must make

paigns and party. I o coat and ru

### HUMOROUS.

Man proposes, and woman often wishes that he would not be so long making up his mind to do it.

"The straighter a man takes his whis-key," said a temperance lecturer, "the crookeder it makes him walk."

A Quaker having sold a fine-looking, but blind horse, asked the purchaser: "Well, my friend, dost thou see any fault in him?" None whatever, was the reply. Neither will he see any in thee, said the honest broad-brim.

A negro who was suspected of surreptiously meadling with his neighbor's fruit, being caught in a garden by moonlight, non-plussed his detectors by raising his eyes, clasping his hands and plously exclaiming: "Good heavens! dis yere darkey can't go nowhere to pray no more witout bein' 'sturbed."

When old Mrs. Bunsby had got through when old Mrs. Bunsby had got through reading in the morning paper an account of the last fire, she turned her spectacles from her eyes to the top of her head and remarked.—"If the city fireman would wear the generwine hum knit stockings, such as we make and wear in the country, they wouldn't be a bustin' of their hose at every fire."

He was a great bore, and was talking to a crowd about the coming local election. Said he, "Jones is a good man; he is capable, honest, fearless and conscientious. able, honest, fearless and conscientious. He will make the very kind of an efficer we need here in Galveston. He once saved my life from drowning." "Do you really want to see Jones elected?" asked a solemn-faced old man. "I do indeed. I'd do anything to see him elected." "Then never let anybody know he saved your life." The meeting then adjourned.—Galveston News. -Galveston News.

Young Mr. Latehours was sitting on the porch the other night watching a seventeen-year-old girl trying to keep awake long enough to see the morning star rise. They talked astronomy. "I wish I was a star," he said, smiling at his own poetic fancy." "I would rather you were a comet," said she, dreamily. His heart beat tumultuously. "And why?" he asked tenderly, at the same time talking her unresisting little hands in his own; "and why?" he repeated imperiously. "Oh, she said with a brooding earnestness that fell upon his soul like a bare foot on a cold oil-cloth, "because then you would only come around once every fifteen hun-Young Mr. Latehours was sitting on a cold on-cloth, "because then you would only come around once every fifteen hun-dred years!" He didn't say anything until he was half way to the gate, when he turned around and shook his fist at the house and nauttered between his teeth that "it would be a thundering sight longer than that before he came around again." But by that time the poor girl was in bed and sound asleep.

# Anecdote.

Some time since one of our ship-owners, in despatching a vessel, had a good deal of trouble with one of his men, who had got trouble with one of his men, who had got very top heavy on his advance wages. After the vessel had accomplished her voyage, on settling with the crew, it came to this man's turn to be paid.

"What name?" asked the merchant.

"Cain, sir," was the reply.

"What! are you the man who slew his brother?" rejoined the merchant.

"No. sir!" was the ready and witty reply

"No, sir!" was the ready and witty reply of Jack, with a knowing wink, and giving his trowsers a hitch, "I am the man that was sleved."

# The Lord of Creation at Home.

They had not been married long, so they sat down to play "checkers." In the middle of the game she said:

"Then do I jump these two men and get a king? Of course I do. Crown me. I've got the first king," and she chuckled hysterically. hysterically.

hysterically.

"No you ain't either: I didn't mean that move," said he. "If you can't play checkers without cackling like a hen you'd better give it up. I'll take that back and move here; now, so. Now you can move."

"Over here?" asked the wife. "Certainly. That's very good," and her husband gobbled two men. "I didn't see that; I'd rather put it here,"

"Too late now," said he, pegging away for the king now. "You should study your moves first."

# What Altered the Case.

The other evening a citizen of Detroft beckoned to his twelve year old son to follow him to the woodshed, and when they had arrived there he began:—
"Now, young man, you have been fighting again! How many times have I told you that it is disgraceful to fight?"
"Oh father this wear? about marples

"Oh, father, this wasn't about marbles or anything of that kind," replied the boy. "I can't help it. As a Christian man it is my duty to bring up my children to fear the Lord. Take off your coat."

"But, father, the boy I was fighting with celled me names."
"Can't help it. Calling names don't hort any one. Off with that coat!"
"He said I was the son of a wire pul-

ler."
"What! What's that?" "And he said you was an office hunter."
"What! What loafer dared make the

assertion ?" "It made me awful mad, but I didn't say anything. Then he called you a hire-

ling."
"Yes, and he said you was a political lick-spittle!"
"Yes, and he said you was a political lick-spittle!"

"Land o'gracious! but wouldn't I like to have the training of that boy for about five minutes?" wheezed the old man as he

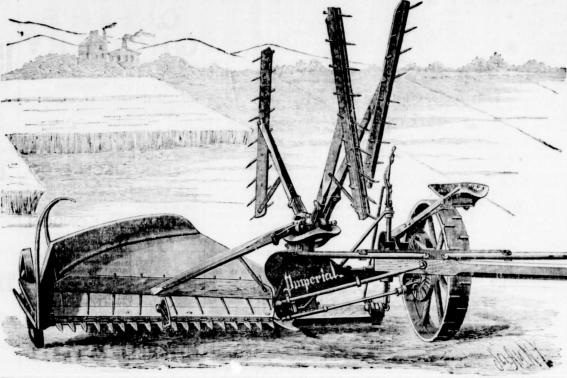
five minutes?" wheezed the old man as he hopped around.
"I put up with that," continued the boy, "and then he said you laid pipes for office and got left by a large majority. I couldn't stand that, father, so I sailed over the fence and licked him bald-headed in less'n two minutes! Thrash me if you must, father, but I couldn't stand it to hear you abused by one of the malignant opposition!"

opposition!"
"My son," said the father as he felt for half a dollar with one hand and wiped his eyes with the other, "you may go out and buy two pounds of candy. The Bible says it is wrong to fight, but the Bible must make allowance for political cam-paigns and the vile slanders of the other party. I only brought you out here to talk to you, and now you can put on your coat and run along."—Detroit Free Press.

# 8 田 Crawford only Ш

Ø Illustrated wanting Works, London, Ont. B.--Wewill mail our any ill se

B.--We N. B.-. and Chro Machine Globe



### OFFICIAL.

LONDON POST OFFICE.

MATTE ACTIVITIES						
MAILS AS UNDER.	A.M P.M. P.M.			A.M. P.M. P.M.		
East-Main Line.						
By Railway P.O. for all places						
East—H. & T. R., Buffalo, Boston, Eastern States, etc.						
New York	5 00	1 15	7 00	8 00	2 45	
New York G. T. R.—East of Toronto, Kingston,Ottawa, Montreal,				6.00	2 10	
Ringston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec and Maritime Pro-						
Vinces		1 15	5.00	8 00	6.90	
Thro' Bags-Hamilton	5, 7-80	1.15	7.00	8 00	1 30	6
G.W.R. Going West-Main Line	5 00 1	15 5	0047	8 00	1 30	
Thro' Rags_Rathwall Glan-						
coe, Mt. Brydges	5 30			800	2 45	
coe, Mt. Brydges						
troit, Western States, Mani-						
toba, etc.		1 15			2 45	
Thro Bags-Windsor, Amh'st-						
burg, Sandwich, Detroit and Western States, Manitoba.			7 00	8 00	2 45	
Western States, Manitoba Thro' Rags — Chatham and				-	2 40	
			7 00	8 00	2 45	
Sarnia Branch—G. W. R. Thro' Bags—Petrolia, Sarnia, Strathroy, Watford and Wy-				8 00	2 45	
Strathroy, Watford and Wy-				0.00	2 10	**
Railway P. O. Mails for all	5 90	1 15		8 00	2 45	
		1 15			2.45	
Ailsa Craig, Camlachie, For- est, Thedford, Parkhill and		2 10			2 40	
est, Thedford, Parkhill and						
widder nada S. R., L. & P. S. and St.	5 00	12 15	1 15		6.30	
Ciair Branch Mails,				1		
Glanworth,	7 80				2 45	
Wilton Grove	7 30			9 00		
Canada Southern east of St. Thomas and for Aylmer and						
dependencies, Port Bruce						
and Orwell	7 80		**	1		
Thomas	7.30	1 15		1	2 45	6.30
St. Clair Branch Railwy, P. O.						0.00
mails-Courtwright to St				1	0.45	
St. Thomas	6,73	0 1 15		9.00	2 45	63
Port Stanley Port Dover & Lake Huron mail:	78	0 1 1			2 45	63
London Huron & Brands	50			8 00		
London, Huron & Bruce-Al places between London, Wing						
		1 15		11 00		
W., G. & B. and Southern x tension of W., G. & B.				1		
Between Harrisburg & Fergus	5 00	1 15	**	8 00	2 45	63
Kincardine and Lucknow	5.00	12 15	11	5 11 00	6 30	
Buffalo & Lake Huron west of	f .			1		
Stratford, and G. T. west of Stratford		10 11			00-	
Buffalo & Lake Huron, between		12 15			630	
Buffalo & Lake Huron, between Paris and Stratford		121			1 80	63
Buffalo & Lake Huron, between Paris S. and Ruffalo	1					
G. T. R., between Stratford and		12 13		1	2 45	
G. T. R., between Stratford and Toronto		12 13				2 4
St. Mary's and Stratford	6.80	12 13		8 00	11 00	63
Thro Bags-Clinton, Goderich Mitchell and Seaforth		19.1				
The Grove	::	12 18	4 1	5 11 00	**	6 8
Belton, Thorndale (daily) Cherry Grove, St. Ives (Tus	,		- 1	11 00	.,	
Cherry Grove, St. Ives (Tus		***				
and Fridays) Stage Routes—Between Aylm'r		12 13			**	63
Lyons, Harrietsville, Moss				1		
ley, Dorchest'r Station (daily each way)		11		1		
				00	1.80	

nd Evelyn (Tuesday | Tool | .. 200 .. 1130 .. ..

Delaware (daily) 200 tersville, 200 hite Oak—Monday, Wednes-day and Friday 78e . . . White Oak—Monday, Wednesday and Friday 7 80 . 215

FOR GREAT BURTAIN.—The latest bours for dispatching letters, etc., for Great Britain are—Monday at 7,30 a.m., per Canard packet, via New York: Tuesday at 7,30 a.m., per Canard packet, via New York: Tuesday at 7,30 a.m., per Canard packet via Rimouski. Postage on Letters, 5c per j oz. Newspapers, 2c per 4 oz. registration fee.

Restes of Postage on Letters between places in the Dominion will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Letters posted cayed will be rated double the amount of deficient postage not prepaid.

Post Gards to United Kingdom, &c each.

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L. LAWLESS Postmaster.

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73.1y

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Would warn the public against being imposed upon by Houses advertising Rouillion Josephine Kid Gloves at \$1.60 an 1 \$1.25 without stating those Gloves are only second quality, and made from the refuse skins rejected by the manufacturers from their better quality.

If Ladia with only examine the even inside, underneath the stamp they will find each pair marked the choice of Genglish, second quality. We sell the same

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4-BUTTONS FOR - 1 DOLLAR.

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434 SOLD IN FOUR SEASONS. 12 Leading Fire Insurance Companie license the CHAMPION Engine.

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# EXTRACT OF WILD CURES DIARRHEDANDAN SUMMER COMPLAINTS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

h.s. FREEMAN'S WORM POWDER is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worm in children or adults. Price 25 cents, or 5 for \$1.00. Mrs. FREEMAN'S NEW DONESTIC DYES are perfect in every color. For brightness and durability they have no equal. Price 15 cents per package.

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OHN MOULE will remove his business to the

Albion Block, Richmond St., next door to the Post Office, about the 1st of DECEMBER. To avoid the trouble and expense of moving more stock than necessary I will sell GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS at cost to eash paying customers. The public can depend on this being a genu-ine sale. Goods booked will be charged at

# JOHN MOULE



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J. W. HARDY, CORNER KING & RIDOUT STREETS.

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TRACY & DURAND, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS CITY HALL, LONDON, ONT.

Dublin, Nov. 2. -- The indictment against the agitators contains nineteen ccunts. It charges that the defendants conspired to prevent farmers from paying lawful rents, and that the defendants also prevented the enforcement of rent and the letting of vacant farms, by collecting in large numbers and using threatening and violent language to those who paid rents or took vacant farms.

O'Sullivan, Assistant Secretary of the Land League; Boyton, the paid agent of the League; Gordon, a shoemaker; Harris, a contractor; Tally, of Mayo; Walsh, shopkeeper; and Sheridan, a publican have also been indicted.

een indicted.
London, Oct. 2.—A collision occurred between the police and the people at Headford, near Tuam, County Galway, originating in an attempt to remove some drunkards. It is reported that many were seriously injured on both sides.

seriously injured on both sides.

At Limerick, on Sunday, Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, Synan, O'Kelly and Sullivan spoke. The tenor of their remarks was that they must settle the land question themselves, and show the British Parliament that they had power to settle it. The most notable feature of the day politically was the effort made by Mr. Sunan one of the county members who politically was the effort made by Mr. Synan, one of the county members who is oppose to Mr. Parnell, to unfurl the flag of "Fixity of Tenure." He challenged Mr. Parnell to define his plan for the establishment of a peasant proprietary. Mr. Parnell replied in a bitter speech, carrying the immense audience with him. He denounced fixity of tenure as adelusion. It was a bold stroke on Mr. Synan's part, but it will probably coast him his seat in Parliament at the next election. In the evening a banquet was given to Mr. Parnell in the Limerick Atheneum, at which a number of prominent citizens

when a number of prominent were present.

London, Nov. 3.—A Dublin dispatch says the Land League maintains that several of those named in the indictment for conspiracy never were members of the League. Boyton is a naturalized American. Parnell arrived at Dublin late last night, and his hotel was watched by a

detective officer.
London, Nov. 3.—It was Nally, one of London, Nov. 3.—It was Nally, one of the Irish agitators indicted for conspiracy, who, in a speech near Tuam, on Monday, recommended the use of dynamite and gun cotton against the landlords. Parnell's tome is more violent lately. T. D. Sullivan, Sexton and Egan have also received summouses. The other accused will be served during the evening with summonses ordering them to appear on Friday before the Court of Queen's Bench. Dublin, Nov. 3, 12.20 p. m.—Parnell has just been served with a copy of the indictment and information against him

has just been served with a copy of the indictment and information against him by a determined officer at the Imperial Hotel, in this city. Gordon, one of the defendants charged in the indictment, is seriously ill at Claremorris.

Brennan and O'Sullivan, of the Land

League, also received summonses to appear before the Queen's Bench.

pear before the Queen's Bench.

London, Oct. 4.—It is confidently asserted that in justification of their acts and speeches, the Irish agitators will, at the approaching trials, call several hundred witnesses from rack-rented estates.

Dublin, Nov. 4.—The Freeman Journal

has started a subscription for the detence of the Land Leaguers. Parnell will speak at a Land League meeting at Athlone on

Sunday. New York, Nov. 4.--The Evening Tele-New York, Nov. 4.—The Evening Telegram's special from Dublin says it is stated that the Land League agitators, in their defence against charges of conspiracy, propose to examine Gladstone with reference to his Mid-Lothian speeches and his more recent utterances; Bright upon his Manchester speech, and Chief-Secretary Forster, both upon his writings and his observations in the House of Commons. It is also their purpose to subpœna several landlords in Ireland as well as their agents. Among those who will be summonsed will be the Duke of Leinster, Lord Sligo, the be the Duke of Leinster, Lord Sligo, the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Earl of

Dublin, Nov. 4.—At a special meeting Dublin, Nov. 4.—At a special meeting of the Land League to-day, Parnell complained of being watched by detectives. He said if they followed him to his home in the country he would have them put in the river. He gave a long account of the law of conspiracy, which he said was obsolete. He urged the branches of the Land League to send contributions for the defence. Mr. Parnell, in the course of his speech, made a personal attack on Forster. London, Nov. 2.—Parnell arrived in

Dublin late yesterday evening, and his view of the proceedings taken against himself and his confreres may be judged from the jocose manner in which he received the news of the Government's ceived the news of the Government's action. Detectives have been watching outside the Imperial Hotel, where he is staying, and outside the local offices of the Land League. Parnell in his comments upon the proceeutions, says that they will amount to nothing, and that he has no fear of the result, neither to himself or others. The copy of the indictment was served upon him while he was lunching at the Imperial. He politely bowed to the constable who served it, and continued his lunch without reading the document. T. D. Sullivan, Sexton, Brennan, and Egan have also received sunmonses, which in all cases call on the accused to appear before the Court of Queen's Bench in Dublin on Friday.

Dublin, Nov. 5.—The prosecutions

laborers would work for him, attract of tention. An Ulster man engaged to take a body of laborers to Mayo and gather the harvest provided their expenses are paid. The Daily Express started a subsubscription, which is now several thousand dollars more than enough. The expression of the part of

THE IRISH SITUATION.

INCREASING EXCITEMENT AND UNEASINESS.

THE GOVERNMENT PUSHING FORWARD THE PROSECUTIONS.

Dublin, Nov. 2. -- The indictment against the agitators contains nineteen counts. It charges that the defendants conspired to prevent farmers from paying lawful rents, and that the defendants also prevented the enforcement of rent and the letting of vacant farms, by collecting in large numbers and using threatening and violent language to those who paid defence, in deference to Parnell's desire to expedite the trial. Trolle, Nov. 5.—One hundred men, partly armed, marching in military order, traversed an estate last night, forcing the

tenants to swear not to pay above a certain amount of rent.

tain amount of rent.
London, Nov. 5.—A demonstration against Parnell took place at Portadown yesterday. Five thousand Orangemen and Conservatives were present. Maxwell Close, a Conservative, member of Parliament for Armagh county, presided.
London, Nov. 6.—A dispatch from Dublin says that the indicted agitators have retained Mr. McDonogh, Q. C., who was counsel for the defendants in the O'Connell case.

O'Connell case.

Dublin, Nov. 5.—A policeman went to the office of the Land League to-day and denied that detectives were watching Par-

nell.

The address of the Land League to the people of Ireland will be put in circulation on Saturday, and will also be sent to America. It declares the agitation is thoroughly legal and peaceful, and will be carried on peacefully until its object is attained. The address concludes by ask-incontributions for the defense.

attained. The address concludes by asking contributions for the defense.

Dublin, Nov. 7.—The announcement that the channel fleet has been ordered to the Irish coast has caused an indescribable excitement.

London, Nov. 7.—During the celebra-tion of Guy Fawkes' Day serious disturb-ances were provoked in Surrey by the ex-hibition of guys representing Parnell and Healey. In districts inhabited by Irish laborers, sticks and stones were freely used, several heads broken, and the obnoxious guys destroyed and the bearers put

noxious guys destroyed and the bearers put to flight.

London, Nov. 7.—At the opening of the meeting of the Land League at Athlone to-day, the platform fell, and several per-sons were severely crushed. One of the principal supports of the platform was afterwards found to have been sawn through.

### THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

Paris, Nov. 3.—The expulsion of religious communities was proceeded with to-day in the Provinces against the Capuch-ins, Dominicans and others. There were the usual protests and door breakings. At Toulouse the Archbishop was at the establishment of the Fathers of the Sacred Heart, and protested against their expul-

Paris, Nov. 4.—During the expulsion of Seminarists at Lyons yesterday a disturb-ance occurred and a workman was fatally Paris, Nov. 4.-The expulsion of un-

ratis, Nov. 4.—The expulsion of unauthorized religious communities throughout the department continued to-day.

Paris, Nov. 5.—The decrees were enforced here to-day against the Dominicans, Franciscans, and other unauthorized religious communities. There were passive resistances and protests. Some sympathizers with the ejected Orders were arrested for insulting the police.

Several fresh resignations of magistrates

firmed the decrees obtained by the Prefects of the Departments of Nord and Vancluse, with the object of changing the venue in the actions brought by the Jesuits against the Prefects to recover the possession of their houses, from the Departmental Tribunals to the Council of State. The Court further declared the state. The Court further declared the summoness already obtained by the Jesuits against the Prefects and the judg-ments given by the President of the Tribu-nals of Lille and Avignon, null and void. Telegrams from the provinces show that

application of decrees is universal, and their enforcement will probably be complete by Saturday.

Lord Lyons, British Ambassador, asked Minister Constans to grant authorization to English Passionists in Paris and English Passionists in Pas

Benedictines in Douai. Constans has con-

Marseilles, Nov. 8.—The siege of the Abbey of Premontre Fathers continues.
The troops still surround the monastry.
The Sub-Perfect states that the authorities
do not intend to brake open the doors, do not rutend to brake open the doors, but will continue the siege a month if necessary. They declare that they have sufficient provisions, and will not yield. At Chamborg the Trappists of Tamie were dispersed on the 6th inst. by seven brigades of gendasmes and fifty troops of the line.

Paris, Nov. 8 .- Nantes Caquehins have embarked for Cork.
Paris, Nov. 8.—The resignation of magistrates on account of the enforcement of religious decrees are announced daily.
Paris, Nov. 8.—Felix Fyat has gone to
Brussels to avoid imprisonment.

Queen's Bench in Dublin on Friday.

Dublin, Nov. 5.— The prosecutions against members of the Land League commenced to-day. The council for the Crown will apply for an adjournment until J-ary. A great indignation meeting will be 1 in Rathdrum, County Wicklow, on Sunday. An appeal by the Land League to the people of Ireland will be made this afternoon.

Dublin, Nov. 5.— The relief of Boycott, who could not gather his crops because no laborers would work for him, attracts of tention. An Ulster man engaged to take

He does not say that he will give coal at less than cost, but he does assert that you will get full measure for your money.

GROCERIES .- Attention is directed the advertisement of Jonn Scandrett in another column. What Mr. Scandrett says he always means. He is one of our oldest and most respected citizens, and as a business man he stands in the front rank among the grocery merchants of Ontario ENGLISH LOAN COMPANY.—The English

ENGLISH LOAN COMPANY.—The English Loan Company, with two exceptions, has now the largest subscribed capital of any Loan Company in the Dominion of Canada. This company, while possessing all the advantageous functions of other similar institutions, is barred from exercising some powers which they possess, the use of which has been viewed as somewhat dangerous. The Company, incorporated by Government Charter, is in the nature of an extensive banking house, making advances extensive banking house, making advances on real property, improved and occupied, up to half the cash value of the estates. See advertisement in another column.

# BUSINESS ITEMS

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 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. Choice Florida oranges, Spanish onions bananas, Cape Cod Cranberries.—A. MOUNTJOY, City Hall.

FITZPATRICK'S PREMIUM STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES.—Costs less than inferior Works. Received Prizes at London, England, 1871, and Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876. Sent everywhere. Address—Box 226, Stapleton, Richmond County, N. Y. SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has removed to A. J. Webster's old stand. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attended. NEW BOOT AND SHOES STORE IN ST

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 machines on sale.

It will pay you to buy Boots and Shoes at Pocock Bros. They keep a full line of ladies' and gentlemen's fine goods. No trouble to show goods. Written orders promptly attended to.

# New Advertisements.

# .ECTURE! REV. W. O'MAHONY

Will deliver a Lecture in the

CITY HALL, On Thursday, 25th November. SUBJECT:-" The Sunshine and Shade of Irish History."

The proceeds of the Lecture will be devoted or relieve the Poor who are aided by the t. Vincent de Paul Society.

TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Doors open at Seven o'clock, lecture to com-mence at Eight.

Tickets can be obtained from members of the Society, or at the stores of Pocock Bros., D. Regan, J. J. Gibbons, and I. O'Higgins.

# WANTED.

Teacher holding a 2nd or 3rd Class certificate, to take charge of Boys' junior Department of the R. Catholic Separate School of the Town of Chatham Duties to commence Jan 1881. Applications received until Tuesday, Dec. 7th. Address—N. Fady, Secretary R. C. Separate School, Chatham

# Pethick & McDonald's A. Di FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

Scotch Tweed Suits. \$14, worth \$17. Scotch Tweed Suits. \$16, worth \$20. English Cloth Suits, \$20, worth \$25.

An inspection of these goods will convince yone that they are great bargains.

PETHICK & MCDONALD First Door North of City Hall, RICHMOND STREET

THE ENGLISH LOAN

(LIMITED.) Head Office, - London, Canada

Municipal or School Debentures purchased at reasonable rates. Money advanced on Mortgages at low rates of interest. Hon, ALEX. VIDAL, President. J. A. ELLIOTT, Secretary

# THE-ONTARIO INVESTMENT

ASSOCIATION,

LONDON, ONTARIO. OFFICES - OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

# Capital, \$1,000,000.

Subscribed,..... \$700,000 Invested,..... 200,000 Reserve Fund, .... 45,000

Samuel, Peters, Esq. President. I. Waterman, Esq., Vice-President.

This Company is now prepared to loan money upon the security of Building and Loan Companies' Stocks; buy and sell the same at very close rates, and loan money on Mortgages and Debentures.

Apply to

HENRY TAYLOR, Managing Director, London

# QUEEN'S GROCERY

Guluaris' Yellow-Seal Port for Medicinal Purposes.

Finnan Haddies, Bloaters, Kippered Mackrel and Herring. Salt Water Herring, Fresh Water Herring, White Fish and Trout. VERY CHEAP.

FERGUSON & CO. \$12 TO \$20 per week. Ladies and Gen-for McGees, ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY BOX 2120, New York.



MITCHELL & PLATT

A full stock received of BURDOCK BITTERS, DO. LUMEN'S ELECTRIC DO. HOP DO.

-AT-REDUCED PRICES.

# GROCERY TRADE.

JOHN SCANDRETT, 175 DUNDAS STREET. (Opposite Strong's Hotel),
THE POPULAR GROCERY. THE WHOLESALE TRADE

cialty. Country storekeepers will in mind that it will pay them to call is store and compare prices before no orders elsewhere. THE RETAIL TRADE

is attended to in the most satisfactory manner. The goods are all fresh and the prices cut low to suit the prevailing com-petition. Goods delivered in all parts of the city promptly. Choice Wines and Liquors always in stock. Only the genuine article can be had at this store. JOHN SCANDRETT,

Call and get what you want in this line at the WILLIAM STREET

WOOD YARD I don't Sell at Cost price,

but will give fair quality and

A. DENHOLM, JR.

A. DENTIOLM, JR.
Nov. 5.1y

CHEAP READING FOR WINTER NIGHTS.
CHEAP READING FOR WINTER NIGHT.
CHEAP READING

# PROVERBS.

"The Richest Blood, Sweetest Breatland Fairest Skin in Hop Bitters." "A little Hop Bitters saves big docto bills and long sickness."

"That invalid wife, mother, sister or child can be made the picture of health with Hop Bitters."

"When worn down and ready to take your bed, Hop Bitters is what you need." "Don't physic and physic for it weakens and destroys, but take Hop Bitters, that build up continually."

"Physicians of all schools use and recommend Hop Bitters. Test them."

"Health is beauty and joy—Hop Bitters gives health and beauty."

"There are more cures made with Hos Bitters than all other medicines." "When the brain is wearied, the nerve unstrung, the muscles weak, use Hop Bitters."

"That low, nervous fever, want of slee and weakness, calls for Hop Bitters." Hop Bitters Min't Co., Rochester, New York, and Toronto, Ontario.

AMERICAN FURNITURE HOUSE.

# 171 & 173 King Street.

Come and see the "Hanlan" Bedroom Sets in Walnut, for \$35. House in the city.

### N. B.—New Furniture exchanged for

old. Repairing and carving done.

GEO. BAWDEN & CO.

# 5,000 CORDS LAST WINTER'S CUTTING 10.000 CORDS GREEN.

WOOD WANTED TO PURCHASE

On the Grand Trunk and Toronto, Grey & Bruce

Railway Lines.

Twenty-five cents per cord higher for last Winter's cutting will be paid than any other buyer on the line is paying. Offers will be received from parties on other railways, or for delivery by lake.

BURNS, Coal and Wood Merchant. Offices-Cor. Bathurst and Front

streets, or 51 King street East, TORONTO.

INSURANCE

The Oldest, the Cheapest, the Best Farm In THE LONDON MUTUAL

(Formerly Agricultural Mutual.)

HEAD OFFICE,

Molsons Buildings, London, Ontario.

Assetts 1st January, 1879, \$275,854.41,

and constantly being added to

CROWELL WILSON, President.
D. BLACK, Vice-President.
W. R. VINING, Treasurer.
C. G. CODY, Inspector.

C. G. CODY, Inspector.

The Fire Office, now in the 21st year of its existence, is doing a larger, safer and better business than ever, having in the month of June issued 1,940 policies and in July 2,632 policies—a number never before exceeded except by itself.

1st. That the "London Mutual" was the pioneer of cheap farm insurance in Canada, and that its rates have always been placed as low as is commensurate with the hazard; that, being Purely Mutual, it has no stock-holders, and all profits are added to its reserve fund to give better security to its members.

2nd. That it is the only Company that has always strictly adhered to one class of business, and now has more property at risk in the Province of Ontario alone than any other Company—stock or mutual—English, Canadian, or American, [vide Government Returns].

3rd. That it has paid nearly a million delaged.

dian, or American, ivide Government Returns].

3rd, That it has paid nearly a million dollars in compensation for losses, having distributed the same in nearly every township in the Province

4th. That its books and affairs are always open to the inspection of the members, and the Directors are desirous that the privilege should be exercised.

FARMERS! Patronize your own old, sound, safe, economical Company, and be not led away by the delusions of new ventures and the theories of amateurs in the insurance business.

surance business.

For insurance apply to any of the agents, or address,

D. C. MACDONALD,

Manager AUTOGRAPH

NEW STYLES

GALAXY, ALDINE,

FLORAL, SHELLS, ETC., ETC., KID

# In all Styles of Binding, Cheap at

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on FRIDAY, 17th DECEMBER, 1880, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, Two and Three times per week each way, between Evelyn and London, from the 1st APRIL next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Evelyn and London. R. W. BARKER.

Post Office Inspector's Office, London, Nov. 5, 18%.



SEALED Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Owen Sound Works," will be received until Friday the 19th November, for the execution of Works for the improvement of the Harbour of Owen Sound, according to a plan and specification to be seen on application at the Office of the River and Harbour Commissioners, Owen Sound, and at the Public Works Department, Ottawa, where Forms of Tender can be obtained.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, equal to five per cent, of the amount of tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called on to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to ac-

turned.
The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order.

S. CHAPLEAU. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Oct. 28th, 1880.

DRY GOODS.

EATON'S PALACE. THE LONDON DRY GOODS HOUSE. Eaton's new carpet rooms. Grand opening.

Eaton's new carpet rooms. Grand opening. In addition to our large stock we have just received Nine Bales containing 36 pieces of the very newest coloring in Brussels Carpets, which we offer for a few days at \$1.35—bordering to match these goods—usual price \$1.50 to \$1.60. We show to-day and all this week a good display in our new Millinery Rooms. Our rooms were late of being opened—earpenters and joiners working day and night. All complete now and the novelities from Paris, novelties from England, and novelties from four American markets, all very attractive and useful, as well as cheap. In connection with our Millinery opening, Mantic opening, and Carpet opening, we have a Clothing opening. Tremendous stock. The Eaton sells cheap all the time.

JAS. EATON & CO.

1880 FALL 1880 NEW

Opening out Daily

J. J. GIBBONS.

New Dress Materials. New Cloakings,

> Flannels, Cottons, Blankets, Quilts.

All Goods Sold at the Lowest Cash Prices. A CALL SOLICITED. -STILL MORE-

EXTRAORDINARY THAN WHAT HAS BEEN!

GLOVE HOUSE will offer for sale the contents of FIVE DIFFERENT CASES

CORSETS

40C. PER PAIR

The Great CASHMERE Sale will be continued ALL NEXT WEEK. The 20—Cent Briliant Black Lustre will be sold from 10 to 12 o'clock each day, until further notice, for TEN CENTS per yd.

N. B.—The hours of the Great Print Sale will be from 9 to 10 o'clock a. m., and from 3 to 4 o'clock p. m. each day until further notice. notice.

See REMEMBER—We will sell you "The Best American Prints" at FOUR CENTS PER YARD during the above hours.

A. B. POWELL & CO. THE KID GLOVE HOUSE

BATHS. ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, 244 Queen's Avenue, London, Ont.

MOLIERE ELECTRIC VAPOR BATHS.

MOLIERE ELECTRIC VAPOR BATHS.

The first physiological effect of the Moliere Electric-Vapor Baths is to perfect the perspiratory functions of the skin, to give a living ratory functions of the skin, to give a living ratory functions of the skin, to give a living ratory functions of the skin, to give a living ratory functions of the skin is thus fitted for implementary of the skin is thus fitted for implementary of the atmosphere, and giving fif the gradient of the amount of the skin is one of the amount of the skin are to a great active to slight drafts, the feleting of define apositive to slight drafts, the feleting of define apositive to slight drafts, the feleting of the most striking results. In old scases are the effects where the felling of the skin are to a great active to mant, and its purpose as an outlet for the skin are to a great extended to mant, and its purpose as an outlet for the skin and health to the body. It will be skin and health to the body. It will be skin and drafts of the skin and the skin are to a great extended to the skin and health to the body. It will be skin and health to the body. It will be skin and health to the body. It will be skin and health to the body. It will be skin and health to the body. It will be skin and health to the body. It will be skin and health to the body. It will be skin and health to the body. It will be skin and health to the body. It will be skin and health to the skin and health to the body. It will be skin and health to the skin and health to th

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A CERTAIN tant) attacke other day in said) pretend they suffered and political Canon Bagot Mansion Ho him that it really did su He added tha been lost to t bad harvests.

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