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"CHBISTIANUS MINI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."-"CHBISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL 7.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DEU. 6, 1884.

NO. 321

CLERICAL.

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THE BALTIMORE COUNCIL.

MEMBERS ADDRESSES.

Catholic Mirror, Nov. 22.

The Concordia Opera House was crowded Thursday night from 8 to 10.30 o'clock by the citizens of Baltimore and o'clock by the citizens of Baltimore and invited guests from other parts of the country. The occasion was the great reception tendered to the members of the third Plenary Council. There were be-tween 800 and 1,000 persons present. The proceedings were enlivened by music, and refreshments were provided. The invited guest present consisted of The invited guests present consisted of the clergy of the city and visiting clergythe clergy of the city and visiting ciergy-men, Mayor Latrobe, the law officers of the city, John T. Morris, president of the school board; Prof. Gilman, president of John Hopkins University; Col. Web-ster, collector of the port; Postmaster Adreon, S. Teackle Wallis, Hon. Wil-Adreon, S. Teackle Wallis, Hon. Wil-ham Pinkney Whyte, Hon. George W. Dobbin, Col. R. M. Johnson, William T. Walters, Enoch Pratt, Robert Baldwin, Archibald Stirling, Sr., Gen. George S. Brown, Wm. Keyser, Robert Garrett, I. Nevett Steele, Hon. Charles J. M. Gwinn, Judge Bartol, Dr. Christopher Johnson, Dr. Alan, P. Smyth, Dr. Wm. T. Howard, Dr. G. W. Miltenberger, Gen Bradley, T. Johnson, Hon. Richard T. Merrick, Hon. Wm. Walsh, Joseph Friedenwald, John Gilmary Shea, and a number of distinguished gentlemen from New York, Philadelphia and other cities.

cities. The Hon, Wm. J. O'Brien called the

meeting to order and said : Most Rev., Right Rev. and Rev. Sirs-The Catholics of Baltimore have availed themselves of your presence in our city at the third Plenary Council to tender to you this evening's reception. It is with great pleasure that they testify their high re-spect for you personally and their devo-tion to our Holy Mother Church. I now introduce Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte, who will address you.

ADDRESS OF MR. CHARLES J. BONAPARTE. Reverend Prelates—The Catholics of Bal-timore, in whose name I address you, timore, in whose name 1 address you, express, by their gathering to night, the interest felt, not by Baltimoreans or Catholics only, but by citizens ot all our States and thoughtful men of every creed, in the third Plenary Council of the American Church. This interest arises less from curiosity regarding the details of your work, the particular meas-ures which your wisdom may devise to define the teaching or perfect the discip-line of the Church, than from the living proof which your meeting affords of its

or Calvin could believe in a reformed Church; the disciples of Voltaire or Rousseau could believe in a regenerated society, but modern agnostics can believe nothing, not even that they were wrong before

nothing, not even that they note in the before. Others look less below the surface of things; they are troubled by phenom-ena in which the first class recognize out-ward symptoms of the same deep-seated evil. On all sides they note in the Amer-ican woople, a blunting of the sense of

evil. On all sides they note in the Amer-ican people a blunting of the sense of justice; a growing dimness of our moral sight; an inability to distinguish clearly and promptly between right and wrong; a tendency to resolve ethics into mere blind sentiment; in short a distribution

THE CITIZENS OF BALTIMORE HONOR THE OF THE COUNCIL-THE

deal with them if we do. We live in AN AGE OF CONDONED DISHONOR, of prosperous fraud, when brazen guilt need fear no reproach, if only it has paid. That wealth and what wealth brings should be gained through base-ness; vast fortunes be built up on false-hood and deceit and breach of trust, the nerversion of invition the debaubar perversion of justice, the debauchery of public servants, is, after all, what is seen everywhere, and has been seen always, and must be seen while men remain men; but that those who thus for profit trample on divine precept and evade human law should be met by the evade human law should be met by the voices of public opinion, the guardians of public morals, with a faltering denun-ciation, a halting reproof, an indignation but half kindled and dying out almost before it has flickered; that their fruit-ful sins should he forgotten before they ful sins should be forgotten before they are cold, and the sight of their scandal ous prosperity awaken but admiration and envy—these things reveal a canker eating into the heart of the nation. Many indisposed to more abstruse spec-ulation, yet feel this and are startled by it, and cast around their eyes for some guide in morals who at least knows his mind and dares to speak it. To both classes we declare that which they elsewhere vanily seek. The creed of the Catholic Church is founded on no

rect their errors. She does not so much condemn them as disregard them; she believes, not indeed because, but al-though what she believes may be humanly speaking, impossible. And she has no fear of the future; as all the speculations of idealist metaphysicians have never made one man doubt for one moment the reality of his own existence moment the reality of his own existence or that of the visible universe, so no proof, however conclusive in seeming, that our spiritual life is a dream, eternity a blank, the Gospel a myth or a forger can touch her, who lives and breathes and has her being in the reality and truth of all these things. Sure of her mission, she shrinks from none of its responsibilities. Her harmony, its vitality, its steady, unvary-ing growth in the great nation of the New compare with a pride in their religion this reunion with its predecessors; note the new sees grown up where was yesterday a wilder-ness, the provinces become too large for the guidance of a single hand, the thou sand churches risen from their founda tions since last the bishops of the United States met to take counsel; the monasteries, asylums, convents, colleges, hospitals, schools, then unthought of now active and prosperous; and they feel a reasonable confidence that as the past has been, so will be the future, that the Church in our country is destined, under God's providence, to live and to purify our people. Of this hope, which you share with us, I need say no more; let me dwell for a moment on the reasons why our fellow-citizens who, unhappily differ from us in belief, or, at least those qualified by education and reflection to appreciate the drift of men and things around us, may look on your meeting

her; no man can be at once a good Catholic and a bad citizen. To your assembly are turned, now when

our wants are most sorely telt, the eyes our wants are most sorely feit, the eyes of those who seek, and the baseness and injustice which political agitation brings as soum to the surface of our national life, the forces left among us which yet make for righteousness. They greet you as shepherds who will do battle with the ravening wolves of selfishess and avan ravening wolves of selfishness and avarravening woives of sensiness and avar-ice—as physicians, who will cure the spreading ulcer of dishonesty and false-hood. We, who speak for them, are here to tell you that we recognize the immensity of your task, and our obliga-tion to aid you in our humbler sphere. What you shall determine your spiritual a tendency to resolve ethics into mere blind sentiment; in short, a distortion and maining of the national conscience. It is not that we have among us bad men, and that these do after their kind; but this proves the inherited frailty of our human nature; it is that we seem no longer to know had men and wicked ats What you shall determine your spiritual What you shall determine your spiritual children will accept with reverence and observe with loyalty. They leave with confidence to your wisdom the means by which the good cause may be made to prosper; but they ask with earnest-ness and humility of Almighty God, who illumines your minds and strengthens your supress, that through this council longer to know bad men and wicked asts when we see them, or to know how to deal with them if we do. We live in

your purpose, that through this council He may make the American people more worthy of his priceless gift—their civil and religious liberty.

The chairman then introduced Judge William M. Merrick, who spoke as follows :

lows: Most Reverend Archbishops, Right Reverend Bishops, and Members of the Third Plenary Council—To you, the accredited repre-sentatives and guardians of the spiritual interests of eight millions of American Catholics, the Catholic citizens of this community have deputed me to extend their cordial walcome, and to extrang community have deputed me to extend their cordial welcome, and to express there profound gratification at your pre-sence in our midst. The assemblage of any body of men, voluntary or authori-tative, for the purpose of promoting the advancement of their fellow-beings, whether in the industrial, the social, the scientific the publication of the social, the scientific, the political, or the moral order, must always be an event of im-portance, and of interest. The measure of the importance of the assemblage is the importance of subject matter with the importance of subject matter with which they are charged, and the interest felt in it depends largely upon the char-acter and capacity of the delegates who have been brought together. How great then must be the importance, how pro-found the interest, how vivid the sym-pathy which attach to this august body, charged to consider the social, the moral and theory in physics or psychology, and she makes no treaty with such theories. makes no treaty with such theories. She teaches not what she thinks from reasoning, but what she knows from an and

reasoning, but what she knows from an ever-present unceasing revelation. With her facts hypothesis, however plausible or ingenious, must square themselves as best they may; it is not her business to point out their inconsistencies or to cor-rect their errors. She does not so much them as digrared themy she THE SPIRITUAL WELFARE OF THE MILLIONS now existing, and of the countless mil-lions who hereafter, in this republic, will regulate their lives and frame their im-

Regulate their lives and frame their im-mortal hopes in accord with the te ach-ings of the Catholic Church. Recognizing, as we do, that the mo-tives which have wrought to bring about this council are the binding together in good will, for good purposes, of the clergy and the laity of the Church in America, and the infrasion its is not America, and the infusion into its mem-bership of a more vigorous spiritual life; and that self-forgetfulness, self-denial, and that self-forgetfulness, self-denial, self-sacrifice are the moral attributes which you individually cultivate, we tender to you in your official character our veneration, and in your personal characters our affectionate esteem and traternal greeting. Neither the adula-tion of individuals, nor of official station, per anything which groups of the station. nor anything which savors of pandering to spiritual pride on the one hand, nor of servile dependence on the other, can have place in the greetings which the etings which the

the sake of our fellow men, are the very radicals out of which all political freedom in modern times has grown. Need I, in proof, refer to the historic fact, which stands out clear and vivid in spite of all calumny, that the Catholic clergy of this country have never interfered with its country have never interfered with its political agitations? Was there ever an occasion on which any portion of the Catholic clergy passed any resolve upon any political issue, or for or against any candidate tor public favor? Need I recall to memory the time when this country was torn with civil strile, and agonized through four years of deadly conflict, how that, while in many other Church organizations there was dissen-sion, separation and denunciation, the sion, separation and denunciation, the Catholic Church kept aloof from either side; its clergymen inculcating forbearance, counselling peace and extending the consolations of religion without stint, and in the unity of faith, to all without distinction? Individual clergymen en-tertained and acted upon their individual opinions as citizens on either side, but never acted as heated partisans on any side.

The present occasion especially war-rants me in recalling one illustrious instance in affirmative proof of the

NATURAL SYMPATHY OF THE CHURCH WITH OUR INSTITUTIONS.

I refer to your great predecessor, sir-to the Most Reverend John Carroll, the first Archbishop of Baltimore, the com-panion and intimate friend of Washing-ton, a zealous advocate of American independence, and the author of that beau-tiful prayer published by authority, and recited publicly every Sunday in our churches, in which we say: "Let the light of Thy divine wisdom direct the deliberations of Congress, and shine forth in all their proceedings and laws, framed for our rule and government, so that they may tend to the preservation of peace, may tend to the preservation of peace, the promotion of national happiness, the increase of industry, sobriety and useful knowledge, and may perpetuate to us the blessings of equal liberty." Yes ! here is an authentic teaching of the Ameri-can Catholic Church, found in the prayer that the acts of our national government that the acts of our national government may be directed by the light of divine wisdom, to the perpetuation of our Amer-ican liberty. Surely when the invoca-tion suggested to his flock by the first Primate of America, and sanctioned by the unbroken usage of his successors, the unbroken usage of his successors, goes up, through the revolving years, from the earnest hearts of millions of Catholic citizens, for the perpetuation of the blessings of equal liberty, the im-putation of hostility to republican insti-tutions, in the teachings or in the spirit of the Catholic Church, has thereby been met, and effectually refuted.

THE UNEXAMPLED GROWTH OF THE CATHO LIC FAITH

In this country, moreover, proves that it flourishes best in an atmosphere of per-fect freedom of thought and opinion, of free discussion and untrammeled action. Just one hundred years ago, in November, 1784, the venerable prelate, whose name I have mentioned, received official notification of his appointment as the spiritual superior of the Catholic clergy of the United States; by which act the Church in America became an organized body, in place of consisting of scattered

immortal happiness, are without sanc-tions to uphold them and are utterly fruitless. Another, more ignoble, but at this immediate present far more cap-tivating error, is that arising out of an illogical application of

THE DOCTRINE OF EVOLUTION, to which recent investigations in mater ial philosophy have lent an exaggerated importance. In the progress of inquiry perverted intellectual pride has stepped in to suggest that man's own greatness is enhanced by denying his dependence upon a creating God, and by ascribing his origin and his powers to some obscure moving cause, out of which his present state and the present condition of other things in their order are emanations. Being persuaded that he is the best teacher of revealed religion who has sounded the depths of human philoso-phy, and that he will be the most buy, and that he will be the most devout Christian who has learned the utter insufficiency of philosophy to illuminate his pathway through the un-known, the Church through its ministers has not for an instant avoided the chal lenge to enter the field of historic and philosophic enquiry, and to invite and stimulate its laity to do the same. No matter how far the telescope of the astronomer may penetrate; no matter how many immeasurable worlds may be proved to exist beyond those now dreamed of, it knows that God is still there, and the more and more over-whelming is the necessity for His presence; no matter how minute and how perfect in the descending scale the organisms which the microscope dis-closes, yet more and more it demon-strates that only the constructive and sustaining powers of a divine Architect are capable of causing these harmonious developments. But with or without a law of development reason must pause before some final and impulsive point. Failing at last the intellect must turn to revelation for aid. And then steps for ward the Church, repeating to reason one of its own forgotten truths, that the *finite* cannot measure the infinite, that the less cannot prescribe a law to the greater. And with reason thus baffled and humbled she addresses the heart : Can it be an indignity or a degradation to receive a favor from one whom you have loved, from one whom you know to be prompted by an immeasurable love for yourselt? Behold if there were the sting of dependence in creation it is taken away by

THE BROTHERHOOD OF REDEMPTION: and man is lifted by gratuitous aid to an immortal rank far higher than the wild-Immortal rank far higher than the white est dreams of intellectual pride could ever reach. The law of love reconciles science with religion, man with his Maker. I have thus ventured, on this festal occasion, and although these top-ics have been exhaustively treated from iss have been exhaustively treated from the pulpit by two eminent bishops dur-ing the sittings of this council, to refer to the harmony between patriotism and religion, and between science and revelation, for the especial purpose of empha-sizing the feeling and the conviction of the laity as to the true attitude of the Catholic clergy of America towards these questions, so that it may be fully under-stood how well grounded is the interest we feel in the deliberations with which you, venerable men, are now engaged, and our confident assurance that the regulations which you may formulate will not fall short of the exigencies of the times, and will tend to the vast enlargement of your field of wholesome in luence upon religion and upon society. One hundred years ago there were nineteen priests in Maryland and five in Pennsylvania; of these, four, through age and infirmity, almost entirely unfit devoted band could have seen, as per-haps in the visions of Christian confi. haps in the visions of Christian conti, dence and hope they did see, this vast gathering of archbishops, bishops and mitred abbots, what would have been their exultation. We, the descendants of the men whom they taught and suc-cored, here on the soil consecrated by cored, here on the soil consecrated by their humble labors, in the enjoyment of the heritage of liberty and religion which we have received, calling to mind that past to make us more sensible of the countless blessings of the present, again welcome you, venerable Fathers and dear friends, to the hearts and fire sides of a grateful people.

the work has been accomplished in that period. We do not take all the glory of this vast increase to ourselves. Our government, based on the eternal prin-ciples of equal rights to all its citizens, has reduced with the second second

has welcomed the oppressed people of the Old World with generous arms, re-quiring of them only the obedience of the laws, The glory of the Church is that she was ready to provide for this multitude. How much has she done? Priests had to be supplied, dioceses cre-ated, churches, and camierics huilt rites and to be supplied, dioceses cre-ated, churches and seminaries built. Prelates and priests, assisted by the generous efforts of the laity, worked early and late for this constantly increasing stream of immigration, and it is a proud thing to-day to see how their efforts have been crowned with success It was in Baltimore that the first coun-cil assembled, and in your historic city all the succeeding ones have been held, naking laws that enabled the wheels of progress to work smoothly. Well may you be proud of the Church in Baltimore, over which so many giants have been he rulers and from whose see so many quent voices have spoken.

eloquent voices nave spoken. In conclusion let me say that were one here to-night, I would not be speak-ing to you. Need I say that I allude to the illustrious Cardinal Archbishop of New York, detained at home by illness?

New York, detained at home by illness? With how much more grace and elo-quence would he have addressed you had he been present! One thought before concluding. This soil is consecrated not only by holding the first episcopal see of the United States, but by being the first home of perfect liberty in the world. When the pilgrms of Maryland left behind them the persecutions of England, they turned their faces to the Western hemisphere with one grand idea in their minds—to establish untrammelled freedom to wor-ship God; and this, to their eternal honor, they were the first to do.

OBITUARY.

Our town seldom witnessed a more impressive sight than on last Friday morning, when the mortal remains of Edward Hanrahan sr., were borne from his late residence on Glengarry avenue, Windsor, to St. Alphonsus Church, fol-burd by a function content of similar lowed by a funeral cortege of ninety carriages. Solemn requiem mass was chan-ted at 9 a. m., Father Dunphy celebrant,

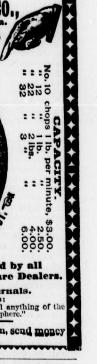
Father Lotz deacon, Father Scanlan sub-deacon, Father McManus master of cere-monies. Very Rev. Dean Wagner, our monies. Very Rev. Dean Wagner, our esteemed pastor, and Father Cashing, Director of Assumption College, Sand-wich, were present in the sanctuary. The altar, pulpit and stalls were heavily draped with the trappings of woe and presented a mournful appearance as the relatives and friends crowded the beau-tiful edifice. The coffin, surrounded by tall wax lights, rested on a catafalque in the main aisle and was almost hidden from view under the elaborate floral in the main aisle and was almost hidden from view under the elaborate floral offerings, which were exquisitely de-signed. Among the principal pieces we noticed a cross about three feet high of white roses and calla lilies, the gift of Father Dunphy; a harp with broken strings, and a pillow of white azaleas with the word "Father" in purple wood vio-lets running across it. These were pre-sented by the children of the deceased. A wreath and anchor from Miss Barrie, of A wreath and anchor from Miss Barrie, of Detroit ; a sickle and sheaf on the reap. ing field, from Miss Gardiner, Buffalo, N. Y.; a sickle resting on an easel from Thos. Manning, on an easel from Thos, Manning, Detroit. The pall bearers were Messra. John Davis, Donald Cameron, Alex, Bartlette, John Waton, Peter McLaugh-lin and Charles Labadie. Mr. J. L. Marrentette presided at the organ and directed the choir, assisted by Prof. Mazurette, of Detroit. After mass the funeral cortage reformed and charles funeral cortege reformed and slowly wended its way to the cemetery, where the final benediction was pronounced by Father Dunphy as the coffin covered rather Dunphy as the conin covered with flowers was lowered into a grave tastefully lined with evergreens, present-ing a consoling picture as the loved one was lost sight of forever. The deceased gentleman was born in the year 1818 in Rathkeal, County Limerick, Ireland. was married in 1845, removed to America some few years later and settled in Windsor in 1851, residing here from that time until his death, which occurred after a brief illness, on Tuesday the 25th inst. During the years he has been in Windsor, by industry and careful man-agement he amassed considerable pro-perty, which increased in value, so as to enable him to leave a handsome inde pendence to his family. Five children survive him : three sons, P. Hanrahan, of survive nim: three sons, P. Hanrahan, of H. M. C.; Edward jr., and Willie; two daughters, Mrs. J. A. Kilroy and Mrs. George Baby, all of this town. Mr. Han-rahan was ever identified with works of charity. In sickness and death he was the friend of the needy ; particularly in 1854, when this town was scourged with cholera epidemic, he was one of the few to volunteer to nurse the sick and bury the dead. He was one of the first to offer labor and money to build the primitive Catholic Church edifice of this par-ish, now replaced by one of the most beautiful churches in the province. To the family we offer our sincere sympathy for the loss of a fond parent and true friend, and with them we unite in the beautiful prayer of Holy Church, "Requiescat in pace." Windsor, Ont., Nov. 30th, 1884.

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GRAVE AND JOYFUL SIGNIFICANCE. In our day and country two classes of thinking men contemplate the phases of life and thought portrayed in the manners of the times with ever-increasing anxiety. Many see, with alarm and dis-tress fast deepening into silent despair, religious faith in themselves and others fading into a dim uncertainty as to everything beyond the world of sense. everything beyond the world of sense. These men are skeptics, involuntary skeptics, as to everything. They would believe in a God, but they find only a possibility of His existence in physical science and His alleged revelation as doubtful for critics as Himself they would believe in their own immor tality, but they can only hope it is real they feel, too clearly for their happiness. that with the fundamental doctrines of Christianity they give up the quickening spirit of modern civilization, but the light which shows the abyss at whose brink they stand, reveals no way of es-cape. They have seen the religions they may still formally profess, qualify and make meaningless one tenet after an-other, concede this point, silently abandon that, try vainly to compromise over and over again with a constantly advancing spirit of materialism and negation, until the very idea that there can be any fixed, immutable religious truth, has become strange to them. And, while they have lost so much, they have

gained nothing. The followers of Luther

religion is no abstraction : it is a practical rule of life. She is not content with a passive assent to her claims; her children must heed her voice and do her work at all times and in all places, on the days of abor as on the day of rest, by the fan aily hearth, in the forum, in the mart no less than within the temple and before the altar. Every act or thought, however minute or private, is subjected to her scrutiny and may merit her rebuke She would not merely invite, but com pel, men to do right; and what is right she always knows and is always ready to

say. You are fortunate, venerable Fathers, in the time of your meeting. At this moment we discharge the grave duty, imposed on us all by our form of govern ment, of choosing our chief-ruler

THOUGHTFUL AND PATRIOTIC MEN throughout the country are now reminding us of the principles on which our polity is founded. That the happi-ness of a republic depends on the virtue of its citizens; that the suffrage

is not a privilege, to be abdicated or bartered away, but a trust to be sacredly filled; that no man has a right to give his conscience into the keeping of any party or faction, or to sur-render himself for a season to the promptings of blind prejudice or selfish promptings of bind preputice or sensiti gread; that hypocrisy and calumny and falsehood in every shape are no less mean and hateful during a political campaign than before or after it: these twithe they model are the set of the set truths they would now have to call to mind. And should not your assembling aid to recall them? True, the Catholic Church has no politics ; she knows noth-ing of candidates or platforms, of administrations or policies, of tariffs or currencies; she is mute on every ques-tion as to which honest men may honestly differ, and no more tells her children what ticket they shall vote, than what food they shall eat or what clothes they shall wear. But, as she demands that they shall eat with temperance, that they shall dress with decency, so she requires of them to vote with an un-clouded judgment, with an undrugged conscience, with the good of the country as their motive, with the fear of God

nificance in, and is meant to represent the idea of, the cordial relations which exist between the Catholic clergy of America as a body, and the Catholic laity as a body; of THE UNITY OF SENTIMENT which forms the bond between the one

and the other, and of our desire to manifest before the world our just sense of the the benefits conferred upon society--upon humanity-by the Catholic clergy of this country, who, while steadily inculcating the precepts of faith, and en-couraging the growth of the spiritual life, and thereby aiding us to fit ourselves for transit to a higher and happier sphere, moreover bear a most important part in advancing civilization, in stimu-lating and promoting learning and the arts; and by example and precept assist and encourage the laity in the due per-formance of all those duties which make men the true-hearted citizens of a free men the true-hearted citizens of a free republic, fully abreast with the pro-gressive spirit of the age. Nothing is more generally misunderstood than the teachings and the tendencies of the influence of the Catholic Church upon republican institutions; and doubtless this council has been looked upon by many with pious alarm lest it proves many with pious alarm, lest it prove a congress convened to make insidious war against American freedom. Very many many well-intentioned men fail to understand how loyalty to the State can co exist with obedience to the Church and simply because they do not know that the

JURISDICTIONAL LIMITS OF THE CHURCH are rigorously confined to the domain of faith and morals. But if, instead of darkening counsel, candid thought were directed to the Church's incessant teaching of the Redeemer's answer-"Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's and to God the things that are God's," and to its fundamental tenet of the uni as their motive, with the lear of God before their eyes. She does not meddle with the things of Cæsar, but honor and truth, good faith and public spirit, loy-alty to our rulers, candor and charity towards our fellow-men: these are not the things of Cæsar, the second charity towards our fellow-men is here are not the things of Cæsar, the second charity towards our fellow men is the second charity the things of Cæsar, the second charity the the second charity the things of Cæsar, the second charity the the second charity the the second charity the second charity

and dependent missions. At that time Catholic laity tender to the Catholic the Catholics numbered about 16,000 in Maryland, about 7,000 in Pennsylvania, clergy. Such inducements would be as distasteful to yourselves as they would be unworthy of those on whose behalf I and a very few thousand in other States not counting the Canadian French and speak. This reception then has its whole sigtheir descendants in the territory to the westward of the Ohio, and on the borders of the Mississippi.

At this centennial date more than eight millions may be computed within the republic. This could not have come to pass were free thought and free insti-tutions uncongenial to the development of the Church. It must be obvious then to anyone who will reflect for a moment upon these suggestions, that even the inferior motives of temporal advantage concur with those of the highest and noblest type in binding the cause of human liberty with that of revealed re-

ligion. But not only is the spirit of the Church in accord with the largest liberty of citi-zenship ; it has nothing to fear, nor does t shrink from the greatest freedom of philosophic and scientific inquiry. At the foundation of Christianity it encountered all the ancient schools of philosophy in turn; Stoic, Pythagorean, Epicurean, and the rest. And all along the tract of its early history the successive speculative opinions which it encountered, and the accessive heresies of prominence, which it combatted and overthrew, had their support in the subtlest operations of the acutest intellects of those times.

The Church did not hesitate to encoun ter its adversaries in the very field of human reason which they selected. Ex celling them in the use of their own weapons it converted those weapons into instruments of its own triumph, and with a wise magnanimity it has preserved and een really the only means of preserving the memory of those schools and systems from oblivion. It has made the learning of those schools the monument of its own glory; and in its turn has been and is now the patron of intellectual development.

One of the tenets of the Epicurean school still survives, and remains in a modified form among the most dangerous impediments to faith. I mean the opinion that the distance between Divinity and man is so great that He has no concern, or rather sympathy, with humanity, and that therefore any and the things of Cæsar; they are hers and she will have them, of all that belong to ARCHBISHOP WILLIAMS' REPLY.

Archbishop Williams, of Boston, on the part of the prelates and other members of the council, replied to the addresses which we give above as follows : Ladies and Gentlemen—Your reception

to-night is as warm as our hearts could lesire, and we know from the past that it is sincere. You have opened your homes with unbounded hospitality to the archbishops, bishops and clergy of the council, and in this but followed the old traditions of the Catholics of Baltimore. No matter how large the num-bers of those who visit you, you always find room for them at your firesides.

On our part, we feel that it is more nat ural for us to come to Baltimore than to ural for us to come to batching in an o any other city in the country. Over a hundred years ago, the first bishop of America located his see in this his native city, and he perhaps never dreamed that the time would come when such a host of archbishops, bishops, mitred abbots, monsignors and other clergy would be assembled here to deliberate on the alfairs of the then infant Church. To-day, were he alive, he would see thirteen archbishops, sixty bishops, and several hundred priests as their assist-

ants congregated for this purpose. In-stead of the poor 30,000 Catholics of that day, there are now 8,000,000 Catholics in this Union; not mere nominal Catholics, but earnest, live, practical Catholics. What a change in a single century ! I might say in the last seventy years, for

CATHOLIC FAMILY ALMANAC.

The hast

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The numerous orders we daily receive for the Catholic Family Almanac attests its popularity and excellence. We urge its popularity and excellence. We urge on those of our patrons and friends who have not yet sent their orders to do so at once before our supply is exhausted.

llumanity and Hoax.

which rouses all virtuous and religious people when to-day they see in Dublin Castle There's a new "Denomination" with no manner of affinity To any but the Agnostical or Nothingarian THE REPRESENTATIVES OF GOMORRAH AND of soDoM. Why, sir, you have rightly had the chosen-elected of the true-hearted people of this, your native city of Cork, presiding

"Tis dogmatic altogether, but so counter to divinity That they name it the "Religion of Hu-manity," indeed.

Then 'tis Positivism styled, too-but that term requires apology; Since for all its Positivity, Negation is its to day over the meeting which I may con-gratulate as being a meeting called in the As it teaches its believers systematic athe-

ology, With the Universal Brotherhood of all the Human Bace.

It acknowledges a "Something" which is Unknown and Unknowable At the same time the "All Being and the Ultimate Reality." But, being quite cocksure that no such En-tity is showable. It repudiates all opinion as to "Superna-turality."

But here, upon this bank and shoal of Time, as Macbeth phrases it.

But here, upon this bank and shoal of time, as Macbeth phrases it, It stands and jumps the question which Macbeth was game to jump, Thereupon refusing argument, with any one who raises it In pamphiet, or in pulpit, or on platform, or on stump. There

You can scarcely pronounce it Heterodoxy; that would be erroneous, And if you want an epithet whereby this craze to call, That of Paradoxy apter were, perhaps, and more idoneous; men ere now to the scaffold and the dock.

For that all the doxy in it is apparently at

From United Ireland. MR. A. M. SULLIVAN'S LAST PUBLIC SPEECH.

THE CRIME OF THE PEASANT AND THE

CRIME OF THE CASTLE.

-if some one brought him intelligence that his warehouse was in flames at this moment, and he would say: "I can't stir, because the messenger who brings me the intelligence is a man whose polities I abher" A SCATHING CONTRAST. It is certain to be an interesting remin-der to many thousands of people in Ireland, as well as outside of it, to recall the Intelligence is a man whose pointes labor -why, sir, that gentleman would be quali-fied for yonder asylum on the hill by making a speech like that. He would not stir to save his burning warehouse because a political opponent summoned him to the rescue. Is the perishing of his mer-cantile fabric like the dangers that assal a Christian community in Ireland to day. fact that the last great public utterance of the gifted A. M. Sullivan was a denunciation of the still unconfessed shamelessness of Dublin Castle, and the part taken by this journal in the exposure of the villany of its officials. The speech was delivered in the Cork Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, August 22, at a meeting in support of the O'Brien Indemnity Fund. Christian community in Ireland to day. The same man will rally to your side to save Christian Ireland, sanctified by St. coming forward Mr. Sullivan explained

WHY HE WAS THERE. Although, as you know, he said, I have retired from the strifes and combats of

without expressing my grief and sorrow that it should have been possible to see, in any Christian country, the reception which first awaited Mr. O'Brien's denunciations of this infamous system in Dublin Castle. public life for some three or four years past, I did feel that this was an exceptional occasion, and I felt that I should b false to every principle of manhood, of patriotism and morality-ay, and of per-Why, sir, you know that two or three years ago the Government, after the passonal friendship to a heroic Irishman sonal friendship to a heroic frishman-ii I did not travel from the West of Cork county to be here to day. I said, Mr. Chairman, that the occasion was very ex-ceptional, and truly, the circumstances that here becault on six and this influing of the Crimes' Act, held an inquisition —a Star-Chamber Castle—not on the pub-lic accusation of a representative man, but on the furtive whisperings of a village that have brought you, sir, and this influ-ential meeting here to day are almost policeman. WHERE WAS THE STAR CHAMBER ? without precedent in our country.

HYPOCRITICAL HOMILIES. During the p st four or five years in

Where slumbered the activity of Dublin Castle during the past twelve months? Why was it that the Government of this country, who had Mr. Curran sitting every Ireland we have been accustomed to hear resounding from the Bench and the Grand day in Dublin Catle to root out out-rage, or the whisper of outrages, in this country, turned a deaf ear to the Jury, and other places, lectures against crime, homilies upon public morality. No doubt these lectures upon crime, and open charge that this foul calamity was at our door. Why, sir, incredulity, and worse those denunciations of cume, were all very well; no man can ever fail to denounce than incredulity, hailed the accusation of these crimes, and the spectacle was pre-sented to the world of a Government encrime, for no one ever committed real crime without in jury to the country, and without remore and regret after wards for bimself. But there is crime and crime. There are the crimes of passion, crimes of fury, crimes of anger, crimes of ven-cannes arises of description. throned in Dublin Castle, practically screening and sheltering abominable miscreants from being put in the position which they were so ready to put a Connehave been in the world since the human race founded a community, and they will exist as long as the world lasts. There are other above of a fine that cold areas and the set. mara peasant in on the whisper of a com-mon informer. Whatever part of Ireland will fail in its duty, I feel confident this city of Cork will not lag behind. other classes of crime that only appear in some horribly tainted atmosphere, and bad and evil and injurious as crimes of CORK STILL SOUND. Wherever else there may be found

heartlessness in coming to the rescue, I claim and I demand for my fellow-coun-trymes-may I not almost say my fellow-citizens-that to us it is an honorable pride violence and of passion may be, they are not belonging to the class of crimes that mark the totally debased and demoralized people. Some of us knew that the offences, the disorders, and the crimes that to claim as one of ourselves this work to claim as one of ourselves this work which eclipses the fable story of St. George and the Dragon. I, for my part, an here alike on the claim of the summons of public duty—and I avow it, sir, on the claims of the oldest personal friendship before he had been chosen for the high of this vice nor having just reason to and here and here and here and here and here and here and public duty—and I avow it, sir, on the claims of the oldest personal friendship before he had been chosen for the high of this vice nor having just reason to and here and here and here and here and here and here and proved here and here and here and here and here and here and proved here and here and here and here and here and here and proved here and here and here and here and here and here and proved here and here and here and here and here and here and proved here and here and here and here and here and here and proved here and here and here and here and here and here and proved here and here and here and here and here and here and proved here and proved here and and here and here and here and here and here and proved here and and here and here and here and here and here and here and proved here and and here brought upon the heads of Irishmen four years ago denunciations from the high places of the land were many of themmost of them-crimes of circumstances, crimes that had their birth not in the

and that is the crime, the abhorrence of which rouses all minutes of THE SACRED THIRST. BISHOP CLEARY'S ADDRESS ON TEMPERANCE BEFORE THE CONFRATERNITY.

Baltimore Mirror, Nov. 22 On Sunday, November 9, Right Rev. John V. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, Canada, delivered an address on temper-ance before the confraternity of the Sacred ance before the contraternity of the Sacred Thirst in St. Peter's Church. He began by congratulating the members upon their society, which offered the special homage of St. Peter's parish to the mystery of the Sacred Thirst of our dying Saviour. The cause of morality, of religion, and of country. And, sir, if the magisterial lecturers are absent from you to-day, I am confident, as a native of this brave country, that this meeting will again show country, that this meeting will again show that at the back of your movement you have the political and social forces, and that they are not the antediluvian by-gone leaders of public affairs in what used to be the Whig-ridden city of Cork. Sir, we may be told that though this crime is so abominable, and so atrocious, that although the newspapers may write of murder, of arson, of maiming of cattle, and treason-felony, ng father or mother would keep the paper from their children. But we contemplate this crime as totally distinct from those which have sent Irish-men ere now to the scaffold and the dock, Returning to his text, the Bishop bade his hearers to take warning, that whilst the words of St. Paul are verified in them Sacred Inits of our dying Saviour. Ine Fathers of the Church recognized in every one of the series of sufferings endured by our Lord in His Passion a special stone-ment for some special form of an; and if the flagellation of our Lord at the pillar collectively and individually, "by the grace of God I am what I am," they should strive to fulfil to the end the counand the humiliation of His nakedness be fitly recognized as the all powerful atonenert for the sins committed by indulgence of the unruly appetites of the flesh, and the crown of thorns penetrating the tem-ples of the gentle Saviour express the price paid by Him for the sins of pride his grace in me hath not been void." No one is fully assured of his perseverance in grace. Even St. Paul, whose whole soul was on fire with the charity of Jesus Christ, and who had labored more than all the other Apostles, and had been priv-ileged to witness the glory of the third heaven and hear divine secrets ineffable to and envy and jealousy and other evil workings of the human brain—and so of the other forms of our Lord's agony, each men ere now to the scaffold and the dock, in this great respect that the judge on the Bench has to appeal to the newspapers not to publish the details of the trials to the world, and yet men will say, "but we abhor this crime, but we can't go forth to take public action to sustain the man who has dragged it into daylight, because of our nonlar antimathies to him." If there the other forms of our boars agoin, cash bearing witness to the gravity of men's crime and the measure of reparation demanded by God's justice—we may fairly regard this killing thirst of our Lord, vol-untarily endured by Him in the moments heaven and hear divine secrets include to human tongue—even he feared for his own perseverance, his maxim being : "Let him who thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall ;" and accordingly he chastized of His extreme weakness on the cross, as the price paid to His heavenly Father for his body and reduced it to subjection lest our popular antipathies to him." If there be in Cork city, among its large merchants, after preaching to others he himself should

REDEMPTION OF THE DRUNKARD one man, whatever title he may bear-whether conferred by Dublin Castle, or by an authority that we may still more revere from hell and the eternal torments that await him unless he abandon his evil passion and return to the ways of temper ance.

The Bishop declared the devotion to any of our suffering Lord's pains to be a worship of God Incarnate, for the sufferagainst the occasions of intemperance ings of the Saviour are not separable from the Saviour Himself, and the contemplacondition of society; be watchful of the company and of the places to which you resort, for many there are whose resola-tion is strong means the return is a society of the society of th tion of what He has endured for us is identified with faith and piety and gratitude towards Him for His infinite good ness in taking upon Himself the form of our wretched nature and substituting Himself for us as the Victim of justice to make atonement to His heavenly Father for our sins. Hence he (the Bishop) regarded the Society of the Sacred Thirst as most worthy of all commendation and Patrick, from the deadlier danger which is now threatening us. Sir, the land is up upon this question. I cannot pass from it encouragement, and a profoundly religious institution, pleasing to God and edifying to the faithful among whom it had been established. He would there fore apply to them the words of St. Paul "By the grace of God, I am what I am." It is a grace, and a special grace, to this

parish to have such an element of sanctifi cation at work in its midst; it is likewise a grace, and a special grace, to each indi-vidual member of this society to have been attracted by God's inspiration to union with those who devote themselves to the

cultivation of faith and worship gratitude and love and atonement in union with the atonement of the Redeemer of mankind, for the extirpation of the degrading vice of drunkenness and the promotion of THE ENNOBLING VIRTUE OF TEMPERANCE.

This is a grace that will be fruitful of vir-tue to the individual in this life and glory hereafter in heaven, and will extend its blessed influence through families and through the parish and society all around, and will help to create a spirit of emula-tion for good in the order of temperance, and thereby elevate the tone of publi above all from the thought and the standard of morality among men. Referring to its advantages for the in

dividual, the Bishop thought he might classify the members of the society in like manner as his observation of cognate societies in the old country had often sug-

a refuge and protection against the vice ments of grace at the prescribed times, a refuge and protection against the vice ments of grace at the prescribed times, of intemperance that previously domin-tered over them. 2. Those who did not await the evil hour when the demon of drunkenness might ensare them in his foils, but insured themselves beforehand

DECISIONS OF ROMAN CONGREGAthat indulges beyond satisty, and in whom TIONS.

that induiges beyond satisty, and in whom satisty begets no disgust for drink, but rather stimulates to further craving. In him life is an increasent thirst; it is thirst in the morning and thirst in the evening, thirst by night and thirst by day, thirst at home and thirst abroad, thirst in idleness and thirst in labor, thirst in the SACRED MUSIC

SACRED MUSIC. The following is a translation of the instructions issued to the Bishops of Italy by the Sacred Congregation of Rites : My Lord,—To remedy effectually the grave abuses which have crept into the sacred nusic performed in the various churches in Italy, regulations have been framed, of which a copy is annexed to this circular letter. Through the action of the Society of St. Cecilia, working in unison with the ecclesiatical authorities, these regulations have already been car-ried into effect in the archdiocese of Naples, Milan, and elsewhere, and have peontiff. In communicating them to your heads and thirst in labor, thirst in the summer heats and thirst in the freezing winter; it is thirst satiated creating thirst and ever STEEPING SOUL AND BODY IN ALCOHOLIC POISON, till at length the end comes in delirium or paralysis or the sudden stoppage of the heart or other vital organ-it is death and everlasting pedition.

received the full approval of the supreme Pontiff. In communicating them to your lordship, I beg you to see that these regulations be accepted in the churches of your diocese, as conducing to maintain the majesty and sanctify of so important terpart of that sentence, and verily as the Apostle did, by continual watchful-ness and prayer those other words, "and his grace in me hath not been void." No the majesty and sanctity of so important a part of the sacred Liturgy, and to keep it free from inappropriate and profane melodies. Trusting that your lordship, in your prudent and pastoral solicitude, will take steps to give practical effect in the diocese confided to you to the pres-criptions embodied in this code, I am, &c., Larpence SaturIAT.

LAURENCE SALVIATI, Secretary S. C. R. REGULATIONS FOR SACRED MUSIC.

General rules as to "figured" sacred music vocal and instrumental, which is author-ized or forbidden by the Church.

ized or forbidden by the Church. 1. The "figured" vocal music which is authorized by the Church is that only whose grave and pious strains are suited to the house of the Lord, to the divine praises, and which, by following the meaning of the Sacred Word, help to ex-cite the faithful to devotion. The com-position of vocal music in the figured come a castaway. The grace you now enjoy does not of itself guarantee your possession of it in the future with absolute certainty : "watch ye and pray," says Jesus Christ, "lest you enter into temptation." Great watchfulness, therefore, is required position of vocal music in the figured form shall be regulated according to these bounding on every side in the present principles, even when accompanied by the organ and other instruments.

2. The figured music for the organ countersign, stamp, and visa. He may and grave character of this instrument. the application of dimary, and obtain tion is strong when temptation is far re-moved from them, but are deplorably weak in presence of the tempter ; and this Instrumental accompaniments ought gen-erally to give a support to the voice, and not to crush it with its din. The inter-ludes on the organ or by the orchestra, being original, should always correspond s especially true when we are exposed to grievous temptation, not by any necessity of life, or any exigency of duty, but by the willful folly of our own choice. The sustaining grace of God is promised to us with the serious tone of the Sacred when temptation comes upon us unawares or against our will; but no such promise is Liturgy.

3. The language proper to the Church being Latin, that language should alone be employed in the composition of figured sacred music. Motetts shall be taken given to him who of his own accord goes to meet the tempter. Beware, therefore, of returning to former companions of sinfulness, or to the saloons or other places of resort where from the Scriptures, the Breviary, the Roman Missal, the Hymns of St. Thomas Aquinas, or of some other Doctor of the

places of resort where THE DEVIL IS ON THE WATCH to ensnare your souls. "Be watchful," says Jesus Christ "and pray." Prayer is the armor of the man of faith, prayer is the strength of all human weak-Church, or from any other hymns ap-proved and used by the Church. 4. The vocal and instrumental music which is forbidden by the Church is that which by its character or by the form which it takes tends to distract the faithful in the house of prayer.

II. Special Prohibitions concerning Vocal Music in Church. 5. All kinds of vocal music composed

upon theatrical or profane themes or selections, are expressly forbidden in church ; as well as music of too light or too sensuous a style, such as gabalette or cavallette, or recitatives

of a theatrical nature. Solos, duetts and trios are permitted, provided they have the character of sacred music, and are part of the consecutive whole of the com-

words of the sacred text are omitted, even to the smallest extent, or transposed, cut up, too often repeated, or only intelligible

acted text in the Agric, Giorda, Orado, &C., and also to burry the singing at certain parts of the Office, such as the responses to the celebrant, the Introit sequence, Sanctus, Benedictus, the Agnus Dei, in the to the celebrant, the Introit sequence, Sanctus, Benedictus, the Agnus Dei, in the Mass; the Psalms, Antiphons, Hymn and Magnificat at Vespers. The omission, however, of the Gradual, Tract, Offertory and Communican, is allowed under some special circumstances, e. g., want of voices, if the organ supply the deficiency. 8. A disorderly mixture of figured music and plain chant is forbidden; hence it is forbidden to make what are called musical points (points d'orgue) in the Pas.

it fittingly, i. e., in a manner which res-pect, not only the rules of art, but the piety and recollection of the faithful. 14. In composition, the following rules must be observed : The *Gloria* must not (in dramatic fashion) be divided by solos into too many detached portions. The *Grodo* must also be composed as a consecu-tive whole, and if it is divided into con-certed pieces, these must be so disposed as to form one homogenous whole. Let solos, theatrical cadences with bursts of the voice, not to say crice, be avoided as the voice, not to say cries, be avoided as much as possible, as they distract the faithful from their devotions. And above all, let care be taken that the words be preserved in the order they stand in the

ext, and not be inverted. Articles 15 and 16 relate to the choice of books, &c., in which matter full liberty is left to the Ordinaries, apart from the recommendations of the Sacred

Congregation. 17. Besides the published repertory of acred music, the use is also permitted of manuscript music, such as is preserved in various churches, chapels, and other ecclesvarious churches, chapters, and other eccles-iastical institutions, provided the choice is made by a Special Commission, under the title of St. Cecilia, which shall be founded in every diocese, having at its head the Diocesan Inspector of Sacred Music under the immediate control of the Ord*naries

Ordinaries. 18. The performance of pieces only, published or unpublished, will be allowed in church, which are catalogued in the Diocesan Index of Repetories, and which Dicesson later of heperiories, and which bear the countersign, stamp, and visa of the Commission of St. Cecilia and of its Inspector President, who—in union with the Commission, and always under the immediate jurisdiction of the Ordinary, without prejudice to the authority without prelatice to the authority of local superiors-may even supervise the performance on the spot, request to in-spect the music already or about to be performed, and examine into the matter of their compliance with the regulations and with the papers authenticated by the

against those who transgress.

19. Organists and choir-masters will devote all their efforts and their talent to the best possible execution of the music cat. alogued in that repertory. They may also employ their science to the enriching it with new compositions, provided thes are in conformity with the aforesai the aforesaid regulations, which are binding on every one. Even the members of the Com-mission itself shall be subject to the reci-

procal revision of their works. 20. To all missionary rectors and parish priests is entrusted the execution of Repertory in the Diocesan Index compiled

by the Commission of St. Cecilia and approved by the Ordinary, under pain of reprimand in case of transgression. Repertory Index may afterwards have new compositions added to it.

21. The said Commissions shall be com-posed of ecclesiastics and of laymen, experts in music, and animated by a profoundly Catholic spirit. The nomination and appointment of all the members belong of right to the Ordinaries of did ceses.

V. For the Future Improvement of Sacred Music-Schools. 22. To prepare a better future for

sacred music in Italy, it is desirable that the Ordinaries should be able to found schools for teaching figured music on the most perfect and authorized methods, or to improve those already existing in their sacred institutions, especially in the sem-inaries. To this end, it would be advisinsula in order to train up good singers, organists, and choir-masters, as has already been done in Milan. 23. These regulations shall be sent to all the Right Reverend the Ordinaries,

On the mornin just before going the desperate e Parrini wrote a s bequeathed all hi friends. But in celed none of the in the first. The well enough kn tacks or more Pa wounded and was

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ness ; it is the key of heaven that unlocks the treasury of grace. Pray, therefore, and pray without ceasing, never omitting to pray in the morning of each day, imploring the divine protection upon you at your going out and coming in. Pray night, renewing your supplications Pray at mercy, and never omitting to give to God thanks for the protection vouchsafed to you throughout the day. Pray, beads in hand, to the Virgin of the Most Holy

Rosary, entreating her by the mysteries of her divine Son's life and passion and glory, and particularly by His Sacred Thirst, to guard you from all evil and

evil of intemperance Pray in private and pray in public ; as position. 6. All music is forbidden in which the regularly at the public devotions of the confraternity in the Church, for by united prayer of the weak and the strong,

with difficulty. 7. It is forbidden to divide into over-detached portions the versicles of the sacred text in the Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, &c.

d'Italia ; he was Fisramosca, a M ence. That he w an advance adep spirit of the Maso will which he made ath. We subj

To the Venerable a ren of the R. L. I am of sound declare that it is r

1. That no priv shall enter my ap to fall dangerous

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BY SARA

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HIS EDIFYING CON

The following in

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Leo XIII. is alreaded be seen in the de

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The execution trusted to the O in whose private pression of my fin

the people. injustice and atrocities under which they long had groaned. And when an Irishman pleaded that fact at the time, not for the purpose of palliating what was wrong, but for the purpose of explaining what had occurred-why they were calumniated all around the Press of England-it was said that they were excusing, and encouraging, and approving of crime and outrage, and on this pretext men were run into the dungeon cells of the country, public liberty was subverted, and not content with this, the enemies of the Irish people sent their emissaries to defame them before that tri-bunal which they most reverence and love patriotism. upon earth, so that punishment, spiritual and temporal, might be wreaked at the beck of English power in this country. Then, what do I see to day ? NO VOICES CRYING IN THE WILDERNESS

What am I obliged to contemplate from what I may call my retirement at the present hour? Crime. Where, now, are the Grand Jurors of the country? Why are they not convened to execute something like crime, indeed ? Why is the magister-ial voice absent from us here to-day ? What about all the homilies about the depraved and demoralized people-whe the law of contract was set at naughtthat we used listen to some four of five years ago? What, sir, if all the powers of the land were set in force a few years ago to tell to the civilized world what a horrible condition of society there was in Ireland, because the Widow Mulcahy's barn was battered in some night, or because Tom Mooney's goat was surreptitiously taken off the farm-what, now, stills the voice of magisterial morality and censorship? Where are they to-day? Will they weigh for one moment the crimes that are to-day ringing through this land with the worst kind of offences which you and I, and all of us, deplored as incidental to the proceedings of the last four years in Ireland? There was not a crime upon that calendar that, if multiplied a thousand fold, could equal the crime, the

horror of which brings us all here to day. There is only one great crime, that accord-ing to the words of the Holy Writ, made the great God repent that He made man. There is only one crime in the whole cal-

endar of immorality that caused the great creator of the world to rain fire and brim-stone on Sodom and Gomorrah of old, bottle and take it home.

and honorable position and eminence he has attained, and while yet he labored on the Press of this city, I had formed my opinion of the sterling ability and fidelity and courage that lay in the heart of William O'Brien, and whoever else may be astonished, I, for one, see only the fulfil-ment of my own early hope of him whom ment of my own early nope of him whom I know, that whatever Ireland may de-mand of him, her courageous son-what-ever intrepidity, courage, ability, or devotion-she will find in William O'Brien a man worthy of the longest days of Irish

Cardinal Newman's Standing.

Cardinal Newman, whether by per sonal magnetism or by a superior spirit, holds a warm place in the Protestant as

well as in the Catholic heart. The tribute to this great livine in the current number of the Contemporary Review ill meet the assent of many on both sides of the great dividing line between the mediaval and the modern form of church life. The article referred to says: "Alike for Roman Catholics and Protestants he has invested religious subjects with a new and peculiar charm. He has shed on Scripture itself a silver light which, in the minds of many of us, connects indissolubly some of its great est passages with his name and genius, and thus without intruding a single forced and artificial association. That he has enriched English literature with the most delicate and the most apt, most musical and most ludierous English styles would be nothing if that style itself was not a living witness of the supernatural life in him, which it ex-presses and reveals. For no one can

love the style and not teel that its tenlerness and its severity, its keen thrust and its noble simplicity, its flexibility of movement and its firm grasp, its ideal music, its iridescent lights, and its pathetic sweetness could never have existed at all, except as the echo of a good living mind under the immediate eye of God."

Use the safe, pleasant, and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; nothing equals it. Procure a

apprehend that they should ever fall into it, have voluntarily associated themselves with those others to honor the Sacred Thirst of our Blessed Lord, and afford to their neighbor, especially to youth, the benefit of their good example and spon-taneous sacrifice for encouragement in the practice of the virtue of temperance. To each of these three classes the Bishop

addressed words of warm encouragement and pointed out the special character of divine grace that operated in their favor by drawing them to the society, showing the words of St. Paul to be fulfilled in

each class: "By the grace of God, I am what I am." He dwelt particularly upon the grace bestowed by God on the good men who, for love of their neighbor and the honor of their suffering Lord, bound

themselves to continual sacrifice of what. ever comfort nature might derive from the moderate use of drink in order TO SUSTAIN THEIR WEAKER BRETHREN n the good resolution they have taken

and to foster in the minds of youth an nonorable sense of the virtue of temp ance and a horror of the opposite vice Herein he found a comparison between their active charity and that of the Apostle St. Paul who, on reviewing the scandals s that prevailed among the and dissensions that prevailed among the converts to Christianity in his day resecting the use of certain kinds of meats,

gave utterance to the noble purpose of his charitable soul: "If meat scandalizes my brother, I will never eat flesh." prayed God to bless those good men, and ncrease in them the spirit of charity, and neap His rewards upon them in this life and in the life to come.

After picturing in lively colors the man ifold misery of the drunkard's home, and the ruin brought by him upon the wife and children over whom God had appointed him guardian and protector and provider for their happiness, the Bishop proceeded to describe the tyranny exer cised by the evil habit over its victim, and the extreme imbecility to which it reduces him, almost entirely destroying the freedom of his will.

The artificial thirst induced by contin-

ual indulgence is ever craving gratification anew, and the more it is gratified, the more importunate is its craving. The beast will eat and drink, and be satisfied with sufficiency ; the drunkard is the only beast

this is so. It is right that the hour should come when you in your turn should become a wife and mother, and give the best love to others; but that will be just it. Nobody-not a lover, will be just it. Nobody-not a lover, not even a husband-will ever be so tender or so true as your mother or your father. Never again, after strangers have broken the beautiful bond, will there be anything so sweet as the little circle of mother, father, and children, where you were cherished, protected and kept from harm. You may not know it now, but you will know it some day. Whomsoever you may marry, true and good though he may be, after the love days are over and the honeymoon has waned, will give you only what you deserve of love and sympathy—and usually much less; never more. You must watch and be wary, lest you lose that love which came in through the eyes because the one who looked thought you beautiful. But those who bore you, who loved you when you were that dreadful little object. a small baby, and thought you exquisitely beautiful and wonder-fully brilliant—they do not care for faces that are fairer and forms that are more

graceful than yours. You are their very own, and so better to them always than

Another Life Saved.

About two years ago, a prominent citi-zen of Chicago was told by his physicians that he must die. They said his system was so debilitated that there was nothing theatrical or operatic selections of all dances whatsoever, such as polkas, waltzes, that he must die. left to build on. He made up his mind to try "a new departure." He got some of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" mazurkas, minuetts, rondos, schottisches, varsoviennes, quadrilles, contredanses, polonaises, &c., and of profane pieces, e. g., and took it according to directions. He began to improve at once. He kept up national hymns, popular airs, love and comic songs, ballads, &c. 12. Instruments which are too noisy the treatment for some months, and is to day a well man. He says the "Discovery" are prohibited, such as side and big drums, cymbals, &c., instruments used by orchestral performers, and the pianoforte. Nevertheless, trumpets, flutes, tymbals,

Mr. George Tolen, Druggist, Gravenhurst, Ont., writes : "My customers who have used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable people of Israel to accompany the praises of God, the Canticles and Psalms of David Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, say that it has done them more good than any-thing they have ever used." It has indeed

-are allowed-on the condition that they be skilfully and moderately used,a wonderful influence in purifying the blood and curing diseases of the Digestive Organs, the Liver, Kidneys, and all dis-orders of the system. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

musical points (points d'orgue) in the Pas-sion, in which the Liturgical Office must be scrupulously adhered to. The sole Abbe Liszt is a person about whom "stories are told." The following is one exception is with regard to the responses of the crowd in polyphonal music, which may be sung after the fashion of the Roman school, especially Palestrina. 9. All singing is forbidden which would of them. About 1835, when the greatest pianist was rapidly becoming the rage, he arrived at the town of X., France, and

advertised a concert. The good people of X, it seems, had never heard of him. prolong the divine offices beyond the pres-cribed limits of noon in the case of Mass, cribed limits of noon in the case of mass, and of the Angelus in that of Vespers and Benediction, except in those churches entering, took a rapid glance at the empty benches, and then addressed his empty benches, as follows: "Ladies and where there are privileges or tolerated customs, in which the offices may extend seven auditors as follows: "Ladies and gentlemen, I am much flattered ov beyond these limits subject to the decision of the Ordinary. 10. It is forbidden to make use of over-

your attendance here to-night, but this Town Hall feels uncomfor-table; the atmosphere stifles me; if you are agreeable, I will get the affected inflections of the voice, to make too much noise in beating time and giving piano conveyed to my hotel, and there I will play through the programme for you orders to the performers, to turn one's back on the altar, to chatter, or to do anyquite privately." The proposal was well received. Liszt was better than his word; in the holy place. It is to be desired that the choir loft should not be over the main he not only played wondrously, but en-tertained his audience with an elegant entrance of the church, and that the perchampagne supper. The next night he announced a second concert. The Town formers should, as far as possible, be un-seen, subject to the prudent regulations of the Ordinary. III.

Special Prohibitions with regard to Organ and Instrumental Music in Church. 11. It is stringently forbidden to play in church even the minutest portion of seen there since.

> confidence, impaired memory, and kin-dred symptoms, should send three letter stamps for large illustrated treatise, giving means of certain cure, with numerous testimonials. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE SORT OF BLOCD from which the constituents of vigorous bone, brain and muscle are derived is not manufactured by and the like-which were used among the a stomach which is bilious or weak. Uninterrupted, thorough digestion may be insured, the secretive activity of the liver restored, and the system efficiently nour-ished by the aid of Northrop & Lyman's especially during the *Tantum ergo* at Bene diction. 13. Improvisation, a fantasia, on the organ is forbidden to those who cannot do

Hall was crammed to the doors; Liszt went on, played a couple of pieces con-temptuously, then left the hall-left the bewildered town of X., and has never been Wrecked Manhood. Victims of nervous debility, lack of self-

crament was in At this junctur Parrint embraced messenger from l remaining alone the sick man, we for two witnes found. In prese vicar drew up a such as would i cessary for a pers cessary for a per-censures of the C society, by fightin against the Chur After hearing it the retraction, an clasped to his h give every one, o give me." The deceased and tw

saved his life.

ner which res of art, but the the faithful. following rules Gloria must not divided by solo portions. The sed as a consecused as a consecu-livided into con-be so disposed as ous whole. Let with bursts of es, be avoided as they distract the ons. And above at the words be they attand in the hey stand in the

to the choice of matter full liberty aries, apart from s of the Sacred

hed repertory of also permitted of as is preserved in s, and other ecclesvided the choice ommission, under which shall be se, having at its pector of Sacred iate control of the

e of pieces only, d, will be allowed catalogued in the tories, and which tories, and which tamp, and visa of Cecilia and of its o-in union with always under the of the Ordinary, the authority of ven supervise the ven supervise the ot, request to in-y or about to be e into the matter the the regulations athenticated by the nd visa. He linary, and obtain nergetic measure gress.

oir-masters will de-d their talent to the n of the music catry. They may also to the enriching it ns, provided these with the aforesaid binding on every bers of the Comubject to the reci-

works. y rectors and parish e execution of the san Index compiled of St. Cecilia and ary, under pain of transgression. This terwards have new it.

issions shall be com-and of laymen, exanimated by a prot. The nomination f all the members Ordinaries of dio

ment of Sacred Music.

better future for , it is desirable that d be able to found igured music on the chorized methods, or eady existing in their specially in the sem-it would be advis-il schools for sacred il centres of the penain up good singers, nasters, as has already

ons shall be sent to end the Ordinaries, icate them to the choir masters of their and shall be enforced h communication by e regulations shall be the church placed hat they may never

DEC. 6, 1884.

The Joy of Love.

BY SARA TRAINER SMITH.

Almost under the hurrying feet That come and go in the busy street, I found a thought of the Heart Divine That thrilled to the very core of mine. Clinging close to a toil-worn hand, There passed a shadow from baby-land : Only a shadow—so white and thin, It lacked the round of a baby's chin;

It lacked the coral of baby lips, The pink of a baby's fit ger tips, The silken floss of a baby's hair, Kissed and smoothed with the sweetest care.

But out of its innocent baby eyes There looked a baby's mild surprise, And close to its innocent baby breast A baby's baby was tightly prest.

Wavering, slow, with uncertain tread, It followed still where its mother led, Ever lovingly glancing down On that headless doll in a ragged gown.

And at every glance, its love and pride Came and went, like a rosy tide, Over its poor little pallid face— Frail lily-bud in a noisome place ! It passed; but an angel walks with me In the shape of its lovely memory, And out of the long day's toil and care I bring this blossoming thought so fair.

No life so narrow, no heart so lone, No hands so empty, they hold not one Of the loves that bless. And God above Shared with that baby the joy of love! Ave Maria.

A FREEMASON RETRACTS.

HIS EDIFYING CONVERSION WHILST ON HIS DEATH-BED.

The following interesting and instructive incident was translated from the Italian of the Unita Cattolica for the San Francisco Monitor :

The Encyclical Humanum genus of Pope Leo XIII. is already bearing fruit, as may be seen in the death-bed conversion of a Freemason, by the name of Parini. Cæ-sar Parrini and De Witt fought a duel in the fill of Tarini Parini Car the villa of Torrigiani, near Florence, on the 18th day of July last, in which the former received a wound which terminated fatally. Parrini was a man of bright intellect and of more than ordinary at-tainments. He held a high degree among tainments. He held a high degree among the Freemasons of Florence, and was a well known correspondent of the Gazetta d'Italia; he was also a contributor to the Fisramosca, a Masonic journal of Flor-ence. That he was and wished to pass for ence. That he was and wished to pass for an advance adept in the anti-Christian spirit of the Masonic sect is proved by the will which he made two years before his death. We subjoin a copy of it verbatim : FLORENCE, March 13, 1882. To the Venerable and to the Masonic Breth-ren of the R. L. la Concordia : I am of sound mind and body, and I declare that it is my will: 1. That no priest of any religion or rite shall enter my apartment when I happen

shall enter my apartment when I happen

2. That from the bed on which I happen a coffin nor accompanied to the grave by any religious association, arch confrater-nity, priest, etc., but only by my own breth-ren friends and acquaintances

htty, prest, etc., but only by my own breth-ren, friends and acquaintances. 3. That out of the property which I may leave after me there be set apart 500 lires, to be distributed according to the discretion of the venerable of the *L. Con*-

discretion of the venerable of the *L. Con-cordia* among the destitute widows and orphans of the brethren. 4. The execution of this my will is en-trusted to the *Orient* of the *L. Concordia*, in whose private archives I desire this ex-pression of my firm will be preserved. *CAESAR PARRINI*. On the morning of the 18th of last July, just before going to the ground chosen for

lesson to our young men to keep aloof from secret oath-bound societies. Many join them and remain in them through On the morning of the 18th of last July, just before going to the ground chosen for the desperate encounter with De Witt, Parrini wrote a second will, in which he bequeathed all his estate to his several friends. But in this second will he can-celed none of the clauses he had written in the first. The history of the duel is in the first. The bistory of the due is well enough known. After sixteen at-tacks or more Parrini at last fell mortally wounded and was carried on a mattress to

served in the archiepiscopal archives. After making his retration Parrini made his confession. Notiting now re-mained but to administer to him the last rites of the Church. Whit's the priest was preparing the necessary things for the administration of the Holy Viatucum, the poor fellow remained year quiet and as CHARLESTOWN CONVENT.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BURNING OF THE URSULINE NUNNERY FIFTY YEARS AGO.

that all present were moved to tears. Be-

now reconciled.

"Fire ! Fire !" was the cry fifty years ago when the flames streamed from the Ursuline Convent on Mount Benedict in poor fellow remained very quiet and re-signed—embracing his crucifix and recom-mending himself to that good Jesus whom mending himself to that good Jesus whom he now recognized as his only consoler and everlasting friend. One of the bystanders said to him: "How is it, Parrini, that a man like you should all at once become so pious and penitent?" "Ah! my friend," he replied, "we see things in one light when we are in the presence of death." He received the Holy Viaticum with such sentiments of faith and devotion that all present were moved to tears. Bewhat is now a part of Somerville. An old resident, whose house was near the scene of the outrage, tells graphically the scene "I was but a boy at the time, and yet so vividly was the terrible excitement im-

pressed upon me that it seems as if the years that have since passed were but so many days. I lived in Charlestown and many days. I lived in Charlestown and was an apprentice to my father's brother. My sister went to the convent, or, as we called it, the "nunnery" school; and, as mother was dead, she lived altogether in the convent. For days, great excitement had prevailed in Charlestown. At the corners men were discussing the rumor, that proved so false, of the solitary incar-ceration of a young nun in the convent dungeon. Some openly declared that she had been murdered by her sister nuns, and though stronger grew the bitter feeling we had no idea of the terrible violence to come. But the crisis was near. On the fore proceeding to give him Extreme Unction, the curate was requested to wait a short time. The dying man spent the interval in entertaining the Divine Guest within him, by making fervent aspirations of love, repeating aloud the acts of faith, hope and contrition, and invoking the had the priest anointed him when he breathed his last, with the holy name of Jesus on his lips and his crucifix on his beaut come. But the crisis was near. On the llth of August men began to gather around the convent walls. Soon a cart

Whilst the corpse still lay on the bed, one of the Masonic officials came in and contemptuously slapped the dead man's face. Seeing that this act provoked a bit-ter feeling in those who were present, the Freemason excused himself by saying that came by the house bearing tar barrels. "And now—I can never forget the sight -there came rushing by over 100 men in hideous disguise and with painted faces. Torches were blazing, tar barrels burning and men yelling, a perfect pandemonium of fiends. The convent windows were broken by stones and club, and the inmates were called on to leave the build-ing. Suddenly the tunult was hushed, such was the ritual salutation given for the last time to a departed brother. The explanation was not satisfactory, for every one regarded his action as a revenge in-filicted on the dead man for having reing. Suddenly the tumult was hushed, but for a moment, however, then the work of rapine commenced. Doors were nounced the sect and returned to the fold of the Church. Undoubtedly this unexpected and sponburst open and the mob entered the building. Furnishings, pianos, harps, the altar and its sacred furniture—all were taneous conversion of such an adept was very galling to the Freemasons. Legally borne to the yard and destroyed. And then the torch was applied and the buildthey had the right to claim the body of they had the right to claim the body of Parini for burial, according to the word-ing of his will, but they did not urge their claims, and in this the chiefs of the lodge showed good sense. Parini was buried under the shadow of the Cross of Christ by his Mother Church with whom he was ing was in flames. As the fire spread the broken furniture was thrown into the broken furniture was thrown into the blazing pile. The miscreants, maddened by scenes of violence, applied torches to the bishop's lodge, the stables and the old wooden nunnery that was a short distance off. The conflagration was at its height when the Charlestown and Cam-bridge fire companies came on the scene, and, to their shame be it said, they refused It may be asked how did it happen that a man like Parrini, near the age of fifty, was converted in so wonderful a manner. We may answer that he was a different man in his heart from what he seemed to be. He had imbibed the faith like milk and, to their shame be it said, they refused to work, and by force prevented the Bos-ton department from extinguishing the flames. No one dared oppose the mob, and as 1 looked from our roof I saw all join in the insane destruction of property. All through the night fresh scenes of vio-lence were enacted. The bishop's large and valuable library was food for the flames. But the createst outrage was now from a very pious mother, and he never lost it entirely. Besides, he was charitable to the poor; and we know that works of mercy bring down the mercy of God on the heads of even the most wicked sin-ners. Creaser Partini had also a great de-vation to the scale in purchaser the flames. But the greatest outrage was now perpetrated. The tomb of the institution votion to the souls in purgatory. He said his prayers every evening, and never where the deceased nuns were interred forgot his favorite De profundis. What value his prayers had in such a state of conscience as his God only knows, who seeks out every means to save the souls which he has rested and meaned was rifled, the plates torn from the coffins, Was filled, the plates torn from the coffins, the contents thrown to the ground, ex-posed to further insult. But, let my sis-ter tell you her experience. She was in the convent at the time of its destruc-tion." considence as his God only knows, who seeks out every means to save the souls which He has created and redeemed. Lastly Parrini loved the Madonna. In spite of all his impious writings and Free-masonry, he always kept in his room an image of Our Lady, and she did not forget him in his last necessity.

"" was so small at the time," said the lady, "that I can remember but little. However, I will tell you what I can. The night of the fire we retired to our dornitories as usual, but had hardly got ssleep when a dreadful noise awoke us. We sprang up and rap into the corridor him in his last necessity. For a long time he had been agitated with remorse, and thought of changing his life by retiring from Florence, but the great difficulty was to free himself from the tyranny of a society which he both feared and hated. We sprang up and ran into the corridors, where the nuns followed as ourselves. The Mother Superior went about directing The Mother Superior went about directing the Sisters in their terror. After a little all was quiet again, and we started for our beds, but never reached them. Cries of "fire" and the sight of flames drove us from the building by the rear door. We ran through the field and fell down the hill, for it was dark. Many of us were badly bruised. At the foot of the hill was a fence over which most of we never up The example of Parrini may serve as a from secret oath-bound socients. from secret oath-bound socients. for matter and remain in them through interest or human respect. But in the end, when perhaps it will be too late, they will realize the truth of these words ut-tered by Parrini: "We see things in one light while we are living, but in another light when we are in the presence of death." the secret with the presence of death." the secret with the presence of the secret with the

ARCHBISHOP MANNING.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

London Universe, Nov. 8 London Universe, Nov. 8. Tuesday being St. Charles's Day, the Cardinal Archbishop assisted and preached at the High Mass at St. Mary of the Angels, Bayswater. The dignitaries in the sanctuaries included the Bishops of Amy-cla, Emmaus, and Salford, and the canons of the diagence. There was also a large cla, Limmaus, and Salford, and the canons of the diocese. There was also a large gathering of the clergy, nearly all the re-ligious orders being represented. So crowded was the congregation, that not only was every available seat occupied, but even standing room became a matter of competition. Taking for his text the words: words :

Labour as a good soldier of Jesus Christ. His Eminence recalled the fact that 300 years had passed since St. Charles finished his warfare on earth, and began his intercession for those on earth before the throne of his Master. The Church then was in great affliction, the world weighed heavily great affliction, the world weighed heavily upon it, and its condition then as compared with its condition now showed what God had wrought by his saints and by the ser-vants whom he raised up to purify, con-solidate, and extend His Church upon earth. Never had the Church been so widespread as they saw it at this day. It was not only spreading over the old Christendom of Europe, but into the new Christian world of America and Australia, and Asia, and the islands of the Southern Seas, and it was now entering Africa by Seas, and it was now entering Africa by all its shores.

NEVER WAS THE CHURCH IN ITS PASTORATE

MORE PURE. or fervent than at this day; never were its pastors more united to their Chief Pastor, the Vicar of Jesus Christ; never was the flash more united. was the flock more united to its priests and, therefore, never was the unity of the Church, both within and without—unity Church, both within and without—unity in faith, in charity, in fervour—more com-plete than at this hour. It was not so in the day of St. Charles's warfare upon earth. The whole of the Eastern Church had been scourged and overwhelmed by the Mahometan Anti-Christ, The Greek language and literature came over from Constantionole when the Christians fed Constantinople when the Christians fled from it into Italy, and there arose that nomin in into italy, and there arose that movement which men profusely called the New Birth—the Renaissance; that is, the restoration of the ancient literature of the heathen world, and men were so inthe heathen world, and men were so in-toxicated with it that some burned lamps before images of Aristotle and Plato, as Catholics do before images of the Blessed Virgin and St. Charles. There was an exhumation—a digging up again of the rank corruption of the heathen world, and it spread on all sides—into literature, manners, morals, public opinion ; it pen-etrated into the colleges of youth, and the manhood of the century before St. Charles died was reared in an education in which died was reared in an education in which paganism had—he had almost said—pre-dominated. Moreover, at the beginning of the century of his birth there arose another scource which thich the Church another scourge which tried the Church in the West as Mahometanism had tried it in the East—the Reformation, so-called ; in reality, the deformation and destruction of the divine tradition of faith, the denial of the divine tradition of the authority of the Church, and the wreck and ruin its unity. It scourged the north of

Europe ;

IT RAVAGED OUR OWN LAND; it penetrated from Switzerland into the north of Italy. And it was at such a time as that, when the watchful vigilance of pastors was most needed, that Milan for eighty years. God raised up the Council of Trent, of which St. Charles had the direction. He was one of the authorities of the decree making it incumauthorities of the decree making it incum-bent on Bishops to reside in their sees-of obedience to which he gave so perfect an example as Archbishop of Milan. Thus was the axe laid to the root of the evil. Three of St. Charles's characteristics would give a clue to the wonderful suc-cess which crowned his efforts as a re-former. He was dead to the world. It was because the world had nothing in him that he controlled the world next, he him that he controlled the world next, he would say, to the Supreme Pontiff. Next he had a great ardour for the salvation of souls-not merely the zeal which radiate from the fire, but the ardour which is the fire which Jesus Christ came to scatter upon the earth. Lastly, he had a wonder ful fortitude. He had a martyr's spirit, and his intimate friend, the Cardinal of and his intimate friend, the Cardinal of Verona, said: "He does not shrink from martyrdom, but martyrdom shrinks from him." His life was an example to both priests and people. Those in the ministry would most honour him when they most aimed at perfection. By joining the Christian Doctrine Confraternity laymen would be testifying their love for a saint who was willing to spend himself and be spent in the service of souls.

L - The regular monthlymeeting of the Irish Benevolent Society will be held on Friday evening, 12th Inst., at their rooms, Masoni Temple, at 7.30. All members are requested to be present. C. A. SIPPI, President. CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT CASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. ALEX. WILSON, Pres. C. HEVEY, Rec. Sec.

SAFETY KETTLE AND STEAMER To Dyspeptics. LOMA The most common signs of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, are an oppression at the DIPI

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stomach, nausea, flatulency, water-brash, heart-burn, vomiting, loss of appetite, and constipation. Dyspeptic patients suffer untold miseries, bodily and mental. They should stimulate the digestion, and secure regular daily action of the bowels, by the use of moderate doses of

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Institution. For further particulars apply to the Super or, or any Priest of the Diocese.

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Exhibition, PRIZE

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any reason whatso.

ntric Abbe.

person about whom The following is one 35, when the greatest becoming the rage, he of X., France, and . The good people never heard of him. turned up. Liszt on rapid glance at the l then addressed his ollows: "Ladies and much flattered much nattered by here to-night, but feels uncomfor-sphere stifles me; ble. I will get the my hotel, and there I he programme for you the proposal was well better than his word; wondrously, but ennce with an elegant The next night concert. The Town to the doors; Liszt couple of pieces con-left the hall-left the X., and has never been

Manhood. s debility, lack of self-ed memory, and kin-ould send three letter lustrated treatise, givn cure, with numerous ess World's Dispensary , Buffalo, N. Y.

LOCD from which the brous bone, brain and s not manufactured by bilious or weak. Unugh digestion may be ve activity of the liver ystem efficiently nour-f Northrop & Lyman's y and Dyspeptic Cure. ood purifier ever intro-. Sold by Harkness & adas St.

house near the villa Torrigiant for medical treatment. To the physician who was in attendance he said: "Be sure to let me know when there is danger, for I have important business to settle

Two days had passed since he received the wound, and his symptoms were con-stantly growing worse. Among those who had come to visit him was a gentleman of true Christian sentiments, with whom he had been on most intimate terms of friendship almost from his infancy. This kind friend, seeing now that there was no longer any possibility of recovery, con-cluded to inform him that the crisis was at hand.

Parrini had stated to his friends that he Parrini had stated to his irrends that he did not wish to make his will for the rea-son that it was already made. What then was the important business he had to set-tle? The announcement made to him that his end was approaching showed what the important business was. "Quick," said he to a lady friend who had come to eaid he to a lady friend who had come to render him what assistance she could, "send for a priest—I want a priest. You have promised me this, you know, and I hold you to your word. I want a priest." At this all left his bedside to dispatch a messenger in haste to call Rev. Don Luigi Miccinesi, the curate of the parish church of Sent Maria a Oujuto. It was the hot.

corner in a wintery blast for several hours, rather than remain in it. In many cases, it is a dreary place, because neither of the guardians of the place—the "King and Queen of the Household," as Father Michael Muller somewhere calls them— takes any trouble to make it cheerful. If the boy were permitted to bring his friands home to a range of his own every If the boy were permitted to bring his friends home to a game of his own choos-ing, he would probably not long for the freedom of the street-corner. But no ! The parlor carpet might possibly suffer a little, or some ornamental rubbish be pushed out of place. It is better, as many parents have learned by sad experience, to keep a boy and a boy's friends under Your eves, than to carp for parlor carpote

your eyes, than to care for parlor carpets and such like. If it is a question between of Santa Maria a Quinto. It was the hot-test part of the day, being about 1 o'clock. No time was lost by the messenger who and such like. If it is a question between mere decoration and the boy's presence at home after dark, give the parlor carpet to the poor. This radical measure, however, is not in all cases necessary; boys and their chums are not so very dreadful when you understand them, and they have been known to amuse themselves without chip-ping the marble-topped table or using the mirrors for footballs went to call the priest. But to Parrini every moment seemed an hour, and he became impatient at the unavoidable delay. He even grew indignant with his good friend, who tried to console him by assur-ing him that even if he should die before the arrival of a priest he might be saved by making a sincere act of contrition, which God in His infinite mercy would acmirrors for footballs

By all means, keep the children at home these winter nights, and bind them to-gether with the Rosary. What we need above all things in this cept in a case where the ministration of a crament was impossible. At this juncture the curate arrived, and

Parrint embraced him as if he had been a country is family union, family life. Given cheerful, Christian homes, and there messenger from heaven. The priest after remaining alone for some moments with the sick man, went to the door and called for two witnesses. These were easily found. In presence of these two men, the vicar drew up a formula of retraction, such as would include whatever was ne-cessary for a person who had incurred the society, by fighting a duel, and by writing against the Church and the Catholic faith. After hearing it read the sick man signed remaining alone for some moments with need be no fear for the future of the

society, by fighting a duel, and by writing against the Church and the Catholic faith. After hearing it read the sick man signed

against the Church and the Catholic faith. After hearing it read the sick man signed the retraction, and then with his crucifix clasped to his heart, exclaimed: "I for-give every one, even as I wish God to for-give me." The document signed by the deceased and two witnesses is now pre

It is useless to appeal to the Imbecile American Parent. He is too numerous to "Greater excitement than ever existed after the fire. Boston was aroused; the reach. He belongs to the majority, and the majority is generally composed of fools. But we appeal to the American Parent who is in the minority, who is not imbecile, to consider the question of boys. press in strongest terms condemned the outrage; the citizens called a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall; the towns of Cambridge and Charlestown also held mass meetings, and at all these assemblies the strongest During these long winter evenings some amusement must be found for them at resolutions were passed. The Irish Cathresolutions were passed. The Irish Cath-olics were fearfully excited, and vengeance was the cry. All praise can be ascribed to Bishop Fenwick, who counselled modera-tion and successfully allayed the excite-ment. The next night, August 12, a mob and as the second secon armed with knives and pistols marched through the streets of Boston, menaced the Franklin Street Church, and then pro ceeded to Charlestown, where they made a bonfire of the Convent fences. The people were alarmed; the military were called out and the men from the revenue cutter Hamilton were quartered in Faneuil Hall. The citizens formed armed patrols and paraded in their several wards. A vigilant committee was organized and further trouble was anticipated. But the pacific counsels of the leading gentlemen and the general abhorrence of the deed by all the good citizens gradually restored confidence. The city and State offered arge rewards for the conviction of the offenders. Trials began, the law took its course and the event faded from the minds of men. Now, after half a century, it is recalled."

> "Frailty, thy Name is Woman." -Hamlet

-Hamlet That she is frall, often in body, "Tistrue, 'tis true, 'tis a pity. And pity 'tis, 'tis true." Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is

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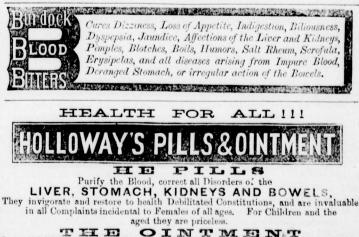
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A SCOTTISH LAND QUESTION.

The position of the Scottish tenantry has begun again to excite attention. The miseries of the Skye crofters and the heartlessness of many Scottish landlords are already well known on this side of the Atlantic. Sir Wm. Harcourt's recent expression of sympathy for this unhappy people and his appeal to the landlords on hands, to rise in rebellion against the es-their behalf will do little to mitigate their tablished order of things, or to resist the sufferings. Until the government steps officers of the law when enforcing its in to protect the people, the landlords will certainly abuse their power, first to to lend themselves to the commission of rob and then dispossess the impoverished tenantry. The traces of landlord rapacity are everywhere visible in the Scottish highlands. A writer in the Nineteenth Century assures us that in Lochaber or along the shores of Loch Arkaig, the home of the clan Cameron, the remains of what were once extensive townships may yet be seen. The celebrated Glencoe at one concludes : time teemed with a hardy population, and the famous Glengarry is at this moment a sheep walk, the powerful clan Macdonnell being now in Canada. Desolation rules supreme around Fort Augustus and far into the country of clan Fraser. In hundreds of straths of Ross-

shire the wild heather has not obliter. ated the green pastures and cultivated fields once belonging to the MacKenzies and Munroes, from which marched famed battalions that won so much glory for England abroad. As late as 1849, when Mr. Gladstone had already attained political prominence, Hugh Miller vainly attempted to draw the attention of the British public to the work of destruction and depopulation then going on. Britain was then, however, too busily engaged in the discussion of administrative abuses in Naples and the Papal States to spare even a passing glance for the Highlands of Scotland. With Scotland it has been as it was and is with Ireland. England can attend to the wants of all neonle but her own How applicable the lines of majestic invective penned during the last

Philanthropist and missioner lives on St. ant brutality.

Philanthropist and missioner lives on St. George's channel; Sends Bibles to the Pope of Rome, and to the tropics, flannel; Prays godly prayers for foreign sin before her legal altar. The while her hands twist at her back for Treland's neck the halter, In foreign lands protects the weak, with treaties or with cannon. And thrusts the dagger in the heart of her sister on the Snannon.

agitation now being carried on in the Western Highlands of Scotland. His Lordship, while counselling his clergy and people to moderation and constitutional proceeding, takes sides with the suffering

tenantry. He says to the clergy : "There is no need to address you now "There is no need to address you now, unless it be to record our sense of your great zeal and prudence. We wish rather to address through you, the members of your flocks, to strengthen your hands, and to add the weight of our authority to the lessons of forbearance, charity, and wisdom which they have already fre-mentic heard from rour line. Snoking quently heard from your lips. Speaking, then, to you, dearly beloved children, we admit freely that you have real and substantial grievances which call for redress. There is no need to enumerate them here, There is no need to enumerate them here, nor do we propose to discuss and criticise the different remedies that have been sug-gested. What we have to say to you is that, granting the existence of these griev-ances, granting that they were a hundred times greater than they are, there is a right way of seeking redress, and there is a wrong way."

The Bishop then proceeds to state that although the law as it at present stands presses unjustly on the people, this fact does not make it right for them to take the task of rectifying it into their own

tablished order of things, or to resist the prescriptions. He counsels the people not outrages or the destruction of their hended.' neighbors' properties. He exhorts them against fair-spoken adventurers who strive to delude them with professions of friendship and sympathy. The relations between landlord and tenant are not, he points out, a mere question of social and political expediency, but one of morality-and revealed truth as well. The pastoral

"But are we always to go on thus suffering and oppressed, yet uncomplaining? Are we to let those who have power over us take courage from our passive submis-sion to trample on our rights, and to take from us in order to enrich themselves and their favorites ? Well, in the first place, we have a strong conviction that things will not go so badly in the future as they have done in the past. If hitherto some of those in authority have acted as though they were answerable to no higher power for their conduct, as though they power for their conduct, as though they might use the good things of this world as they pleased, without accepting the res-ponsibilities attaching to them, we have reason to hope that even they are beginning to awaken to a sense of their duty We believe further that public opinion i now so well educated and so enlightened that it will not tolerate much which use to be done with impunity."

This pastoral of the Bishop of Argyle case of the tenantry, strong because of its of the morality it inculcates and the justice it seeks to enforce.

Irish famine by the gifted Mrs. Sullivan : must soon suffer the penalty of unrepent- were threatened, the great seal, which had

A LEVELLING EMPEROR.

ous people must follow their brethren. In a pastoral issued by the Bishop of Argyle and the Isles, reference is made to the land of the west was unable to offer them united resistance. The empire fell of its Turke and bis faits dominions of the despised of all nations; we want the renewal of its with discussion of the successes of the despised of all nations is the successes of the despised of the successes of the despised of the successes of the despised of all nations is the successes of the despised of the s united resistance. The empire fell of its Turks, and his fair dominions of the own divisions, and the House of Austria Netherlands and of Hungary upon the has ever since held a subordinate place very eve of insurrection. A lampoon, in Europe. Sir Walter Scott, Protestant as he was, rightly appreciated the charac-

ter, career and influence of Joseph. "It would," he says, "be unjust to deny to this prince the praise of considerable tal--hic Primus. ents, and inclination to employ them for the good of the country he ruled. But it frequently happens that the talents, and even the virtues of sovereigns, exercised without respect to time and circumstances, ecome the misfortune of their government. And thus, although the personal merits of Joseph II. were in every respect acknowledged, his talents in a great measure recognized, and his patriotic intentions scarcely disputable, it fell to his lot during the period we treat of, to excite more apprehension and discontent among his subjects, than had he been a prince content to rule by a minister, and wear out

an indolent life in the forms and pleas. ures of a court. Accordingly, the emperor, in many of his schemes of reform, too hastily adopted, or at least too incautiously and peremptorily executed, had the misfortune to introduce fearful commotions among the people, whose situation he meant to ameliorate. while in his external relations he rendered Aus tria the quarter from which a breach of European peace was most to be appre-

Sir Walter in very plain terms treats of Joseph's suppression of the monasteries. "The suppression of the religious orders and the appropriation of their revenues to the general purposes of government, had in it something to flatter the feelings of those of the reformed religion, but, in a moral point of view, the seizing upon the property of any private individual, or pubic body, is an invasion of the most sacred principles of public justice, and such spoliation cannot be vindicated by urgent circumstances of state necessity, or any plausible pretext of state advantage what soever, since no necessity can vindicate what is in itself unjust, and no public advantage can compensate a breach of public faith. Joseph was also the first Catholic sovereign who broke through the solemn degree of reverence attached by that religion to the person of the sov-is common. Its chief product is cocoa, vegetable ivory, nuts, cotton, coffee, in-dia rubber, orchilla weed, straw hats, bark, THE GALILEO CONTROVERS ereign Pontiff. The Pope's fruitless and humiliating visit to Vienna furnished the shadow of a precedent for the conduct of Napoleon to Pius VII."

In the Austrian Netherlands his arbitrary conduct gave the profoundest dissatand the Isles is a strong statement of the isfaction. Sir Walter tells us that "his alterations in Flanders were not, as elseclearness and moderation, strong because where, confined to the ecclesiastical state alone, although such innovations were peculiarly offensive to a people so rigidly Now that the light of day has at last been Catholic, but were extended through the let in on the abuses of Scottish landlord- most important parts of the civil governism, that venerable but detested institution ment. Changes in the courts of justice

hitherto remained with the chancellor of the state, was transferred to the imperial minister-a council of state, composed of commissioners nominated by the emperor,

Last August there was unveiled at was appointed to discharge the duties, Leitmeritz, Bohemia, a statue in honor of hitherto entrusted to a standing committee Joseph II., emperor of Germany. Twenty of the States of Brabant-their universi-And thrusts the dagger in the shannon. Since Autions of both continents, behold a Land of Graves! Come, Rus ia, with Siberia; France, bring your galley slaves; Come, learing Turk, with dripping knife, refreshed in Christian gore.-Bashi-bazouk, hold up your head! Be ye ahamed no more! Con, empres of the gentle world, behold this Chri-tian Nation That makes her subjects paupers:-and grants them then-starvation! Joseph II., emperor of Germany. Twenty thousand people joined in the demonstra-tion. The honors paid the memory of Joseph II. are not more surprising than those bestowed on that of Voltaire, and men of a like destructive spirit. The life of Joseph II. was one of the most event. ful in the history of Germany. He was Mr. Miller proclaimed in terms that the eldest son of Francis and Maria Theresa, ulated certainly by the scenes which had should have touched the public heart that and was born March 12, 1741, came to the lately passed in North America, where, while the law is banishing its tens throne in 1765, and died February 20, under circumstances of far less provocafor terms of seven and fourteen years, the 1790. He was fired with an ambition to tion, a large empire had emancipated penalty of deep-dyed crimes, irresponsible totally transform his empire, but this was itself from the Mother Country. The and infatuated power is banishing its prevented by the influence of his mother, States remonstrated loudly, and refused thousands for life for no crime whatever. but on her death in 1780, he resolved to submission to the decrees which encroached on their constitutional liberties times were deported to America, the zation and uniformity, were his leading and at length arrayed a military force in support of their patriotic opposition." Having been led by Russian intrigue into joining that empire in its ambitious designs on Turkey, Joseph was forced to bend, for the time, before the storm he had every cliff in the most exposed situations, Monks were dissolved, and all others aroused in Flanders. He even renounced and subject to the fury of every Atlantic placed under the bishops ; the bulls of the the most obnoxious of his new measures. gale. It is a marvel how a population Pope were made dependant upon the and confirmed the privileges of the nation can subsist at all under such conditions. placet regium; the bulls unigenitus and In at what was called the joyous entry. But Caena Domini were expunged from the this spirit of conciliation was merely assumed to give him time to carry out hi

written upon the hospital for lunatics at Vienna, might be said to be no unjust epitaph for a monarch once so hopeful and so beloved : Josephus ubique Secundus

Such was Joseph II., to whom the Bohemians last August raised a monument His reign was not alone disastrous to Germany but robbed the House of Hapsburg of that paramount influence it has so long enjoyed in that country and in Central and Southern Europe. As in the case of the last monarchs of the House of Bourbon, his successors reaped the fruit of his ill-advised course. It is only within the past few years that Austria has, by the pursuit of a sound policy, both foreign and domestic, began to retrieve the losses inflicted on her in conequence of the follies of Joseph II. The rection of a monument in his honor cannot but be attended by the good results ever desirable from the contemplation of a

career blasted by failures arising from pride, obstinacy and arbitrariness. A CATHOLIC NATION

We read with pleasure in the Messenger of the Sacred Heart for October, that the republic of Ecuador has reconsecrated itself to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Ecuador is one of the richest and most promising portions of the South American continent We find it described as follows :

"A State of South America, on its tern side, being that portion of the Colom bia States which lies on each side of the Equator, extending from lat. 1 deg. 50 min. N. to 4 deg. 50 min. S., and between 70 deg. and 81 deg. W. long., comprising an area of 248,380 English square miles. It has a population of about 1,100,000, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and mestizoes. The giant chain of the Andes here presents the Chimborazo, 21,068 feet, the Cotopaxi, 18,880 feet, the Antisana, 19,134 feet above the level of the sea, and others. Ecuador is watered by the upper waters of the Amazon and its tributaries, and by the rivers Guayaquil, Nevia, and Esmer aldas on the Paci yams, tobacco, fruits, sarsaparilla, wheat, &c. Its minerals consist of gold, quicksilver, lead, iron, copper, and emeralds. Sulphur abounds near the Chimborazo. The chief exports in 1879 were-cocoa, £991,073, cascarilla bark, £98,841, veget-able ivory, £81,954 and caoutchoue, £20,-

763. Ecuador is divided into 3 depart-ments-Quito, Guayaquil, Azuay-and 13 Public revenue, 1878 and '79 £1,138,000

eno, the Catholic President of the repub-

of all nations; we want the renewal of its first consecration; we want to raise a permanent monument to remind future generations that Ecuador is the republic of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, that our generations that includor is the republic of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, that our God is not the ideal one of the pantheists, but the true God, the Word made flesh, our Lord Jesus Christ. Is not such an enterprise worth all ourgenergy and sacri-Nor was the orator, the Deputy Man-

tonelle, deterred by the financial difficul-ties of the project, but replied : "I do not believe that the sum fixed for the project is capable of impoverishing our Govern-ment; besides this, no nation has ever ment; besides this, no nation has ever been impoverished by offering its riches to God, and the ruin of nations comes from excessive crimes, not from the practice of charity. On the other hand, do not all the treasures of the nation belong to God ? and if so, may we wonder if the Government disposes of a part of them to manifest its gratitude to its bene-fortor? If we are withorious, it is not so factor i If we are victorious, it is not so much because of our own efforts, but because of the protection of God. Ecuador is the republic of the Sacred Heart, and for this reason it can not perish. "The basilica we want to build shall be

the bulwark of Ecualor, whose wall shall repel all the attacks of the revolution. Most certainly as the Sacred Heart stands for our republic, its weakness is not afraid of all the nations of the world. Heretofore our statesmen have built upon sand ; we will build upon that Stone on which rests all civilization. "Gentlemen, you know that the ap-

proaching cutting through of the Isthmus of Panama will call to our shores Euro-pean nations; this is then the time to raise the torch of our Faith. Men look

looking at political affairs in a worldly way? Let us raise our eyes to Heaven, way? Let us raise our eyes to heaven, for there are written the great secrets of our future. Faith is the guide of nations; let us follow this guide, and the future shall be ours."

Happy, indeed, say we, with the Messenger of the Sacred Heart, is the nation whose representatives can with prudence express such noble sentiments of faith and patriotism. Three fourths of the assembly endorsed the proposal and thus aldas on the Pacific coast. There are ex-tensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree did honor to the Redeemer of mankind,

THE GALILEO CONTROVERSY.

DR. CAMPBELL TO FATHER CORCORAN. The Rev. Mr. Corcoran has thought it advisable to write a long letter on Galileo, partly in criticism of my address before the East Middlesex Teachers' Association. Had he read the address, or had it been reported in full, in my provinces, including that of 'Oriente.' In 1880 there were 40 miles of railway open. Guayaquil is the chief port : pop-ulation about 25,000. sary; for he would have seen that the Public revenue, 1878 and '79 £1,128,000 address was educational, and not pole-Public expenditure, 1878 and '79 1,034,000 mic, and that the life of an eminent Ital-tated from 35,000 to 80,000." Nine years ago the noble Gracia Mor-Nine years ago the noble Gracia Mor-

facts brought out in Mr. Corcoran's letter eno, the Catholic President of the repub. lic, was assassinated out of hatred for God, lic, was assassinated out of hatred for God, because he had undertaken to realize in as an humble student of science I did the country which he ruled the great not hesitate to express my opinion ture concerning Galileo. concerning ecclesiastical leaders of public the true state of the cas all sects, whether Protestant or Catholic, offset to the distorted version of Galileo's Christ flourish among his fellow-citizens. "God does not die" said this great man when the assassin wounded him, and then Scripture. The persecution of Galileo pretended persecution by the Catholic Church, as related by Dr. Campbell The Doctor claims to have been exceed-ingly kind towards the Catholic Church ; occupied a subordinate place in my ad-dress; but inasmuch as my critic has in fact, that he said, "everything that be truthfully said in of the Church." seen fit to charge me with untruthfulcould could be truthfully said in the defence of the Church," It would afford me great pleasure to acknowledge the doctor's kindness and courtesy, if it were not a sham. To use the Doctor's own elegant "peri-phrastic" phraseology, it "is deficient in the necessary thickness" Lot us are here ness and misrepresentation, I may be allowed a little space to show that I have anowed a fittle space to show that I have not in the least "mistaken the circum-stances of the case." We are told that the persecution of Galileo was a myth-which means, I presume, that he was not persecuted. And we are also told that the necessary thickness." Let us analyze the Doctor's kindness to the Catholic the Church had nothing to do with the treatment he received. If he were Church. In the first place, he now virtually acknowledges that the Protestnot persecuted at all, it would seem un-not persecuted at all, it would seem un-necessary to occupy space in trying to prove that the Church did not persecute prove that the Undisputed facts are Now the undisputed facts are to the undisputed facts are or defend the doctrines of Copernicus in the circumstances in my last letter, and the Doctor is discreetly silent on this 1615, under penalty of imprisonment. In 1633, he was again brought up for trial for subject. Why, then, is all his indigna-tion poured out against the Catholic the same offence. An old man of 70 years, suffering with painful disease and in-Church, while Protestants and the Profirmities, he was compelled to make a testant Church escape with this very three weeks' journey in midwinter from mild censure : "I was not viewing the subject as a Protestant, but as an humble student of science I did not Florence to Rome, in order to submit himself in person to his judges. Tried and found guilty, he escaped with his hesitate to express my opinion concern life by making humble submission and abjuring his heresies, but was forbidden ing ecclesiastical leaders of all sects, whether Protestant or Catholic, who which has been in power since the 1st of to speak or write on the prohibited subhave at any time tried to oppose science jects, and was imprisoned for the re-mainder of his life, a period of nine under the plea of defending Scripture.' Even this much is only wrested from the Doctor by the fact that I called attention to his unfarmess in your columns. He takes the posi-tion here of scientific censor over years—first in a convent of the Inquisi-tion, and then for some months at Sienna: after that he was confined to his own house near Florence, forbidden to all denominations. This is the role often assumed by infidels, but it scarcely suits Dr. Campbell, who, I understand, is a pious member of one of the Protoctart denominations. Du this leave it, allowed to entertain no friends. restricted even in the number of visitors he might receive. I leave out of considation the statement that his body was submitted to the torture, and that the the Protestant denominations. Be this blindness with which he was afflicted as it may, I cannot allow him to act the ome time after his trial was the work of part of judge when his partiality is so the Inquisition, because these charges glaring. Secondly. The Doctor attrib-utes to the Catholic Church all the acts are not proven, and I believe them to be untrue. But apart from these, if his of a law tribunal in the Pope's States. The Inquisition, whether in Spain or in treatment was not persecution I do not know what name to give it. I am in-clined to think that if Mr. Corcoran Rome, was merely a law tribunal, a State institution. The Doctor says, "So far as Rome was concerned, the Church and should be forbidden by the Government of this Province to preach what he conthe State were identical, and the Pontifi was temporal Prince as well as spiritual ruler. Has he given any proof of this extraordinary statement? None whatsidered true doctrine, and should be shut up in his residence in Parkhill till he died, he would feel that he was getting more persecution than he wanted. But, ever. The world must take Dr. Campbell's word for it. In fact, for not a single statement in the Doctor's whole we are told, for whatever treatment our lord session of the setter of the out of the out of the setter of th

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tics, created by the authorities of the Church, for the purpose of inquiring into and punishing offences against the Church; and can only be called a State tribunal in that it had the power of the

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State to enforce its decrees. Further, so far as Rome was concerned, the Church and the State were identical, Church and the State were identical, and the Pontiff was temporal prince as well as spiritual ruler. Still further, in the case of Galileo, the journals and cor-respondence of the Tuscan Ambassador show conclusively that the Pope, Urban himself, took the most active ated as the last is to say that Galileo's offence was not the teaching of the Copernican doctrines as a scientific theory, but his attempt to force that theory, but his attempt to force that theory upon the Pope and his councils as a theological dogma. Galileo was a scientist; not a theologian. He had neither the power nor the inclination to construct theological creeds. He never came into conflict with theology until the theologican seasulted him; and when

the theologians assaulted him; and when he was accused of contradicting Scripture in saying that the earth moved round the sun, he asked nothing but the privilege of being allowed to reconcile this doctrine with scripture, as every Catholic to day is allowed to do. The charge that Mr. Corcoran and other defenders of the Church now make against Galileo was not advanced in his In the official decree or sentence of the Inquisition, declared on the 21st of June, 1633, the offences charged against

raise the torch of our Faith. Men look for light, and there is no light more pure and more brilliant than the light of Faith. The Basilica of the Sacred Heart on the summit of the Pechincha, symbol of the Faith of an entire people, shall be the Faith of an entire people, shall be the fight-bouse destined to illumine the waves of the Pacific. "Why shall we obstinately persist in looking at political affairs in a workly have believed and maintained a dochas been declared and defined contrary Corcoran says, because Copernicus was not molested, and was allowed to dedicate his writings to Pope Paul III. It is quite true that a century before the time of Galileo the priest Copernicus was allowed to dedicate his speculations on the universe to the reigning Pope, who thus may be said to have given tacit sanction. But when the Church pronounced officially on the subject, she sent the works of Copernicus to the ecclesiastical limbo of the Index Expurgatorius, forbade her people to read them, and punished Galileo for teaching their doctrines. But enough. Mr. Cor-coran says that "in sustaining the Copernican theory of the planetary motions, he (Galileo) was certainly right." The Inquisition, however, speaking for the Church, nnder the guidance and with the approval of Pope Urban, declared he was certainly wrong, and punished him for so doing. It is not my place to reconcile what Mr. Corcoran says with what his Church did, and it seems to me it would have been the part of prudence had he not attempted to do so himselt. In the episode of Galileo, the ecclesiastical authorities of the seventeenth century do not show to advantage, and the labored efforts of their modern defenders

do not place them in any better light. CL. T. CAMPBELL. Father Corcoran to Dr. Campbell.

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I see that Dr. Campbell has thought it proper to reply to my remarks on his le the sole intention of putting before the

Many of those dispossessed in former carry out his views. Equality, centraliremainder settling on the sea-shore from | ideas. Serfdom was abolished ; German which landlord heartlessness would even was made the official language; new now drive them. The wretched hamlets codes were introduce d; the press was that now contain the remnants of the almost entirely made free; about 700 Highland clans may be seen perched on convents, containing 36,000 of the Younger The proprietors who have driven those unfortunate people to seek subsistence on Austrian rituals and by the edict of tolerrock and erag cannot, in many cases, ation Protestants were set on a perfectly show a shred of documentary title to equal footing with Catholics. the lands they have turned into waste and wilderness. Though treated as beasts of direction, these people, notwithstanding sad lot, have maintained the noble attributes of their generous race. Crime is among them almost unknown. Their moral standard is the highest in Britain, offering a sad contrast to that of their landlord neighbors. To England have schemes; but a succession of defeats in the crofters' huts given not a few of her his war with the Turks broke his spirit and greatest statesmen, soldiers, lawyers and emperilled his empire, and shortly before divines. Behind the wretched habitations on the sea-shore stretch the mountains from whose fertile glens the clans were serfdom. banished. These glens, once so snug and so fertile, are now unbroken wildernesses, the home of the wild deer. Landlordism

measures by force. As soon as he had assembled an army in Flanders sufficiently All this was executed without consulting strong, he endeavored to overturn the con any legislature or deliberative body, and stitution he had pledged himself to mainprey, discouraged and thwarted in every the private rights of individuals were as tain, and to enforce the policy of innova-

little respected as the privileges of classes | tion he had pretended to abandon. In contheir poverty and the hardships of their or the prejudices and ignorance of the sequence of this gross breach of royal faith masses. People cannot be enlightened Flanders, says the writer already cited, and made happy by decrees. Such vioremained for two years in a state of sup pressed, but deeply founded and widely lent changes were repugnant, and nobles, priests and patriots united in opposition extended discontent, watching for a moment favorable to freedom and to vengeto the emperor. He still adhered to his ance. It proved an ample storehouse of combustibles, prompt to catch fire as the flame now arising in France began to exhis death he abrogated all his innovations pand itself; nor can it be doubted, that except toleration and the abolition of the condition of the Flemish provinces. whether considered in a military or polit-

Joseph was not, according to his greatical light, was one of the principal causes of the subsequent success of the French est admirers, a successful emperor, nor republican arms. Joseph himself, brokenwas Germany prosperous under him. hearted and dispirited, died in the very has thus effaced a brave and hardy popu- His innovations, the result of a capricious beginning of the troubles he had wantonly lation. But it is not yet satisfied. Even vanity and restless tyranny, so disturbed the feeble remnant of that once numer- and distracted his people that when the provoked. Desirous of fame as a legisla-

Christian ideal and make the reign of Christ flourish among his fellow-citizens. added :

"After my death Ecuador shall fall again under the sway of the revolution, to be governed despotically by assuming ndacious name of liberalism. But the Heart of Jesus, to which I have consecrated my country, shall free it again from the hands of its enemies and make it prosper under the guidance of Catholic principles."

This prophecy has been fulfilled with an exactitude truly remarkable. The Masonic party having upon the death of Moreno seized on the reins of government. carried out their policy of violence and plunder till the people, disgusted with their domination, drove them from power. The new President, Casmano, on his acceptance of office, went with his whole staff to the Cathedral of Quito and there. in the presence of the bishop, took oath on the gospel that he would do nothing in opposition to the Holy Roman Catholic Apostolic Church.

The first decree of the new government, February last, was to vote the erection of a national church to the Sacred Heart, the corner-stone of which was laid by the President himself. The approbation of the national assembly being required to carry this decree into execution, a remarkable discussion took place on the government project. One of the deputies is reported to have addressed the assembly in these heart-stirring words :

"Gentlemen, the great crime of our day is the shameful apostasy of all the nations of the earth. Every Government now ignores the social rights of Jesus Christ and of His Church, and if they do not go and of His Church, and if they do not go so far as to blaspheme His Holy Name, they practically refuse to acknowledge His royal dignity, and make protestation to have anything to do with Him. We, gentlemen, by the construction of this temple, want to proclaim before the whole world that Ecuador acknowledges our Lord Jesus Christ for its God and King, and as King of kings and Lord of to silen pointed cus which ous inter permitte as a tory of (Martyrs therefor manner Coperni that the first co "the sur and has discove. position around around verse, a the sur that the distant position center daily 1 The pu but it a and it intende many a "in the and in man, the un to incl tion. cal que to the though edge t Next. The D taken For e moles tion. "old painf pelled in mi order judge Galile impri life, in a then after Flore Doct the d abjuin

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"was by no unal; it was he will not his remarks periphrasti-ent is defikness. The of ecclesias rities of the quiring into against the lied a State power of the s. Further, cerned, the re identical, ral prince as ll further, in nals and cor-Ambassador the Pope, most active t as attenu that Galileo' hing of the a scientific o force that his council falileo was inclination to s. He never heology until im; and when dicting Scripearth moved thing but the to reconcile to do. The and other demake against l in his time. entence of the the 21st o larged against ained a doctrary to the ure, namely : of the terres. namely : not move from earth moves, the universe : be supporte e, although it fined contrary 'This was his was punished, nurch was not n doctrine, Mr. opernicus was lowed to dedi-Paul III. It is ry before the Copernicus was peculations on ing Pope, who ave given it a en the Church the subject, sh ernicus to the e Index Expureople to read leo for teaching ugh. Mr. Corining the Copnetary motions, y right." The beaking for the nee and with the n, declared he punished him y place to recons with what his s to me it would rudence had he himselt. In the teenth century ntage, and the odern defenders y better light. L. T. CAMPBELL.)r. Campbell.

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ing picture; but it is for the most part imaginary. Galileo was born on the 15th of February, 1564. His arrival in Rome occurred on the 14th of February, 1633, so that he lacked one day of being 69 years old. This is only a very small part of the exaggeration employed by the ments are fabrications. The Church and State in Rome were not identical, and any man who asserts that they were shows an utter ignorance of Catholic belief. Such a one should never take up his pen or open his mouth to treat of the decrees or doctrines of the Catholic the decrees or doctrines of the Catholic Church. The proof of this is to be found in the Vatican decrees regarding the Pope's infallibility, which is expressly confined to when "the Roman Pontiff speaks ex cathedra, that is, when, in the discharge of the office of pastor and teacher of all Christians, by virtue of his Supreme Apostolic authority, he de-fines that a doctrine regarding faith or morals is to be held by the Universal Church." It is nowhere stated that the Pope is infallible in his temporal adminof the exaggeration employed by the Doctor. In Central Italy midwinter is by no means a very inclement season. The thermometer seldom goes more than a few degrees below the freezing point, and the beginning of February is rather genial weather. The distance from Florence to Rome is only 141 miles, so that allowing for turns in the roads the old man had not to travel eight miles old man had not to travel eight intes daily. The roads are of the finest qual-ity, and he had means from the Pope's own generosity to travel in commodious tashion. The hardships of the journey would not be great, and indeed he went of his own accord to Rome in 1624 to Pope is infallible in his temporal admin-istration; nor is it held by any Catholics that he is infallible in science, or even in his belief or teachings as a private doc-tor, or in conversation. The authority of his own accord to Rome in 1024 to congratulate Pope Urban. The dungeon is a pure invention. His prison-house was first the "convent of the Inquisi-tion," that is to say, the residence of one of the chief inquisitors, for a few days, with every comfort. (See Bio-graphic Universelle, Martyrs of Science, Pathebacher History, of Church) (Galtor, or in conversation. The authority of the Pope to teach all Christians be-longs to him as St. Peter's successor, as Christ committed to St. Peter the care of His whole flock: "Feed my lambs, feed my lambs, feed my sheep"—St. John, xxi., 15, 17. And again: "Thou art Peter (a rock) and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it"—St. Matthew, xvi., 18. Queen Victoria is Rohrbacher History of Church.) Gal-ileo's own letters also attest this. His next prison-house was the Tuscan Am-Matthew, xvi., 18. Queen Victoria is the spiritual head of the English Church, and she is the temporal ruler of England and all her colonies. Must we, there-fore, consider all the decisions of the Derivative and maximum of the Print bassador's palace, then the palace of the Archbishop of Sienna, then his own villa. Where was the dungeon ? But Galleo was under restraint. Yes. But let us see why this cruel imprisonment was in-flicted on him. Was it for teaching the law courts and magistrates of the British Iaw courts and magistrates of the Diritish Empire to be acts of the Church of Eng-land 7 I already quoted Chambers' Cyc-lopædia, a Protestant authority, better informed than Dr. Campbell, which says : "The congregation of the Inquisition by flicted on him. Was it for teaching the Copernican system? He published a dialogue, partly scientific and partly satirical. In it his patron, friend and sovereign, Pope Urban, was satirized, or was commonly supposed to be satirized. Tuscauy was then a fief of the Holy See. Was the punishment he endured new source considering the nature of "The congregation of the Inquisition by which Galileo was condemned is not be-lieved by Roman Catholics to speak with the plenary authority of the Catholic Church, nor are its decisions regarded as infallible even by the most extreme ultramontanes." In point of fact, the decree of the Inquisition was not the very severe, considering the nature of his fault? Besides the insult to his sovereign, "he refers to the decree of the Inquisition in the most insulting and ironical language"—Brewster's Martyrs decree either of the Pope or a council. Its being composed of theologians did not constitute it an ecclesiastical court, of Science, page 67. Are the courts of law to-day accustomed to permit their proceedings to be thus dealt with { Dr. Campbell "leaves out of consideration the statement that his body was submitand even if it had been such, it could not be the voice of "the Church" unless it were promulgated by the Pope as a doc-trine of faith "to be believed by the Uni-versal Church." It was not signed by ted to the torture, and that his blindness was the work of the Inquisition, because these charges are not proven, and he believes them to be untrue." He is very considerate. Why does he mention such things, then, unless to make as dark a picture as possible? No one denies that the Pope at all. How, then, was the decree regarded by the ecclesiastical authorities? Was it regarded as a con-demnation of the Copernican system? We have already seen that Cardinal Bellarmine stated that if Galileo "spoke only as a mathematician he would be Galileo was under a mild punishmen for contempt of court, and of his soveronly as a mathematician, he would be put to no further trouble." Sir David Brewster, a Protestant, says "Galileo was assured by Cardinal Habaproller that for contempt of court, and of his sover-eign prince; but it is a characteristic of malice to exaggerate that punishment, as Dr. Campbell and others have done. Sir David Brewster calls his punishment assured by Cardinal Hohenzoller that assured by Cardinal Hohensoher that to a representation which he had made to the Pope (Urban VIII.) on the sub-ject of Copernicus," His Holiness had replied "that the Church had not "a nominal confinement." Can this be called a persecution? Was I not right, called a persecution? Was I not right then, in saying that Dr. Campbell's de then, in saying that Dr. Campbell's de-scription of "persecution by the Church" is a myth? There was no persecution, and with the mild punishment inflicted on him the Church had nothing to do. Neither had the Inquisition anything to do with the loss of Galileo's oraging. This was the result of are condemned this system, and that it should not be condemned as hereti-cal, but only as rash"—Martyrs of Sci-on cal, out only as rash—Martyrs of Sel-ence, page 60. The Pope added that there was no fear for any who would maintain it. Hence, when in 1623, while still teaching the Copernican system, Galileo went to Rome to congratulate his eyesight. This was the result of age, aided, probably, by constant gazing at the sun through his telescope before the friend Cardinal Barberini on his access-ion to the Pontifical dignity, "The kindness of His Holiness was of the most use of colored glasses was properly un-derstood. But one of the most harrow-ing circumstances mentioned by the Docmarked description. He not only loaded tor I must not omit: "Galileo escaped with his life." Surely this is the horror of Galileo with presents and promised him horrors. The Advertiser local reporters a pension for his son Vincenzo, but he wrote a strong recommendation of him to the Grand Duke Ferdinand"—Marought to take a note of this when they report the police transactions. Peter Paul Perkins was brought before the Police tyrs of Science, page 62. Hence we see that the Copernican system was favored Magistrate for being disorderly on the street. He "escaped with his life" from the bloodthirsty Magistrate, and was sent to the county jail for three days. Dr. Campbell must be badly off for a homible storm when he her the store of the store of the store when her the store when her the store of the stor by Popes as a scientific theory. It was permitted by Paul III. that its publica-tion should be dedicated to him by Copernicus. Cardinal Schonberg and the Bishop of Culm had urged Copernicus to Bishop of Culm had urged Copernicus to publish it. Anthony Fascarius wrote a pamphlet in its favor, dedicated to the General of the Carmelites, in the very year 1615, when Galileo was condemned to silence. In 1620 the Inquisition pointed out the propositions of Coperni-cus which were liable to have a danger-ous interpretation put upon them, but

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

BOOK NOT CES.

Maurice Tyrone or The Fair Saxon. A Novel by Justin McCarthy, M. P., Author of "Lady Judith," "Modern Leaders," "History of Our Own Times," etc. The Author of this novel is almost, if

not quite, as well known on this side of the water as in Great Britain. His clear, picturesque style, and his great power of observation, combine to make him one of the most popular of the pres-ent English novelists. The latter quality san. enables him to portray for us in his books, men and women such as we meet in every-day life, who have their happi ness from the same sources, and com-bat with the same temptations as ourselves.

selves. But in the opinion of many, "Maurice Tyrone" is his best novel, and we ven-ture to suggest that this is because the hero is an Irishman. The romance which clings, like the perfume to the ruined vase, to a des-cendant of the princely Tyrones, imparts to the central figure of the story an absorbing interest. And Tyrone is a true descendant of the great Tyrones – one of the race famous for centuries in Irish song and story, modified by the conditions of the nineteenth century, it is true, but still possessor of all those Dublin continues to report the spread of disaffection among the people of the city, and great activity of secret societies in re-cruiting their numbers. The Nationalists make an open boast of their great increase and Young Ireland societies are multiply-ing rapidly. Numerous public meetings are being held by young Ireland societies in the Provinces. at which a considerable is true, but still possessor of all those fascinating qualities which helped to make them of old the idols of their followers.

The other characters, too, are well drawn. Jennie Aspar, the sensitive, high-spirited heroine, with her unworldly ideals, and intense capability of loving, from the moment we find her dancing on Parliament for Kilkenny County, has re-signed his seat because he does not enjoy the confidence of Parnell. the table until we hid her farewell, interests us deeply. Felix Mecan is a patriot of a type with which we have nearly all some acquaintance; while the worldly scheming widow and her son Theodore are very fair sketches of cer-

Theodore are very fair sketches of cer-tain types of American character. It is a cause of regret that Mr. McCarthy should never have given us an Irish novel pure and simple. The place vacated by the deaths of Griffin and Banim has remained unfilled. Fate prevented the gifted author of "Knocknagow" from entering it, and we had hoped that it was reserved for Justin McCarthy. Surely he who could portray so many phases of evidence concerning the condition of things in Skye, has ordered the military and police expedition not to proceed any further. Quiet has been restored. who could portray so many phases of English life, and depict the scenery of France and America so well, could have done for Ireland what Black has done for Scotland ; and paint with vivid strokes its wild and magnificent scenery. Or if pol-itical scenes were more attractive to him, why could not the troubled days of '98, or the grand period of '82, which gave birth to so many privileges for Irishmen, have formed the setting of a novel? As yet these, we believe, have had no place given

these, we believe, have had no place given to them in the pages of fiction. One vol., 12mo, English cloth, \$1.50. Mailed free on receipt of price, by D. & J. SADLIER & Co., Montreal. Life of Rt. Rev. John Nepomucene Neu. mann, D. D., of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, fourth Bishop of Philadelphia. Translated from the German of Rev. John A. Berger, C. SS. R., by Rev. Eugene Grimm, C. SS. R., 12mo, cloth, \$1.50. Benziger Brothers, New York, Cin-cinnati, and St. Louis. This is a most interesting addition to One hundred to make a demonstration One hundred thousand persons left Paris during the continuance of the chol-era epidemic. A great number of people are now returning.

This is a most interesting addition to the lives of those eminent dignitaries whose life-works have shed a lustre on the American Church. It is replete with interesting and most edifying narrative.

CATHOLIC FRESS.

Baltimore Mirror.

reports a battle between the Mahdr's fol-lowers and the Hassaniley tribe in pro-gress. The result is doubtful. Gen. Wolseley has appealed to the War Office for more troops and officers. The Army and Navy Gazette states that he urgently demands thirty subalterns. The authorities do not know where to find Bishop Watterson scored a point on Monday night against a Baltimore preach-er-critic of the council, who had said that er-critic of the council, who had said that Christians should insist only on essential doctrines, because they composed the foundation of Christianity, while non-essentials should be left free. "Every one knows," said the Bishop, "what the value of the mere foundation is, without walls, roof, rooms, or windows." That is a very happy hit at the present emas-culated state of Protestant Christianity. Ave Maria. the system was taught and encouraged. Under Leo X., Paul III., Gregory XIII., Paul V., Urban VIII., every reasonable Ave Maria. encouragement was given to it as a mathematical hypothesis; and it was no Although the "Art Preservative" was discovered only about 1440, and in a then distant country, Italy had printing establishments in no fewer than seventymore at that time. Even in the very year when Galileo was condemned. Kepler was invited by the Roman Court one towns before the end of the cen-tury. This shows that the Church was to a professorship in the University of Bologna, it being perfectly well-known that he was a favorer of the Copernican not so very much opposed to progress even in ante-Reformation times. system. The ecclesiastical authorities In the able sermon on "The Necessity were not, however, prepared to accept it as demonstrated, still less to interof Revelation," preached by the Right Rev. Bishop Gilmour, of Cleveland, at the Baltimore Cathedral, the following pret the Scriptures according to it. If some theologians opposed it, they had a perfect right to do so; but the entences deserve marked attention 'At the present moment thought has Catholic Church is not responsible tarted a current of exaggerated human-Catholic Chirch is hot reponsible for their opinions, any more than Pro-testantism is responsible for Rev. John Jasper's astronomy: "I'm goin' to prove to you by this blessed book (the bible) body and a many solution of the bible) ity by which man is pitted against God, and under the crv of liberty, progress, and the rights of man, God and Religion are assailed—in Europe by open hostil-ity to the Catholic Church, in America that the sun do move. . . Solomon says . . the sun ariseth and the sun goeth down, and hasteneth to his by widespread indifference to religion. Outside the Catholic Church, religion is place where he arose—Eccles., 1., 5. What is the meaning of the word banished from the school, and our youths are reared without God or religarise? Don't it mean something that ion. Morality is on the wane, and the standard of truth and justice steadily goes down stairs, or gets up and moves about ?"-(Sermon in Richmond, Va., April, 1878). While dealing with the case sinks. Our public men are no longer chosen for their honesty and ability, but chosen for their honesty and ability, but for their availability. The unity of mar-riage has ended in divorce and poly-gamy. Our youth are irreverent; blas-phemy stalks through the land, and of Galileo, be it remembered that the Copernican system was a new, astonishing and unproved theory, seemingly dangerous to religion. It is not very wonderful that it should have been drunkenness and lust are a stench in the nostrils. Material progress has re-placed religion; the temporal is prelooked upon with suspicion by both Catholics and Protestants who respected the bible. Yours, etc., Parkhill, Nov. 26. P. Corcoran, P. P. ferred to the eternal, the body to the soul, man to God. If we will save our laws and institutions, we must build on truth and justice. We must cease per-mitting sentiment to rule, teach relig-His Lordship Bishop Walsh returned last Saturday from Baltimore, where he ion, and replace God in society. The State must take from the Church, as the Church takes from God, and both must had been invited to attend the Third Plenary Council. It is needless to say work to a common end. It is folly to assert that the State can prosper with-out the Church, or society exist without that His Lordship was highly gratified order to submit himself in person to his judges." He then describes how Galileo "escaped with his life," and "was imprisoned for the remainder of his life, a period of nine years, first in a convent of the Inquisition, then for some months at Sienna," afterwards in "his own house at Florence," etc. In his lecture the Doctor says: "Old Galileo was led to the dungeon door, and there solemnly abjured the heresy that the world moves." All this, certainly, is a harrowreligion. Religion must be accepted, and revelation maintained." George Alfred Townsend thus concludes a recent letter to the Cincinnati Enquirer : "We want to live less in the past than we have done. Now let us look for a mothe meetings. ment at this religious question in its mere political relations. On the soil of the United States no injury was ever done to a Protestant by any Catholic prelate. We never had anything like the Inquisi-tion. We have been the aggressors all the tion.

time in this country, and have perpetually suspected that our opponents, or rather our competitors in the Christian cause, were trying to do something aggressive. This education has mainly come out of our Tonquin advices say that as a reprisal for the attack made by Chinese upon the French gunboats Eclair and Tromer, on the 9th instant, General Delise telegraphs that Col. Duchesne attacked a force of that Col. Duchesne attacked a force of black flags and Chinese regulars entrenched in fortified works near that place. The French forces captured the fortifications and the enemy fled. The French lost eight killed and twenty-five wounded. The Chinese have evacuated Tong Kan Valley. A later despatch states that Col. Derehene vesterlay statused without churchmen. In considering the origin of the Protestant Church, we have dwelt too much upon events at its source, and too little upon the events far down the stream and channel of the great schism." Here is solid truth from an American, a Protes-tant, and a pronounced Republican parti-

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

IRELAND.

ENGLAND.

FRANCE.

EGYPT.

Derebesne yesterday stormed, without loss, three fortified villages and destroyed or captured all the enemies' supplies. The enemy were in full retreat, taking refuge in the mountains and forests.

A Hong Kong despatch says :--French forces on the 14th inst. attempted to drive Chinese sharp-shooters from a hill near United Ireland, in a leading article, says: "It is probable that a general fiscal revolt will recommend itself as the simp-lest and most effectual way of compelling the government to yield to the Irish de-Kelung, but were repulsed with the loss of twenty killed. On the 16th the French shelled the hill, and recovered the bodies of the killed. The bodies had not been decapitated. Steamers and junks are now running the blockade, the blockading fleet not help enflicit to present their period. Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ire-

land, has abandoned the intention to prosecute the United Ireland newspaper for libel. not being sufficient to prevent their pas-The English Executive Department at Dublin continues to report the spread of sage.

UNITED STATES.

On Saturday evening a Democratic jollfication was held at Lloydsville, O., at which an old anvil was used as a cannon. While it was being loaded, a boy lighted a While it was being loaded, a boy lighted a Roman candle, sparks from which set fire to powder in a heavy box. An explosion resulted by which Orville Bewley, Wm. Barnes and Joseph Loper were fatally in-jured. Their clothing was torn off, and their faces and bodies were horribly mangled. Bewley's arms were torn off. Two how were seriously injured. in the Provinces, at which a considerable display is made of Irish, American, French and Boer flags. Edward Mulhallen Marum, member of Paplaward for the second second second Two boys were seriously injured.

The only remaining liquor saloon in the town of Blodensburg, Ohio., was wrecked by prohibitionists on Saturday night. The proprietor was struck by a stone and died

Great activity prevails at Woolwich in from his injuries. The Sunday before election, Rev. W. E. preparation of stores and munitions of war. The indications are that the expe-Loucks, pastor of the First Presbyterian dition to Bechuangland will be larger than expected. Several battalions have been ordered to place themselves in readi-Logansport, Indiana, preached Church. against adultery, and immorality in poli-tics. Since that time the Pharos, a daily ness for foreign service. The British Government, after receiving

paper, has published scurrilous insinua-tions concerning Mr. Loucks' character, which were twice retracted. Next afterwhich were twice retracted. Next after-noon's edition of the paper renewed the assault. Meeting Mr. Louthain, the editor, on the street, Loucks took him to task about the publication, when the for-mer applied an offensive epithet to the latter, when Loucks struck him a violent hence there the astrong the sidewalk The meeting in Paris on Sunday, at latter, when Loucks struck him a violent blow, knocking him across the sidewalk, which violent speeches against the rich were made, was of unemployed men. Five and stood ready to continue the fight, but Louthain retreated. It is said Loucks' congregation supports him in his action. Julius Robb, a farmer, was instantly killed on the 25th, at Hot Springs, thousand were in attendance. It was resolved to hold another outdoor meeting. As the men left the hall they sang the As the men first the hand they sing the Marsellaise and Comagnole. The police interfered and a souffle ensued. Some police, were wounded. Thirty persons were arrested. Radical newspapers accuse Arkansas, by a meteor, which descended Arkansas, by a meteor, which descended through a tree, cutting a limb clean off. It then passed through Robb's body, from the shoulder obliquely, and buried itself in the earth. It was dug up to-day, and found to be iron pyrite of the size of a tea cup. There is great alarm among the people of the country since the occurrence the French Government of angering the crowd on Sunday by a needless display of police and military force. The organizers are determined to make a demonstration the occurrence.

CANADIAN.

On Monday while the Salvation Army was parading the western portion of Toronto the residence of the female

commander, Capt. Gilroy, on Richmond street, was visited by apparently well-informed parties, who went straight to the depository of the weekly collections and abstracted the amount, viz, \$140, Wolseley's troops are arriving at Don-gola rapidly. Colonel Stewart has gone to select a site for a camp twenty miles

being several hundred barrels of apples placed there. On the lower floor were gin and brandy casks and other articles, which were smashed to pieces. The loss will be upwards of \$2,000. As the

them. Wolseley intends to abandon the river route and try a land march from small-pox have occurred and a large

cation, such as should be used by Catholics, instead of the meaningless pasteboards so much in vogue for the conveyance of Christmas wishes. Our cards are sold at various prices, but all are of neatest design. We guarantee making a suitable collection to parties forwarding us any specified sum, and in-dicating the quantity of cards they require. Address Thomas Coffey, CATH-OLIC RECORD Office, London, Ont. Free, by Mail, 25 Cts.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. We have on hand at the

RECORD Office a splendid and varied

collection of Christmas cards. Our

cards are Catholic in design and signifi-

5

CATHOLIC

BEN ZIGER'S CATHOLIC HOME ALMANAC

FOR 1885.

SECOND YEAR.

Pure, wholesome reading for the Home circls-of Interest to both old and young-A collection of Short Stories, Humorous and Pathetic; Poems; Historical and Biographical Sketches; and

Statistics.

Beautifully and profusely illustrated. With a rose colored cover, Chromo Front-ispiece, and Calendars in red and black. It contains the best reading and the pret-tiest pictures, and is the best value for the money of any Catholic Almanac ever offered to the American public.

offered to the American public. CONTENTS. Astronomical Calculations for 1885. Rai. 4 of Postage. Calendar for the Year, with Feast and Fasts in red and black. The Way to Paradise; a Poem by Eleanor C. Donnelly, with full-page illustration. A Noble Wife, with two half page illustrations A Relic of Catholicity, with a Picture of Ruin at New-port, R. 1 Father James Marquette and the Discovery of the Mississippi, John Gilmary Shea, LL. D., with full page illustration-turning the Tables. St. Elizabeth of Hun-cary, illustrated. The Young Savoyard, Missing the Tables, St. Elizabeth of Hun-cary, illustrated. Catholic Charity, by the Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan, Coadjutor-Arch-bishop of New York, with full-page illustra-tion. A Good Samaritan. The Widow's Message, a poem by Ellen Forrester. The White tosses, by Anna T. Sadlier. A Knick-erboeker Justice, by Washington Irving, Illustrated. The 'Our Father' and 'Hail Mary,' by Bishop Dupanione. The Provin-cial and Plenary Councils of Bailimore, 1929; a Western Drover's Story, illustrated. On the Prairie d'Assii, by Miss Tal. M. With pratie d'Assii, by Miss Tal. Methon, illustrated. The Fortanger's Friend, SL. Francis d'Assii, by Miss Tal. Methon, illustrated. The Fortanger's Friend, SL. Francis d'Assii, by Miss Ella Methon, Hustrated. The Fortanger's Friend, SL. Francis d'Assii, by Miss Ella Methon, Hustrated. The Fortanger's Friend, SL. Francis d'Assii, by Miss Tal. Methon, Hustrated. The Fortanger's Friend, SL. Francis d'Assii, by Miss Tal. Methon, Hustrated. The Fortanger's Friend, SL. Francis d'Assii, by Miss Ella Methon, Hustrated. The Fortane Feller, Illustrated. Mot Rev. P. J. Rywan, D. D., second Arch-bishop of Philadelpilia, with portrait. A Prest's Adventue. Hustrated. Most Rev. Fortait. Oral Lay's Legace, S. S. R., with portrait. Oral Lay's Lega

As we were unable to supply many customers last year, we suggest that orders be sent in at once. ADDRESS-

THOMAS COFFEY, CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON, ONT. DIONA HOHDA PERIOD? HOOK?

to select a site for a camp twenty innes south of Dongola. A Suakim dispatch says:—Rebels con-tinue firing upon Suakim, but retreat when the gunboat Dolphin opens fire upon them. A messenger from Dongola reports a battle between the Mahdi's fol-lowers and the Hassaniley tribe in pro-

goods were in bond the Government will be losers. Accounts reaching Kingston from

marks on his lec-marks on his lec-o. I wrote with titing before the the case, as an anoing of Calibration rsion of Galileo's by the Catholic Dr. Campbell. ave been exceed-Catholic Church ; "everything that said in the Church." It great pleasure octor's kindness re not a sham. vn elegant "periit "is deficient in ." Let us analyze to the Catholic place, he now that the Protester against Kepler pernican system eologians against use; for I stated ly silent on this all his indigna-nst the Catholic nts and the Pro-e with this very not viewing the ant, but as an cience I did not opinion concern-lers of all sects, or Catholic, who to oppose science nding Scripture.' ly wrested act that I called farness in your tes the posi-ific censor oyer This is the by infidels, but Campbell, who, I member of one of inations. Be this ow him to act the his partiality is so the Doctor attrib-The Doctor attrib-nurch all the acts her in Spain or in w tribunal, a State tor says, "So far d, the Church and al, and the Pontiff as well as envirtual as well as spiritual any proof of this ent? None whatst take Dr. Camp. In fact, for not a e Doctor's whole e particle of proof, many of his state-

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Il has thought it

ous interpretation put upon them, but permitted the system to be taught permitted the system to be taught as a hypothesis—Rohrbacher, His-tory of Church, vol. xiii, page 231; also, Martyrs of Science, page 78. It is therefore clear that it was rather the

manner in which Galileo defended the Copernican system than the system itself that the Inquisition condemned. The the Inquisition condemned. The first condemned proposition was that 'the sun is the center of the universe. and has no motion." In fact, Newton's discoveries have proved that this proposition is false. Besides the motion around its own axis, the sun moves Besides the motion around the center of gravity of the uni verse, and so far from the truth is it that the sun is the center of the universe, that the center is many billions of miles distant from the sun. The second pro-position was that "the earth is not the center of the universe, and that it has a daily motion"—Rohrbacker, xiii, 231. The purely scientific proposition is true but it appears that Galileo was understood to urge this in a theological sense and it would seem that the inquisitors intended to condemn the sense which many attached to the proposition, that "in the order of grace and redemption, and in the designs of Providence towards man, the earth is not the center of the universe." Galileo was understood to include this meaning in the proposi-tion. He certainly did make a theologi-cal question of it in his published letter to the Grand Duchess of Tuscany, though Dr. Campbell refuses to acknowledge this. Rohrbacker, vol. xili, p. 231. Next, as to Galileo's "persecution." The Doctor says that he has not "mis-taken the circumstances of the case." For eighteen years Galileo was not molested, after the decree of the Inquisition. The Doctor says that then the "old man of 70 years, suffering with painful disease and infirmities, was combelled to make a three weeks' journey pelled to make a three weeks' journey in midwinter from Florence to Rome, in order to submit himself in person to his judges." He then describes how Galileo "escaped with his life," and "was imprisoned for the remainder of his life, a period of nine years, first in a convent of the Inquisition, then for some months at Sienna," afterwards in "his own house at Florence," etc. In his lecture the Doctor says: "Old Galileo was led to the durgeon door, and there solemnly with his visit. February. Private letters from the Eng-lish officers at Wady Halfa state that there is considerable sickness among the men of the Nile expedition. The whale boats have been forced up the Nile at an incredible cost of time and labor. It is reported at Wady Halfa that General Gordon and his forces are in most imminent danger from want of ammunition, and that he has been consequently obliged to withdraw his advanced lines in order to act strictly on the defensive. The Jesuit priest Vincentivi has left Dongola on a mission to El Mahdi to obtain the release of several priests and Sisters of Charity who have been detained at El Obeid. Khartoum advices via at El Obeid. Khartoum advices via Dongola state that the Mahdi continues to summon Gen. Gordon to surrender, and the latter replies by firing into the enemy. On one occasion Gordon told the Mahdi to dry up the Nile and come across if he be a real prophet, and that he (Gordon) would then surrender. Rebels are entrenched at Wady Jamar. General Wolseley offered a prize of £100 General Wolseley offered a prize of 2100 to the regiment making the quickest pas-sage in whale boats from Sairas to Debbeh. A message from Gordon, re-ceived at Dongola, dated August, 28, says it is imperative to the prosperity and tranquility of Egypt that she retain pos-Nile. ession of the whole course of the He attributes the present evils to the are of the word "abandonment" by Wolseley in telegraphing to the Khedive. It is reported the Mahdi is short of provisions, denote be calculated and the second bis and much sickness prevails among his forces, five hundred of whom have joined Gordon.

INDIA.

A Bombay despatch says :- Natives A Bombay despatch says :--Natives held two monster meetings to-day, at-tended by twenty thousand people, at which resolutions were adopted to present an address to the Marquis of Ripon, the retiring Governor-General of India. Sixty thousand rupees were subscribed to found an industrial institution as a memorial to the Marquis. The speakers acommended his practical good sense and commended his practical good sense and statesmanship. There were frequent de-monstrations of loyalty to Queen Victoria. A number of native princes tele-graphed their sympathy with the object of

FRANCE AND CHINA,

Admiral Lespes has arrived at Hong Kong from Tamsui. Operations at For-mosa are at a standstill, owing to a monsoon and constant rain at Kelung.

a hospital at Tweed and have six pati-ents and prospects of many more, as they write. The disease is all around, and seems to be spreading rapidly. A traveller for a Kingston leather house says he passed through the North of Hastings and found people excited and taking precautions against the disease. There is one case at Bridgewater, but it has been isolated, and communication has been isolated, and communication between Tweed and Statics stopped. Near Mortrank there are two cases, but they are said to be only extreme chicken-pox. There is a case of small-pox at Erinville and one at North Beaver Lake. In the last two cases people were not cautious enough to prevent the spread of infection, and Tamworth will not allow communication with the infected places. All through the country vaccination is the All through the country vaccination is the order of the day, and almost every house is being constantly fumigated. Rev. Father Twohey has gone to Belleville to make minute inquiry about the epidemic, and see what he can do about sending nurses and medical help. His Excellency the Governor General

received information from the Nile to the effect that Michael Brennan, Ottawa, the effect that Michael Brennan, Ottawa, one of the Canadian contingent, died from dysentry, and that William Morrison, of Toronto, was drowned. Further par-ticulars will follow. Intelligence has been sent to the friends of both men.

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TO OUR HAMILTON SUBSCRIBERS :-- We would be pleased if our Hamilton sub-scribers would pay the amount of their indebtedness to Mr. Luke King, general agent for the RECORD. We have at present no other agent authorized to collect moneys in that city and vicinity.

. PRESENTATION .- Our respected fellowcitizen, Mr. John A. Miller, on the occasion of his leaving the employment of Messrs. John Green & Co., to accept a more lucrative position in Hamilton, was on Saturday night made the recipient of a Saturday night made the recipient of a magnificent swinging silver water pitcher and goblet, upon which was engraved the following inscription: "Presented to J. A. Miller by the employees of John Green & Co., November, 1884." Mr. Miller is one of those gentlemen whom to know is to esteem, hence it is not surprising that his founds should testify their record

in this manner.

If you wish to have a true diagnosis of the present state of the world ; a clear solution of what the real issue of international socialism will be; a just interpretation of the signs of the times; a knowledge of the question that will ere long absorb the public mind, and the direction in which the world is drifting expressed in a manner that is intensely interesting, procure a copy of the HISTORY OF ANTICHRIST by the Rev. P. Huchede, D. D. Clot 124 meets

and a start

D.&J. SADLIER & CO. 1669 NOTRE DAME ST., that his friends should testify their regard MONTREAL

HISTORY

ANTICHRIST

A THRULLING BUT TRUTHFUL HISTORY.

___OF___

YOUNG LADY. BY CHARLES SAINTE-FOI.

CHRISTIAN FAMILIES

Hall this book as a harbinger of bliss and happiness. It has received most flattering encouragement from the highest ecclesiasti-

happiness. It has received most faithering encouragement from the highest ecclesiasti-cal sources. Among others Most Rev. J. J. Lynch, Arch-bishop of Toronto, says that "it is solid and exquisitely beautiful, and should be in the hands of every young lady." Rt. Rev. S. V. Ryan, Bishop of Buffalo, calls it "an excellent work, calculated to do much good among an interesting and im-portant class,-the young women of our age, -who will necessarily excretes a mighty influence for good or evil in society; for most certain iy, if they had the wise councils and prudent admonitons so charmingly incul-cated in 'Serius Hours.'" Ht. Rev. John Walsh, Bishop of London, styles it "a summa of instruction and ediff-cation for those for whose special benefit it has been published." Rt. Rev. John Francis Jamot, Bishop of Peterboro, says: "I would be glad to see it in the hands of our Christian mothers and their daughters. Both would find in it most wholesome advices. I hope that it will have a large circulation."

large circulation." It is the true friend and should be the vade accum of mother and daughter.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Dedicated to Very Rev. Dean O'Rellly.

His thin white hands were folded Upon his breast so meec, And the ravages of sickness Lay upon his withered cheek, But around about him lingered No deathlike awui dread, For there in fancy one might see A haio round his head.

6

Ah ! How often in those dear old days, That hand raised towards the sky Had freed from sin and for us asked A blessing from on high. From our he-rts the weight he lifted Ood's friendship he restored. And led our wandering steps again To the Saviour he adored.

Beloved, revered by young and old, He passed through life a saint, In his suffering and illness He uttered no complaint. He entered the dread "Valley," With a smile screne and caim, For his pure soul was snothed With heaven's consoling baim. ANNIE, Dundas

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin. In the Dublin Corporation the Nation-alist majority are taking vigorous action in vindication of their principles. Mr. Geale, a Government official in Green Gale, a Government official in Green Street Court house, being about to retire on a pension, the Lords Justices notified the Corporation that the city should fur-nish annually a sum of $\pounds 637$ 18s. 64, as portion of Mr. Geale's retiring allowance. It was at first proposed to let Mr. Geale have $\pounds 226$ a year from the taxes of the city but on po account $\pounds 627$ 18s. 64 have 2.20 a year from the taxes of the city, but on no account £637 18s, 6d. Afterwards his right to receive any pension money from the Corporation was chal-langed, and by 19 votes to 6 it was decided that Geale should get nothing out of the pockets of the citizens Next a proposal to pay £400 for repairs to Green Street Court house was struck out by 29 votes to ouse was struck out by 29 votes to 2. This was done on the ground that the a foresaid Court-house is more used by the Government than by the citizens, special Commissions being often held therein, besides Winter Assizes for six counties. The next challenge was made to a pension of $\pounds 226$ 13s. 4d. which had been annually Writs are flying about the heads of the Limerick corporators as thickly as the leaves are flying now on the Autumn blasts. The sturdy Garryowen boys, how-ever, are paying very little attention to the documents, and are sensibly minding their own business. The latest legal thunderbolt was launched on Nov. 1, when a civil bill officer served on the mayor, aldermen, and councillors of the corporation another writ of mandamus from the Court of Queen's Bench, com-manding them to levy a rate for a further of £226 13s. 4d. which had been annually drawn for many years by a person com-monly called Captain Boyd. This Boyd had been for awhile governor of Richmond penitentiary, which formerly was partially under the control of the corporation. Boyd retired from his governorship, with a pension, on the plea of ill-health. It is now alleged that his health is excellent. He is a noor-law cnardian on the Beard now alleged that his health is excellent. He is a poor-law gnardian on the Board of the South Dublin Union, and in that capacity has made himself particularly offensive to the Nationalists. The Cor-poration decided not to let him have the pension this year, by a vote of 17 to 11. George Bolton, the immaculate and in-genious George, has been reinstated in his office as Crown Solicitor. He may now reasonably entertain hopes of that peerage

reasonably entertain hopes of that peerage to which reference has been made so often. The fact of the matter is that Earl Spen-cer could not defy George. That astute gentleman knew too much, and was masgentleman knew too much, and was mas-ter of the situation. He could give ugly information to the public and it was necessary to muzzle him. Hence he was reinstated. He had already, if report speaks truly, begun to show his teeth, or it is just probable he would not have been taken back into the office antil the Autumn session had closed, when the Irish Members could take no action in Parlia-ment for some months. George's reap. members could take no action in Parlia-ment for some months. George's reap-pointment is not popular in England, but then, if it was doubly hateful, Earl Spen-cer would have to do as he has done. Lord Lymington told the Government, on Monday night, that he had heard "with dismay" of their action. "It is, indeed, deeply to be regretted," said the Radical Echo, "that Mr. Bolton has been rein-stated." "Such a step is unquestionably stated." "Such a step is unquestionably injudicious," adds the Tory St. James Gazette. All the same, George is back in bis position and heavily his position, and he will remain there, we venture to say, as long as he keeps his mouth clo

Crown-Solicitor in Green street, declined to order a single Freemason of Cornwall

to of time, packed its component parts away in the carts, and started off in procession in for its new destination. Here they were erection of the hut, the site for which had been given by the evicted tenant's on brother-in-law, Mr. D. Cagney, was pro-ceeded with. Other sites, it is right to say, had been offered by Mr. J. Hickey and others, but the one selected proved most convenient. Many hands make light work. In a very brief time the hut was again run up, and, after a spirited seen from Mr. J. O'Keeffe, the builders bas named Bryan, tenants to Alfred Power, whom was due £218 17s 2d as four and whom was due £218 17s 2d as four and a half years' rent upon a farm, situated in the district known as the Golden Vale and described as an "admirable farm." It being an outlying holding, upon which there are no buildings, the work of eviction, which consisted of merely driving the cattle off the lands, was carried out with much expedition. Some people assembled, but their show of feeling did not extend beyond cheering. beyond cheering.

Cork. Mr. Russell Martin, who was the first to initiate the cheap loaf in Cork, bas made a further reduction, and the price of the popular loaves is now set down at 44d. The flour from which this bread is

say, had been offered by Mr. J. Hickey and others, but the one selected proved most convenient. Many hands make light work. In a very brief time the hut was again run up, and. after a spirited speech from Mr. J. O'Keeffe, the builders separated with hearty cheers for the League.
Down.
The Nationalists of the county Down held, on November 2d, another splendid meeting at Bally varley, adjacent to Banbridge. The President of the local Branch being called to the chair, the resolutions, which had an excellent ring, were supported by telling speeches from Messrs. Charles Berney, J. O'Hare, and J. McMurnaghan, and passed by acclamation. The proceedings, which were very satisfactory, wound up with the enrolment of members in the local National League. Hunting appears to be as unpopular in Southern Kilkenny. On November 3d, the Newry Hunt Club thought to have a run, but the farmers at Sheepbridge refused to let the hounds cross their lands, and the "sport" came to a sudden death.
The trembling Whigs are in a piteous made comes from a mixture of Irish and American wheats ground in local mills. It is now found that in the lower grade of flour the Irish mills can compete suc-cessfully with American manufactured flour. large and representative meeting, embracing all classes and creeds in Cork, was held on Nov. 4, under the presidency of the Mayor, to inaugurate a subscription in the city for the A. M. Sullivan Tribute. On the motion of the Right Rev. Mgr. Sheehan, seconded by Mr. Robert Scott, J. P. a resolution was adacted excession

J. P., a resolution was adopted expressing the warmest admiration for the character and genius, and gratitude for the services of A. M. Sullivan. A considerable sum was subscribed. The revision which has just concluded in Cash has new metricity to be added death.

The revision which has just concluded in Cork has very materially strengthened the already impregnable position of the Nationalists of that city. There were 111 Nationalists added to the register, and the Tory ranks were reduced by 35 votes. Intelligence has reached Cork of the death of the Most Rev. Dr. Hyland, who The trembling Whigs are in a piteous condition in Portadown. Refused the use of the town hall, they proceeded to a back vard to hold their "indignation meeting. a that congenial retreat they succeeded, under the protection of 600 military, in giving vent to much grief and loud pro-tests over the broken bones of Mr. Dick-

death of the Most Rev. Dr. Hyland, who was recently appointed Coadjutor Bishop of Trinidad. Dr. Hyland was a member of the Order of Preachers, and for many years before his elevation to the Episco-pacy was attached to the Dominican Con-vent, Pope's quay, Cork. The awakening spirit of Northern pa-The awakening spirit of Northern pa-triotism asserted itself again on Nov. 1. Mr. Henry McGrath, of Portaferry, was on that date the recipient of an address and a purse of fifty sovereigns. This handsome gift was presented by the con-stituents whom Mr. McGrath so effi-

Limerick.

Writs are flying about the heads of the

At a time when the condition of th

city of Limerick is the cause of the most

memorable contention of our day, it is

Tipperary.

mallock.

tituents whom Mr. McGrath so effi-ciently represented at the Downpatrick Board of Guardians. A stern, robust Nationalist, he would only accept the cash not for his own purpose, but as the nucleus of a fund for the erection of a Town-hall and reading-room. His action is generous and patriotic.

Tyrone.

The Nationalists of Kilskerry proceeded, on Oct. 31, to Dergany, near Dromore, to complete the erection of the Land League manding them to levy a rate for a further sum of $\pounds 466$, extra police expenses for the half year ending September, 1883, or show cause to the contrary by the 17th inet complete the erection of the Land League house. Accompanied on the occasion by the Kenine band, they carried a hand-some flag which they planted on a mound over-looking the scene of operations. The work was performed with great des-On Oct. 31, the remains of Mr. James patch.

Monaghan

On Oct. 31, the remains of Mr. James Meskell, Dullas, were consigned to the grave. In life he was well known as a pure-hearted and uncompromising pa-triot. In the Fenian movement he was a prominent member, and no man on the 5th March, '67, took up his rifle with more alacrity to strike a blow for the old land. He now rests in the old church-vard of Shanavouch, where also lies the The Very Rev. J. J. MacMahon, Dean V. G., died on Nov. 5th, at the Parochial House, Carrickmacross. The sad event cast a deep gloom over the entire district with which the Dean had been so long associated. yard of Shanavough, where also lies the remains of young Blake, who fell at Kil-

Derry.

The Nationalists of Derry held a fine meeting in their spacious League hall, on Nov. 2, Mr. James Coll McLaughlin occu-pying the chair. The hall was crowded in pying the chair. The hair was crowded in every part. Among the resolutions adopted was one sending cordial greetings to the Mayor and Corporation of Limer-ick for the gallant stand they have made in resisting the tax for extra police iminteresting to note a complaint made by the local press as throwing some light on the subject. The Munster News says that on Oct. 31, near midnight, the residents posed on that city.

Donegal.

on Oct. 31, near andnight, the residents along George street were alarmed by dis-turbances caused by soldiers. In the first irstance some artillerymen proceeded along singing at the tops of their voices. Next a couple of riflemen, apparently under the influence of drink, went reel-The heartless evictions on Innistraholl Island, which were checked a short time ago by the loss of the Wasp, are now to be carried out, it seems, with vigor. Seving along, giving such offence that persons had to appeal to the night watch for pro-tection. Mr. Ryan and some of his men proceeded to remove them, when the riflemen took off their belts and assailed eral communications have passed between the local authorities and the Government with reference to the means of reaching restriction and ne will remain there, we proceeded to remove them, when the interact of the forement have de-nouth closed. The pions Catholic Mr. P. Coll, as them, on which the watch had to defend them, on which their poles. The soldiers of the constabulary, and have asked whether a private steamer cannot be char-tered. Every and have asked were overpowered, and some time after the distribution of the constabulary and have asked them, on use the the soldiers of the constabulary and have asked them of the constabulary and have asked them overpowered, and some time after the distribution of the constabulary and have asked them overpowered and some time after the distribution of the constabulary and have asked them a private steamer cannot be char-

An Alarming Disease Afflict-ing a Numerous Class. The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole

An inventor writing to the Scientific American proposes to revolutionize the present system of cultivating the earth. He describes a machine that is rigged with large windmill sails, has a tiller for steer-ing, will travel up hill or down, and with the wind in any direction. A full sized represent the subscript of the subscript the wind in any direction. A full sized one of sixty horse power may be depended upon to draw ten ploughs four miles an hour, with but one man in attendance. It will also harrow, and furnish the power to sow, reap and mow, thrash, grind or carry loads to market or irrigate lands. Will go ten miles an hour in any direction and carry twenty passengers, provided there is a good breeze. The machines are not expensive to build.

KEEP IN THE FASHION .- The Diamond Dyes always do more than they claim to do. Color over that old dress. It will look like new. They are warranted. loc. at druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

Working up an "Interview." Working up an "Interview." The laws of interviewing admit of a wide margin. Charles Wyndham was telling me recently how he was inter-viewed in America. The energetic re-porter caught him just as he was changing between acts. "I haven't a minute to spare," replied the actor, hurriedly. "This is one of my quickest changes." "You have been very successful," con-tinued the interviewer. "I am glad to hear it," replied Wyndham. "May I call on you to -morrow ?" "Unfortunately, I am off early in the morning, so I fear I progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, cannot give myself the pleasure of seeing you." "Good evening, then." "Good night." This conversation the next mornsticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual ing occupied a column and a half.—Lon don (Eng.) Truth. treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or

Loss and Gain. CHAPTER I. "I was taken sick a year ago With bilious fever"

A Wonderful Machine.

origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the "My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I Could not move! I shrunk !

From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been docpersevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite toring for my liver, but it did me no good I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed re-newed as if by magic, and after using several bottles, I am not only as sound as a sovereign but weigh more then I disease is eradicated, that has returned, and the digestive organs surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the pro-prietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Drietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my R. FITZPATRICK. Dublin, June 6, '81. This Faringdon hoad, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. Market Place, Pocklington, York,

CHAPTER II. "Malden, Mass., Feb. 1, 1880. Gentlemen-suffered with attacks of sick headache," Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating man

Market Place, rotanigton, rota, October 2nd, 1882. Sir,—Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persuaded to try Mother Seigel's No medicine or doctor could give me "The first bottle Nearly cured made me as well and Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise any one suffering from the strong as when a child, "And I have been so to this day." My husband was an invalid for twenty same complaint to give it a trial, the

years with a serious "Kidney, liver and urinary complaint results they would soon find out for themselves. If you like to make use of "Pronounced by Boston's best physithis testimonial you are quite at liberty to ians "Incurable !"

Yours respectfully, (Signed) R. Turner. Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him and I know of the

"Lives of eight persons" In my neighborhood that have been saved by your bitters, And many more are using them with great benefit.

"They almost Do miracles ?" -Mrs. E. D. Slack.

How TO GET SICK.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know how to get well, which is answered in three words— Take Hon Bitterst

A Book for the Times !

DEC. 6, 1884.

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A Book for the Times ! CATHOLIC CHRISTIANITY AND MODERN UNBELIEF. A plain and brief statement of the real doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, as opposed to those falsely attributed to her, by Christians who reject her authority, and by unbelievers in Revelation ; that thus a contrast may be easily drawn between the "Faith once delivered to the Saints," and the conflicting Theories, and Scien-tific Guesses of the present Age : and serving as a Refutation to the assaults of modern Infidelity. By the Right Rev. Jos. D. Riscards, D. D., Bishop of Retimo, and Vicar Apostolic of the Castern Vicanate of the Cape Colony. Development of the work is to state the diff-first arged by Unbelief against Catholic for the work work is to state the diff-these arged by Unbelief against Catholic for the work is to restrict the diff-these arged by Unbelief against Catholic for the work is the formative of the second to their simplicit against Catholic for the work is the second. The provide the plan of the work is the second. The second to the risk work is to restrict the diff-the second to the risk work is to second. The plan of the work is the second. The plan of the work is the second. The second to the plan of the work is the second. The second to the plan of the work is the second. The plan of the plan of the work is the second. The plan of the work is the second with the second. The the Plan of the work is the second. The plan of the work is the second with the second. The YEAR, collected from different Spinul Writers and swited for the second second.

MEDITATIONS FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR, collected from different Spiritual Writers and suited for the Practice called "Quarter of an Hour's Solitude." Edited by Rev. Roger Baxter, S.J., of Georgetown College. 12mo, cloth, \$2.00. This book was first written in Lstin, in 1639, by N. B. (an English religious), and handed around in manus ript for years, during the time of persecution in England, where it was used by many holy persons. It was translated into English in 1669 by Rev. E. Mico, and revised and modernized in 1822 by Rev. Roger Baxter, S.J., of Georgetown College. It is now republished and revised in the 251st year of Jesuit labor in the United States by Rev. P. Neale, S.J., of St. Inigos, Md. LIFE OF RIGHT REV. JOHN NEPO.

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CATHOLIC



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s a PURE FRUIT ACID POWDER. a 10 the contains neither alum, lime, nor ammonia, ad may be used by the most delicate consti-ations with perfect safety. Its great success introductions with perfect safety. arising from its being intrinsically THE arising from its being intrinsically THE BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET, as well as thoroughly adapted to the wants of the kitchen, has excited envious initations of its name and appearance. Eeware of such. No addition to or variations from the

simple name : COOK'S FRIEND

to order a single Freemason of Cornwall and French's lodge-chums to stand by. Eleven of them were packed on to Corn-wall's last jury, and no challenges were attempted by the Crown, so the public were on tip-toe to see how the excellent Coll would manage on the trial of P. N. Fitzgerald, with his record in the scandal cases before him. And well he did it. Mr. Coll stepped down and out, and gave way as challenger to Mr. Peyton, Crown Solicitor of Sligo, who ordered no less than eighteen persons to stand by, of The fangs still left to soutched landlord-ism are being thrust with deadly venom into its hapless victims all over the counthan eighteen persons to stand by, of whom sixteen are Catholics. This was a into its hapless victims all over the coun-try. Evictions and extortions are the order of the day. Never was there a time when the ring of the crowbar and the work of the sheriff's posse went on more merrily. From almost every county come tales of helpless families flung out to face the winter's blast or perish in the workhouse, and every arout from the whom sitteen are canonics. This was a very neat dodge of Mr. Coll, for, of course, a Sligo attorney could know nothing of the religion or politics of Dublin special jurors, and simply sung out the fatal "stand by" from a marked list which Mr. Coll's assistants had prepared for him. By this means, of course, our excellent Catholic escapes all the odium ! Some of the jurors rejected included men whom the Crown thought quite good enough to serve on the trials of the Unspeakables, but of course the trials of the Unspeakables.

workhouse; and every report from the sessions courts shows how landlords, untaught by adversity, are almost every where still playing the part of Shylock. A favorite instrument of landlord venge but, of course, they are not to be trusted when a Catholic Nationalist came to be ance, where tenants have been so auda cious as to appeal to the Land Courts, is arraigned. The new Chief Secretary for Ireland is

paying one of the penalties of being asso-ciated with Dublin Castle. It is announced that an experienced detective has been told off to guard Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, while the late Chief Secretary (Mr. Trevelyan) has dispensed with the services of the police officer, who used to be his constant attendant while he was at the Irish Office.

Longford,

On November 4th a large force of police evicted three tenants in the parish of Car-rickmond. The tenants are-Edward McGrath, Lisnacreeva, 6 acres of land, large family and wife bedridden; Michael Macatee, a wife and nine small children, with 7 acres of poor land on the Doory Hall estate; and the Widow Macatee, of the same place. The unfortunate tenants have no prospect before them but to go into the workhouse; in the meantime they may lie at the back of a ditch or some old fence. The proceedings have created among all classes deep sympathy for the poor people, and a disgust for the laws which permit such things to occur. building was withesed in the neighbor-hood of Ballingarry recently, when the men of the united parishes of Kilfenny and Ballingarry the state of Kilfenny

Kilkenny.

On November 6 Mr. Peter McDermott, P., attended by some bailiffs and escor-I P, attended by some ballits and escor-ted by twelve police, commanded by Mr. Morrell, D. L., Piltown, proceeded to the lands of Tibroughney, distant about a mile from Piltown, and evicted a family

a picquet of their corps and some police came up, and took the men into their bar-racks. If it suits the EnglishGovernment to made. Inquiries on this point are being made. The sub sheriff is in communica-tion with Mr. Harvey, Resident Magis-trate; County Inspector Alcock, and Dis-trict Inspector White, Moville, with reference to the fixing of a day for pro-ceeding to the island. So stands the matend disturbing and disorderly elements to send disturbing and disorderly elements to Irish cities—and this is by no means an infrequent case in Limerick—the citizens are not the fools to pay for other forces to keep the rowdy elements in order. ceeding to the island. So stands the mat-

On November 1st, the cattle and goods belonging to parties in Loughrea and dis-trict seized by the police for the "blood tax" were sold by public auction. There get the Genuine Dr. Thomas' Ech The French ambassador to the English Court paid a neat compliment a little while back to a peeress who had been talking to him for an hour. The lady said: "You must think I am very fond of the sound of my own voice." The Frenchman replied: "I knew you liked music." was a very large force of police present under arms. An Emergency man atunder arms. An Emergency man at-tended from Dublin. Many of the owners of the cattle seized were unable to be present at the sale, consequent on resid-ing long distances from the town. music." Mayo.

J. H. Richards, Q. C., county court J. H. Richards, Q. C., county court judge, addressing the grand jury at Castle-bar Quarter Sessions on November 1, con-gratulated them upon the absence of crime in the county Mayo during the past twelve months.

the institution known as "the hanging gale." This usually irrecoverable, often indefinable, quantity is being pressed for in many quarters with pittless insistence; and there is reason to believe that on the The Rev. James Hanly, P. P., Fairy-nount, Castlerea, died on November 3, after a long illness, in the 69th year of his age. Father Hanly, who was about forty years on the mission, spent most of the early portion of that time in his native parish of Kilbride during which he Kilshane property of a gentleman named Kilshane property of a gentleman named T. W. Lowe, D. L., in county Tipperary, the demand is being made for the pur-pose of intimidating such tenants as have not yet appealed to the Land Court from built the chapel at Derrane on the site of an ancient abbey. "One law for the rich, another for the

not yet appealed to the Land Court from entering their cases. This was the strong opinion of the meeting heid in the Tip-perary Town Hall on Nov. 2, under the presidency of the Rev. Canon Cahill, P. P., V. G. The landlord class appear to be like the Bourbons, incapable of learn-ing anything, incapable of forgetting any-thing. Had they a grain of sense they would be moderate; for the signs of the times are anything but favorable to the prospect of a general payment of judicial rents. A scene of the Arabian Nights' kind of poor." At Castlerea petty sessions, on Nov. 1st, a boy was charged by the gamekeeper of Thomas George Willis Sandford, J. F., D. L., with having set traps to catch rabbits on the latter's property. The defendant proved he did so only on his uncle's land, of which Sandford is the successful and set traps to the storage of t proprietor; yet he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment or a fine of £4. When this treatment of a poor lad is con-trasted with that of a landlord's understrapper, who was let off scot free although he fired a revolver at a man on the public A scene of the Arabian Nights' kind of

road, the comparison ought certainly to make even the magistrates blush.

Lots of People

"I was afflicted with rheumatism, and had given up all hopes of a cure. By chance I saw Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil recomand Ballingarry turned out to remove a hut at Castlebawn which had previously get bilious, have heavy headaches, mouth foul, yellow eyes, &c., all the direct result of impure blood which can be thoroughly cleansed, renewed and enriched with Kidmended. I immediately sent (fifty miles) and purchased four bottles, and with only sheltered an evicted tenant, to fulfil a similar office at Ballinaha for anothe two applications I was able to get around and although I have not used one bottle, evicted tenant named Kennedy. Although it was a miserably wet day, about two hundred and fifty leaguers, with horses ney-Wort. It acts at the same time on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels and has am nearly well. The other three bottles the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels and has more real virtue in a package than can be found in any other remedy for the same class of disease.

RoTH the Mason & Hamlin organs and planos excel chiefly in that which is the chief excellence in any musical instrument, quality of tone. Other things, though im-portant, are much less so than this. An in-strument with unmusical tones cannot be a good musical instrument. Yet all are not good judges of such a matter. An inferior quality of tone will often please the uncul-tivated ear best, at first; though time and use will reveal the superiority of really good tone. Hence in selecting an organit is safer to choose one from a maker whose reputa-tion is thoroughly established, and whose productions are acknowledged to have superlative excellence, especially in this chief thing.-Boston Journal. Peter Kieffer, Buffalo, says: "I was

Oil, as there are imitations on the market.

The French ambassador to the English

Few are the remedies whose beneficial

Dr. Willis announces the fact that

Same here. He must be a bold.

"mothers-in-law are not laughed at in

bad man, without any hair, who would laugh at his mother-in-law.

W. W. McLellan, Lynn, N. S., writes

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Persia."

do so.

prietors, A. J. White, Limited, Farringdon Road, London, E. C.

The None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label, Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name. badly bitten by a horse a few days ago, and was induced by a friend, who witand was induced by a friend, who wit-nessed the occurrence, to try Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil. It relieved the pain almost immediately, and in four days the wound was completely healed. Nothing can be better for fresh wounds." See that you cat the Genuine Dr. Thomas' Eelectric

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood-purifier that can be used. It invariably expels all blood poisons from the system, enriches and renews the blood, and restores its vitalizing power. It is the best known remedy for Scrofula Few are the remedies whose beneficial qualities and real merits have made them so popular with the public, and in-creased from year to year their consump-tion, which, whilst possessing the most valuable remedial properties, are yet so simple in their compound, and so easy to take, as the Quinine Wine, prepared by Northrop & Lyman of Toronto. This article is prepared from the pure sulphand all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin, as also for all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished, or corrupted, condition of the blood, such as Rheumatism Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, and Scrofulous Catarrh

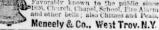
Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

"AVER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years. W. H. Moone." Durham, Ia., March 2, 1882.

by Northrop & Lyman of Toronto. This article is prepared from the pure sulph-ate of Quinine, combined with fine Sherry Wine, and choice aromatics, which relieves the Quinine of its bitter taste, and does not impair in the least degree the efficacy of its action upon the patient, while small does frequently patient; while small doses, frequently repeated, strengthen the pulse, increase PREPARED BY muscular force, and invigorate the tone Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

of the nervous system, and thus, by the general vigor which it imparts, creates Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.





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DEC. 6, 1884.

Written for the Catholic Record. The Bells of Bruges.

Hark! the bells are chiming From Bruges' olden towers, Their majestic rhyming Show sublimest powers, As their soft thunders of sweet sounds sonorous

Seem echoing from the listening heavens o'er us, Stately, solemn marches, Mighty melodies, Float amid the arches Of cloud canopies; O'n bithe, ringing cautatas of mirth Resound for miles along the charmed earth.

Soft, entrancing measures, Like a scraph's voice, Teil us of the pleasures, Where the blest rejoice; Until we aimost fancy angels hold The master-key of all those tongues of gold.

The heart swells with emotion, As the grand music rolls In a harmonious ocean, Drowning in rapture, souls. And in unuterable splendor soars. Until at length it dies among the stars.

Lowe, Que. E. C. M.

FARM AND LIVE STOCK NOTES.

In killing, don't be brutal.

Pigs are very sensitive to cold. Scrub the water trough sometimes.

Ice-cold water is unfit for animals. The quieter bees can now be kept the better. Sheep need dry, well-ventilated winter

quarters.

If there is spare time, put the gates and fences in order. Pine saw dust in nest boxes is said to

tings. Manuring Trees.—If you wish to hurry Manuring Trees.—If you wish to hurry up the growth of an evergreen or other tree, wonders may be done by applying a surface dressing of rich manure, over the space covered by the top at this season. Life is too short to wait fifteen years for shade when, by manuring, the same end may be accomplished in five.

Pine saw dust in nest boxes is said to keep lice from fowls. Banking up against the building is sure to keep out a deal of cold. Rock salt, in lumps, so placed that it can be licked at pleasure, suits sheep. It is said that England pays her enor-mous interest on the national debt, annu-able by her turnin cron.

mous interest on the national debt, annu-ally, by her turnip crop. Farms on the sea coast, where seaweeds are cast up, can be enriched with these and good tillage alone. Lice are not apt to trouble cows and calves that are carded daily, a treatment that is also heneficial in many other ways

calves that are carded daily, a treatment that is also beneficial in many other ways. Smutty corn should not be fed in a raw, dry state. It has been known, when thus fed, to cause violent inflammatory and other diseases in the animals consum-DUTIES OF CATHOLICS IN THEIR CONGRE-

and other diseases in the animals consum-ing it. The ears affected by this fungoid growth should be kept by themselves at husking time, and then be used as pig feed, first boiling them and pouring off the water in which they were cooked. Eggs in Winter.—To secure these, there must first be a warm, dry, well-ventilated stable. Warm food will also aid matters. Boiled potatoes mashed with corn meal or wheat middlings and fed hot will promote winter laying. Meat scraps are also needed. Water should be supplied twice a day, in a per-

fed hot will promote winter laving. Meat scraps are also needed. Watter should be supplied twice a day, in a per-fectly clean vessel or trongh. Ventilation.—The hen, sheep and other animal pens should be provided with means for drawing off the vitiated air of their apartments. The same thing is essential to a perfect root-cellar. One or more wooden boxes, four to six inches by ten inches across, may be made to ex-tend from the ceiling, against the outer wall, to the roof, and there connecting with narrow openiogs directly under the projection of the roof. A slide placed it. The Economy of Shelter.—Nature re-quires that the body of an animal shall always be kept warm, otherwise it will perish. The food which is consumed is

quires that the body of an animal shart it, his of always be kept warm, otherwise it will perish. The food which is consumed is the direct source of animal heat, through the carbon which is taken into the blood the carbon which is taken into the blood during the process of digestion. If the blood does not find sustenance enough from the food consumed, it will obtain it from the fat and flesh stored in the body, and thus make the animal poor. There is, so to speak, an ever-consuming fire in the animal system. If the surrounding atmosphere is cold and carries off heat rapidly, more food is needed, or else greater draughts upon the animal fat and flesh must follow. The agency of shelter therefore comes in to save animal fuel. By the help of comfortable stables, blan-kets or anything that will prevent a waste of animal heat, less food will be required to keep the best in good condition; there and thus make the animal poor. There

offices in the land; and his night and day labor deserves much higher remuneration than what is accorded to him. The com-mon letter carrier gets more salary. Con-sidering his life labors only to be rewarded hereafter, he spends his time in adminis-tering to the wants of those over whom he is placed by his Bishop, caring for nothing, seeking for nothing more than a livelihood, and of this he is often deprived, at least one suitable to his calling. head, that will admit of a circulation of sun, light and air. Flowers and the Lawn. Protect pansy beds lightly. Geraniums suffer if crowded. The least frost kills cinerarias. Carnations will not bear heavy water-Carnetions war and a roots serve as food in the tropics. In winter, morning is the best time to water pot plants. Large growing trees should not be used in small yards. Give oranges and lemons only enough water to keep them fresh for the next four months. at least one suitable to his calling. We fully acknowledge the fact that the

We fully acknowledge the fact that the burdens of the congregation are unevenly borne, that according to their abilities, some people fall short of what they should do, while others do more than their share. On this point we can hardly suggest a remedy. Every congregation experiences the same trouble, since the backsliders have not the honor, the justice, the Catholic spirit is do their duty, yet they no songer water to keep them fresh for the next four months. One of the best methods for protecting delicate roses or other shrubs is to bend them over and cover with soil. The hardiness of the English or ever-green ivy in America is not so much a question of the thermometer as to keep them from the sun in the winter. They do best on the north side, which is also the coldest side of the building. A change of soil in whole or part is as essential to complete success in growing flowers in beds as in pot culture, although not needed so often. Now is a good time to carry out improvements of such charhave not the honor, the justice, the Catholic spirit to do their duty; yet they no sconer get sick than they send for the priest, and expect him to attend them, though know-ing that they do not deserve it from their past conduct. Some Bishops entirely pro-hibit priests from attending their sick calls. As churches are for all, and they intrude themselves without bearing their portion of expense, their moral sense of justice is so clouded that nothing short of an earthquake would awaken them. They Justice is so clouded that nothing short of an earthquake would awaken them. They have no right in church, they have no right to the pastor's labor, they have no right to expect the rewards of dutiful, faithful Catholics. Such members are an evil in the Church ; they beget a feeling of opposition to pastors and to church dues, and are an evil in church circles. God along will inclus read or punish to carry out improvements of such char-Chrysanthemums after flowering,-As soon as the blossom is gone, cut down the plants to near the soil. The pots may then be stored for the winter in the cellar, then be stored for the winter in the certar, as neither much light or heat is needed for them during this season. Give them little water occasionally. In March or April they may be brought to the light, dividing them, or propagating from cut-tings. God alone will justly reward or punish them for their hves.

them for their lives. If parents who quarrel and stay away from church on account of a little finan-cial squabble, which at the most amounts to only a few dollars a year, realized the death-blow they give the faith of their children by such an example, they would not be so prone to array themselves against Church laws, and all that is ne-cessary for the welfare of the congregation. against Control haws, and an that is ne-cessary for the welfare of the congregation. Every slight imaginary offence of the priest in striving to maintain himself and the church he governs, should not be a institution enough the theory from Mark justifying cause to stay away from Mass on Sundays. God will require a rigor-ous account for this neglect, more especially when such neglect or obstinacy on the part of the parent, weakens the faith of the children, whose religious practices now-a-days depend so much on the exam-ple of parents.—Church Progress.

The History of Hundreds.

Mr. John Morrison, of St. Anns, N. S., was so seriously afflicted with a disease of the kidneys that dropsy was developing and his life was despaired of. Two bot-tles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him ofter provisions had failed after physicians had failed.

after physicians had failed. DEPOSITOR—"Where is the cashier?" Bank boy—"Gone to Canada." "And the President?" "Gone to South America." "Mercy save us? But the directors, where—" "Nobody knows." "Is any one left?" "Yes, me and the watchman." "Well, why didn't you go also, and make a clean sweep of it?" "There wasn't nothing left when our turn came." Have one tied heldward? Con Caro?

Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure ? It has no equal for removing these trouble-some excrescenses, as many have testified who have tried it.

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Is the common and well known Bar-dock. It is one of the best blood purifiers and kidney regulators in the vegetable world, and the compound known as Burdock Blood Bitters possesses wonderful power in diseases of the blood, liver, kidneys and stomach.

DR LOW'S PLEASANT WORM SYRUP -An agreeable, safe and effectual remedy to remove all kinds of worms.

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Obstructions of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, are promptly removed by National Pills.

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In all the avocations of life, there is none in which is displayed the self-sacri-fice that is exhibited in the Catholic priesthood. In no other position in life is displayed the devotion to duty so for-cibly; in no other position is required the same abandonment of everything the world holds as most dear—parents, friends, and relatives—all are abandoned for Christ's sale and may's religious for Christ's sake and man's religious welfare. The poor priest's life, although it may seem to some as one of ease and affluence, is one of indefatigable labor, and

acter.

frequently there are borne hardships and penury which are known only to God, and can by Him only be rewarded.

THE PARISH PRIEST.

GATIONS.

In all the avocations of life, there is

to a people who do not remunerate him

The case is different in Catholic congre-The case is different in Outhout congre-gations. The priest having none to sup-port but himself, is supposed to live on the air, or on very little, and furthermore, many priests too willingly work and labor, and appear outwardly contented and hap-py, whether their people do their duty toward them or not; so that one half of the congregation who pay their share to-wards his support, must conclude that all the priest lived on two hundred a year, when some of the congregation expected that he was getting his regular salary of

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seven hundred dollars, and not until se vere poverty caused an investigation, did the people at large know of the fact that to keep the besst in good condition; there will be no cause for drawing on the stored fat, and the feed will count more only a few of the congregation did their duty. If all priests would only demand stored rat, and the lead will count more in adding to the weight of flesh or increasing the milk flow, or other natural products of the animal. The manure also from an animal that is comtheir salary as the first item of expense in the congregation, and on not receiving it, report to their respective Bishops, who would remove them to other scenes of la-bor, there would be a general waking up manure also from an animal that is com-fortably sheltered is much more valuable in fertilizing properties during the whole season than that from an animal that is pinched by cold. Where not now proof congregations, and priests would soon be recognized as needing the little allowed them by the statutes of the Bishops of the vided, no one improvement can be made where an animal is kept, that will pay as diocese. We are aware that in many congrega-We are aware that in many congregawell on its cost as that of making warm, tight stables and pens for winter protec-tion. Buildings that are full of cracks tions the trustee system is not in vogue, and even where it is that the pew rent returns do not meet the priest's salary, between the boards can soon be much improved by the help of battens, or sid-ing on the inside with a lining of straw, but rather than be continually collecting. but rather than be continually contenting, how many priests spend the greater por-tion of what they get in church expenses ? The church and school attached now, thank God, in almost every congregation, kept in place by slats on the inside. The satisfaction the owner of animals feels, in knowing that these are in comfortable quarters during severe weather, is worth a good deal, if he is a fair-minded man. must be preserved in order, and they cost money to keep them so from year to year. Catholic people frequently suppose that the church and school can be run for almost nothing. Let any priest in the coun-

Orchard and Garden.

Cut cions before hard freezing. Clean the trees of bark scales. Moisture hastens decay in fruit. Table roots are best if kept in sand. In England apples are dried whole. Forcing tomatoes in winter is on the

increase. The claim is strongly put forth that moles can be poisoned with castor-oil beans, by dropping some of these along

Horseradish should be dug before the ground freezes, and packed in earth in the cellar. The small roots should be saved their runs.

The cellar. The small roots should be saved to use as sets next spring. Pruning.—Winter is the season pre-ferred by many for orchard pruning. For inducing a strong growth near the place of cutting, we are satisfied that this is the best time. Pruning should be so con-ducted from year to year as never to re-ducted from year to year as never to year to yea

and school with what income is received, and we are badly mistaken if the grum-bler does not resign his office quickly; more especially if, like the priest, he thas to square accounts from his own pocket. Few Catholics fully recognize the obligations of justice, and from the precepts of the Church, the necessity of contributing to the "support of their pastors." Those who do re-cognize the obligation, often fulfill it poorly according to their means. - We never yet knew of any Catholic person that impoverished himself by his contribution to the support of his pastor and church, or in the least inconvenienced himself. We have known instances where, when the pastor thought a little donation **RAYMOND & THORN'S**

try give a chance to a critic or grumbler to meet the expenses of a congregation and school with what income is received,

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orgging camps, wood-yards, farmers petting, rood, and all sortes of log-cutting-it is unriver as sed yardy. A boy of 16 cam boys fast Immense saving of sobre in 6 brilliant con-randy illustrated of moder in 6 brilliant and the source of the colors. All of 6 brilliant cor MARCH MAP'C CO., (A) 206 State St., Chicago, 71.



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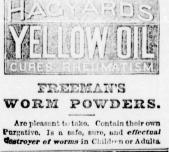
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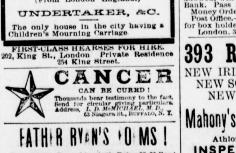
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OFFICIAL ORGAN. **B.** A.



C. M. B. A. Pins will be sent on receipt f price, \$1.35, by addressing T. P. TANSEY, yf St. Marin street Montreal; or THOS OFFEY CATHOLIC RECORD office, London. At the regular meeting of St. James At the regular meeting of St. James Branch, No. 23, C. M. B. A., 'Seaforth, Ont., held in their hall, St. James vestry. on Monday evening, Novem-ber 17th, 1884, the president in the chair, the following resolutions were introduced by John McQuade, seconded by F. Burgard, and unanimously adopted : Whereas This Franch having learnt with

by F. Burgard, and unanimously adopted : Whereas, This Branch having learnt with feelings of the most sincere regret of the affliction with which it has pleased Almighty God to visit the family of our highly respected treasure, Brother Joseph Weber, in the death of his child, Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the parents of the departed on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to Him who addies all things for the best, and in who orders all things for the best, and in whose presence we hope to be all one day united. Resolved, That the resolutions now

adopted be spread over the minutes of this Branch and published in our official organ the CATHOLIC RECORD. JOH'S MCQUADE,

Rec. Sec. Branch 23, C. M. B. A. PRESENTATION.

PRESENTATION. On Tuesday evening, Nov. 25, a special meeting of the members of Branch 19, C. M. B. A., Ingersoll, met at their hall, when Mr. John Carroll, of the freight department of the G. T. R. of this town, was made the recipient of a pleasing address, accompanied with a handsome and address, accompanied with a handsome and valuable present, as a souvenier of the respect in which he was held by his brother members, Rev. Father Molphy in the chair. The address was read by Mr. J. S. Smith, to which Mr. Carroll made a very suitable

and feeling reply: Branch No. 19, Ingersoll, Nov. 25, '84. To Brother John Carroll,-We the mem-

and feeling reply: Branch No. 19, Ingersoll, Nov. 25, '84. To Brother John Carroll,—We the mem-bers of this Branch, on learning of your approaching marriage, deem it a brotherly duty to express to you the very high manner in which your many good quali-ties and kindly dispositions are held, not only by the members of this Branch, but also by your many friends and associates, who truly and worthily honor and respect you. We must not let this most auspicious event pass without making you some tangible mark of our esteem and regards, and we therefore beg of you to accept this time-piece as a small token of our kindly feelings and good wishes towards you and the very estimable young lady with whom you are to be united imarriage. May time run smoothly with you and may every good attend you and yours is our sincere wish. On behalf of the members of this Branch, we are fra-ternally. Brow I P Moupeny I S Surer

Rev. J. P. Mol.PHY, J. S. SMITH, ED. H. HENDERSON, JOHN FREZELL. R. BROWN, Esq., Grand Secretary C. M. B. A.:

DEAR SIR :- Seeing that the RECORD, the official organ of the C. M. B. A., has of late had little to say on society mat-ters, our branch at its last meeting directed me, in the temporary absence of our Recording Secretary, to convey to you the following, which are the views of our branch :

Our branch is of opinion that it would be to the interest of the organization, if several branches in Canada were re quested by you as Grand Secretary, through the RECORD or any mode you may see fit, to labor hard and make strenuous efforts this winter to increase their membership, so that in a few months we would have the required

lst day of Jan., 1985. Our reasons for this were fully and truthfully set forth in said petition, but the Supreme Council did not event it did not grant it.

did not grant it. As the separate beneficiary question has been pretty fully discussed in the col-ums of this paper, and as the Branches in Canada, with few exceptions, pronounced in favor of said separation, and was carried by an overwhelming majority at our last Grand Council Convention, we cannot see that anything further can be done, until the laws of Canada force us to form a financial separation from the United States, or until some other action, which we do not know of at present, is taken by then others appeared and erected a large building in the form of a cross, and States, or until some other action, which we do not know of at present, is taken by the Grand Council of Canada and its Branches. We are entirely opposed to any action that would destroy the friendly feeling that should exist between the members in Canada and those in the United States, and hope some satisfactory settlement of this question can be arrived at by the Supreme Council and the Grand on the arm of the cross a lady, with a child, stood. The lady looked down on her and then told her that her brother should recover, and that they were all to become Catholics. She they were all to become Catholics. She started up suddenly and told her mother what she had seen and heard, and her brother very quickly recovered. The family continued Protestants for a time, when to their surprise they saw the Church of Our Lady erected, built in the shape of a cross, and in the gable of the arms of the cross, one of which overlooked their house, was an image of Our Lady, with the Infant in her arms. The family could not but be struck with the fulfilment of the rivision, and soon after the opening of the church were received into it as Cathoat by the Supreme Council and the Grand Council of Canada.

BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P.Q.

The "Bourget College Bank Associa-tion" elected the following collegians to fulfil the various occupations as directors of the College Bank for the ensuing term, ending March 15th, 1885: Mr. L. Seguin as president, Mr. N. Derochie as cashier, Mr. N. Raymond, J. McGinn, F. O'Hagan, and J. Harkin as directors. Moreover, Mr. J. Service the interview. lics. Eventually the daughter became a nun in the convent at Bermondsey. There are many still alive who know the family, and many who heard the history of this Mr. L. Seguin has been named receiving teller and N. Raymond paying teller for

teller and N. Raymond paying teller for the ensuing month. The other employ-ees have not been changed. We congra-tulate the young men upon this wise choice; for a more zealous and skilful staff of directors could not have been sel-ected. We hope that the above men-tioned will prove themselves worthy of the trust confided to them.

The Roman Catholic church, Hullett, on Monday last, was filled with the beauty the trust confided to them. On Monday evening the "Orphean Society" of Bourget College favored the public with a choice entertainment. Space will only permit me to give a very brief synopsis of the capital programme, which was carried out in a laud-able manner. The College Band, under the leadership of its talented musical pro-fessor, executed very fine selections, which heat and youth of the parish to withese the double marriage that was to take place within its sacred precincts that morning.

Precisely at nine o'clock the wedding parties entered the chapel to the strains of a beautiful wedding march, artistically played by Miss Cook, of Goderich. The parties entered the chapel to the strains of matriage ceremony was performed by Rev. B. J. Watters, after which he cele-brated High Mass for the bridal parties, who, as true Catholics, requested this to be done. The happy couples are Mr. John Shannon and Miss Annie McIntosh, and Mr. Richard Brennan and Miss Mar-garet McIntosh. We wish the young married couples all joy, peace and happi-ness in their new sphere of life. The choir deserves great credit for their

all acquitted themselves creditably and gained well-merited encomiums, which not only reflect upon themselves, but also on the histrionic ability of their moderator. Mr. J. Doyle especially distinguished him-self. Mr. A. Laperriere, G. Marcelin and C. Croleau sang a well-chosen trio with accomplished skill. A beautiful drama in two acts "The Cavern of Wakefield" oc-cupied a very prominent place on the

two acts "The Cavern of Wakefield" oc-cupied a very prominent place on the evening programme. The respective act-ors were Mr. L. Harwood, W. Martin, D. Richer, D. Gareau, E. Ladouceur, O. Mongenais and E. Choquette of the "Classical Course." Their endeavors met with the complete success they deserved, and made the vast hall echo with the laughter and enthusiasm of the pleased spectators. After this rare spectacle of jollity, Mr. L. Harwood, J. Doyle, A. Laperriere and F. Doyle delighted their attentive hearers with a creditable quarattentive hearers with a creditable quar-tette styled "My rose from Angel Mother's grave." Mr. H. St. Denis and E. Lalonde

months we would have the required twenty-five hundred members, which would constitutionally entitle us to separate financially from the states. In many localities the winter is the best time for getting members, as nearly all who are from home during the sum-mer, return about the holidays. Not a few of our members find it hard to pay the assessments, which, by the way, are many this year, four already. laughter, which melted away only after the spectators were dispersed on their homeward road. Taking a retrospective glance at the whole entertainment, they pronounced it a decided success, and ten-

time and recreations which they cheer fully made, for the benefit of this laudable

CATHOLIC NOTES.

After a friendly interchange of views

used as a market garden. Adjoining was a small house occupied by a Protes-tant family, consisting of a gentleman and his wife, and a grown up son and daughter. The son was very ill, and his mother, who had been watching him most tenderly by night and by day, gave her place at the bedside to her daughter, with a strict injunction to he acciled up THE BOTHWELL BAZAAR. The BUTHWELL BAZAAK. This grand drawing of prizes will take place for certain on Dec. 29th, 1984, and the four following days. Over \$1000.00 worth of prizes will be distributed by lot. Every person sending \$1.00 will be entitled to 168 chances to win prizes worth from \$5 to \$48 in gold and will also receive the benefit of 100 masses. Readers of the CATHOLIC RECORD who have received tickets will please make returns at their earliest con-venience. Address: REV. A. MCKEON, Bothwell, Ont. 320-2w. with a strict injunction to be called up if any change occurred in the sick man. After a little time the daughter thought she saw men come in and clear the ground on which the church stands; and

LOCAL NOTICES.

Seasonable Goods at right prices. Wool Blankets, Bed Comforters, Flannels and Wool Underclothing in all sizes, selling cheap, at J.J. GIBBONS'.

L. C. LEONARD is positively selling off his stock of crockery, glassware, lamps, chandeliers, etc., cheaper than at any other house in London. Note the place-Opposite City Hotel, Dundas street.

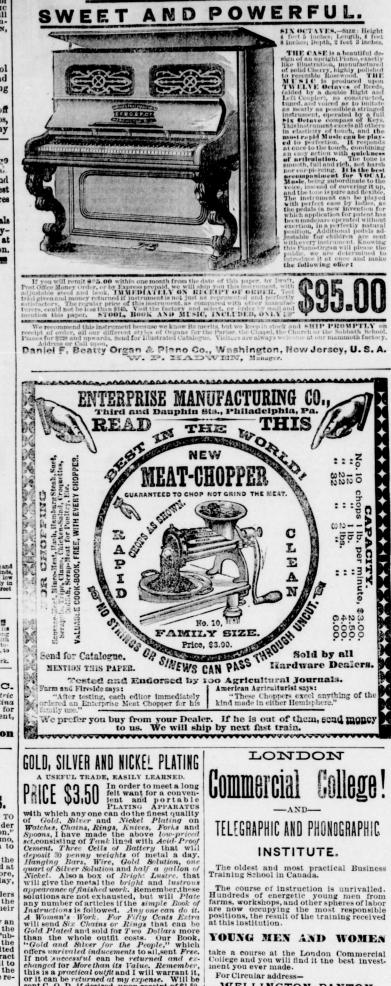
For the best photos made in the city 29 to EDY BROS., 280 Dundas street. (a) and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty. a specialty.

FINE ARTS.-All kinds of art materials for oil and water color painting and cray-on work, wholesale and retail, cheap at CHAS. CHAPMAN'S, 91 Dundas st., London.

vision from the lips of the late Canon O'-Neal, who received them into the Church. It is also remarkable that a statue of Our Lady should have been thus publicly exposed when there was not a single one in any church in London.—Ave Maria. SOTA, POWDER Absolutely Pure.

soc. Scotch, 35c. Kyc, 45c to 54c; Beans, 125
to 150.
DLARY PRODUCE - Butter in pails, 19c to 20c, tubs, 14c to 15c; prints, 24c to 25c. Cheese, 12 to 15c. Eggs, 22c to 25c per doz.
POULTAY-Chickens per pair, 50 to 90. Geese, 50 to 80 75 each. Turkeys, 75c to \$105. Ducks, per pair, 60c.
MEATS-Pork - Mess, per barrel, 17 00 to 17 00; ham. 14c to 17c; bacon, green, 9c to 13c; young pigs, 2 60 to 400 each. Beef, in qrs., 400 to 50.
MISCELLANKOUS - Polatoes, new, 00c gal.; 35c to 04c a bag. Hay, 1000 to 1200; straw, 450 to 50.
Flour, 425 to 500. Catmeal, 475 per barrel. Bran, 90c per cwt. Hides, rough, 5jc to 6c; inspected, No, 1, 75 to 500 per cwt. LONDON.

Spectro 6C; inspected, No. 1, 7 50 to 800 per cwi. LONDON.
 Wheat-Spring, 1 20 to 1 22; Delhl, # 100 lbs, 1 20 to 1 25; Democrat, 115 to 1 23; Clawson, 1 15 to 1 17; Red, 110 to 1 20. Oats, 80c to 82c, Corn, 80c to 100. Barley, %0c to 128. Pers.
 Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures.
 Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Pub-lie Works, equal to fire per cent. of the smount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to dos, or if he fail to crock, 180 to 20; ciskes, ide to 180. Exgs, per pair, 50c to 70c. Ducks, per chi, 525 to 160. 255. The Ducks, per cent, 525 to 160. 255. Crock, 180 to 20; ciskes, ide to 106. Ciskes, to crock, 180 to 20; ciskes, ide to 106. Eggs, per pair, 50c to 70c. Ducks, per chick, 90 to 745c. Diatoes, per bag, 30c to 40c. April bag 0 to 30c. Onloss, per bag, 30c to 40c. April bag 0 to 20c. Onces, per thag, 30c to 40c. April bag 0 to 20c. Wood, per cord, 475 to 500. 20c. Wood, per cord, 475 to 500. MONTREAL
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Assets, 1st January, 1883:

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charming singing, and for the zeal they show in praising the Lord with the beau-tiful voices God has given them. The organist, Miss M. Mullin, of Goderich, has reason to be proud of her choir, as it certainly reflects great credit on her for her talent as a teacher. Miss Annie Doyle, of Goderich, kindly came down to assist the choir, and her sweet voice was greatly adchoir, and her sweet voice was greatly ac-mired. We hope the parting advice of the rev. pastor to the young people pres-ent at the ceremony, "Go and do like-wise," may be realized every month during the coming year.

MARKET REPORT.

the church were received into it as Catho-

MARRIAGES IN HULLETT.

There

Correct report made every week for "The Catholic Record." GRAIN-Oats, 31c to 32c. Peas, 55c to 60c. Spring wheat, 70c to 80c. Fall wheat, 80c to 80c. Spring wheat, 70c to 80c. Fall wheat, 80c to 85c. Scotch, 95c. Rye, 48c to 50c; Beaus, 1 25 to 150.

CONSUMPTION. R. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York. AMERICAN **ELECTRIC LIGHT, 60C.** A complete model *Incandescent Electric Lamp*, with *Battery*, *Stand*, *Globe*, *Platina Burner*, *Wire*, *dc.*, with *Instructions for* putting in perfect operation, will be sent, post-paid, or 60 Cents. Frederick Lowey, 96 Fulton Street, New York

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Sthe undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Addition to Custom House, London," will be received until Monday, J5th ultim, inclusive, for the erection of an addition to the Custom House at London, Ontario, Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Fabile Works, Ottawa, and at the office of Messrs. Durand and Moore, Architects, London, on and after Monday, 2ith instant.

are many this year, four already. Some in our branch talk of withdraw-ing from the association unless there is a very fair prospect of separation from the States in the near future. Other branches no doubt have the same complaints, so very strenuous efforts should be made at once to accomplish aid object. We will work hard he re to help procure the much desired Separ-ate Beneficiary. Yours fraternally,

JNO. BATTLE, jr. Financial Secty., C. M. B. A., Branch 24.

enterprise that was amply crowned with a wreath of well-merited victory. CARD OF THANKS. J. J. Kane, Esq., Recording Secretary Branch 26, C. M. B. A., Montreal.

DEAR Sir,-We, the undersigned, beg to return our thanks for the prompt payment by your association of the \$2,-000 benefit due on the death of the late Patrick Dinihan. FRS. KIERAN, P. McCRORY,

Executors to the estate of the late Patrick Dinihan.

Montreal, November 27, 1884.

Recording Secretaries of Branches are requested to send the Grand Secretary as early as possible the list of new officers for the ensuing term; also any other items of interest, for publication in our C. M. B. A. column.

Several correspondents have written us, asking the following question :—"If the Grand Council of Canada had under its jurisdiction two thousand five hundred members, and petitioned the Supreme Council for a Separate Beneficiary, would the Supreme Council be compelled to grant said petition ?" No. The Grand Council may petition, and the Supreme Council may (not shall), by a majority vote, grant, said petition.

with Russia in regard to the position of the Catholic clergy in Poland, a note has been received at Rome from St. Petersburg, settling pending questions and con-firming friendly relations between Russia and the Vatican. The Municipal Council of Paris has adopted a resolution censuring the Prefect of the Seine for failing to continue the

or the sene for failing to continue the secularization of hospitals by removing nuns engaged as nurses, and calling upon him to carry out the law. The Prefect, in reply, said he agreed with the Council upon the principle involved, but consid-ered it would be imprudent to remove nuns during the epidemic.

His Excellency Mgr. di Rende, the Apostolic Nuncio at Paris, accompanied hypotonic Available at Paris, accompanied by his mother, the Marquise di Rende, paid a visit not long ago to the famous composer Gounod. The maestro received them very warmly, and in the course of some conversation remarked to his distina majority vote, grant, said petition, The Supreme Council, according to our constitution, could grant a Separate Beneficiary to a Grand Council with 1400 members in its jurisdiction as well as if there were 2500 members; but a Grand Council has not, it would seem power to petition for a separate benefici-ary until it have 2500 members in its jurisdiction. The Grand Council of Can-ada petitioned to have the constitution in

ada petitioned to have the constitution in The reopening of the beautiful church this regard, (so far as Canada only was of Our Lady at St. John's Wood, London, conferred.) amended, so that we, in Can-ada, could form a separate beneficiary with the membership we would have on the

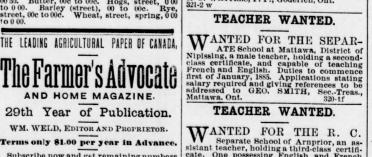
dered their most cordial congratulations to the professors of the college, and to the actors for the untiring endeavors with which they labored for the success of the evening, and the numerous sacrifices of

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