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# NICHOLAS WILSON & CO., FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

A nice assortment of Imported TWEEDS now in stock.

New Ties, Silk Handkerchiefs, Underclothing, Etc. N. WILSON & CO.

When I Was Little.

FROM THE DANISH OF JENS BAGESEN. There was a time when I was very tiny, My dwarfish form had scarce an ell's length Oft when I think thereon, fall tear-drops And yet I think full many a time thereon. Then I upon my mother's bosom toyed me, Or rode delighted on my father's knee: And sorrow, tear, and gloom no more an

noyed me Than ancient Greek or modern minstrelsy. If smaller, then, the world to me was seem

ing,
Alas! much better was it in my eyes;
For I beheld the stars like sparklets gleam-And wished for wings to make them all my When I behind the hill the moon sawiglid-

oft thought I (earth had then no mystery), That I could learn, and bring my mother tiding, How large, how round, and what that moon might be!

Wond'ring I traced God's flaming sun career one ing,
Toward the west, unto the ocean bed;
And yet again at morn in east appearing,
And dyeing the whole orient scarlet red.

And then I thought on Him, the great, the gracious.

Who me created, and that beacon bright,
And those pearl-rows which all heaven's
arches spacious.

From pole to pole, illuminate at night.

My youthful lip would pray in deep devotion The prayer my blessed mother taught to me Thy wisdom, God! thy mercy, shall the emo tion Of worship wake, and wake unceasingly.

Then prayed I for my father, for my mother, My sister too, and all the family;
For unknown things, and for our wretched brother,
The cripple who went sighing, staggering by. Then slid away-my childhood's day of plea-Away with them my joy and quiet slid; Remembrance but remains, and of that trea-

That I should be bereaved, O God! forbid! CATHOLIC PRESS.

Buffalo Union. "Archershop Foulkes, an Englishman, takes the cake." Speaking at some missionary meeting the other day, this luminary of the Anglican church attributed the war and fact of American independence to the neglect of the English government to send a due supply of bishops to the colonies. The separation that occurred was a divine judgment upon the English nation for their neglect."

spoken of. If the English nation should send a due supply to the sandy plains of Egypt would it be a case of "hail fellah, well met?"

This is how the "Man About Town" in the New York Star, penpictures the sleek little traud called Ingersoll:

Ingersoll is a clever mouther of stale and pointless infidelity; brave, because in this land of religious liberty there are no fleshly torments for him to fear; impudent, because denied him veneration, and he never knew good breeding; so full of self- blighting. heart for other adoration; so shallow as to think there is no bottom to the none; no roof because he is unable to count the rafters, and no God because He hasn't invited Bob to dinner; mistaking bravado for courage, assertion for proof, and cheek for con-science; whose wit is like that of Rabelais, diluted with dirty water; a blatant defamer of the world's ancient worthies and defender of its medern thieves; the doughty knighterrant of Republican rascality, and nickel-plated apostle of a gospel which appears to teach that ribaldry, robbery, and rioting are man's chief business while alive, as after death it is his fate to rot; as comely to look and frequently reflected upon. upon as a polished brass kettle; as noisy and sensible as a beaten bass

Milwaukee Citizen.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York World gives the following account of scenes during the recent of Peterboro'. It was an imposing earthquake in the city of Mexico: ceremony, the Most Rev. Archbishop "People rushed out of their houses of Toronto being present with sev-"People rushed out of their houses and kneeling down in the middle of eral of his suffragans-Monsignori the streets raised their eyes to Farelly and Bruyere, three Vicars-Heaven and prayed aloud. Some General, and forty priests. Our

out of school crying and wringing their hands. The balconies of the houses were full of ladies sobbing and praying fervently. Husbands and wives, mothers and their children bade each other an eternal farewell. Those who a few minutes before professed a deep hatred for each other now fell weeping into their greatest enemy's arms." Instances like these forcibly bring home to us the truth of this observation that man has religious instincts which infidelity can not destroy, though it may hide and deaden them. In the hour of danger when the mind is naturally at its highest tension and all the faculties are alive, the voice of conscience and the promptings of faith will not be stiffed. We have all heard the anecdote of Volney, the famous infidel writer. Caught in a storm at sea, he commenced a vigorcus recital of the rosary. His quaintances were chagrined at the report and upbraided him for thus "showing the white flag" to the Christians. "Ah!" replied he, "atheism is good enough on land, but it won't do in a storm at sea." In the presence of death, whether the cause be natural disease or some chance calamity, the idle vanity of learning and the obstinate wilfulness of unbelief are dissipated. It is the most serious moment of existence, and the deepest and most earnest elements of our nature assume the command and drive out the frivolous and empty ambitions that have hitherto governed us. Heroism and faith go together in the hour of danger, being each parts of man's higher nature.

Is our duty discharged on Sunday when we have returned from Mass? Can we give up the rest of the day to enjoyment of the appetite, the senses and the body? In this age of daily newspapers and light literature, how many Catholics ever look at a religious book except it be the mechanical perusal of their prayer books? The days of controversy are seemingly over. The polemics of Milner, Hughes and Purcell are out of print. But the breach has not been filled up by devotional books. The Imitation of Christ, Christian Perfection and the Lives of the Saints, have not obtained an increased circulation. The Catholic population has indeed doubled, and the parochial school has multiplied. Yet Catholic publishers make the announcement that they sold more books in 1850, than they have disposed of in any one year since 1870. This divine judgment on the English nation proved a divine blessing on the American colonies. We should be truly thankful that the English government neglected to send to the colonies a due supply of the anti-republican article above spoken of. If the English nation to-day than ever before, and the American people have won a world-wide reputation as a reading community. Why then this dearth in the demand for reading matter? Why does the circulation of Catholic devotional works fall off, while eulogies are being written on the wonderful increase of Catholicity in America? Chiefly, let us answer, be-cause faith and population are two different things. Secular journalism and the meditations of the saints nature in a stepmotherish whim can not be read together. The one is arid, skeptical, unproductive and It leaves no disposition conceit that there is no room in his for devotional and meditative reading. It cultivates a superficiality which cannot comprehend the deep universe because his tow-string finds | thought of the ascetic. It begets a craving for sensationalism that can not voke itself down to the calm quietude or ardent fervor of the saint. Yet for the purpose of pre-serving the faith and cultivating a religious devotion, no man or woman who reads even a little of the indiscriminate mass of current literature, can get along without spiritual reading. No Catholic family can long deserve the name without such aid. And such books must not merely be

Catholic Telegraph. Our newsy contemporary, the Catholic Record, of London, Ontario, gives full particulars, in its last issue, of the installation of the Right Rev. sang litanies and others confessed their sins for the benefit of all those who could hear them. Children ran at Peterboro', in England, now pro-

bought "to have them in the house"

that they may be read thoughtfully

stituted to Protestant worship. We thought how Dr. Magee, its Irishborn chief pastor, the only ritualistically inclined English bishop, would have enjoyed the spectacle—he now and then furtively assumes a cope, though he has never dared to put on a miter; even as it is, he received a severe rap on the knuckles, the other day, from one of his own canons, in his own cathedral. Would it not be a good idea for Bishop Jamot to write to Father Moser, who is struggling to creet a small church for the Holy Souls in small church for the Holy Souls in small church for the Holy Souls in the Crowle district near Goole, offered to go to Limerick to hang poor Hynes as a good end to Limerick to hang poor Hynes as a good in Market Market Market Market Market Market Methodists of the Crowle district near Goole, offered to go to Limerick to hang poor Hynes as a good out clothes, parlor organs, and chromos (vide back parlor organs, and chromos (vide back parlor organs, and chromos (vide back market Methodists of the Crowle district became wildly indignant, and passed a resolution in these emphatic and unmistakable terms, "that Mr. Longhorn's name be taken off the plan, he having accepted an offer to hang a man at Limerick." Mr. Longhorn turns upon his brother Primitive Methodists of the Crowle district became wildly indignant, and passed a resolution in these emphatic and unmistakable terms, "that Mr. Longhorn's name be taken off the plan, he having accepted an offer to hang a man at Limerick." Mr. Longhorn turns upon his brother Primitive Methodists of the Crowle district became wildly indignant, and passed a resolution in these emphatic and unmistakable terms, "that Mr. Longhorn's name be taken off the plan, he having accepted an offer to hang a man at Limerick." Mr. Longhorn turns upon his brother Primitive Methodists of the Crowle district became wildly indignant, and passed a resolution in the saken off the Heathen), nean well. Mr. Van Meter, "Ara Meter, "the Heathen), nean well to the missionaries, since they that serve the small church for the Holy Souls in Protestant Peterboro', and ask him to send some relic of the Ages of Faith, from that city, to be preserved with jealous care and venera-tion in the Catholic Cathedral of Peterboro' in the New World? Plenty of such relics are to be had.

THE Gazette recently remarked than Cardinal Manning," relative to the Salvation Army, and seemed to suppose that His Eminence almost approved of that most singular organization. It is only necessary to read the whole of the Cardinal's article in the current Contemporary, of which we gave extracts, to see that he entirely disapproves of the blasphemous raving of these Dervishes of the gutter. The secular papers are against them. The Loudon World has the following:-

"If obscene announcements are not allowed to offend the public eye at street corners, it is hard to see why these blas-phemous proclamations should be suffered a larger license. Here is one of them: 'Monday, at 2.30, in Barracks: Yankee Lass will talk for Jesus, with

other officers; 6.30, Soldiers meet at Barracks for PARADE IN FULL UNIFORM: Red Handkerchiefs, White Aprons and

Jackets.
GREAT DOINGS ALL THE WEEK; TERMS OF PEACE GIVEN TO ALL REBELS

Of our King. By Male and Female War-The Army Doctor will attend to the Wounded.

By Order of King Jesus and Major Cadman.'

And if such miserable cranks succeed, whether worder that religion becomes a by riors.

what wonder that religion becomes a by-word and a mockery? Somebody ought to draw the line."

Such starring Dervishes, properly advertised, do a fine business in this country. We have one of them with

Catholic Columbian. There are two principal causes of destruction of souls,—one is the keeping of bad company; the other is the feeling that there is no necessity for religion. The former destroys those who may have had the faith; the latter tries to convince those think in their hearts!

NINETEEN hundred years ago the Catholic Church established the Sunday. She has ever since kept it holy. She has, with the authority she possesses of binding and loosening, commanded her children to abstain from servile work on that dren to abstain from servile work on that dren to abstain from servile work on that dren to abstain from servile work on that horrors of this sort were usual in convents; nor do we want to have the sympathy of our children enlisted in behalf of a nun who has broken her solemn vows. This of itself is sufficient to condemn Marmion as a textbook for Catholic children. Everydren to abstain from servile work on that day, under pain of mortal sin. She makes it a grievous offense for one of her fold to miss attendance at Holy Mass on that day, without necessity. Where is the church organization that does the church organization that does the church organization that does the force their their the church organization that does the church organization cause the preachers cannot force their people to the same observance?

ALMIGHTY God frequently manifested His displeasure with man on account of the passion of lust. He destroyed cities with fire and brimstone from Heaven; he washed the earth with a deluge; He wiped out nations with plague and pestilence; He exterminated men with the sword, as a punishment of uncleanness; but nowhere has He visited such chastisements upon man for other crimes. God repented that He had made man, because all flesh had corrupted its way. ALL the bigotry in the world results

and the bigotry in the world results from ignorance or malice. We never met a bigoted person who spoke reasonably of the Catholic Church, who did not manifest great ignorance of its teachings. Sometimes such ignorance is wilful, and then it becomes malicious. Now, would it not be worth while for public journalor because they are well bound, but ists and others who attempt to form the public mind, to study the teachings and practices of the Catholic Church? We practices of the Catholic Church? We know that when a Jewish feast is to be written up, reporters will study up its meaning and antiquity by searching books of history and interviewing those who know something about such festivals. Not so, generally, with the Catholic Church and her festivals. They are at care hard and correct over as meaning the contract of the correct of the care and the correct of the care and the once burlesqued or passed over as meaningless, or an attempt is made to explain, and the result is a melange of the veriest nonsense. Every one who talks or writes, should know what he talks or writes

Crowle circuit have in vain endeavoured to reply to Mr. Longhorn's question. They are not likely to succeed.

In the "centre of civilization" one thouand infants die annually from suffoca-tion, either from the carelessness or neg-lect of their parents. This mortality of the "innocent" in London alone is, or ought to be, a very startling fact. What the total mortality from the same cause is for the whole of England is dreadful to contemplate. Dr. Thomas the corner contemplate. Dr. Thomas, the coroner for Central Middlesex, says that he holds on an average over two hundred inquests a year on the bodies of suffocated babies, and his experience may be taken as a type and his experience may be taken as a type of what is common to all the other districts of the metropolis. It appears that each of these inquests entails a cost to the county of £3 5s., and there are in addition other expenses which fall upon the parish in which the deaths occur, bringing up the total cost to about £5 more. Most of these suffocations occur between Saturday night and Sunday morning, and it is night and Sunday morning, and it is more than certain that the publichouse is at the bottom of these tragedies.

at the bottom of these tragedies.

A VALUED correspondent writes to us from Tipperary: "You can have no adequate notion of the pathetic interest created in the South-Western districts of Ireland by the execution of Francis Hynes. At Mass on Sunday in an ivyclad rustic chapel, in one of the Upper Shannon valleys, I heard the priest, a tall, candid young Clare man, express his confidence of the guiltlessness of his former schoolfellow. He was almost moved to tears as he spoke. After Mass he and the congregation offered up the Litany of the Blessed Virgin for the renose of the soul of the deceased—done to death on the gallows!" The heart of Ireland is still true to the core. God will never desert true to the core. God will never desert such a country.

New York Freeman's Journal. It is announced that Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, has protested against the use of Marmion as a textbook in the Canadian schools, and that the Canadian Govern-ment has taken action in support of his bjection. Canadian exchanges confirmobjection. Canadian exchanges confirming this report have just reached us. The objections of the Archbishop are sound, though some of our secular contemporaries do not agree with them. Sir Walter ses do not agree with them. Sir watter Scott was a great writer, and a moral writer; but the lips that grew cold repeat-ing the Dies Irw would no doubt have willingly ordered the blotting out of many lines written to propitiate the anti-Catho-lic spirit of his time. Still, Sir Walter's faults were venial compared with those of others and their root was not in malice. with Marmion, is punished for breaking her vows by being buried alive in the convent-wall. We do not care to have our children learn at school that horrors of this sort were usual in convents; nor

appropriate poetical exercise for boys and girls. Even if Marmier poem in the English language, Catholics might reasonably object to these episodes. might reasonably object to these episodes. As it is, there are poems, even of Sir Walter Scott's which might in part be substituted for Marmion, which, beautiful as it is, is not, as a whole, suitable to be read in children's schools. The Abbot contains the fine character of Edward Glendenning, which nobody but an author of Catholic sympathies could have drawn; yet we would not like to put it, or The Monastery, with its poetical and Protests ant license with historical facts, in the hands of Catholic children as a textbook. ant neense with historical facts, in the hands of Catholic children as a textbook. Both these novels, if the young reader were properly warned and instructed, might be read with pleasure and a degree of profit; but not as literary textbooks in school. Marming is own were chieften

Marmion is even more objectionable than these. THERE is no depth of absurdity to which THERE is no depth of absurdity to which
the New York Observer can not fall. In a
foolish article on Xavier, the chief apostle
of Rome, a contributor, who ought to
have the palm for silliness and mendacity
long ago awarded to the Evening Post's
"Roman Correspondent," says:

"Protestant missions have nothing to
fear by an honest comparison with Romish
missions, nor do her missionaries suffer by

missions, nor do her missionaries suffer by contrast with Romish missionaries. They are not found wanting, even when weighed against Rome's chief apostle, Francis Xavier."

York Observer would think of mentioning men of his ilk in the same breath with St. Francis Xavier, the Apostle of the Indies. It is sacrilegious. Judged by their own statistics, the Protestant missions are failures. In order that their "converts" may be Christianized, they must learn to read, the chief end of Protestantism being to spread the Bible. Unlettered Heathen can not read the Bible. Therefore they must testantism being to spread the Bible. Unlettered Heathen can not read the Bible; therefore they must learn to read. The Heathen, like the Chinese in San Francisco, having learned to read, often stops short. As emissaries for the spreading of the act of reading among the Heathen, the Protestant missionaries have had a certain degree of success. The Catholic missionary does not offer the natives of an infidel country the Bible in an unknown cipher. He not effer the natives of an infidel country the Bible in an unknown cipher. He preaches to them the living Word. He does not offer them the spectacle of a well-to-do Evangelical family, careful of its health, avoiding malarious districts, and living on the fat of the land. He comes when the spectacle of a well-to-do Evangelical family, careful of its health, avoiding malarious districts, and living on the fat of the land. He comes shelds them from dangers innumerable. to them alone, poor, zealous, willing to lay down his life for his sheep. He is their father in Christ, their brother. He conquers them through the Cross. The ignorant need not read, to understand that ignorant need not read, to understand that sign. The life of the great St. Francis Xavier, if carefully read by any honest Protestant missionary, would make him turn aside from a hopeless task. To the Saint, Christ gave the command to teach all nations. Who gave it to the Episcopalian, the Methodist, the Baptist missionaries and their respective families? aries and their respective families?

Western Watchman.

Western Watchman.

A MARRIAGE in high life took place last week, the particulars of which was published in the daily papers, made every Catholic in the city blush. A young Catholic, a scion of one of the proudest French Catholic families of the city, wedded a Protestant lady before a Presbyterian minister. Why did the young man commit a mortal sin on his wedding-day? commit a mortal sin on his wedding-day why did the young man tramp on his re-ligion, on his baptismal record and on his conscience upon his wedding day? Why did the young man spit upon the cross and sell his manhood on his wedding day? why did the young man insult the living and outrage the memory of his dead kinsmen on his wedding day? Why did he turn his back upon the altar and renounce his first communion on his wedding day?

Buffalo Union

A. M. SULLIVAN in a sequel to his charming work "New Ireland," describes in his own inimitable way Mr. Parnell's debut as a public speaker. Like Curran's, Parnell's first attempt at public speech was an utter and painful failure. Hav-ing been chosen to enter the parliamen-To our dismay, he broke down utterly. He faltered, he paused, went on, got confused, and, pale, with intense but subdued nervous anxiety, caused everyone to feel deep sympathy for him. Then the audience saw it all, and cheered him kindly of this sort were usual in convents; not do we want to have the sympathy of our children enlisted in behalf of a nun who has broken her solemn vows. This of itself is sufficient to condemn Marmion as a textbook for Catholic children. Everybody has a warm spot in his heart for body has a warm spot in his heart for body has a warm spot in his feart for the state of the either be a silent member or be known as 'single-speech Parnell.' O far-sighted individuals! O men of prophetic power! What would the House of Commons not give, what would her Majesty's Ministers not give to-day that your words had come true?"

New Orleans Morning Star. The North American Review publishes an article from Henry Ward Beecher in which he speaks very reverently of the Catholic Church. He is evidently ashamed of Protestantism, but he makes the vulgar mistake of supposing that the Church is responsible for the sins of its members. Consequently, instead of wishing to see the individuals reformed, he wishes to see the Church reformed. The Church is only bound to teach the truth. It is not only bound to keep up absolutely perfect discipline in all places and in all respects. No such power has been given to it. There will always be scandals? But, woe to those who are so absurdly scandalized. Good-will is wanting with them. While Good-will is wanting with them. While Beecher and his friends continue, like Luther, to quarrel with the Church because of those scandals which Christ Himself said would always be in her midst, while they wish to reform the Church, not from within, but from without, what is becoming of that movement of outside reformation? How singular that so intelligent a man as Beecher cannot see that what has not succeeded as poison is not going to not succeeded as poison is not going to effect much as milk and water! Luther not succeeded as poison is not succeeded as poison is not generally sufficient and struck for reformation with sword of fire; Beecher, who is only a woman-devil, grumbles and scolds and stands back. He is a shrewd

"Let your modesty be known to all men," says the great Apostle of the Gentiles. This advice he gives to the Christians of his day, admonishing them to give good example by that special virtue; and it is advice which applies equally well to us. Modesty is a virtue which regulates our exterior conjuct and make it correspond exterior conduct, and makes it correspond with the rules of Christian propriety. It is beautiful even in man. It is the characteristic of the perfect gentleman, and distinguishes him from the poor and the fop, from the rowdy and the libertine. But in woman it shines with a double lus-tre, because it is the hedge which surrounds and protects all those feminine graces and virtues which we expect to find in the pervirtues which we expect to find in the per-fect lady. Modesty is the sister and guar-dian of chastity and without it cannot be preserved unsullied. It befits in a special manneryoung women, and to them the advice of St. Paul applies in a special manner, "Let your modesty be known to all men." Without this virtue, innocence must suffer when buffetted by the rude storms of this world. Without it they must lose that respect which checks the advances of those who might be dangerous to virtue, and Many Protestants wonder why Catholics

go to confession. Some of them imagine we pay to have our sins forgiven, and all of them think the confessional was invented and is maintained to enable the priests to lord it over the people. They do not know what a comfort it is for us to have trustworthy confidants to whom we can acknowledge our transgressions and from whom we are sure to receive instruc-tion, fatherly reproof, advice and encour-agement. They do not know that the se-crecy of the confessional was never violated. They do not know that every priest goes to confession, every bishop goes to confession, every cardinal goes to confession, and the Pope himself goes to confession—and this regularly about once a week. If they were aware of the peace that comes to a man after confession, and if they were con-vinced that Christ established the sacravinced that Christ established the sacrament of penance when He said to His apostles—"Whose sins you shall forgive, they are forgiven them, and whose sins you shall retain, they are retained," (St. John xx, 23.), they would find no difficulty in the confessional, but would resort to it with alacrity to find relief for their troubled hearts.

## IRELAND'S PRESENT CONDITION.

From our excellent Catholic contemporary, the Buffalo Union, we take the following extract, giving the views of a most prominent Irish manufacturer of Rochester, who has just returned from a trip to his native land:—

In the absence of the president Dr. Casey, Vice-president H. P. Mulligan presided at the Land League meeting last Friday evening.

day evening.

After disposing of routine business, Mr.
Cox, who recently returned from Ireland, and who was present, was called upon to make some remarks.

Mr. Cox responded to the call, and gave

a very interesting sketch of his travels in Ireland and the impressions which his in-tercourse with the people of that country had made upon him. He said the Land League had worked a great change in the people and that a spirit of manly independence was rapidly taking the place of cringing slavery. Many farms, he said were "boycotted," farms from which tenants had been evicted, and which the landlords could not re-rent, as nobody dared rent them in spite of the strong public opinion which forbids it; and in many instances the land was virtually being abandoned by the landlords, and whole farms were appropriated for pasture fields for cattle. Land grabbing, he said, was a thing of the past. In rare instances the thing of the past. In rare instances the emergency men had taken farms, but it proved of no benefit to the landlords as they got no rent from that class. Many of the landlords, said he, are reduced to poverty and are therefore in very bad humor and the wholesale evictions that occur only prove that they are in despera-

tion.

Mr. Cex spoke of interviews which he had with Messrs. Biggar and Davitt. Both those leaders, he said, were endeavoring to have Mr. Parnell and Dillon come to America; the former dislikes the task, however, and the latter's health is shattered and he desires rest and quiet for a time. The policy of the leaders at present, Mr. Cox said, was to foster a spirit of charitable brotherhood between those comparatively well-to-do tenants who had been most benefited by the recent land legislation, and their more unfortunate neighbors who need assistance, and also a concentration of forces preparatory to a demand for home

### A Little Lady of Eight Years, From Ireland.

Among the passengers who arrived at Castle Garden by the steamship Britannic from Liverpool was Rosy McEnery, aged 8 years, a bright-eyed chubby-taced little girl, who had traveled all alone from her home in the County Cavan, Ireland, across the Atlantic, on her own way to her friends and relatives in Marshall, Mich. She is possessed of considerable intelligence, is neatly dressed, and self-possessed in manner, and talks freely with the attendants. Although she has only 40 cents in her possession, she was by no nonsense. Every one who talks or writes, should know what he talks or writes about.

London Universe.

A POSER! A local preacher of the Printitive Methodist persuasion, hailing from

weighed against Rome's chief apostle, apostle, brancis Xavier."

weighed against Rome's chief apostle, francis Xavier."

Why, it is acknowledged that Protestant missions in foreign lands are generally successful only in buying "converts."

The missionaries may mean well, their wives and children mean well, the "Sabbit" school people that collect the penitary of the proposessed in manner, and talks freely with the attendants. Although she has only 40 cents in her possession, she was by no mean discouraged by the situation. Under instruction from Superintendent while he has manhood enough left to say so, he has not enough of it to put himself in line.

A Gem For Every Month. JANUARY. r who in this month is born m save Garnets should be wo will insure her constancy, riendship and fidelity.

The February born will find Sincerity and peace of mind, Freedom from passion and from care, If they the Amethyst will wear.

MARCH.
Who on this world of ours their eyes
In March first open shall be wise,
In days of peril firm and brave,
And wear a Bloodstone to their grave.

She who from April dates her years Diamonds should wear lest bitter tears For vain repentance flow; this stone Emblem of innocence is known.

Who first beholds the light of day In spring's sweet flowery month of May, And wears an Emerald all her life, Shall be a loved and happy wife. JUNE.

Who comes with summer to this earth, And owes to June her day of birth, With ring of Agate on her hand, Can health, wealth, and long life comm JULY.

The glowing Ruby should adorn Those who in warm July are born: Then will they be exempt and free From love's doubts and anxiety. AUGUST.

Wear a Sardonyx, or for thee No conjugal felicity; The August-born, without this stone, 'Tis said, must live unloved and lone SEPTEMBER.

October's child is born for woe, And life's vicissitudes must know: But lay an Opal on her breast, And hope will full those woes to rest.

Who first comes to this world below With drear November's fog and snow Should prize the Topaz' amber hue— Emblem of friends and lovers true.

DECEMBER. If cold December gave you birth— The month of snow and ice and mirth— Place on your hand a Turquoise blue: Success will bless whate'er you do.

### From the Catholic World. THE PILOT'S DAUGHTER.

-Boston Transcript

For several minutes neither of the

For several minutes neither of the young women uttered another word; both sobbed bitterly.

"I am afraid to return home," at length murmured Mehitable. "My father gave me a beating for having upbraided a couple of Tories who brought the sad news about Ben's schooner, and who were exulting over it and cheering for King George. I flew at them like a wilder. exulting over it and cheering for King George. I flew at them like a wildcat. I couldn't help it; I was mad with rage and indignation. I almost tore their eyes out. Then my father took a whip and whipped me and I ran away." "Alas!" sighed Phebe, "your father has beaten you, but you will get over the pain. But if my Ben does not come back to me—Ben, my betrothed—" Here Phebe gave a low, stifled cry and fell backward. Then, while Mehitable bent in alarm over the fainting girl and sprinkled her deathlike fainting girl and sprinkled her deathlil visage with water from the stream, she water from the stream, she murmured with a bitter pang: "Ben her betrothed! Ben her betrothed! Well, well I am justly punished." With these penitent words Mehitable pressed her lips to her friend's cold cheek; again and again she kissed it until Phebe opened her eyes. Then, gazing around with a startled look, "Ben," cried Phebe, "dear Ben, where are you? Come to me! Ben! Ben!" And, still breathing his name in wailing accents, Mehitable conducted her back to he

lonely, sorrowful home.

One cloudy, gusty day, three months after the destruction of the privateer, Mehitable stole out of the village and betook herself to Phebe's abode. Phebe and she were now the warmusage, instead of breaking Mehitable's spirit, had turned her into a pert, out-spoken rebel, and only yesterday she had boxed a Cowboy's ears for saying that he approved of the cruel treatment of the American captives on the prison-ships. For this she had got another beating. Nor can we altogether wonder at Nat Hunt's paternal correction of his daughter. People were beginning to shake their heads and hint that the Tory storekeeper might be a rebel in disguise; and as the cause of the king was just now in the ascendant it behooved Hunt to force the girl to hold her

Saucy tongue. But brave Ben Barry, who had miraculously escaped death when his vessel blew up, was ever uppermost in Mehitable's thoughts. Albeit amazed as well as sorely

grieved at his having preferred the homely Phebe to her own beautiful self, yet she could not forget the many delightful hours which she had spent in Ben's company, the sweet kisses he had given her; and now when he law incorporation. man, in order that she might make an attempt to set him free.

"I declare!" she exclaimed as a youth"The fellow is gone mad!" shouted the attempt to set him free.
"I declare!" she exclaimed as a youth-

"I declare!" she exclaimed as a youthful sailor greeted her at the pilot's door—"I declare Phebe, I hardly recognize you. Why you are a perfect Jack Tar." "I rejoice to hear it," answered Phebe, "and I hope that others will find me as well disguised." Then, taking Mehitable's hand, "Gome in," she added, "and make friends with my father. For I am about to leave home, you know, when I shell to leave home, you know; when I shall return I cannot tell; and Mehitable—" here Phebe's voice faltered, "if anything happens to me—if I do not return—take of my poor blind father." But it was not easy to induce the latter to pardon Mehitable for the flagrant insult she had once offered to his darling Phebe. The sound of that blow still rang in the old man's ears. Finally, unnerved, perhaps, by the moment of parting, he burst into tears, and, holding forth his broad, weatherbeaten hand, "Well, well," he said, "I forgive you, I forgive you." Whereupon Mehitable solemnly promised to take good care of him until Phebe came when Mehitable solemnly promised to take good care of him until Phebe came back. "I am a changed girl, Captain Bob," she said. "I would not have believed it a few months ago; but for the sake of—of—well, I may as well speak it out—for the sake of Ben Barry I now detest King George, and there is nothing that I would not do for you. I would die

on this threshold before I'd allow any Cow

on this threshold before I'd allow any Cowl by to injure you."

"Well, where is Phebe going?" whispered the pilot, twitching Mehitable's sleeve. "She will not tell me; do you know?" Mehitable turned to Phebe with an inquiring look; but the latter, who guessed what her parent had whispered, raised her finger to her lips. Then pressure has call? He had heard a vague report that it was she who planned his escape; that in the guise of a sailor she had acted as pilot of the Hussar when the latter sank in Hell Gate.

It would be just like Phebe to attempt such a thing. The report was likely know?" Mentable turned to Phebe with an inquiring look; but the latter, who guessed what her parent had whispered, raised her finger to her lips. Then pres-ently drawing Mehitable aside, "Father," she said, "has implored me to tell him why

she said, "has implored me to tell him why I am going away, but I cannot. Although my poor heart is breaking, I cannot tell him; it would worry him to death." "Well, tell me, dear friend," said Mehitable in an undertone, "and I promise not to breathe it to a living soul."

"I am going to try and liberate Ben Barry from the prison-ship. Keep it a profound secret," replied Phebe. "Are you? Are you?" exclaimed Mehitable. Then flinging her arms around Phebe's neck, "Oh!" she cried, "may the good God grant you success. May you both come back here safe and sound! Every hour in the day I will pray for you. Truly, truly I will."

truly I will."

In the winter of 1777-8 two large transports, the Scorpion and the Old Jersey, lay moored in Wallabout Bay crowded with American prisoners. Smallpox was rife amongst them, nor had they any medical assistance. It was not an uncommon thing to see five or six dead bedies hought thing to see five or six dead bodies brought on shore in a single morning, and the whole beach near Remsen's Mill soon became a place of graves. When Phebe left home to carry out her daring scheme fif-teen hundred of these unfortunates had

teen hundred of these unfortunates had already perished.

The prison-ships were guarded by the frigate Hussar, whose vigilant boats patrolled the bay at night, and it was difficult to imagine how she could ever rescue her lover. But Phebe, as Ben used to say, was a chip of the old block. She knew whom among the oystermen and fishermen of Hutchinson's Creek she might trust; her eye could tell a coward at a glance; she loved tempests and at a glance; she loved tempests and danger; and the hardy, dare devil crew whom she had enlisted in her cause were willing to go to the bottom or blow them-selves sky-high, if she gave the com-

One afternoon in December-eight bells had just struck—the officer of the watch on board the frigate observed an unusual commotion on the deck of the Scorpion: there were loud shouts and firing of mus-kets, while at the same time a fishing-smack sailed close under the prison-ship's bow and a number of prisoners leaped

down to her deck.

It was blowing half a gale from the northwest; the tide ran flood; darkness was coming on apace; there was not a moment to loose, if the Hussar hoped to catch the nimble little craft, which presents the state of the stat ently was flying before the wind in the direction of the Sound.

direction of the Sound.

In vain did the heavy bow gun send a shot after her, then another and another; on flew the fishing smack with a strange flag, composed of stars and stripes, impudently streaming at the masthead.

But the Hussar was one of the fleetest men-of-war in the British navy. It took only a few minutes to slip her cable, then away she went in pursuit.

Oh! if I had only sea-room," muttered

the captain, with an oath, "I'd make quick work with that rebel sloop." But, happily for Ben Barry, there was not searoom, and, moreover, the dreaded Hell Gate was not far ahead. The Hussar, however, was provided with a pilot who had already twice taken her through this perilous strip of rocks and whirlpools. He was a mere youth, it is true, but perfectly self-possessed, with an eagle eye, and who doubtless might be trusted to do his duty. But when in a little while they drew night to the point of danger the pilot's usual calmness appeared to forsake him. Four calinness appeared to forsake him. Four able seamen were steering; they surely needed no assistance from him. Yet his right hand nervously clutched the wheel and when at length the seething, roaring waters came into full view, and when the fleeing craft ahead seemed to be drawn in towards the first length and the length of the seemed to be drawn

"And your hand has got to be very like hers," said Ben presently, stealing Mehitable shall we strike?" inquired an officer who was standing beside him. And even as he spoke a shot from the swivel gun passed within a few feet of the smack; the next one might carry away her mast. The pilot did not answer; he was trembling. Presently another cannon boomed, and this time the shot passed through the smack's mainsail. shot passed through the smack's mainsail. "We have got her range at last," spoke the lieutenant exultingly. At this pilot drew in a deep breath—he was dently wrought upon by some very vio-lent emotion—and he muttered to him-self "The Lord have mercy on us all! It must be done!" Then, lifting his voice, he cried out in shrill accents: "Hard a

starboard !" The steerman's duty was prompt, im-plicit obedience, and round spun the pany, the sweet kisses he had given her; and now, when he lay incarcerated in a loathsome hulk, dying by inches amid handreds of other unhappy prisoners, Mehitable ardently wished that she were a half-sunken rock, whose sharp, black point

> "The fellow is gone mad!" shouted the captain. "Larboard! Larboard the helm! Quick! Quick!" But this counter-order came too late. The great ship was already turning the other way; the eddy had caught her; the Hog's Back was close under her bow. "Dear Ben I have saved thee! Live! Live!" exclaimed Phebe; and almost before the words had escaped and almost before the words had escape and almost before the words had escaped her lips, with a tremendous crash the Hus-sar dashed upon the rock. The scene which followed was terrible to behold: there was a Babel of cries and commands, a rushing to and fro of many feet, deep curses on the treacherous pilot; while the latter, springing upon the bulwarks, for one moment clasped her hands as if in fervent prayer, then down into the dark whirlpool Phebe plunged.

Anxiously indeed was Ben's heart throbbing the next time he approached the log-cabin where dwelt Captain Bob. The creek was frozen, for it was midwin

such a thing. The report was likely enough to be quite true. But where was Phebe now? Was she alive and at home

lorgets. After remaining hidden in the pilot's house for two long winter months he heard one day the song of a robin, and Mehitable opened a window and let him inhale a breath of delicious air from the creek. Immediately his spirits rose, his wan countenance brightened anew, and he determined, if his faithful guardian reported that the coar was clear they was clear. determined, if his faithful guardian reported that the coast was clear, that no prying Cowboys were prowling about, to leave his place of concealment and enjoy a holiday on the water. "Ay, my boy, spoke Captain Bob, "the coast is quite clear and 'twill do you good. You sadly need fresh air; and take Mehitable with you, for she is no longer afraid of getting sunburnt. Why, only yesterday she rowed all by herself as far as Goose Is and and caught me a fine mess of flounders." "But, Harry!" she said, "General Jackson made my father captain to-day, and oh! isn't there to be another battle?" "Yes, love, but we'll have peace again. Oh! Nelly, if your father were on the side of the Union, how happy we'd be. But out her," went on the pilot. "She supplies all my wants, and is plucky too. Her father has threatened to punish her severely if she does not return home; but Mehitable tells him that she is of an age now to care for herself. And once, when a sneak-ing Tory came and thrust his head through the window and asked where you were, Mehitable grabbled him by the two
ears and shook him till he howled."

A quarter of an hour later Ben and
Mehitable entered a skiff, and he was

about to take the oars when she checked him saying: "I pray you let me row." Ben smiled and handed her the oars. Then for a while neither of them uttered a word. Finally Ben broke the silence. a word. Finally Ben broke the silence. "I cannot express to you how I feel, dear Mehitable," he said. "I never saw the sky look so gloriously blue as to-day; it it makes me feel young again to be floating on this dear old creek." "Young!" exclaimed Mehitable, smiling. "Why, you are not old yet, Ben." "No, true, I am not. But it seems an age since I was here last; what things have harpened since!" last; what things have happened since!" Here Mehitable turned her face aside, and when presently she looked at him again when presently she looked at him again there were tears glistening in her eyes. Ben's eyes moistened, too, for he likewise was thinking of Phebe—the noblegirl to whom he owed his liberty, and perhaps

his life. We may be sure that this was not the We may be sure that this was not the last excursion on the water which Ben and Mehitable enjoyed together. The following day they went forth again and so far overcame their emotion as to converse freely about Phebe. Of a sudden Mehitable dropped the oars and said: "Here we are; this is the very pot. O Ben! can you ever forgive me?"

"Alas!" answered Ben, "you are thinking no doubt of the day when..." "When

ing, no doubt, of the day when—" "When I was wicked enough to strike Phebe. Oh! say can you forgive me for that mean, heartless act!" interrupted Mehitable.

"I forgive you," murmured Ben. "Thank God!" exclaimed Mehitable earnestly. "Her father has long since granted me pardon. But still there lay a heavy weight on my breast; I wanted you, too, to forgive me—you, whom the blessed Phebe so tenderly loved."

and by, after spending a most happy hour drifting homeward with the flood tide, they found themselves once more at the pilot's cabin door and told him what had occurred between them, the old man pressed his lips to Mehitable's blushing cheek and said: "The ways of the Lord or ways tricker had been dear the contractions his will be doe. Men. are mysterious : his will be done. May he are mysterious; his will be done. May he bless you and Ben! May you live long and happily together!" Then turning from them, he groped his way out into the garden, now to him all empty and desolate, although full of sunshine and piping robins, murmuring as he went, "Phebe! Phebe!"

THE END.

### "The Glorious, Pious and Immortal." (From the Indo-European Correspondence.

The home papers contain a very serious account of the way in which Catholics were dealt with by William III., "that man of immortal memory." He was the lord of a district in Westphalia known as the County of Lingen. The district was almost exclusively inhabited by Catholics. Notwithstanding, an order was issued by the new ruler that, within three hours, all the presbyteries, schools and churches were to be taken away from the Catholics and handed over to such Calvanist ministers and others as we would designate. This absolute proscription of Catholicity lasted till 1702, when the district became part of Prussia, and the Catholics were allowed, on payment of a swinging sum, to recall their priests. Yet the churches remained in the hands of the Protestants; and even at this day twelve bushels of corn have to be sent every year to the Protestant parson of Freren from Messingen, a vil-lage in which none but Catholics reside. Very shortly, however, a Catholic church is to be opened at Freren, and then the above twelve bushels will go to the priest instead of the parson.

THE SURPRISE.

A Story of the Irish Brigade. Redpath's Illustrated Weekly.

THE PARTING.

The sun was retiring to rest on his couch of burning sapphire; all along the dreary sky feathery clouds were hurrying to gain from him a golden hue and canopy his resting-place with purpled curtain, away down the valley, where the trampled sugarcane and ill-omened vulture preached the ravages of war; not a sound disturbed the unearthly stillness, save now and again the shrill challenge of a sentinel or the measured tramp of a patrol—all was hushed, for the Confederate army had advanced northward, and a few pickets were all that remained.

northward, and a few pickets were all that remained.

It was the summer of 1862, and on the plains of Virginia, on such an evening as I have described, that a stalwart, manly young soldier, in the uniform of the Irish Brigade, in the Federal service, might be seen sitting watchfully on a stone beating his hand impatiently with his rifle and frequently glancing at the distant hill, where a column of greycoats were winding slowly in their advance northward. Presslowly in their advance northward. Presently the thick brushwood was pushed aside and a lovely girl of blushing nineteen was clinging on his neck, her wavy locks resting on his shoulder and her peach-like

"But, Harry!" she said, "General Jackson made my father captain to-day, and oh! isn't there to be another battle?"
"Yes, love, but we'll have peace again.
Oh! Nelly, if your father were on the side of the Union, how happy we'd be. But never mind, girl, we'll be soon united again."

tears fell fast on her lover's cheek. "But perhaps you'd be taken by our army when you're getting back to your headquarters. It was foolish to risk your life for these

few minutes' enjoyment."
"My darling, how could you say so!"
cried the young man folding her to his

breast in one long, long embrace.

"Harry," exclaimed Nelly Lawson earnestly, "if my father survives this battle, would you exchange into some army in the West? for it is so unnatural to have you fighting against him, and I suffer much." "I'll do anything for you, love," he

answered, "and now I must go. Good-by, Nelly, good-by, and God bless you." Harry M'Mahon was gone before poor Nelly could collect her scattered thoughts. THE FRAY.

It was in the Autumn of the same year and on the heights of Antietam the boom of artillery and crash of musketry thun-dered through the blood-red day. Masses of blue and silver charged the rugged heights with dogged resolution, and row after row of brave hearts were silenced, as the terrible fire from the bristling works eclipsed the sun and tore through the muddy soil with deadly precision;

The Federal ranks were wavering, the field was well-nigh lost, when a terrible ringing war-cry broke over the thunders of war, and the Irish Brigade swept up from the valley.

Cn through the miry field the devoted

band pressed, cheers ringing through the thinned ranks faster than the bullets that rained around them.

Foremost among them was Harry

M'Mahon, his face aglow with excitement, and his hand begrimed with powder. He was determined to win his laurels, and with wild enthusiasm he pressed on ove the steep fosse, and began the ascent.

hed in gore.

A pause—a turn—but again that wild cheer, and the decimated ranks dashed on. Just as they had gained the foot of the wall, M'Mahon perceived a rebel captain peering cautiously over the battiement, ne fired, and the figure threw itself into the air and fell!

But that wild plunge for life was suffi

cient to blast the happiness of the Irishman. In the fallen Captain he recognized the unmistakable features of Nelly Law.

on's father!

He would have died of grief, but the swell of battle bore him on to the wall—he was now desperate, and springing madly from the ranks he waved his cap, and leaped headlong into the deadly breach!

Hand to Hand was now the word, and

with characteristic impetuosity the Irish dashed on their foes. A few minutes, and the gray-coated veterans were flying pellmell from Antietam! With sorrowing heart, now that the

With sorrowing heart, now that the struggle was over, Harry M'Mahon searched far and wide for the body of Captain Lawson, but it was nowhere to be found. He was turning over the bodies of some dead, when a tap on the shoulder aroused him. and, looking up, he saw before him General M'Clellan!

"Sir, you have done well to-day; this is your brevet as Captain in the 69th Regiment."

THE FINALE. THE FINALE.

It was summer again, and on the plain in Virginia where Harry first met with Nelly Lawson. The war is now ended and the giant Republic has dismissed her glorious defenders to their peaceful avoca-

The young lovers have again met-but is that meeting happy!
"Nelly, dear Nelly," urges M'Mahon,
"let by gones be by gones. God knows
that I deplore more than any one the unfortunate death of your father—but how could it be helped! Nelly, I am rich now, and may I ask—"

"Would you ask me to marry my father's

the fond embrace in which he hugged his otherwise they would have no temptation

the fond embrace in which he hugged his daughter.

The explanation was easy. In the battle of Antietam, Lawson was wounded, as related before, but not killed; and being taken prisoner by the Federals, he was soon recovered. After a confinement of two years in a Northern fortress he was paroled, and, despite a variety of adventures, arrived, as we have seen, at his daughter's residence in Virginia, just in time to spare a heart-rending separation. The rest we will leave to the reader to conjecture, but possibly, if he (or she) ever happens to visit a small town near Richmond, he may hear of M'Mahon, the great railroad contractor, and if an the great railroad contractor, and if an introduction is effected, two very handsome children, a smiling wife and good-natured grandpapa will be there to give an Irish welcome to Mahongrove.

### MR. FREEMAN AND THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

It may not be known to everybody It may not be known to everybody that so distinguished a person as Mr. E. A. Freeman, author of any number of "Histories," from one on "Window Tracery" to another on the "Norman Conquest," passed through this country not long ago, taking notes as he went. Mr. Freeman is a very distinguished man, in his own estimation, as also in the estimation of these who admire Mr. Freeman his own estimation, as also in the estima-tion of those who admire Mr. Freeman, his works and his small pomps. He is one of the "I" kind of writers, much as Mr. Goldwin Smith is: that kind of per-son in fact whom Shakespeare immorta-lized and embalmed forever in the lines "I am Sir Oracle; and when I ope my lise let up declared."

lips let no dog bark."
Mr. Freeman, when he came over here,
was taken hold of by a little coterie, eager always to capture any English lion, even aways to capture any Lagusi non, even though the animal in question be really an ass in a lion's skin. These are of the Anglo-American Mania Colony, all of whom profess to date back from the Mayflower or thereabouts. They are apt to forget that the colonies of North America have the back of blood and death struggle, with by dint of blood and death struggle with England grown into the great Republic of the United States. They are more anxious to be English than American, and are welcome to their choice. They are of the watery blood and sandy grit that constituted the Tory during the

Revolutionary War.
Well, these worthy gentlemen toted Mr. Well, these worthy gentlemen toted Mr.
Freeman around insisting all the while
that Americans, that is to say, their own
little knot of Tooley Street tailors, were
considerably more English, or Angleish
as Mr. Freeman would like it called, than
the English themselves.
And Mr. Freeman, innocent man, took
this corrie as representative of the rec-

And Mr. Freeman, innocent man, took this coterie as representative of the people of this Republic of over fifty millions. If Mr. Freeman has a hobby, and cruel critics would say he has little else, it is to prove that all English speaking people save the Irish, are Angles, though he does not show to sufficient satisfaction who the Angles precisely were. He tried to represent the proper service of the tried to represent the tried to Angles precisely were. He tried to prove this to three or four very small audiences that attended his lectures at Chickering

that. The audiences corresponded in size to his hobby, and thanks to the coterie that kept him in leading strings, the city of New York was hardly aware that Mr. Freeman had honored it with his presence, his Angles or his crotchets. So he rode back home on his hobby and after the fashion of his countrymen, proceeded to unfold to Englishmen what he had dis-

covered in America. He discovered what all Englishmen dis covered. He found there a new Ireland, strong, united, wealthy, holding a place in this great commonwealth of honor and power. He found here an Ireland powwish wild enthusiasm he pressed on over the steep fosse, and began the ascent.

As the brave band climbed the height, silence reigned in the rebel batteries, but no sooner were they in sight of the stone wall that guarded the hill than a deadly volley from stockade and wall crashed through the Irish ranks and left hundreds stretched in gore.

He found here an Ireland powerful enough to sway the councils of the stone with the left of shape its policy; an influence that might be counted on as steadily hostile to England so long as England continues to oppress the land from which the Irish element was driven forth. So poor Mr. Freeman's little hobby looked very diminutive indeed by the side

> n common with other strong elements of this amalgam of races, his pretty little Angle theory.
> "What I venture to say on the house understand the state and the needs of their understand the state and the needs of their country," says Mr. Freeman, thus at once stamping his informants as cowards with-out the courage of their convictions. "What they whispered" was that this ountry were better without any Irish at dl. "Very many" Mr. Freeman tells the

of this resolute force, that laughed to scorn,

English people, "approved what I sugges-ted that the best remedy for whatever was amiss would be if every Irishman should kill a negro and be hung for it."
With brutal nonsense of this kind, of course, we refuse to deal. We only take it as sufficiently stamping Mr. Freeman's grade as a truthful and philosophic writer of history. This is the old ingrained Cromwellian policy that strove with all its power to wipe out a noble race in blood. This is the kind of policy and sentiment among certain Englishmen that provokes retaliation in the shape of the Phomix Park murders, which were not a whit less wicked and immoral in the feeling that gave rise to them than in the feeling that could prompt every Irishman here to commit murder that so he might be

hanged. If Mr. Freeman would have Irishmen commit murder here, why not in Phænix Park or Hyde Park? This is a free and beneficent government to Irish-Americans as to all Americans, whereas English Government in Ireland is an oppression and a tyranny, where assassination, according to Mr. Freeman's theories would be a virtue, or at least excusable. Thus do writers without any Christian principles always overreach themselves; and Mr. Freeman tands committed to a statement that will orever cling to and damn him in the eyes of all honest men. It is just such w that give lasting force to what Mr. Free-man says regarding the Irish vote here: "Political men in all times and places

otherwise they would have no temptation to take, and those for the most part courses which are unfriendly to Great Britain. Any ill-feeling which other causes may awaken between the two severed branches of the English people is prolonged and strengthened by the presence of the Irish settlers in America. In some minds they may really plant hostile feelings toward Great Britain which would otherwise find no place there. At any rate they plant in many minds a At any rate they plant in many minds a habit of speaking and acting as if such hostile feelings did find a place, a habit which can-not but lead to bad effects in many ways," -Catholic Review.

### A LEGEND -THE POWER OF ST. JOSEPH'S INTERCESSION.

According to an old, old story, there was a day when the Holy Apostle St.

Peter paced along the golden streets of the heavenly city with a look of pain upon his face, as if he was sorely troubled, and St. John meeting him the bis sorely St. John, meeting him thus, inquired what ailed him.
"Hast thou not seen here the faces of

many who seem scarcely fitted for so glorious a home?" replied St. Peter sadly. "Little has it cost me to enter here, and vet we know that Heaven must be gained by many a battle bravely won, by many a struggle and pain and temptation quered."
"But thou dost guard the keys of Hea-

"But thou dost guard the keys of Heaven?" said St. John.

"I do. But though such is my post, it is St. Joseph who causes me this distress. No matter how sinful his life may be, if in death a person cries to him in faith and love, he brings them here. How they enter I scarcely can tell, for they do not pass the gate at which I stand; but I see them here, and it perplexes me, and I must speak to our Divine Master, lest He may think me careless in my guarding the entrance to the heavenly city."

St. John smiled. "Thou art Peter, and the Lord Jesus loves thee well," he said, and yet I tell thee that if St. Joseph plead against thee thy cause is lost."

The great Apostle bethought him them of the night upon which St. John had rested his head upon the Sacred Heart of Jesus when he was on earth. Surely

Jesus when he was on earth. Surely the love of the Lord for John was as great as He would feel for His foster-fath

"Come with me," he said, "thou hast ever been called the Beloved Apostle; no fear but the Master will listen it? fear but the Master will listen if thou art by my side." Together they stood before Jesus, who had Mary and Joseph on either side of

"What is it, Peter?" said the gentle

voice.
"I am troubled, dear Lord," replied the
Apostle, raising his eyes to the Divine
face. "It seems to me scarce just to
those who serve Thee well on earth, if so many who spend their life in sin, gain Heaven after all. And yet it is St. Joseph who does this. All who call to

him when they have to die are sure of his protection, and he brings them here among Thy martyrs and Thy saints.

"O Peter! dost thou not yet know that when I pardon the greatest sinner he wins life eternal? No soul is brought to Heaven by St. Joseph which has not first sought Me, and been cleansed by the Blood which flowed on Calvary for the salvation of the world."

"Lord, I know that those who die in Thy grace shall surely see Thee," replied St. Peter. "I know that thus the dying thief found an entrance here and many, many more. Yet, surely, it is not well for the Church on earth that St. Joseph should be apply rain admittance for all should so easily gain admittance for all who cry to him. How, then, will sinners believe in the punishment of sin, and the judgment severe and just, which follows

"True, Peter," said the Master; "yet what can I refuse my father, who guarded my childhood on earth, who worked and suffered for me when I was a weak and

The Apostle bowed his head, still but half convinced, and, seeing this the sweetest smile illumined the face of the

Saviour. "Ah, Peter, Peter," He said, "Thou wouldst have none here but my chosen few, who gain Heaven by true and faithful service. Dearly I prize this service, justly I reward it; but know also that I give Heaven for love; that I who suffered so much to save marking will have here. so much to save mankind will have here in glory every sinner who dies contrite; nor do I wish that one should be shut out, however guilty, however miserable, who has turned in his last moments to Me, the has turned in his last moments to Me, the lover of sinners. Does this mercy indeed displease thee? Wouldst thou choose a company of thine own, and not admit those who cry, 'Jesus, Mary, Joseph,' as they pass from earth?"

Then the Apostle bowed low at the feet

of his Saviour and King.
"Lord, thou knowest best," he murmured; "Thy Will I love, and to that Will

## Martin Luther on the Catholic Church,

Luther, the father of the so-called. Protestant Reformation, was forced to the following acknowledgment:

I confess under the Papacy are many good things, nay, all that is good in Christianity—the true Scripture, true baptism, the true sarament of the altar, true keys for the remission of sins, true office for preaching Nay, I say in Popery is true of Christianity even the very kernel of Christianity."

These words should have force enough

to put an everlasting damper on every Protestant enthusiast. In the face of this candid statement made by the father of the "Reformation," we find it some-what difficult to understand the effrontery of modern Protestant zealots, declaring the Catholic Church a "system of error."

"Would you ask me to marry my father's murderer?" she interrupted, starting back indignantly. "No, Harry, that cannot be —however much I love you."

"Nelly, you are cruel."

"I can't help it. My poor, poor father," and in the bitterness of grief she hid her face in her hands.

"Weep not, darling," said a deep sepulchral voice from behind, and ere the young stood before them!

At first both thought it a dream, but there was the reality amply tested to by

man says regarding the Irish vote here:

"Political men in all times and places lie under strong temptations to say and do things which they otherwise would not say and do, in order to gain some party advantage. But on no political men of any time or place has this kind of influence been more strongly brought to bear than it is on political men in the United States who wish to gain the Irish vote. The importance of that vote grows and grows; no party, no leading man, can afford to despise it. Parties and men are therefore driven into courses to which

Grace. As sunshine warms the chilly earth,
So grace shines o'er life's dreariest ha
How many virtues spring to birth,
Beneath its vivifying power.
Come down to brighten and to bless,
Searce do we feel its kindly ray,
Than grief and pain and weariness,
Like mists, have quickly passed away

It glids the thorny track we tread,
And shows us there the flowers hid;
Its hiessed light, upon us shed,
Reveals what saints before us did.
University the saints before us did.
What hitherto to us seemed hard;
And yet, each precious grace and rare
How oft we slightingly regard.

Life's cup, how bitter would it taste,
If sweetened not by grace divine,
And earth would seem a dreary waste,
Did not its beams upon us shine.
It bids the anxious heart be still
When with a thousand cares oppressed
And when its restless pulses thrill
Its influence gently soothes to rest, How oft when nature would rebel,
And spurn the cross divinely sent,
Some strengthening grace upon us fell,
And to our weakness courage lent.
It shows us how our Master bore
The weight our coward hearts would shun
The pathway which He trod before
Us—till his work of love was done.

Each precious grace, how dearly bought,
Since purchased by His blood and death;
Its worth the dying Saviour taught
On Calvary with His latest breath.
Then, shall I deem a little thing
That inward voice which oft recalls
My wayward steps from wandering,
Which aids my progress, checks my falls?

Which solaces my every pain,
Which tempers, too, my every joy,
Whate'er the conflicts I sustain,
It is the weapon I employ.
A star upon life's dreary way,
When of: 'mid darkness trying to grope,
With thee to light, how can I stray?
Sweet heavenly grace, my Guide, my Hope

FATHER BURKE O. P. JN GLASGOW. Sermon and Lecture by the Great Dominican.

On Sunday, at the High Mass, the Very Rev. Father Burke preached a charit sermon in St. Francis' Church, Sout Cumberland Street, Glasgow, on behal of the Catholic Hospital at Lanark. I the Gospel of that day, he said, our Divin Lord was found correcting a great mistak into which the doctors of the law had fallen, namely, that it was not lawful to d good works on the Sabbath day. I healing, on that day, the poor wretche man afflicted with that terrible disease the dropsy, he taught us that in no we could we more fully honour the Sabbat day than by doing works of mercy and king day than by doing works of mercy and kinn ness to the poor. And it was to apper for such a work of mercy that he has for such a work of mercy that he he been brought there that day: to ask the to strengthen the hands of those consecr-ted spouses of the Son of God, who-lives were devoted to the service of the nves were devoted to the service of the poor. And in order to stir up in the hearts that sentiment of divine mercy, I could not find a gospel more appropria than that which he had just read to the could not find a gospel more appropriate than that which he had just read to the For it told them most emphatically whas the action of the Son of God on it earth towards man. That action was a pressed in one word—mercy. The blinthe lame, the paralysed, the lepers—were to our Divine Lord objects of mercy that virtue of mercy before he began impress upon them its necessity. Merwas a combination of two splendid attibutes of Almighty God—His omnipot power, and His infinite mercy, love a tenderness. Power alone was not mer How many there were in this world whad great power, but that power was guided by kindness or by love. Let the behold the nations armed as they were day: millions of men trained to put fe all the power that was in the people: what purpose? The battlefield cove with the dead would tell them what powas when it was not guided by the subscript and many them. was when it was not guided by lo Love, on the other hand, no matter h tender, was not mercy. When, howe there was the power that could perfet the act, and when behind that power th was love and benevolence and good directing the power in the proper chan then we could benold mercy. I beautiful mercy which was in the Savi He communicated to His Church, for we Christ founded our holy mother the tholic Church, He clothed her with own Divine virtue. One of the sign which we knew that the Catholic Chu was the true Church of God, was tha her we found charity and mercy org zed, established, fixed in such form, there were Orders of men and wome the Catholic Church, bound to God by three vows of poverty, chastity, and dience, and devoted every day of lives to the work of mercy. It n lives to the work of mercy. It meseem strange, at first sight, that meshould be made the very key that of the gate of heaven, that mercy should pear to be the only quality that seemed to demand in order to admit into heaven. But when we consider mercy is, we at once see its neces The Son of God, knowing that the we would always have with us, conde ded to associate Himself with ther declare that He was one of them, that what was done to them was do Him. Therefore, whoever has the of Christ must be merciful; he mu ready to recognize the Son of God in poor, and have a feeling of love, vetion, almost adoration, for those whom God has laid the heavy burd poverty and disease. Let them, the rich and poor, seek to secure to them that crown which shall not be set any brows exeent those who were mer declare that He was one of them

any brows except those who were me any brows except those who were me THE LECTURE.

On Sunday evening Father Burlivered a lecture to a crowded contion in St. Alphoneus' Church, Hamilton Street, Glasgow, taking f subject "Catholic faith, the true tion of man." In this grand nine century, of which they were all so—and no man, he said, admired it they be did—they say more development. -and no man, he said, admired it than he did—they saw more develo than he did—they saw more develo than in any preceding epoch of they history. They saw the triumph of man intellect—the triumph of genius—the magnificent achievem human science. Why, the men nineteenth century had done thing their grandfathers believed to be impossible. They had annihilated they had taken the two elements the supposed to be most hostile to each supposed to be most hostile to each fire and water—joined them to and from their union there was t and from their union there was terming of steam, the greatest potthe physical world to-day. Metaken the most terrible and the nuly of all the elements—lightening

### Grace.

As sunshine warms the chilly earth, So grace shines o'er life's dreariest hour, How many virtues spring to birth, So grace shines o'er life's dreariest hot How many virtues spring to birth, Beneath its vivifying power. Come down to brighten and to bless, Scarce do we feel its kindly ray, Than grief and pain and weariness, Like mists, have quickly passed away

It glids the thorny track we tread,
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A star upon life's freary way,
When oft 'mid darkness trying to grope,
With thee to light, how can I stray?
Sweet heavenly grace, my Guide, my Hope!
Moimeme. Moimeme.

FATHER BURKE O. P. JN GLASGOW.

Sermon and Lecture by the Great Dominican.

On Sunday, at the High Mass, the Very Rev. Father Burke preached a charity sermon in St. Francis' Church, South Cumberland Street, Glasgow, on behalf of the Catholic Hospital at Lanark. In the Gospel of that day, he said, our Divine Lord was found correcting a great mistake into which the doctors of the law had fallen, namely, that it was not lawful to do good works on the Sabbath day. In healing, on that day, the poor wretched good works on the Sabbath day. In healing, on that day, the poor wretched man afflicted with that terrible disease, the dropsy, he taught us that in no way could we more fully honour the Sabbath could we more runny nonour the saboath day than by doing works of mercy and kind-ness to the poor. And it was to appeal for such a work of mercy that he had for such a work of mercy that he had been brought there that day: to ask them to strengthen the hands of those consecra-ted spouses of the Son of God, whose lives were devoted to the service of the lives were devoted to the service of the poor. And in order to stir up in their hearts that sentiment of divine mercy, he could not find a gospel more appropriate than that which he had just read to them. For it told them most emphatically what was the action of the Son of God on this earth towards man. That action was extra towards man. The blind was the action of the both of the action was expressed in one word—mercy. The blind, the lame, the paralysed, the lepers—all were to our Divine Lord objects of mercy. Let them consider the God-like beauty of that virtue of mercy before he began to impress upon them its necessity. Mercy was a combination of two splendid attributes of Almighty God—His omnipotent power, and His infinite mercy, love and tenderness. Power alone was not mercy. How many there were in this world who had great power, but that power was not guided by kindness or by love. Let them behold the nations armed as they were today: millions of men trained to put forth all the power? The bettlefeld covered all the power that was in the people: for what purpose? The battlefield covered with the dead would tell them what power with the dead would tell them what power was when it was not guided by love. Love, on the other hand, no matter how tender, was not mercy. When, however, there was the power that could perform the act, and when behind that power there was love and benevolence and goodness directing the power in the proper channel, then we could behold mercy. That beautiful mercy which was in the Saviour He communicated to His Church, for when Christ founded our holy mother the Catholic Church, He clothed her with His own Divine virtue. One of the signs by own Divine virtue. One of the signs by which we knew that the Catholic Church was the true Church of God, was that in her we found charity and mercy organized, established, fixed in such form, that there were Orders of men and women in there were Orders of men and women in the Catholic Church, bound to God by the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obe-dience, and devoted every day of their lives to the work of mercy. It might seem strange, at first sight, that mercy should be made the very key that opens the gate of heaven, that mercy should appear to be the only quality that God seemed to demand in order to admit souls But when we consider what into heaven. mercy is, we at once see its necessity. The Son of God, knowing that the poor we would always have with us, condescended to associate Himself with them, to ded to associate Himself with them, to declare that He was one of them, and that what was done to them was done to Him. Therefore, whoever has the spirit of Christ must be merciful; he must be ready to recognize the Son of God in the poor, and have a feeling of love, veneration, almost adoration, for those upon tion, almost adoration, for those upon whom God has laid the heavy burden of poverty and disease. Let them, then, all, rich and poor, seek to secure to themselves that crown which shall not be set upon any brows except those who were merciful.

any brows except those who were merciful.

THE LECTURE.

On Sunday evening Father Burke delivered a lecture to a crowded congregation in St. Alphonsus' Church, Great Hamilton Street, Glasgow, taking for his subject "Catholic faith, the true perfection of man." In this grand nineteenth century, of which they were all so proud—and no man, he said, admired it more than he did—they saw more development. than he did-they saw more development than in any preceding epoch of the world's than in any preceding epoch of the world's history. They saw the triumph of human intellect—the triumph of human genius—the magnificent achievements of human science. Why, the men of the increase the content had according to the genius—the magnineent achievements of human science. Why, the men of the nineteenth century had done things that their grandfathers believed to be utterly impossible. They had annihilated space; they had taken the translationary that wars they had taken the two elements that were supposed to be most hostile to each other—fire and water—joined them together, and from their union there was the offspring of steam, the greatest power in the physical world to-day. Men had taken the most terrible and the most unruly of all the elements-lightening-and

had made it the humble messenger of their was only an opinion was always second-ary and below knowledge, even of the human mind. And so it was that, outside the Church, no faith assumed the dignity thoughts, carrying them from end to end of the earth in a moment of time. No doubt, raturally enough, men were very proud of those achievements, and of the wonderful advance and progress in all sciences, of which this nineteenth century had been the witness; and, consequently, they thought it a strange thing when an all first blacking comes out, with a habit of law. But what use would it be to make law unless there were some way of enforcing its observance? Outside the Catholic Church men professed to accept the Ten Commandments; but, supposing old friar like him comes out with a habit worn for 700 years, belonging to an Orthey did not observe those Command-ments, who was to take them to task? What power was there, then, that pretends der of men living in cloisters, separated from the world, and engaged in studies of which the world cared little or nothing to enforce this law? That power was the confessional. What greater power could there be for the enforcement of the law? And what heavier punishment for its transgression than such a humilation? It when such a man as he comes out, and says to those wonderful scientists—to those successful engineers and electricians-to those philosophers who had sounded the very depths of the ocean, and who had explained every law of nature, even the most hidden, "My friends, with all your knowledge, with all your science, with all your progress and mann. transgression than such a humiliation? It was easy enough to lay down this law; it was a hard thing to observe it. But the was a hard thing to observe it. But the Catholic faith brought with it those sacraments that gave them the graces to observe those commands. Nowhere beyond the Catholic Church were there any such restraints as the confessional to quench every passion and to subdue every evil inclination. He would repeat what the Catholic faith meant. It meant knowledge, and knowledge of the grandest kind—the knowledge of God. It meant law, the highest, the strictest, the most minute; and it meant, finally, grace and your knowledge, with all your science, with all your progress and manufactures and wealth, I tell you that you never will attain to the true perfection of your being, a man in this world or the next, unless you embrace the holy Catholic faith, the Church of Jesus Christ. That faith along is the profession holy Catholic faith, the Church of Jesus Christ. That faith alone is the perfection of man." Here was a daring asser-tion that he had the courage to fling out before the men of the nineteenth cenminute; and it meant, finally, grace and strength to observe that law, and to live out before the men of the nineteenth century. He would, then, make these two propositions: that man was capable of attaining to the perfection of his being, but he could not attain that perfection without the holy Catholic faith. Let them first consider what was the Catholic faith. That faith meant three things—first, knowledge, not opinion, no matter how deep the opinion might be, not human conviction but absolute knowledge; second, the Catholic faith was a law, prescribing to us not only what we were to strength to observe that law, and to live up to its highest and holiest requirements. That was absolutely necessary to the full perfection of man. Now, let them consider what man was, and in what his perfections consisted. Man was male up of a soul and a body; he was a being of a twofold nature. What was the perfection of the human body? He held that the perfection of the human body consisted in the command that a man had over his passions, over his appetite, and over his sinful inclinations, so as to enable him to second, the Catholic faith was a law, pre-scribing to us not only what we were to believe, but what we were to do, and what to avoid; third, the Catholic faith was a power that enabled us to accept what it proposed to our belief, and to fulfil the Commandments God had given us to observe. The Catholic faith was knowledge. God, who was light and in-finite kuowledge Himself, had vouchsafed to reveal certain truths to man, certain great truths that man could never attain

title-deeds? Our Divine Lord said:

the Father hath sent me, so do I send you; go ye, therefore, in my name, and teach all nations, teach them all the things that

which the Son of God set upon the Church the seal of His own authority and of His

own Divine, infallible teaching? Let them suppose, for a moment, as so many believed, that for the first 200 years or so

the Church taught the truth, and, after that, lies; he would simply ask any man, who believed that Christ our Lord was

the Son of God, if the Church taught the

truth for 200 years, and then in the third

hundred began to teach lies, what became of those promises the Son of God made?

What became of those promises if ever she admitted one iota of falsehood into her

teaching! They must either conclude that the Catholic Church to-day teaches with the authority of God, or that God had misled them and told a lie Himself,

when He said that He would be with His Church until the end of time. It was easier for any man to accept the Catholic Church, with the historical evidence to bear her out, than to say that He who

died on Calvary to redeem man had made

them not only to accept her teaching,

minds, she would tell them what was sin-ful even in thought, she would tell them

most natural thing in the world to those who knew and believed that the Church

was the messenger of God—that she had His authority—and who were, therefore,

bound to do what she commanded them

cause it was only human, took a lower place than human science. Scientists

passions, over his appetite, and over his sinful inclinations, so as to enable him to avoid those vices that corrupt, break up, and destroy before its time the body of man. Let a man lose command over his body, and he falls at once into the sin of body, and he falls at once into the sin of impurity—a sin that brings disease and corruption into him, a sin that cripples him before his time—that brings furrows of age upon the young brow—that makes the young ha: to whiten before the winter of age comes upon it—a sin that destroys the vital functions of man. to reveal certain truths to man, certain great truths that man could never attain to by his own mere study, or by the mere human intellect. God demanded of all those who were His, and whom he had created, that they should have knowledge of Him; and the absence of that knowledge was one of the greatest curses that God could let fall upon the people. That knowledge must be certain, it must be unshaken: it must be an acceptation by Passing from the body to the soul, we found in man an intellect created to know, a heart created to love, a free-will know, a heart created to love, a free-will which Almighty God preserves in man. The perfection of man's intellect was knowledge. Human knowledge could bring that iutelligence to very great perfection. There were men living stored with knowledge, to whom the history of the human race from its earliest days was as an early who could explain the unshaken; it must be an acceptation by the intellect of what God has revealed; and that knowledge must come from an authority, from the authority of a teacher, because it could never be attained by the mere human intellect. Where was this as an open book, who could explain the laws of nature, who could describe orbs in the heavens that we cannot see, who mere human intellect. Where was this knowledge to be found except in the Catholic Church? Every other system calling itself religion simply asked a man to read his Bible, and to draw his own conclusions, to form his own opinions; but, although that man might believe what appeared to him to be the meaning of a certain text, although he might feel could measure the sunbeam or the power of the ocean wave. To the world, what a loss when such a man died! But no question would be asked him at the throne of judgment as to whether he was versed i human philosophy and learning. That knowledge of human things would never gain him the kingdom of heaven. The heart of man was created to love, and no amount of human love, no matter how tender and true it might be—no amount of human private the matter how in. what appeared to him to be the meading of a certain stext, although he might feel thoroughly convinced of it, still he had no knowledge. The Catholic Church said, "I do not ask you to believe me unless I am able to prove that I am the messenger of God, and that God is with me; but, if I can produce to you my credentials, if I of human enjoyment, no matter how in-tense it might be, had ever yet satisfied the cravings of the heart of man. The Catholic Church alone can satisfy him on can produce to you my credentials, if I can show you my diploma, if I can hold up my title deeds to show that God has up my utile-deeds to show that God has sent me, and if He declares that He is with me always, then I ask you to bow down your intellects, and accept my teaching as it comes from God." The this earth whilst proposing to him the highest object of his love—God upon the altar. Finally, the human soul had free will. Freedom of will was the distinctive be very easily lost. Any one passion indulged in enslaves a man, and robs him of his freedom. The Catholic Church and whole question, then, comes to this: Has the Catholic Church those credentials or

his freedom. The Catholic Church and the Catholic faith alone could preserve it

by the holy sacramental graces which she dealt out to her children. The lecturer

Highlanders have the habit, when talking their English, such as it is of interjecting the personal pronoun "he" where not required, such as, "The king he has come." instead of "The king has come." Often, in consequence, a sentence or an expression is rendered sufficiently ludicrous, as the sequel will show. A gentleman says he has had the pleasure of listening to a clever man, the Rev. Mr. — (let his locality be a secret) and recently he began his discourse thus: "My friends, you will find the subject of discourse this morning in the First Epistle General of the Apostle Peter, chapter v, and verse 8, in the words. The devil he goeth about like a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour.' Now, my friends, with your leave, we will divide the subject of our text to-day in our Firstly, we shall endeavor to ascer-

tain 'Who the devil he was.' Secondly, we tain who the devil he was.' Secondly, we shall inquire into his geographical position, namely, 'Where the devil he was.' and 'Where the devil he was going.' Thirdly (as this is of a personal character), 'Who the devil he was seeking.' And fourthly, and lastly, we shall endeavor to solve the question which has never been died on Calvary to redeem man had made a false promise. Consequently, the Catholic believed with a certain knowledge. But the Catholic faith was more than knowledge; it was a law, and that simply because the teaching of the Catholic Church rested upon authority. The Catholic Church did not ask them to believe her unless they believed that she was the messenger of God; but if they believed that, then she asked them not only to accept her teaching. e question which has never been yet,—What the devil he was roaring about.

\* \*\* "Skill and patience succeed where force fails." The quiet skill and patient research which brought forth Kidney-Wort illustrates the truth of the fab'e. Its grand success everywhere is admitted. Disease never comes to us without a cause. but to conform to the moral law which she laid down for them. She would pre-scribe for the inward thoughts of their Disease never comes to us without a cause.

Ask any good physician the reason and he
will tell you something interferes with
the working of the great organs. Kidney-Wort enables them to overcome al' obstructions and preserves perfect health. Try a box or bottle at once. what to do and what to avoid. She prescribed for every detail of their daily actions. She actually told them, upon occasions, what they were to eat and what not to eat. All that seemed strange to one outside the Church, but it was the work natural thing in the world to these

Henry Clement, Almonte, writes: "For a long time I was troubled with chronic a long time I was troubled with chronic rheumatism, at times wholly disabled; I tried anything and everything recommended, but failed to get any benefit, until a gentleman who was cured of rheumatism by Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, told me about it. I began using it both internally and externally and before two internally and externally, and before two bottles were used I was radically cured We find it a household medicine, and for croup, burns, cuts and bruises, it has no equal."

There was no faith outside the Catholic Church that rose to the dignity of law. Outside the Catholic Church, faith, be-FLIES, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, crows, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c. knew to a moment when a certain change would come over the heavenly bodies.

They had knowledge, and the faith that | REFLECTIONS ON MIXED MARRI-

Though the general law of the Church prohibiting mixed marriages may seem unkind and stern in view of mere human feelings, it is nevertheless a law founded on the earliest traditions in mercy and

in love.
Imbeciles may deride, but even in the sphere of human science, where experts make the law, is this their part? In more sacred planes, where God or Holy Church is the law maker, they are still Thersites.

In the sixth chapter of Genesis we read that the sons of Seth and Enos, who were alled the more of God by reason of their called the sons of God by reason of their piety, seeing that the daughters of those whose traditions were of unbelief were fair to view, took them to wive. Unmindful of their traditions, reck-

command of their traditions, recaless of spiritual considerations, inflamed
with sensual passions, they bartered faith
for the gratification of the will. Then
was the Almighty angered, and He opened
the flood gates of heaven, that none of
the fruits of these evil alliances should
be preserved.

Again, when Moses inspired by God explains the commandments to the chosen people, stern, positive and uncompromising are his warnings against mixed promising people, stern, positive and uncompromising are his warnings against mixed marriages. Let us listen: "Neither shalt thou make marriages with them (the seven nations more numerous and more powerful than the chosen ones). Thou shalt not give thy daughter to his son, nor take his daughter for thy son, for she will turn away thy son from following Me, and the wrath of the Lord shall be quickly kindled, and will quickly destroy thee."

And he afterwards adds the reason of this law so stern, "because I have loved this law so stern, "because I have loved you." This, then, is the same reason why the Church carries out this law and bishops insist on its observance—because she loves the children she has engendered.

It is impossible to read the Old Testa-ment thoughtfully without perceiving that the prohibition of marriages between the believing and unbelieving, between the cl-idren of God and the children of men, was a most benign and merciful dis-pensation, the violation of which was followed by calamities of the gravest description. To this very day so well is the law kept, that a Jew who, in defiance of this law, marries outside of the fold of Israel, is held as an outcast and an apostate. When such cases do come, they are to be settled as in the case of Booz and Ruth; they must be first received into the synagogue: "thy people shall be my peo-ple; thy God my God!"

It is a fact pointed out long since by writers of eminence, that Protestantism, so far as it can be regarded in the light of

a positive religious system, is tending to Judaize Christianity. Let those who are thus inclined, meditate on the above. Neither do we find in the New Testament that the great teacher of nations is a whit less severe. Speaking of him who holds heretical doctrines, St. Paul says: 'Receive him not into your house, nor say 'Receive him not into your house, nor say to him, God speed you. For he that sayeth God speed you, communicateth with his wicked works." Again: "A man that is a heretic, after the first and second admonition avoid." If the Apostle thus forbids all communication, of whatsoever character, with the heretic, what would he say concerning marriages between the Christian and the heretic, or the heathen? To the Corinthian he says of one whose Christian and the neretic, or the neathen?

To the Corinthian he says of one whose husband is dead: "She is at liberty, let her marry whom she will, only in the Lord." Aye, here's the rub! St. Paul is

not suggesting, or advising, but laying down the law: "Only in the Lord." And this is the meaning of our Bishop's late pastoral: Marry only in the Lord, with the blessings of the Church; otherwise there is no God speed, and you cannot be re-ceived into the house of the Lord till you have done penance as public as the scandal you gave.—Detroit Home Journal.

## SECRET SOCIETIES.

What great Protestant Men Them.

All organizations which compel their members to swear obedience to undefined obligations should be seduously opposed as un-American. Wm. H. Seward once

"Secret societies, sir? Before I could place my hand between the hands of other men, in a secret lodge, order, class or coun-cil, and bending on my knee before them, enter into combination with them for any object, personal or political, good or bad, I would pray to God that hand and that knee

would pray to God that hand and that knee might be paralyzed, and that I might become an object of pity and even the mockery of my fellow men.

"Swear, sir! I, a man, an American citizen, a Christian, swear to submit myself to the guidance and direction of other men, surrendering my own judgment, and my conscience to their keeping? No, no, sir. I know quite well the fallibility of sir. I know quite well the fallollity of my own judgment, and my liability to fall; my life has been spent in breaking the bonds of the slavery of men; I there-fore know too well the danger of confiding power to irresponsible hands, and make myself a willing slave."

This is what Daniel Webster wrote in a letter dated Boston, November 20, 1831: "All secret associations, the members which take upon themselves extraordinary obligations to one another, and are bound obligations to one another, and are bound together by secret oaths, are naturally sources of jealousy and just alarm to others; are especially unfavorable to har-mony and mutual confidence among men living together under popular institutions and are dangerous to the general cause of civil liberty and good government. Under the influence of the conviction it is my opinion that the administration of all such oaths, and the formation of all such obli-gation, should be prohibited by law." The late Lord Beaconsfield had this to say shortly before his death: "Secret societies are hurrying the civil

governments of this world to the brink of a precipice over which law and order will ultimately fall and perish together." Iltimately fall and perish together."
In a letter to a friend, January 23, 1874, Wendell Phillips opened his mind in this way: "I wish you success most heartily in your efforts to rouse the compact of the compact of the state of the compact of th

meaning in your enerts to rouse the community to the danger of "secret societies."
They are a great evil; entirely out of place in a republic, and no patriot should join or uphold them.

THE HOLY ANGELS.

The church, desirous that all our thoughts should be directed to God and holy things, has dedicated each month, and even each day of the week and of the year, to the honor of some Saint or to the commem honor of some Saint or to the commens-oration of some important event in the great work of our redemption. Thus, May is especially dedicated to honor the Blessed Virgin, June is the month of the Sacred Heart, and October has been set apart for devotion to the Holy Angels. The Church teaches that at the same time that God created the world and its inha-bitants. He peopled the heavens with a

bitants, He peopled the heavens with a multitude of beautiful and blessed spirits -Angels-far superior to us in intellect and power, but yet like ourselves susceptible of sinning and obliged for a time to pass through a state of probation before they were finally confirmed in grace and became infallible. The special temptation to which they were subjected is generally supposed by theologians to have been this: God revealed to them the future incarnation of His Divine Son and ordered them to adore the God-man, which many of

Although the number of the bad angels Although the number of the base angers was undoubtedly very large, yet they formed only a small minority of the celestial choirs, and God, who rewards the good as certainly and as speedily as He punishes the bad, immediately confirmed punishes the bad, immediately continued in grace the faithful angels, removing from them at the same instant that He punished their rebellious companions, all power of sinning and consequently all possibility of losing heaven. Although all the angels are superior to man they possibility of losing nearen. Arthough all the angels are superior to man they are not all equal among themselves, but are divided into three grand hierarchies, which are each sub-divided into three choirs. The first and highest hierarchy choirs. The first and highest hierarchy includes the Seraphim, or those angels who excel in holy charity, who burn, as it were, with Divine Love, their name being derived from the Hebrew word, Saraph, meaning "to burn." The Cherubim, angels of light and wisdom, rank tnext to the Seraphim and then the Thrones, whose transcendent glory serves as a throne for the majesty of God.

The second celestial hierarchy comprises the Dominations, the Virtues and the Powers. To the first of these is specially confided the direction of earthly affairs through the ministration of the inferior angels. To the

Lastly, in the third and lowest hier-rchy, are found the *Principalities*, who have a special power over states and pro-vinces to protect and guard them from all harm. And the Arch-angels and Angels, harm. And the Arch-angels and Angels, the latter acting as the guardians of individuals and as celestial messengers, while the former are the agents of God in matters of the greatest importance, as for instance the announcement by the Arch-angel, Gabriel, to Mary that she was to be the Mother of God. Of the Arch-angels the Mother of God. Of the Arch-angels the Mother of God. Of the Arch-angels three have received names commemorative of the special missions to which they act as God's messengers to man. Thus Michael signifies "who is like unto God?" Gabriel, "the force and power of God," and Raphael, "the divine remedy."

The Holy scriptures make frequent mention of all these angelic orders, thus St. Paul in writing to the Colossians says: "For Him (Christ) were all things created in heaven and on earth, visible and invisi-

in heaven and on earth, visible and invisible, whether thrones, or dominations, or principalities, or powers, all things were created by Him and in Him."

created by Him and in Him."
David speaks of the Cherubim and Isaias of the Seraphim, who he declares were constantly in front of the Divine throne saying: "Holy, Holy, Holy is the Lord, the God of armies." St. Paul menruin and destruction.

Thus, it is the continued occupation of

the demons to tempt us by every means in their power, and it is only by unceas-ing watchfulness on our part and by the ing watchfulness on our part and by the grace of God, that we are able to escape their machinations. Nor do they confine their attacks to those whom they have hope of vanquishing: the just suffer even more than the unjust, and even our Saviour Himself was subject to their temptation during His forty days fast in the desert. "They attack," says Saint Chrysostom, "those even whom they have no hope of vanquishing, animated by the sole motive of annoying them, rendering them uneasy and troubled, if they can accomplish no more." accomplish no more."

Though the principal intention of the demons is to make us lose our souls by sinning, their hatred excites them to do us all the temporal injury in their power, as is evident from the numerous examples in the sacred scriptures, where, as amples in the sacred scriptures, where, as in the case of Job, they deprived him of every earthly blessing, even to the removing of his children by death.

To aid us in overcoming these attacks of hell, God has sent to our aid His holy

of heil, God has sent to the administration angels whose continuous duty it is to watch over our temporal and spiritual welfare. There are, as we have already seen, angels appointed to guard each state and country; nay, each individual, has his special, ever-watchful guardian, to aid him in the combat for salvation Each church is under the care of a particular angel, each house is under their guardianship, whether walking or sleeping we have, thanks to God, the benefit of this special probition of His holy ser-

vants.

It is in recognition of this ever-continued care of the angels for us, that the Church has instituted festivals in their honor, and has set aside the month of October to their special devotion. Should we not enter fully into the spirit of the Church? Should we not show by every means in our power, how much and how truly we desire to honor the angelic truly we desire to honor the angelic

hosts?

The sodality of the Holy Angels is a society particularly instituted to encourage this devotion, and all who can should become members of it.

An excellent book for us to read durance the state of the stat

ing this month is the "Memoirs of a guardian

Angel" which sets forth in beautiful and touching language the deep solicitude our guardian angels feel for our spiritual wel-fare.—North Western Chronicle.

MAN-HUNTING IN TRELAND

Sickening Work for Soldiers-Butcher ing Defenceless People.

[From the New York World.] At the time of the unveiling of O'Con-nell's statue I had a talk with a young officer in one of the regiments stationed in Ireland, who had come to Dublin for the celebration. He gave me a better idea than ever I had before of the kind of work demanded of the regiments here and of the feelings of the officers about that work. "I am stationed in county—," he said, "and I have command of a troop down there. Four nights in the week have to take my men out and ride after the constabulary under the leadership of some magistrate hunting for men with to adore the God-man, which many of them in their pride refused to do—a refusal which was punished with instant damnation.

Although the number of the bad angels

We ride around for two or three, or may be four hours, and then we go back to barracks, not having seen, much less caught, any man with arms or anything like them. The man who would allow himself to be caught under such circumstances would be little less than a fool. It is a fact, though, that nearly all the men there are armed, or at least have guns, because the game is almost exter-minated. But we never catch any of them and never will. To tell you the

truth, I am sick and tired of the work "How do the people look upon these

"How do you suppose they look upon them? They hate us with a bitterness of hatred that cannot be described. And I do not wonder. Of course, if it became necessary in the way of discipline to fire upon those people I would order my men to do so and they would obey. But the fact of the matter is that many and in fact most of the rows which take place the Dominations, the Virtues and the Powers. To the first of these is specially confided the direction of earthly affairs through the ministration of the inferior angels. To the Virtues God gives the power to work miraculous deeds, while the Powers are charged to maintain, among creatures, the orders of Providence, and to prevent and combat the efforts of the demons.

Lastly, in the third and lowest himself. are brought about by the constabulary or the magistrates or the landlords and their pressing" the people, as the magistrates call it, is the most distasteful you can imagine. It's not soldiering; its only doing police duty, and I for one would welcome It's not soldiering; its only doing police duty, and I for one would welcome a transfer anywhere to get away from it. Half the time the magistrates want us to fire when there is no more cause for it than there would be for me to fire at you now. It's a horrible thing, firing at people who can only throw stones at you in return, and I do not enjoy shooting down a crowd when I believe that the people in that crowd have only done what I would that crowd have only done what I would do were I in their places. I'll fight, of course, that's my profession; but I do not like butchering people because some frightened landlord or magistrate sees fit to read the riot act.

I thought this, as told to me, was worth the telling again.

LAY A FAINTING PERSON DOWN.

It is surprising how everybody rushes to a fainting person and strives to raise him up, and especially to keep his head erect. There must be an instinctive ap-David speaks of the Cherubim and Isaias of the Seraphim, who he declares were constantly in front of the Divine throne saying: "Holy, Holy, Holy is the Lord, the God of armies." St. Paul mentions the Virtues in his epistle to the Ephesians, and nearly every page of the Bible has some allusion to the Arch-angels and Angels. God, in His infinite wisdom, permitted the bad Angels, when they were cast out of heaven, to retain a portion of their former power and knowledge—faculties, which in their jealous hatred of the human race, they have devoted to our ruin and destruction. member this fact—namely; faint is caused by a want of blood in the brain; the heart eases to act with sufficient force the usual amount of blood in the brain; and hence the person looses consciousness because the function of the brain ceases. Restore the blood to the brain and in-Restore the blood to the blant and make the blood is propelled to all parts of the body by the action of the heart, yet it is body by the action of the laws of gravitation. In the erect position the blood ascends to the head against gravitation. blood ascends to the head against gravita-tion and the supply of the brain is dimin-ished, as compared with the recumbent position, the heart's pulsation being equal. If, then, you place a person sitting, whose heart has nearly ceased to beat, his brain will fail to receive blood, while if you lay him down with the head lower than the heart, blood will run into the brain by heart, blood will run into the oran by mere force of gravity; and in fainting, in sufficient quantity to restore the conscious-ness. Indeed, nature teaches us how to manage the fainting persons, and they always fall, and frequently are at once restored by the recumbent position into which they are thrown.—Medical Jour-

> Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—I have advised many ladies to try your "Favorite Prescription" and never vour e it fail to do more than you advertis Yours truly, Mrs. A. M. RANKIN, Yours truly, Mrs. A. M.RANKIN, 141 Bates Street, Indianapolis. Ind.

A DILAPIDATED PHYSIQUE may be built up and fortified against disease by that incomparable promoter of digestion and fertilizer of the blood, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Vegetable Observed States and Kidney complaints, overcomes bodily ailments special with the feebler sex, causes the bowels to act like clockwork, and is a special with the relation of the control of th safeguard against malaria and rheumatism. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas street.

Mr. C. P. Brown, Crown Land Agent, Sault Ste. Marie, writes: "Two or three of my friends and myself were recommended to try Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, in preference to Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. We prefer your Emulsion, and think it better for the system than the Syrup," &c. Mr. C. P. Brown, Crown Land Agent,

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Arrears must be paid before the paper can LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALER.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

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

Believe me,
Your very sincerely,
+ John Walsh,

Mr. Thomas Coffee Very States and States

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY
Office of the "Catholic Record." FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN.

St. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 1881.

I have had opportunities during the last two years or more of reading copies of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London, ontario, and approved of by His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, the Bishop of that See. I beg to recommend that paper to all the faithful of this diocese.

+ MICHAEL HANNAN,
Archbishop of Halifax.

LETTER FROM MGR. POWER. The following letter was given to our agent in Halifax by Mgr. Power, administrator of the Archdiocese of Halifax.

St. Mary's, Halifax, N. S., June 30, 1882.
DEAR MR. WALSH,—It is with pleasur DEAR Mit. WALSII,—It is with pleasure that I give my approval to the work in which you are engaged, as I have always considered the "Record" to be a valuable and truly Catholic paper, deserving of every encouragement and support.

From my long personal knowledge of your high character for integrity, I can cheerfully recommend you to those on whom you may call, in the course of business, as a person in every respect worthy of confidence.

Hoping you may obtain a long list of subscribers, and wishing a blessing on your good work.

I am, sincerely yours,
PATRICK MGR. POWER,

# Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, OCT. 13, 1882.

ST. FRANCIS AND ST. TERESA.

At a time when the powers of darkness struggle so hard to secure respect and veneration for men who led most infamous and disgraceful lives; when the faith and good sense of christian people are insulted by having the memory of those so-called heroes honored with statues and monuments erected in the public places of their large cities, the centenary of the birth of St. Francis and of the death of St. Teresa occurs very opportunely,-the one a hero, the other a heroine of such immeasurable holiness that their praises would be more appropriately sung in heaven, where their virtues were more truly appreciated than here such a time must bring out more clearly the difference between the ineffable beauties of the soldiers of God, and the baseness of the satelites of Beelzebub, and will also serve to bring before us the characteristic virtues of the mendicant of Assisi and of the humble virgin of Avilla. To the lover of virtue it is pleasing to reflect that Assisi in Italy and Avilla of Thormes in Spain, are now the objects of pious envy and the des-

and in an age of avarice, domestic wars, schism and universal wickedness, became a signal of civilization, piety, and an insatiable thirst for

Catholic Spain and the countries inflicted by the new heresies, and besides opened the gate by which thousands and thousands of holy virgins both in Europe and America have entered the sanctuary to dedicate themselves to the love and service of God, and pass to the heavenly Jerusalem to follow the Lamb wheresoover He goeth. She saw the Carmelite Order waver under the persecution of its enemies, and in the kingdom of Great Britain alone, by the cruelty of Henry VIII. 56 monasteries levelled to the ground, 1500 religious martyred, imprisoned, exiled, or carried away by the whirlwind of schism and error, and the Virgin of Avilla already resolved on the reformation of the order which would give a new force and a new legion of indefatigable apostles to the

Church of Christ. St. Francis of Assisi, and St. Teresa of Avilla, appeared in the world poverty, want and suffering illustrated the mystery of the Cross, which in the time of St. Paul was a scandal to the Gentiles, and at the time of our heroes was likewise so to the dea crucified God. More than ever are they so in our time, when Christ and thority, and the practice of the Gospel maxims ridiculed as an outrage on right reason, nature, and the welfare of civilized humanity. Hence the centenary festival in honor of the fortunate birth of the one and the happy death of the other, seems a providential admonition given to the present generation, a great part of which lies in the mire of materialism or or is buried in the darkness of atheism, following beastly masters as if they were heroes, and bending before men the knee they refuse to bend to a Deity. The Church in her liturgy applies the term "seraphic" to both, and the propriety of the appellation is justified by the study of their mission, for the lives of both had the effect of exciting in Christendom a prodigious fire of love by which innumerable souls were saved during life from the death of sin and during eternity from the pains of hell. The below. The centenary occurring at life-teaching example and spirit that influenced the labors of each were all founded on love, so that after a inclined to think that they were not mere human creatures, but Seraphim, the act of whose being terminates in love.

ous than those which afflicted it in the 12th. Corruption of morals, imselves to determine whether it shall ever carnal pleasures and riches gave he heard in earnest again. Irishmen conrise to the heresies and schisms of tend on equal terms with Englishmen and the so-called Reformation, that drew | Scotchmen in all forms of civil employ-

trymen of Great Britain are quite ready to entertain." If an Irish journal took similar ground in advocating the rights of Ireland, how bitter the denunciation that would fall to its lot at the hands of the British press?

### THE SITUATION IN ITALY.

place at the close of the present peninsula. month. The contest promises to be On Thursday evening, the 5th instant, the sharpest and the most decisive in His Lordship Bishop Walsh was entercharacter of any electoral struggle tained at dinner in the London club by a that has ever yet agitated the penin- number of citizens. The chair was occusula. The recent extension of the pied by Mr. H. D. Long. Amongst the franchise confers the right of voting upon many who will indeed take

gentlemen present were Hon. J. Carling,
M. P., Col. Walker, Major Leys, B. Cronyn, upon many who will indeed take but little interest in the contest, but

C. Goodbue, Jas. Mahon, P. Mulkern, M. Masuret, J. Blackburn, F. W. Fitzgerald like brilliant luminaries that in the unprecedented activity of the J. Reid, Dr. Sippi, and about thirty other shade and sunshine, in austerity, radical element, which is everywhere thoroughly prepared for the fight, loyal and patriotic toasts the chairman prowill serve to make up for the lethargy and indifference of the mass of to the Jews, and a stumbling-block the people. Few, indeed, can form any just idea of the depth and extent of the apathy that prevails generate and ungrateful children of amongst the Italian people, especially in the rural districts, in the that harmony amongst all classes without matter of elections. This apathy which the country could not prosper. His Cross are rejected by public au- arises from several causes. The Dr. Sippi and Mr. Reid entertained the Italians, as a people, notwithstand- party with songs and recitations . ing that plebiscites have been heldparliamentary elections frequently gone through, and the forms of constitutional government at least partially observed, are as yet unaccustomed to the usages of that system and cannot adequately comprehend the significance of its operations. Besides, honest men, whether they wanders in the clouds of incredulity, approve or disapprove of the system, whether they do or do not fully understand the significance of its operations and the permanency of its results, refuse to participate in elections. They have a recollection too exact and too vivid of the fraud and spoliation carried out before their eyes under the pretext and cover of appeals to popular sovereignty, to place much faith in the electoral system established in their the Bishop's first appearance in his cathecountry. The only portion of the electoral body that takes deep in- Rev. Father Tiernan. The Bishop, vested terest in the election contests is the radical party. Catholics who deserve the name have thus far taken no part in elections, and will no doubt abstain from voting in the day, the stands there the embodiment of a crushed and enslaved people's cause, the singing of the Nicene Creed, the Bishop entered the pulpit, and having read the day, as it were, of his greatest victor-ies. He stands there the embodiment of a crushed and enslaved people's cause, the stands there the embodiment of a crushed and enslaved people's cause, the stands there the embodiment of a crushed and enslaved people's cause, the stands there the embodiment of a crushed and enslaved people's cause, the stands there the embodiment of a crushed and enslaved people's cause, the stands there the embodiment of a crushed and enslaved people's cause, the singling of the Nicene Creed, the Bishop entered the pulpit, and having read the properties. terest in the election contests is the cursory study of their lives one is doubt abstain from voting in the coming contest. The struggle will therefore lie mainly between the adportion of the Holy Writ. He spoke of the found Ireland a crouching and portion of the Holy Writ. He spoke of the chained slave, he broke her chains, he herents of the present "liberal" ad-ministration and the radicals. There is a third party commonly called THE TIMES ON IRELAND.

The London Times was once loud in condemnation of boycotting. Now it finds words of approval for it when of finds words of approval for it when we called the find of Christ to redeem him, alluding, in the words of Christ to redeem him, alluding, in the terms most affecting, to the obduracy of the Jews, his own chosen people, in refuse to the fa tination of many a pilgrimage, the former possessing the ashes of St. Francis, on whom were impressed the sacred stigmata of Our Lord, the latter, the body of St. Teresa, whose heart, like that of her Saviour was pierced for love.

The Christian world seemed to be rushing to destruction towards the such as of the the sacred the sacred stigmata of Our Lord, the latter, the body of St. Teresa, whose heart, like that of her Saviour was pierced for love.

The Christian world seemed to be close of the 12th century, when the close of the 12th century, as St. Thomas and Dante called St. Francis, appeared, part of September. So long as life and property are the finds world of approval for it when of fourse practised by Englishmen as against favor of the preservation as fur as further that time, a vacant seat in the charist that bound her fell from her than time, as a seat in the call, arose from her grave, four as further than time, as as as further than time, as as as further than time, as as as further than the senion and at the probability of the trumpet call, arose from her fell from her than time, as a seat in the charist that boun prevail. So long as life and property are insecure capital will be scared from the country, commerce will languish, and industry will be paralyzed." In other words, all Ireland should be boycotted be-

still advises the Italian people, in view of the dangers certain to follow radical success, to support the government. This counsel is tantamount to an admission that the old party of the Right has practically ceased to be, and that the struggle at the close of this month will be in the main restricted to the party in power and the radicals. The latter, with their thorough organization, will certainly make decided gain and may even defeat the administration, in which eventuality we may look in the main restricted to the party in power and the radicals. The latter, with their thorough organization, will certainly make decided gain and as may even defeat the administration, in which eventuality we may look in which eventuality we may look in the fatching its life blood for three hyposphare in the main restricted to the party in power and the radicals. The latter, with their thorough organization, will certainly make decided gain and as many even defeat the administration, in which eventuality we may look in the up by the roots the established and sucking its life blood for three hyposphare. order, and they have only themselves to still advises the Italian people, in thank if their conduct has chilled some of view of the dangers certain to folthe kindlier sentiments which their coun- low radical success, to support the The situation in Italy is just now exceedingly interesting. The may even defeat the administration, Chamber of deputies has been dis- in which eventuality we may look solved, and elections for a new re- for the inauguration of a real out and presentative body ordered to take out revolutionary era for the Italian

representative citizens. After the usual posed the health of the guest of the evening, which was very warmly received. His Lordship made a very happy reply, expressive of his thanks for the honor done him by so distinguished a body of his townsmen and of the duty resting on every citizen to promote in every possible manner

His Grace Archbishop Lynch and His Lordship Bishop O'Mahony visited London on Wednesday last and were guests of Bishop Walsh.

IRFLAND AND THE IRISH. LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH'S DISCOURSE ON TRELAND.

St. Peter's Cathedral Crowded by an Appreciative Audience

THE BISHOP GIVES AN INTERESTING AND The announcement made on Saturday The announcement made on Saturday last that His Lordship Bishop Walsh would occupy the pulpit of St. Peter's Cathedral both morning and evening on Sunday had, as might have been expected from last that His Lordship Bishop Walsh would occupy the pulpit of St. Peter's Cathedral both morning and evening on Sunday had, as might have been expected from the learned prelate's well-known reputation for eloquence and erudition, the effect of drawing together two of the largest congregations that ever assembled within the walls of St. Peter's. It was the Bishop's first appearance in his cathein cope and mitre, occupied the episcopal the maturity of his intellectual powers, in

ness, became a signal of civilization, a watchtower of wisdom, a champion of faith and a symbol of true christian charity. The sublime sanctity of St. Francis was an effect of that of St. Francis was an effect of that of St. Prancis was an effect of the prancisco of the reins of office and this discussion has obtained such wide publicity in the ubiquitous press, that no new light can be thrown at the ubiquitous pre the extent the Times would fain have us believe. Deplorable outrages have indeed occurred, but for those the system of government established in Ireland is largely, if not wholly responsible. The reformed, which compare favorably in rigour and excellence with that of St. Francis. The vices which filled the world in the 16th century were not less sad and ruinous than those which afflicted it in that 12th. Corruntion of morals implicit the extent that Times would fain have us believe. Deplorable outrages have indeed occurred, but for those the system of government stablished in Ireland is largely, if not wholly responsible. The Times never discusses the Irish question without dealing in menace. According to that journal the Irishman can only be taught respect for law by force and injustice administered in one way or another. The latest proposed is the ostracism of the Irish that of St. Francis. The vices which filled the world in the 16th century were not less sad and ruinous than those which afflicted it in the 12th. Corruntion of morals implications are also in the contraction of the personal sanctity of the Virgin of Avilla and of the religious orders which that of St. Francis. The vices which filled the world in the 16th century were not less sad and ruinous than those which afflicted it in the 12th Corruntion of morals in the extent the Times believe. Deplorable outrages have indeed occurred, but for those the system of government established in Ireland is largely, if not wholly responsible. The Times heverd discusses the Irish question without dealing in menace. According to that journal the Irishman can only be taught respect for law by force and injustice administered in one way or another. The latest proposed is the ostracism of the Irish has 15th August, what is the wholl and a real significance. It has not been heard to the corner stone of the O'Connell monument. In the comparatively our natural and legitimate cunities to to satisfy the extreme radicals, who aim at nothing less than the total subversio

the so-called Reformation, that drew away whole nations from the unity of the Church of God. St. Teresa, as a woman, could not exercise the same form of apostleship as did St. Francis. However, by her example, tears, worship and the propagation of ther spirit of poverty she intervened even as a wall of brass between vened even as a wall of brass between vened even as a wall of brass between the same of the church of God. St. Teresa, as a to make their country a sworth of the Church of God. St. Teresa, as a to make their faith nor their nationality is any bar, as both once were, to the day in the Rotundo, and who, by his scholarly attainments, won a proud distinction at the Vatiean Council, one of the their advancement. All occupations, and professions are open to their material forms of civil employment; neither their faith nor their nationality is any bar, as both once were, to the day in the Rotundo, and who, by his scholarly attainments, won a proud distinction at the Vatiean Council one of the cathen throughout the United Kingdom, and Irishmen attain eminence and high respect in all. But Irishmen of late have of the country and the propagation of the league and nor their nationality is any bar, as both once were, to tound distinction at the Vatiean Council, one of the cathen and necessary positions, and professions are open to their advancement. All occupations, positions, and professions are open to their advancement. All occupations, and professions are open to their advancement. But Cashel, who spoke on the evening of that aday in the Rotundo, and who, by his scholarly attainments, won a proud distinction at the Vatient Counce their advancement and to be constantly moving in the direction of a radical policiety. He condemns the domestic their advancement. All occupations, and professions are open to the eders made use of unjustifiable means to the the many magnification that the leaders did more harm than god to the tenants' cause by their violent obstruction at the Vatient Cashel, who appears the clergy

stitution had been fattening on the land and sucking its life blood for three hundred years, its ministrations were shunned and even abhorred by the masses of the and even abhorred by the masses of the people, it offered up its worship in temples built by the Catholics, but which were wickedly and sacrilegiously wrested from them at the Reformation, its clergy were supported and enriched by tithes levied on the oppressed people, whilst the Catholic religion, despoiled of its temples and its revenues, worshipped in the caves and mountain fastnesses, and the Catholic priesthood flitted in the twilight of early morning or in the shadows of coming morning or in the shadows of coming night to minister to their persecuted flocks, and shared their poverty, privations and sufferings, and lived and died in their cabins. Well, that institution, which spread over the country, was torn down forever by the Imperial Parliament, and religious equality was to a certain extent granted to all classes of Irishmen. Then came Bright's clauses in the Land Bill. The attention of the Imperial legislators was called to the most satisfactory state of the laws regulating land tenure and the relations between landlord and tenant, and a well meant but most inefficient and unsuccessful at-tempt was made to amend those laws in a manner that would remedy admitted grievances. Then came Butt's home rule movement and its temporary failure, and Lord Beaconsfield's bill for higher educa-tion in Ireland, and the land league egitation, and its various phases and its pre-sent results, which are fresh in your memory, and the effects of which on the future of Ireland it is impossible at this time to

Well, by a strange coincidence, I who was present at the laying of the corner stone of the O'Connell monument on the 15th of August, 1864, assisted at the units beauty and artistic perfection on the 15th August, 1882. The monument itof power and resolve and radiant with genius, and with the joy of triumph he stands in the strength of

armuence he holds the present government responsible. The ex-minister declares that under the administration of the Left, Italy seems to have abandoned its traditions of government and to be constantly movernment and to have passed away. The great Archbishop Leahy of Cashel, who spoke on the evening of that that through the streets during that true that a generation of the public ment to take that through the streets during that the total through the streets during that true that a generation of the public ment and to the public ment and to the vast multitudes that through the streets during that the total through the streets during that the total through the streets during that the total through the streets during that the

trines subversive of the rights of property and of society itself as at present cotted, and that they exercised over ted, and that they exercised over all the people a terrorism that tolerated no liberty of opinion or of action, a terrorism that too often found expression in the maining of cattle and injury to person and property, and even in red handed murders. The great masses of the received property, and even in red handed murders. The great masses of the people entertain very different opinions on the whole subject. The grievances, they say, were great and chronic, and they required drastic and violent remedies. They claim that if the parliamentary leaders of the drastic and violent remedies. They claim that if the parliamentary leaders of the league had not made use of violent obstruction in parliament the British House of Commons would not heed their demands, would put them off with soft words mands, would put them off with soft words and fair promises—that session after ses-sion would pass away, whilst rackrents were being extorted from the Irish tenan-try and the country was being depopula-ted by cruel and arbitrary evictions—that they proclaimed no doctrine regarding land tenure that was not consistent with right reason and strict justice—and that even the no-rent manifesto, when understood in the sense of its authors and limstood in the sense of its authors and indi-ited by their explanations, was justifiable under the circumstances, and that the crimes and murders that occurred during he agitation are not justly to be attributed to either the teachings or the actions of the league, but are amongst the deplorable occurrences, usually incidental to such a social revolution as was then progressing, and that finally they regretted and ab-horred those crimes and murders not only as wicked violations of divine and human laws, but as directly detrimental to the cause they had at heart. It is not my business this evening to pass judgment on these different views, but simply to re-count them as I found them expressed and discussed amongst various classes of the Irish people. Two things, however, con-nected with the recent agitation I found generally, if not universally, admitted. 1st. That great and substantial amendments have been made to Irish land laws in favor of the tenant, and 2nd, that these amendments would never have been obtained without some such unanimous, de-termined and violent agitation as that which, like a levelling storm, so recently swept over Ireland. The land laws have been so amended as to give protection to the tenant against the selfishness and des-potism of the landlord, to reward his industry and to shield him from landlord tyranny and from the cruel oppressions and wicked exactions of rackrents. Fixity 15th of August, 1864, assisted at the unveiling of the completed monument in all been secured to the tenants, and by those acquainted with Irish affairs this result must be conceded to be a mighty stride in the self is Foley's masterpiece, the base is of granite, the group of symbolic statues, as well as of that of the great imposing figure of O'Connell, is of bronze. Immediately under the statue of the Liberator of the tenant farmers will be greatly improved, and it is certain that general pros-perity will be the happy result. However, erity will be the happy result. here are certain districts in the west of Ireland which, in my opinion, no remedial laws can ever make prosperous or even put beyond the reach of periodical desti tution. I visited certain portions of Mayo in the company of Mr. John Dillon, member for Tipperary, and I must say that I never beheld such squalid misery and destitution as I there witnessed. Each farmer has on an average not more than twelve acres of such sterile soil. He has to pay for it about five dollars per acre, besides taxes, and the hovel he dwells in is not fit for the beasts of the field. I don't think that in such districts people would ever be above the reach of periodi cal want and destitution, even if they had the land for nothing. The only remedy the land for nothing. The only remedy for such a state of things is emigration, properly organized, to the fertile unoccupied lands of the colonies or the

United States.

The national system of education has some drawbacks, it is true, but on the whole it does its work efficiently and suc-cessfully. It is theoretically secular and unsectarian, but it is practically decomi practically Catholic and in the north of Ireland it is Protestant in the Protestant districts. The salaries paid the teachers are not drawn from direct taxation for the purpose, but are taken from the consoli-dated fund. The school-houses are built on certain conditions at the expense of the state, and books, maps, and other educational appliances, are given on the easiest conditions. Under this system the Irish children are as well educated as

those of any other civilized nation.

Then there is the intermediate system of education, which aims at a higher grade of education, and occupies a middle place between the primary schools and the university. This system gives valuable prizes to those students who make the est examinations according to the curriculum of studies prescribed, and also gives result fees to the educational instituti in which the successful scholars are trained. This plan, as will be seen, is calculated to provoke the greatest rivalry and emula provoke the greatest rivary and emula-tion amongst not only the students, but even between the various institutions of learning, and the result must be gratify-ing in the increased application of students their studies and increased efficiency in

schools and colleges.

Industrial schools exist in the large cities of the country, under the manage-ment of religious orders. Ragged children and poor children, accused even though not convicted of petty crimes, are committed by law to these institutions, where they receive a useful education suited to their wants. They also learn a trade, and are thus fitted, under the re forming influences of religion, to be useful members of society. The government grants a dollar and a half per week towards their maintenance, whilst the municipalities in a society of the society. cipalities in which the schools exist contriboon and blessing to the poor children themselves, and it saves society from many a dangerous criminal.

As to the religious spirit of the people, fountain, pour abroad unto the most di

tant lands the streams of spiritual grand blessings, which induce Irish missi aries of the faith to labour for the sa their fellow men, in the remotest reg of the earth. This intensity of fait also shown by the numerous vocation conventual life that there exist. conventual life that there exist. daughters of the best families as we of the middle classes crowd the conventual and charitable institutions, eager to be chaste spouses of Christ, to imitate hin his voluntary poverty, chastity and of ence, and to expend their lives in exercise of the root in attentions. service of the poor, in attending the s human misery no matter how repul and loathsome, no great sorrow of and loathsome, no great sorrow of human heart, no matter how crushing hopeless, that an Irish nun, like some sangel of charity is not found ready devote her life to its alleviation and assuagement. This spirit of fervo always noticeable in the regular devout attendance of the people at services of the church, and in their services of the church, and in their quentation of the Sacraments. Irish people are an eminently relippeople, and even though when writunder bitter sufferings of great wron amid the wild excitement of polagitation they may seem for the ment to swerve from the path of religious duties, they return again, excitement over true as the needle t excitement over, true as the needle t pole, to the teachings of the church v during the long night of their suffe and sorrows shone like stars of hope happiness to comfort, to cheer, an sustain them. It is true that during sustain them. It is true that during recent agitations great crimes, suc maining of cattle, injury to persons property, and shocking murders, diered Ireland, and brought the blu shame to her cheek. For such c shame to her cheek. For such c there can be no valid excuse, no apology. They were simply atrocious shocking, and deserve the reprobation abhorrence of every honest man. Be in point of fact, they worked irrepa injury to the just cause of the people. nevertheless, it is only common just state that apart from these, she is has been comparatively free from and compares favorably with cou that hold up their hands in holy hor her wickedness. Even on the sec murders, Professor Leone Levi, a social science meeting held a few social science meeting held a few ago at Southampton, England, maint that in proportion to population, crimes of violence were committee England and Scotland than Ireland. fessor Levi was discussing facts in t terest of civilisation and the spre science, and for his facts he appeal the annual volumns of judicial sta for England and Wales, Scotland, an land respectively. Not one of the turns is complete for the purpose economist, but notwithstanding the fective method of compilation, they antly exhibit the relative criminal antly exhibit the relative criminal English, Scotch, and Irish peoples. cording to the statistics issued," say Levi, "the number of indictable of within the last ten years in En Wales, and Ireland indicated a wates, and tretand indicated a increase of crime. In recent years absolutely and relatively to populat would be seen the number of crin ported to have been committed uniformly smaller in Ireland than in land and Wales." Balancing the roof the ten years from 1871 to 1880 sive, he finds that the average of the sive, he finds that the average of the periods of five years had been per 1 England and Wales, from 1875, 1.9 land, 1.36. From 1876 to 1880—E and Wales, 2.09; Ireland, 1.37. Coing crime on the basis of population the following figures:—service, to the population the following figures: portion to the population the against public order were 5.13 1,000 in Scotland, against 1.16 i land. The offences against morals the proportion of 0.21 to the 1 England, against 0.04 in Ireland.

against the person 11.58 to the 1 Scotland, against 2.82 in England the offences against property 6.6 pe in Scotland, against 2.27 in Ireland But I have before me other s taken from a recent work, whi justice to the moral character of the people, I deem it my duty to cite.

The following table compares the serious offences committed in Ire 1878 with those committed in England and Scotland, dividing the lish criminal statistics by 4.5 and plying the Scotch statistics by equalize populations:

OFFENCES. Against prop'ty, with-700 1,77 out violence......
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..1,567 3,66 how well Ireland stands in compari how well Ireland stands in compari-her neighbors, especially as regard but we may add more testimor cording to a report to the House mons on August 6, 1880, there murders committed in Engla Wales in 1878, and but 5 in the comparishment of the companion of the year in Ireland; in 1879 there murders in England and Wales a in the same year in Ireland. In report the number of aggravated on women and children is stated in 1877 England and Wales 2,374 311; in 1878, England and Wales Ireland 282; in 1879 England an 1,989, Ireland 533. These fig more than sufficient to show that are as law-abiding, and much crime than their neighbors. The stand comparison equally we with America. Take, for insta staid Quaker City (Philadelphiation 846,984,) and in 1879 it had cides, while Ireland (population 839) in the same year killed but the year killed but the same year killed but the same year killed but the yea

sons!

It is in agrarian "outrages," that Ireland is just now made the ther worst. In the year 1870; ber of such "outrages" was put 1,329; from January 1, 1879, to 31, 1880, it was but 977. This best showing agriculture. best showing against Irela English government could in a period of great distr agitation. In 1880, at the assizes, there were in Wexf 1882. f property er all the on in the person and ded mur-people en-is on the they say, y required hey claim their de soft words after sesrackrents rish tenandepopula-ions—that regarding istent with and that nen underjustifiable that the red during actions of deplorable to such a rogressing, ed and abital to the is not my dgment on vever, con-on I found mitted. 1st. uendments ve been obimous, deon as that so recently l laws have otection to ard his inm landlord oppressions nts. Fixity

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the people, s fervent as berless new we in late ny magnifi-t exist like tealing and fering, and ent for the

tant lands the streams of spiritual graces and blessings, which induce Irish missionaries of the faith to labour for the salvation of souls and the eternal welfare of their fellow men, in the remotest regions of the earth. This intensity of faith is also shown by the numerous vocations to conventual life that there exist. The daughters of the best families as well as of the middle classes crowd the convents and charitable institutions, eager to be the chaste spouses of Christ, to imitate him in his voluntary poverty, chastity and obedience, and to expend their lives in the same year, 151 were threatening letters; and many of these missives were probably written and dispatched by agents, bailify, and others of that ilk, in order to excite the moral sentiment of the world against the Irish people.

What, then are the present wants of Irelan? What the remedy for her political ailments?

I venture to think that Home Rule, such as we enjoy here in Canada, is what

that ilk, in order to excite the moral sentiment of the world against the Irish is voluntary poverty, chastity and obedience, and to expend their lives in the service of the poor, in attending the sick, and in bringing consolation to the suffering and the afflicted. There is no form of human misery no matter how repulsive and loathsome, no great sorrow of the human heart, no matter how repulsive and loathsome, no great sorrow of the human heart, no matter how repulsive and loathsome, no great sorrow of the human heart, no matter how repulsive and loathsome. This spirit of fervor is always noticeable in the regular and devoit attendance of the people at the services of the church, and in their frequentation of the Sacraments. The Irish people are an eminently religious people, and even though when writhing under bitter sufferings of great wrongs or amid the wild excitement of political adjustion they may seem for the moment to swerve from the path of strict religious duties, they return again, the excitement over, true as the needle to the pole, to the teachings of the church which during the long night of their sufferings and sorrows shone like stars of hope and happiness to comfort, to cheer, and to sustain them. It is true that during the characteristic property—that sustain them. It is true that during the characteristic interest as a succession of the church which appiness to comfort, to cheer, and to sustain them. It is true that during the characteristic interest as a succession of the church which appiness to comfort, to cheer, and to sustain them. It is true that during the characteristic interest as a succession of the church which appiness to comfort, to cheer, and to sustain them. It is true that during the characteristic interest as a succession of the church which additional transfer to excite the moral sent the problem of the world against the remedy for her political adilments?

I venture to think that Home Rule, the remedy for her political assumates of the kind.

I venture to think that Home Ru

fessor Levi was discussing facts in the in-terest of civilisation and the spread of land contented, prosperous and happy—that they will not, I am confident hesitate to grant those demands, and thus help to bind Ireland to the throne by bonds science, and for his facts he appealed to the annual volumns of judicial statistics for England and Wales, Scotland, and Irefor England and Wales, Scotland, and Ire-land respectively. Not one of these re-turns is complete for the purpose of the economist, but notwithstanding their de-fective method of compilation, they abundstronger than steel—the bonds of justice and loyalty. When this day comes, and come it will, and, I hope, before long, we can salute our mother country in the words of the immortal poet:

"The nations have fallen and thou still art young
Thy sun is but rising when others are set
And though slavery's cloud o'er thy morning hath hung
The full noon of freedom shall beam round

antly exhibit the relative criminality of English, Scotch, and Irish peoples. "According to the statistics issued," says Mr. Levi, "the number of indictable offences within the last ten years in England, Wales, and Ireland indicated a slight increase of crime. In recent years, both Wales, and Ireland indicated a slight increase of crime. In recent years, both absolutely and relatively to population, it would be seen the number of crimes reported to have been committed was uniformly smaller in Ireland than in England and Wales." Balancing the returns of the ten years from 1871 to 1880 inclusive, he finds that the average of the two periods of five years had been per 1,000. The rate.

Erin, Oh! Erin, though long in the shade,

Thy star will shine out when the proudest

shall fade.

## A WORD ABOUT THE CARMELITES.

ANNA T. SADLIER.

"If there are not men enough to save the world," cries Mgr. Dupanloup, "there are still Carmelites and children. Yes, the world can be regenerated by Carmeperiods of five years had been per 1,000— England and Wales, from 1875, 1.98; Ire-England and Wales, from 1876, 1.98; Freland, 1.36. From 1876 to 1880—England and Wales, 2.09; Ireland. 1.37. Calculating crime on the basis of population Mr. Levi gives the following figures:—In proportion to the population the offences against public order were 5.13 to the 1,000 in Scotland, against 1.16 in England. lites who pray, and children who are growing up in toliness to become men." The following passage occurs in the life of Blessed Marie des Anges: "O Carmelite, do thou therefore sacri-

"A Carmelite, do thou therefore sacrifice, sacrifice without regret, the sweetest allurements of earth, shed the tears of thine innocent soul, for sinners, pour over the feet of thy Master the rich perfumes of thy loving heart. Thou at doing the grandest, the most fluitful, the most divine work ever given to man to accomplish."

"A Cormelite, do thou therefore sacrifice, sacrifice without regret, the sweetest ings-Bank of New York," and the poor Irish generously invested their savings in first generously invested their savings in generously invested their savings in first generously invested their savings in first generously invested their savings in gene land. The offences against morals were in the proportion of 0.21 to the 1,000 in England, against 0.04 in Ireland. Offences against the person 11.58 to the 1,000 in Scotland, against 2.82 in England; and the offences against property 6.6 per 1,000 in Scotland, against 2.27 in Ireland. But I have before me other statistics

accompass."

"A Convent of Carmelites," says the
Abbe Durand, "is Calvary with its immolation and its crucifixion. The hours are equally divided, the hours of that new

taken from a recent work, which, in justice to the moral character of the Irish

people, I deem it my duty to cite.

The following table compares the more serious offences committed in Ireland in

1878 with those committed in 1877 in England and Scotland, dividing the Eng-

lish criminal statistics by 4.5 and multi-plying the Scotch statistics by 1.5, to

out violence....... 700 1,774 1,065
Against prop'ty, with
violence.

Attempts at suicide... 90 157 162
Forgery, etc... 90 157 262
Offences against purity 142 200 281
Periury... 15 33 27

how well Ireland stands in comparison with her neighbors, especially as regards purity; but we may add more testimony. According to a report to the House of Commons on August 6, 1880, there were 20 murders committed in England and Wales in 1878, and but 5 in the same year in Ireland; in 1879 there were 34 murders in England and Wales and but 4 in the same year in Ireland. In another report the number of aggravated assaults on women and children is stated to ben in 1877 England and Wales 2.374. Ireland

in 1877 England and Wales 2,374, Ireland 311; in 1878, England and Wales 2,243,

Ireland 282; in 1879 England and Wale

1,989, Ireland 533. These figures are more than sufficient to show that the Irish

are as law-abiding, and much freer of crime than their neighbors. They will

stand comparison equally well even with America. Take, for instance, the staid Quaker City (Philadelphia—population 846,984,) and in 1870 it had 49 homi-

cides, while Ireland (population 5,159, 839) in the same year killed but 4 per-

IRISH, ENG'H, SCOTCH

1878. 1877. 1877.

291 195 157

equalize populations:

OFFENCES.

equally divided, the nours of that hew passion or rather that passion perpetuated upon earth, for the Carmelite Virgin in her flesh 'fills up those things that are wanting of the sufferings of Christ.'"

We in the world for whom this constant sacrifice is going on should remember that if we cannot be called upon to imitate these holy religious in all their susterity, we are at least bound to proausterity, we are at least bound to pro-vide them with the means of existence as far as in us lies. We are earnestly requested by the Carmelite nuns of Louisiana, in their appeal which has already appeared in this journal, to send them alms, offerings however trifling to enable them to keep a roof over their heads. Let no one refuse their touching appeal. It may occur to us that institutions so far away are not the proper objects of our charity. But this is an exceptional case. These poor Carmelites are strangers, and their poor Carmentes are strangers, and their prayers are going up constantly to heaven for this continent, which is favored with their presence. Though they are far from us, their prayers will rise none the less surely to Heaven, and bring down a rich reward on all who have contributed to what is called the "Commemorative Fund." That is to commemorate the Tri-Centenary of the great St. Teresa, which is on October 15th. We celebrate the anniversaries of our national heroes, let us not fail to celebrate one of the greatest of Christ's heroes, and whose glory we hope to see one day in Heaven. The wearers of the Brown Scapular are earnestly requested to honor their great mother, St. Teresa, by sending some offering to her daughters. Address Rev. Mother Prioress, Carmelite Convent, 141 Barrack St., New Orleans, La.

## Confession Made Easy.

To St. Alphonsus, more than to any other saint of these later times, is due the It is in agrarian "outrages," however, that Ireland is just now made to appear at her worst. In the year 1870 the number of such "outrages" was put down at 1,329; from January 1, 1879, to January 31, 1880, it was but 977. This was the best showing against Ireland the English government could make of a period of great distress and agitation. In 1880, at the summer assizes, there were in Wexford just

erous in the use of the liberty which that A NOBLE PROTESTANT MINISTER. most precious Blood has purchased for us.

—Cardinal Manning.

### A PEDDLER OF PATRIOTISM.

Career of "Mister Mooney," Ex-Repeater, Ex-Fenian and Irish World Correspondent.

Catholic Citizen.

and sorrows shone like stars of hope and happiness to comfort, to cheer, and to sustain them. It is true that during the recent agitations great crimes, such as maining of cattle, injury to persons and property, and shocking murders, dishontone the life and the rights of property—that they have the honor, the fame and the heritage of their they have had been every tortor, and for his fact they write an an are fame and they have a had been received. These statements at last came so thick and fast the Directory took action on them, and dispatched

The Mr. Mooney of San Francisco notoriety was a restless, irrepressible little scamp who managed to keep the city in an uproar for years. Mr. Mooney started a paper which rivalled Rossa's as an advocate of all kinds of atrocities. As a specimen of Mr. Mooney's style of writing, which by the way, very much resembles the "Transatlantic" in the Irish World, we quate a few passages from Mooney's Exquote a few passages from Mooney's Ex-

"I am thoroughly of opinion that words "I am thoroughly of opinion that words or grass are not of the slightest avail against England. Nothing but bullets will avail, and therefore I commend my countrymen to shoot the landlords as we shoot robbers or rats, at night or in the day, on the road-side or in the market-place! That I offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the head of Major Brahayan (a landlord who had been shot.) hundred dollars for the head of Major Brabazon (a landlord who had been shot,) is most true. True, I declared that the killing of Brabazon was patriotic, noble and righteous. Bah! I say, shoot them!"

Well, this will do as a specimen of Tom Mooney's logic. Tom, on account of his loud vaporings and fierce denunciation of England, became the idol of the Irish in San Francisco. He even started a bank on the principle of the "Emigrants" Savings-Bank of New York," and the poor Irish generously invested their savings in Mr. Mooney's bank. He was now a man of importance, and though, then old, he

tained the readers of the Express with a full history of the elopement.

One would expect that Mr. Mooney would be happy now in the enjoyment of a bank, a newspaper, and a pretty young wife. Alas! for the frality of human nature. One fine morning the bank was found closed. Mr. Mooney was found missing, and, by a strange coincidence, the sprightly wife of Mr. Job, a small dealer in the town, disappeared at the same time. Poor Mrs. Mooney was left penniless and disconsolate, the bank depositors distracted, while the erring pair fled to parts unknown.

CHAPTER THIRD.

After his second financial exploit, in San Francisco, he fled to Australia; but thanks to the Irish press his character was too well known there, and at his first at-tempt to thrust himself again into the public notice he was promptly hooted down. He then transferred the scene of his operations to London, where he has since carefully hidden his real identity under various aliases. His locality however was discovered, and he was important to the control of the con tuned, to return to San Francisco, and settle up his affairs, as by doing so he settle up his anairs, as by doing so he could have saved to his victims a portion of what they lost through his rascality. But he was too careful of his neck to trust it within reach of a second possible posse of Judge Lynch; he refused to appear or even make any sign; and his un-fortunate dupes lost everything of which

is knavery could deprive them.

The New York Tablet in an article on Apostles of Nationalism" thus speaks of "Transatlantic" whom it is correct in be-lieving to be the Tom Mooney of San

Francisco malodorious "fame":—
The real blood-and-thunder, double distilled dynamite hero of the "nationalizers" is "Transatlantic," the London correspon-dent of the Irish World. For fiery diatribes, spread-the-light appeals, and whole-sale massacres on paper he even discounts Rossa or Crowe. His writings are those Rossa or Crowe. His writings are those of a Communist of the most advanced kind, and he justifies assassination as a remedy for political grievances and the right of all men to an equal share of the world's goods. We are informed that this fiery contributer and would-be regenerator of Ireland is Mr. Tom Mooney. As we have an unpleasant recollection of a Mr. Tom Mooney who figured prominently in some disreputable transactions in San Francisco. we ask ourselves, can they be Francisco, we ask ourselves, can they be one and the same person. If so, God help the cause that has such a man even as an

Philadelphia Standard

It is refreshing to meet with instances among Protestants of true generosity and willingness to do justice to the Catholic religion and clergy, such as we are about to record. The readers of the Standard to record. The readers of the Standard will readily recall the fact that some time ago the small-pox was epidemic in South Bethlehem. We need scarcely say that numbers of Catholic families (poor as regards this world's goods) were among the sufferers. And—what made the distress still greater—in many instances members of households into which the pestilence entered, who escaped its assaults and were able to work, were virtually imprisoned in their houses and shut off from employment by the rigid quarantine which it was thought necessary to establish.

which it was thought necessary to estab-lish.

It is needless to say that the Catholic clergymen, Rev. Philip McEnroe and Rev. Hugh P. McGovern of South Beth-lehem, and Rev. Henry Badde, of Bethle-hem, remained heroically at their posts and faithfully did their duty in visiting the pest-stricken dwellings compensity. the pest-stricken dwellings, comforting and encouraging the well, consoling and strengthening the sick, and comforting the dying with the last Sacraments of the Church. They are Catholic priests, and knew what, under the circumstances, was required of them as Priests, and did it.
Their conduct was heroical, yet it was that
heroism which the world when it hears of
wonders at, but which excites scarcely a
remark or thought, on the part of priests

but the demands in respect to this far exceeded all help that they could give.

In this emergency temporal help came from an unexpected source. Rev. Wm. B. Morrow, an Episcopalian minister, Secretary to the Rev. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, Episcopalian "Bishop of Central Pennsylvania," aware that there was, at the time no Eniscopalian minister in remsylvania, "aware that there was, at the time, no Episcopalian minister in South Bethlehem, and informed that "no Protestant minister whatever was visiting the sick or burying the dead," "offered," in the words of Bishop Howe, "to go (and went) into the infected district, and (and went) into the interested district, and separating himself from family and friends, devoted himself day and night to the suffering and sorrowful." Subsequently two members of an Episcopalian Sisterhood in Boston came to Rev. Mr. Morrow's assistance, and were "hailed as angels of mercy in every stricken household."

The heroism of Rev. Mr. Morrow and the two 'Sisters," Bishop Howe very properly commends in his annual address, but at the same time speaks of their services in a way which is open to the construction that "Romanists and Protestants of every name' alike availed them-selves of Rev. Mr. Morrow's spiritual assistance.

Thereupon Rev. Mr. Morrow, as a man loving truth and justice, published a card, which we take from the Reading Times, of September 14th, explaining that his ministrations to Catholies were exclusively and the cardon of t

however, speaks for itself, and, without further explanation or comment, we re-

publish it from the Reading Times: THE CATHOLIC PRIESTS AT SOUTH BETH LEHEM.

Mr. Editor: In your to-day's issue I observe that you print a portion of Bishop Howe's annual address in the late Convention, concerning ministrations in the epidemic at South Bethlehem. One expricesion contained in it is, I fear, likely to be misconceived, and so to fail of justice to others, namely, this: "His ministrations (the Bishop's Secretary's) were most gladly received alike by 'Romanists' and Protestants of every name." Now, the Bishop's intention; I am quite sure, was only to state concerning the suffering members of the Roman Catholic Church, that they gladly received our ministra-tions to their bodily necessities.

Institute their bodily necessities.

It was our good fortune to be enabled to care for both soul and body of all the afflicted people in Bethelhem who were not under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Philip McEnroe, with his assistant, the Rev. Mr. McGovern, and the Rev. Mr. Badde (the German priest), but I never presumed to offer spiritual service to a people who were so happily and above. people who were so happily and abundantly cared for already in the concerns of the soul by their own loving and courageous priests. In private houses and in the hospital, the Rev. Philip McEnroe and the other priests were ever met standing night and day at the post of

In God's ordering of the estates of men. the afflicted members of that great com-munion were blest with very little of this world's goods, and when the sturdy bread-winners of a family were shut up in quarantined houses, want sappeared. Hence their pastors want speedily and gladly consented to receive help for their temporal needs; but in the ministra-tion of the sacraments and other holy offices of the Church their people received the constant and faithful care of the priests appointed to their souls' cure and with that sacred duty none other ever thought of interfering.

If the point of this note should seem to any to be but a small matter, I can only say that having been enlisted in the same kind of service with themselves, and, knowing full well the quality and abundance of their labors, I am jealous with a great jealousy for the due honor of those

noble priests for whom I cherish an enduring love and admiration.

W. B. MORROW.

The Emperor Charles V. considered the

READING, Sept. 12, 1882.

### HOW THEY LOVE IRELAND.

The following is the concluding portion of T. P. O'Connor's last letter to the New York Sun. It emphasises the sarcasm of those who would have the world innocently believe that Englishmen cherish none but the kindliest feelings toward Ireland. Mr. O'Connor says:
I have kept to the last what I regard as

one of the most potent factors in the development of the Jingo spirit in the Liberal party; that is the attitude of Ireland and of the Irish people in America. The English have awakened to the fact that the fight in which they are now engaged is year, different from the thing it was long. very different from the thing it was long ago; they know now that it is not a national conflict only, but that it is a race struggle as well. The incidents of the last few years have roused feelings in the country the profound depths of whose bitterness, and even ferocity, nobody can even imagine without living in the country among the people. You see English hate of Ireland and Irishmen in nearly hate of Ireland and Irishmen in nearly every eye; it meets you in the railway car, in the restaurant, in the drawing room. Among the lower orders it has shown itself in savage outbursts in several towns against the Irish population; among the better educated you perceive it by the estrangement of old friends or by the steady boycotting of everything Irish. Irish authors have ceased to sell their books. Irish journalists are locked out of the newspaper offices; the representatives of Irish factorics are ordered out of the stores where they used to obtain in happier times remunerative contracts. I stores where they used to obtain in happier times remunerative contracts. I don't know whether it is that they feel that the old and supreme ascendancy of England in Ireland is doomed, or that they are caught up by that spirit of cynic violence which Bismark has so successfully taught to his age. Whatever the reason, Englishmen now entertain projects with regard to Ireland which they—at least those of them who belonged to the Radical party—would have shrunk from with cal party—would have shrunk from with disgust and horror a few years ago. It is quite a common thing to hear the wish expressed by Liberals, so called, that Par-nell, Dillon, Healy, and the rest could be hanged right away, and so got rid of finally.

I remember, a few weeks before the session closed, I was speaking over this novel phenomenon in English thought in our day to my friend and colleague, Mr. Sexton—who is not merely the eloquent orator, but, what is perhaps of even greater importance, the level-headed and sagacious streeman, and I want was proposed to make a well as in moments of the great-test happiness; and it was often noticed that, during the enthusiastic applause of a delighted audience, the great artist took out his beads to murmur a prayer of thanksgiving. statesman—and I ventured to make a prophecy as to the immediate future. I said: "In five years' time Ireland will either have home rule or be disfranchised."

I turn again to the speech of Mr. Leathom, and one of the passages in the ora-tion of this same typical Radical says that, though the time has not yet come, it may come soon when Ireland will have to be reduced to the position of a province, and deprived of all representation in the Imperial Parliament! I had no idea that my gloomy prophesy would so soon find proof of its probable fulfilment.

There is one great and fundamental fact in the struggle between England and Ireland patent to every Irishman with brains, honesty and the desire rather to advance the cause of his people than to exhibit himself in picturesque attitude and mock heroic pose.

The fact was brought home to my mind when I heard the wild, mad, exultant shout which went up from take Radical benches when the arrest of Michael Davitt was announced by Harcourt in the House of Commons. Scratch the ordinary Englishman, rouse his temper, and you find in Irish affairs a tiger. Men conscious of this truth have endeavored occasionally in the struggle of the last four years, as well as in previous conflicts, to recommend prudence and sometimes a less rapid pace to the leaders of the Irish agitation. Their reward has been the agitation. Their reward has been the stigma of whiggery and—it would be nothing if it had stopped there—the reali-zation of some of their worst fears for the liberties and the hopes of their country.

## RELIGIOUS.

On the fourth of the present month the chapel of "L'Hospital General" in Quebec was the scene of the conferring of the white veil of the Order on Miss Ozine Caron, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec, the late Hon Rene Edward Caron, who the late Hon, Rene Edward Caron who has left behind him a reputation of unsullied honor and whose memory is and will continue to be revered as well by the citi-zens of the Ancient Capital as by the people of the province at large. Miss Caron, dressed in a magnificent robe of white satin and wearing a wreath and crown of white flowers, was led to the altar by her brother, the Hon. A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia and Defence. His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, Mgr. Taschereau, presided on the occasion, assisted by the Rev. Father Laliberte P. P. of St. Michael's, Bellechase and the Rev. Father Caron, brother of the religieuse. There Carón, brother of the religieuse. There were also present His Lordship the Bishop of Chicoutimi, Mgr. Dominick Racine and Rev. Fathers Lagace, L. Paquet, Marquis F. H. Belanger, and Hamelin, chaplain of the Monastery. Also, His Lordship ex-Judge Taschereau of the Supreme Court and Mrs. Taschereau, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sharples, and Mrs. Charles Fitzpatrick, (the three ladies being sisters of the religieuse) and Messrs. Edward and Pierre DeBlais (her maternal uncles) and their families. and Messrs. Edward and Fierre Deblais (her maternal uncles) and their families. After the ceremony all were entertained at dejeuner a la forchette by the reverend ladies of the institution. LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

On the 4th inst., the formal opening of the courses of Laval University, Quebec, took place and was preceded by the celebration of the low Mass de Spiritu Sancto by the Rev. Father Methot, Rector. Immediately after Mass there was a meeting by the Rev. Father Methot, Rector. Immediately after Mass there was a meeting for the conferring of degrees. Among those so honored was Sir Hector L. Langevin, C. B. K. C. M. G., and Knight of St. Gregory the Great on whom was conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, L.L. D. His Grace the Archbishop was account as were also all the professors in present as were also all the professors in in their academical robes.

The Emperor Charles V. considered the The Emperor Charles V. considered the Rosary a powerful means to obtain divine protection. So much was he devoted to it that nothing, even the most important affairs of state, could ever induce him to interrupt his beads when once he had begun their recitation. When called upon by his courtiers on such occasions, he would say: "Let me finish my beads first" first."

Frederic III. ordered the establishment of

Frederic III. ordered the establishment of a Rosary society in the city of Cologne, and inscribed on the register of membership his own name and those of his wife Eleanor and his son Maximilian.

King Alphonsus V., of Portugal, a devout client of our Lady, spoke thus to his ministers: "Let us ask the Queen of the Rosary to become the guide of our Government." Henry I. of the same country, requested the venerable servant of God, Louis of Granada, to instruct him how to meditate on the mysteries of the how to meditate on the mysteries of the Rosary, and was so much pleased with the method proposed to him that he caused it to be printed. The same is related of Duke Ferdinand of Parma (1775). Philip

Duke Ferdinand of Parma (1775). Philip I. of Spain, was also much given to meditating on the mysteries of the Rosary; and Philip II, recommending the devotion to his son used to say: "To the devotion of the Rosary I trust my salvation."

King Casimir II. of Poland, once wrote to the Superior-General of the Dominicans: "I pray your Reverence to send me apostles of the Rosary, since they are the true reformers of the people."

When St. Dominic appeared before Louis VIII., of France, to announce to him the triumph of his armies over the Albigenses, the king exclaimed: "O Blessed Dominic! thy Rosary-prayer has become the stronghold of my kingdom!"

Anna of Austria, queen of France,

Anna of Austria, queen of France, caused her son, Louis XIV, to be inscribed in the register of this Confraternity when in the register of this Confraterinty when he was still in his cradle; and James II, king of England, had the Rosary said publicly at his court, together with an explanation of the sacred mysteries.

Every one has heard how much devoted to the Rosary were those three famous musicians of Germany. Gluck never let a day rass without saying it even in the

a day pass without saying it; even in the royal palace of Versailles, he was wont to select a secluded corner where he could offer his favorite prayer. Haydn always had recourse to his beads when the thread of his thoughts seemed to slacken, or a composition was about to fail. Mozart never forgot his Rosary in the deepest misfor-

out his beads to murmur a prayer of thanksgiving.

The famous Bishop Martin, of Paderborn, penned the following words on his favorite devotion: "I wish I could say to the hearts of all to whom Christianity is dear: Cherish the holy Rosary; study this beautiful prayer, and let not a day pass by without reading in this truly addenging the property of without reading in this truly golden guide-book. For my part, the longer and more carefully I meditate on the mysteries of the Rosary, the more I feel convinced of its superhaman erigin."

its superhuman engin."

It has often been observed how frequently Pius IX, of saintly memory, in the numerous audiences he gave, mentioned the devotion of the Rosary, laying peculiar the devotion of the Rosary, laying peculiar stress on the necessity of propagating it throughout the world. To the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Laval, that holy Pope once said: "Tell your faithful people that the Pope is not satisfied with simply blessing the Rosary, but that he says his beads every day, and invites all his children to do the

beautiful prayer, enriched with so many indulgences. Take this advice, my children, as my last words, and treasure them up as precious mementos."—Ave Maria.

## The Devout (hild.

A large soap factory in Berlin was totally destroyed by an explosion of gas; by the disaster six persons were killed, and seventeen others were maimed and wounded seriously; the factory itself fell evening of the day of this unfortunate occurrence, a young servant girl was observed at the May devotions at one of the Berlin churches. She approached the richly decorated Lady altar, bearing in her hands a beautiful wreath of flowers which she placed at the feet of the statue of the Mother of God. Upon being ask-ed the reason of so costly an offering, she replied in a simple, straightforward man-ner: "This morning I was sent by my ner: "This morning I was sent by my employers to the soap factory that was destroyed to-day by an explosion of gas. On my way to the factory I passed a church, and the thought came into my head, 'Go and say one "Hail Mary,' perhaps you won't have time to go to the May devotions to-night.' So I went in and said one single 'Hail Mary' and then went on toward the sean factory. Let went on toward the soap factory. Just at the very moment that I came in sight of the factory I heard a fearful crashing noise, the flames burst forth, the factory was soon a total wreck. Had I not said that 'Hail Mary' in the church, I must have been killed with the others, and I should now have been stretched in the morgue, a blackened corpse." The poor little child of Mary added, with tears in her eyes. "Ah! what would my mother have done if I had been killed."—Nord Amerika.

### The Catholic Brother of the Author of "Paradise Lost,"

A writer in the current number of Macmillan, among many surprising stories about "Great Men's Relatives," reminds us that one of Rome's Recruits in days long antecedent to those of that great Tractarian movement whose nominal leader now lies at the point of death, was Christopher Milton, the brother of perhaps the greatest Puritan in the history of the world. What the Irish Party have done.

Mr. Justin M'Carthy recently addressed a large meeting of his constituents in the market square, Longford. The hon. gentleman's visit excited widespread interest, and notwithstanding the threatened inclemency of the morning the farmers and labourers for several miles around flocked in considerable numbers to participate in labourers for several miles around flocked in considerable numbers to participate in the demonstration in his honour. Bands headed the different contingents as they marched in processional order, and the green caps and sashes worn by the processionists gave the meeting an air of picturesqueness. Several Land League banners were displayed. The familiar array of armed constables was dispensed with. Mr. M'Carthy, who was accompanied by his son and Mr. Justin H. M'Carthy, was accorded a very enthusiastic reception. The town was illuminated the previous night in his honour, and tar barrels blazed from the market place till a late hour.

Mr. Justin M'Carthy, M. P., who was received with great enthusiasm, said—I went into the House of Commons for the purpose of representing the cause of the

purpose of representing the cause of the people of Longford, and their authority and their good will I value much more and their good will I value much more highly than the approval of any Minister or the applause of any Parliament. Now, as you know, we had a somewhat trying segsion this year, especially trying on the few men who were able to attend to their duty. We began under very difficult and disadvantageous conditions. Our leader and some of the best of his colleagues were imprisoned by the English government— let me go further and say imprisoned by a Liberal government whom we brought into power. Some of the best, the ablest, and the most eloquent of our colleagues were the most eloquent of our colleagues were in America—sent there for the purpose of carrying on amost useful agitation on behalf of our cause amongst our brethren across the Atlantic. Therefore, on Parliament meeting this session, and during many months of its sitting, we had not to guide and to assist us the presence and the help of Mr Parnell, of Mr. Dillon of Mr. O'Kelly of Mr. Healy presence and the help of Mr Parnell, of Mr. Dillon, of Mr. O'Kelly, of Mr. Healy, and of Mr. T. P. O'Connor. We therefore met considerably stunted of what might have been under happier conditions our fatal clamour. I am not asking you to consider the question whether the unfortunate young man Hynes, is innocent or fair fighting strength, and the few of us who had to carry on the battle were, I the falling off from our side of men who had promised and pledged themselves to stand by us and to uphold the cause of the people in the British Parliament. You will understand therefore that ours was cot an easy task. We had to stand up will understand therefore that ours was not an easy task. We had to stand up against the strongest Government, backed by the strongest, the most docile, and the most unscrupulous majority that ever supported an English Government in any time; yet I am bound to say that, small and stunted as our numbers were—nower. and stunted as our numbers were—powerful as was that majority against us, and strong as was the alliance both of Whigs and Tories against us, we were able to make a decent fight, and we can even boast of some distinct and practical success. When the housement this section

boast of some distinct and practical success. When the house met this session it now was the powerful and dictatorial Irish cretary? It was our old friend Mr. Forster. We fought against Mr. Forster with our small numbers and our diminished strength, and what was the result of the battle? Where is Mr. Forster now? He is gone to Russia to study constitutional Government. Who put Mr. Forster out of office? We did. We, the small Irish party, with some of our best men in prison, and some of them across the At-Irish party, with some of our best men in prison, and some of them across the Atlantic. We, I say, by standing together, by energy, and by perseverence, defeated and overthrew Mr. Forster, and never again, I venture to prophesy, will you see Mr. Forster a member of an English Government. If we had done nothing but accomplish the overthrow of Forster I. by energy, and by perseverence, defeated and overthrew Mr. Forster, and never again, I venture to prophesy, will you see Mr. Forster a member of an English Government. If we had done nothing but accomplish the overthrow of Forster, I would say we had done something to merit your approval and your good will. But we did something more than that—we compelled the Government to introduce and to pass the Arrears Bill. Now what member of the law under the new Government of Ireland. We say we would just as soon be governed by the worst Tory Lord Lieutenant they could worst Tory Lord Lieutenant they could not make this discovery long ago. The positions required by many of these dances are so grossly indecent as to be reminent citizen of Dublin and an eminent and to pass the Arrears Bill. Now what and to pass the Arrears Bill. Now what- member of the Irish party in the House of ever good is in that measure I may fear-lessly say is our doing—whatever tends to spoil it is the doing of the tinkering hands of the English Government. I hope all of you who are in a position to benefit by that Act will endeavour to get what-ever advantages it secures. It is not kind of measure we would have sed in a Parliament of our own, but it is about the best we could get from the English Parliament, formed as it is to-day. All of you who want to find it clearly explained, its mode of operation, its objects, and the means of getting at its benefits will find it most cleverly dealt benefits will find it most cleverly dealt with in the concise and interesting work of my friend, Mr. George Fottrell. The Irish party accomplished still more than this. We prevented coercion as long as it could be kept off. We warned the Government of the consequences, the fatal consequences which must always follow from the straid and blink policy of the straid and blink policy. from the stupid and blind policy of more coercion. I am glad that there has been a change in the office of the Lord Lieutenant and the office of the Irish Chief Secretary. I had some hope that the change was to be one for the benefit of Ireland, but I am free to confess that that hope has am free to confess that that hope has been fading very much from my mind as the days have gone on. I do not know Lord Spencer personally, but I fear he is fast getting into the hands of the permanent officials of Dublin Castle. I do not know Mr. Trevelyan, and I believe he is a man of the highest purpose, a man of great sympathy with Ireland, and of a true and honourable sense of his duty to the counhonourable sense of his duty to the country which he is called upon to help to administer. But Mr. Trevelyan is not powerful in the Government. He is not a member of the Cabinet. He has not his they will pass their cloture, but don't you be in the least alarmed—we shall still be in the least alarmed—we shall still be in the least alarmed—we shall still be inclined to do for Ireland; therefore I am sorry to say I have up to the present no great faith in the newadministration of this country, and assuredly that faith could not be increased by the events of the last few weeks. First of all, how do we find the administration of the Land Commission going on at present? Does it satisfy any of you? The courts are clogged with work, and they cannot get out of the difficulty. They are spending their time in doing practically nothing. Then the higher courts have given equal dissatisfaction. I know a case from your own county which I brought before the House of Commons, in which the rent was reduced by the Sub-Commissioners on the evidence of

5 or 6 men who know the value of land in this county very well, men like my esteemed friend Mr. A. M'Cann, who were thoroughly acquainted with its quality and producing power. Then there came an appeal to the hands in Parliament. You must send Mr. acquainted with its quality and producing power. Then there came an appeal to the Land Commission, and on the simple un-sworn statement of the official valuator who went down and looked at the land for the first time in his life the judgment of the Sub-Commissioners was reversed, and the rent was raised to something like

come at any moment, sixty or seventy men to represent Ireland in Parliament, and we can accomplish anything for the benefit of the Irish people. and the rent was raised to something like its former height.

Is it conceivable that any Land Act could give satisfaction which is worked in such a manner as that? I tell you and I tell the Government, that they will have to alter very materially the organization of the Irish Land Act before it gives satisfaction to the people of this country. Nor It has Entered the Capitol Buildings. It has finally gained its point and no less a personage than the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, Mr. D. W. McDonnell, Ottawa, thus indorses the faction to the people of this country. Nor could the Land Act at its best give us what we require in Ireland. We want a peaswe require in Ireland. We want a peasant proprietary—we want the men to own the soil on which they labour, and out of which they have to live—we want to see the laborers of this country placed in that position of independence and of comfort which they have earned by their constant, their unswerving, and their unselfish exertions in every cause that concerns the welfare of Ireland. I hope before long that we shall be enabled to accomplish that task; aye, even before we get that National Parliament which will understand our wants and will know how to respond to our wishes. My doubt and W. McDonnell, Ottawa, thus indorses the Great German Remedy: "St. Jacobs Oil is a splendid remedy. I used it on my left hand and wrist for rheumatism, and found it all that it is claimed to be. Mrs. McDonnell used it for a most severely sprained ankle; by the steady use of the article for a few days a complete cure was effected. St. Jacobs Oil does its work yery satisfactorily and also repidly and very satisfactorily and also rapidly; suc at least is my opinion. Brother Gardner on Frizzes and Bangs. to respond to our wishes. My doubt and distrust of the present Irish administra-It being generally known that no conec-tion would be taken up, there was a very large attendance of Lime-Kilners when the bell rang the audience to order and the bell rang the seemed taken. Brother tion have been greatly increased by the action which I fear the authorities in this

action which I fear the authorities in this country are soon to take in a certain case of which you have all heard, and over which you have, no doubt, deeply thought. I fear that long before this time to-morrow a human soul will have been hurried away into eternity on the hasty verdict of a jury unfit to be entrusted with the decision of any case concerning the welfare of a human being. I am afraid Lord Spencer has made up his mind that the unhappy young man, Hynes, shall be made a sacrifice to what is called the public opinion of certain classes in this country and in England. There is just now amongst those classes a clamour for the blood of somebody. To appease that out I fear with only too much reason that

consider the question whether the unfor-tunate young man Hynes, is innocent or guilty. Even were he guilty that is not the question. The question is whether ke has had a fair trial; whether the jury were properly empanelled; whether the jury were or were not packed and whether they behaved themselves as decent, sober, conscientious meet in wheel keeping they behaved themselves as decent, sober, conscientious men, in whose keeping might be entrusted the carrying on of proper law, and the safety of a fellow-creature. I say that the jury was improperly empanelled. I say that men were deliberately kept away from that jury who were believed to be in sympathy—not with the man arraigned, but with the cause and the religion of the Irish resonle. cause and the religion of the Irish people. I say that when that jury were empanelled

they disregarded part of the regulations which control the jury laws of this country—that they were not kept apart from the common public; that some of them behaved in a riotus, in an unseemly, and indecent fashion; that some of them, at least, were drunk the night before they gave their verdict; and that they were not gave their verdict; and that they were not fit to be entrusted with giving a decision in a trial which involved the life of a puppy dog. Well, then if Lord Spencer yields to the clamour I have described, and if that young man suffers death on the verdict of such a jury so empanelled and so conducting itself, what faith can we have in the administration of the law

Of round dances the poet Longfellow writes (Hyperion p. 179), "I confess it sometimes makes me shudder to see a Commons. He is a man who has rendered, as his father did before him, great and as his father did before him, great and conspicuous service in every public department of the city of Dublin, and where is he now? He is in prison. I speak, of course, of my friend, and your friend, and the friend of all Irishmen—Mr. Edmund Dwyer Gray. As I had occasion to observe not long since in Dublin, his father was imprisoned before in that same Richmond and his father's statue now ornaments the principal young rake clasp his arms round the waist of a pure and innocent girl. What would you say were you to see him sitting on a sofa with his arms round your wife?"— Washington Catholic.

They cannot govern this country in the House of Commons in Westminster. We

Young, middle aged, or old men, suffroung, madde aged, or old men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses, should send two stamps for large treatise, giving successful treatment.
WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P statue now ornaments the principal street in the city to which he be-longed, In the same way the men of Dublin, of Ireland, honour Mr. Edmund TION. Buffalo. N. Y.

every bench seemed taken. Brother Gardner looked the picture of health as he shook the kinks out of his spine and

"Gem'len, what am dat objeck on dat

sky-blue stool ober dar?"
"Dat's de water pail," was the answer.

"Jes so, gem'len—jes so. If that pail was painted red or blue, what would it be?"

De uglier an' meaner lookin' de woman am, de moah she frizzes an' de harder she

hips. De less money dey hab to dress on de richer de duds, an' de moah jewelry dey wave aroun'. Ef a pig is a pig, why should we call him a cook stove! Ef a woman is a woman why de need of all dis

dress an' a healthy woman went roun' is company.—Detroit Free Press.

the Faith" have now discovered the inde-

cency and immoral tendencies of many of the round dances, and that they have

Dwyer Gray more thoroughly in his cell in Richmond, than they did when he was Mr. W. R. Lazier, Bailiff, &c., Belleville, writes: "I find Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil s in Richmond, than they did when he was in the Dublin Mansion House as Lord Mayor of the city. He had many titles to respect and the honour of his fellow-countrymen, but now he has got one title more—he has been sent to prison for standing up for the cause of justice, of fair play, and of honest public opinion in Ireland, and for endeavouring to protect the poorest and the weakest of his fellow-countrymen from the action of packed juries and

THE room in which a number of friends pass the evening smoking either cigars or inferior tobacco will have an unpleasant men from the action of packed juries and of partisan judges. These events do not give me any additional confidence in the give me any additional confidence in the English system of governing Ireland, and they bring me to a point at which I have been resolving to come for some time. The moral of the last session of Parliament and of many sessions back is simply this. They cannot govern this country in the ventilated, as with a fire place for in-stance, no unpleasantness whatever will be found. The purity and fine quality of the leaf used is the reason of this. Faded articles of all kinds restored

are going to have an autumn session for the purpose of passing the cloture to silence the voice of the Irish representatives in Parliament. Well, I dare say they will pass their cloture, but don't you to their original beauty by Diamond Dyes. Perfect and simple. 10 cents, at all druggists.

Rheumatism. This painful disease, that so often cripples for life, arises from poison circulating in the blood, and often from an excess of acid. Inflammation is

Polish journals call attention to a memo Polish journals call attention to a memorial tablet in a Warsaw church which contains the record of the age and death of the oldest man concerning whom there is any authentic account in existence. The priest Cybulski is shown by this tablet to have been born in 1500, and to have died in 1667. There is said to be unquestionable evidence of the correctness of these dates. Parnell men who will stand by him in all bis difficulties, and who will not be found leaving him and going over to the other side under the fire of the enemy. Let us have at the next election, which may

A Minister's Testimony.

Rev. Moncure D. Conway, a Unitarian clergyman, writes to the Boston Index: "at present England has no religion. That which it calls its religion is merely a consecration of everything that happens to coincide with the wealth, pleasure, ambition, and political estates of England. English Christianity is the most perfectly evolved and gigantic example of systematized selfishness known in all history."

Never Neglect It.

If you suffer from a cough, never neglect it, it is no trifling matter, and might lead to a speedily fatal disease of the Lungs. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam will allay all irritation of the mucous membrane by its soothing healing power; it cures Bronchites, Asthma and all throat

STINGING irritation, inflamation, all Kidney Complaints, cured by "Buchupaiba." 81 per bottle.

Mrs. B. M. Gifford, of Port Rowan, was for many years a sufferer with Liver Complaint, and a serious complication o diseases. In a recent letter she says that she has only taken two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters, and has nearly recovered her health, and authorizes us to use her name in advertising to suffering human-

"Nuffin but a pail."
"Jes so again. If we could paint dat
pail, frescoe de handle and silverplate de
hoops, an' call it de Tower ob London it
wouldn't be de Tower any moah dan it is
now. We is all agreed on dat—all but de Sir Garnet Wolsely never touches intox icating liquors. On one occasion he said:
"The cause of temperance is the cause of social advancement. Temperance means less crime and more thrift, and more of comfort and prosperity for the people. Nearly all the crime in our army can be traced to intoxication. I have always women."
"Walk out on de street, and what dy'e see, gem'len? Mos' ebery female in de lan' rub paint on her cheeks an' powder on her face. Dey fritz deir hair, squeeze on deir corsets, nip along on deir toes, and deir hull aim is to deceive men into believin' dat dey am hansum an' lubbly.

De udier an' meaner lockin' de vonen. found that when there is no issue of spirits to troops in the field the health and conduct of the men is all that can be wished for."

A good name, good health, a good com-panion and a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil are among the first requisites for human happiness. Yellow Oil cures Rheumatism, Sprains, Lameness, Bruises, Burns, Frost Bites, Croup, Sore Throat, and all pain and inflammation.

paint an' powder an' powder an' pipin' aroun'. De white man doan' appreciate it. de nigger is sick of it, an' I tell you, gem'len, dat de time am acomin' when de country am gwine to sigh mighty hard for a return ob de days when a clean calico dress an' a healthy woman, went row, in

A Fact.

If you suffer from Chronic Disease, and have little faith in advertised remedies and have sought vainly for a cure, consult your Druggist, or address T. Milburn & Co. Toronto, for proof positive regarding the merits of Burdock Blood Bitters, the Great Regulating Blood purifying Tonic, that acts on the liver, kidneys, stemach, bowels and skin From the time of their introduction into this country, the pastors of the Church have not ceased to warn their flocks against round dances and their de-moralizing effects. That the warning and prohibition of the Church was just and right, no sincere Christian, indeed, no prudent parent, would doubt. stomach, bowels and skin.

The bitter experiences of life ought to dispel the delusions of human vanity. That they do not, is owing to the fact tha forced knowledge is seldom welcome. While a few profit by the lessons taught It appears from the daily papers that many who are not of "the household of them, the vast majority fail to apply them



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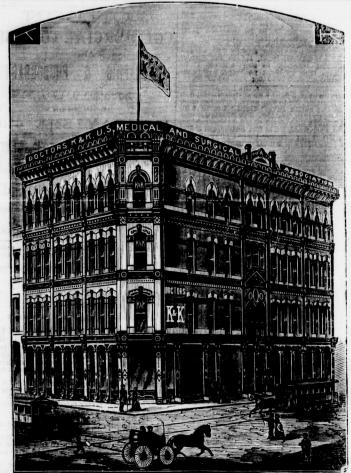
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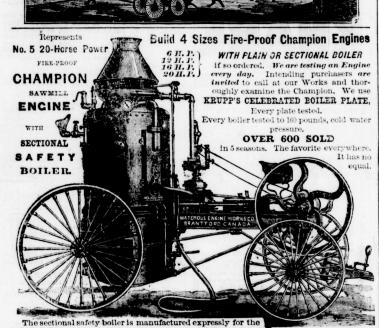
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New York, &c. (Thro Bags). G. T. R. East of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Mon- treal, Quebec and Maritime Provinces		1 00	10 30	8 00	2 45	6 30
treal, Quebec and Maritime Provinces		1 00	5 00	8 00		6 30
For Toronto	5, 7 30	1 00	5, 10 30	8 00	1 30	6 30
For Hamilton	5, 7 30 5, 7 30	1 00	10 30	8, & 11	1 30&2	45 6 30
For Toronto For Hamilton G. W R. Going West-Main Line. ThroBags-Bothwell, Glencoe, Railway P. O. Mails for all places West of London, Detroit, Western states, Manitoba, &c. Thro Bags-Windsor, Manitoba, Detroit, W'rnStates Thro Bags-Chatham Mt. Brydges. Mt. Brydges.	5 00	1 15		8 00		2 45
States, Manitoba, &c		1 15 1 15	10 30	8 00	2 45 2 45 2 45	• • • • •
Thro Bags—Chatham				8 00	2 45	
Mt. Brydges	5 00	1 15				6 30
Newbury. Sarnia Branch, G. W. R.	5 00	1 15				2 45
Sarnia Branch, G. W. R. Thro Bags-Petrolia, Sarnia, Watford and Wyom-						
ing	6 30	1 15		8 & 9	2 45	
Railway P. O. Mails for all places West		1 15			2 45	
Strathroy	6 30	1 15		8&9 30	2 45	
Strathroy Canada S. R., L. & P. S., & St. Clair Branch Mails. Glanworth Wilton Grove	7 90				0.45	
Wilton Grove.	7 30	i 15		9 00	2 45	
Canada Southern East of St. Thomas, and Pt.		1 10		000		
Canada Southern East of St. Thomas, and Pt. Bruce and Orwell	7 30			1	2 45	
Aylmer	530&730				130424	
town and Ambersthurg	- 90	11"			2 45 2 45	
St, Clair Branch Railway P. O. Mails-Courtwright	7 30	1 15			2 40	• • • • •
to St. Thomas, &c.,		1 15			2 45	
St. Thomas	5304730	1 15		9 00	2 45	6 30
Port Doyor & I. H. Maile	7 30	1 15		6.00	2 45	6 30
C.S.R. West of St. Thomas, Essex Centre, Ridge- town and Amherstburg. St. Clair Branch Railway P. O. Mails—Courtwright to St. Thomas, &c. St. Thomas. Port Stanley. Port Dover & L. H. Mails. London, Huron & Bruce—All places between Lon- don, Wingham, Hyde Park, Clinton, Seaforth, White Church, Ripley, Kincardine & Lucknow. Allsa Craig.	7 15		••••	8 00		
White Church, Ripley, Kincardine & Lucknow.	7 00				6 30	
Ailsa Craig	7 00	12 15		200	6 30	0.00
Allsa Craig. W., G. & B. and Southern Ex. of W. G. & B. Between Harrisburg and Fergus. B. L. H. West of Stratford. G. T. R. West of Stratford. B. L. H. between Paris and Stratford. B. L. H. between Paris and Buffalo. G. T. R. between Stratford and Toronto. Georgian Bay and Lake Eric Division. St. Marvis and Stratford.	5 00	115		8 00	1 30	6 30
B. L. H. West of Stratford	7 15	1 15		800		6 30
G. T. R. West of Stratford	1 10	12 15				6 30
B. L. H. between Paris and Stratford		12 15			1 30 2 45	6 30
B. L. H. between Paris S. and Buffalo	5 00	12 15 12 15			2 45	
Georgian Bay and Lake Eric Division	477			11112	1 30	• • • • •
St. Mary's and Stratford	7 15 7 15	12 15	4 45	11 15 8 00	11 30	130
Thro Bags-Goderich and Mitchell	6 30	12 15	4 45	11 15	11 30	6 30
Belton, Thorndale, (daily) Cherry Grove, St Ives,	0.00			1		
St. Mary Say and Stratford Thro Bage—Goderich and Mitchell Belton, Thorndale, (daily) Cherry Grove, St Ives, (Tuesday and Friday). The Grove, Clinton and Seaforth.		12 15	1112	11:12		6 30
For Chart Pritain The latest hours for least			4 15	11 15		
Mondays, at 1 p. m., per Cunard packet via New V.	ng letter	rs, et	c., for	reat H	ritain.	, are:
White Star Line, via New York; Fridays, at 1 p. m.	per Ca	nadi	an pa	cket.	a Rim	iousk
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exceeding low in weight and prenaid only 20 will	he Dead	Let	ter Off	ice. Le	etters	poste
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Post Cards for United Kingdom, 2 cents each.			0	a istate	, re. p.	
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allowed, will be received for transmission to the C	entral O	ffice	of the	Post C	office S	avino
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Free Lunch Cadets, Song 33
If the music selected amounts to just \$1, send only the 15 pictures, your name and address. If in excess of \$1, postage stamps may be enclosed for such excess.

We make this liberal offer because we desire to give a present sufficiently large to induce every one to give Dobbins' Electric Soap a trial long enough to know just how good it is. If, after trial, they continue to use the soap for years, we shall be repaid. If they only use the fifteen bars, getting the dollar's worth of music gratis, we shall lose money. This shows our confidence. The Soap can be bought of all grocers—the music can only be got of us. See that our name is on each wrapper.

A box of this Soap contains sixty bars. Any lady buying a box, and sending us sixty cuts of Mrs. Fogy, can select music to the amount of \$4.50. This Soap improves with age, and you are not asked to buy a useless article, but one you use every week.

I. L. CRAGIN & CO.,

BACK TO LONDON.

BACK TO LONDON.



SOCIETY LONDON, ONT.

rmers, Mechanics and others Wishing borrow Money upon the Security of we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at 6 or 6; per cent., according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, it he so desires. Persons wishing to borrow money will con-sult their own interests by applying person-ally or by letter to

F. B. LEYS,
OFFICE-Opposite City Hall, Richmond St.,

AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO.

AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS, COR. DUNDAS & TALBOT STS.

CAPITAL.—\$1,000,000.

SUBSCRIBED.—\$690,000.

PAID UP.—\$590,000.

RESERVE FUND.—\$38,000.

Money loaned on Real Estate at lowest rates of interest. Morigages and Municipa Debentures purchased.

Apply personally at Company's Offices for Loans and save time and expense

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH. Money received on deposit and inter lowed at highest current rates. JOHN A. ROE, Man

## CONFRATERNITY ROSARY FOR THE DEAD

Devotion to the souls in Purgatory is one of the growing devotions of the Church. To foster this pious spirit, and to afford these souls constant and efficacious assistance, a Confraternity under above title was established several years against the converse sestablished several years against the converse of the growing of the Louis Bertrand, Louisville, Ty. The means employed are the offering of the Holy Sacrifice, and the recital of the Rosary. To enable the Fathers to continue the former, and to assist them in discharging the heavy debt on their Church, a subscription is expected from each member. Those who pay 90 cents a year, for ten years, or \$5 at once, or in instalments, become Life Members of the Confraternity, thereby sharing in many thousand Masses, and are also enrolled as Benefactors of the Order of \$t\$. Dominic forever, which entitle them to a participation in the good works of the entire Order.

Convent of \$t\$. Louis Bertrand 196-3m LOUISVILLE, KY

RED STAR HOUSE.

# J. H. PRICE, GROCER

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT,

256 Talbot Street, ST. THOMAS

Special attention to Hotel Orders. Orders by Mail promptly filled.

NOW OPEN.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRING BATHS.

The proprietor takes great pleasure in announcing that these celebrated Baths are now open for the accommodation of invalids and the public.

Besides being most refreshing in summer season, they are pronounced by the best medical authorities as containing great curative properties. Those suffering with chronic diseases should at once avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining relief and eventual cure.

The Baths have been fitted up with all modern improvements. The Plunge Bath is now ready:

A. MASSIE, Proprietor.

SUCCESSORS TO

# \$1 WORTH OF SHEET MUSIC FREE FRANK SMITH & CO., GROCERS

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

This is one of the oldest and most extensive establishments in Ontario. The business will be carried on in the same manner as formerly, and customers may rest assured that the quality of goods and prices will be such as to retain for the House that popularity which it attained under the former ownership.

# WILSON & MUNRO.

THE CHEAPEST

---AND----

BEST PLACE

TO BUY YOUR Dinner Sets.

Tea Sets, Dessert Sets,

Crockery, Glassware,

Cutlery, Fancy Goods, &c., —IS AT—

Crystal Hall,

197 DUNDAS ST. LONDON. 572 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. novi0.81.ly

FINANCIAL.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED. Pride of the Valley cures Cat-arrh, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Coughs, Colds, Chills and Fever, Fever

and Ague.

Read one of the testimonials of which we could give thousands Read one of the testimonials of which we uld give thousands,
"I certify that I was troubled with Catarrh
a the head, gathering of phlegm in the
hroat, choking and coughing at night for
cars, so I could not sleep, often troubled
stid dull, lifeless feelings, pains in the chest
and back. After giving hundreds of dollars
o doctors and giving up all hopes, I tried the
PRIDE OF THE VALLEY, and am now able to
do my work after seven year's siekness."

o doctors and an now age to do my work after seven year's sickness." MRS JAMES MCNEIL.

202 Simcoe Street, London, Ont 'The above statement of my wife's is correct,' JAMES MONEIL.

For sale ty all druggists, manufactured by Prof A. M Shrives. London, Ont.

A CHOICE STOCK OF NEW FALL DRY GOODS!

-JUST-OPENED OUT

 $-\Lambda T-$ J. J. GIBBONS'

Crystal Hall Building, 199 DUNDAS ST.

A CALL SOLICITED.

# THE KEY TO HEALTH. BURDOCK BLOOD

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Billiousness, Dyspepsia. Headaches, Dinziness. Heartburn. Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy. Dimness of Vision. Jaundice. Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula. Fluttering of the Heart. Nervousness and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Sample Bottles 10c; Regular size \$1.

For sale by all dealers.

8: MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto

"NIL DESPERANDUM." Important to Nervous Sufferers.

Important to Nervous Sufferers.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
Tor Nervous Debility and all Nervous
Affections, &c. is GRAY'S SPECIFIC
MEDICINE. This is the only remedy
which has ever been known to permanently cure Palpitation and other
affections of the Heart, Consumption in
its earlier stages, Rushing of blood to the
head, wind in the stomach, Indigestion,
Loss of Memory, Want of Energy, Bashfulness, Desire for solitute, low spirits,
Indisposition to labor on account of
weakness, Universal Lassitude, Pain in
the back, Dimness of vision, Premature
old age, etc. Full particulars in our
pamphiet which we send securely sealed
on receipt of a 3 cent. stamp. The Specific
is now sold by all Bruggists at \$1.00 per
package, or 6 for \$5.00, or will be sent free
by mail on receipt of money, by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., TORONTO.



Please observe that we will remove on or about September 1st, to the grand premises, 214 Dundas street, where we are now fitting up a Photograph Emporium and Art Studio, the finest and most complete in this coulcity. With greatly increased facilities in every department, we will be enabled to serve our patrons with thorough efficiency.

### EDY BROTHERS THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

BAKING POWDER

HAS HAD

FIRST PRIZES

Awarded everywhere exhibited.
Ottawa, 1879. Toronto, 1880. Montreal, 1880
and 1881.

BRONZE MEDALS AWARDED.
Toronto, 1889. Montreal, 1881.
Composed of ingredients, the healthfulness of which is unquestioned, the COOK'S
FRIEND has long held a first place in the esteem of the public as a perjectly reliable article of household use.
The very extensive patronage bestowed on the COOK'S FRIEND indicates the favor with which real merit is ever regarded.
Manufactured only by the proprietor,

55 College Street, Montreal

Betalled everywhere.

# CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE, HAMILTON, ONT.,

Affords thorough and practical business instruction to young men. It is a superior Business College in all its appointments. The advantages of a Business education are good. Send for Circulars etc., to 2003m R. E. GALLAGHER, Principal,

CLEARING SALE TO MAKE ROOM FOR

# F LL IMPORTATIONS

GOOD TWEED SUITS \$7.50.

ALL WOOL TWEED PANTS \$2.00.

# PETHICK & M'DONALD

393 Richmond Street.

FITZGERALD

SCANDRETT & CO.

### ARE AMONG THE LEADING GROCERS IN ONTARIO.

An immense stock of Goods always on hand, fresh and good. Wholesale and Retail.

A CALL SOLICITED

### FITZGERALD. SCANDRETT & CO.

169 DUNDAS STREET, 4th Door East Richmond St

BENNET SCHOOL FURNITURE CO School, Church and Office

# FURNITURE

Designs and estimates furnished for Altars pulpits, pews, &c. We are also prepared to divelow estimates for church furniture where architects plans are supplied. REFERENCES—Rev. P. Molphy, Strathroy Rev. Jos. Bayard, Sarnia.

W. M. MOORE & CO.

REAL ESTATE AGENT: dc.,
Have a large list of Farms, Wild Lands and
City Property of every description for sale.
Also about 35,000 acres of Land in Manitoba
and North West Territory.
Parties wanting to sell or purchase should
call on us. WM. M. Moore & Co., Federa
Bank Building. London.

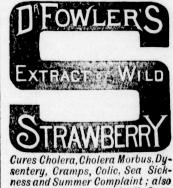
Grand Banquet of Genuine Bargains in Pianos, Organs and all kinds of Musical Instru-ments, at Colwell's Popular Music House, 179 Dundas St., London, Ont. Choicest stock in city, lowest prices in Canada, and terms easy. Fair dealing and polite attention. Come and

see. Satisfaction guaranteed. CHAS. F. COLWELL, Proprietor. THE LONDON BRUSH FACTORY

### MANUFACTURERS OF BRUSHES

of every discription. All kinds of Mill and Machine Brushes made to order. To secure a first-class article, ask for the London Brushes. All branded. THOS. BRYAN

and 75 Dundas street, west.



sentery, Cramps, Colic, Sea Sickness and Summer Complaint : also Cholera Infantum, and all Complaints peculiar to children teething, and will be found equally beneficial for adults or children. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUCCISTS.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

UNDERTAKERS.

W. HINTON (From London England.) UNDERTAKER, &C.

The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage. FIRST-CLASS HEARSES FOR HIRE. 202, King St., London. Private Residen-254 King Street.

### CARRIAGES W. J. THOMPSON,

King Street, Opposite Revere House, Has now on sale one of the most mag-nificent stocks of **CARRIAGES & BUGGIES** 

IN THE DOMINION. Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week.

Don't forget to call and see them before you

purchase anywhere else.
W. J. THOMPSON. OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay until Cured. J. L. STRPHENS, M. D., Lebanon, Ohio.

persons have been arrested on suspicion.
Dublin, Oct. 3.—The police now believe
the murderers of Cavendish and Burke numbered ten, and are still in Ireland, but unless the aid of an informer can be secured the crime cannot be brought home to the guilty persons. The weapons used

were found some weeks ago.

Dublin, Oct. 3.—Thos. Browne, a farmer, residing near Castle island, was shot dead near his house to-day. It was an FATHER STAFFORD ON "MAR-

agrarian crime.

Dublin, Oct. 4.—The weapons used by the murderers of Cavendish and Burke were found in the rafters of the stable in the rear of a house belonging to a man recently sentenced to penal servitude for intimidating Mrs. Kenney, widow of the man murdered in Seville Place because he was suspected of giving information concerning the murderers. It is alleged Kenney was the driver of the car in which the assassins rode on the night of the murder.

The weapons found were four knives, nine inches long, with blades three-quarters of an inch wide. They are quite new, very sharp and evidently surgical dissecting knives. There were discolorations on

A correspondent at Dublin says there A correspondent at Dubin, and San Stational Convention will be postponed.

Dublin, Oct. 5.—Flannigan and wife, suspected of being connected with the murder of Lord Mountmorris, at Coubur,

The Khedive gave a banquet to-night to the British officers here. The Duke of Teck has received the decoration of the Order of Osmanlich of the first class.

Alexandria, Oct. 3.—While the arrival

of the Khedive at Cairo was being cele-brated by illuminations at Assiotte, a thousand Mussulmans attacked the Copts and threatened to kill all the Christians in town. The Mudire quelled the riot. Constantinople, Oct. 4.—The Sultan called the attention of Dufferin to the

fact that the Porte, inquiring when the British troops will leave Egypt, remains unanswered. The Sultan declared if Dufferin did not reply he would address himself to the Powers.
London, Oct. 4.—The War Office has

arranged that three battalions of infantry shall remain as a garrison at Alexandria and nine battalions at Cairo. Besides these forces the 7th Dragoon Guards, 19th Hus-sars, and five batteries of artillery will be stationed in various parts of the country. Two batteries of artillery are now en route from Cairo to Alexandria, where they will embark for home. It is expected that all the British forces, except the permanent garrison, will evacuate Egypt by the end of October. Cairo, Oct. 4.—The Khediye has decided

to have medals struck for the British expeditionary force. The notables voted to

Gould swam a few strokes and sunk.

Judge Galt in his address to the jury at the Carleton assizes the other day, held that a woman has no authority in law to pledge her husband's credit and that if a business man trusted a married woman he did it at his own risk. It was further held that the husband was not bound to inform any one that he had forbidden his wife to pledge his credit.

FATHER STAFFORD ON "MAR." with applause. After it had subsided, and the rev. gentleman had taken his seat on the platform, Mr. Starrs stepped to the front and read an address. The address was accompanied by a purse containing the handsome amount of \$300, and which was handed to the deserving recipient by Mr. P. Conway.

Fr. Cadigan made an eloquent reply. He was followed by Father Sloan, who in the course of his remarks allu ded to his recent visit to Ireland.

recent visit to Ireland.

The Poem Objectionable as a Text-Book.

Last Sunday after mass in St. Mary's church, and before the sermon, Rev. Father Stafford spoke of the withdrawal of "Marmion" from the list of text-books authorized for use in the high schools. He said it was a matter of great importance, and one which should be viewed calmly and from all its points. "Marmion," he said, was a pure fiction from the brilliant imagination of Sir Walter Scott, one of the most brilliant writers in the English or in ing knives. There were discolorations on them, which, on chemical analysis, proved to have been made by human blood. It is hoped the murderers will yet be captured. The authorities observe the strictest secrecy.

A correspondent at Dublin says there some male, some female, some sisters of re-ligious communities—nuns. No fair-minded man would say so. As a text-book minded man would say so. As a text-book it is offensive to Roman Catholics in a moral point of view, as exhibiting and placing before the minds of its readers the immoral conduct of certain parties. It is also offensive to their religion. This is

murder of Lord Mountmorris, at Coubur, county Galway, Sept., 1880, have been arrested at Cong.

Dillon, replying to the resolution of the Liverpool Land League requesting him to re-consider the resignation of his seat in Parliament, writes that he will give the matter earnest attention, and says nothing but ill health could cause him to quit politics.

Egypt.

Cairo, Oct. 2.—The Khedive has been informed that the British Government will insist on having full information regarding such steps looking to the prosecution of Arabi and his co-rebels as the Egyptian Government shall take.

The Khedive gave a banquet to-night to the state of Lordal Notices.

It is also offensive to their religion. This is also offensive to their religion. The book, so used, appeared tohim objectionable to Protestant mothers also. He did not believe there was a Protestant mother in all Ontario who would wish to have her daughter's mind stained with the recital of that story. It was certainly not a dainty dish to set before the young minds of boys and girls. He said he had the highest opinion of the morality of the women of Ontario, who should hold up before the minds of their children only the lives of the good. The protest is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every years the use of "Marmion" as a text-book was made in August last. He had the lives of the good. The protest against the use of "Marmion" as a text-book was made in August last. He had book was made in August last. He had forbidden the use of it in the separate school and convent during high school work, before the schools opened at all. No pupil in his parish would read it himself in school, or be present in school whilst others read it. So much for "Marmion." Now for another objectionable work, viz: "Collier's history of England." There are many things in Collier's history which are fairly objectionable to Catholics and ought to be expunged for thwith. What he claimed for Catholics he claimed for Protestants of every denomination. what he claimed for Catholics he claimed for Protestants of every denomination. And school text-books should contain no attack on the religious belief of any party, or class, or creed, but should be equally acceptable to all alike—to church of England, to Presbyterian, to Methodist, to Roman Catholic, to Bible Christian, to see he to all and you one description.

## this deserved all the contempt it might BRANTFORD LETTER.

receive.—Lindsay Post.

each, to all; and any one denomination

Twice within less than two weeks have advertisements in the city papers for help expressed a preference for the applicants to be Protestants. This is certainly a new departure in this city, and is hard to to elitionary force. The notables voted to present swords of honor to Wolseley, Seymour and Gen. Drury Lowe.

Alexandria, Oct. 5.—Arabi telegraphed here for counsel. The persons applied to decline to defend him because they are afraid of losing their clients. Arabi will, therefore, probably be convicted with ease.

Berlin, Oct. 5.—Negotiations of the Powers on the Egyptian question are progressing favorably. The exertions of Germany to bring about a favorable understanding are meeting with considerable success.

Alexandria, Oct. 6.—There are eighty cases of typhoid fever in the Ramleh hospital.

Cairo, Oct. 5.—Arabi says he surrendered to Englishmen, and would have escaped had he known he was to be tried by Egyptians.

Suez, Oct. 6.—There is a water famine here. What water remains in the canal is putrid. Many persons are sick with fever.

Cairo, Oct. 6.—The examination of Mehaman and the bland smile with which he is considered and tacked free, 124 Dundas departure in this city, and is hard. Alexandria departure in this city, and is hard. Alexandria, object of the purpose of doing injury to some person with whom a disagreement might have occurred, either over a question of wages, or some matter of detail, an object would be disclosed. Certainly if so, or at once and get a bottle of MRS. WinNslow's SootHillos Structs. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and ocurse merely for the purpose of doing injury to some person with whom a disagreement might have occurred, either over a question of wages, or some matter of detail, an object would be disclosed. Certainly if any propose in the fact of such a propose in this province to day as to province

Written for the "Outhorite Record."

A trianger and the children of the properties of the Quantitation of the Qua

### LOCAL NEWS.

A new railroad time table has been issued which intending travellers should peruse, as there are several important changes.

The new steel works in London East Eggs, retail..... Telephonic communication between this city and St. Thomas will be completed in a couple of weeks.

We are pleased to notice that our old Friend Mr. Jos. A. McConneil, late of Stratford, has been appointed Travelling Passenger Agent for the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway.

John Quincy Adams, a former President of the United States, once made the boast that the cross of the Catholics would never surmount Mount Adams, a charming suburb of Cincinnati. These words, says Bishop Toebbe of Covington, have come to naught. The cross was there raised on high, and thousands have made it a place of pilgrimage for several years

general. By its use the scanty locks of age once more resume their former color and the hair become thick and luxuriant as ever; with its aid we can now defy the change of years, resting assured that no Grey Hair at any rate will come to sadden us. Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

For the best photos made in the city go to Fox Bros., 280 Dundas street. Call

and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures

specialty.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has removed to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated matrix chines on sale.

R. S. MURRAY & Co. are prepared to that would submit to anything short of the contempt it might and private residences with Brussels,

London, Ont., Oct. 9. Wheat, Spring. \$0 00 to 0 00

"Deihl, P100 lbs. 1 60 to 1 75

"Tredwell 1 100 to 1 40 to 1 60

"Clawson 1 140 to 1 55

"Red 1 145 to 1 45

Oats. "1 00 to 1 45

5 50 to 6 00 3 00 to 3 25 

Hay.... Straw, per load...... Lambskins, each. 0 50 to 0

Calfskins, green, & b 0 11 to 0

Tallow, rendered. 00 to 0

Hides, No. 1.... MISC\*LLANEOUS.
Furkeys, each
Chickens, ₱ pair
Ducks per pair
Beef, ₱ cwt
Mutton, ₱ ৳
Lamb, "
Veal, "
Dressed Hogs
Potatoes ₱ bag
Apples, ₱ bag

London Stock Market.

Toronto Markets-Car Lots.

WHEAT—Fall, No. 1, \$1.30 to \$0.00. No. 2, \$1.11 to \$1.12. No. 3, \$1.8 to \$1.9. Spring...
No. 1, \$1.20 to \$1.21\(\frac{1}{2}\) No. 2, \$1.18 to \$1.19. Spring...
BARLEY—No. 1, 76c. to \$0.77. No. 2, 0.00
to \$0.00. No. 3 extra, 55c to 56c. No. 3, 00c to \$0.00.

\$0.00 PEAS—No. 1 ooc to \$0 oo. No. 2, 00c to 00c. OATS—No. 1, 40c to 41. No. 2, ooc. FLOUR—Superior, \$4 85 to \$4 90; extra. \$4 80 to \$0. BRAN—\$13 00 to \$13 00. BUTTER—\$12\ to 20c. GRASS SEED—Clover, \$5 10 to \$5 25. BARLEY—(street)—50c to 89c. WHEAT (street)—Fall, \$1 83 to \$1 37,

Montreal Market.

FLOUR-Receipts,6,900 bls.; sales, 6000; Market quiet, unchanged. Quotations are as follows. Superior, 5 55 to 5 40; extra, 5 20 to 5 25; spring extra, 5 15 to 5 20; superfine, 4 65 to 4 75; strong bakers', 75 0 to 7 75; fine, 3 90 to 4 00, middlings, 3 60 to 3 75; pollards, 3 40 to 3 50; Ontario bags, 2 10 to 2 60; city bags, 3 25 to 3 40. Ontario bags, 2 to to 2 by the stage, 3 40.

GRAIN—Wheat, white winter, 1 06 to 1 07, Canada red winter, 1 06 to 1 07 spring, 1 20 to 1 23. Corn, 80c to 81c. Peas, 9 90 to 9 92. Oats, 35c to 37c. Barley, 65c to 75c.

Rye, 70c to 72c.

PROVISIONS—Butter, Western, 15c to 18c.

Eastern Townships, 20c to 22½; B. & M. 18c to 20c. Creamery, 22c to 25c. Cheese, 10c to 1½c.

Pork, mess, 25 00 to 26 00. Lard, 15c to 1½ Bacon, 14c to 15c. Hams, 15c to 17c.

and private residences with Brussels, Whiltan, velvet, tapestry, three-ply Kidderminster and Dutch carpets, India and China matting, English oil cloth, cut to fit rooms: American and Canadian oil cloth. French, English and German lace curtains always on hand. Largest stock of house furnishings in America. Carpets made and laid at very small charges, cut, matched and tacked free, 124 Dundas street, and 125 Carling street.

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the exeruciating pain of cutting teeth. If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS, WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has

oes, 0.25 to 0.30, corn, 00c to 0°.

ST. CATHARINES. Oct. 6—Flour, No. 1 super, 5 oo \$\tilde{a}\$ 5 25; fall wheat, 0.95 \$\tilde{a}\$ 0.00 barley, 70c \$\tilde{a}\$ 75c; peas, 65c \$\tilde{a}\$ 70; oats, 38c \$\tilde{a}\$ 39c: cattle, (live weight) \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 00 \$\tilde{a}\$ 4 00; becf, 6 00 \$\tilde{a}\$ 00; mutton, 7 (0 \$\tilde{a}\$ 0 00; dressed hogs, 7 00 \$\tilde{a}\$ 00; hides, 6 00 to 7 00; sheepskins, 75c to 80c; butter, 28c \$\tilde{a}\$ 39c; eggs, 25c \$\tilde{a}\$ 00c; cheese, 12c \$\tilde{a}\$ 13c; hay, 7 00 \$\tilde{a}\$ 80; potatoes, 0.80 \$\tilde{a}\$ 0 90 corn, 80c \$\tilde{a}\$ 55c.

27 18; hay, 70 28 50; potatoes, 0 80 20 50 corn, 80c 26 85c.

OTTAWA, Oct. 6.—Flour, No. 1 super, 86 25 to 6 50; fadl wheat, 1 30 to 1 35; spring wheat, 1 60 to 1 65; barley, 65 to 70; peas 0 70 to 0 75, oats, 38x to 48c; cattle, (live weight), 3 00 to 4 50; beef, 7 00 to 7 50; mutton, 9 00 to 10 00; dressed hogs 7 50 to 8 00; hides, 1 25 to 1 75 sheepskins, 1 25 to 2 90, wool, 22s to 25c; butter, 19c to 25c, eggs, 20c to 22c, cheese, 13c to 15c hay, 14 00 to 16 00 per ton; potatoes, 1 0 to 1 20 per bag; corn, 90c to 95c.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 6.—Flour market a little more active last week. Choice pastry 7 75 to 8 00; superior extra, 6 10 co 6 20, extra superfine, 5 90 to 6 00; spring extra, 58 to 5 90; strong bakers, 6 40 to 6 65; superfine, 5 40 to 5 50; Yellow k. d. cornmeal, 4 35 to 4 40; fresh ground, 4 30 to 4 30, Canada oatmeal, 0 00 to 6 80



TO YOUNG MEN, YOUNG WOMEN, AND BOYS.

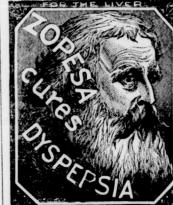
Don't patronize any institution because its rates are low. CHEAP TUITION means Poor I NERCETON, and poor instruction is DEAR at any price. THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST, We have and poor instruction is DEAR at any price. THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST, We have all corps of able and experienced teachers Splendidly lighted and ventilated rooms. Monthly and semi-monthly reports of progress to pare its and guardians. Thorough class drills, together with extensive individual instruction. Strict and systematic discipline in every department. Students can enter at any time. Send for catalogue containing handsome engravings to

McLACHLAN, Principal.

KINGSTON, Oct. 6.—Flour, No. 1 super, 7 00 to 8 00; fall wheat, 1 10 to 0 00; spring wheat 1 15 to 0 00: barley, 75c to 75; peas, 80c to 00 onts, 35c to 00c; cattle, live weight, 3 00 to 4 0c, beef, 400 to 5 00; mutton, 0 00 to 0 00, dressed hogs, 7 00 to 8 00: hides, 6 00 to 8 00; sheepskins, 0 50 to 0 80; wool, 18c to 21c: butter, 20c to 22c; eggs, 18c to 00c; cheese, 11 to 00c; hay, 11 00 to 13 00; potatoes, 6 50 to oo per bush; corn, 0 75 to 00c; ryc, 60 to 0c. GUELPH, Oct. 6—Flour, No. 1 super, 2 75 26 3 00; fall wheat, 0 90 to 9 93: spring wheat, 0 90 to 9 95 barley, 50c to 65c; peas, 70c to 75c; oats, 40c 26 42c; cattle (live weight); 4 00 to 4 50; beef, 8 00 to 10 00; mutton, 8 00 210 to 95; beefskins, 1 40 to 1 750; wool, 20c to 22c; butter, 22c 26 30c; eggs, 25c 26 00; cheese 12c to 13: hay, 7 00 26 8 00; potatoes, 0 60 20 65 per bag; corn, 80c 26 85c. LONDON AND INSTITUTE

Old and young should use "TEABERRY," Then your laugh may be quite merry; Fragrant Breath shall pass your lips,

And your teeth shall pearls eclipse



Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation-all forms of Dyspepsia yield at once to a few doses of Zopesa, the new

# Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.

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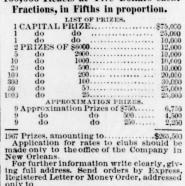
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I. DANKS, SECRETARY.

RISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

The regular monthlymeeting of the Irish
Benevolent Society will be held on Friday
evening, 13th inst., at their rooms, Carling's
Block, at 7.30. All members are requested to
be present. J. M. Keary, President.

VOL. 5.

# NICHOLAS WILSON & C FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

A nice assortment of Impor TWEEDS now in stock. ALSO-New Ties, Silk Handkerchie

Underclothing, Etc. N. WILSON & C

The Wanderer. Far out on the unsheltered moor, Wrapped in the gloom of night; A lonely traveller wends his way, With nought his path to light.

The wind now howls as one enraged Now sighs as if in pain;
The gloomy clouds asunder burst,
And free the imprisoned rain.

No living thing is now abroad, Save this poor wand'ring one— Unknown, unfriended, scorned by all, Of misery a son.

His face is sad and full of care, His clothes in tatters are; His aged feet, bare to the winds, Have many a bruise and scar. On, on, with weary lagging step, In pain and misery: The old man drags his stricken frame In search of charity.

Worn out with fasting all the day, His energy all gone; His weary frame drops to the earth, To die, unloved, alone. One weary sigh, one whispered nam Then slowly drops his head, The soul has left the abode of clay— The wanderer is dead.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

London Universe.

EXETER HALL is never weary of tel the world about the progress of the d sion of the Gospels in foreign parts, the various societies domiciliated in J Street, Adelphi, proclaim year after that the Protestant missions in pa countries are an immense success. Stra that their German colleagues should so very much smaller. The "Mission stalt" of Leipzig is the principal Protant mission society of Fatherland. Nother following admission is extracted f the last report of that society. "In year 1881 there were no more t eighteen missionaries at work at two stations of Hindostan, and they itised no more than 294 heathens. Burmah and the Malay peninsula two heathens were baptized, and children are now being instructed." cost of these achievements amount to £12,500, and it is computed that heathen baptized under the auspice Leipsic missions stands in about Altogether the sixty-six Protestant mis societies keep 3000 agents, and spabout £1,400,000 per annum. may one of our German Catholic cont poraries exclaim: "What immense b poraries exclaim: "What immense bings could our Catholic missions bes on mankind if they commanded anythlike the same means as the Protes

Catholic faith in French lawcourts be so small, it is as well to record them time when persecution is rife in the in which "the Eldest Son of the Chur in which "the Eldest Son of the Churused to reign. A case has just becided by the Supreme Court of Fr in which the legal rights of the clergy vinvolved. Exactly two years ago A Dumas was tried in the police cour Avignon for an assault. A procesheld by Abbe Dumas had been disturby a man called Ventaillat, and no poman being at hand the abbe had admen man being at hand, the abbe had admittered to the disturber the sort of cor tion he deserved. The man Venta summoned Abbe Dumas to appear in police court, but the abbe took excep to the jurisdiction of the police magist and claimed to be tried in the Correcti Court. The police magistrate overr the objection, but the Supreme Cou France, before which the matter of last week, decided that the priest wa the right, and that the police magist had committed an excess of duty. He ever small this success may be, it is s factory all the same.

ministers and mission agents!" LET the successes of ministers of

Catholic Citizen THE Irish World has decided to sen more money to Patrick Egan, Esq., the plea that "the Land League is tinet." When did it become ext Was its suppression by the British Gov ment such extinction? If so why did the Irish World abate its fund one ago? Have the Irish leaders declared Land League dead? Who has determed the fact of its extinction? Has the World held a coroner's inquest and a tained the fact for itself? Has Mr. H. George examined the corpse and nounced it without life? Is it dead cause it refuses to swallow the nationa tion-of-the-land panacea? Or because Skirmishing Fund scandal has had a influence on the weekly receipts! grant that the British Government its Coercion rulers have declared Land League extinct and have denie legal existence. But the Land Le still lives. The great Irish movement gresses and the Irish race refuses to r sidering the Land League extinct.

Why can not the young man be natt There is no pleasure in being a bold man and there is no compulsion. T is nothing to fear in being good. T is no danger of excessive goodness. ciety is so regulated and influences everywhere established which pred the possibility of young men going extremes in holiness. If he is f