

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

## LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, SEPT. 22, 1882.

## NO. 206

## NICHOLAS WILSON & CO., FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

A nice assortment of Imported TWEEDS now in stock.

New Ties, Silk Handkerchiefs, Underclothing, Etc.

N. WILSON & CO.

For the "Catholic Record." A Picture.

He was a knight of a noble race, A hero bold of the days of old, The days of chivairy; He bore a sword that was like his word, As true could be. In armor dight that shone fall bright, In the tourney's lists, at the battle's height; On a golden shield in an asure field, He, a rampant lion bore.

In the tourney's lists, at the battle's height; On a golden shield in an asure field, He, a rampant lion bore, With a trusty mace which the Hayaim race; Had reason good to dread. From his heimet floated a snow-white plume. A maker com For here comes Sir Hugo of the Mere As brave a knight as ever couched spear For God, his land, and his lady dear." Straight was his form as the mountain pine, This courtly knight of a valiant line; His locks were dark as the raven's wing. And shaded a brow that would grace a king; In his jet-black eye was a martial light. His steed was of the Arab breed, Swift as the wind was his lighting speed. His castle stood on a mountain high, With turrets that seemed to touch the sky; Within was a deep-arched oaken hall, Where spears and bucklers decked the wall, Side by side with the portraits old Of many a war-like baron bold And many a lady passing fair Of the ancient house of Estambert.

And here we leave this true-born knight 'Mid trophies'of the chase and fight. Where faded banners o'er him wave, Like hands that beekon from the grave. Speaking the glories of his race, That have conquered time, at his fleetest All writ on History's glowing page, All writ on History's glowing page, In all that long, puissant line, Sir Hugo, no name more bright than thine J. A. S.

THE BAZAAR.

## St. Hilaire, P. Q., July 23rd, 1882.

Extract from Pastoral letter of His Lordship Bishop Walsh:

We solemnly promise and engage to cause a High Mass to be celebrated on the first Friday of every month, for the space of ten years, for the temporal and eternal welfare of the benefactors of the New welfare of the benefactors of the afore-Cathedral. The celebration of the afore-said Mass will begin on the first Friday of the month following its acadeation. We request of the Reverend-clergy to make this fact well known to their people and to explain the great spiritual favours to be gained thereby. Persons purchasing or disposing of tickets for the coming Bazaar will gain the above favours.

the above favours.

## CATHOLIC PRESS.

New York Tablet. The wonderful spread of infidelity of late years, and the irreverence of the rising generation for their pa-rents, as well as for things religious and sacred, must have sprung from some radical defects either in our and sacred, must have sprung from some radical defects either in our social or educational systems. Though the modern state schools of from which God and religion are ex-cluded, the same cannot be said of our public schools. Although non-crutation in lew they are structure to divinity. M. Glover social or educational systems. from which God and religion are ex-cluded, the same cannot be said of our public schools. Although non-centenin in lew they are a practically tendency of Continental legislation. sectarian in law, they are practically Protestant and sectarian, for the God' were retained by twenty-seven day. This is a legacy of the infidel Protestant Bible is read in them, and to twelve votes." "Judge Edward Revolution of 1793 when the Lord's sneers at the "craw-thumping Cath-olics" freely indulged in by the older pupils, and even sometimes by when the teachers are Catholics the tenure of their position too often de-pends upon the whim of a rabid trustee or sectarian commissioner, therefore their zeal in behalf of their religious principles is very much damped by the necessity of retain-ing their places. One connectent ing their places. One cannot expect form. In short, he believes that the It is the expression of the infidel a child that is brought up amidst oath has lost its force as a restraint, sentiment which is everywhere so impurity to be pure, neither can we and is merely the formula of an ex- obtrusive. There is no defence for expect children brought up amidst ploded superstition." Protestant or infidel surroundings to -----

tinue in worse than heathenish ignorance of facts and truths of easiest comprehension respecting the Cath-olic religion. This is all the more strange in connection with the spirit

secular non-Catholic newspapers.

specting Catholic doctrines and prac-

tices, and the comments upon them

of secular newspapers constantly

display not only gross and inexcus-able ignorance, but a total indiffer-

ence as to the correctness or incor-

rectness of what they publish. Without stopping to search for rea-

the Catholic religion, and of criti-

Catholic Review.

criticisms.

of eager curiosity and inquiry by which the age is also characterized. The anomaly to which we refer displays itself most glaringly in our If their reporters or members of their editorial staff undertake to write about scientific subjects or matters pertaining to Mohammedanism, we do not know of any Catholic school which undertakes to make school which undertakes to make the species mutable. If the boy is an untrained cub, eighteen years of Confucianism, or Brahamism, they feel it incumbent to acquaint themselves with their selected topic, to age, no college course will transform such extent at least as will save them him into a polished gentleman, with from gross blunders, and will enable a triffing knowledge of the classics them to attain in their statements at and some facility in the use of the least approximate correctness. But globes. Hard work and a little wholesome home discipline! It when they refer to matters pertain-ing to the Catholic religion, matters would pay the father to neglect his which perhaps are most closely and business for a time, and try to make vitally connected with it, they seem to feel absolved from all obligations an honest man of the unruly boy; and that can be best done at home. to inform themselves, and from all Put the boy to work; if he is fit for concern as to whether the ideas they "a profession," he will show it, and express are true or false. Instances then you can send him to college; if of this are constantly occurring. not, keep him at work! Make him Notices in the secular papers of work! Catholic ceremonies, statements re-

A LITTLE girl, Lizzie Selden, was stolen in Brooklyn last week. Sev-eral persons met her while in charge of her captor; three of them suspected that something was wrong, but asked no questions. In the meantime, the police of New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City went helplessly sons of this ignorance and shameless indifference, we simply advert to the from door to door, asking questions. They probably supposed that the sight of their uniform would terrify fact-a fact so constantly occurring any guilty householder who conand so glaring that it can scarcely escape the notice even of unobsercealed the child into confession at once. Her parents endured intolervant Catholics. And to this fact is able anguish from Monday until largely owing the continuing torrent Thursday, when the child was found of misrepresentation, of even the without much aid from the police. plainest truths and simplest facts of And then the zealous Rev. Justin D. Fulton enters and deliberately de cisms on Catholic practices which prives the police of what little credit they deserve by declaring that his have no other basis than sheer indifference and ignorance, (or in some cases positive malice) on the part of those who undertake to make those sult. Prayer is all-powerful. But sult. Prayer is all-powerful. But when we observe the prayerful J. D. Fulton writing blood and thunder fiction directed against Catholics, and at the same time crying, "Lord, Lord!" we may be permitted to doubt INDICATIONS of the growing infidelity in this country, which is the outcome of Protestantism, are every whether his prayers or his curses are very efficacious. It is remarkable that the Rev. J. D. F. did not confess day made more apparent. The following extracts tell of two "improve-ments" which "smart" American that he had prayed, until the child was found. lawyers would, if they could, intro-

Catholic Citizen. WE sometimes hear comparisons Eventually the words 'by the act of France the elections occur on Sunimporting this mode of Sunday ob-servance into this country. Least of all should Catholics and Irish-

lies of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg, who form but a small part of to the school-building. They have sent the following spirited protest to the Grand Ducal Ministry of Education: "We are asked to send our children to the Communal School. But at the very entrance of the school there is a bust of Luther, and to every Catholic the very name of olics have no objection to Protestants having their children educated as Protestants, but we demand equal rights for all, and want our children to be brought up as Catholics." What the result of this has been; or will be, we are as yet uninformed of. But we should not be at all surprised, if it receives respectful consideration and brings about some modification of the existing school arrangements with a view to satisfy the just de-mands of the Mecklenburg Catholics. For in autocratic Germany Catholics have still some rights which the Government feels under obligations to respect, and which Catholics constrain it to respect. In free enlight-ened America it is different. Here Catholic parents have no acknowledged rights as respects public schools. Such a protest as that of the Mecklenburg Catholics would be contemptuously thrown under the table by our Public School Boards contemptuously thrown under the table by our Public School Boards, table by our Public School Boards, and not only the bust of Luther al-lic feeling in the same direction, and we have no doubt will be highly valued by course of conduct be held up to the Mr. Gray.

he may be ruled and learn the class-ics, etc.?" This extract is from the letter of a hard-headed, sensible business-man, who has "not had much time to look atter his boy." Now, he wants to remedy his neglect by shifting his work upon other shoulders. In other words, he wants a reformatory for his son. Well, a college which serves as a reformatory can not be much of a school for the classics. We do not know of any Catholic press our feelings, let alone those with which Mr. Gray will read the report of burg, who form but a small part of the whole population, have unitedly opposed the appointment of a Pro-testant minister as head master of a communal school and the placing of a bust of Luther over the entrance the school huilding. They have and west, is indicative of the appreciative-ness as well as the chivalry of Ireland. Whatever Mr. Gray's labors during the Late familine time, when he, as Lord Mayor, was Chairman of the Mansion House Fund, he is now repaid by the universal outburst of feeling in his behalf, and we are glad to note that what one of the to every Catholic the very name of Luther is an abomination. Then a Protestant minister is put at the head of the school. Now, we Cath-olies have no objection to Protest-

hasty view of what occurred, on being better informed, and on reflection, all that changed, and they are now almost alto-gether on Mr. Gray's side and that of fair liberty of the Press—the best guaranter-for and the strongest shield to fair liberty of the people. The great Corporation of Cork and the important Municipality of patriotic Wexford have followed the ex-ample of Limerick and Kilkenny in con-ferring the freedom of the boroughs on the prisoner of Richmond. In many other places the expressions of symmetry the prisoner of Richmond. In many other places the expressions of sympathy have been, in their way, as outspoken and emphatic. Not least appreciated amongst the resolutions of the laity of Ireland is that of the people of Bagnalstown, in the constituency which Mr. Gray has the honor to represent in Parliament. Pre-sided over by their priest, they took action as generous as it was public spirited; and it will be, indeed, gratifying to Mr. Gray to learn that in what one may call for him to learn that in what one may call for him

## AN IGNOBLE SON.

comiums, as those of an enlightened "Reformer" who taught the "pure "IRELAND for the Irish" means that Irishmen should enjoy their right of living in their own land, untrammelled by

Indignities as are daily happening in that country are permitted to occur. If France is Catholic she should assert her Catho-licity by driving from office and the control of her national affairs, the vile horde of freethinkers and infidels that is fast plung-ing her into a labyrinth of woes, and by putting in their places men who have the fear of God before their eyes and who truly love their country and have its best interests at heart. nterests at heart. Let a note of alarm be sounded from

Let a note of alarm be sounded from Calais to the Pyrences and from the Atlan-tic which laves her western coasts to the Rhine, bidding her people be up and doing and purge themselves of the foulness with which they are contaminated. France has of late been too apathetic as regards the assertion of her Catho-licity; and apathy in religion, as well as in most other matters, is certain ruin and

in most other matters, is certain ruin and death. Catholic France condemns and executes Gambetta's cruel treatment of his mothers.

A son who would dishonor his mother would certainly dishonor and disgrace his country. Gambetta has done both. He and his confreres should receive ocial and political ostracism.

> ATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SCIENTI-FIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

We would recommend all to take ad-We would recommend all to take ad-vantage of the opportunity offered by the Catholic Young Men's Library Association and derive benefit from it. "Heaven helps those who help themselves." The object of this Association is contained in that highest principle of patriotism and philanthrophy which consists in helping and stimulating men to elevate and im-prove themselves by their own free inprimanthrophy which consists in helping and stimulating men to elevate and im-prove themselves by their own free in-dividual action. Books on every practi-cal and useful branch of basiness, science, arts and trade can be obtained in the library for improvement at home at \$1,00 per annum. Books must be returned punctually every two weeks; notice must be given if wanted longer. The books must be kept clean and neat. Any one defacing a book will be held responsible for the full value of the book. Sick persons can obtain books free by note from attending priest or some reliable party. All are requested to join the Library and help the good work. All donations either in money or books grate-fully received. All those are requested to join the Association who wish to be free and independent; not those however who reject useful books and spend their time in reading novels and sensational stories, having no higher ambition than to remain the slaves of story writers and of every one else. Persons of this class are not way to

A very estimable woman died recently in France. She was the mother of Gam-betta, the would be dictator and leading spirit of the French Republic. Madame Gambetta led a truly pious and Christian life, and, dying called for the priest to administer those consolations which the minister of the Most High alone can give to the soul when it is about to quit for-ever its frail earthly tenement and wing its flight aloft. Surely this simple request, "Send for the priest before the doctor," which fell form the yeals live of the dying mother.

duce. Fortunately the power is not in their hands. "At the Inter-national Conference on Commercial

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# Freeman's Journal

be good Catholics. Some parents will justify their actions in sending their children to the public schools, on the ground that their system is better, and that they make better scholars. Of this we are not so cer-tain; we believe that even the secular education imparted in the parish education imparted in the parish ors, and a refined method of cruelty, schools is, at least, equal to that called "kee!hauling," to others. given in the public schools, while as Her Jajesty's authorities, under to the morals and religious training whom the miserable Khedive acts, of both we will be silent. We would applauded all this. Does the sweet, only say to parents, contrast the for-ward, hoydenish manner of the the woes he described as existing in young girl pupil of the public school Neapolitan prisons? A Government which condones such atrocious crimes against humanity is assisted with the modest and retiring manner of the girl of the same age brought up under the charge and tutelage of by Admiral Nicholson, an American. He and that other Anglomaniac,

the good sisters. Catholic Standard.

Catholic Standard. It is a sad and strange character-istic of the age in which we live that though the Catholic Church con-fronts the public at every point, and Catholics intermingle in daily inter-course with all classes of society, yet the majority of non-Catholics con-

now.

Mr. Lowell, are wanted at home just

and there is no occasion to stimulate it artificially. Ireland, the best informed artificially. Ireland, the best informed leaders of the agitation say, is not too small for the Irish. Why, then, take them into exile from a land for which they have suffered so much, just as the prospect of relief brightens? The presert is no time for schemes of immigration. If

Catholic children with glowing en-

N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Go pel of Christ."

Dublin Freeman's Journal Imprisonment has its compensations, and amongst the sweetnesses which Mr. Gray's deprivation of liberty has brought forth for him the most grateful is unques-tionably the general and outspoken exauspices. Such a de-Christinization and desecration of Sunday took place on the twenty-seventh of last month, in a city that believes itself worthy of a Cardinalate. In this very Ger-man burg of Milwaukee where the Continental idea of Sunday is sup-posed to be prevalent, we have re-centy seen a "grand excursion" on the festival of the Assumption inter-dicted. But Chicago Catholicity the restrvant of the Assumption inter-dicted. But Chicago Catholicity seems to fancy that advertising a speech by a priest in connection with its Sunday dance hall will dis-infect the scandal. No matter what the object micht have been whether the interval and the other portions of his important diocese for well-nigh twenty years, and during that period he has ac-quired a name for sound judgment, the spirit of which permeates his clergy and their care. At such a time—the close of

O shame! hide thy head and blush at the base and worse than brutish conduct of that son! O son! unworthy of so good a mother, yours are the vilest, the basest crimes! The mother's prayer was left unanswered. Death came upon her and closed her eyes without their sight being gladdened by the presence of a priest at her bedside For years she had been a devout and

For years she had been a devout and regular frequenter of the sacraments, and her whole life may be said to have been a worthy and fitting preparation for death. But no priest was permitted to attend her at that supreme moment. With a devilish malignity which must have been inspired only by his intense hatred for God and His second ministers her infield son had all

sacred ministers, her infidel son had all the approaches to the death chamber carefully guarded lest a priest should me to soothe and comfort her last mo-

How the arch-fiend, Gambetta's master,

must have exulted at that moment over the triumph thus won! Was there ever anything so base, so despicable and un-natural heard of, as for a son to refuse a

Madame Gambetta was a Catholic. She died a Catholic and wished to be buried with all the rites of the Church, and her body interred in consecrated ground. The priest was banished from her bedside at her last hour and the right of Catholic sepulture was denied her poor remains after death. She was buried like a dog in a ditch, without a prayer being said or an absolution performed over her grave. Be-fore God and the world, Leon Gambetta, her base-hearted and unnatural son, is re

sponsible for this outrage. This monster in human form-for he a dying mother's request and dishonors her body after death—is but a fair speci-men of the men who are to-day actively and openly encaged in warring against to improve in its usefulness. It is indeed

was most reverently observed by her son! themselves of the knowledge of fore-igners. He went so far as to intimate igners. He went so far as to intimate his intention to re-establish the celebrated Scientific Academy, Di Lincei."\*

Those who have a sincere desire of mental improvement are cordially invited to come, and they are advised not to allow themselves to be held back by those who

themselves to be held back by those who would oppose them. Punctuality inspires confidence. Be punctual, therefore, in everything. Re-turn the books every two weeks, as pre-teribed. To all those who desire to profit by the reading of good and useful books, we say, come without delay.—Quebec Telegraph.

\*Life of Pius IX by McDonald Dawson.

OBITUARY.

Private letters received in town bring Private letters received in town bring the intelligence of the death, at Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 18th ult., of the Rev. Joseph Nigel Campbell—formerly of St. Patrick's in this city. The news will be received with profound regret by his many friends here, who had, during his ministry in this discusse, an constrainty of appreciat-

here, who had during its ministy in this diocese, an opportunity of appreciat-ing his many sterling qualities of head and heart. Father Campbell was born at Innatural heard of, as for a son to retuse a mother's dying request, especially when that request was easy of fulfilment? But this infamous son has added outrage to in-sult and injury. He not only trampled upon the feelings of the living but cruelly and wantonly descerated the per-son of the dead. Madamed anthe feelings and the feeling of the living but son of the dead.

was ordained to the Priesthood at Quebec on the 27th July, 1851, when he was ap-pointed vivaire at St. Patrick's in this city, and subsequently cure of Laval and Professor in St. Anne's College. He left the diocese in 1860 and has ever since up to his death exercised the ministry in the discuss of Broaklyn — Onebec Chronicle. diocese of Brooklyn .- Quebec Chronicle.

## THE RECORD IN THE NORTH WEST.

A friend who does not desire his name oublished, writes us from the far North West:

Sandy Creek, N.W.T., Aug. 27, 1882.

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

#### The Vision of Saint Teresa. BY C. M. O'HARA.

2

The midnight chimes have died away, the convent aisles are still: No more the songs of pray'r and praise Mount Carmel's cloisters fill; No sound breaks on the dream-like calm round Jesus'altar-throne, When, wrapt in wordless ecstasy, Teresa

tured he ;

heap of cinders !"

ing that her fears on his account

When, wrapt in kneels alone. The weird, dim shadows of the night flit o'er

 The world, and shadows of the high fill of r the bannered walls.
 And wreathe in gloom the niched saints, and sombre oaken stalls;
 The Tabernacle-star sheds forth its faint, unsteady beams,
 That tremble 'round the Mother-Queen in showers of pearly gleams; the ground.

had passed her life, where her beloved mother had breathed her last, but no thought of vengeance entered her head. Her father, however, swore, in his anger, to be the death of Jean Martin. Before

The moon-rays thro' the column'd aisles their spectral measures keep. And still Teresa bends in pray'r, for uttered words too deep. Her hands are classed; her glorious eyes, be-neath her vell's dark shroud. In pure, resplendent beauty beam, like star-lights thro' a cloud.

The smile that hovers 'round her lips is born of Heav'n and pray'r,The halo o'ter her pale young face, a Seraph's brow might wear.
The hours steal away unknown; for love recks not their flight.
And love, surpassing human thought, floods that great heart to night,The love that burned her life away, that wak'd her 'passioned cry.
While Carmel's thorny heights she scal'd, "To suffer or to diel"
But, loi a form breaks on the gloom; within the chancel stands.
His mien is soft and grave, His brow is white a mew-born snow.

His mien is soft and grave, His brow is white

as new-born snow. And wondrous gens of ruby sheen o'er all His raiment glow. "And who art thou?" Teresa asks. "And what thy name, fair child?" "My name!" He answered,—and His voice was sweet, and low, and mild,--

"Nay, tell Me first what thou art called?" Teresa's ilmpid eyes Flash forth her soul's deep, rapturous love, as swift to Heaven they rise: "Teresa of Jesus, it is writ upon my longing

heart. In characters of light and flame, by Seraph's burning dart,— "For Him I live, for Him I die; my only

bove, my joy. But speak, and tell me who thou art, thou gentle, wondrous boy?" Again His volce talls on her ear, in melody divine: divine: "Teresa of Jesus is thy name; Jesus of Teresa Mine."

-Ave Maria.

From the Catholic World. THE REPUBLICAN'S DAUGH-

TER.

CONTINUED. "I refuse."

answered: "People have known and visited her, Vander pulled the bell, and several who were not worthy even to tie her shoes, who call her Louise Martin; but armed peasants appeared at the threshold of a side door. But at the same instant her true name was Mlle. de Rieux, Marchthe large door suddenly opened wide and Louise Martin rushed into the saloon. Her cheeks were flushed, her eyes sparkled, and ioness d'Ouessant." Celestine heard with surprise the brilliant position of her former companion ; but she remembered the words of the her whole manner was haughty and im-perious. As she entered M. Vander, Jean Martin and the cure himself took off their

good priest, and desired no other role than that which he had traced out for her in hats respectfully, which she did not deign to acknowledge. "What signifies this, gentlemen?" she exclaimed in a stern Loving her friend still, and knowing her danger, she added her name in her daily prayers for the safety of Pierre and her "Since when has my father's

Yoice. "Since when has my latters daughter need to solicit shelter ?" "Dear lady—" humbly murmured the father. One day Celestine, who had not seen captain. "Peace ! I have already made known to

her father for weeks, returning from a lonely walk in the forest, heard the sudden noise of a shot behind her. She turned you my wishes. You know that I had decided to follow the royalist army and to fight among the faithful supporters of the throne and altar. Is it a conspiracy that you have formed against me, gentleher head and saw about fifty royalists men

her head and saw about hity royalists crossing the road and flying from their pursuers, the republicans. They passed rapidly near to her. "Here is a hostage," cried one of them. "Let us seize the daughter of the accursed doc-"Mademoiselle," said Vander, "if it is a crime to have wished to protect your precious person-" "Is she, then, the daughter of a king ?" But the fugitives were all men from

Surther tugnives were all men from  $X \longrightarrow$ ; they passed, and several even raised their hats, saying, "May God bless you !" But some who were strangers stopped; at their head was Jean Martin attired as captain. "Seize her !" they "Is she, then, the daughter of a king ' demanded Chambert. And, indeed, to see the imperious ges-tures and majestic self-possession of this child of fourteen, before whom the three men bowed themselves, such a question was very natural. If Louise was not of royal race, at least she must be of new illustricus birth the ar carries

was very natural. If Louise was not of royal race, at least she must be of very illustrious birth that her caprices should be received with such respect. The priest, however, felt that his sacred other direction. Jean Martin was struck with two balls office rendered him independent of all social distinctions. "My child," said he in a firm tone, "you oiselle. and fell near the feet of Celestine. "Jesus ! Mary !" said he. "This is my forget how young you are." "Pray what matters that ?" death. wound." death-wound." The Blues ran off in pursuit of the fugi-tives. When they had disappeared the captain tried to rise; but he staggered and would have fallen if Celestine had not rushed forward and supported him. He "It matters much ; besides, even if you were a grown-up woman, your place would not be in the midst of the camp. Are there not sufficient men to shed their "our faithful foster-father. Welcome Martin ! We feared we should see you no blood in this deplorable contest." Louise, as she listened, raised her eyes looked at her in amazement. "Mademoiselle," murmured he, "did you know that I set fire to your father's more," holding out her hand in an affected manner, which the captain raised to his with a satirical smile. "Father," she replied, "I am a girl-I ips. "Lady," he said, "behold Mademoiselle know it to my sorrow. But my cousin De Rieux died in exile, and I am the last ouse?? "Yes I know it," replied Celestine "Yes I know it," replied Celestine. "Lean upon me." "And yet," said the wounded man, "you have allowed the Blues to pass without saying, "Here he is, kill him,' and placed yourself before me to conceal me; and now you are supporting me as if I were your friend." Celestine ; she has saved my life, and in representative of one of the most illustrireturn wishes for tidings of her father." "Celestine !" cried the haughty child, ous houses in Brittany, and, by the Blessed Virgin, my holy patroness, I say, Away with my sox! for I will carry the sword. Do you not see that I cannot let the heri-tage of the Rieux fail merely because I with a mocking laugh. "She also is welcome. But is it among us that she seeks for news of the republican doctor ?" "Our men may know." "Come," interrupted Celestine, "your blood is flowing; I must dress your "Very well," interrupted Louise ; ques-tion them as much as you like, and leave am a woman ?" "Bravo !" exclaimed Captain Martin with enthusiasm. "May God have pity on you, poor de-luded child !" replied the cure, "for your heart is full of pride;" saying which he wounds. "And only a few minutes since," con-Martin bowed and retired. The two young girls had not met since they passed each other in the forest sevtinued Jean Martin, "I ordered my men to seize you. Did you hear me?" "Yes I heard. But let us make haste; ravely retired. De Chambert, having been born on the eral months before. Celestine was surprised and grieved to perceive the great change that had taken gravely Bienx estate, was involuntarily touched by the remembrance of all the benefits which this noble race had for ages conferred upon the country, and took off his hat in the target of the state of the sta I fear they will be coming back. "Mlle. Celestine, I thought it was only in heaven that there were angels !" Again in the distance was heard the perceive the great change that had taken place in the appearance of her friend. She was still beautiful, but instead of the once blooming checks she beheld a sickly pallor, and her sunken eyes were encircled by dark lines, while the disdainful irony of faint sound of guns. "Come! come quickly, if you can," his turn. "Citizeness," stammered he with con cried the girl, dragging him on. Jean Martin could not resist her. As fusion, "I refused a home to Louise Martin, but Louise de Rieux-" her smile but ill-concealed the deep sadhey went on he gazed at his young beneness of her expression. They regarded

tor to the door with an angry scowl. "He is going to denounce us," mutwhen he returns may he find his home a

patient was weeping. "Mademoiselle," said he, "if God hears my prayer I will certainly repay you some "Cele A month later the war was raging furiously in Brittany with all the bitterness of civil strife. The doctor had carried out his threat,

day." "You owe me nothing," she replied ; "but if you would kindly make me a promise I should be overpaid." "What promise?" cried the captain and went with Celestine to Redon on the very day of his visit to the castle, and wheo he returned he found his house burnt tn eagerly. "If by chance you some day come face Celestine wept over the home where she

to face in battle with my father, will you spare him in remembrance of me?" "I swear to do so."

"Thank you." Celestine, having finished the dressing eated herself near the bed with her head long the neighborhood of X became a most desolate spot. The little town was almost abandoned, and only a few women seated herein hear the oct with the hear between her hands. The captain was then struck with the profound sadness of her countenance. Her noble conduct had deeply touched his heart. He had done her injury, she had returned it with good. He watched, therefore, anxiously the mel-ancholy abstraction of the young girl who had just saved his life. "Oh! yes," he whispered, "if he wishes to kill me he may; for my part I will protect him as if

were my brother." When at last Celestine raised her eyes When at he saw that they were filled with tears. "Why do you weep i'' he asked. "Alas ! I believe you sincere in your promise, but may it not be too late? I have not heard of my father for some

time." "But we will get news," cried Martin.

could not diminish the hatred they how felt towards her father. He had chosen one of the deserted cot-tages for his dwelling—the one, in fact which had belonged to Jean Martin, his bitterest enemy; but he was seldom at home, being constantly engaged in track-ing the insurgents. Celestine often re-"I will undertake to get news, even if I have to take you to our retreat which we have to take you to our retreat which we keep so secret. You shall have news of your father; be comforted. And I now feel so strong, could we not start at once?" He tried to rise, but, enfeebled by the loss of blood, he fell back exhausted. "Thank you," said Celestine. "You must not move now but when you are ing the insurgents. Celestine often re-mained alone for weeks without any news of her father. Whenever she saw him coming she ran out to meet him, rejoic-

allayed for the time, and hoping to hear that at last there was an end to the un must not move now, but when you are

natural war. But the doctor was usually so preoccupied that he received his daughwell again we will go together." Eight days passed, and still the young girl heard nothing of her father; but, thanks to her skilful nursing, the captain with indifference and soon left her ter with indufference and soon left her again. The royalists were far from gain-ing the upper hand, but after a defeat they would disappear, to return again, before many days, more resolute than ever. The

was cured. "Mademoiselle," he said, "I must return to my companions. The secret of our retreat has hitherto been our security, women that remained at X — seemed to hear of all that went on, and gave strange accounts of the Chourans being led by a beautiful girl as courageous as the bravest soldier. When Celestine, in her but I confide in you as if you were my daughter. Will you come with me?" "Shall I have news of my father?" simple curiosity, asked her name they

asked Celestine. "I hope so ; we shall enquire of all our our men from the first to the last. I will

"Let us go, then," cfied Celestine. "But "Let us go, then," cfied Celestine. "But I suppose it is a long way ?" "Not so long as you think. Come !" After about half an hour's walk her

companion stopped and said he had arrived. He then pushed back carefully the gigantic branches of furze, and knocked three times on a large stone on

the ground. "Death !" cried a voice from below. "Blue!" answered Martin, giving back the password. assword. or Celestine started back in alarm.

out, yielding to the persuasions of her com-panion, suffered herself to be led down

to the cavern. "The beadle !" cried the guards, recognizing him. "The beadle come back !" And from all sides of the cave resounded

a joyful shout. Celestine cast a hurried glance around her, and saw dimly that the cave was very large; on one side were a heap of arms and a small cannon, while other parts were crowded with men, some lying on straw, others sitting or standing about. But the fierce expression of the men frightened her, and she lowered her veil over her face

and clung to her companion. "Friend Martin !" cried an officer, advancing, whom Celestine recognized at Vander, "we thought that your precious

As to Jean Martin, he watched the doc-or to the door with an angry scowl. "He is going to denounce us," mut-ured he; "but we shall be far away, and then he returns may he find his home a leap of cinders !" A month later the war was raging furi-"Mademoiselle," said he "if God hears" me." "Then you have saved them both. What can I do, Jean, to prove my gratialoud. "Celestine ! dear, good Celestine !" she cried, "how I wish I could be in your

tude ?" The republican's daughter returned the

"Do you really wish to please me r said he in some confusion. "Certainly! Speak, what can I do?" Martin opened his arms. "Embrace me, child, as a good daughter embraces her old father." Celestine instantly threw her arms round his neck and kissed him heartily. The good man smiled and wept at the same time. The republican's daughter returned the embrace warmly, and with their arms round each other they sat side by side. "And so," said Celestine, "you are not happy, dear ?" "I do not exactly know. Sometimes ideas of glory cross my mind; then it seems as if I had the heart of a man, and I carees my little every with plasare I caress my little sword with pleasure, while my heart beats with the courage of same time. the Rieux running through my veins, and I could rush to meet death as readily as a fete ; but at other times, when I see my-self a feeble girl, alone, and in the midst self a feeble girl, alone, and in the midst of these rough men-must I confess it ?--I am afraid. Oh," continued she after a moment's silence, "it is not death that I fear; my arm is weak, certainly, but my heart is strong. What troubles me is doubt. Oftentimes I fancy I see a smile doubt. of the faces of my men : some already got too far to hear her voice. doubt. Offentimes I hancy I see a sime-times I detect in their replies the tone with which a faithful domestic humors the sick or spoilt child of the house, and I ask myself : Do they admire my energetic courage, or do they mock at my useless exploits ? Am I great or am I ridicul-

In saying the last word she glanced anxiously at Celestine, as though she could read the truth from her countenance.

read the truth from her countenance. The latter paused a moment before she spoke, and then replied in a grave voice : "and is that all you fear, Louise?" "Is it not enough. What do you mean?" mean?"

"One day our cure, whom you used to

"And I respect him yet," interrupted Louise. exclaimed. "1 hope so. Well, one day, he said to

me these words, which are engraven on my heart: 'In these times of unholy strife, a loyal servant. As the race of Rieux must be extinguished with me, it shall be extinguished nobly and on the field of battle." my child, the path of a woman ought to be a work of peace, conciliation and pity. Had he never said anything to you of this kind ?"

"Perhaps so ; yes; I think he did. But I find these instructions cruel and unjust which make out that a woman is merely a passive being—a mere cipher." "A cipher for evil, dear Louise, but all powerful for good. Do you really think

powerful for good. Do you really think ours such a hard lot then ?" "I do not know," replied the little en-thusiast, sighing deeply. "Perhaps you are right; but, at any rate, I have gone too far to turn back." "It is nearer too late to acheovledge back ?"

"It is never too late to acknowledge one's self in the wrong," urged Celes-

tine. "For you, for any one else, no ; but I am a Rieux and am alone to sustain the

glory of my race. Adieu, Celestine This kind of talk melts my heart, and need a heart of bronze. Adieu !" Louise kissed her hand and dismissed her friend with a sigh. When left alone

she fell into a reverie, and exclaimed me-chanically: "'Peace, conciliation, and pity'—that is the task of an angel, and not of a mortal creature; and yet it is that of dear Calastine". that of dear Celestine.'

came forward to meet her with a sad "I have asked every one," he said, "and

"I nave asked every one," he said, "and no one can tell me anything." "Is there no hope then ?" murmured Celestine in almost heart-broken tones. "Ours is not the only band," said the captain. "I will go and enquire of others."

"Oh thanks! thanks!" replied Celestine.

"May God reward you." "You think, then," continued her com-panion striking his breast, "that those whom you call brigands have no heart here wherewith to love and remember ?

two services I claim one thing in return." "What is it ? Speak !" The voice of the wounded man had be-come so weak that it was difficult to hear

"Doctor Chambert, the war is ended. There are no more Chouans left at X\_\_\_\_\_; I am the last, and in five min-utes I shall have entered another world. Embrace your son, doctor ; that will give pleasure to dear Mademoiselle Chambert "Do you really wish to please me ?

SEPT. 22, 1882.

nd I shall die content. and I shall die content." The doctor hesitated an instant. "Make haste!" whispered the dying man; "if you wish me to see your recon-ciliation, make haste!" "Well! it shall not be said that I refused

the last request of the man who has saved my life," cried Chambert; and he held out arms to his son, who threw himself into them with tears.

"Thank you. Now I must say adieu "Well done !" whispered Martin in so faint a tone that he could hardly be heard. "Thank you. A we again. I struck for I shall never see you again. I struck my officer, and we also have discipline." Celestine did not at first realize his meaning, but suddenly it flashed upon Good ! Mademoiselle Celestine will be very happy now. Thank God ! I have been permitted to pay my debt to her, principal and interest." Towards seven o'clock that evening Cel-

"They are going to shoot him !" she cried, running after him. "Martin, Jean Martin, remain with me." But he had estine who sat watching auxiously for tid-ings, heard the cottage door open. In-stinctively she closed her eyes, lest she should see some sad confirmation of her The Chourans were at their last gasp

another struggle would destroy or dis-perse them. Monsieur Vander, the only officer left, prepared his men for a last worst fears. But two well-known voices pronounced her name at the same time, and she found herself in the arms of her father and fight, not concealing from them their great danger, though they were ready to

brother. Behind him stood the Abbe Gozon. great danger, though they were ready to die in the cause. Vander then entered Louise's cell. "Mademoiselle," said he, "two horses are saddled. One of my men will accompany you to Vannes, where I have taken your passage in a small vessel sailing to Ports-mouth, for we must now separate." At these words Louise roused herself. "Doctor Chambert," said he, "thank God for giving you this angel. Throughout this miserable strife she has practised the law of Christ, and he has rewarded her in

those she loves." "You, my child," said he; taking her hand, "must persevere. The work to which you gave yourself has called down At these words Louise roused herself, shaking off the despair into which the suc-cessive defeats of her friends had plunged upon those who surround you heavenly blessings. Adieu! Whatever happens in future in the midst of political struggles be always the angel of peace, "You are, then, sure to conquer," she "Alas! mademoiselle, we are sure to conciliation and pity."

"Will you not stay with us?" cried "And you wish to send me away in the hour of peril, Vander? That is not being "No,

"No, my son," replied the good old riest. "They are fighting in other parts priest. of Brittany: I am going to succor and con-sole them. When peace shall be restored sole them. I will return. He then turned towards the door, but

Vander tried in vain to overcome her Celestine, running up to him cried "And Louise—what of her ?" Tears filled the eyes of the cure. resolution. "I will do it," interrupted Louise with decision, "so say no more." The old steward bowed and left her. In

going out he met Martin. "Well, friend, why have you come "She was," replied he slowly, "the daughter of the Rieux--the knights of iron souls. She had the heart of her forefathers ; she died like them." "Dead !" exclaimed Celestine, bursting "Why? I had given my parole to re-

turn, you know." "A parole is something, Martin, but life is more. You struck me; therefore into tears. "Yes, poor child ! She died crying out. you deserve death. But it is not the time to shoot in cold blood so brave a man on the God and the king !'

THE END.

## WOMEN AND THEIR WORK.

We do not mean the work that women nay or can de, or the extent and scope of their natural powers; but we mean the work that women are actually performing. Of all the hard-working people in the world, women take the lead, and among them the hardest worked are the

wives and daughters of the toiling farmers. Some women do not work and the same is true of some men; but they are all "Can the excess of danger and defeat slapt." "Can the excess of danger and defeat slay in advance," muttered Jean Martin, "that this man's heart is turned to stone ? drones, of no value anywhere and are a real injury to the world, so we do not include them here. The great majority of women as of men are workers, and in every grade of life the women do the "that this man's heart is turned to stone I He no longer feels either hope, fear, or tenderness." Then, profiting by the permission given, he went slowly on, re-solved to share next morning the fate of most work. Of course it is a different kind and generally lighter, but to them, with their weaker and more nervous or his companions-in-arms. Celestine had returned to her cottage ;

ganizations, it is harder. Take the case of farmers on small home Celestine had returned to her cottage; the thought of the fate awaiting Martin spoiled all her joy. This joy itself was by no means complete. Her father and Pierre both lived; they had both escaped by a miracle the frightful dangers of this no for termination, but they were going

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# SEPT. 22.

#### The High BY THO

In vain all the kni woo'd her, Though brightest o was she; Brave chieftains th minstrels they But none was tho born Ladye.

Whomsoever I wed celling, "That knight mus querors be; He must place me in to dwell in— None else shall be born Ladye."

Thus spoke the pro-looking round On knights and on Who humbly and found her, And sigh'd at a dis Ladye.

At length came a kn With plumes on h the sea; His vizor was dow thrill'd through He whisper'd his gr Ladye,

"Proud maiden, I o to grace thee; In me the great see; Enthron'd in a ha place thee, And mine thou'rt Ladye!"

The maiden she smi her, Of thrones and that And proud was the convey'd her In pomp to his Ladye.

"But whither," sl "have you led Here's nought b cypress tree; Is this the bright wouldst wed n With scorn in he born Ladye.

"'Tis the home," he est cratures' Then lifted his he But she sunk on th ton's features, And death was th born Ladye!

GERMANY'S RE Its Relations wit

## -Cardinal M Sketch. A German chur

in Union street, His Eminence Car the sermon on the of which he said: BONDS BETWEEN have great coming here to-ni a joy to many of y To-day we see thi enlarged, and, as more fit for the Master. Many k have been helpi they will be glad night met togetl God thanks for t on which you set face is a saint and ishmen love. your martyr, but and we love his n all manner of bor tude to Germa Germans. We our blood is Ger German. We ar race together. Y life and our nat for Germany English lishmen. But we return-somethin by the bonds of c was an Englishm you the light of th

stay. To-morrow at break of day, if you are still here and there is time to spare, Meanwhile, the latter returned to the large cave, looking about for Martin, who you will be shot." you will be shot." Having said this, Vander, overcome with forigue, rolled himself in his cloak and

"That is enough," interrupted the haughty girl scornfully. "I do not wish to say what I think of you, for Celestine, to say what I think of you, for Cereating, your daughter, was my friend, and Pierre, your son, is a worthy soldier of the king; but if you had accepted the offer that these men have had the weakness to make you I should have refused it myself. sir! Go, continue your noble part. is not far from here to Redon—and y

are free." "Free!" repeated the doctor with amaze ment.

"Our demoiselle has said it," muttered

Captain Martin with resignation. "Let it be according to her wish," added M. Vander. The doctor bowed pro-foundly to Louise and slightly to Vander, but in passing the Abbe he again gave him

"She is a noble child," he said in a low

voice. "Dr. Chambert," replied the cure. "Dr. Chambert," replicat to you a "thank God for having given to you a daughter who has all the virtues of a true daughter who has all the virtues of a true thank God for having given to you a daughter who has all the virtues of a true thank God for having given to you a daughter who has all the virtues of a true thank God for having given to you a daughter who has all the virtues of a true thank God for having given to you a daughter who has all the virtues of a true thank God for having given to you a daughter who has all the virtues of a true thank God for having given to you a daughter who has all the virtues of a true the virtue of a true the virtues of a true the virtue of the virtues of a true the virtues of a true the virtue of the virtues of a true the virtues of a true the virtues of a true the virtue of the virtues of a true the virtue woman, and those only.

"Before I answer so many questions," said the captain, "I must see Madem-I have contracted a debt towards "She is in her boudoir."

Louise alone. "Ah !" cried she in a dignified tone.

factress with gratitude and admiration. each other for a moment in silence : then. Celestine hastened on, carefully support-ing him as well as she could. With much Louise began thus : "The daughter of the republican doctor difficulty they reached her cottage, and

remembers at last her former friend." "Indeed, she had never forgotten her," Jean Martin, at her request, laid himself on his own bed, now the doctor's. Celestine had often helped her father enlied Celestine sweetly. "Wonderful kindness on her part, cer-

tainly. And did you not tremble, Celes in dressing wounds. Tenderly and skil-fully she attended to the wounded man, tine, at the idea of trusting your life to who no sooner felt relieved than he began to close his eyes. Hardly was he asleep brigands such as we ?" Louise laid such stress on the last word

that it was evident she seriously considwhen the Blues arrived.

If the captain had awakened during the following hour he would have beheld a strange vision. The republicans seated themselves without ceremony and feasted themselves on the doctor's wine; and when they had satisfied themselves they went away, leaving poor Celestine over.

"You are very powerful, it would seem, Louise. Are you happy also ?

mademoiselle, and, so help me God, I will repay it before I die."

"A glass of cider, mademoiselle, as an other proof of your kindness," said he, and fell back exhausted upon a seat. Celestine hastened to give it to him. Having swallowed a deep draught, he drew

a long breath of relief, and said : "Now morsel of bread and bacon, mademoiselle, if it is not too much to ask." Celestine laid the food upon the table and was surprised at the rapidity with which he devoured it. "Ah !" said he which he devoured it. "Ah !" said he when he had swallowed the last mouthful

"I had not eaten anything for three days; vounger. pray excuse me.

"Is it possible ?" exclaimed Celestine. "Lock !" he said, rising up and showing his clothes all in rags and blackened with

powder. "Why, what has happened ?" inquired Celestine.

"Sad news for the friends of the king. Three days ago we were defeated, for we were but one against four. O! madem-oiselle ! there are many dead bodies lying on the marsh.

"And my father," cried the young girl

"And my father," cried the young girl in agony—"what of him ?" "I am going to tell you mademoiselle. I beg pardon for having spoken to you of our fate. I have news for you, first of your father, and then of your brother." "My poor brother !—what of him." "Listen. In the marsh I saw your poor brother lying utterly exhausted, dying of thirst. I gave him some water and lifted him on my back, and was carrying him

him on my back, and was carrying him along when the republicans came up. Holy Jesus! what a narrow escape we ad. Happily the water had refreshed Pierre, who got away from me and hid himself while I stood still to conceal his

ight "Exce'lent man!" cried Celestine, taking is hand in hers. Wait! it was only the affair of a few

minutes. The Blues had no more shot, and so I got free after a few blows. Next

day it was our turn. We left the cave at break of day, and came upon the Blues asleep. Your father was there, madem-oiselle."

"Oh! what are you going to tell me ?" "Wait! He woke up, seized his arms, and, running forward, found himself face to face with Monsieur Vander, his old

by a miracle the frightful dangers of the war of extermination, but they were going to find themselves together. Did her father know that his son was returned ? "She is in her boudder." Martin then conducted Celestine through the crowd of men to the end of the cave, where he pushed open a little door and entered a small cell where sat
Celestine returned sadly to her cottage and passed another week of terrible anxiety. One day Martin arrived all out of breath.
The terrible sature of the s as an average, and see how the account stands. The woman rises as early as the man does, she works as continously through the day until the day's work for him is done, and then she works from one to gether in battle ? Celestine trembled at these thoughts.

She could not sleep that night, and the hours passed slowly on. At length early three hours more while he is resting. She is as earnest and intense in her disin the morning, worn out by fatigue and anxiety, she closed her eyes, but her slum-ber was disturbed by frightful dreams. position to perform a great deal of labor without expense as her husband is, and she never loses sight of the common aim She saw before her in the forest of Rieux to earn and make a good home. Besides two combatants face to face, one young, her regular daily routine work she has a the other old. thousand little petty annoyances which never reaches the limits of her husband's "Long live the republic !" cried the old

man. "God and the king !" replied the field. These she must of her husband s field. These she performs, as it often seems, without using up any time, for when night comes, she has done a good day's work and these little things are not counted, still they must be done. And when night comes, she is more which is intermediate for the theorem.

The two swords were drawn and a furi-

The two swords were drawn and a furi-ous combat began. The younger man was her brother, the elder her father. "My father My brother!" she tried to cry out, but could not utter a word. In vain she tried to throw herself between them; herlimbs seemed paralyzed. While poor Celestine was oppressed by this horrible dream the battle was being combine founds. Monsieur Vander and

And when high contest, such is more subject to interruptions of rest than any other member of the family. Restlessness of children, sickness, or other trouble in the house affects her more than anybody else. All this is work, and in a life-time its story is decrepit age. And when Sun-day comes, while others rest there is little actually fought. Monsieur Vander and many others lay dead. They fought in the forest of Rieux. The father and son met, day comes, while others rest nere is nere leisure for her. She cooks, and cleans up, and washes, and dresses up the little folks and big folks, gets everything for everybody, and when Monday morning comes she is rarely rested. But not recognizing each other. The doctor. ardent and passionate, fought with frenzy; Pierre, without hope of victory, resolved

at least to die avenged. Suddenly a man threw himself between the same old round begins again; and week after week, year after year, the same them, and cried with a broken voice : faithful hands are found in the same old "Down with your arms, in God's name !" At that moment father and son knew each other instantly. Pierre fell on his time-worn channels of hard, hard work. We write this for the purpose of asking all our male readers to do anything they

knees. So at last you are where you ought can to make the lives and labor of the women as pleasant and light as possible. Our mother and wives and sisters and daughters are our best friends. They "Stop a moment, Doctor Chambert cried the man who had just put an end never desert us. Let us help them where ever and whenever we can. We have many opportunities. Let us improve them, the combat. "Do you not know me?" "Jean Martin !" exclaimed both fa exclaimed both fathe

For diarrhœa, dysentry (bloody-flux,)

cholera morbus, cramps in stomach, colic, and other painful dangerous affections, Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-"Worse than that ; and all your reme "Worse than that; and all your reme-dies, doctor, would be in vain. I am dy-ing; but listen to me, I beg you. Yester-day I saved your life." "Yes, I know it." Weed-compounded from the best French brandy, Jamaica ginger, smart-weed or water pepper, anodyne, soothing and heal-ing gums and balsams, is a most potent specific. By druggists.

"Pray do not interrupt me ! Besides that, doctor, I have just prevented you from killing your son, which would not have been a pleasant deed to think of even mer The wonders of modern chemistry are apparent in the beautiful Diamond Dyes. All kinds and colors of Inks can be made from them. friend, whe would certainly have pierced | for a Blue-excuse me ! Well ! for these

hever neard the holy Mother untikeys which Pet opened to you thife. BRIEF ACCOL

ever heard the

Therefore we we to you by the us by the supern love. And there ing of this church you, my flock, a face. You reme in the west, at I then called, wa youth, when he the Holy Spiri Gospel to your went into Hesse land and Bava preaching the h ever he was abo and knelt at the Christ, the succ received the came back with of our Lord and history-how th his name from sent him back afterwards beca know the Sees Ratisbon, Ment that Saturday e day, having gon among the pag to the faith, and the Sacrament morrow, the pa rushed into th surrounded by them to defend were all mart there for the fa bedewed with Germany, and faith of Bonif vigorous, and the end. Well

His Eminen force the mora Boniface and in Germany. Peter resides Papal chair, a the Church is with its bead-Where men, are faithful to ose the faith schismatics-v anity itself. as briefly as first great chur usalem, over v

makes us joyfu

PUNISHMENT OF

"Yes, it is I; but come nearer, for I feel that my end is at hand." "Are you wounded, then?" interrupted hambert.

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## THE CATHOLIG RECORD.

### The next was the Church of Antioch, The High-Born Ladye. where Peter first reigned. The third great church was the Church of Alexan-dria, founded by St. Mark, the disciple of St. Peter. And the fourth was the Church of Constanting of the matching and BY THOMAS MOORE.

In vain all the knights of the Underwald woo'd her. Though brightest of maidens, the proudest wasshe; Brave chieftains they sought, and young minstrels they sued her. But none was thought worthy the high-born Ladye.

"Whomsoever I wed," said this maid, so ex-"That knight must the conqu'ror of conquerors be; He must place me in halls fit for monarchs to dwell in-None else shall be bridegroom of the high-born Ladye."

Thus spoke the proud damsel, with scorn looking round her On knights and on nobles of highest degree, Who humbly and hopelessly left as they found her, And sight'd at a distance for the high-born Ladye.

At length came a knight, from a far land, to

With plumes on his helm like the foam of the sea: His vizor was down-but, with voice that thrill'd through her, He whisper'd his greeting to the high-born Ladye,

"Proud maiden, I come with high spousals to grace thee; In me the great conqu'ror of conquerors

see; Enthron'd in a hall fit for monarchs I'll

place thee, And mine thou'rt for ever, thou high-born Ladye!"

The maiden she smiled, and in jewels array'd And proud was the step, as her bridgroom convey'd her In pomp to his home of the high-born Ladye.

"But whither," she, starting, exclaims, "have you led me? Here's nought but a tomb and a dark

Is this the bright palace in which thou wouldst wed me?" With scorn in her glances, said the high-born Ladye.

"'Tis the home," he replied, "of earth's loftl-est creatures"— Then lifted his helm for the fair one to see; But she sunk on the ground—'twas a skele-ton's features, And death was the bridegroom of the high-born Ladye!

GERMANY'S RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

#### Its Relations with England and Rome -Cardinal Manning's Suggestive Sketch.

A German church was recently opened in Union street, Whitechapel, London. His Eminence Cardinal Manning preached the sermon on the occasion, in the course of which he said:

BONDS BETWEEN GERMANY AND ENGLAND. I have great joy, dear children, in coming here to night; and this day will be a joy to many of your friends in Germany. To-day we see this church so far finished, enlarged, and, as far as we can make it, marged, and, as far as we can make it, more fit for the worship of our Divine Master. Many kind hearts in Germany have been helping us in this work, and they will be glad to know that we have to interval.

night met together to rejoice and give God thanks for the finishing of the work on which you set your hearts. St. Boni-face is a saint and martyr whom all Englace is a saint and martyr whom all Eng-lishmen love. He is your apostle and your martyr, but he was an Englishman and we love his name. We are bound by all manner of bonds of love and of gratiall manner of bonds of love and of grati-tude to Germany. We ourselves are Germans. We sprang from Germany; our blood is German and our speech is German. We are all one family and one German. We are an one family and one race together. You gave us our natural life and our natural existence, and but for Germany England would not be Eng-land, and Englishmen would not be Englishmen. But we gave you something in

false prophet, came over the whole East, swept away the bishop and the priest, cast down the altar, carried away the Blessed Sacrament, and made desolate every east-ern sanctuary. This was the scourge that came upon those that were faithless to the vicar of Jesus Christ. THE SCOURGE OF PROTESTANTISM. Let us now look to the land you love so well, the land of Germany, the land of St. Boniface. Three hundred years ago there arose a man who thought he could reform the Church of God. What did de do Like another Mohammed he made desolate the churches, took away the Blessed Sacra-

Church of Constantinople, which was not

Church of Constantinopie, which was not an apostolic church, but an imperial seat, which had become, like London, a great and mighty city. Pride made the four cities rebel against the vicar of Jesus Christ and the successor of Peter, reign-

ing in the apostolic Roman See. They separated themselves from him; they rose up, with heathen disobedience, against his authority—and what was the end? The great scourge of Mohammed, the

ment, cast down the altar. He changed the faith. He rebelled against the vicar of Jesus Christ. He tore Germany in two. The north of Germany became Protestant; the south remained faithful and Catholic, and a war of thirty years bedewed the soil of Germany with the blood of Germans, with the blood of Christians, with the blood of brethren ! And those in Germany who remained faithful to the successor of St. Peter were confirmed in their faith and obedience. At that time the same curse fell upon England. England, which was in the unity of the faith, in the unity of the Church, rebelled against the vicar of Jesus Christ, rebelled against the Pope. In the hour in which she rebelled the scourge and desolation of what is called the "Reformation" fell on her. The altars were thrown down, the Blessed Sacrament was taken away, the sanctuaries were made des-olate, the priests were martyred, the bis-hops were exiled, and England, from north

to south, and from sea to sea, was stripped of the ancient faith, and so continues to this day-Catholic no longer because she rebelled against Peter, the vicar of Jesus

Christ. IRELAND'S CONTRAST WITH OTHER NA-

By the side of England there lies an island which has been more afflicted in her history than ary people I know, and yet her children have remained always faithful to the vicar of Jesus Christ, to the successor of St. Peter preserving to faithful to the vicar of Jesus Christ, to the successor of St. Peter, preserving to this day the immutable Catholic faith, without spot, without soil, without blemish, and without change. How many are there in the north of Germany outside the unity of the Church that have re-tained the Christian faith? How many are there that have held by a single super-natural truth? They do not believe in the name of Jesus Christ; they do not believe in the name of the Blessed Mother of God; they do not believe in the Church believe in the sacred Scriptures. Look again at England. We are running Look again at England. We are running down the same inclined plane. How many Englishmen are losing their faith

and becoming rationalists and unbelievers! They ceased to be Catholics three hundred years ago, and now they are ceasing to be Christians. And Germany's rationalism and England's unbelief both spring from the same cause—infidelity to the successor of Peter, the Vicar of Jesus Christ.

His Eminence concluded with an eloquent and earnest exhortation to his return-something that binds you to us hearers to be faithful in the practice of by the bonds of charity and gratitude. It their holy religion, and in their allegiance by the bonds of charity and gratitude. It was an Englishman that brought over to to the vicar of Christ, and as a flock you the light of the holy faith. You had united in holiness of life and in the love never heard the name of Jesus nor His of their divine Redeemer.

The Fate of M. Creveaux.

## ENGLAND'S CRUELTY TO CATHOLIC CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT MOR-ALITY.

What manner of Christian men and women the monks and nuns in England at the time of the Deformation were, and how they disappeared, however, we may learn from an article on the English Martyrs published in the Dublin Review. The writer is speaking of the Carthusians. "Here" he easy, "is the same unconscious for a heurbruck and and Scandinavia hold a sad preemin-"Here" he says, "is the same unconscious heroism. We find no aspirations after martyrdom, but only fear of unfulfilled vocations and unready hearts when their Lord shall come, and the calm resolve to die rather ohne, and the calm resolve to die rather than commit sin. The first thought of F. Houghton, the London Prior, a saint even before he was a martyr, is for his sons, and himself only through them. When they are told that they will old a solution of the solution of the solution of the lithe solution of the so

PRIESTS.

all be called on TO ADJURE THE POPE and thus cut themselves off from Christ's fold, amid the general consternation he fold, and the general constentation be says to them, in tender paternal accents: Very sorry am I, and my heart is heavy, especially for you my young friends, of whom I see so many around me. Here whom I see so many around me. Here

you are living in your innocence. . . . But if your are taken hence and min-gle among the gentiles, you may with Italy and France. The assertion with gle among the gentiles, you may learn the works of them, and having begun in the spirit, you may be consumed in the flesh. And there may be others among us whose hearts are still infirm. If these mix again with the world, I fear how it war howith them and what heal how it may be with them; and what shall I say, and what shall I do if I cannot save those whom God has intrusted to me." He prepared them (continues the writer) by a solemn penitential Tridue, 'that the Lord when He knocked might find them ready.' The first day he bade each choose his confessor to each other, and gave each other absolution. The next day, in full chapter, he knelt before each of them in succession, and begged this forgiveness for any offence which, in heart, word or deed, he might have committed accient the All did the same, 'each from each implor-ing pardon.' The third day, as he was saying the Mass of the Holy Ghost, there came, as it were, a whisper of air which breathed upon their faces as they knelt. Some perceived it with their bodily senses; all felt it as it thrilled into their hearts. And then followed a sweet, soft sound of music, at which the venerable Father was so moved, God being thus abundantly manifest among them, he sank down in tears, and for a long time could not continue the service."

THESE MONKS WERE ALL MARTYRED. "We all know the end," says the writer. "On the 4th of May, 1535, F. Houghton and the friars of Axholme and Beauvale were hanged, drawn and quar-tered, and five of the monks on the fol-1540.

But, concerning those who were starved but, concerning those who were starved to'death in Newgate, the following is re-lated: "Mrs. Margaret Clement, who had been brought up in Sir Thomas More's family, and had thence been married to Mr. John Clement, bribed the gaoler to

let her visit It her visit THE STARVING CARTHUSIANS. In the dress of a milkmaid, with a great pail full of meat on her head, she daily passed into their cell. She put the food into their mouths, for they were so tightly chained that they could not feed themselves, and she cleaned the cell and carried off the filth. But at length the King, having asked whether they were yet dead, the gaoler feared to let her in.

Catholic Review. ence for drunkenness and immorality, and declares that any one "who knows France

and Italy would laugh at the idea." We have not had an opportunity of consult-ing the Moralstatistik of Von Oettingen, but we know that the statement of contemporary as to the prevalence of immorality in these countries is grossly and outrageously exaggerated. We know that the prevalence of illegitimacy in Austria

regard to France is one of those half truthe that are more misleading than direct lies To any American who judges France from the standpoint of a few months' residence in Paris or other great centres of popula-tion a laugh at our assertion would be natural enough, and this is pretty much all the knowledge that is acquired of France by most of our tourists. Paris is the rendezvous of the idle and vicious from all quarters of the world and we

from all quarters of the world, and we think we have heard that our citizens contribute their fair quota to the sum total of its immorality. The cup of the iniquities of Paris is filled from every quarter of the world. The morality of different districts in France, however, is in exact proportion to the hold of the Church on their populations. Thus, while the rate of illegitmacy for all France is 7.8, the rate for the rural districts is 4.2, and for the intensely Catholic provinces of La Vendee and Brittany respectively 2.2 and 1.2. The same holds good of Prussia. For Westphalia and Rhinegood of Prussia. For Westphrana and Ran-land 3.5 and 3.3, for Pomerania and Bran-denburg 10. and 12. It is hard for any denburg 10 and 12. It is hard for any

one to resist the conclusion that the religion of the inhabitants is the cause rengion of the inhabitants is the cause of this discrepancy. But a most signifi-cant feature is that while in France it is the great cities where the percentage of illegitimacy is highest, in England and Scotland it is the very reverse. Thus we have the rate in the rural districts rising from 8. Q in Nationher to 11 d in Comhave the rate in the rural districts rising from 8, 9 in Nottingham to 11.4 in Cum-berland, while the proportion for all Eng-land is 6.7. In Scotland the relative proportion is still larger. Nothing proves the social rottenness of these two countries better than these figures. Nor one the difference the account of the the countries better than these figures. Nor can the difference be accounted for by the fact that the large Irish population in the cities would account for their superior morality. The number is not large enough to leaven the whole mass of Englishmen

to leaven the whole mass of Englishmen and Scotchmen. Our contemporary says that it heard these statements "made a hundred times by Catholics." It is mistaken: Catholics never make such statements on their own authority. If they ventured on such a thing they would well deserve to be laughed at. They have discovered that even as to the doctrines of their own Church, the most ignorant Protestant is

Church, the most ignorant Protestant is more likely to know more than the most intelligent among them. Tell a Protes-tant that priests have not a regular tariff of sins in the Confessional, that the Blessed Virgin is not placed on an equality with God, and he will most likely settle the question by a "laugh" and an intima-tion that he wishes to "hear no more of this prosence". Yo a Catholic hours from ax-Two Beautiful Blossoms. blessed Virgin is not placed on an equality with God, and he will most likely settle the question by a "laugh" and an intima-tion that he wishes to "hear no more of this nonsense." No, a Catholic knows from ex-perience that except he founds his asser-tions on the carefully drawn conclusions of those whose Protestantism is irreproach-able, his statements will uot meet with nuch attention. As to Great Britain and Scandinavia, the fact that our Mormon population is fed exclusively from that source and from North Germany, wonth denses of the source and from North Germany, work and that the source and from North Germany, wonth and source and from North Germany work and the source and from North Germany wo seen to gradually unitoid. When the ser-vice was held the bud had become a blos-som. The phenomenon gave peculiar pleasure to the afflicted family and was very prettily referred to by the clergy-man, who compared the unfolding of the rosebud to the blossoming in heaven of backing difference of 1867, but history will be compelled to acknowledge that from that movement came the inspiration that has resulted in the overthrow of the state church, and seems likely also to uproot the child Scandinavia, the fact that our Mormon population is fed exclusively from that source and from North Germany, would, we should imagine, be conclusive as to their moral status. But we have direct Protestant testimony also. The Saturday Review says: "It is certain that Scotland presents the spectacle of being the nation that is most completely puritanized and the most completely addicted to drunken-ness that is on the face of the earth. \* \* At Glasgow, the sons of the Puritans form the population that is most burtal-ized by drunkenness." The Scotsman of June, 1869, says: "The sum of the whole matter is that semi-Presbyterian and semi-Scotch Ulster is fully three times more immoral than wholly Irish Con-naught, which corresponds with wonderful accuracy to the more general fact that Scotland as a whole is three times more immoral than Ireland as a whole. Mr. the child. ... Long reigns are rare in history, long oyal lives much rarer still. Princes oc-upy one of the lowest levels in the whole cupy one of the lowest levels in the whole range of longevity. The air of courts is destructive of health, nerve and vigor. Lives which early corruption, luxurious and effeminate habits, unchecked passions and unceasing excitement do not undermine, are frequently shortened by con ing archite neurons, warlike toil and peril, or the murderous hand of conspiracy. Among the remarkably long reigns in his-Among the remarkably long reigns in his-tory are those of Uzziah of Judah (52 years), Mirthridates of Pontus (57), Sapor II. of Persia (71), Alfonso I. of Portugal (73), Frederic III. of Germany (52), Chris-tian IV. of Denmark (60), Louis XIV. of France (72), George III. of England (59), Ferdinand IV. of Naples (65), and Pedro II. of Brazil (51 till now). But Uzziah II. of Brazil (51 till now). But Uzziah Sectland as a whole is three times more immoral than Ireland as a whole. Mr. Laing, a Scotch Presbyterian, tells us that Sweden, although almost entirely rural, is at the very bottom of the scale of European morality. One person out of every 112-women, infants and sick includedhad been accused of crime, and one out lic Review. of every 134 convicted. 40,000,000 gal-lons of intoxicating liquor were consumed 11. of Brazil (of till now). But Ozzian was a youth when he was placed on the throne, Mirthridates a boy, Sapor a new-born babe, Alfonso an infant, Christian 11 years old, Louis 4, Ferdinal 9, and Pedro 5, and all of the monarchs mentioned only ions of intoxicating fiquor were consumed yearly, giving thirteen to every man, woman and child in the kingdom. Scot-land is not much better situated in the latter respect, for the Times of 1875, states that "during the year ending the 30th of June, 1875, 61,175 persons were ar-rested in Scotland for drunk enness." Yet the arrogent self esteem with which the arrogant self esteem with which the pharisaism of some American non-Catholic clergymen.

ity with which a worthy Scotch doctor of divinity accounted some years ago for the appalling way in which his native country of Fife figured, in this respect, in statistics by stating that the large percentage was no index of the morality of the people, as it was to be entirely attributed to the fact that an Irish militia regiment had be stationed among them for a year.

# SUBLIME IMPERTINENCE.

Milwaukee Citizen In the tone of English criticism upon American opinion there is a good deal of the domineering spirit of the slave master, who is always ready to lay on his whip. Where our policy or tendency seems to conflict with England's interests we are not reasoned with, but whined at. Ap-parently we have no right to do or say what we are doing, or saying, or permit-ting. We are being misled by our public men, who, we are told, are at best nothing more than demagogues. We do not more than demagogues. We do not know how to govern ourselves according to English ideas of propriety. Our law-makers are besmirched by the British press, because they do not offend the "American-Irish," (who are a large part of the American people whom our law-makers have sworn to represent,) and

public morality, than the opinion in America since the dynamite school became notorious. Americans must determine if they will continue to be subject to this reproach.

Poor little Canada, too, can not express its natural sentiments of justice to Ireland

its natural sentiments of justice to Ireland without being contemptuously frowned down in the following manner: "The respectful phrases in which the address of Canada in favor of granting Home rule to Ireland, is couched can not blind any one to the fact that it amounts to a vote of censure on the government and an encouragement to its avowed ene-mies. We are at a loss to determine mies. We are at a loss to determine whether the circumstances that the address is simply a dodge to catch the Irish vote ought to be regarded as an aggravation or an excuse for the offence. If the more charitable view be taken it condemns the Canadian Parliament as guilty of levity of thought, which must seriously detract from the value of any opinion it may

This is a specimen of British freedom This is a specimen of British freedom of thought, even unrestrained by a repres-sion act. Who ever is so unfortunate as to differ with English prejudices, is guilty of an "offence." Canada can not suggest a remedial measure for a misgov erned and misused "sister province" without computing a misdomenant erned and misused "sister province" without committing a misdemeanor, while American opinion is an "enormous scandal". This is the result of being represented at London by a tuft hunter, of saluting the British flag at Yorktown, of serenading the English fleet at Alexan-dria. It is thought that such a people have no national honor and can be insulted with impunity.

## THE GENTLE CHARLES J. KICK HAM.

### His Unselfish Patriotism and Purity of Character.

The death of Charles J. Kickham is cal-culated to recall to public remembrance the Fenian agitation of fifteen years ago, and to compel a tardy measure of justice to the patriotic and able men who gave standing and vitality to the revolutionary movement that agitated Ireland in 1867. The sanguinary vagaries of such men as O'Donovan Rossa-of whom it is only charitable to believe that their intense devotion to a single idea has deranged their mental and moral faculties—have done much to perpetuate the bad repute in which Fenianism was placed, not less by the glaring misconduct and selfish greed of many of its leaders than by the misrepresentations of its avowed enemies; but in the light of subsequent events, even the most prejudiced upholder of English rule in Ireland may well admit that there was a substantial measure of justification for the movement, and that among its eaders were men who under better condi-tions would have been recognized and hon-"American-Irish," (who are a large path of the American people whom our law-ored as among the worthiest and best of makers have sworn to represent,) and because they do not tender their mori-impudence in the following extract from includence in the following extract from advection in the extract from includence in the following extract from attitude which public opinion in America abody of national opinion so inquisitive and keen which could have shown itself more feeble and inert in the defense of public morality, than the opinion in ment as an and a patriot, and when the tu-mut for pains idence in his real

character; he was from first to last a gen-tleman and a patriot, and when the tu-mult of panic subsided his abilities extorted mult of panlesubsided his abilities extorted public recognition from Mr. Gladstone, while his unselfish patriotism and purity of character won for him the frendship of such men as Stuart Mill and John Bright. The acet extent is is still tune of the To a great extent it is still true of Ire-

land to-day, as it was half a century ago that "Unprized are her sons till they've learned

"Unprized archer sons till they've learned to betray, Undistinguished they live if they'd shame not their sires," And the torch that would light them to dignify's way Must be caught from the pile where their country expires."

country expires." If the atmosphere of Ireland were in a natural and wholesome condition, such men as Thomas Davis, Sir C. G. Duffy, T. D. McGee, T. F. Meagher, Charles J. Kickham, James Stephens, Luby, Parnell, and Justin McCarthy would be recognized as ornaments of the state, and the slight-er beners and reards would be const. est honors and rewards would be open to them. If they were willing to shut their them. If they were willing to shu ears to the abuses they see around them, to leave the miserable peasantry to their fate, and seek only for their own advantage, they might win wealth and reputation; but because they refused to do this, their country has nothing for them but

reproach and a prison. That this is less true than it was, that the condition of Ireland has notably improved within the past few years, is with-out doubt due in large measure to the efforts of Kickham and his fellow-workers. In the long years that intervened between the famine of 1848 and the revolutionary movement that culminated in 1867, neither movement that cultinuated in 1567, herther Whig nor Tory statesmen concerned themselves with the affairs of Ireland. They looked at the enormous flood of emigration pouring out of Ireland, and flattered themselves that the Irish were "going with a vengeance," and that the era of Irish rebellions closed with the

formed by nd months ervation at d continue that serve that serve he account rly as the ly through for him is m one to s resting. n her dis-l of labor nd is, and mmon aim e. Besides she has a nces which husband's time, for ne a good ngs are not ne. ne is more t than any Restlessness trouble in n anybody a life-time when Sunere is little d cleans up, the little everything Monday ested. But again; and ar, the same he same old hard work. ything they abor of the as possible. sisters and ends. They them who We ha

prove them. oloody-flux,) mach. colid s affections, ct of Smartbest French art-weed or ng and heal-nost potent

have

n chemistry al Diamond Inks can be hever neard the name of Jesus nor His holy Mother until he came, and with the keys which Peter received from Jesus opened to you the kingdom of eternal life.

ing of this church built in my alocese for you, my flock, and in honor of St. Boni-face. You remember how an Englishman in the west, at Exeter, Wilfrid, as he was then called, was in his cloister, a holy youth, when he felt himself moved by the Holy Spirit to go and preach the Gospel to your forefathers; and how he most into Hasse and Thuringia, and Fries-

went into Hesse and Thuringia, and Friesland and Bavaria—going to and fro, preaching the holy Gospel. And when-ever he was about to begin work he went

and knelt at the feet of the vicar of Jesus

Christ, the successor of St. Peter. He received the benediction of Rome and

came back with the blessing of the vicar of our Lord and Master. You know his

of our Lord and Master. You know his history—how the Holy Father changed his name from Wilfrid to Boniface and

nis name from within to bonhace and sent him back a Bishop, and how he afterwards became an Archbishop. You know the Sees which he founded—Fulda, Ratisbon, Mentz, and you recollect how, that Saturday evening before Whit-Sun-

day, having gone once more into Friesland among the pagans, and converted many

to the faith, and prepared many to receive the Sacrament of Confirmation on the

the Sacrament of Confirmation on the morrow, the pagans who did not believe rushed into the humble tent where he was surrounded by his priests. He forbade them to defend him by force, and they

were all martyred—fifty-two were slain there for the faith of Jesus Christ. They bedewed with their blood the soil of

Germany, and trom that day to this the faith of Boniface has been living and

vigorous, and lives now and will live to the end. Well, this binds us together and

makes us joyful to-day.

Buenos Ayres Southern Cross, June 23. BRIEF ACCOUNT OF ST. BONIFACE Therefore we are all bound together-we to you by the natural bonds, you to us by the supernatural bonds of faith and love. And therefore I rejoice in the open-ing of this church built in my diocese for

The Rev. M. Dimeco sent the following letter from San Francisco, Solano, to the Prefect of Missions; it is dated 9th ult.: You will have heard ere this how the treacherous Tobas slaughtered the un-fortunate members of the expedition. I 

all the Caciques were most pleased with your message and would come here to treat as soon as possible. On the night of the stand news, but still I did not believe it. Next day I told it to Caligagae, who appeared much distressed and assured me that the Tobas with whom he had spoken wonderful valley. Small, enclosed in high, would not do the deed, but the more distant Tobas might. While I was talking to him, Cacique Nectene and fifty of his tribe arrived, and with them came Cuslin, who had agreed to accompany the explor-ets, from Inagua to Cavayurepoti. I asked him if he brought any letter from Crevaux, but he answered in a frightened manner that he had not, but that the Caciques Cusaraal and Niti brought two, and that several Caciques, with a great number of their tribe, were assembled at Palmar (four leagues from here), where intended to remain for three days they intended to remain for three days before coming on here. I was so anxious for some positive intelligence, that I dispatched a messenger on the instant to Palmar, to bring me the letters referred to, but he came back next day to say that the savages had all left Palmar. I then sumsavages had all left Paimar. I then sum-moned (on the 7th) the chief men and the Tobas and Noctenes men here, and in their presence told Cuslin that he had lied: he looked down but said nothing. I then told all the Tobas and Noctenes to leave the all the Tobas and Nottenes to leave the Mission at once and go to Palmar, and, if the letters referred to should arrive within two days, to bring them on to me at once, if it should prove that the ex-

PUNISHMENT OF UNFAITHFULNESS TO THE PUNISHMENT of CALLY SEE. His Eminence then proceeded to en-force the moral taught by the life of St. Boniface and by the decadence of faith in Germany, that the power given to Pure resides in his successors in the Data to once, 1: It should pure the Tarija men would carry out their Tobas) would be hunted to death without Tobas were of escape. They left, and have Papal chair, and that communion with a chance of escape. They left, and have not returned since. Neither Caligagae the Church is the result of communion with its bead-the vicar of Jesus Christ. nor the Noctenes can tell me anything of

Where men, be they priests or laymen, are faithful to the vicar of Jesus Christ, the relatives of the four captives you sent me to give back to their tribe, to facilitate a peace treaty. I shall at once send you any further news I may hear. lose the faith and become heretics and schismatics-very often they lose Christianity itself. Now I will prove my words

as briefly as I can. You remember the first great church was the Church of Jer-usalem, over which St. James presided. "RoUGH ON RATS." clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin, chip-nunks. 15c.

Then she persuaded him to let her go to the roof over their cell, where, taking off the tiles, she dropped down food on a string as close as she could to their mouths. But at last the gaoler refused to admit her at all, and she was obliged to leave them to their fate. Many years after she died at Mechlin. During the last two years of her life she often saw the Car-

## The Home of Gold.

A story, about which there is a fascina in the Sierra Madre, it is said there is a wonderful valley. Small, enclosed in high, rocky walls, and accessible only by a secret rocky walls, and accessible only by a secret passage, which is 'known to but few, is this extraordinary place. It is about ten acres in extent, has running through it a stream which waters it thoroughly and makes it a perfect paradise, with its ex-quisite flowers and beautiful trees. In it are thousands of birds of the most beautiful elumence. Running across it is a ledge of plumage. Running across it is a ledge of pure gold about thirty feet wide, which glistens in the sunlight like a great golden belt. The stream crosses this ledge, and, belt. The stream crosses this ledge, and, as it runs, murmurs around blocks of yel-low metal as others do around pebbles. The ledge of gold is supposed to be solid gold, and to run down in the centre of the earth. Thelegend is of Indian origin, and around it clusters a number of Indian stories, in which the name of the ill-fated Mantanung county frequently. The de-Montezuma occurs frequently. The de-scendants of the Aztecs believe firmly that the day will come when Montezuma will return and free them from the descendants of the Conquestodors. They believe that the money necessary for this work will be taken from the Madre d'Oro.

"BUCHUPAIBA." Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney Diseases. \$1 at Druggists

#### "Female Complaints."

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—I write to tell you what your "Favorite Prescription" has done for me. "Favorite Prescription" has done for me. I had been a great sufferer from female complaints, especially "dragging-down," for over six years, during much of the time unable to work. I paid out hundreds of dollars without any benefit till I took three bottles of the "Favorite Prescrip-tion," and I never had any thing do me so to dollar double to work. I advise every three bottles of the "Favorite Prescrip-tion," and I never had any thing do me so to dollar double to batter down the formation. He must make others laugh as well. The in-formation that the editorial sanctum has re-echoed to a sanctimonious cachination will never of itself be enough to make the upholders of truth or the propagators of falsehood cease at a mere demand to "hear much good in my life. I advise every good in my life. I advise every sick lady to take it.

MRS. EMILY RHOADS, McBrides, Mich.

The worship of Satan is at last becoming public in Europe. One of the crimes of the press noticed by Pope Leo XIII. in his address to the Romans on July 13th, was the publication of a hymn to Satan But this is only a single incident of this dreadful cult, not new, indeed, but hither-to followed out in secret. Not many weeks since the "anti-clericals" of Genoa marched at the inauguration of a statue to Mazzini, "marched under the banner of Satan." It is well nigh inconceivable, yet it is a fact, and one of the vile papers noticing the fact says that hitherto thi worship was secret and confined to the Lodges, "but now it is the duty of Italians, Lodges, "but now it is the duty of Italians who have so long lived under the menace of hell fire, to render at length to Satan, the honors which are due to him."-Cathe-

#### Effective Work.

The following specific information, im-parted by thoroughly reliable people will convey a clearer idea than any amount of abstract reference, how certain desirable results are being accomplished. Mr. Alex-ander McKechnie, Rochesterville, Ottawa, 5, and all of the monarchsmentioned only George III. reached the age of four score Poland had one king who reached the age of 88, Stanislas Lezzzynski; but he reigned only five years, and survived his throne fifty-six years, living in quiet re-tirement. We must go back to the days of antiquity to find William I.'s royal Catholic clergymen.
But our contemporary will continue to "laugh," and "bob up serenely" every time, no matter how crushing the weight of facts. A laugh we know is often very effective against the truth. Cervantes was said to have laughed chivalry away from Spain, and the hideous grin of Voltaire damage on the Christian religion. But for an editor to say he laughs is not enough to batter down the fortress of truth or dispel the clouds of fiction. He must make others laugh as well. The in-formation that the editorial
Catholic clergymen.
Of antiquity to find William L's royal peers in age, and the only ones we dis-cover are Hiero II., of Synaense, and Massihissa of Numidia, both of whom the reign of Rameses II., Pharaoh of Egypt-the Seostris of the Greeks—is believed by some Egyptologists to have about 100, but others reduce both his reign and his days, to normal proportions. Thus, no Emperor known to history, no reigning King in Christendom, ever reached the age of William I.
What Toronto's well-known Good Sa-matic.

Re-echoed to a sanctimonious cachinnation will never of itself be enough to make the upholders of truth or the propagators of falsehood cease at a mere demand to "hear no more of this nonsense." On the whole, however, the assumed merriment of our contemporary is not so absurd as the grav-

# THE CATHOLIC RECORE

## DEATH OF DR. PUSEY. The death of Dr. Pusey, the well-

known writer and theologian, re-

moves a celebrated character from

the religious world. The deceased

writer occupied a very peculiar and,

in our estimation, unfortunate posi-

tion as a theologian. He from an

early period of his career had ac-

cepted many of the doctrines held

and looked upon as distinctively

## EDITORIAL NOTES

There is likely to be a renewal of hostilities in South America. The republic of Bolivia looks with disfavor on the action of the Chilians towards Peru, and will probably assist the latter country in ridding its soil of its invaders. The government of Chili might have made some permanent gain by a policy of modand taught by the Catholic Church, eration towards the defeated Peruvians. Its course has been, however, Catholic by the vast majority of the of the very severest and unjustifiable adherents of the Anglican state character. If Bolivia really enters the Church. But he could never push lists against the Chilians, their former his premises to a just conclusion and successes may be entirely obliterthus held on to that body to the very ated. The struggle will, however, end notwithstanding that his views be of that most obstinate character were acceptable to but few within it peculiarly distinctive of South American conflicts.

> Another marine disaster is reported from Lake Superior, in the loss of the Asia, of the great Northern Transit Company's line. The loss is one of a most melancholy character, as it is believed that nearly one hundred persons have thereby perished. The ill-fated vessel left Collingwood at midnight on Wednesday, the 13th., and on Thursday was overtaken by a very the town and the adjacent country and severe gale which she was unable to withstand. After a brief struggle with the heavy seas rolling in on her, at work. she foundered. But few of the passengers or crew have escaped. The previous loss of the Manitoulin should have proved a warning, but, should have proved a warning, but, evidently did not to vessel owners on a bright golden yellow, and stiffer than Lake Superior, that unwieldly craft any rye straw we have ever seen in Ontsuch as most of the steamers on its not see a square yard of lodged grain in waters must be termed, should not the whole of the country through which such as most of the steamers on its be employed in the conveyance of

Now that Arabi Bey is a prisoner, the question arises as to what should be done with him.

passengers.

The Standard says, "That Arabi is in honest man and a patrict in the customary signification of those words will be readily allowed. He had his views about Egypt, and tried Newman bore the brunt of the fray so far to carry them out. They clashed with ours. He being the weaker, has gone to the wall. We have not cal and University censure by first resign-ing his livings of St. Mary's Oxford, and yet a particle of evidence that associates him with the firing of Alex-Littlemore near the same city, and then joining the Roman Catholic Church. Not so Dr. Pusey, who to the day of his death andria. He is therefore a prisoner of war like any other. We shall be remained in the Anglican Communion. By his sermon on the Real Presence in the told that he is a rebel against the Khedive. It will probably be easy Holy Eucharist, preached before the Uni. versity, he came under the censure of his bishop, and was suspended. After being for Arabi if he chooses, to prove being collusion equally of the Khedive and ed for a short time he was reinstated. Sultan with him at some time or doctrine never having been either another. But he is now in our hands, officially condemned or retracted. Since and our honour requires that he should be treated as a General who has failed. This view will doubtless in the end prevail. Many soberminded Englishmen think the time has come for the reorganization of the country, not by means of reintroducing European officials to man-ipulate the finances and draw large salaries, but by guaranteeing home

been provided. Mayor Daly here availed himself of the opportunity of pointing out the superiority of Brandon as a site for a large city, the drainage being per-fect, the soil dry and porous and water plentiful and good. The country surround-ing the city was equal in quality to any found in Manitoba, and as a result, citizens and farmers were all the prime " and farmers were all thriving." The growth of Brandon has been, as the portion of the north western states of the American union. As yet small progress has been made in

mayor pointed out, marvellous, even for the North West where cities and towns this region, but we are desirous of drawing your attention to the fact that large sec-tions of cultivable land are to be found distributed over this territory of far spring as if by magic from the flower-dotted prairie. Sixteen months ago, as Mr. Daly informed the party, not a house had been erested in what is now Brandon. To-day the population of the youthful city exceeds 3.000, with comfortable dwell gs and hundreds of new buildings in urse of erection to meet the wants of we very much regret your association will have no opportunity of visiting on this occasion. As a grain growing, root present inhabitants and of the hunof strangers flocking to Brandon from all parts. The editors of Ontario. raising and fruit producing country we are persuaded that the neighborhood is not exhe thought could tell their readers that Brandon was a thriving place and that the city and its neighborhood offered advantages truly unsurpassed to any of them who might decide on making their homes North West. The editorial party in the could hardly fail to agree with the worthy chief Magistrate of Brandon for they had themselves witnessed the business energy of the city itself and also the wondrous fertility of the adjoining country from fertility of the adjoining country how which of course the new city must draw the elements of vitality and growth.

aggrated. They are supported by indis-putable authority. In a state paper on North western Ont-ario prepared with evident care and ac-curacy under directions from the Ontario At Portage la Prairie the reception government their views concerning this region are fully corroborated. [Of the Rainy or more properly-Rene River distric not less enthusiastic than that of Brandon. The Mayor and other municipal dignitaries met the party at the station and extenthis paper says : "We have now reached what, in an ecded them a hearty welcome. Carriages were, as at Brandon, provided for the "We have now reached what, in an ec-onomical sense, is the most profitable and important section of the whole region ly-ing between the height of land west of Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods. Professor Macoun, speaking of his visit to the district, says:—"The approach to Fort Frances is very beautiful. As we approach the outlet to the lake and enter Rainy Biver the right back appears very much northward. "Here," says one of the party "we saw some immense fields of wheat in one of 400 acres these self-binders were at work. Here all the vehicles drew up, and the editors and the ladies fell upon River, the right bank appears very much like a gentleman's park, the trees standing the field like a swarm of locusts. Many secured sheafs of the fine grain, which far apart and having the rounded tops of those seen in the open grounds. Blue oak and Balsam Poplar with a few aspen, are they brought home with them as samples. The wheat was the finest we have ever the principal forest trees. These line the bank, and, for two miles after leaving the lake, we glide down between walls of living green, until we reach the Fort, which is beautifully situated on the right bank It is a remarkable fact that we did of Rainy River, immediately below the falls. All sorts of grain can be raised here, as well as all kinds of garden vegetables; little attention is given to be a solution of the solution of t we passed. The crop we examined is the second the present owner has taken from the land. We were told that three years little attention is given to agriculture, but ago he sold three hundred acres in the enough was seen to show that nature would do her part if properly assisted. ounty of Wellington, Ont., and bought the section of 640 acres at Portage, paying Barley, three feet high, and oats over that, showed there was nothing in the climate or soil to prevent a luxuriant growth. \* \* \$30,000 for it. Last year it was wheat, and the yield was nearly 30,000 bushels, which sold at 95c. a bushel. This The length of the river is about eighty year there are 400 acres in wheat, and 240 acres in other grains and roots. The total m'les. The right, or Canadian, bank, for the whole distance, is covered with a heavy growth of forest trees, shrubs, climbwill be as great as if all in wheat, and the yield will be about the same as in 1881; making in all at least 55,000 bushels of ing vines and beautiful flowers. dians say the timber gets larger as you proceed inland. The forest trees consist wheat in two years. The price of wheat is at present 85c, we were told, so that the of oak, elm, ash, birch, basswood, balsam, average price of the two years' crop would be 90c; but take it at 76c and the net spruce,' aspen, poplar, and white and red pine near the Lake of the Woods. sum received will be nearly \$41,800 The whole flora of this region indicates a climate very like that of central Canada, labor on such a farm is merely nominal, as there are but a few weeks consumed in and the luxuriance of the vegetation shows that the soil is of the very pring drilling in the seed, and about s spring drining in the seed, and about s. or seven weeks in the fall to harvest and fall plough. Had this farmer remained on his Ontario farm he could not have made as much clear profit from his 300 acres in ten years, and he would have had Wild peas and vetches were in the greates profusion ; the average height was about feet, but many specimens were obthe boat was wooding, I took a stroll in-land, and found progress almost impos-sible, owing to the astonishing growth of herbaceous plants, the vast profusion of work the whole year through. Many her instances of men who have been other instances of men who has equally successful were told us." At Portage there was also a grand banonet held in honor of the journalists of old Canada, at which several able speeches were delivered. The whole party was delighted with the heartiness and enthusi-

nature's bounties in that region." Writing of the Rainy Lake region, Sir George Simpson was fully as eulogistic of its merits and beauties as he had been of these of the Kaministiquia valley. His asm of the good people of that progressive town. Progressive indeed is Portage in the best sense of that often abused term. Its streets are, I learn, well laid out and lined with many very fine edifices public and private. Its population is now placed at 4,000, but it has evidently not reached its full growth as evidenced by the active-tis full growth as evidenced by the activeasm of the good people of that progressive

## SEPT. 22, 1882.

SEPT. 22, 1882.

developing the agricultural resources of

greater extent and fertility than is gen-

erally known in the other provinces, par-ticularly in the Rainy River region, which

celled in any part of the great North-west, while its water facilities and the magnifi-

cence of its scenery far surpass any to be

found either in the east or in the west." Neither the statements of the mayor nor those of Mr. Matheson are, I have every reason to believe, in the least ex-

aggerated. They are supported by indis-

These line the

best quality

in every way well ada of cereals." So much for this in which so little till rec the general public. On their return hom of cereals. met with a most p Emerson, the "Gatew Emerson, the "Gatew Emerson is a tow mise having alread 2,000. The land in extremely fertile. will be at an early means of the C. P. Souris and Turtle which contain land found in any portion I regretted very m of my enjoying the the Association at points. It was not, on leaving home than St. Paul, M having gone so far temptation of seein long desired to vis amply compensated visit for the fatigues dured in travelling rail. I had no soone than I was surro friends whose socie various portions of those from Londo ure of meeting Me and David Glass Q. hold the reputatio noid the reputation the far west. Fro Rowe of the *Times*, Almonte, Dr. Pa pleman, of the *Gaze* lean: from Quebec. ister, together w from various other ing of my arrival, friends, led by Mr. of old Fort Garry. interesting to ever fort has been par therefore does no still some idea can ance. A portion standing, and the and buildings are preservation, thou the intention to r the enclosure is residence. It is looking edifice, a ered worth seein recollections it ev ruled the govern Bay Co's, regime; about to disappea on the immense soon enjoy the fu ment. Here wer ment. Here wer chiefs of redmen, doubt, that even of that day, mar ing took place. Outside the old posite the govern out the spot wh March, 1870. T that execution i never be forgott that the appeals fanaticism and would bring structure of counsels, howev lew if any of Winnipeg or th of the Province memories of that the precincts of several pieces o presumed, be p teresting past. it regrettable th B. Coy's buildi Their disappe only edifice quarian in the West. The fo picturesque s ence of the I within sight o

Laverandrye. now spanned bridge. The new H.

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The Catholic Mecord d every Friday morning at 486 Rid THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

Annual subscription.... Arrears must be paid before the paper can be stopped.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

Walsh. Lettree troom his Longonic bishort Walsh. London, Ont., May 23, 1879. DEAR MR. CorFEY.—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC Record, I deem it my daity to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work to change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what linka been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in-dependent of political parties, and exclu-sively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced man-gement the Records will improve in useful-possand efficiency; and I therefore earnestly ment of the clergy and laity of the diocesse. Belevene. supported by Germany, will insist upon further additions to its terriory from Turkish dominions in Europe, Russia upon the realization of its long cherished designs on Constantinople and the country to the south of the Black Sea, Greece upon

Believe me, Yonrs very sincerely, + JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London.

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

Office of the "Catholie Record." 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.

Catholic Record. LONDON, FRIDAY, SEPT. 22, 1882.

PERSONAL.

We feel much pleasure in announcing that His Lordship Bishop Walsh set sail from Ireland for Canada on the 17th inst. He may, therefore, be expected home to-wards the close of the present month. We express the earnest wish of our readers, not only in Western Ontario, but throughout the Dominion, when we hope that His Lordship may return greatly reinvigorated in health by his voyage.

## THE SICK MAN. The fall of Arabi Bey has placed

the Turkish government in a very

peculiar and unpleasant position. There can be little doubt that the ship, as well as by the pamphlets and letters in which he enforced the doctrines contained in the "Tracts," came much more prominently to the front than New-Le Journal de Rome commenting sympathy of the Sultan and of his on the Pope's recent letter to the government was largely enlisted in Irish prelates, very justly declares it favor of Arabi, and that the latter man, the real editor and the writer of most of these famous "Tracts." Hence a document of which the importance would hardly have ventured on the the name "Puseyite" instead of "New-manite," as Dr. Arnold always held was and significance as well as opporextreme position he eventually astuneness, cannot be misunderstood. sumed had he not some very emthe proper style, was attached to the movement with which the old High phatic assurance of support from In it the Catholic world will acknowledge a new proof of Papal love and Turkey. It is a very well known solicitude for that country whose as the obloquy of having written "Tract XC." was concerned, he avoided ecclesiasti fact that the Turkish government never looked with satisfaction on cause has ever been privileged to arouse the noblest sympathies, and the semi-independent position cf whose sorrows render it to-day more Egypt under the Khedive. Under that regime the authority of Turkey worthy than ever of respect and compassion. The Holy Father calls atin Egypt was little more than tolertention to the proceedings of the ated, and the connection between Irish bishops at their late Dublin the countries was of very small if of meeting, to give their decisions his any real advantage to the parent warmest approval. That which is state. Arabi from the outset exmorally unjust the bishops there pressed the most ardent devotion pointed out, cannot be politically then he has been the for just, and any deed condemned of most writer and preacher, and for the Sultan, whose authority he pointed out, cannot be politically then wished to extend and consolidate. God cannot be beneficial either to ourselves or others. This declara- the doctrines advanced in the "Tracts It was the Khedive, against whom he launched his bitter protestations, that he summoned his followers to tion of the Irish bishops the Holy for the Times" but also of the more recent developments in ritual which have combat. The mass of the Egyptian Father confirms anew. "It is not taken place. The imprisonment of the people under his influence certainly permissible," says the Sovereign Rev. S. F. Greene for contempt of Lord looked upon that personage as the Pontiff, "to defend a just cause by un-enemy of their country and religion, just means." He therefore con- ing Ritualism while he defended and the agent and friend of the detested demns those secret organizations battle was with his former co-mate, Dr. foreigner. In Constantinople, Arabi which have done so much to engen. Newman. When the latter published his was looked upon with open favor by der hatred and antagonism between the masses of the Turkish popula- the various classes of the Irish peotion, and must have had friends at ple. The Holy Father not only does at Oxford, Dr. Pusey published in 1865, a court, for Lord Dufferin, neither by not disapprove, but warmly applauds threat, nor ingenuity, could obtain the efforts of the people to secure his direct condemnation from the their just rights. "For" he says, "that which is permitted other na-Sultan as a rebel. Nor had Turkey, though offering the assistance of a tions cannot be denied to the Irish." tions cannot be denied to the Irish." The Holy Father holds as all who know the true nature of the Irish situation must hold that upon the Intersection of the Irish situation must hold that upon the Intersection of the Interse body of her troops to guard the Suez The Holy Father holds as all who Canal, any serious intention to in- know the true nature of the Irish tervene between the combatants. Her whole policy throughout the tranquillization of Ireland depends crisis was one of procrastination and the safety of the empire. He theredeceit. Now, however, that Arabi has been signally defeated the ques-tion arises as to the attitude Turkey may give heed to the just demands tion arises as to the attitude Turkey may assume in regard of British of the Irish people, and in testimony claims in Egypt. Britain will, no of his affection for that race, which doubt, insist upon a settlement, as far he declares has been made illustrious as Egypt is concerned, that will ef- by the fame of its many virtues, tectually secure British interests in that country, more especially in regard of the Canal. Other powers will also it cannot be doubted insist will also, it cannot be doubted, insist DIOCESE OF PETERBORO. upon the protection of their various interests in a country wherein every His Lordship Bishop Jamot was form-ally installed in his new Cathedral Church European power of note is more or of Peterboro on Thursday last. The bis-hop received a hearty welcome from the people of the town. The ceremony of less interested, and thus will arise the question as to whether it may not be advantageous to all interests installation was very impressive, several bishops and other church dignitaries being concerned to put a term to Turkish in attendance. We heartily wish His Lordship many years of health and happi-ness in his new charge. sovereignty in Egypt. The treaty of Berlin, held up for a time as a

### France upon concessions in Syria as well as complete and acknowledged sovereignty in Tunis, while neither Spain nor Italy are likely to be behind hand in asserting claims to Morocco and Tripoli respectively. Thus the countries now ruled by the Sultan are not likely in case of the dissolution of the Turkish empire to be at a loss for eager claimants. Nothing has in fact kept that empire from the ruin its iniquitious rule

ion everywhere in extreme peril.

If the Turk be driven by Britain

from Egypt, where his sway was, it is

true, but nominal, the other powers

who covet portions of his territory

elsewhere, will certainly insist upon

compensation of some kind. Austria,

Were these jealousies only removed the "unspeakable" Turk could not re-main a day in Europe. Everything now points to his early banishment from that continent wherein he has so long held sway. He will hardly

peace, but leave he must, whether by peaceful or by forcible means, if abandoned by his quondam Euro- he fell under the magic spell of Newman pean allies. His disappearance will open a new era for the fruitful re-

and cursed.

leave peaceably, for he is no lover of

gions his rule has so long blighted

# THE POPE AND IRELAND.

an enlargement northward, and

and in contradiction of its supposed tenets. The deceased divine, whose name will ever be associated with the history of the Tractarian movement in England, was born in 1800 and educated at Christ

Church Oxford He was the son of the late Hon. Philip Bouverie (half brother of the Earl of Radnor, who assumed the long ago deserved but the mutual jealousies of European nations. honours, and was soon afterwards elected a fellow of Oriel College in the sam University. He proceeded in course of in Christ Church Cathedral, so that h was thus once more restored to the shadow of his former college. At once he formed one of the circle of which the late Archbishop Whately, of Dublin, and Car dinal Newman were the antipodes. Here genius and in common with Keble, Isaac Williams, Richard Hurrell Froude, Rose, and others, formed the pioneer band of the great movement which originated with the publication of the "Tracts for the Times." To these, as to the British Critic, the magazine of the party, he was

one of the earliest and most frequent con ributors, and by his profound scholar-

Church party threw in their lot.



## MGR. LORRAIN.

of its promoters to prolong Turkish restering took place at Montreal the consecration of the Right Rev. L. Z. Lor-rann, recently appointedBishop ofCytherea, *i. p. i.*, and Vicar-Apostolic of Pontiac. There was a large attendance of clergy and use be the first big here first big rest dominion in Europe. It was England that then stood by the Turk and saved him for a time from his doom. people. His Lordship has fixed his resi-dence at Pembroke, where he will arrive To-day, by a strarge coincidence, it is England that by its intervention in Egypt re-opens the whole Eastern in Egypt re-opens the whole Eastern question and places Turkish domin- his administration.

master-piece of diplomatic ingenuity,

was designed on the part of certain

famous "Apologia" and, as a consequence had to make free use of the names o volume in answer to the distinguished Oratorian entitled, "The Church of Eng-land, a portion of Christ's One Holy Catholic Church, an Eirenicon," in which he sought to defend his own very peculiar attitude. To this Dr. Newman very Canon were a sermon on "Everlasting Punishment," which provoked a reply

from Canon Farrar, and a further rep nine lectures, 1854; the "Minor Prophets, with Commentary, a standard work on the subject, 1852; the "Doctrine of the Real Presence Vindicated," 1855, and the Real Presence of the Body and Blood of Christ," 1857, two works on the subject of ous opponent. To him also are due many "adaptations" of noted Catholic works

of devotion for the use of the English Church, and several poems which came out in the "Lyra Apostolica," the volume "Lead, kindly light." As a Hebraist Dr. Pusey had few rivals; as a Biblical scholar his name will always be celebrated. In disposition Dr. Pasey was kindly end generous; in manner courteous Catholics have no desire to mis-

judge the motives of one so gifted and so eminent, but it will be ever

that Dr. Pusey died out of the fold into which his writings had led so many noble and sincere souls.

The Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere left The Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere left town on Wednesday last, to attend the installation ceremony of Bishop Jamot, at Peterboro. Here and the difference of the section of the s at Peterboro.

Written for the RECORD. OUR NORTH WEST.

Press association had reached that lively journalists and citizens generally of the Prairie Province. Mr. A Rowe, of the Times, and Mr. W. F. Luxton, of the Free Press on behalf of the former, His Worship Mayor Logan and Capt. Scott, M. P., on behalf of the latter did themselves and the city of Winnipeg honor, besides winning the lasting gratitude of the party, its peregrinations in the North West. Everywhere its members went they were received with a genuine cordiality that speaks volumes for the generous hospitality of the people of this new country. As I did not myself go further than Winnipeg and cannot speak from personal and east of that city, I deem it a duty to lay before the readers of the RECORD the impressions formed by other members of the Association who visited them. The almost weekly occurrence. reception accorded the Association at

Brandon is not likely soon to be forgotten by any one of the party. One of them states that upon their arrival there "the scene at the station was most enlivening : the whole population seemed to have turned out to welcome us, and had provided carriages for every member of the Yesterday took place at Montreal the for them a matter of deepest regret party. After breakfast the members of

Association were conducted to the City Hall where an address was read and presented by Mayor Daly and suitable re-sponses made on behalf of the Association.

sponses made on behalf of the Association. All embarked in carriages once more, and preceded by the fine city band, discours-

its full growth as evidenced by the activity in building operation. Portage is an important manufacturing centre, having already in operation furni-ture, sash and door and biscuit factories,

sides a paper mill. There is also a struct a cotton mill. Portage besides being on the main line

city on the previous Saturday to meet of the C. P. R. is also on the line of the with a right hearty welcome from the Portage, Westbourne and North Western Railway. It is thus well provided with railway accommodation and being surrounded by one of the most fertile and favored agricultural districts in Manitoba

After leaving Portage la Prairie the rarty went through to Rat Portage where a very warm welcome was also extended them by the municipal authorities and citning the lasting gratitude of the party, by the heartiness of the reception accorded through their earnest and untiring efforts to the Press Association. It is not my purpose to follow the Association through metropols. The mayor in his address amongst other things states "in welcoming you to the Lake of the Woods, we also elcome you to one of the richest mining districts ever developed (or rather to be developed) on the continent of America. As yet the industry is in its infancy, operations have only recently commenced. but the progress already made argues ex observation of the territories to the west tremely well for the future. Gold and silver, not merely in paying quantities, but in rich deposits have been discovered within four miles of where you now stand, and new and valuable finds are of

Gentlemen, we presume that you have already heard much of the magnificent water powers which we possess-water powers second to none in the known world. At present these remarkable mill privileges are used exclusively in the lum-bering industry, but in the course of a few years there is little doubt that the bulk of the wheat raised in the Northwest will be converted into flour at this point. Surely such milling facilities were never seen be-fore and with the Lake of the Woods for a mill dam we may be justly proud of our a hird dark we had be justly product of our position." In another address presented by Mr. Alex. Matheson on behalf of a large body of citizens of Rat Portage the claims of

extraordinary profusion, yterang rutus which comes to perfection in the fall. Wild rice, which requires a high summer temperature, is abundant, and, indeed the flora, taken generally, indicates a climate

retard an ascending traveller. Nor are the banks less favourable to agriculture than the waters themselves to navigation, resembling in some measure those of the Thames, near Richmond. From the very brink of the river there rises a gentle slope Leaving Kennedy, Minn., on Wednes-day afternoon the 30th ult., we arrived in the state of the organized to con-the state of the organized to con-the state of the state of beech, elm and oak. Is it too much for the eye of philanthropy to discern through the vista of futurity this noble stream, connecting as it does, the fertile shores of two spacious lakes, with crowded steamboats on its bosom and populous towns on its borders?" A few year before a Select Committee of the House has clearly a most promising future in store. before a Solect Commons in London, Sir George en-deavoured to qualify to some extent, his former glowing panegyric. But he was at that time looking on this and some other matters in question, not with "the eye of philanthropy," but through a pair of Hudson's Bay monopoly spectacles, and, under a vigorous cross-examination by Mr. Roebuck, had virtually to admit the correctness of his first description, founded as it was on an experience of twenty-seven years. The report of Mr. S. J. Dawson-now M. P. for Algoma-in 1874, and then engineer in charge of the district, fully corroborates the view of the two eminent authorities already quoted. He says:—"Alluvial land of the best description extends along the banks of Rainy River, in an unbroken stretch of seventy five or eighty miles from Rainy Lake to the Lake of the Woods. In this tract, where it borders on the river, there is not an acre unsusceptible to cultivation. At intervals there are old park-like, Indian clearings, partly overspread with oak and elm, which although they have naturally sprung up, have the appearance of orna-mental plantations. \* \* \* The whole dis-trict is covered with forests, and Canadian settlers would find themselves in a coun try similar in many respects to the land of their nativity; nor does the climate differ essentially from that of the most favoured parts of Ontario or Quebec. Wheat was successfully grown for many years at Fort Frances, both by the old North-West Company and their successors, the Hudson's Bay Company. Indians still cultivate maize on little farms on Rainy River and Lake of the Woods. In many places the wild grape grows in extraordinary profusion, yieldin

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

### SEPT. 22, 1882.

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On their return homeward the press party met with a most pleasing reception at Emerson, the "Gateway eity." Emerson is a town of excellent pro-mise having already a population of 2,000. The land in the neighborhood is outpressed factile. Builton the factor

extremely fertile. Besides this, Emerson will be at an early date the outiet by means of the C. P. R, for the far-famed Souris and Turtle mountain districts, which contain land as rich as is to be

found in any portion of the world. I regretted very much the impossibility of my enjoying the receptions accorded the Association at all these interesting the Association at all these interesting points. It was not, indeed, my purpose on leaving home to go any further than St. Paul, Minnesota, but having having gone so far I could not resist the temptation of seeing Winnipeg. I had long desired to visit that city and felt amply compensated by the pleasure of my visit for the fatigues of necessity to be en-dured in travelling so long a distance by rail. I had no sooner arrived in Winnipeg than I was surrounded by many old fiends whose society I had empoved in public affairs; for on the one hand serious rail. I had no sooner arrived in Winnipeg than I was surrounded by many old friends whose society I had enjoyed in various portions of old Canada. Amongst those from London, I had the pleas-ure of meeting Messrs Hugh MacMahon and Dayid Glass O. C. who worthily under the perilous excitement of men's minds has drawn many among you into seditions ure of meeting Messrs Hugh MacMahoh and David Glass Q. C., who worthily up hold the reputation of the "Forest City" in the far west. From Ottawa Mr. Amos Rowe of the *Times*, and many others; from Almonte, Dr. Patterson, Wm. Tem-Almonte, Dr. Patterson, Wm. Tem-pleman, of the *Gazette* and James G. Mac-lean; from Quebec, Mr. John Carey, Bar-Almonte, Dr. Patterson, Wm. Tem-pleman, of the *Gazette* and James G. Mac-lean; from Quebec, Mr. John Carey, Bar-ister, together with a number of others from various other places. On the even-ing of my arrival, I proceeded with some friends, led by Mr. Carey, to visit the site of old Fort Garry, the scenes of incidents intergeting to every Canadian. The old friends, led by Mr. Carey, to visit the site of old Fort Garry, the scenes of incidents interesting to every Canadian. The old fort has been partially dismantled, and therefore does not look itself at all, but still some idea can be formed of its appear-ance. A portion of the stockade is yet standing, and the old H. B. Co,'s store and buildings are yet in a good state of preservation, though it is, I have been told, the intention to remove them all. Within the enclosure is the Lieut.-governor's enclosure is the Lieut.-governor's the enclosure is the Lieur potentiou-residence. It is an old, unpretentiou-looking edifice, and could not be consid-looking edifice, and for the historic ered worth seeing but for the historic recollections it evokes. Here lived and ruled the governors under the Hudson's ruled the governors under the Hudson's and Bay Co's, regime; from that edifice, now about to disappear; issued decrees binding on the immense regions, all of which will soon enjoy the full benefits of self-govern-Kin of that day, many a happy social gather-

that execution in the older Provinces can never be forgotten. For a time it seemed that the appeals then made to religious

in every way well adapted to the growth of cereals." So much for this interesting region of which so little till recently was known by the general public. On their return komeward the press party met with a most pleasing reception at Emerson is a town of excellent pro-mise having already a population of 2,000. The land in the neighborhood is

ent.

## THE POPE AND IRELAND.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" says—The Pope's letter to Cardinal M'Cabe and the Irish Bishops is pub-lished in the Clerical papers and reads as follow:-

"DEAR SON AND VENERABLE BROTHERS teaching as to what should be avoided in so critical a moment and in so serious a struggle. Hereby you have well per-formed your epi-copal obligations, as was demanded by the public weal; for the moment when the faithful have especial need of the counsel of their bishops is when, carried away by some vehement desire, they wrongly judge as to the advantage to be derived from certain acts; and it is the duty of the bishops, when they see men drawn as it were into the abandon ment of honest means, to calm their excited minds and to recall them by sea-sonable exhortations to that moderation and justice which should be observed in all "You have very opportunely reminded

them of that Divine precept that the Kingdom of God and his righteousness soon enjoy the full benefits of self-govern-ment. Here were treaties made with the chiefs of redmen, and here also, we cannot doubt, that even with the restricted society of that day, many a happy social gathermatters to regard then eithen we have a and to place everything that is of this world below the duties of religion. By means of the observance of these princi-Outside the old fort, almost directly op-posite the governor's residence, is pointed out the spot where Scott was executed in March, 1870. The excitement created by ples, it is allowable for Irishmen to seek a mitigation of their afflictions. It is allowable for them to struggle for their that execution in the older Provinces can never be forgotten. For a time it seemed that the appeals then made to religious fanaticism and prejudices of race would bring to ruin the whole structure of confederation. Wiser counsels, however, prevailed, and now few if any of the busy inhabitants of the Province desire to revert to the memories of that stirring period. Within the precincts of the old fort are to be seen several pieces of cannon which will, it is resumed, be preserved as relies of an interesting past. I could not help thinking it reresting past. I could not help thinking it could be shored by a secondly warred the interesting past. I could not help thinking it does not advect the second sec the name and be entitled to it even while defending their rights. Let them remember Main street has been wen described of a correspondent of a leading journal who says: The great thoroughfare of the city is, of course, Main street, which was the original trail followed by the ox-carts in going from one Hudson's Bay post to an-other, and it still retains the sinuosities which characteric ox-trails all over the that the first liberty is to be exempt from crime (St. Augustine, Tract XLL), and let them so demean themselves in their whole lives that none of them incur the penalties of the law, as murderers, as thieves, as evil-speakers, or as covetous of which characterize ox-trails all over the the goods of others (1 Peter, iv, 15). It is country. These windings render Main streetless impressive than a similarly broad right also that your episcopal solicitude in guiding the people should be supported by the efforts and zeal of the whole clergy. straight street would be, but it has its straight street would be, but it has its advantages in affording conspicuous busi-ness sites at each of its angles. Fortuna-tely for Winnipeg, this street is one of the broadest on the continent, being one hundred and fifty feet in width. This fact ensures for Main street a perpetual preeminence and will always make it the great avenue of commerce of this city. We, therefore, approve as just and in har mony with present circumstances what you have decided on this subject, especially as regards the younger priests; for it is just in these popular tempests that it is most necessary for the priests to contribute with intelligence and zeal to the pre-servation of order. And inasmuch as one's great avenue of commerce of this city. It extends from the station about one and influence over other minds depends on a quarter miles south to Fort Garry, and influence over other minus depends on one's own reputation, they must strive to obtain the approbation of men by the dignity, firmness, and do nothing which is acts and words, and do nothing which is a quarter miles south to Fort Ostry, and corresponds to Bonaventure and St. James street in Montreal. The price of lots on this street ranges from \$250 per front foot near the station to \$1,000 near the Portage avenues, which may be compared of a state of secondary in Montreal. The acts and words, and do nothing which is not calculated to tranquilise men's minds. Now it is easy to see that a clergy, trained from the outset by wise discipline and sound teaching, will be such as present discumption of the second as present to the post office corner in Montreal. The two sides of the street have a frontage of about 12,000 feet for its entire length and circumstances demand. 'Young men,' as the Fathers of the Council of Trent said, an average estimate of \$500 per front foot, an average estimate of coto per front loot, based upon actual sales, gives a total value for this street of six million dollars. will never persevere well in ecclesiastical discipline without the very great and spec-ial aid of God unless they are at a very Nearly all this property pays rental of from ten to fifteen per cent. upon the (Sess. XXII.). By this means We think Ireland will, without violence to any right, attain to the happy state of things she longs for; for, as We have said to you else-where, we are confident that these who estimated value, rents being about four times as high as in Montreal. For instance, offices on the ground floor, about 10 feet offices on the ground floor, about 10 feet by 30 deep, rent for \$1,500 per annum, and single rooms on the second floor bring from thirty to forty dollars per month. One large store, which cost, apart from the ground site, \$18,000, rents for \$6,000 where, we are confident that those who are at the head of public affairs will accede One large store, which cost, apart from the ground site, \$18,000, rents for \$6,000 a year and yields at least 20 per cent. in-terest on the capital invested. That it pays tenants to give these high rents on Main street is proved by the fact that it is impossible to get stores or offices on Main street even at these high figures. The additional amount of business to be The additional amount of business Ine additional amount of business to be done in the leading street more than pays the extra rent. The other streets are very irregular and unsymmetrical, owing chiefly to their having been surveyed from the old farm lots all of which had a narrow frontage of

THE IRISH RESOLUTIONS.
How. L. S. Huntington's Reply to the London Times.
The following is, in a condensed form, a letter by the Hon. L. S. Huntington to the London Times, replying to that journal's criticism of the action of the Canadian House of Commons in passing the resolutions respecting the Home Rule in Ireland:
I hope you are wrong in presuming that Lord Kimberley's reply was intended as a "snub" to the "familiar impudence" of the address. We understood in Canada-as well before as after that despatch—the doctrine of exclusive Imperial jurisdiction in Ireland; but Canadians will learn with address is to be regarded not only as an impertinent interference, but as a "recommendation that rebellion and trasaon should be legitimised." No doubt your assertion that this address "amounts to a doubt be legitimised." No doubt your assertion that this address "amounts to a doubt your assertion that this address "amounts to a doubt be legitimised." No doubt your assertion that this address "amounts to a doubt be legitimised." No doubt your assertion that this address "amounts to a doubt be legitimised." No doubt your assertion that this address "amounts to a doubt you an assertion that rebellion and trasaon should be legitimised." No doubt your assertion that this address "amounts to a doubt the depths of the diocese of Buffalo have just once again enjoyed this uncommendation that rebellion and treason should be legitimised." No doubt your assertion that this address "amounts to a vote of censure" on Mr. Gladstone's Gov-ernment will create a painful impression in Canada, especially when coupled with your interpretation of Lord Kimberley's dispatch and the ready inference which will ispatch and the ready inference which will be drawn there, that you speak in some sense for the Administration. Nothing could have been further from the intention of the Canadian Parliament than offering any embarrassment. They desired othering any embarrassment. They desired rather to suggest what were likely to be the effects of the Federal system, which they enjoyed themselves, and which they hoped to see adopted. The Canadian pecple have experience of the Federal system; and, on the whole, they have faith in it, and the confederated provinces, each with local Home Rule, have restored harmony and given reasonable public confidence. As to your own experience, it cannot be shown that the concentration of local work at the Imperial centre has been of advan-tat the Imperial interacter. To a here ex. at the Imperial centre has been of advan-tage to Imperial interests. To a large ex-tent you make Parliament a kind of "Metropolitan Board of Works," to deal with questions which might better be left to local jurisdiction. The "address" does not seek to dictate to give "advice." It speaks for itself, and unless you charge it with some indiscreet utter. you charge it with some indiscreet utter-ances in its support, or with the cable ex-travagance which heralded it, does not justify your severity. It suggests a few points touching the Irish question, which points touching the Irish question, which deeply concerns the Canadian people; and though we did not fight at Waterloy— most living Englishmen did not—we are as much a part of his realm as you Im-perial islanders. Neither the people of Canada nor England desire to weaken the influences which happily maintain the connection between them. They under-stand the constitutional position and they are satisfied but you may create uncomare satisfied; but you may create uncom-fortable friction by straining the elasticity within which "we live, and move and have our being." Could anything be more appro-priate than for the Canadian Parliament addressing the Queen, to deplore vast Irish emigration seeking foreign shores? And is there thus suggested no Irish hos-tility to England? Was it impertinent to say "respectfu'ly," aye, and loyally, too, to the Imperial authority: "Look at what your Confederation Act has done for Canada—reducing to a minimum com-

ATTENDE TIBI.

Catholic Union and Times. When, in the above phrase, St. Paul warned Timothy not to forget his own spiritual weal, whilst laboring so zealously for the salvation of others, the great apostle simply inaugurated the practice of

down on Niagara's stormy water; and there amid the sublime surroundings of foaming cataract, frowning precipice, and rusbing river, meditated often and long upon the great mysteries of eternity.

Although the priests of this dioces annually enjoy this spiritual refreshment, we believe we but express their universal opinion, when we say that there was a singular fascination connected with this last one which will long keep it green in last one which will long keep it green in the memory of their hearts. The exercises were conducted by the Rt. Rev. John Ire-land, Coadjutor Bishop of St. Paul, Minu., and what a supremely grand soul is not his! Saint, scholar, and gentleman, there is an indescribable charm about his there is an indescribable charm about his very presence that wins the heart even before his convincing speech reaches the intellect. There is a personal magnetism about the man that presistibly attracts; and it is impossible to listen to his mas-terly conferences without believing that the clocing apactolic prelate is but the glorious apostolic prelate is but the the natural outgrowth of a generous, gifted

natural outgrowth of a generous, growth and noble nature. Though still in comparatively young years, Eishop Ireland has had ripe and manifold experience, that gives value to his judgment and importance to his speech. Thoroughly familiar with Amer-iers life and dwargeter, his far-reaching speech. Thoroughly familiar with Amer-ican life and character, his far-reaching mind grasps the special needs of the Church in this country; and to meet those requirements he would have a saintly, generous, scholarly and gentlemanly priesthood. In America, the Master's harpriesthood. In America, the Master's har-vest indeed is great, but *skilld* labor is ne-cessary to gather it; no uncouth or boor-ish workers will do now. Bishop Ireland would have priests, and

all others who pray and labor for the spread of Christ's gospel here, to meditate upon the fact that we live in the year of our Lord 1882—with all that implies— not in the dead past. He would have the priesthood of America confront the aggressive spirit of the Nineteenth Century with sive spirit of the Nuclearin Century with its own weapons of recent invention and most approved pattern. Hence we must meet so-called science with true science; a lying and morbid literature with a true

to all religious bodies. Catholics, when their Bishops and priests were bauished, met and worshipped as best they could. The rest neither went to church nor wor-

preservation of a conservative policy. In he meanwhile the Catholic Church has The mean work the characteristic control of the second rate of the second of the secon

The distributions result of hadrog in 1 free sin, as in Russia and in England, the head of the State the supreme orbiter in eccle-sinatical affairs is also shown; and it is a striking fact that the Greek, Latheran and Anglican Churches should all suffer from he same inherent vice, the spiritual su-remacy of the monarch, who is by posi-ion a statesman and not a churchman, and so prepared to subordinate all inter-ests to the interests of State. The Pro-testant Church in Prussia is the State Church. It is consequently, as Zion's Herald says, "largely ruled by the chief of the State, and is thus draw into the surgs of every change of system, and is neither able to extend that religious influence which is its prerogative, nor to compete with the Catholic Church which in its methods is less hampered by the authorities when its existence is once ac-

The Herald goes on, in curious contrast to the tone of the Protestant and secular press eight or ten years ago, to advise the servatives of Prussia to imitate the example set them by the persecuted Catho-lics, who at the time were held to be traitors for daring to oppose Bismarck in defense of their natural lights as men and as citizens. The Prussian conservatives, says our contemporary, "should proclaim and demand the rights of the Protestant Church, with the same pertinacity dis-played by the members of the party of the entre.

We fear that all Zion's Herald's urging We fear that all Zion's Hera's orging will have small effect on the Church that has long been moribund. Even that ex-iration called the Church of England he ization called the Church of England he n it far more of vitality than the Protes-In it far more of vitality than the Protes-tant Church in Prussia, for the reason, perhaps, that in the ranks of its dergy it still has left some spirit of independence of State control. And here is how the traih is relactantly forced from the menthe force.

mouths of our enemies: "All of the Liberal party in Prussia now opposes the State Protestant Church simply because it sees all the influence of that Church cast against it in political questions. In this way the Church of the Reformation, once the source of enthus-issm for the German people, has become uppopular in very large circles, and Cath-

meek and lowly.

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## MGR. DOANE'S CONVERSION.

Referring to Right Rev. Mgr. Doane's Silver Jubilee, celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedrel, Newark, this week, a Protes-

him. It convinced him that he ought not to go to the altar the next day, and added to his mental distress. Late that night he knocked at Bishop Bayley's door in The rest neither went to church nor wor shipped at e<sup>31</sup>. And here is the result as honestly preseuted by our Boston Meiha dist contemporary, Zion's Herald: "During the nast three years in Prussia the Protestant Church has exerted very little influence on public affairs, and seens to have devoted itself mainly to the preservation of a conservative nucleon. had "obtained light," as he expressed it to a friend two or three years ago. He was soon baptized in the Roman Church, and went to Rome to again study theology. He was ordained subdeacon there in the Spring of 1857, and afterward, on Septem-ber 13 of the same year, was made a priest here, as before mentioned. His subse-quent promotion in the Church and his hife and work as a priest and prelate are a well known. In addressing his Diocesan Convention on the subject of his son's a change, Bishop Doane attributed it to im-pulse. He said his son hed a most impul-sive disposition. He also emphasized the fact that while at home in the week re-fact that while at home in the in the about any doubt in his mind.

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In response to a request for a public ex-pression of his views on the character and utility of the Salvation Army, Cardinal Manning has written a letter to the Con-temporary Review, speculative in the main, rad characterized by judicial mild-ness throughout. Passing over nine of the points of discipline, which meet with h's entire approval, as indispensable to a rigid and millitant organization such as the Selvation Army professes to be, there the Solvation Army processes to be, there are several heads in his criticism that are pethaps singularly in accord with the con-sensus of public sentiment. In the first place he regards with apprehension, and as an evincement of bad taste, the hostile and military bearing of the organization. For "St. Paul did not go in array nor with the pomp and circumstance of war." If, on the one hand, this bold bearing be a sign of Apostolic courage, it is hardly a sign of Apostolic courage, it is hardly a sign of Apostolic prudence; it is hardly the advent of the Son of Peace, and its sounds are rather of the whirlwind than of the still, small yoice. It is hardly like the conduct of our Divine Master, who, when the Pharisees were offended, "with-drew Himself," lest they should add sin to sin. It is one thing to rebuke sinners as St. Paul and St. Stephen did, and another to challenge opposition by military tilles and movements with drums and fifes. In

the next place the teaching of the Army is that salvation and sanctification are the that salvation and sanchineation are the work of a moment, a doctrine that stands in need of explanation according to Car-dinal Manwing, to discover to what ex-tent it is true. Understood in one sense it might be harmful. His words are, "There is no doubt that forgiveness of sin is bestowed in a moment, as when the factor foil on the needs of the prodigal on

uppopular in very large circles, and Cath-olicism, with all its assumptions, is more respected by them because it, at least, battles for its masses." State Churches that are nothing but State Churches of their very nature desert the masses. The'r way is with them that Man of Sorrows, who made labor divine, and whose delight it was to be with the bestows it." "The cleaning of the soul said to the man sick with the paysy, Thy sins be forgiven thee,' and when in His name at this hour absolution is given to the contrite. All this is an act of grace on God's part—full and complete when he bestows it." "The cleaning of the soul and the infusion of perfect sanctification are progressive work."

An objection of even greater gravity, to Cardinal Manning's mind, is found in the practise of what is called "the training of converts." One of their requirements is Referring to Right Rev. Mgr. Doane's Silver Jubilee, celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, this week, a Protes-tant writer, Mr. G. Wisner Throne, con-tributes to the Sunday Call, of that city, the following interesting account of the Right Rev. prelate's conversion to Catho-licity—an event which excited-much in-terest in New Jersey twenty-seven years ago: The set in New Set set of the data of the spin-ago: Bishop Doane was then the head of the Episcopal Church in New Jersey, and, by which this does not invite. They who while this does not invite. They who while the state of the sin-acter, ranked among the leading prelates fulness of sin, and of the sanctity of God, the sin-

g enough to r. Nor are agriculture navigation, those of the om the very gentle slope nany places irch, poplar too much for discerr ty this noble s, the fertile with crowded nd populous w years later, of the House George ene extent, his But he was at d some other "the eye of h a pair of ctacles, and, mination by to admit the tion, founded e of twenty-of Mr. S. J. Algoma—in charge of the ne view of the eady quoted. f the best desunks of Rain ch of seventy-ainy Lake to In this tract, r, there is not ltivation. At -like, Indian with oak and ave naturally ance of orna-The whole dis and Canadian ves in a cour to the land es the climate t of the most o or Quebec. own for many th by the old their succes ompany. on little farms of the Woods. rape grows in yielding fruits n in the fall. a bigh summer and, indeed the

cates a climate

sometimes disblays itself in attacks of more serious than any probable attacks of Ireland upon English soil. I have not presumed to take the defence of the Dominion Parliament except in a word as to its interests and its motives. As to the former, I show that they abound in to the former, I show that they about at this Irish question, and as to the latter they should not have been impugned. I have not characterized your inference that a desire to win the Irish vote supplied the motive for the address. I should the motive for the address. repoice with you to know that under the shadow of Westminster such tactics could ally right when you tell us to mind our own business, but this lick trouble during that he porter to four constitutional relations in such as you rather taunt-inging any has no foreign relations. So will watch her interests in a commercial treaty through the foreign office, or particular the proper of the appendix the grant deliverer from medieval treaty through the foreign office, or particular the states must be anter-coor of an Embasy; but you would not "suub" her for mak-ing suggestions as to a treaty in which her own interests are concerned. We all ton to 1'sha flairs. Nevertheless, sha tendered that synaptify which all the non- constitutional rela-tion to 1'sha flairs. Nevertheless, sha tendered that synaptify which all in the oursel. We was that abe respectfully offered sug-gestions born of her comstructional rela-tion to to have embarrased the granter mathers any frity say that these ought not to have embarrased the so address you have condemnet, even if who makes the sign of the cross daily, and hourly svears by the some holy Naviers the states. The torm, which is address you have condemnet, even if word hourse Parliamentary hints of the organ diverse of the Blessest Trinty! If this not hyporrisi is tand as sign the form, which is and, hough they be hidden in secret re-stan. Throught as man or woman is won makes the sign of the cross daily, and hourly svears by the some holy Navier of the Blessest Trinty! If this not hyporrisi is used as is a crosse. What matter if the principles in such acses is a crosse daily, and hourly svears by the tore such and have and the ble to the grant hand the form of the day and hourd, could indice the sign of the cross daily, and hourly svears by the togender the support of the down to it, and, though they be hidden in secret re-cesses of the heart, we they conservation for a the out of the state. Throught as many of the cross daily, and hourity state the propersion of all relations th rejoice with you to know that under the hadow of Westminster such tactics could

THOUGHTS speak as loudly as actions; and, though they be hidden in secret re-cesses of the heart, yet they penetrate the clouds and are heard in heaven.

We can only express the hope that as the years go by this apostolic prelate will be invited to give retreats to all the priests of the United States. We are sure they too would be charmed with the sentiments of his kindly heart, and copy, while they admired, his ardent zeal for the salvation of conte

CHURCH CONTRASTS IN PRUSSIA.

Catholic Review.

Catholic Review. How rapidly times and thoughts change in these fast days of ours! What was yesterday accepted as a political dogma is to-day scouted as a mischievous heresy. It is hardly ten years when the foremost statesman of the time renewed the tactics of unling the American Carling and the tactics the Carling and the tactics and the tactics of unling the American Carling and the tactics the American Car

become an idle tool of the State. Then men, who had some regard for religion, saw that the oppression of Catholicity in-volved the oppression of all religions and even of all civil freedom, and that the re-sult of this oppression was disastrous alike

The Rev. Mr. Doane was then i wenty-five years of age, and was an assistant to Rev. Mr. Stewart, the Rector of Grace Church, this city. In February of the same year his father had ordained him a written with a levity of coarseness that cannot but result, he thinks, in demorali-zation on all sides, "deadening the reverence of some and provoking the blasphemy of others." In the last number of the Contemporary many examples were given of the war hymns of the Army, but it is unnecessary to quote them. It is wonderful that the jaunty, not to say course, spirit in which they were written did not elicit a harsher attack from Cardinal

The "spiritual desolation" of England, The "spiritual desolation" of England, the fact that one-half of the population of the great metropois are never reached by the existing church organization is a more than sufficient reason for the existence of an organization that would go down into the out-of the way places and among the an organization that would go down into the out-of-the-way places, and among the thousands, to whom Christianity, notwith-standing its wide proclamation, is almost and entirely unknown. The Cardinal says :-- "So far then, as it brings men to any truth, even though it be only one truth, such as a belief in God, in this evil and unbelieving generation, it is doing a truth, such as a belief in God, in this evil and unbelieving generation, it is doing a work beyond its own foresight. Looking as we must over the spiritual desolation of England, every voice that speaks for God is on our side." After a candid and kindly review of the other features of the army, sympathizing with its organization rs an attempt to meet a tremendous want, the absence of Christianizing work among those not gathered to the churches; but unfavourable in the points we have enum-erated, he concludes :- "Such are some of erated, he concludes :- "Such are some of our fears for this zealous but defiant moveour fears for this zealous but default move-ment. Our fears greatly overbalance our hopes. Nevertheless our heart's desire and prayer is that they who labour so fervently with the truths they know may be led its the function of the search with and they acter, ranked among the leading prelates of the land. His uncompromising posi-tion as a High Churchman, combined with his vigorous methods, naturally aroused an antagonism to him among men who feared that the Episcopal Church was being "Romanized." In August, 1855, in the height of warm con-troversies, the Bishop's son, George Holart Doane, suddenly abandoned the ministry of the Episcopal Church and entered the Roman communion. This change made a stir, and was much taked about for a long time. The Rev. Mr. Doane was then twenty-five years of age, and was an assistant to hike the frost and the dew, and the light, work silently and with a divine power." Another great danger is to be looked for in the reckless language in which the most sacred and awful subjects are treated. The War Cry and The Little Soldier are

#### CATHOLIG REGORD THE

### A Clergyman's Testimony.

The Rainbow.

I saw in the troubled air, The storm-clouds massed for war, While heav'ns artillery rolled In thunder from afar. Then the clouds in cohorts swept On wind-winged coursers fleet, Till the azure smilling through Showed nature once more sweet I turned to behold thedark, When lot spanned o'er the sky, Shone the rainbow's triumph arch, Between the storm and I.

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O, jewel of promise fair-Emblazoned smile of love. Emblazoned smile of love, I fancy each hue a word From His great throne above, And thus I remind my soal, So prone to doubt and doom, How oft in its cloudy days His light hath cheered my gloom. Fortune might frown on my path-Some great wee might be uigh, But there was His bow of love Between the storm and I. - WM. LYLE

Rochester, N. Y.

A PROTESTANT'S PEN PORTRAIT OF A PROTESTANT OUEEN.

Cobbett, who at the end of his work protests his sincere attachment to the Protestant Church, and declared that whatplace ever he had written against Protestant-ism had been from "a sincere and disinterested love of truth and justice," writes thus of the impious Queen Elizabeth, whom ignorant sectarians delight to call "Good Queen Bess:" would bring a ready hand to the decoration 'This queen was resolved to reign; the

blood of her own people she deemed necessary to her own safety, and she never scrupled to make it flow. She looked upon the Catholic religion as her mortal of her new home It was a sad time in her land when It was a sad time in her land when Mary Shakspeare came into Stratford as a young bride. Religious turmoils were casting deep gloom all over England. Disasters were heaping up national mis-fortunes day by day, and no ene knew how great a calamity might yet be in store for Britain. The Queen Mary was just then dead, and Elizabeth took the sceptre and becap ker wicked career. On the 15th upon the Oatholt reinfold as her mortal enemy: and, cost what it might, she was resolved to destroy it if she could, the means being by her those which best an-swered her end. With this view, statutes the mean bloody ware presed. All part the most bloody were passed. All per-sons were compelled to take the oath of supremacy on pain of death. To take and began ker wicked career. On the 15th of September, 1558, John Shakspeare came up to the font in Stratford church and for build for build the oath of supremacy, that is to say, to acknowledge the queen's supremacy in presented for baptism Mary's first child, a daughter whose name was called Joan. acknowledge the ducen's supremacy in spiritual matters, was to renounce the Pope and the Catholic religion, or, in other words, to become an apostate. Thus was a very large part of her people at once condemned to death for adhering to Then came in due order other children, Margaret dying a few months after her birth. In April 1563, Mary's first-born son opened his eyes in the daylight of Stratford, and William Shakspeare began the religion of their fathers: and moreover. ring to that very religion in which to live his life. His mother saw him grow she had openly lived until she became queen, and to her firm belief in which she had sworn at her coronation. Besides into boyhood, watched his young powers ripen into genius, followed with keen maternal eyes his various fortunes, and no doubt welcomed him back to Stratford this act of monstrous barbarity, it was made high treason in a priest to say Mass; it was made high treason after all his trials. In 1608 Shakspeare saw his mother laid in Stratford earth, and in a priest to come into the king-dom from abroad; it was made high imagination pictures the "great heir of fame" looking down into her humble treason to harbor or to relieve a priest. And on these grounds, and others of like grave. grave. Only in Shakespeare's own words the expression of Shakespeare's grief for his mother's death can be adequately men-tioned. In Henry V. he has put on im-mortal record these memorable lines : nature, hundreds upon hundreds were nature, hundreds upon hundreds were butchered in the most inhuman manner, being first hung up, then cut down alive, their bowels then ripped up, and their bodies chopped into quarters; and this, I again beg you, sensible and just Englishmen, to observe, only because the unfortunate persons were too virtuous and sincere to apostatize from their faith "A testament of noble-ending love, it forced Those waters from me which I would have stopped; But I had not so much of man in me, And all my mother came into mine eyes, And gave me up to tears." and sincere to apostatize from that faith which this queen herself had, at her coronation, in her coronation oath, solemnly sworn to adhere to and defend! Having pulled down the altars, set up the tables, having ousted the Catholic priests THE ENGLISH EMIGRATION SCHEME tables, having ousted the Catholic press and worship, and put in their stead a set of hangry, beggaly creatures, the very seum of the earth, with Cranmer's prayer-book amended in their hands; having Father Nugent comes to America as Its book amended in their hands; having done this, she compelled her Catholic subjects to attend in the churches under enormous penalties, which rose at last to death itself in case of perseverance in refusal. Thus were all the good, all the Father Nugent, of Liverpool, England, who is famous as the originator of the homes for destitute and orphan boys in English cities, arrived in New York city sincere, all the conscientious people in the kingdom, incessantly harassed, ruined by enormous fines, brought to the gallows, or by the Germanic on Sunday, August 27. To a reporter who called upon him the reverend gentleman stated that his object

One of Robert Arden's tenants happened to be Shakspeare's grandfather, and it is quite probable that he followed the body of Mary's father to his grave in the old burying-place of Wilmcote. It is not un-reasonable to suppose that John Shaks-peare, his son, then a young tradesman of some twenty four years. went to the fun-W. E. Gifford, Pastor M. E. Church, Bothwell, was for two years a sufferer with Dyspepsia, in its worst form, until as he states "life became an actual burden." he states "life became an actual burden." Three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him, and he tells us in a recent letter that he considers it the best family medicine now before the country for Dyspeare, his son, then a young tradesman of some twenty-four years, went to the fun-eral with his father. Perhaps he there saw pretty and gifted Mary Arden in tears bending over the coffin, and as pity is akin to love, then and there resolved to marry her. At any rate, John Shakspeare be-came the accepted lover of Mary Arden, and married her about the year 1557. The dignity of burgess of the town of Stratford was conferred on Shakspeare's father after his marriage to Miss Arden, who, bringing him as her wedding portion twenty-two broad acres and six pounds, thirteen shillings in cash, added no small consideration to his start in life. John brought Mary at once to his house in Hen-ley street, some four miles from her own pepsia and Liver Complaint. Mr. James J. Anslow, Newcastle, N. B.

Mr. James J. Anslow, Newcastle, N. B., writes: "Mrs. Anslow was troubled with Lung Disease, and until she took Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophospites of Lime and Soda had little or no appetite; but after taking a bottle or two she gained appetite and had a relish for her food, which was oute a help, to her in kasping up against quite a help to her in keeping up against the disease. As we are out of yours, and cannot procure any here, she is taking another Emulsion; but as we prefer your preparation to any in the market, will ley street, some four miles from her own cottage in the country. The house, greatly altered, of course, is the low dwelling shown to this day as Shakspeare's birthyou kindly ship me some at once and oblige."

As a speedy cure for Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Diarhoza, Colic, Cramps, Sick Stomach, Canker of the Stomach and Bowels, and all forms of Summer Com-plaints, there is no remedy more reliable than Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Straw-berry. Dealers who sell it and those who hav it are on mutual grounds in confid-England in those days, as now, had a leasant custom of putting flowers very profusely in the front windows even of the smallest houses, and we may be sure that the mother of him who knew so well buy it are on mutual grounds in confidevery flower that bloomed, and who loved them all with a poet's tender enthusiasm, nce of its merits.

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LANCASTER, Pa., April 6, 1880. DAY KIDNEY PAD Co., Buffalo, N. Y.: Gentlemen-I never sold an article that gave better satisfaction than your Pad.

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#### A Remarkable Case.

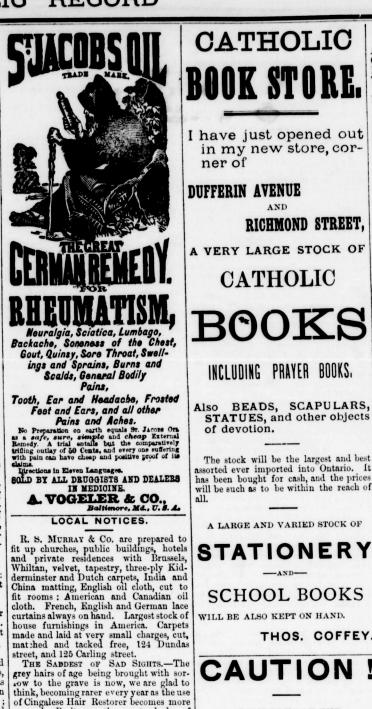
W. A. Edgers, of Frankville, suffered from a disease of the Liver and Kidneys, that brought him so low that his life was despaired of; he lay for ten and thirteen days without an operation of the bowels; after taking one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters he was enabled to leave his bed and drive out, three bottles more completed a cure, and he says that he is now a better man than he has been for twenty years. \*\*\*"Winter finds out what Summer

lays by." Kidney-Wort cures in Winter and in Summer. There is scarcely a person to be found who will not be greatly benefited by a thorough course of Kidney-Wort every spring. If you cannot prepare the dry buy the liquid. It has the same effect effect.

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nor if your lungs are badly wasted away can you be cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is how-ever, unequalled as a tonic, alterative, and nutritive, and readily cures the most obstinate cases of bronchitis, coughs, colds, and incident compution for any ensuing obstinate cases of bronchits, cougas, colas, and incipient consumption, far surpassing in efficacy cod liver oil. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption and Kindred Affections. Address WORLD'S reverence general states that his object in visiting this country at this time was in relation to the emigration of the Irish people in the United States. "In 1880," said Father Nugent, "I took an active part in the work of relieving the distress DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buf-

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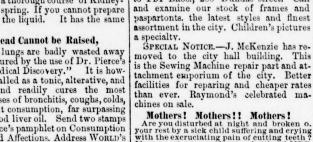
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to find persecution and cruelty like this inflicted by Catholic princes? Elizabeth in the west of Ireland, and my experience at that time convinced me that for cerout, in one way or another, more Catholics to death in one year, for not becoming apostates to the religion which she had sworn to be hers, and to be the only true one, than Mary put to death in her whole reign for having apostatized from the religion of her and their fathers, and to which religion she herself had always (History of the Reformation adhered." p. 154.)

compelled to flee from their native coun-

watered with the tears and the blood of

the people of England. Talk of Catholic persecution and cruelty! Where are you

try.

Thus was the Protestant religion

SHARSPEARE'S MOTHER.

#### Some Facts Regarding a Woman Made Famous by her son.

object of my visit is to find out the best localities for Irish emigrants to settle in Little enough is known of Shakespeare' localities for firsh emigrants to restrict m and where the most ready fields for their labor may be found. I intend to go through the New England States, paying history. Still less of his father's and until recently scarcely anything of his mother's history. An English gentleman has, through the kindness of Mrs. Lucy, of through the New England States, paying particular attention to the great factory cities, where not only adult emigrants may find employment, but also their chil-dren, thus making feasible our theory of family discussion in Lintond also to visit Charlecote Park-the park where it is said the deer-theft took place-become the possessor of facts regarding Shakspeare's mother, hardly as yet promulgated to the reading world. This person is a keen family emigration. I intend also to visit Canada and the Western States, especially the Irish Catholic colonies of Minnesota hunter for Shakespeare's treasures, and number for Shakespeare's treasures, and every tradition in Warwickshire has been carefully weighed and sifted by him, so that his report on any topic connected with the great dramatist is worthy of and Nebraska, where I have already sent emigrants. Father Nugent is full of energy and Father Nugent is full of energy and ambition to do good. For over thirty-five years he has been actively engaged as a clergyman in Liverpool. He is chaplain to the great city prison in that city, and notice

What he has gleaned with regard to Mary Arden, the beautiful name of the mother of William Shakspeare, I will give in as few words as possible.

Marv

thousand six hundred prisoners under his charge. In 1865 he began his great work, which has been so successful, with the destitute and uncared for children of Whoever has been in Stratford and exwhoever has been in Stratford and ex-plored the region round about that most interesting spot will remember a little hamlet called Wilmcote, in the parish of Aston Cantlow. It was here that Shakes-Liverpool. In 1871 he visited this coun try, and lectured at Steinway Hall, New York, on "The Street Arabs of England." peare's mother was born, the youngest daughter of farmer Robert Arden. There His lecture excited considerable interest at the time, and resulted in Father Drumare many reasons for the supposition that she was born in 1534, and the discoverer of goole taking up the work of caring for the street arabs in that city.-Pilot. the Lucy record seems satisfied that that was the year of her birth. She was her father's favorite daughter,

and when he died, in 1556, her name is the first one mentioned in his will. Old It is a great mistake to limit everything by the extent of your own understanding. The horizon of our vision is but a very Robert left his child, the comely young (for she must have been beautiful,) brief space of the great world we inhabit. a portion of his property in land, and the Vastness is beyond our sphere.

during the past year has had over twelve

FOR IRELAND.

Agent.

crop then growing upon the ground at a place called Ashbies. He also mentions her in various other ways, evincing a It has been remarked the quotation, "it special regard and tenderness for Mary

is better to give than to receive," applies to medicine kicks and advice, but this rule don't apply to Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Those who receive that, get a reliable and infallable remedy for Cholera Morbus, Colic, Dysentery, Canker of the Stomach and Bowels, and all Summer Complaints of Infants or above any of her sisters. One item of his bequests to her orders the payment of a legacy of £6. 13s. 4d., to be paid before any division is made of his property. Mary is also named executive of her father's estate, a proof of the parent's confidence in the child.

tain portions of the west of Ireland there | will smart it if the smoking is long contin was no hope but in emigration. I felt that they could not live as human beings should, even if the land was rent free to ued. Some of them even will blister it or at least destroy its outer skin at the point where the smoke impinges upon it. The "Myrtle Navy" is entirely free should, even if the land was rent free to then, without external help in addition. At that time I sent a large body of people to this country, and I am still assisting others to emigrate here, believing that there is far better chance of their living here than in the impoverished districts of Connerment and Ware. A committee here from this defect, which, together with it fine full flavor makes it a great favorite with smokers.

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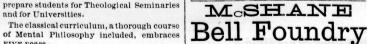
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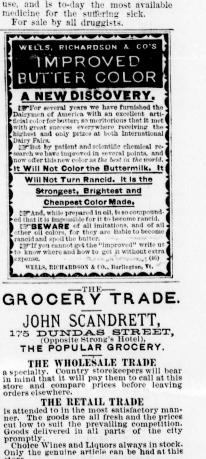


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 The second of th

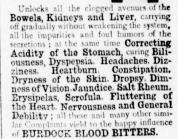


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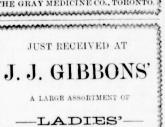
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ightest and olor Made, in oil, is so con r it to become r imitations, and c y are liable to be nd of a e "improved" write to get it without ext

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			115			2 45 1 30&2	45 6 30	VOCAL.
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town and Amherstburg St. Clair Branch Rallway P. O to St. Thomas, &c	. Mails-Courtwright		1 15			2 45		When I am Near Thee,
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<ul> <li>St. Clair Branch Railway P. O to St. Thomas, &amp;c.,</li></ul>	places between Lon- k, Clinton, Seaforth	7 15		· ····				Olivetic, (Torpedo and the Whale, A When I am Near Thee, Who's at my Window, O Lost Chord, S My Dearest Heart, S Life's Best Hopes, Me Requited Love, (4 part Song,) (4 part Song,) (4 part Song,) (5 part Song,) (7 part Song,) (9 part Song,) (1 part Song,) (1 part Song,) (2 part Song,) (3 part Song,) (4 part Song,) (5 part Song,) (5 part Song,) (6 part Song,) (7 part Song,) (7 part Song,) (8 part Song,) (8 part Song,) (9 par
Ailsa Craig	f W. G. & B	7 00			8 00	6 30 1 30	6 30	In the Gloaming, • H
Allsa Craig. W., G. & R. and Southern Ex. o Between Harrisburg and Fergu B. L. H. West of Stratford. G. T. R. West of Stratford B. L. H. between Paris and Str. B. L. H. between Paris S. and F G. T. R. between Stratford and Georgian Bay and Lake Erie D Bt. Marr's and Stratford.	ls	7 15	110					Under the Eaves,
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**\$5 TO \$20** per day at home. Samples Son & Co., Portland, Maine. novi0-\$1.1y

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

8

Ireland. Dublin, Sept. 10.—An order was made to day removing the trial of the murderers of the Joyce family to Dublin.

Dublin, Sept. 12.-Four new sub-com-missioners have been appointed under the Land Act.

Land Act. London, Sept. 12.—James L. Finigan, M. P. for Ennis, is dead. Dublin, Sept. 14.—It is announced that Parnell, Davit, Dillon and Brennan have

and people round him. In this he has been unsuccessful, as a delegate has arrived at Kafr-el Dwar in the persons of Butras-Pasha and a deputation, with a proposal for surrender. What are the conditions is not yet known, but it is expected that nothing short of unconditional surrender will be accepted. It is known that the missive sent here declares the "unfeigned loyalty" of the inhabitants of the Khedive. Meanwhile both Arabi and Toulba Pashas are now prisoners. No details have as yet been made public, but it is known that the Prefect of the Palace arrested Arabi. From the fact that Toulba Pasha decided to hold a conference in the autumn to inaugurate a national movement, in to inaugurate a national movement, in which the various movements will be con-solidated upon a platform of national self-government, the abolition of landlordism, the promotion of home industries, the rights that the Prefect of the Palace arrested Arabi. From the fact that Toulba Pasha entered into negotiations with . Sir Evelyn Wood this morning, it is believed that after making terms ensuring his own safety he made known Arabi's where abouts to General Wood and led the way both contrast the Evertian leader. of laborers, and a paid representation in

Parliament. In consequence of Clifford Lloyd's sub-scription to the Limerick races being ac-cepted, the gathering was boycotted and the owners received letters that if they to the capture of the Egyptian leader. THE DELEGATION FROM CAIRO ran horses there they would be killed. One of the buttresses of St. Patrick's Cathedral fell to-day, killing four women.

## Egypt.

THE DELEGATION FROM CAIRO THE DELEGATION FROM CAIRO was composed of Butras Bey, Reauf Pasha, and Ali Pasha. Its members pre-sented to the Khedive on the part of the inhabitants of Cairo an address pleading loyalty and submission. They were dele-gated to present the address at the meet-ing yesterday attended by several high functionaries, Notables and Ulemas, includ-ing the Sheikh el-Edwi, hitherto a staunch partizan of Arabi. Butras Bey teld the Khedive that the rebel force at Tel-el-Kebir at the time of the attack consisted of 30,000 regulars, 7,000 Bedouins, and 3,000 volunteers. The first news of the battle that reached Cairo reported a great Egyptian victory, FALL OF ARABI BEY. The Egyptian War is likely at an end at least so far as Arabi Bey is concerned. at least so far as Arabi Bey is concerned. His position at Tel-el-Kebir was attacked by Gen. Wolsely on the 13th inst. and car-ried with little difficulty. Arabi himself, betrayed by one of his own staff is now a prisoner and will likely experience little favor especially if the massacres in Alex-andria can in any way be attributable to him. We glean the following from the despatches: The next news of the battle that reached Cairo reported a great Egyptian victory, and when subsequently it was announced that Arabi was on his way to Cairo, it was rumored that he bore with him Admiral despatches The Egyptian position at Tel-el-Kebir

The Egyptian position at refer Reon was far less strongly fortified than was supposed. Arabi's sharp-shooters, before the flight of the garrison, stood well out from the works and shot down many of the English officers. In loss of officers the Seymour's head. The people of Cairo had never heard of General Wolseley, and had never heard of General Wolseley, and imagined that Admiral Seymour com-manded our troops. The troops are still ordered to be on the qui vive, as, with such a treacherous and fanatical population, a fresh explo-sion could be easily caused. The sentries are still doubled end the streets patrolled by armed soldiar and the military nolice British suffered most. Lieut. Gordon killed three Egyptian officers with his

BEHAVIOUR OF ARABI'S TROOPS

tured.

BEHAVIOUR OF ARABI'S TROOPS The black Soudan troops on the Egypt-ian side fought pluckily. Arabi's artil-lery was well served, but the pure Egypt-ian regiments behaved very cowardly. The first fire of the Egyptians was very wild. With daylight the enemy's fire im-proved, and fell on the British like a hail-storm. Many men fell, but not a second did the British stop. The covering par-ties, lying down, fired at the enemy while those in front passed on. It is believed that the bulk of Arabi's force will be cap-tured. by armed soldiers and the military police as before, and the cannon stand loaded and ready at the Custom Heuse, the Khedive's Palace, and in the forts, especially Meks, the dyke from which into Lake Mareotis is to be closed at once. United States.

John Brown, jr., found the skeleton of his brother Watson in the rooms of the Knights of Pythias at Martinville, Indiana, identi-fying it by a bullet in the backbone, and will inter it in the family cemetery at Nexthe Files Noar Vork

With Inter in the the hanny connected at North Elba, New York. New Orleans, Sept. 12.—The American bark Bridgeport, hence for Boston, is re-ported lost off Port Eads. Nothing heard of the crew. The American ship Orient for England with timber, is also lost off Port Fach. THE KEY OF THE POSITION. In fifteen minutes from the first rush the British were its masters. The rattle of the enemy's muskers. The fattle while the British forsook the bayonet and picked off with their rifles the rebels who

while the British for sook the bayonet and picked off with their rifles the rebels who still showed fight. On the south the en-emy stood a few minutes longer, but the appearance of the British cavalry on their right hastened their movements. In a few moments one rushing stream of fugit-ives was making for Zagazig, flying out of all their entrenchments. A little later Macpherson's Indian brigade burst upon the flying foe from the south, and the rout was complete. The artillery coming up at a gallop, unlimbered, and spent shot confusion. The cavalry had got right round the enemy's flanks before the fight of guns captured are greater than first mentioned. It is believed A DEATH BLOW has been given to Arabi. All the work was done by the British troops in the context of the crew. The American sinp Orient for England with timber, is also tost eff Port Eacls. Crew saved. Cincinnati, O., Sept. 11.—During religi-ous exercises at St. Thomas' Church this morning, a cry of fire caused a banic. The audience of 700 women and children were seized with terror and rushel for the doors. Many were seriously bruised, but none i were killed. The fire was trifling and was soon cxtinguished. Buffalo, Sept. 11.—The steam barge Si-balf-mast. While coming down Saginaw Eay she struck a heavy sca, which washed several men overboard, but, as is often the case, the return wave brought them all but one back on board. Capt. Norris, second mate of the Siberia, was the unfortunate man. He was formerly commander of the schooner E. M. Davidson, and lived in Chi-cago.

mentioned. It is believed mathematical mathe

# C. M. B. A. NOTES.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND COUNCIL OF CANADA. President-John Doyle, St. Thomas,

Toulba Pasha, the former Commandant of the garrisons here, to Cairo, hoping to be able to rally the soldiery, Bedouins, and people round him. In this he has been unsuccessful, as a delegate has arrived at Kafeel Dwar in the nersons of Butrae In Galt, on the 14th instant, Mrs. Joseph Carr, aged 43 years. Requiescat in pace.

\$131,920.40 .\$126,000.00

nand. GENERAL FUND. Bal. on hand at last Report Received from all sources since last Report..... \$255.55 .1507.83

...\$1763.38 ...\$1624.25 Total... Total Disbursements.... 

which the foregoing will come into effect. The bond of the Supreme Treasurer was fixed at \$10,000, and that of the

Recorder at \$5,000. The salary of the Supreme Recorder is \$800 per annum. SAM. R. BROWN, Grand Recorder.

## A Pleasant and Profitable Day's

### Doings at St. Thomas.

## The annual R. C. picnic at St. Thomas,

The annual R. C. picnic at St. Thomas, on Wednesday, was a pleasing and success-ful event. The 7th Band, of London, furnished the excellent music for which they are famous. Owing to the threaten-ing state of the weather all the games on the programme were not got off, but those which filled, were well contested. The 100 yards race resulted as follows: 1st, J. Malone, 82; 2nd, H. McMullen, \$1. In the base ball match the Maple Leafs beat the Fries by a score of 16 to 3. Potatoes

the Eries by a score of 16 to 3. The events of the day were the contests for the gold watch and gold-headed cane. The following young ladies were the candidates to contest for the gold watch:

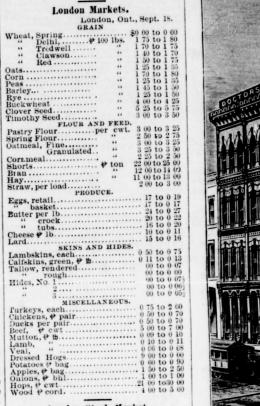
candidates to contest for the gold watch: Miss Theresa Hughson and Miss Annie Salter, St. Thomas; Miss Annie Casey, Southwold; and Miss Mary Brady, West-minster. Miss Casey scored as high as 1,099 votes; Miss Salter, 1,198; Miss Hughson, 1,347; Miss Brady crowned the list with 1,765, and won the prize. The contest for the gold-headed cane was the next event. Conductor A. W. Martin, of the C. S. R., and conductor D. Stewart, of the G. W. R., were the con-testants, the former being the lucky man. The cane netted \$100.

About \$1,000 will be realized from the picnic, and Father McKeon is to be con-

gratulated on its success.

## BARRIE LETTER.





London Stock Market.

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COMMERCIAL.

	London, -n	oon, Sep Buyers, S	t. 18.
Sh.		Buyers.	seners
\$50 Agric	ultural,xd		120
50 Cana	dian Sav		111
50 Dom	inionxd	124	120
100 Engl	ish Loan	85	
20 Fina	ncial A. of Ontario		
20 .	· · · · pref	***	
50 Huro	n & Erie xd		114
50 Lond	lon Loanxd		112
50 Onta	rioxd	$127\frac{1}{2}$	1261
50 Roya	l Standard		
50 Sune	rior		::::
Onta	rio Investment Ass'n	136	1351
Lond	Ion Life	110	105

## Toronto Markets-Car Lots.

Toronto, Sept. 18. WHEAT-Fall, No. 1, \$0.00 to \$0.00. No. 2 \$11 to \$1 15. No. 3, \$11 to \$112. Spring-No. 1, \$1 20 to \$12. No. 2, \$119 to \$19. BARLEY-No. 1, \$5c. to \$0 56. No. 2, 0 0 to \$0.00. No. 3 extra, 55c to 56c. No. 3, 00c to \$200 to \$0.00. No. 3 extra, 55c to 56c. No. 3, 00c to

0 00. PEAS-No. 1 00c to \$0 00. No. 2, 00c to 00c. OATS-No. 1, 45c to 45. No. 2, 00c. FLOUR-Superior, \$5 10 to \$5 25; extra.

FLOUR--superior, \$5 10 to \$5 25; e \$500 to \$505. BRAN-\$1400 to \$1400. BUTTER-Be to 10e. GRASS SEED-Clover, \$510 to \$5 25. BARLEY-(street)-Fail, \$127 to \$1 29.





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Sir Garnet Wolseley's official despatch to the war Office says: "We struck camp at Kassasin Lock last evening and bivouacked on a high ridge above the camp until 1.30 this evening. We then advanced upon the very extensive, very strongly fortified position held by Arabi strongly fortified position held by Arabi Bey with 20,000 regulars, of whom 2,500 were cavalry, with 70 guns and 6,000 Bedouins and irregulars. My force was about 11,000 bayonets, 2,000 sabres, 60 guns. To have attacked so strong a posi-tion by daylight with the troops I could place in the field would have entailed very great loss. I resolved, therefore, to at-tack before day-break, marching the six miles that intervened between my camp and the enemy's position in darkness. miles that intervened between my camp and the enemy's position in darkness. The cavalry and two batteries of horse artillery on the right had orders to sweep round the enemy's line at daybreak. The first division of the second brigade under Graham, supported by the Foot Guards, under the Duke of Connaught, seven batteries of artillery, numbering 42 guns, with the supporting brigade, then the second division of the Highland brigade leading the Indian contingent, these on the south side of the canal, with the naval brigade on the railway, advanced. Great emulation was displayed by the regiments to be first in the enemy's works. All to be first in the enemy's works. An went at them straight, the Royal Irish particularly distinguishing itself by its dash and the manner in which it closed with the enemy. All the enemy's works do not yet know exactly the number of guns captured, but the number is consider-able. Several trains, with immerse out guns captured, but the number is consider-able. Several trains, with immense quan-tities of supplies, were captured. The enemy ran away in thousands, throwing away their arms when overtaken by our cavalry. Their loss is very great. Gen-eral Willis slightly and Colonel Richardson severely wounded. Major Colville and Lieutenants Midwood and Somerville, of the Highland Light Infantry, were killed. Of the Black Watch, Lieut. McNeill was killed and Cantains Cumberland and Fox eral Willis slightly and Colonel Richardson severely wounded. Major Colville and Lieutenants Midwood and Somerville, of the Highland Light Infantry, were killed. Of the Black Watch, Lieut. McNeill was killed and Captains Cumberland and Fox wounded. General Alison's aide-de-camp, Capt. Hutton, was wounded. Col. Stirling Capt. Hutton, was wounded. Col. Stirling and the surgeon of the Coldstream Guards were wounded. Col. Balfour, of the Grenadier Guards, wounded in the leg, and a color-sergeant killed. The cavalry is now on its march to Belbeis, and the Is now on its march to Beibeis, and the Indian contingent on its way to Zazaig, to be followed this evening by the High-land Brigade. Three lieutenants of the Cameron Highlanders were wounded. The canal is cut in some places, but the railway is intact. It has been discovered that Racheb Pasha and Ali Fehmy Pasha were wounded in the engagement on Saturday.

SIR GARNET'S DESPATCH TO THE WAR

It seems now that Arabi Pasha, finding Benhah in danger of capture, fled with

Vice-D. B. Odette Windsor, 2nd Vice-John Kelz, Toronto, Recorder-Samuel R. Brown, London, Treasurer-D. J. O'Connor, Stratford, Marshal-J. H. Reilly, Chatham, (uard-Joseph Reaume, Amherstburg, Trustees-Rev. P. Bardou, Cayuga, one year, W. J. McKee, Windsor, one year, Rev. J. P. Molyhy, Maidstone, two years, J. E. Lawrence, St. Catherines, two years, A. Forster, Berlin, two years.

LIST OF BRANCHES. ......Rec Secretarie .....J. M. Meloche, 1 Windsor ....

...M. O'Hara. St. Thomas. 3 Amherstburg ...... John C. Mullen, .....Alex. Wilson. 4 London. Brantford..... .....A. Hawkins 6 Strathroy ... .....P. O'Keefe Sarnia ... Chatham..... .....Owen J. Cleary, .....P. H. Duffy, 9 Kingston..... 10 St. Catherines.... ... David Griffin 11 Dundas...... ...Louis von Newbroun, .........R. A. Purcell, .......Thos. J. Wagner, 12 Berlin. 13 Stratford .... 14 Galt..... 15 Toronto.....John S. Kelz. 16 Prescott ......John Gibson. 17 Paris.....Jno. Sneppara, 18 Niagara Falls.....James F. O'Neil.

SUPREME COUNCIL OFFICERS FOR THE EN-SUING TERM. President-Mr. Reister, Buffalo,

1st Vice President-W. C. Shields, Corry, Pa. 2nd Vice President-Thos. Coffey, Lon-

Treasurer-J. M. Walsh, Hornellsville, Recorder-C. J. Hickey, Alleghany,

medical Examiners in accordance with this notice.

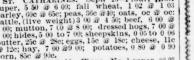
In regard to the appeal of Branch No. 3, Amherstburg, Ont., the Supreme Coun-cil sustained the decision of the Grand Council of Canada by an almost unani-

Council of Canada by an almost unan-mous vote. Dr. O. Langlois has, there-fore, been unconditionally re-instated to C. M. B. A. 'membership. Hereafter Supreme and Grand Council Sessions to be held biennially, instead of annually. The next Supreme Council Convention will be held at Detroit, and

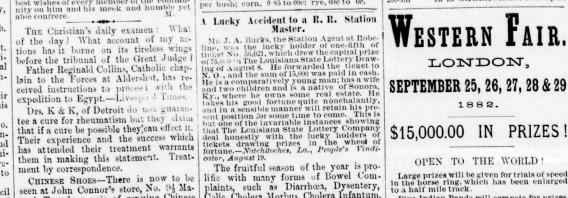
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fore, been unconditionally re-instated to C. M. B. A. 'membership. Hereafter Supreme and Grand Council Sessions to be held biennially, instead of annually. The next Supreme Council Convention will be held at Detroit, and the next Convention of the Grand Council of Canada will be held at Brantford. Summary of the Supreme Council Fi-

tion—all forms of Dyspepsia yield at once to a few doses of Zopesa, the new compound from Brazil. A 10 cent sample proves it. A CHOICE STOCK



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M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

New Orleans, La. or M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C. N. B.-Orders addressed to New Orleans will receive prompt attention. 2054w