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

VOL. 5.

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LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, OCT. 20, 1882.

NO. 210

NICHOLAS WILSON & CO., FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

A nice assortment of Imported TWEEDS now in stock.

New Ties, Silk Handkerchiefs, Underclothing, Etc.

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The Wanderer.

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

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

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

His face is sad and full of care, His clothes in tatters are; His aged feet, bare to the winds, Have many a bruise and scar.

On, on, with weary lagging step, In pain and misery: The old man drags his stricken frame, In search of charity.

Worn out with fasting all the day, His energy all gone; His weary frame drops to the earth, To die, unloved, alone.

One weary sigh, one whispered name, Then slowly drops his head, The soul has left the abode of clay— The wanderer is dead.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

London Universe. EXETER HALL is never weary of telling the world about the progress of the diffu-sion of the Gospels in foreign parts, and the various societies domiciliated in John Street, Adelphi, proclaim year after year that the Protestant missions in pagan countries are an immense success. Strange that their German colleagues should sing so very much smaller. The "Missionsanstalt" of Leipzig is the principal Protestant mission society of Fatherland. Now, the following admission is extracted from the last report of that society. "In the year 1881 there were no more than eighteen missionaries at work at twenty stations of Hindostan and they have countries are an immense success. Strange stations of Hindostan, and they bap-tised no more than 294 heathens. In Burmah and the Malay peninsula only two heathens were baptized, and four children are now being instructed." "The cost of these achievements amounts to £12,500, and it is computed that each heathen baptized under the auspices of Leipsic missions stands in about £40. Altogether the sixty-six Protestant mission about £1,400,000 per annum. Well may one of our German Catholic contemporaries exclaim: "What immense blessings could our Catholic missions bestow on mankind if they commanded anything like the same means as the Protestant ministers and mission agents!"

LET the successes of ministers of the Catholic faith in French lawcourts be ever so small, it is as well to record them at a time when persecution is rife in the land in which "the Eldest Son of the Church" used to reign. A case has just been decided by the Supreme Court of France in which the legal rights of the clergy were involved. Exactly two years ago Abbe Dumas was tried in the police court of Avignon for an assault. A procession held by Abbe Dumas had been disturbed by a man called Ventaillat, and no policeman being at hand, the abbe had adminis-tered to the disturber the sort of correc-tion he deserved. The man Ventaillet summoned Abbe Dumas to appear in the police court, but the abbe took exception to the jurisdiction of the police magistrate and claimed to be tried in the Correctional Court. The police magistrate overruled the objection, but the Supreme Court of France, before which the matter came last week, decided that the priest was in factory all the same.

Catholic Citizen THE Irish World has decided to send no more money to Patrick Egan, Esq., on the plea that "the Land League is ex-Was its suppression by the British Government such extinction? If so why did not the Irish World abate its fund one year ago? Have the Irish leaders declared the Land League dead? Who has determined the fact of its extinction? Has the Irish World held a coroner's inquest and ascer-tained the fact for itselt? Has Mr. Henry tained the fact for itself? Has sir, Henry George examined the corpse and pronounced it without life? Is it dead be have gained in the police courts," this gentleman is reported to have said, "I gentleman is reported to have said, "I would advise people not to get married at Skirmishing Fund scandal has had a bad influence on the weekly receipts! We grant that the British Government and

its Coercion rulers have declared the Land League extinct and have denied its legal existence. But the Land League still lives. The great Irish movement pro-gresses and the Irish race refuses to ratify the decrees of the English enemy by considering the Land League extinct.

Freeman's Journal.

LET us hear no more charges of the undue leniency with which brigandage is treated by Italians and Spaniards. Travellers' books are full of hearsay stories of brigands cherished by Catholics in the country districts of Italy and Spain; and a glance at the nicturescene constant. in the country districts of Italy and Spain; and a glance at the picturesque consular reports occasionally written to the Government by the ready writers whom we send abroad abound in exclamations on the horrors perpetrated by brigands. Let us look at home. Jesse James was the terror of Missouri, a good Baptist, believing that his faith, not his works, would says him but a murderer a high would save him, but a murderer, a high-wayman, a blackguard. He was murdered by stratagem, and instantly canonized. His brother Frank, a bandit likewise, now sues for pardon. He wants rest. He has amassed enough goods and chattels to enable him to retire from a business which might prove injurious to his health. The Governor of Missouri sympathizingly listens to his plea, and receives his pistols. Then the leading citizens of Jefferson City crowd around him and clasp his hand, in a tenfal. crowd around him and clasp his hand, in a tearful manner more expressive than words. The prodigal has come, with his spoils, among them. Perhaps he would invest them in eligible Jefferson City lots, perhaps he would build a Baptist temple. At all events, he will be an honor to the town. If there were an honest jury and a just judge to try him, he would go to meet his brother,—were Governor Crittenden not there to pardon him.

The claim of certain branches of the

Anglicans still cling to it and try to build a bridge across thousands of years to a mythical church founded in Britain by St. Paul. Their pedigree is as valid as St. Paul. Their pedigree is as valid as the genealogy of the Masonic fraternity, or the coats of arms on the carriages at

New York Tablet.

MR. PATRICK FORD, of the Irish World, wants to know what has become of the Skirmishing Fund. In virtuous horror he demands an accounting from Devoy and Breslin. Considering that the Irish World made frantic appeals to patriotic Irishmen to subscribe to the fund, as it was to be used to blow up England, and that the money passed through Mr. Ford's office, if not through his hands, and that his brother was treasurer and he trustee, we would ask Mr. Ford what has become of the right, and that the police magistrate had committed an excess of duty. However small this success may be, it is satisto affect hypocritical indignation, or to to affect hypocritical indignation, or to make stalking-horses of John Devoy or John Breslin. They could not have collected the fund only for Mr. Ford and the Irish World, and the public demands of Mr. Ford what has become of the money.

IRISH wit and humor are, we fear, rapidly becoming things of the past. One seldom nowadays comes across a genuine bull of any kind, and fun such as Charles Lever used to depict is almost unknown in the sister island. An amusing saying of one of the Dublin police magistrates is, however, going the round of Lyish seciety. however, going the round of Irish society and is worth quoting, if only for its rarity. "From the experience which I all, particularly females, for in the number of assault cases between married people which have come before me I have only had one case in which a wife was charged with assault upon her husband." In other words, as one of the Dublin journals observes, men may get married if they choose, but women should remain un-wedded. One of the Irish members is also

virtuous the youth need not fear that he will become a cynosure for the edification of the community. He need not be constitutions of his probity, but neither is it necessary for him to be bashful to be bashful to be described as the conscious. In the circumstance of his going to Holy Communiton once a month there is nothing dangerously exemplary. It is the least that he ought to do. Most young men are bad enough to need the grace of the confessional once a week. Let the young man own his own soul. Let him reflect upon the nonsense of making people believe him bad or good to the neglect of his own temporal and spiritual interests. What, in the ordinary state of affairs, do people care for this or the region of the confession and the problem of the confession are heard? How many receive holy communion durisities and the way have a failed into existence an organization for which we have been done or the propose of the confessional once a week. Let the young man own his own soul. Let him reflect upon the nonsense of making people believe him bad or good to the neglect of his own temporal and spiritual interests. What, in the ordinary state of affairs, do people care for this or the color of the confession are heard? How many receive holy communion durisities and the first heart was a state of the confession are heard? How many receive holy communion durisities to depend on the him the him had been described in the state of the land League of the land League of the him had been dependent of the land subtraction of the land guided not study mannous the proposal of the land the problem of the land setting people believe him bad or good to the neglect of his own temporal and spiritual interests. What, in the ordinary state of affairs, do people care for the control of the land subtraction for which we have a definition of the land subtraction of the land subtraction of the land leaves

Boston Pilot.

In Chicago, Miss Charlotte O'Brien was asked what she thought of the condition of the Irish in America. In reply she said: "In seme instances I met those who, had they remained in Ireland, could do nothing to improve their condition; they are prosperous and happy here. But then again I have found whole Irish families rotting and dying in the miserable tenement houses of New York. I am glad," she continued, "that you have no tenement houses in Chicago. They are plague generations, instruments of torture and death." The Dublin Freeman quarrels with the

The Dublin Freeman quarrels with the English press for stealing from the "Royal Irish" Regiment the credit of being first inside the intrenchments at Tel-el-Kebir. The Freeman says:—"There can be no doubt that the Royal Irish were the first in and the Timperary cry first rung be no doubt that the Royal Irish were the first in, and the Tipperary cry first rung their knell in the ears of the poor, half-drilled mob of Egyptian soldiers. The honor and glory of the Royal Irish, (long known as the 18th Royal Irish), which is the Tipperary territerial regiment, and has its depot centre at Conmel, are dear to all Irishmen." This is more than nonsense: it is downright untruth and toadyism. No true Irishman could glory in the fact that the poor Egyptians were butchered by "royal Irish," with a Tipperary yell. Royal Irish is another term for traitor Irish. We take no pride in the bravery of Irishmen in the English army, for it is based on ignorance. We do not want to see them act as cowards in red coats; that they could not be. But we

committed the murder. I was not there at all. Witnesses came and swore falsely against me." These were the last words of Patrick Walsh, quickly spoken, as he stood upon the scaffold at Galway on Sept. These were the last words 22. He is the second youth tried by the packed special jury in Dublin and sentenced to death by the infamous Lawson. The Government that tries to win or hold dominion over men by such dreadful means is as blind as it is criminal.

HERE is a touching picture of life among the poor in Ireland, recently seen by Mr. Alfred Belch. After describing the miserable cabins of the laborers, he says:—"In front of the cabins are the children. Little things of seven are lug-ging their baby brothers and sisters around in their arms, the babies being so nearly the size of their nurses that the sight would be ludicrous were it not so pitiable Sometimes you see them playing together, and their play is that they are being evicted! Babies march up and order other babies to quit the corner of the yard, which they have made the house; and these in turn resist and fight—good-hum-oredly. But the children who are playing are all very young. Rags such as never I saw represent their clothing. They are dirty, they wear no shoes, their hair is unkempt, they have a pinched look as though they were hungry; yet in many cases they are very pretty. The deep blue eyes and the white teeth are beauwhich even squalor and misery can not hide."

Catholic Review.

THE following letter published in the New York Times from a "Catholic Knickerbocker convert," Albany, N. Y., tells why Catholicity has succeeded and Protestantism has failed in this city, a question which that paper has been trying to solve: "Two interviews in to-day's Sun show that your masterful report of the present state of the New York churches is still one of the vital questions of the hour. It is needless here to repeat either the opinion of the Rev. Dr. Crosby or of the Rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. The theorwedded. One of the Irish members is also reported to have declared that so long as ireland remained silent England remained remained of the point, and could either be put into practice the result would be just as we find things at present. But I suggest that you again visit some of the Catholic pastors of the Catholic pastors of the City, and for the asking you can get the city, and for the asking you can get the city, and for the asking you can get the city, and for the asking you can get the city, and for the asking you can get the city, and for the asking you can get the city, and for the asking you can get the city, and for the asking you can get the city, and for the asking you can get the city of the Irish world appear in your late so the city of the Irish world appe

Three priests have recently died from infectious fever in Liverpool, caught while in the discharge of their duties in visiting the sick and dying. The Liverpool Daily Post commenting on this says: "The outbreak of fever in the lower and more crowded parts of the city has already been followed by the results which may be described as tragic. It is understood that three Catholic priests have fallen victims to their fearless devotion to duty. Among their many claims to admiration, the Catholic clergy possess at least one Among their many claims to admiration, the Catholic clergy possess at least one which in no way trenches upon theological controversy, and which all are free to admit. They are never frightened from the fulfilment of their sacred office by contagious or infectious sickness. The quality of courage in the discharge of the nainful duty of visiting the sick pays he had to be a single part of the sickness. quality of courage in the discharge of the painful duty of visiting the sick may be shared in by ministers of all denominations; but, as a matter of simple fact, it is rarely put to so constant a test as in the case of the Catholic clergy of Liverpool, whose sphere of duty embraces the worst and most obnoxious part of the city. The obligation to face the spectacle of so much squalor and wretchedness would be of itself almost insupportable to most of us. The one half of the world which does not know how the other half lives is blest in its The one half of the world which does not know how the other half lives is blest in its ignorance. The seething mass of physical and moral degradation which can be discovered by a short walk out of some of our leading thorough fares is so repulsive in its detail and so heinous in its bulk that the prosperous and complaisant may well spare themselves the sight or thought of it. But clergymen bent upon the loyal performance of their sacred duties have not only to brace themselves up to the

not only to brace themselves up to the daily contemplation of these horrors, but to plunge into them, and in a large measure to partake of them. It would speak badly for human nature if such heroism as At all events, he will be an honor to the town. If there were an honest jury and a just judge to try him, he would go to meet his brother,—were Governor Crittenden not there to pardon him.

The claim of certain branches of the English Church, a name covering a thousand sects and thousands of sectarians holding various opinions on religion, to Apostolical succession, has been refuted over and over again. Some of these Anglicans still cling to it and try to build and in discharge of it are upheld by special divine grace. Their mission, too, is specially to the poor, the forsaken, the outcast. To the poor Christ's Gospel is preached. Then, too, the Catholic clergy are commissioned and have real power to confer real spiritual benefit upon the sick and dying in the administration of divinely efficacious Sacraments. None of these things belong, actually and really, to Protestant ministers. Hence the difference between them and the Catholic clergy, and their respective lines of action in times of pestilence.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH, who advocates the stamping out by severest re-pressive measures, of Irish agitation for industrial and civil freedom, is trying to justify his course by the plea that he has no hostility to the Irish, but that "the Parnellites abused their privileges as members of Parliament for the purpose of wrecking parliamentary government in the interest of disunion." The plea will not do. The Parliamentary representa-tives of the Irish people pursued a policy of obstruction against the arbitrary action of the majority of Parliament, in refusing to give a hearing to or consideration of the Irish side of questions directly connected with the welfare of the Irish people. The Irish representatives were virtually gagged, and, in self-defence as well as in retaliation, they obstructed legislation on other subjects until Parliament was forced to give them a hearing. Nor was this anything new in the history either of the English Parliament or in that of our own State and Federal legislatures. As regards the British Parliament, both Tory and Whig leaders have resorted to the policy of obstruction times without number.

And in the United States nothing is more common, when an attempt is made to cut off debate and force measures through Congress or our State Legislatures by the brute force of mere numbers and without a fair hearing of the argument of an opposing minority, than for the minority resort to "dilatory" motives, and in that way postpone and sometimes entirely defeat obnoxious legislation.

Scotch and English soldiers-goes without Scotch and English soldiers—goes without saying. So, too, the skill and energy with which the campaign was planned and carried out. But as for really testing the "gallantry" and "courage" of the troops there was no opportunity. The Egyptians had numbers on their side and guns and fortifications. They fired furiously at the advancing British troops so far as noise went, but, for practical effect, they might almost as well have fired blank cartridges. It is foolish to represent as desperate battles, reflecting immense glory on the British arms, and displaying their heroic courage, engagements in which half a score of the British troops were killed and two or three score were wounded. and two or three score were wounded.

Catholic Columbian.

THE man who says that the confessional is the stumbling block to his entrance into the true Church, does not know that his the true Church, does not know that his declaration is a confession in itself, for he thereby acknowledges that he has something dreadful to confess. Confession is one of the most consoling practices of the Catholia Church. Catholic Church.

THE numbers of young girls that are seen promenading the streets at night indicate that there are few real parents in our day. Catholic girls, too, are not ashamed or afraid to be seen on such promenades. They had better take the warning before too late, than be the cause of dreadful crimes.

waiting before too late, than be the cause of dreadful crimes.

Sometimes the grace of God speaks to a doubting heart in a way least expected. Some who have been in the darkness of unbelief were suddenly brought to the light of faith by a single expression falling from the lips of a friend; others by witnessing a heroic act of charity; others by the deep-toned, solemn toll of a funeral bell; others by a death-bed sight; others by sickness. Misfortunes in a temporal sense are often blessings to the soul. Few, very few, converts are made by argument. The lives of Catholies and prayer are the chief motors of obdurate hearts. In argument a man may be overcome, but he will often attribute his defeat to his own inability or the shrewdness and learning of the one who represents Catholic doctrine and argues in its favor. As the man who

place, the former winning by 50 votes. Dinner was provided by the ladies of the parish with the usual result. Indeed we parish with the usual result. Indeed we think there is no place in the diocese where the people enter so heartily into all projects devised by their pastors as do the people of the parish of Maidstone. The temperance association recently inaugurated here by the Rev. J. P. Molphy is to be congratulated on this most successful

Great good is being effected by this temperance society. Fortunately several of the most prominent parishioners have taken a leading part in its organization and consequently, humanly speaking, have ensured its success. Upon the first Sunday of each month after Vespers a public debate is held upon some live subject, and thus the society is doing good

work in more ways than one.

Miss Mary Ann M'Closky, the leading singer in our choir, has gone on a visit to friends in Hersey, Mich. She is much

missed, especially on Sundays.

Mrs. Peter Tiernan has returned from a visit to Dublin, Kinkora and other places, after having spent a very pleasant visit. She now presides at the organ and s leader of the choir.

The Rev. Father Molphy said mass for the third time in the new church at Leamington on Sunday last. His Lordship the bishop is expected to bless the church shortly. You may depend that His Lordship will receive a right royal welcome whenever it shall please him to visit us.

"Many a flower is born to blush unseen," yet it is a pleasing fact to record that several of the leaders of society in Detroit are ladies who were born and brought up Maidstone parish.

While I am writing to you it is as well to send you all the items of interest passing. There is a movement on foot among the members of the Temperance organiza-tion to erect a large public hall at Maid-stone. We hope the movement will re-sult in something more than talking the matter over, as there is a great need of a hall hope.

response among his parishioners. Several valuable prizes are already offered.

Readers of the CATHOLIC RECORD here notice with pleasure the improved appearance of the paper, and that it may long continue to be a fearless exponent of Catholic doctrine, is the wish of all good Catholics here. Catholics here.

"MARMION."

To the Editor of the Catholic Record.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record.

Sir,—The Rev. Mr. Laing of Dundas is in error when he speaks of the high schools and collegiate institutes as "Protestant." They are no more Protestant than they are Catholic, and no more Catholic than they are Protestant. They are purely and perfectly unsectarian and undenominational, and this according to the clear word of the law and the well understood intention of the legislature. It is only on this ground that they can honestly be supported by a rate on the property of Roman Catholics, and if the Rev. Mr. Laing will take the pains to enquire he will find out that there is not a high school or collegiate institute in Ontario that is not receiving a portion of its support from the taxes levied on the property of Roman Catholics for school purposes.

Those institutions being unsectarian, and supported alike by all denominations, must be maintained on a footing of equality, and must be equally acceptable to all denominations.

ity, and must be equally acceptable to all denominations.

It is not correct to say we object to Protestants having children taught Protestantism in non-Catholic schools. In non-Catholic schools, you can say and do as you like, but bear in mind the public schools, the high schools and the collegiate institutes are not non-Catholic nor non-Protestant either. They are common to us all—the floor of those houses is common property—the right of the Catholics to stand on that floor is the same as—is equal to—that of the Protestants, neither less nor greater, and every advantage to The lives of Catholics and prayer are the chief motors of obdurate hearts. In argument a man may be overcome, but he will often attribute his defeat to his own inability or the shrewdness and learning of the one who represents Catholic doctrine and argues in its favor. As the man who purchases a horse and is deceived because he was not a good judge, so with many individuals with whom you argue religion. They fear being deceived, because not judges. In such cases the grace of God is necessary, and to gain the victory, the hands must be held up in prayer. It is only after receiving the dews of Heaven that we can expect to have the fatness of the earth.

MAIDSTONE CROSS.

A most successful pienic, the second of the season, was held in this parish on Thurday last under the auspices of the temperance association of Maidstone. It will be remembered that there was a monster pienic held here about a month ago at which \$1,000 was realized, and the promoters and assistants of this second enterprise are to be congratulated upon securing over \$400. One of the principal features of the day's proceedings was the raffling of a beautiful lounge. Three young ladies, viz., Miss Mary Ann McClosky, Miss McHugh and Miss McCarthy were appointed to take chances, the most successful to receive a valuable gold ring for her services. Miss McClosky was fortunate in securing the prize, but only by a few dollars. A contest for popularity between two other young ladies, with the usual result. Indeed we have enough to do to learn and provided by the ladies of the parish with the usual result. Indeed we have enough to do to lear and looked carefully into the sehools as and when the seas nor greater, and every advantage to be dead in those schools when the lowe of Catholics, and when the seas nor greater, and every advantage to be dead in those schools will do his utmost to offend Roman Catholics attending equal to—that of the Protestants in the cere undly for Catholics, and when the equal to—that of the Protestants in the cequally for Catholi

dent that when the Rev. Mr. Laing has looked carefully into the school law and the official reports on the public and high schools of Ontario, and considered that those schools are all open to us as widely as any other denomination, and that they are supported by our money cent for cent and dollar for dollar in proportion to our property, as compared with the property of any other denomination, he will be glad to find that we are on a footing of perfect equality with himself in relation perfect equality with himself in relation to the educational institutions of this young, free, enlightened and happy country—and that he will say long may it continue so—free from prejudice and whatever may produce prejudice.

Besides the Rev. John Laing the Rev.

John Langtry also has written a letter on "Marmion" in which, I think, he shows how utterly unfit "Marmion" is to be used as a text book in our schools. If this rev. gentleman, who is a finished scholar, a sound logician, a man of large reading, of culture, of refined feelings, and much experience of the world—if he is not able to discuss the fitness of "Marmion" as a text book without telling his readers his opinion of Papal infallibility, of debased priests in Paris, etc., what may we not expect in the way of controversy from the high school students and teachers in our schools throughout the propince. rev. gentleman, who is a finished scholar,

vince.

And Mr. Langtry tells his confiding readers that "Marmion," though a fiction, is founded on historic truth, and that crimes such as are recorded there were of frequent occurrence in the middle ages, so that, practically, "Marmion" is a true history, and must be accepted as such by its readers; and Catholics will be present in school while Protestants read this true history of the crimes of Catholics in past centuries.

centuries.

There is one condition on which I shall most cheerfully subscribe to the use of "Marmion." Each day after the reading by Protestants of this true history of Catholic crime, let the Catholics read a chapter of the penal laws of Ireland by the great Protestant historian and statesman Edmund Burke. If something of this kind is not agreed to then let Catholics everywhere withdraw from the high schools and collegiate institutes, and thus schools and collegiate institutes, and thus protect themselves from insult.

M. STAFFORD, Pt. Lindsay, Oct. 11th, 1882.

The Infant Burial. BY LORD LYTTON.

To and fro the bells are swinging,
Heavily heaving to and fro;
Sadly go the mourners, bringing
Dust to join the dust below,
Through the church aisle, lighted dim,
Chanted knells the ghostly nymn,
Dies ive, dies tilla,
Solvet sæclum in favitia!

Mother: flowers that bloomed and perishe Strewed thy path the bridal day;
Now the bud thy grief has cherished.
With the rest has passed away!
Leaf that fadeth—but that bloometh.
Mingled there must wait the day
When the seed the grave entombeth
Bursts to glory from the clay.
Dies ira, dues illa,
Solvet sæclum in favilla!

Happy are the old that die With the sins of life repented; Happier he whose parting sigh Breaks a heart from sin prevented! Let the earth thine infant cover From the cares the living know; Happier than the guilty lover—Memory is at rest below:

Dies irae, dies illa,
Solvet sæclum in favilla!

Memory, like a fiend, shall follow,
Night and day, the steps of Crime;
Hark' the church-bell, dull and hollow,
Shakes another sand from time!
Through the church-aisle, lighted dim,
Chanted knells the ghostly hymn;
Hear it, False One, where thou filest,
Shrick to hear it when thou diest—
Dies iræ, dies illa,
Solvet sectum in favilla!

QUEER DOINGS IN QUALITY ROW.

BY JOHN AUGUSTUS O'SHEA.

[From the Dublin Shamrock.] [From the Dublin Shamrock.]
I love a quiet life, and I live in a quiet
neighborhood of southwestern London.
The locality of my residence is eminently
decorous and reputable. There are no
shops there—all the houses are private.
The view at one end of the street is decorous and reputable. There are no shops there—all the houses are private. The view at one end of the street is bounded by a church spire, at the other by the facade of a Methodist conventicle. My supporter on the right flank is a retired general officer of the Bengal army, on the left a dowager countess: over the way is a well known mathematician, who interests himself in following out the studies inaugurated by the late Mr. Babbage, and partakes of some of his prejudices. Inspect the entire row of dwellings on either side, and you will not find one of their inhabitants who does not belong to the sedate and dignified orders of society—clergymen, annuitants, railway directors, clergymen, annuitants, railway directors, financiers and affluent tallow-chandlers withdrawn from business. There is not a solitary surgeon, Royal Academician or ing medley of possible visitors—slaternly models, hook nosed picture dealers and

lawyer's consulting room.

There was no traffic in Quality row. The policeman receives a gratuity for warning off the organ grinders, Punch and the nigger minstrels; we carefully keep up atradition that somebody is on the point of death there, and that the slightest distur-bance would be fatal to the sufferer; and, thanks to this pious fraud, the milkman subdues his cry to a watery whisper, the

heart of the country, and yet within a few minutes ride of the bustle of the town; adjacent to the Park, Opera, Houses of Parliament, law courts and the theatres, as they say in the advertisements in Brad-You have the Pimlico pier for the river steam-boats within a hundred yards, a 'bus to the bank crosses Lupus street ose by, and the Victoria station to the distant. Take it off my hands if you're

"Pimlico, Pimlico-I hardly like the sound; there are associations you know," "Then call it South Belgravia; the trades-

men always do on their bills, and charge "But are you quite sure its respect-

"Awfully respectable; in fact, the most respectible place I ever took up my quar-"Then you really think it would be an

elegant residence for me?"
"As elegant a residence as ever George
Robins advertised. There is a jolly bathroom, a conservatory where you can grow ferns, a billard room and such a nice little This enumeration of its advantages de-

cided me. I did take it off his hands after the matter of references and called personally on all I gave, and the agreement was wery binding in some of its clauses. I moved in, and after quite three months hard labor, hanging chandeliers, altering carpets and curtains, renewing papering to barmonize with my furniture, buying hard labor, hanging chandeliers, altering carpets and curtains, renewing papering to harmonize with my furniture, buying fresh stair rods and going through the innumerable details of fitting up a new domicile, at length I flattered myself that all my difficulties were over, and that I was the happy tenant of as handsome a miniative between the happy tenant of as handsome a miniative between the happy tenant of as handsome a miniative between the happy tenant of as handsome a miniative between the happy tenant of as handsome a miniative between the happy tenant of as handsome a miniative between the happy tenant of as handsome a miniative between the happy tenant of as handsome a miniative between the happy tenant of as handsome a miniative between the missed his stroke—except the general; but then allow an allow and the missed his stroke—except the general; but then allow an allow and the missed his stroke—except the general; but then allow and the missed his stroke—except the general; but then allow and the missed his stroke—except the general; but then allow and the missed his stroke—except the general; but then allow and the missed his stroke—except the general; but then allow and the missed his stroke—except the general; but then allow and the missed his stroke—except the general; but then allow and the missed his stroke—except the general; but then allow and the missed his stroke—except the general; but then allow and the missed his stroke—except the general; but then allow and the missed his stroke—except the general; but then allow and the missed his stroke—except the general; but then allow and the missed his stroke—except the general; but then allow and the missed his stroke—except the general; but then allow and the missed his stroke—except the general; but then allow and the missed his stroke—except the general; but then allow and the missed his stroke—except the general; but then allow and the missed his stroke—except the general; but the missed his stroke—except the general; but the missed his stro

the upholstering of sofas and chairs; and

the upholstering of sofas and chairs; and there was not a nook in the entire building that was not embellished with some exquisite trifle in the shape of terra-cotta statuette, rare print, or artistic timepiece. I had made up my mind to "hang the crane" in a—for my means—right royal fashion. But in totting up my expenses, when I had discharged all outstanding bills, I discovered that my means would not warrant extravagance, and I believe not warrant extravagance, and I believe in living within my means. I did not even

in living within my means. I did not even fit up the billard room but turned it into a receptacle for lumber.

I was walking home one frosty evening about a week after my installation had been completed, when, in Evergreen square, I knocked up against my friend, John Spot. Quality row is off Evergreen square. The evening, as I have remarked, was frosty; the least I could do was to ask John Spot to drop in and take a cup of coffee and a cigar. I conducted him over my mansion. He was lost in admiration.

"The house is a model," he said, "or rather it would be but for one fault." "What's that?" I asked.

"You have no table in that billard "Can't afford it."

"Nensense. You can always get accommodation for a table. Slatey & Balls will hire you out one at £5 a month, and let the payments go towards its ultimate "Tis not that, my dear fellow," I ob-

jected; "but a billiard table implies the constant visits of friends and acquaintances, and that implies, at the very least, more bitter beer than my pocket will per-

"Ridiculous!" said John Spot. "To hear you speak one would think you were not master under your own roof, or that you had no firmness of mind. D'ye think

over the green cloth—but they had their drawbacks. The gas bill mounted to an inordinate figure, and my page boy, a precocious youth, whom I had taken out of a charity school, and whom my friends prosperous lawyer in the place. There is nothing low about Quality row. Quality row would not brook the incessant querulous tintinnabulation at the surgeon's invariable want of luck. The dowager hall door; would not tolerate the shockof what was going on—I am sure she did —for regularly as clock-work every morneccentric cognoscenti—to the Royal Acad-emician's studio; would turn up its chin at the train of out-at-elbow clients to the "The Gambler's Doom," "Remember you have an immortal soul," "Do you ever ask yourself 'Am I going to hell?" and

general, my right-hand neighbor, left his general, my right-hand heighbor, lett his card on me, and grew quite cordial when he learned that I had once spent a few months in India. Not that he was cordial of his nature, nothing of the kind; he was muffinman tinkles a muffled bell, and the newspaper-boy drops his daily paper silently as a snow-flake into the areas.

With my predilection for the areas. newspaper-boy drops his daily paper silently as a snow-flake into the areas.

With my predilection for the tranquil, you can easily understand how lucky I thought myself in securing a residence in Quality row. I could not get a house on a lease—they were too much in request for that; for months before one was vacant it was snapped up at a premium. Fortunately I met a University chum at my club, an army man, who had taken up his abode in a street on on agreement, two years and a quarter of which had yet to expire. He had received a staff appointment in Malta, and had just instructed his agent to sell his furniture by auction.

""Tis just the ticket for you," he urged, "as steady-going as if it were in the heart of the country, and yet within a

country house of a friend-in Surrey, say -to stroll on the lawn for the vesperti cigar, and be recalled from your pl reveries to the aromatic coffee; and thence to be invited by the chatelaine, in the well-worn words of the Egyptian queen, "Let

us go to billiards."

By the way, I wonder did Cleopatra carry chalk in her pocket and address the marker by her Christian name! The movement round the table exactly

supplies the gentle post-prandial exercise that helps the good digestion that should wait on appetite. You need not soil your hands or soul at billiards; there is educa-tion in the pastime of the mental sort and the physical discipline of the calculating powers, training of the nerve and teach ing of the sight, practise in judging dis-tance and forming angles, and you can console yourself for small losses by the reflection that you are engaged in the so-lution of scientific problems. If the pleas-ure is such for the loser, what must it not

be for the winner?

I was a constant loser; the bridge was for me a pons asinorum. Try my best, I made the stroke from the forearm not the shoulder; I would bend my knees and raise my elbows; and yet I read every treatise on the subject. With pardon to cided me. I did take it off his hands after captain Crawley, one can no more learn some trouble. The agent was exacting in billiards from books or by intuition than equitation from poring over Mr. Neville's volume or sitting in the gallery of a riding school. But this is digressive.

We played our games as gentlemen should; there was no racket or disputathe happy tenant of as handsome a liminature mansion as any struggling literateur of bursting into a torrent of invectives, in London could boast of possessing. But at what a cost! Dear me! If one only foresaw half the expenses of getting into a torrent of invectives, and consigning the gas, the cushion, the rest, or his own eyes and hands to perfure the policeman paces on his beat as if he and consigning the gas, the cushion, the rest, or his own eyes and hands to perfure the policeman paces on his beat as if he are the way to be the policeman paces on his beat as

from Covent Garden market because they had tossed for a drink on the previous Sunday afternoon; an impressive moral was pointed by the fate of a duke who spent his patrimony playing "nap," and is now reduced to carrying round the washing for a suburban laundry; but there was a cheering promise of the peace that awaits all by repentance in the history of a blackleg who was rescued from darkness through the instrumentality of an abscess, and now preaches beautiful serabscess, and now preaches beautiful ser-mons in the Great Arthur street Mission

I never read them, not I, but "Perky," the page boy, took an extreme pleasure in getting them off by rote and retailing them to the company, subsequently turn-

what to do there."

Our honest laughter grates on her sour temper," said John Spot sententiously.

"I am more annoyed at the feeling that she evidently thinks us a lot of gamblers, I confess, than on the intrusion on my letter-box." I said.

ter-box," I said. r-box," I said.
"Ha!" said the general. "An idea. As

we are denounced as gamblers, we may as well vex the harradan by having an odd "Bravo!" chimed in John Spot, "we can kill two birds with one stone—beggar ourselves and bother our neighbor."

I am averse to gambling on principle, and I gently but firmly protested against the innovation.
"I don't see any harm in having an oc

"I don't see any harm in having an occasion little beton—a quiet pool—a something just to give an interest to the game, persevered John Spot.

They continued to press me, but I was obdurate. At last I consented to compromise the matter; we all agreed to subscribe towards the purchase of a silver jug to be contended for in a handicap. To the general this ingenious proposition was due, and to the general, as the oldest man in the society, the office of handicapper was

and to the general, as the oldest man in the society, the office of handicapper was assigned. The general won the jug.

I own I felt mortified by my failure to carry off the prize, and secretly resolved to take a series of private lessons from Mr. S. W. Stanley to improve my hand—not that I had any ambition to become an adept at the game, but I wished to be able to rattle about the ivories sufficiently well not to excite derision every time I well not to excite derision every time

handled a cue.

Stepping out of Stanley's room one evening, I was tapped on the shoulder.

It was a companion of boyhood, Jemmy Trix—dear old fellow! He had given me Trix—dear old fellow! He had given me the soundest punching in the head I ever got at school. Thereafter we were sworn friends. I had not met him for years and years—not since he had gone up to Sandhurst to prepare for a commission. I had completely lost sight of him, though the recollection of his dapper figure, his sprightly walk, his madeap whimsicalities and his big, genial heart had never faded from my memory.

from my memory.

The first greeting over, we adjourned The first greeting over, we adjourned to the nearest tavern—bosh! Mr. Good Templar, who reads this and sneers, it is what ninety-nine men in this country out of every hundred do on the like occasions and interchanged confidences. I told Jenmy my own chequered story—how I had been bitten by a tanantule, and had come to London to build my fortune and fame, and organize a new conflagration by setting the Thames on fire—how I had failed, ignobly failed—how—but whom oes it concern?
"And you?" I asked; "have you left

he service. the service."

"Years ago," answered Jemmy; "left it, but in no dishonor—have had my ups and downs, but feel my feet firmly planted on my native heath at last."

"Glad to hear it. In London here?"

tented field in the gold summer."
"But I thought you told me you had

eft the service."
"I did and so I have." "Ah, now I understand." On the turf in the betting business, I thought to express my

"Well, Jemmy, I'm delighted to meet you, anyhow, and as I have a house of my own here at present, I trust you won't be a stranger. I am most anxious to hear what you have been doing since we par-

"It's a long yarn. Where do you

"Quality row."
"I know, Pimlico," said Jemmy. "No. South Belgravia. Come over and ine with me and see for yourself."

"Nothing will please me more: but Sun ay's my only off day."
"Sunday be it then, 6 o'clock sharp." "What's the number ?"

"What did you say?" again asked emmy, producing his pencil and pocket

"Four-four." "All right, time is on the wing, and I am on the wain; good-by till Sunday," and light-spirited Jemmy jumped on a passing omnibus."

eputable on week days, it is superemi-tently so on Sunday. There is awesome olemnity about it, the air is heavy, the stillness is oppressive, the Venetian blinds are carefully lowered as if it were a time of national humiliation, the maid-servants go about their work with a sanctified meekness, the passing guardsman turns with a shake of the head from the corner, as much as to say, "no thoroughfare for me here;" the sound of the church bells strike upon the ear like a funeral knell,

would be quitted! At every hand's turn there is a demand upon your purse.

I was very proud of my new house, as well I might be. I had expended time, taste and money in fitting it out. I had hung the hall with trophies from Wardour street that gave it quite a manorial appearance; I had selected the patterns of the wall paper so as to form a Ruskinesque combination of colors with draperies and

the "Devil's Tattoo." I left the room to give some instructions as to the wine, and to warn "Perky" to cease the stealthy rehearsal of gymnastics in the hall, where he was lying in wait to open the door.

As I re-entered the parlor, the general was peeping into the street, through the interstices of the window-blind.

them to the company, subsequently turning some of them into spills, and ingeniously gumming others on the backs of unconscious policemen.

At last the nuisance became so intolerable that I consulted my visitors as to what measures should be adopted to put an end to it.

"L. S. D.," hissed the general. I wish I had her at Fakeerapore; I'd soon know what to do there."

Our honest laughter content.

brawn up in Front of the mathematical house was an elaborately ornamented phaeton, with yellow body and white wheels picked with gold: a pair of heraldic animals of the griffin species were at either side of the driver's seat, and in that behind sat a negro boy in correct Tiger costume—gold banded hat with cockade, green tunic, doeskin, brown tops and the rest, and his arms folded on his breast. The team attached to this extraordinary ehicle was rather too flashily harnesse ut was certainly superbly matched, and ooked well-bred—four sprightly cream-plored ponies with long manes and tails weeping the ground. A crowd of exulsweeping the ground. A crowd of exul-tant boys were gathered round; some were at the ponies' head, others patted them on the sides, while others criticised the phaeton or regarded the colored page with an air half of banter, half of venerawith an air half of banter, half of venera-tion. They were in a state of the most gleeful excitement. Quality row had never witnessed such a spectacle before. Every window was thrown up, every door was thrown open; for once it had been galvan-ized out of its propriety. The crowd mo-mentarily increased.

mentarily increased. The hall of 44 was surrounded by compact knot of inquisitive urchins. Sud-denly a figure emerged, as if from the presence of royalty, backwards, salaaming to the mathematician, whose bald head could be seen looming behind like a thearical moon. The figure turned. Horror! It was Jemmy Trix, and, as he caught

sight of me at the window, he lifted his hat, kissed hands and rushed across. As I drew back, with a feeling as if some hydraulic imp was pumping all the blood in my body into my face, the general gave me one scowling glance, pushed past me without deigning a word, shook

A loud rat-tat-too resounded in the hall and woke the echoes of the street, and the instant after Jemmy sprang into the par-lor and grasped both my hands in his. "Sorry to have kept you waiting old

boy, but 'tis your own fault. You gave me the wrong number—44 instead of 4. Have you any place I could run the trap

merciful, how does it happen that you came in this fashion? On a Sunday evening too !"
Thought I'd give you a surprise. Stylish turnout, eh? But who's that old dust

I nearly stumbled over in the passage? An impudent old ruftian; he only said one word, 'budmash'—but I know what that means. You have some queer customers in your quarters, Jack!"

It was impossible to deny that under the circumstances. I sunk into a chair and hid my flushed countenance in my pocket

he sake of a new acquaintance. But I'm touching Scriptural incident, which he in Christendom; in whose name temples urprised at a man of the turf committing has passed his life in denying and ridicul. of the Lord have arisen for 2,000 years sake of a new acquaintance. But I'm pranks. Why, this beats Joey "On the turf, I'm not on the turf! Who

of the short grass—a simple ring-master in a circus, and no more. But just take a look at my pasteboard. I flatter myself it is rather a success, and he handed me a card with the following inscription. Mr. James Trix.

Imperial Amphitheatre, Author, Chirurgeon, Soldier, Gentleman

Poet, and Bill-Sticker. (Late 110th Mounted Highlanders.)

the free list.' To this had Jemmy's outlandish pro-pensities led him! The ponies he had iriyen over were a celebrated team of trick-animals of his own training, of whom he was justly vain, and so jealous that he in these effusions but contumely and rehe was justly vain, and so jealous that he would not trust them to the guidance of anyone else, even for their daily exercise. "No help for spilt milk," he said philosphically, as he brought the recital of his dventures to a close after dinner.

"Consider yourself lucky. D'ye know, old fellow, I had half a mind to come over on Tuscarora, the white elephant !" The general glares like a man-eating tiger and mutters frightful oaths in Hir dustani (I know they are oaths, though

do not speak a word of Hindustani) whenever he meets me.

The dowager countess purses her mouth and pulls down the blinds when I pass. If I might venture to interpret the expre

Quality row cuts me dead.

I love a quiet life, but I am afraid I cannot live much longer in this very quiet neighborhood. I am not a vicious man, or I should revenge myself by starting a small menagerie in the backyard, practising the bass drum in the front parlor, planting a Eucalyptus globolus in the conservatory, and giving the free use of my kitchen to the Antediluvian Buffaloes for the initiation of their Worthy Primoes. I calmed

the initiation of their Worthy Primoes. I scorn to resort to those measures. I calmed my indignation when I replaced the billiard table by a mangle. But prithee, if you know anybody who desires an eligible residence in an eminently decorous and reputable district, send kim to me. He can have the furniture at a moderate with can have the furniture at a moderate val-uation, and the good will for nothing, with

THE "TIMES" AND THE EMER-GENCY MAN.

my benediction to boot.

the following from an English daily newspaper witness:

The Daily Telegraph of yesterday says:
"On Wednesday night an Emergency officer, who was in a public house at Fermoy, shot the landlady's son, David Howe, a lad, wounding him dangerously, and immediately afterwards attempted to shoot some young men who were drinking in the house. They, however, disarmed him and took him to the police station."

The Daily News and Daily Chroniele give precisely the same report of the occurrence, while the Standard and Morning Post do not mention the case at all.

The following report from the Times

The following report from the Times goes to show what little reliance can be

goes to show what little reliance can be placed on statements appearing in that paper touching Irish matters:
"A young lad named David Howe was accidently shot last night in his mother's public house at Fermoy, under the following circumstances: William Turpin, an Emergency man, who had been engaged in protection duty in the neighborhood, but had been discharged, was drinking in Mrs. Howe's public house. He produced a revolver and it went off accidentally, the bullet lodging in the side of young Howe, who happened to be sitting in the room. who happened to be sitting in the room. Great indignation was felt against Turpin and he was roughly handled by two men, who assaulted him and forcibly took pos-session of his revolver. The boy is in a critical state, and Turpin has been detained

pending an inquiry."

We presume to attempt to shoot several other young men would also have been accidental had the fellow succeeded in his alleged murderous design. Had the Emergency man been a member of the Land League, how different would be the wording of the Times report !

A PROFESSIONAL BLASPHEMER. "Although a professional scoffer at

Christianity and everything connected with it," says the Chicago Tribune, "Mr. Bob Ingersoll rarely fails to use it to his

own and his client's advantage in the law

own and his clent's advantage in the law practise. In closing his defence for Dorsey and Brady, in the star route trial, the other day, Mr. Ingersoll dwelt with such eloquence on the picture of Mary kneel-ing at the cross that many an eye was filled with tears, and the pathos of the scene was impressed on even the hardest scene was impressed on even the hardest heart. In the course of a few weeks this gifted orator in some other presence may be describing the same incident in an altogether different manner. And for a very different purpose. His audience may then be composed of unbelievers, like him-self, and the part which he then may be "Yourself. Did you not say you were in town in winter, and on the tented field in summer?"

Jemmy gave a joyous laugh, which developed into a "Hoop la!"

"Your humble servant to command," said he, as he finished his cry, "is no votary of the short grass—a simple ring-master in a circus, and no more. But just take filled the earth with awe, suggests the possibility that Mr. Ingersoll is not only impious but insincere and mercenary.
The best answer which Attorney General
Brewster could have made to the starroute attorney's tearful reference to the scene on Calvary would have been a copious extract from one or more of his ribald 'lectures,' delivered at 50 cents a head, on that event. In those choice lit-"Come round to the shop some night," said Jemmy, "will you not? and see my neophytes 'witch the world with noble horsemanship." I'll take care that your name is inscribed on the luminous roll of the free list?" used, and an ignorant brawler who had broken the laws and deserved punishment. Instead of finding something ment. Instead of finding something touching in the devotion of the two vilement. Some of these choice remarks read in connection with his star-route oratory might have had an evaporating effect on the tears of the multitude, which are said in the newspaper reports to have been very profuse."

It has Entered the Capitol Buildings. It has finally gained its point and no less a personage than the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, Mr. D. W. McDonnell, Ottawa, thus indorses the Great German Remedy: "St. Jacobs Oil is a splendid remedy. I used it on my left hand and wrist for rheumatism, and found it all that it is claimed to be. Mrs. McDonnell used it for a most severely sprained ankle; by steady use of the article for a few days a complete cure was article for a few days a complete cure was effected. St. Jacobs Oil does its work and flowers in the court as we leave the very satisfactorily and also rapidly; such house of Ananias. at least is my opinion.

"ROUGH ON RATS." clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin, chip-old dress. It will look like new. Only 10 cts.

ON THE ADVANTAGE OF HEARING MASS.

A devout man, now deceased, used to say that Mass was his harbor of refuge, and that during that brief half-hour he fitted himself to meet the excessive labors. anxieties and contentions in which he was professionally engaged all day. He would far rather have missed his breakfast than

have missed mass.

It is said that all the Catholic Kings of England, except perhaps Rufus and John, heard Mass daily. Henry VIII. in his early days heard three or four Masses

daily.
We read in the life of St. John the Almoner of two men in trade, who had been brought up at the same school, and had both much the same advantages. One of them married, and had many children and nephews to provide for, but was so successful in everything that he not only The Irish outrage manufacturer to the Times newspaper has fallen in love with the Landlords Emergency men. Of course he should, therefore, endeavor to screen to meet his liabilities, and in all respects to meet his liabilities, and in all respects the should, therefore, endeavor to screen them in their little faults, and he does so with a yengeance. Whether this same mewspaper willingly misrepresents the facts in favor of the Emergency men, let the following from an English daily newspaper witness: ing a decent maintenance. I will call to-morrow morning and show you the secret of all my success, was the reply. He called early in the morning and asked the poor man to accompany him to church. The poor man was astonished; the prosperou tradesman called again the next day with tradesman called again the next day with a similar invitation, and the next. Well', said the poor man, 'If all I have to do is to go to Mass, you need not call, for I know the way to church. 'Precisely so,' said the prosperous tradesman, 'I never go to business without having first been to Mass; and try to act up strictly to the injunction of the Georgia ("Sack" years the King. of the Gospel—"Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His justice, and all things shall be added unto you." (Matt. vi, 33.)
The poor man followed the advice he had received, and God began speedily to bless him, giving him an ease and prosperity even in this life such as he had never en-

joyed before.

These are the examples of temporal blessings received by hearing Mass but, though temporal blessings are not always the fruit of the Mass, internal, unspeakable blessings are its natural fruit, such as you will never appreciate until you con-template them in the light of heavenly

glory.
Thank God, we have many examples near home of industrial people and men of business going daily to Mass. All tes-tify to the fact that it has been their gain; no one is heard to say that it has been their loss.

To be within reach of daily Mass dur-

ing life, and voluntarily to throw away this inestimable privilege and its benefits is a folly, great enough to set the soul wondering at his blindness for all eternity. -Bishop Vaughan.

The Scene of Saint Paul's Conversion.

If you are skeptical as to the story of Paul's conversion, go with me to the traditional places, and, although you may doubt the miracle, and call it, out of courtesy, a beautiful fable, you will not doubt that right here—somewhere in, about, or on these walls—the scenes des-cribed in the tenth chapter of "Acts" are verities. The precise spot is shown where the slaughter-breathing Saul saw new light. It is near Damascus, and on the old Roman road. We know that it is the same road, and that it was at the eastern gate he entered, "led by the hand." If we are not certain that the spot we are about to visit is the house of Ananias cer-"the street which is called Straight," which was the lodging-place of Paul. Let us not be too critical. Certainly this is a hid my flushed countenance in my pocket and downs, but feel my feet firmly planted no downs, but feel my feet firmly planted no my native heath at last."

"Glad to hear it. In London here?"

"In London in the russet winter, on the ented field in the gold summer."

"But I thought you told me you had "But I thought you told my the contretemps, so I laughed—laughed before or the contretemps, so I laughed—laughed before or "But to the contretemps and sentiments of the hear the playing may necessitate an appeal, not to to the sympathies and sentiments of the hear the better the sympathies and sentiments of the hear the baying may necessitate a ing, to embellish one of his speeches, than a clergyman has to quote freely and apconversion, to proud old Rome which imprisoned him; and from Rome to New York: from the little church we saw under the midnight sun in Arctic Norway, to the mighty minster of Christopher Wren, at London—this grand teacher of the Gentiles certainly had great agony of spirit and darkness of mind until the

cales fell from his eyes on this very road to Damascus!

"Go," we say to our guide, Sawabeni,
"to the house of Ananias!" Would you
expect it to be above ground? Not after
so long a time, for time will cover with to Damascus! its mounds all things sacred, even when the substructures remain. Winding among narrow streets and walls, whose heavy doors show significantly the precautions of these habitants of the Christian quarter, the canvass at length touches a through some rooms occupied by poor people. We pass down into a vaulted chamber where there is a little Catholic chamber where the catholic chapel. Several prints, representing the martyrdom, by the cross, of priests in China, and pictures of St. Jerome and St. Francis, are upon the plain walls. Over the simple altar is a good painting of St. Paul. His black beard and hair and intellectual courage are well represented. He is kneeling before a fair-haired man. This s the good and truthful Ananias, who baptizes him. In one corner of the room is a large bronze lamp, which is lit after night fall. Our Catholic dragoman grows eloquent over the scene, and as the cavass cannot understand his English he breaks forth in praise of his own father, who fell in It has finally gained its point and no ss a personage than the Sergeant-at-

"Rough on Rats." clears out rats, mice,

COT. 20, 1882.

A Legen1 of the Rosary. In the bright land of fair Provence A lowly orphan dwelt, And day by day at Mary's shrine The little maiden knelt.

No watchful mother's tender care The child had ever known; And so the simple peasant folks Had called her "Mary's own,"

And as among the woods and fields
The little orphan grew,
The old church windows' storied pane
Were all the books she knew. And never passed a day, whate'er The orphan's task might be, But at our Lady's feet she kneit To say the Rosary.

When lo! within her little room She saw a wondrous light; And by her bed our Lady stood In robes most fair and bright.

She knew her by the twelve bright st That crowned the radiant head, And by the mantle azure blue, With fairest roses spread.

The child knelt down, while love an Her wondering spirit fill; When lo! upon our Lady's robe A rose is wanting still. And softly, sweetly, Mary spoke:—
"My child, these roses see,
The fragrant wreath that love has tw
From day to day for me.

"But wherefore hast thou left undon The work of love to-day? How comes it that thou hast forgot My Rosary to say?

"So many on this great, wide earth Forget their Lord and me, And bring no flowers; but surely the Wilt not unfaithful be?" The little child bowed down her hea In shame upon her breast, And ere our Blessed Lady left With tears her fault confessed,

And, kneeling, said the Rosary,— But ever since that day The child drooped slowly, like a flo That fades from earth away.

As though she could not linger here
To whom it had been given
To see our Lady, and to have
That moment's glimpse of heaven

And pilgrims to our Lady's shrine, Would often go to see Her grave, whom Mary's self had to To say the Rosary!

CONFESSION.

Catholic Review. There is perhaps no word i Catholic vocabulary which so al disgusts our Protestant friends a the Confessional. We have the of knowing numbers of intel well-disposed Protestants—we haps, more accurately designate non-Catholics—who, as the resu non-Catholics—who, as the resu cistion with intelligent and Catholics, together with some I Catholics, together with some ing and more experience of the sufficingness of Protestantism for of the Soul, are very much incl. Catholics. When addressed on they are ready to admit that the Church, so far as they ha gated them, seem to be well for that the spiritual provisions of are admirably adapted, upon the strengthen the fuith of believer the spiritual comfort, are sufficiently and comfort, and comf give peace, and comfort, an strength to all her true children

strength to all her true childrer only one exception: that is 'sional. As they sometimes exp can swallow everything in the C tem but that—the idea of going sion—and that to a man like were, they are not quite prepare that step. It seems unreason that step. It seems unrease they have an instinctive repug Now, we are not going in argument to prove the Cathe of confession, though we cam of confession, though we can marking, in passing, how very that people who profess to ta for their guide should so persi overlooked the very empha answerable testimony of Chris that remarkable passage in wiferred upon His representation of absolution. "Whose sins mit they are remitted unto

tained."
How shall they know what

you shall retain

How shall they know what and what to retain unless t confessed—made known with particulars to enable the ju-intelligently as to the real ch Does not the very la confers the power of remis time necessarily constitute judge and imply the necess to insist upon is that confess in reason and common sense the other institutions of the mirably adapted to supply a ing—of the human soul. W impulse of a soul burdened of some great crime? Is it then itself by communicati confidential friend? The ve the heart to another is an Cherished alone—brooded reflection-the mind feeds aggravates its own misery. now suppose that in addition of mere confession the frequency the confession is made has the confession is familiary to the confession is confession to the confession in the confession is confession to the confession the confession is made and declaring your sin forgive of your true repentance, co of a greater boon within the ven to bestow? Admit, that multitudes go to con functory manner. Admit confessional, like everythi abused by bad men—thou immensely exagg

has been immensely exag Catholic bigots. Yet, think of the millio pressed, sin-sick, sin-burth have found a refuge of pe in the confessional. Thin ands that have been sav and from the horrible dea by the soothing sympathy itative voice of God's ow nouncing absolution in H His authority in the conf is a refuge of mercy and felt to be so not only by t with the guilt of some gring forgiveness, but also for perfection and needing Indeed, we all nee tion whether we are con—he most needy, perhap scious of his need. But souls who have a special higher life of which we but for which we have r ations, nothing is more i more blessed or consoling and advice of a wise and

rector. Indeed, we do that, considering the s

sed, used to

A Legen' of the Rosary.

In the bright land of fair Provence A lowly orphan dwelt, And day by day at Mary's shrine The little maiden knelt.

No watchful mother's tender care The child had ever known; And so the simple peasant folks Had called her "Mary's own,"

And never passed a day, whate'er The orphan's task might be, But at our Lady's feet she kneit To say the Rosary.

When lo! within her little room She saw a wondrous light; And by her bed our Lady stood In robes most fair and bright.

She knew her by the twelve bright stars That crowned the radiant head, And by the mantle azure blue, With fairest roses spread.

The child knelt down, while love and awe Her wondering spirit fill; When io! upon our Lady's robe A rose is wanting still.

And softly, sweetly, Mary spoke:—
"My child, these roses see,
The fragrant wreath that love has twined
From day to day for me.

"But wherefore hast thou left undone The work of love to-day? How comes it that thou hast forgot My Rosary to say?

"So many on this great, wide earth
Forget their Lord and me,
And bring no flowers; but surely thou
Wilt not unfaithful be?"

The little child bowed down her head In shame upon her breast, And ere our Blessed Lady left With tears her fault confessed,

And, kneeling, said the Rosary,— But ever since that day The child drooped slowly, like a flower That fades from earth away.

And pilgrims to out Lady's shrine, Would often go to see Her grave, whom Mary's self had taught To say the Rosary!

CONFESSION.

Catholic, Review.

sion—and that to a man like themselves were, they are not quite prepared to take that step. It seems unreasonable, and they have an instinctive repugnance to it. Now, we are not going into a labored argument to prove the Catholic doctrine of confession, though we cannot help resolving in reasonable have very strange it is

of some great crime? Is it not to unbur-

reflection—the mind feeds upon itself, it

now suppose that in addition to the relief

of mere contession the field the power of declaring your sin forgiven on condition of your true repentance, can you conceive of a greater boon within the power of heaven to bestow? Admit, if you please,

that multitudes go to confession in a per-

functory manner. Admit even, that the confessional, like everything else, may be abused by bad men—though that matter

has been inimensely changed to the Catholic bigots.

Yet, think of the millions of poor, oppressed, sin-sick, sin-burthened souls that have found a refuge of peace and comfort in the confessional. Think of the thousand the confessional from description of the confessional from description.

ands that have been saved from despair and from the horrible death of the suicide

by the soothing sympathy and the authoritative voice of God's own minister pronouncing absolution in His name and by

His authority in the confessional. Yes, i

is a refuge of mercy and peace, and it is felt to be so not only by the soul burdened

with the guilt of some great sin, and need-ing forgiveness, but also by souls longing

for perfection and needing spiritual direc-

tion whether we are conscious of it or not —he most needy, perhaps, who is least con-scious of his need. But to those favored

souls who have a special attraction for the higher life of which we are all conscious,

but for which we have not all equal aspir-

ations, nothing is more important, nothing

Indeed, we all need spiritual direc

confession the friend to whom

immensely exaggerated by anti-

Confession re

aggravates its own misery. Confession lieves it of more than half its burden.

As though she could not linger here To whom it had been given To see our Lady, and to have That moment's glimpse of heaven.

And as among the woods and fields
The little orphan grew,
The old church windows' storied panes
Were all the books she knew.

or of refuge, half-hour he essive labors, which he was eakfast than

olic Kings of us and John, VIII. in his four Masses

St. John the st. John the
ide, who had
e school, and
intages. One
iany children
r, but was so
he not only ants, but also ey every year
r was always
cely ever able
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m. One day
upanion of his ow it was that ertook, where-eeded in earn-'I will call toyou the secret ly. He called sked the poor church. The

the prosperous next day with next. 'Well', have to do is to ill, for I know cisely so,' said I never go to t been to Mass the injunction first the King , and all thin (Matt. vi, 33 advice he had beedily to bless and prosperity

s of temporal ing Mass but, are not always ernal, unspeak-al fruit, such as until you con-nt of heavenly nany examples eople and men

at it has been aily Mass duro throw away and its benefits to set the soul for all eternity.

Mass. All tespeen their gain;

l's Conversion.

Sunday Sun. to the story of ith me to the hough you may call it, out of e, you will not somewhere in, -the scenes deser of "Acts" are ous, and on the the hand." If the spot we are of Ananias, cerquarter, and in alled Straight," ace of Paul. Let ertainly this is a eaking after the men. This rewver, St. Paul.

se name temples or 2,000 years— very home of his Rome which im-Rome to New rch we saw under ctic Norway, to hristopher Wren, teacher of the great agony of mind until the on this very road

guide, Sawabeni, s!" Would you ound? Not after will cover with cred, even when nain. Winding cantly the precau. of the Christian length touches a quietly ushered a into a vaulted a little Catholic representing the ss, of priests in Jerome and St. in walls. Over painting of St. nd hair and intelepresented. He haired man. This al Ananias, who which is lit after nglish he breaks father, who fell in at in two pieces," of the Mohams were, 'I die for father, and so I h father, and fo

mades his mute ck some lavender t as we leave the

They wounded

o his cheek, "and

ars out rats, mice.

And this very naturally suggests an answer to the objection arising out of the alleged indelicacy of females going to confession to a priest. Why should it be considered any more indelicate for a female to go to a physician of the soul than to a physician of the body? In either case the relation is a confidential one, and if you have confidence in your confessor, why should you feel any greater delicacy in opening your heart to him for relief of your spiritual necessities, than in submitting to the examination of your physician for the relief of your bodily ailments? In fact, the case is very much stronger in favor of the confessor than of the physician, for the obligation of confession is imperative; the necessity indispensable, and the confidential relation of the confessor more paternal and less repugnant, and it is naturally more and less repugnant, and it is naturally more conscientious and reliable; for as has often been remarked, the priest is bound by a solemn oath to secrecy, and a case of betrayal of confidence has never been known trayal of confidence has never been known to occur in the whole history of the Church. In fact, priests have suffered martyrdom rather than reveal what had been made known to them in the confessional. We remember an anecdote which the late distinguished Jesuit missionary, Father Smarius, used to tell as an illustration of the benefit of confession. The inci-dent, he said, occurred in St. Louis, during a very successful mission which he and his

companions were giving there.

One evening after the labors of the day sed and Father Smarius was sitting in the house awaiting the visits of any enquirers who might call upon him, a very intelligent gentleman called, and, without intelligent gentleman called, and, without much ceremony, informed him that he had been attending the services and acknowledged that he had been a good deal impressed with what he had heard and seen. He was pleased with Father Smarius's way of presenting the claims of the Catholic Church, and, in fact, to make a long story short, he was almost persuaded to be a short, he was almost persuaded to be a Catholic. He had been beating about the world a good deal, and he acknowledged frankly that he had led rather a loose life, Catholic, Review.

There is perhaps no word in all the Catholic vocabulary which so alarms and disgusts our Protestant friends as that of the Confessional. We have the pleasure of knowing numbers of intelligent and well-disposed Protestants—we had, perhaps, more accurately designated them as non-Catholics—who, as the result of association with intelligent and consistent Catholics, together with some little reading and more experience of the utter unfrankly that he had led rather a loose life, but now he felt the necessity of changing his life and adopting some kind of religion. As he had lost all faith in Protestantism, and as he found the Catholic Church had claims which seemed to be well founded, he did not know but he might become a Catholic, but for one thing. He had one serious objection that he could not get over. "Ah," said Father Smarius, "and what is that objection?" "Confession," said the gentleman. "I can't think of going to confession." "Why not?" said Father Smarius. "What insurmountable objection have you to confession?" "Well, ing and more experience of the utter un-sufficingness of Protestantism for the wants sufficingness of Protestantism for the wants of the soul, are very much inclined to be Catholics. When addressed on the subject, they are ready to admit that the claims of the Church, so far as they have investigated them, seem to be well founded, and that the spiritual provisions of the Church are admirably adapted, upon the whole, to strengthen the faith of believers, and to give neace, and comfort, and spiritual objection have you to confession?" "Well, I will tell you frankly I have been guilty of a sin so monstrous and so mean that I never could bring myself to confess it to strengthen the faith of believers, and to give peace, and comfort, and spiritual strength to all her true children. There is only one exception: that is the Confessional. As they sometimes express it, they can swallow everything in the Catholic system but that—the idea of going to confession—and that to a man like themselves show are not quite prepared to take.

to him.

But the gentleman, though, evidently very much touched by Father Smarius's kind and paternal manner, and very much exercised in mind, still could not bring himself to make confession, and finally went away, Father Smarius not knowing whether he would ever see him again. But the man was too much in earnest and had become too much interested to give up. So he argument to prove the Catholic declaration of confession, though we cannot help reformarking, in passing, how very strange it is that people who profess to take the Bible for their guide should so persistently have overlooked the very emphatic and unanswerable testimony of Christ himself in that remarkable passage in which He conferred upon His representatives the power of absolution. "Whose sins you shall remit they are remitted unto them, and whose sins you shall retain they are remitted unto them, and whose sins you shall retain they are retained."

How shall they know what sins to remit and what to retain unless these sins are confessed—made known with all essential particulars to enable the judge to decide intelligently as to the real character of the sins? Does not the very language which sins? Does not the very language which sins? Does not the very language which sins? The power of remission at the same

ntelligently as to the real language which sins? Does not the very language which confers the power of remission at the same jumping to his feet in great excitement, time necessarily constitute the priest a and clapping his hands together, "that's judge and imply the necessity of confesit! that's it!" "Well, now," said Father Smarius, "just kneel down here quietly by sion? But what we wish now particularly to insist upon is that confession is founded Smarius, "just kneel down here quiety by my side, and tell me all the essential par-ticulars about it, and finish your confes-sion. He obeyed with the simplicity of a child, told his story without the least in reason and common sense, and, like all the other institutions of the Church, admirably adapted to supply a want—a craving—of the human soul. What is the first impulse of a soul burdened with the guilt difficulty, and arose from his knees a new map, radiant with happiness and all aglow with love to God and man. He was baptized, and ever after remained a fervent, then itself by communicating it to some confidential friend? The very opening of devoted Catholic, and he never ceased to be grateful to the good Jesuit priest who helped him to make his first confession. the heart to another is an intense relief. Cherished alone—brooded over in solitary

Cures at Knock.

Sister Mary Francis Clare writes to a

contemporary: Sir,—Your readers will, I think, be in terested in hearing of some visits of thanksgiving, which have been made here lately. The Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, Bishop of Hobartown, said Mass at the high altar of our church, while Archdeacon Cavanagh celebrated at the altar of our Cavanagh celebrated at the anar of our Blessed Lady, and the Bishop's Vicar-General at the altar of St. Joseph. After Mass his Lordship gave a short address to the pilgrims, and told them that he had offered the Holy Sacrifice as a thanksgiv ing for the miraculous and instantaneous restoration of his sight by the use of the Knock cement before he left Australia.

Early in August the Rev. Father Haye came here to say his first Mass, in fulfilcame nere to say ms first Mass, in fulfil-ment of his promise made to our Lady of Knock. His health had so completely failed two years ago that he was obliged to leave college, and the medical men gave no hope of his recovery. He paid a visit to Knock, and made a promise that gave no nope of his recovery. He paid a visit to Knock, and made a promise that he would say his first Mass here if his health was restored, and if he could continue his studies. His prayer was granted. At the end of the novena he found himself cured returned to college, and after self cured, returned to college, and after his ordination he came here and said his

first Mass. Jacob Loockman, Buffalo, N. Y., says he has been using Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for rheumatism; he had such a lame ations, nothing is more important, nothing more blessed or consoling, than the counsel and advice of a wise and holy spiritual director. Indeed, we do not hesitate to say that, considering the seductions of the

that education was the deepest and most vital of all subjects affecting the commonwealth. Unhappily it had of late years become one of the chief questions of party politics. It had been tossed to and fro, and treated piecemeal, and thereby transferred from the high and serene sphere of reason, of faith, and of Christianity to that of contention and political strife and partizanship, with what signal disaster he was afraid the people of this country would hereafter see. His purpose was to speak in a larger, higher, and deeper sense. Education was the training of man in the knowledge of God and in conformity with Him, so that he might live in this life and in eternity. That view of education was somewhat higher and broader than the sense in which it was discussed day by day. The perfection of the reason and will of man varied in proportion to his knowledge of God; a party political strife and unite with those who believed that edunction was the traction was essentially religious in its nature. Of the Catholics he need not speak. It was but just that an opportunity should be given the people of saying whether or no they desired education to be Christian. Already the pressure of public feeling had compelled the introduction of the Bible was the introduction of the Bible was the introduction of the Bible was the introduction of the right and full interpretation of the Bible was the introduction of the Bible was the introduction of the right and full interpretation of the Bible was the introduction of the Bible was the introduction of the right and full interpretation of the Bible was the introduction of the Bible was the introduction of the right and full interpretation of the Bible was the introduction of the Bible was the introduction of the reason and will of man varied in propertion to his knowledge of God and in the propertion to his knowledge of God; and the propertion to his knowledge of God was vital to our life. the reason and will of man varied in proportion to his knowledge of God; a knowledge of God; a knowledge of God was vital to our life. Civilization itself were but a secondary fruit of the conformity of man to his knowledge of God, and sprang from Christianity, which alone could sustain it. Withdraw Christianity from it and it would collapse, for its vital principle would be gone. Statesmen never made it, but they could unmake it. France, one of the FOREMOST AND NOBLEST OF CHRISTIAN

until a century ago, by the hands of her statesmen, had pulled down from its coping stone to its foundation all that mighty until a century ago, by the hands of her statesmen, had pulled down from its coping stone to its foundation all that mighty and stately structure of Christian civilization. What was the position now of France? Once a Catholic nation, it was now ruled by unbelievers the most daring, and he ventured to say the most daring, and he ventured to say the most blasplet mous, and so unstable in its political and public life that it could not form a Government, as men called it, that could be relied upon to govern it for twelve months, and people were asking how soon the barricades might again appear in the streets. The great capital of France was trembling lest any day the dreadful Commune again should rise. The solution of this was the pulling down and the wrecking of Christian education, and the introduction of infidel schools, lyceums, and secular education universal and compulsory. A Christian education would perpetuate a Christian people; education without Christianity would withdraw from Christianity would withdraw from Christian education would grow up without Christianity and would for a time of this was the pulling down and the wrecking of Christian education would perpetuate a Christian people; education without Christianity and would for a time of this was the pulling down down and the wrecking of Christian. He should not have dwelt on this so long if it were not for a special purpose. Down to twelve years ago the education of England, from the time that the found the see of Canterbury, was a Christian that the found the see of Canterbury, was a Christian that the found the see of Canterbury, was a Christian that the found the see of Canterbury, was a Christian that the found the see of Canterbury, was a Christian that the found the see of Canterbury, was a Christian that the found the see of Canterbury, was a Christian that the found the see of Canterbury, was a Christian that the success on the back of the believe, the most enormous wealth and the most of the blest, a grow of the second that the church of M

as fair, considerate and just in their deal-ings. He was, therefore, not going to censure them, but he was going to say that the statute and the system which existed would inevitably gradually exexisted would inevitably gradually ex-haust the Christian element and the relig-ious element from the education of one-half the people, and gradually from the remaining part that must in time fall under the same system. He desired education to be as perfect as it could be. He desired no child to do without it; he did not object to even compulsory education in the case of parents who criminally and culpably neglected their duty; he did not object to any amount of State inspection and control within the limits of con tion and control within the limits of con-science; he did not object even to a school rate justly extended over and shared by the population. His opposition to the present school rate was, in the first place, that it was levied upon the whole popula-tion, but that its full benefit was given over to one form of education alone and over to one form of education alone, and excluded all others. And that form of education was
EDUCATION WITHOUT CHRISTIANITY.

EDUCATION WITHOUT CHRISTIANITY.
The tax ought to be for the benefit equally
of all forms of education, what ever form
of Christianity the managers of the schools
might choose to adopt. Worse, the exclumight choose to adopt. Worse, the exclusion of Christianity had produced the most intensely secular form of education. Secular teaching was not education; no teaching without a knowledge of God was education. His next objection to the system was that they were compelled to pay a tax for a form of education which they conscientiously could not partake of and were bound to object to. If the people of the United Kingdom could be solled be was convinced that the whole people of the United Kingdom could be polled he was convinced that the whole population would declare in favour of religious as against secular education. From north to south of Ireland the whole public voice, not of Catholics alone, but even of those who were not united with the Catholic Church, would be strong and collective in demanding Christian educa-tion. Scotland had secured for itself Presbyterianism and denominationalism. Its people were too farsighted to allow religious education to be filched from them by Act of Parliament. In England
THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND,

with few exceptions, would clamour for

world and the danger of self-deception and spiritual pride, an exalted degree of sanctify is impossible without proper spiritual direction, and that can nowhere be given so well as in the confessional.

The confessor thus becomes the spiritual physician and administers wisely to the patient according to his or her necessities. And this very naturally suggests an answer to the objection arising out of the alleged indelicacy of females going to confessor may be any more indelicate for a female to go to a physician of the body? In either case the relation is a confidential one, and if you have confidence in your confessor, why should you here confidence in your confessor, why should you feel any greater delicacy in opening your heart to him for relief of your spiritual necessities, than in submitting to the examination of your physician for the relief of your polysician for the relief of your polysician for the relief of your bodily ailments? In fact, the case is very much stronger in favor of the context of the subments? In fact, the case is very much stronger in favor of the context of the context of the sund than to a physician of the relief of your polysician for the relief of your polysician for the relief of your bodily ailments? In fact, the case is very much stronger in favor of the context of the sund than the mouled political strife and partizanship, with what significant to the relief of your bodily ailments? In fact, the case is very much stronger in favor of the context of the sund than the mouled political strife and partizanship, with what significant to the relief of your polysician for the relief of your bodily ailments? In fact, the case is very much stronger in favor of the context of the sund that the proper of reason, of faith, and of Christian the proper of reason, of faith, and of Christian the proper of the proper of reason, of faith, and of Christian the proper of t

A DECAYING SECT.

Episcopalianism in Ireland.

A curious pamphlet has been published in Ireland on the decay of Protestantism in that country. This is not precisely its title, but this is really the meaning of the pamphlet. It is written by a Protestant elergyman, "nominally" on the decay of preaching, but really on the decay of Epispreaching, but really on the decay of Epis-copalianism.

A REVOLUTION IN THE CHURCH IN IRELAND.

ted by the length of the walk, he would drop into his seat on arriving at the church, pale, languid, and faint. In short, his life was a long martyrdom. The gnaw-ing cares that harassed his existence, owing to the extent of his family, no words of

ours can adequately convey.
A CHANGE EFFECTED BY THE DISESTABLISH-

MENT.
Since the disestablishment, however, this grievous inequality has disappeared.
The voice of democracy has penetrated the most aristocratic of institutions. The vestries rule the church, and the curates as a consequence were never so well paid; but the income of the Bishops has pro-

portionately diminished.

The disestablished church is not poor. Let no one suppose it. The ecclesiasti-cal revenues are as ample, as princely as ever; but the accents of justice preside over their distribution, and for the first time in the long history of Irish Protes-

antism the laborer gets his hire.

This is the aim of the ProtestantChurch. The church was founded upon injustice, and to remove this injustice is to bring

t to the ground,
ALL FAVOR AND NO MERIT. There are no prizes in the disestablishment. The gifted youths who used to crowd into the "parson factory" eschew those venerable walls. The bright and ambitious pass it by. They prefer law or physic to divinity. Hence the candidates for "holy orders" at present are all offer. Our author gives us a startling muffs! Our author gives us a startling instance of this fact. He once had a class of divinity students whom he sought to instruct in the Epistle to the Romans. After having labored at his task for a whole term with the greatest possible care, whole term with the greatest possible care, after having made his pupils go over the argument again and again, write it out and rehearse it, he was at the end astonished at being told his instructions had gone for nothing, for not one of those whom he so zealously sought to instruct was capable of following an argument. They had not brains enough for such a process! Here are his own words:
"There were, in olden times, and there

are even still in established churches, those great prizes (above alluded to), and con- Julia H. Thayer.

PROTESTANTISM IN IRELAND LACKING THE

PROTESTANTISM IN IRELAND LACKING THE ELEMENTS OF SUCCESS.

This is the opinion of Mr. Mahaffy. But this is not the true cause. We maintain that, no matter how brilliant the galaxy of talent which beamed over its hierarchy, illustrated its annals, illumined its pulpits, or enlightened its conferences, Protestantism in Ireland was destined to ruinous discomfiture.

discomfiture. It could not succeed as a missionary Church.

It was the religion of the landlords. It biessed and sanctified the terrible confisca-tions. It was the slave and sycophant of aristocracy, whose evictions it never re-buked, whose oppressions it never re-isted, whose atrocities it never anathemat-

The Highlanders of Scotland, the Cymri The Highlanders of Scotland, the Cymri of Wales, the Celtic islanders of Man embraced the new religion. They are zealous Protestants. The Irish have indignantly repudiated this doctrinal revolution. They are the most ardent Catholics in Christendom.

SOME REASONS WHY THE IRISH DISLIKE PRO-

Because, amongst other reasons, Protest-antism is associated in their minds with all the calamities, all the misfortunes, all the famines which have desolated Ireland. Their jailors, oppressors, defamers and torturers have all professed the Protestant religion. Who can wonder if they abhor it? They would be more or less than human if they failed to do so.

"Protestantism was present, and, with wings outspread, Fiend-like sat brooding on the vast abyss—"

and murdered—when no woman was safe in her honor, no male Catholic in his life or property—when Catholic gentlemen were excluded from the grand jury, Cath-olic merchants from the bank, and when the Catholic soldier was publicly flogged

for daring to go to Mass.

It is impossible for a Church with such guilty recollections, with such a weight upon its conscience, to succeed in preaching the Gospel of Him who "had not where-

on to lay His head."
PROTESTANTISM HAUNTED BY THE MEMORY OF ITS MISDEEDS.

These are the chief political causes of

the decay of Protestantism in Ireland. It is this which paralyzes its action and gags its utterance and strikes its preachers dumb. Memory hangs like a millstone round its neck and stifles its elecution.

Protestantism in Ireland resembles

Protestantism in Ireland resembles Richard III, in his tent. It is appalled and bewildered—cowed and paralyzed by the haunting memories of its misdeeds its long patronage of oppression, its aiding and abetting the rapacity of landlordism, the cruelties of confiscation, the bloodthirstiness of Orangeism. It wants

"Some sweet, oblivious antidote To purge its foul bosom of the perilous stuff Which weighs upon its heart."

No Vile Dances for Them.

Somehow, here in Bay City, there is no need to advise Catholic young ladies against the waltz, or other round dances. Few or none of them ever take part in them. Most of our English-speaking young ladies are members of the sodality which is superintended by the Sisters in charge of St. James's School, and it is a condition of the membership that they will condition of the membership that they will condition of the inclination of

How many of us would be willing to turn our characters wrong side out and wear them thus for a single day before the astonished and disappointed gaze of our fellow-beings? Yet we are willing that our omniscient God should see them as they are, with their rents, their patches, their soiled lining and unsightly seams.—

CARDINAL MANNING.

Laying the Foundation-Stone of a New Church.

The Liverpool Catholic Times, September 22, gives the following report of an address delivered by Cardinal Manning at the laying of the foundation-stone of a rew church at Bolton-le-Sands, near Lan-

At the conclusion of the ceremony Cardinal Manning addressed the clergy and people who assembled round him. He said the Church bade, and such was the custom, that a bishop who laid the foundation stone of a new church should say a custom, that a bishop who laid the found-ation-stone of a new church should say a few words to the faithful, and to call upon them to contribute to the finishing of the structure, and also to make offer-ings of all things that are necessary for the divine service. One part of this duty was not necessary that day; for by the piety and munificence of one person, the church of which he had laid the founda-tion would be built as an offering to piety and munificence of one person, the church of which he had laid the foundation would be built as an offering to Almighty God. Few had the happiness of offering a church which would stand forever, and an altar at which there would be day by day a priest who would offer a holy sacrifice and make mement for ever of the piety and munificence of the founder of the church. Beside the building of the church there were certain things that would always be needed, and perhaps some of them might desire to have a share in this good work. Proceeding, he said it was impossible for him not to recall something of the history of the Church, coming as he did from the south of England, and from the province of Westminster, where the Church long ago was extinct, but where it had risen again through piety of the faithful, and was still rising in some proportion and in some dimension worthy of the Catholic faith. Nevertheless, when he came to the north he found himself in a land that had never entirely lost the faith, where the north he found himself in a land that had never entirely lost the faith, where the Church had never been extinct, but where it had existed among the population from the most remote antiquity. He said those words because, while Ireland received the faith and never lost it, in England, which was in early times partially Christian, the faith and never lost it, in England, which was in early times partially Christian, the faith became almost utterly extinct by the invasion of our Saxon forefathers. Nevertheless, there was a part of England which was an exception—the western part of the country.

OUR BRITISH FOREFATHERS, IN REMOTE

secular clustation universal and computing say. A Christian elucation would persuant the control of the salvation during a single system of the control of t TIMES, WERE CHRISTIANS.

Who it was that brought Christianity to

no great dimensions—they could hardly help but bear those things in mind. All help but bear those things in mind. And that he had been saying was represented in the act which they did that day in laying the foundation-stone. There was one or two great truths they might gather on that occasion. They read in the history by Venerable Bede of the Anglo-Saxons, in the seventh century, an account of the faith which St. Angustine brought from Rome to the Saxons in England, and in that history they read first of all of the Rome to the Saxons in England, and in that history they read first of all of the primacy of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, of the holy sacrifice of the Mass, of the condition of the departed, and of the prayers for the departed who had gone into that silent and tranquil realm where all must be expiated after death which was not expiated here; of the hoper and the dimity silent and tranquil realm where all must be expiated after death which was not expiated here; of the honor and the dignity, the love and piety given by all the faithful to the Blessed Mother of God; in short, there was hardly a point of the Catholic faith, which was believed at this day which they did not read of in the history of St. Bede. It was that faith in all its integrity for the manifold doctrines of which their forefathers had laid down their lives. It was that same faith in all its integrity which their pastors taught today—that faith which he now, in the light of the sun, declared to be the faith not only of the Catholic Church in England, but throughout the world. That church whose foundation they had just laid would be for ever a memorial of the faith. The Church throughout the world spoke by her priest, however humble he might be, and that which the priest declared was the doctrine and teaching and faith of the Catholic Church. The words were chosen by the priest, but the truth that was taught was the Church's teaching; so that the solitary priest was in fact the Church. Church.

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THOS, COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor. Annual subscription.....

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

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.
London, Ont., May 23, 1879.
DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become
proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC
RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to
ts subscribers and patrons that the change
of proprietorship will work no change in its
one and principles; that it will remain, what
ithas been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and
to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am
confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly
commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clerky and laity of the diocese.

Believe me,
Yours very sincerely,
Bishop of London.

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

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

LETTER FROM MGR. POWER.

LETTER FROM MGR. POWER.

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

St. Mary's, Halifax, N. S., June 30, 1882.

DEAR Mg. Walsh,—It is with pleasure that I give my approval to the work in which you are engaged, as I have always considered the "Record" to be a valuable and truly Catholic paper, deserving of every encouragement and support.

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

Hoping you may obtain a long list of subscribers, and wishing a blessing on your good work. I am, sincerely yours,
PATRICK MGR. POWER,
Administrato

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, OCT. 20, 1882.

THE IRISH NATIONAL CONFER-

The meeting of the Irish National Conference will be justly looked upon as one of the most important of recent events in the history of Ireland. From the latest despatches we have read up to the time of writing, we learn that the programme of the conference is strictly constitutional and parliamentary. This will be good news to all Irishmen and friends of Ireland. The agitation for land tenure reform is not to cease, but will not of course be marked by the intensity that has hitherto characterized it. The reason is obvious. Ireland has gained so much by the agitation that it has now an excellent foothold on which to rest for quieter but not less energetic work. The result of the proceedings of the conference will likely be the promulgation of a platform of principles, the following being the main planks: First, selfgovernment for the Irish people in the full American sense; second, protection to Irish industries, and govtem of local self-government, by which the various county boards of Ireland will perform for their respective counties all the local governmental functions necessary, and at present obliged to be, under the viceregal system performed unjustly or inadequately by royal underlings, either ignorant of the methods of the people or indifferent to them. Sixth, land law reform in such a general and thorough way as will abolish the entail of primogeniture and all the special features of the English system that go to foster aggregation of land titles and the creation of landed aristocracies. No reasonable ob jection can be taken to agitation for purposes so just, but objection will, however, be taken, and it may be many years before the reforms defined and claimed by the conference will be achieved. But their ultimate achievement is assured if the Irish people maintain that noble attitude of unity and determination they have held under laws the most oppressive

book.

DISCOURSE OF THE HOLY FATHER.

At the consistory held on the 25th ult., the Holy Father pronounced a brief but remarkable discourse to the bishops present, after having invested them with the rochet. The Supreme Pontiff said that he was on that day happy to be enabled to give new pastors to widowed sees, and to have taken the prelates he had named into co-operation with himself in the arducus mission of saving souls. 'Adorned as you are," he said, addressing the bishops, "with the episcopal qualities of which St. Paul inculcated the necessity to his well beloved disciples, Titus and Timothy; commissioned by the legitimate authority presiding over the government of the universal church; blessed by the Vicar of Jesus Christ; you will certainly cause to spring up in your respective fields of labor the rich and precious fruits of eternal life. For this reason we should wish to say to you, go without delay into the midst of your children who await you with anxiety, go bring them the consolation of your word, your zeal, your charity." The Holy Father then made allusion to the difficulties set up by the Italian government in the way of many bishops

taking possession of their sees. Although, after the last consistory, the royal exequatur had been granted to some bishops. But, with the exception of a few, only after prolonged and vexatious delays. For instance, the former bishop of Volterra, who had been appointed coadjutor of Pisa in November last, only obtained the exequatur after nine months of reiterated urgency. The bishops of Fano, Volterra, Rimini, Nocera and many others still await it in vain. The Holv Father stated that he had within a few days received a petition signed by all classes of citizens in Nocera, begging of him to send them the pastor whom he had named many months ago to rule their church. "But how," said he, "can we satisfy the desires of our children when those who hold the reins of power in Italy, in place of granting us our just demands, constantly raise new obstacles, and thus aggravate wires.' the condition of the church in Italy. What we desire not to omit is the

The Holy Father concluded as follows: "Meantime, do ye pray most ardently the Lord that he may vouchsafe to sustain us in a condi-

church more difficult."

ious respect of the people for constimental principles of order and just-

M. DUCLERC AND THE CHURCH.

The Duclerc Ministry has diligently applied itself to continue faithfully the preceding Cabinets in regard of the church. In a circular addressed to the bishops, the Under-Secretary of State, M. Develle, warns the French episcopacy that all the ecclesiastical and religious establishments and, in particular, the authorized congregations, are required, whenever called on, to transmit to the officers of registration that have ever blotted the British statute | their registers and minutes d'actes, in order

This is, we presume, the mode taken to year. Could not a portion of it be effect conciliation, to satisfy at one and applied to the purchase of existing the same time the opportunists and extremists. The Moniteur Universel, speaking of this action of the government, states that the decree on which its course is based-dating back from the worst days of the first revolution-applies only to the collectors of communal taxes and revenues and of other public institutions. It is absurd to bring within these limits authorized religious bodies or any religious establishment whatever. But the French government, having exiled the unauthorized religious orders, is evidently determined to harrass those legally authorized with such persistence as to drive them also from France. The present Cabinet is indeed no improvement on its predecessor, but fortunately its tenure of office will be

TELEGRAPH MONOPOLY

We learn on excellent authority Mr. Norvin Green, stated that his had been made in the company's gross receipts as also in its net profits. The gross receipts for the fiscal 7,100,000, as against gross receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, perism of the Old World." 1877, \$9,800,000, and net profits \$3,100,000, making an increase in five years of 80 per cent in the gross as free from pauperism as any other revenues, of more than 130 per cent country in the world, and trust that in the net profits. President Green also added:

"During this period of five years, the mileage of lines has been increased from 76,955 to 131,032, and of wires from 194,233 to 374,294 miles; the number of offices from 7,messages from 21,158,941 to 39,000,-000, not including messages sent over wires leased to the press and to brokers, and a very large number of messages sent for railway com-panies, of which no account is taken; showing an increase of over 90 per cent. in the plant, 60 per cent, in number of offices, and (including the growing railroad service) of more than 100 per cent. in the amount of work done over the

The figures given by Mr. Green

show that the Western Union has

exposure of these facts which consti- made gigantic strides in advance, tute a grave attack on the liberty of and that its stock is in no present our Apostolic power and render danger, at all events of depreciation. every day the government of the These figures are interesting to Canadians, for the Western Union now enjoys a practical monopoly of the main lines of telegraph in the Dominion. The Montreal and Dominion lines, which, when operated seption of things so cruel and calamitarately, did so much for the benefit Canada. Its representatives are not, ous, and that he may soon open to of our people, are now controlled by however, from the south of Ireland, ernment aid in every way possible you the path to your sees, in order the Western Union. The very first and few of them hail from Ireland at for their development as a means for that you may be enabled to bestow effect of the amalgamation of the all. But we have seen many of them encouraging Irish agriculture by giv- on your clergy and people the bene- lines was an advance of 20 per cent. without industry, self-reliance or ing it a home market, a strong body fits of your evangelical charity and in the rate of ordinary messages, activity pitchforked into prominent almost always end to its disadvan crowding of the boat and its unseaworthof artizans, and of making the state, of your pastoral solicitude. That but other results which always fol- positions in this country to the ex- tage. So rightly thinks the Journal iness under any circumstances. as far as possible, independent of these benefits may be the more fec- low the disappearance of competi- elusion of Canadian merit and abil- de Rome. There is now deep lamen. On the 19th of July, in the same year, other nations. Third, the creation und and salutary, we with all the tion have been already felt in some ity. They were not of the pauper tation in Constantinople over the the propeller City of Winnipeg was desof an Irish peasant proprietorship, effusion of our soul grant you the degree, and will be felt more seriously as years roll on, unless the inof money necessary to enable the After this solemn protestation tervention of a strong public opinion cayed and sapless tree of effete the Egyptian crisis. That hesitapeasants to purchase in fee their own lands, the moneys so advanced to be repayable to the state after 63 years, and the first of the state after 63 years, and the first of the state after 63 years, and the first of the state after 63 years, and the first of the fi repayable to the state after 63 years, that it permits religious freedom? tem. We are decidedly in favor of and willing to work. If all such on small payments yearly, and there- The atheist, the infidel, the blasphe- some such radical change. The come, there will be few paupers left after with lawful interest on the bal- mer, is free in unified Italy, but not present rates exacted by the West- in Ireland. ance. Fourth, the transfer of the the Catholic. The church is hamer ern Union line are, in our estimauncultivated lands of Ireland by pered by every species of persecution tion, more than the service it renders compulsory purchase to county on the part of those in power, and is really worth, and much heavier and boards for reclamation, improved menaced with total destruction by more burdensome than they would ment and final sale to the peas- the radicals now striving for office. be if the company had not a verit- Aikens to the Lieut. Governorship antry. Fifth, the abolition of This is, indeed, an intolerable state able monopoly of the business. Ex- of Manitoba, there are now two more the vice-royalty in Ireland and of things. It cannot last. The perience has shown that the start- vacancies in the Senatorial reprethe substitution therefor of a sys- friends of the monarchy may too ing of rival companies is not to be sentation of Ontario. Among the soon perceive that in embarrassing | relied on as a safe mode of combatting | names most favorably mentioned for the church and persecuting the monopoly. We have had that ex- one of the vacant places is that of Dr. Papacy they deprived that mon- perience in Canada, Our neighbors Sullivan of Kingston. Dr. Sullivan archy of its only strength, the relig- across the lines have had it and has long occupied a prominent posituted authority, which can never be any such attempts. The only way party and enjoys an influence com respected when violating the funda- that in our opinion this telegraphic mensurate with his respectability and policy of vexation and embarrassment of of the Post Office service. The brazen audacity. The Catholics of therefore, to avoid another humilia-

tion of the laws on stamps and registration. and expects a larger surplus next tion to the whole Catholic body of dary between Turkey and Greece can telegraphic interests and the subsequent amalgamation of the telegraphic and postal services of the Do-

PAUPERISM.

The following paragraph appeared n a late issue of the Toronto Mail: "Canada is probably as free from world, but it has quite as much of it as as good for it. of it as is good for it. Any material ulation is not at all desirable. prospect of a large pauper immigra-tion from the South of Ireland is not a pleasing one. For active, self-reliant, industrious people, who are prepared to work for their living, we have plenty of room in this country, and the fact that they have but little in their pockets should be that at the last meeting of the Board brings with him the brain and of Directors of the Western Union muscle of a man, and the will to Telegraph Company, the President, work, comes not without capital. He brings with him that without which no other form of capital that annual report as compared with the can be brought into the country can last annual report of his predecessor be made productive. But the paraswould show that in the brief space itic class, who have learned to live of five years a marvellous increase upon others, have lost all those qualities which would make them anything but an intolerable burden, and a source of danger to us in this country. We don't want them. We year closed in June last, were over have evil elements enough in our \$17,000,000, and the net profits over | population without having them augmented by the ignorance, idleness and vice inseparable from the pau-

> We concur with the Mail in its statement that Canada is probably there may be no material increase in the pauper element of our population. But we differ from our contemporary in his statement that the really be ignorant of the fact that not one prospect of a large pauper immigration from the south of Ireland, is struction being extensively practised by not a pleasing one. The pauper class | minorities. So it is also in Canada, and in the south of Ireland, as in other parts of that unfortunate country, is made up of individuals whose destitute position is due, except in few instances, not to unwillingness on their part to work, but to inability to procure work. Rack-rents, bad laws, and absence of home govern- an entire nation, and had a perfect right ment have reduced to pauperism to employ every form of Parliamentary many Irish families of real industry practice and procedure to defeat legislaand merit. The Mail says that we don't want such people. We say that Canada has ample room for them. Give them the opportunity self-reliant and industrious as any other class of immigrants.

The Mail speaks of a parasitic class, who have learned to live upon others, as likely to prove an intolsufficient experience of that class in | to do with the question at issue.

THE SENATE. By the death of the Hon, Mr. Hamilton, and the elevation of the Hon. Mr. view with distrust the renewal of tion in the ranks of the Conservative monopoly; can be broken and made thorough Catholicity. He has never to disappear, is through the pur- thrust himself forward, as others have chase by Government of all the tele- done, as a representative Catholic, graphic lines in the Dominion. The claiming that distinction because of government can operate these lines a lack of true Catholic spirit and a cution of the agreement entered into cheaply and effectively as a portion superabundance of selfish greed and by the international convention, and the international convention, and the convention of the agreement entered into by the international convention, and the convention of the agreement entered into crowded or over-balanced, with freight therefore, to avoid another humiliagovernment can operate these lines a lack of true Catholic spirit and a postal and telegraphic services Ontario are entitled by right of should be controlled by the one au- numbers and of good citizenship to thority, by government, for the another representative in the Senate. still holds one portion of the boundbenefit of the people in general, not Dr. Sullivan has all the qualities rethe benefit of a pampered and priv- quired of a parliamentarian. He is eleged few. In Great Britain this quick of perception, fluent in speech, eleged few. In Great Britain this quick of perception, fluent in speech, is the case. Why not give the sys-

Ontario, and, we may also say, to the entire population of the old Cataraqui district where he is best known.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON IRELAND

Prof. Goldwin Smith has risen to explain his views on the Irish question, but we fear that his explanations cannot relieve him from the imputations of prejudice of a pronounced character in regard to all matters Irish. Prof. Smith, we are told, writes that he had advocated measures of repression not because of any hostility to the Irish, but because the Parnellites abused their prerogatives as members of Parliament for the purpose of wrecking parliamentary government in the interest of disunion. There is no doubt, says Prof. Smith, that if the party of Southern members of Congress had similarly endeavored to wreck the American Legislature, they would have been put down with as little compunction as was shown the rebelling Irish in the draft riots in New York. It seems to be forgotten, he adds, that in an agrarian reign of terror the murdered, as well as the murderers, are Irish, while the chief authors of the system are New York Fenians, and their organ, the Irish World is the property of a In every one of his recent articles on

the Irish question, Mr. Goldwin Smith

has, notwithstanding his denial, shown the

bitterest hostility to Ireland. A man who could go so far as to propose the disfranchisement of the Irish constituencies because their members had acted perfectly within their right, has no just conception of representative government, and is an avowed enemy of liberty. In the very paper he has recently written in answer to Mr. Godkin, he shows his love of brute force, in stating that if obstruction tactics were employed in the American Congress, the obstructionists would be treated as were the disaffected Irish in the draft riots of New York. Prof. Smith cannot session of Congress passes by without ob by means of obstruction tactics employed by minorities, legislation of a deleterious character has been frequently retarded if not prevented. The Irish party, indeed, consisted of but few members, as compared with the English and Scotch majority, but few as they were, they represented the views and expressed the feelings of

TURKISH DIPLOMACY. The Sublime Porte seems at last to

understand that its tergiversations its every attempt, or any other powers that might be assembled would without delay order the exetion, gave way to the demands of its weaker neighbor. To be faithful, however, to its traditions, the Porte to transmit to the officers of registration that the said officers may see to the execu-

hardly be looked upon as definitely settled. In any case, the course of the Sultan on the Egyptian difficul-ties has done more serious injury to Turkish prowess than could a most unsuccessful war for it deprives him of European support, without which he cannot get the better of even a small state like Greece.

THE FALL ELECTIONS.

The recent elections in Ohio give the Democrats just ground of hope that the coming electoral struggle in other states will result in a complete triumph for their standard-bearers. Last year the democracy was defeated in Ohio by a majority of 24,-000. This year it is victorious by 35,000, indicating a gain of 59,000 within twelve months. That party has, besides, made a gain of eight congressmen, returning, amongst others, Mr. Frank Hurd, one of the ablest men that ever held a seat in Congress. The delegation from Ohio in the next Congress will consist of 15 democrats against 6 republicans. In New York and Pennsylvania there are serious dissensions in the republican ranks, making the success of their opponents at least in the former state a foregone conclusion. If the "Independent Republican" movement in Pennsylvania develop as much strength as its efforts last year would indicate, the stalwart faction will evidently lose control over that fine commonwealth. Even in Massachusetts the democrats are hopeful of success for their state ticket. We hope, at all events, to be enabled, when the battle is over, to chronicle the election of Gen. Collins, of Boston, one of the most gifted of Irish Americans, to Congress.

MARINE DISASTERS.

The record of marine disasters on the nland waters of Western Ontario for the past three years, presents some facts of very sad import. For 1883 these disasters, so far as reported, have been in most cases accompanied by an appalling loss of human life. At the very opening of navigation we had the burning of the Manitoulin, by which twenty-five persons lost their lives. Then came the burning of the Vanderbilt, on the 10th of June, in which, however, there were fortunately no lives lost. From June till September there was tion conceived in a spirit of hostility and | a lull in the work of destruction on our injustice to Ireland. No majority in | inland waters. But the autumnal gales of Congress, whether Democratic or Republi- | the latter month proved too formidable can, would think of dealing with a for some of the frail and misshapen craft minority as the Irish minority has been | that plough these waters. The loss of the and they will be found as active, dealt with. No one forgets that in the Asia, with more than one hundred persons, land troubles the murdered and the mur- which we had to chronicle but a few weeks derers are in both cases very often Irish, ago, is one of the very saddest occurrences but we deny that there is any organized | that has ever darkened the annals of Cansystem about these crimes, which none adian navigation. Besides the foundering of more loudly condemn and reprobate than the Asia, to the credit of 1882 must be Irishmen themselves. We fail to see written the sinking of the Nellie Shererable burden. We have indeed what the ownership of the Irish World has wood, also on the Georgian Bay, without a survivor to tell its heartrending story. In 1881, the Victoria disaster, which took place on the Thames, near this city, involving a loss of one hundred and eighty-one lives, is too well remembered to need any

ereign rights of the Sultan in the of November following, the waters of the Georgian Bay engulied the Jane Milgovernment of Egypt. The Porte has already, to all appearances, profited by the lesson taught it by its folly in the Egyptian embroglio. The Georgian Bay engulfed the Jane Miller, with passengers and crew, in all twenty-free or thirty persons. In the fall of 1880 occurred the losses of the Zealand and Simcoe, and in 1879 that of the Waubuno, resulting in the destruction of many valuable lives. In a word during the past How otherwise account for the speedy settlement of the difficulties lakes and inland waters of Western Onspeedy settlement of the difficulties with Greece on the subject of the frontier? The Turkish government really purposed eluding the settlement agreed upon last year by the international boundary commission. But Greece, having bravely repelled lakes and inland waters of Western Ontario a loss of nearly six hundred persons, a larger number by far than those lost during the entire twenty years preceding. This is a fact that should receive very earnest consideration. We are of opinion that if the inspection of vessels were carried out in strict accordance with the tenor of the law, and the penalties for its infraction enforced many of the disits infraction enforced, many of the dis-asters that have been of late chronicled arrangement but that then solemnly entered into, the matter would, if Turkey persisted in its unjustifiable attitude, have become one for European deliberation. The wily Turk well knows that any Congress of the waster that might be assembled as the top of such top. to the prohibition of such top-heavy and generally badly constructed vessels as the Asia navigating the waters of the great lakes. Even if not overon its lower deck it was not, by its peculiar construction, fitted to withstand however, to its traditions, the Porte still holds one portion of the boundary line as drawn by the Commission in dispute. That portion of the frontier in the vicinity of Granitza shall, a gale as severe as that in which it perinspection be found expensive, the peo-ple will be ready to bear the burden to prevent such awful catastrophes as have shocked and horrified them within the

OUR NORTH WEST.

Before proceeding further wit

the narrative of my impressions the North West and my views on i capabilities and promising futur I deem it now time to say a fe words as to the status of the Cath lie Church in that immense region The entire country is for purpos of ecclesiastical government divide into two dioceses, those of St. Bor face and St. Albert, and a Vicaria Apostolic called Athabaska Mac kenzie. The history of the dioce of St. Boniface is one of deep as peculiar interest. The mission St. Boniface was founded in 1818 l two French Canadian priests: tl Rev. I. N. Provencher and Seve Dumoulin, who were, at the reque of Lord Selkirk, sent in that year the Red River country by the Bishe of Quebec. The name of St. Box face, that of the apostle of German was given the mission in comp ment to the Catholic German soldie who had accompanied Lord Selkin and who had settled in this neigh borhood. But long before the four ing of this mission Catholic mission aries had penetrated this countr The Canadian North West was di covered and explored by the French In 1666, two French gentlemen, Grosselier and Raddison, ascend the Kaministiquia river, which flo from the west into Lake Superi then crossed to the waters of Rai river, thence by the Lake of t Woods and the Winnipeg river Lake Winnipeg. They then p ceeded northward through the N son to Hudson's Bay, thereby monstrating the existence of an water route from Lake Superior Hudson's Bay. In 1731 Sierre Varennes de la V andrye, born at Three Rivers, in t

interest of a company formed Montreal, fitted out an expedit

which traversed the country fr Lake Superior to Rainy Lake, the to the lake of the Woods and do Winnipeg river to the lake of t name; thence up the river to confluence of Assineboine and I rivers, where he built Fort Ros on a site almost directly oppos that of the late Fort Garry. Verandrye was accompanied by missionary, Pere Messager, first Catholic priest known to he reached these parts. There another missionary who accopanied a portion of the expedit which was lead by one of the son La Verandrye, Father Arnaud, v with its chief was killed by a ba of Sioux, between Lake Super and Rainy Lake. Two other s of La Verandrye discovered Upper Missouri from Yellowsto They also discovered the North katchewan to its sources, and w the first white men who ascen the Rocky Mountains north of After the conquest Missouri. New France in 1759, and the co quent political changes, explorat se and missi for a time arrested. There were, h ever, many French Canadians wh trading pursuits and love of adv ture attracted to the country in interval between the conquest the establishment of St. Bonifa They were, however, scatte through the country, many of the leading purely nomadic lives. I Selkirk, on his arrival in the River country, saw at once the vantages that should accrue to settlement by bringing them steady pursuits and providing t with some centre around which t might rally. This he wisely jud could be accomplished only thro the introduction of Catholic miss aries into the country. The Mr. Provencher, one of the priests who founded the missio St. Boniface, was raised to the copate in 1822, but St. Boniface is was not till 1847 elevated to the nity of an episcopal see. Mgr. vencher, who till then had been cessively Auxiliary to the Bisho Quebec, and Vicar Apostolic of North West Territories, was no its first titular, an honor he hele his death in 1853. In 1845 the bishop was fortunate enough to cure the services of the Ol Fathers for the evangelization o immense territory under his On the 25th of Au 1845, Rey. Father Aubert, of Oblates, accompanied by a novi the same congregation, arrive St. Boniface. This novice, M. andre Tache, was then in his tw second year, but was in Octob the same year promoted to priesthood and appointed to mission of Isle-a-la-Crosse. No speak of the zeal, the piety, the sacrifice of the youthful priest i

remote charge assigned to Such, in a word, were the apo

qualities recognized in him

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necessary the appointment coadjutor to Bishop Provenche choice of the Holy See fell ce can nitely

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OUR NORTH WEST.

Before proceeding further with the narrative of my impressions of the North West and my views on its the North West and my views on its capabilities and promising future, I deem it now time to say a few from this world full of years and words as to the status of the Catho- merits. He left behind him a suclie Church in that immense region. The entire country is for purposes of ecclesiastical government divided structure that should be an honor to into two dioceses, those of St. Boni- the Christian world. In 1832 face and St. Albert, and a Vicariate was laid the corner stone of the Apostolic called Athabaska Mackenzie. The history of the diocese of St. Boniface is one of deep and peculiar interest. The mission of New England, was inspired after his St. Boniface was founded in 1818 by two French Canadian priests: the Rev. I. N. Provencher and Severe Dumoulin, who were, at the request of Lord Selkirk, sent in that year to the Red River country by the Bishop of Ounkee. The name of St. Roni.

The voyageur smiles as he listens To the sound that grows apace; well he knows the ringing Of the bells of St. Boniface. of Quebec. The name of St. Boniface, that of the apostle of Germany, was given the mission in compliment to the Catholic German soldiers
who had accompanied Lord Selkirk,
The block settled in this neighOur hearts, as oarsmen, row, borhood. But long before the founding of this mission Catholic missionaries had penetrated this country. The Canadian North West was discovered and explored by the French. In 1666, two French gentlemen, De Grosselier and Raddison, ascended the Kaministiquia river, which flows from the west into Lake Superior. The belis that are soon to be placed in the newly erected belfry of the Cathedral were from the west into Lake Superior, then crossed to the waters of Rainy Woods and the Winnipeg river to story thus: Lake Winnipeg. They then proson to Hudson's Bay, thereby de-

name; thence up the river to the confluence of Assineboine and Red rivers, where he built Fort Rouge missionary, Pere Messager, the first Catholic priest known to have reached these parts. There was another missionary who accom-panied a portion of the expedition which was lead by one of the sons of La Verandrye, Father Arnaud, who for a time arrested. There were, however, many French Canadians whom trading pursuits and love of adven-Selkirk, on his arrival in the Red River country, saw at once the advantages that should accrue to his pleasure." settlement by bringing them to steady pursuits and providing them with some centre around which they might rally. This he wisely judged could be accomplished only through the introduction of Catholic missionmries into the country. The Rev. Mr. Provencher, one of the two priests who founded the mission of St. Boniface, was raised to the episcopate in 1822, but St. Boniface itself was not till 1847 elevated to the dignity of an episcopal see. Mgr. Provencher, who till then had been successively Auxiliary to the Bishop of Quebec, and Vicar Apostolic of the North West Territories, was named its first titular, an honor he held till his death in 1853. In 1845 the good bishop was fortunate enough to secure the services of the Oblate Fathers for the evangelization of the immense territory under his juris diction. On the 25th of August 1845, Rey. Father Aubert, of the Oblates, accompanied by a novice of the same congregation, arrived at St. Boniface. This novice, M. Alexandre Tache, was then in his twentysecond year, but was in October of the same year promoted to the priesthood and appointed to the mission of Isle-a-la-Crosse. Need I speak of the zeal, the piety, the self-sacrifice of the youthful priest in the remote charge assigned to him. Such, in a word, were the apostolic

Father Tache, then in his twenty sixth year. He was consecrated in the Cathedral of Viviers, France, on the 23rd of November, 1851, and succeeded to the See of St. Bonitace, cessor endowed with every quality to rule with success and raise upon the foundations he had laid, a super-Cathedral of St. Boniface, which was destroyed by fire in 1860. In this fire were destroyed also the bells of which the Quaker poet, Whittier, of visit to Red River many years ago to write:

Is it the clang of wild geese?
Is it the Indian's yell,
That lends to the voice of the north-wind
The tones of a far-off bell?

The bells of the Roman Mission, That call from their turrets twain, To the boatman on the riyer, To the hunter on the plain!

And when the Angel of Shadow Rests his feet on wave and shore, And our eyes grow dim with watching, And our hearts faint at the oar,

Happy is he who heareth The signal of his release In the bells of the Holy Ci The chimes of eternal pe

The bells of St. Boniface have incast in part from the molten metal of the old bells. A correspondent of river, thence by the Lake of the the Globe relates their interesting

"The bells which will shortly be ceeded northward through the Nel placed in the belfry of the cathedral are three in number, and were cast the first time by Thomas Mears, monstrating the existence of an all bell founder, Whitechapel-road, Lonwater route from Lake Superior to don, England. They were sent by ship to York Factory, on Hudson Hudson's Bay.

In 1731 Sierre Varennes de la Ver-Bay, whence they were brought to andrye, born at Three Rivers, in the | Fort Garry by the Company's boats. interest of a company formed at On the journey there were thirty-six and reverential adornment that be-Montreal, fitted out an expedition portages, and the boatmen finding speak a truly Catholic community. which traversed the country from the bells, which were packed in Lake Superior to Rainy Lake, thence to the lake of the Woods and down was left at the tort for the winter. Winnipeg river to the lake of that In 1840 the bells arrived in Fort Garry, and were shortly thereafter pealing forth their sweet music to the delight of the old east countryon a site almost directly opposite men and the wonderment of the ab-that of the late Fort Garry. De la origines. The fire which consumed Verandrye was accompanied by a the cathedral on the 14th of December, 1860, melted the bells. One thousand pounds of the metal was found in the ruins, and in 1862 the molten metal was sent back, via the Hudson Bay route, over which the bells had been transported twentytwo years before. Added to new with its chief was killed by a band of Sioux, between Lake Superior shipped in 1863. The vessel having of Sioux, between Lake Superior shipped in 1863. The vessel having and Rainy Lake. Two other sons been injured by the ice in the Hudof La Verandrye discovered the Upper Missouri from Yellowstone. They also discovered the North Saskatchewan to its sources, and were bell higher by the ite in the Hall Son Bay Straits she was obliged to Upper Missouri from Yellowstone. They also discovered the North Saskatchewan to its sources, and were bells were shipped to Portland, the first white men who ascended the Rocky Mountains north of the Missouri. After the conquest of New France in 1759, and the consequent political changes, exploratory enterprise and missionary zeal were enterprise and missionary zeal were the support of the first time on Christmas for a time arrested. There were how, the first time on Christmas the first time on Christmas other flourishing schools in the diotect the Hospital of the series and missionary zeal were the support to Portain, these good ladies believe the flourishing schools in the diotect the Hospital of the support of the first time on the first time of the belies is contain thee, leaves and earth cannot contain the Eve, 1864. The tone of the bells is rich, mellifluous, and resonant. For miles out on the prairie, beyond the ture attracted to the country in the interval between the conquest and the establishment of St. Boniface. They were, however, scattered torically interesting, and less that is through the country, many of them | romantic, the bells of St. Boniface leading purely nomadic lives. Lord are not only pleasant to the ear, but awaken slumbering memories that can be recalled with ever growing

> The Cathedral of St. Boniface is built on the southern bank of the Red River, not far from its junction with the Assiniboine. The site being one of the most elevated in the neighborhood, is the most suitable that could have been chosen. It is constructed entirely of stone and is surmounted by an elegant spire, quite recently erected. The interior of the church is richly and tastefully ornamented. There is nothing of the tawdriness that blots out pleasing effect made by the architectural symmetry of more pretentious edifices. The decorations of St. Boniface are chaste and well conceived. I would have really enjoyed the privilege of assisting at Mass in that devotional structure. The writer whom we have already cited,

had that privilege, and speaks of THE CONGREGATION as "one of the strangest in Christendom-composed as it is of pure French, English, Irish, a few Highland Scotch, Metis or French halfbreeds, Scotch half-breeds, and a very few pure Indians. Some of the families show a startling mixture of colour, one parent being white, another red, and the offspring various shades of tawny-brown. Many ous shades of tawny-brown. of these families are now very wealthy, but few of them show any disposition to overdressing. The material with which they are clad is qualities recognized in him that doubtless superior to what was worn

all Roman Catholic churches, so far in Roman Catholic churches is one of

religion has over Roman Catholics.

face Cathedral and saw the people at their private devotions the memory of the day, long years ago, when first I beheld such devotions in the streets me, and I began to comprehend that the Roman Catholic Church is the rock of faith, upon which the billows Orphan Asylums. of opinion expend their force, but which they cannot change. Here amid an upheaval from which will IMPOSING CEREMONY AT BIDspring a new life and perhaps a new civilization, where other churches are sympathetic with the restless spirit of the people, the Cathedral of St. Boniface stands out, a fitting emblem of the unchangeable. Doubtless, centuries hence, when other churches have changed until the present lineaments of their faith are no longer recognizable, the same ceremonial will obtain in this cathedral, which is in this new country the head and front of a church which is old but never grows older, a church whose youth is its old age and whose old age is still its youth.

Near the Cathedral is the cemetery which the picty of the good Catholics of St. Boniface has made a beautiful resting place for the dead. Here there is none of the fantastic ornamentation and monumental folly that in other places are mistaken for tributes of respect to the dead. Here there is neatness, order Every Sunday after mass numbers of the faithful visit the graves of those whose many deeds and memories they cherish, to whisper a prayer or drop a tear. Hard by the Cathedral is to be seen the residence of the Archbishop, a plain substantial edifice of stone. Not far from the bishop's house is also to be seen St. Boniface College, a spacious and imposing structure with fine grounds and excellent appointments. Here fully one hundred youths receive a mental and moral training that older provinces might justly envy. There is also at St. Boniface an Academy for young ladies conducted by the Sisters of Charity, having an attendance of almost one hundred and fifty pupils, of whom forty are boarders. There is besides in Winnipeg another Academy for the education of young ladies, under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary. These good ladies cese and also direct the Hospital of St. Boniface and the Orphan Asylum, institutions that have already accomplished a marvellous amount of good. Amongst the institutions of the diocese of St. Boniface must also be mentioned the ecclesiastical seminary in connection with the College of St. Boniface, and St. Mary's Institute in Winnipeg, in charge of the brothers of the Congregation of The total number of priests Catholic population cannot at this

in the diocese is thirty-five, and the moment be fewer than 25 or 30,000. His Grace of St. Boniface exercises jurisdiction over an immense territory, that includes the valleys of the Red and Assineboine rivers, the Swan river country, and the Rainy lake district. This diocese also takes in the territory watered by the Pike River to the north and east of Lake Winnipeg, and that part of the district of York whose waters empty not into the Church-hill river. The diocese of St. Albert, which lies west of that of St. Boniface holds jurisdiction over the entire valley of the Saskatchewan and the districts watered by the Churchhill river and its tributaries. This diocese, which had previously been a Vicariate Apostolic, was placed under independent episcopal juris-diction in Sept., 1871, with the Right Rev. V. J. Grandin, O. M. I., who had previously administered its affairs, as Vicar Apostolic, as first bishop. There are in this diocese at the present moment 29 priests, nearly all members of the Congregation of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. There are also in this diocese twenty-four Sisters of Charity, who, with the assistance of twenty female auxiliaries, discharge the arduous and manifold duties pertaining to the management of three academies, three Orphan Asylums and two hospitals. There when enfeebled health rendered a few years ago, but much of the is also a Seminary at St. Albert, of necessary the appointment of a primitive simplicity is maintained in which the Rev. H. Leduc is Supeis also a Seminary at St. Albert, of

O. M. I., bishop of Erindel, i. p. i., who was raised to the episcopate of the 15th of August, 1867. Mgr. Faraud resides at Lac la Biche, and Mgr. Clut at Providence on the Mac. the most remarkable evidences that who was raised to the episcopate on can be given of the hold which their the 15th of August, 1867. Mgr. Mgr. Clut at Providence on the Mackenzie river. There are eight printhe two bishops, there are seventeen and cathedral of Antwerp rose before | priests, all Oblates of Mary Immaculate, engaged in the work of evangelization in this immense district. living, pervading, and almost universal unity which its adherents claim that it is—the one adamantine academies, three hospitals and three Charity, who have in charge three

TO BE CONTINUED.

DULPH.

Re-blessing of the Church.

SERMONS BY BISHOP WALSH AND MGR. BRUYERE.

The Catholic Church in the township of Biddulph has been recently undergoing repairs and improvements of a permanent character. It may now without exaggeration be called one of the best church edifices in the Diocese of London. The zealous and energetic pastor of Biddulph, the Rev. Father Connolly, undertook some months ago to suggest to his people some months ago to suggest to his people the necessity of the improvements which he pointed out being speedily made. The people of Biddulph gladly met the views of their pastor, and on Sunday last had the gratification of welcoming the Right Rev. Bishop Walsh to re-bless their church. A word as to the improvements effected. The spire has been renovated, its old tin covering giving place to rich and wellcovering giving place to rich and well-executed slating. The roof has been also covered with this latter material. Extercovered with this latter material. Exteriorly, the church of Biddulph now presents
not only a solid, but decidedly tasteful
aspect. Inside, the pews have been all repainted, grained, and varnished. The
main altar has been re-painted and gilded,
as have also the two lateral altars. These
altars are now surmounted by beautiful
life sized statuse of the Blessed Viving and life-sized statues of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph respectively. Father Connolly has also purchased a magnificent Estey organ, which will greatly add to the solemnity of the church ceremonial.

On Sunday last, the day appointed for the solemn service of the re-opening and blessing of the church, there was a large concourse of people in attendance. Before Mass, which was celebrated at 10:30 a. m., took place the ceremony of the blessing of the church, at which, assisted by Very Rev. Dean Murphy and Father Connolly, Rey. Dean Murphy and Father Consolly, the Bishop officiated. This is one of the most impressive ceremonies in the ritual of the church. After a procession around the church, during which the Bishop sprinkles the walls and foundations of the church with holy water, he returns to the entrance of the building, when he recites

aloud the following prayers:
"O, Lord God, who, though the heavens and earth cannot contain thee, from every stain by the infusion of Thy grace, and having purified it, so preserve it. Thou who didst crown the devotion it. Thou who didst crown the devotion of Thy beloved David in the work of his son Solomon, deign also in this work to perfect our desires, and may all the spirits of evil hence seek flight, through our Lord Jesus Christ, Thy Son, who in the unity of the Holy Ghost, liveth and reigneth with Thee, our God, throughout all agestand ages to come."

After this prayer, the Bishop and clergy proceeded into the church. At the close of the Litany of the Saints the Bishop re-

proceeded into the church. At the close of the Litany of the Saints the Bishop recited the following prayer:
"May Thy mercy, we beseech Thee, O Lord, prevent us, and all Thy saints interceding, Thy clemency forstall our petitions, through Christ Our Lord. Amen. Then follows another prayer, after which psalms cixx, cxx and cxxi are recited. The ceremony closes with the following prayer: O God, who blessest those places dedicated to Thy name, pour forth Thy grace on this house of prayer, that by all who here invoke Thy name the help of Thy mercy may be left.

High Mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Dean Murphy. Miss Walsh pre-sided at the organ with success. The Misses McIlhargy, Miss Laura Nangle and Misses Collisson took part in the choral renditions, which were all executed with taste and precision. After the gospel, the Bishop preached a very impressive sermon on the duties of man to God. He elo-quently portrayed the position and rela-tions of Creator and creature. He spoke of the fall of man and the coming of Christ for the redemption. He touched on the mission of the Apostles and the establish-ment of the church of which his hearers had the happiness to be members.

As such they had certain pressing duties to fulfil. The Bishop urged on them the necessity of leading practical Christian lives—lives in full accord with their professions. The evening service consisted of solemn Vespers and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The musical portion of the service was executed most credita-bly by the parish choir.

At the close of the Vespers, which were

sung by the Rev. Father Tiernan of London, Monsignor Bruyere addressed those present in a practical discourse replete with wholesome truths. The right

tend mass, and not a few of the most regular attendants are cripples. During the service the congregation is most devoutly religious in attitude, and I do not doubt in spirit as well. The service is the same as in all Roman Catholic churches, so far all Roman Catholic churches, so far as a layman can discover the music manner of the diocese of St. Allower than this institution. The Catholic contains a layman can discover the music manner of the diocese of St. Allower than t as a layman can discover, the musical portion being surprisingly rich.

The service over most of the congregation retire to the church-yard, but not a few remain for private devotion. It has always seemed to me that the private devotion to be seen in Boman Catholic churches, so far as a layman can discover, the musical portion its title, the immonstance of salvation. He said it was the great affair of man on earth. Almighty God had placed him here below for the sole purpose of salvation. He sould it was the great affair of man on earth. Almighty God had placed him here below for the sole purpose of salvation. He said it was the great affair of man on earth. Almighty God had placed him here below for the sole purpose of salvation. He said it was the great affair of man on earth. Almighty God had placed him here below for the sole purpose of salvation. He said it was the great affair of man on earth. Almighty God had placed him here below for the sole purpose of salvation. He said it was the great affair of man on earth. Almighty God had placed him here below for the sole purpose of salvation. He said it was the great affair of man on earth. Almighty God had placed him here below for the sole purpose of salvation. He said it was the great affair of man on earth. Almighty God had placed him here below for the sole purpose of salvation. He said it was the great affair of man on earth. Almighty God had placed him here below for the sole purpose of salvation. He said it was the great affair of man on earth. Almighty God had placed him here below for the sole purpose of salvation. He said it was the great affair of man on earth. Almighty God had placed him here below for the sole purpose of salvation. He said it was the great affair of man on earth. Almighty God had placed him here below for the sole purpose of salvation. He said it was the great affair of salvation. He said it was the great affair of salvation. He said it was the great affair of salvation was the said it was the great affair of salvation. He said it assumed our miseries and infirmities by becoming man. He went about during His cipal stations in the Vicariate, with earthly career everywhere preaching the many adjacent missions. Besides doctrines of salvation—pointing out to all the two bishops, there are seventeen the way to heaven. Why at the present time do zealous missionaries go to the most distant countries? To save souls. Why were the sacraments instituted? For the benefit of our souls. Instead of corresponding with the grace of God, how do men spend their lives? In pursuit of per-ishable goods and pleasures. They seldom or never think of their last end. The preacher asked his hearers how they had hitherto corresponded with the designs of the Creator. He exhorted them all to re-flect seriously or the importance of serthe Creator. He exhorted them all to re-flect seriously on the importance of sav-ing their immortal souls. This was to be effected by keeping God's commandments and the precepts of the Church, by refrain-ing from sin, fulfilling the duties, and practising the virtues of their respective states of life. He reminded parents of their obligation to watch over their children and give them good example, and children of the duty of obeying their parents, avoiding evil associations, and frequenting the sacraments. Thus might all attain the happiness of salvation, the greatest of all blessings, which he sincerely wished them.

On Monday morning the Bishop gave confirmation to fifty children, carefully instructed and prepared by Father Connolly Before giving the Confirmation he addressed to the children a few words of kind admonition, pointing out the nature and effect of the Sacrament and the many temptations they should meet in the battle of life. If faithful to the graces they that day received, they would overcome these temptations and save their souls. The attemptations and save their souls. The attendance at all the services during the visitation was very large. Father Connolly has every reason to feel gratified with its result and with the condition and prospects of the parish of Biddulph.

The collections at all the services amounted to \$550. This with \$500 previously received at a pricing makes, more than

received at a picnic makes more than \$1000 raised in a few months for the improvement of the church.

THE MARMION DISCUSSION.

A correspondent writing to the Belleville Ontario says:
Again and again we have been told, yea,

it has been the boast, that our High and Public Schools are for the children of the general public, and now we are assured, even with a flourish of defiance, that they are Protestant—their schools—that "every Protestant should speak out and give no uncertain sound." No Catholic prelate nor priest nor layman should, therefore, unwarrantably interfere. Are they not Pro-testant, and as such have not their owners the right to choose the text-books without the right to choose the text-books without let or hindrance, particularly from outsiders? And is not the Archbishop an intermeddling outsider? But I did think that Catholics' taxes (and here lies a difficulty not discernible to some Protestant eyes) were collected for their support.

Much, I know, of this "Marmion" cry

and archiepiscopal interference is being written neither in the interest of the schools nor morality, by a political party with which I am in sympathy, but for the discomfiture of opponents; but to Catholic education the discussion will, must, eventuate in good. One thing it has already made clear. The Public and High Schools are Protestant—not "common, much less Catholic, or such as Catholic may, with impunity, avail themselves of.

The thin veil woven by the are "..." The thin vel woven by the cry—"our common schools," can no longer dim the vision of Catholic parents. Text books will be placed in the hands of children attending them, to be studied and analyzed verse by verse, sentence by sentence, regardless of their at least doubtful moral or

historical import, or the "presumptuous" interference of a Catholic Archbishop. The arguments, I submit, adduced by one of our leading journals and its cor one of our reading journals and the respondents go to prove, if proof were ever wanting, either that Catholics should have their own High Schools and Collegiate Institutes; that they are entitled to them as a matter of justice; and that they are flagrantly wronged by exacting taxes of them towards supporting schools in the management of which they are told they must not interfere; or that they have no legal rights in Ontario; are in a word strangers, and to be dealt with as such. Let Protestants then have their schools, but let us, in the name of common sense, no longer hear the cry, "common schools." Give Catholics their schools, low, high, and collegiate, or let us no more hear the prattle-"equal rights and justice to all."

LOCAL NEWS.

The annual retreat for the clergy of the Diocese of London will begin at Mount Hope on the 6th of November next.

Messrs. Wright & Durand have com menced work on the new Queen's Avenue skating rink. It will be 82 x 86 feet and when completed will be a handsome

A valuable team of horses belonging to A valuable team of norses belonging to Mr. John Ferguson, undertaker, ran away the other day and attempted to jump over the fence at the old agricultural grounds when one of them got caught on a picket of the fence and inflicted a wound which it is thought will prove fatal.

At the Western Fair were exhibited some fine pieces of sculpture, the work of a young and talented artist, Mr. Richa young and talented artist, Mr. Richmond. That representing the crucifixion being a very fine and delicately construc-ted piece of work, was greatly admired. It is now on exhibition at the CATHOLIC necessary the appointment of a coadjutor to Bishop Provencher, the choice of the Holy See fell upon the people come a long way to at-

General may be seen at the Crystal Hall, Dundas street. It was thoroughly criticised by the demonstrator of anatomy of the London Medical College, and was pronounced by Bell Smith, the eminent artist, to be the best likeness of the Marquis he had seen. Mr. Richmond is only in his 22nd year. He intends taking a General may be seen at the Crystal Hall, full course of lectures on anatomy. He is competing for the prize offered for the best model of the late Sir Geo. E. Car-

ST. ANN'S AND THE SEMINARY.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO THE REV. SUPERIOR.

This morning, shortly after ten o'clock, the Church Wardens of St. Ann's Parish,

accompanied by Rev. Father Hogan, proceeded in a body to the Seminary and waited on the Very Rev. Superior, Father Colin, and presented him with an aldress.
The Very Rev. Superior answered in
French. He thanked the members of the

French. He thanked the members of the Fabrique and all that they represented, for the kind sentiments that they gave expression to. He assured them that although no longer the pastors of St. Ann's parish, the priests of the Seminary still cherish, and will continue to cherish, sentiments of the warmest interest for the people of that parish. He assured them people of that parish. He assured them that the labors which his confreres under-went for their spiritual care were rendered agreeable by the obedience, docility and generosity of the faithful of St. Ann's, that, though priests seek their reward only from God, it is permitted them to rejoice in the noble, generous and grateful dispositions ever found in the people they represented. After the conclusion of the Very Revd. Superior's reply, the mem-bers of the Fabrique then withdrew, high-ly delighted with the cordial and affectionate reception they met with, which can-not but be most pleasing to all the faith-ful of St. Ann's parish.—Montreal Post, Oct. 13.

PROGRESS.

As an evidence of the progress of the religious institutions of Western Ontario, we may mention that there are this year in Assumption College, Sandwich, 130 boarders, in St. Mary's Convent, Windsor, 82, and in the Ursuline Academy, of Chatham, 62.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Father Flannery, of St. Thomas, arrived in that city on Friday evening last. He met with a warm welcome, not only from the members of his own flock, but from all classes of his fellow-citizens. On Sunday morning he spoke on Irish piety, illustrating his subject with numerous incidents of his late journey. In the evening the rev. gentleman preached to a church filled even to overflowing, on his recent visit to Ireland. Father Flannery's many friends will be glad to hear that he is in excellent health.

A late number of Redpath's Illustrated A late number of Redpath's Illustrated Weekly contains a fine portrait and biographical sketch of the Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, of Canada. The sketch covers the whole period of Mr. Costigan's political career, and dwells in detail on his actions in reference to the school law difficulties in New Proposition in Ne Brunswick, his efforts to procure a com-plete amnesty for Prof. O'Donoghue, and finally, his introduction of the Home Rule resolutions last session.

We will feel greatly indebted to any of our readers who can send us copies of our issues of the 16th of June and the 15th of

Mrs. Petley, of Toronto, delighted the congregation of St. Peter's Cathedral last Sunday evening by a magnificent render-ing of that beautiful composition, "Abide with me.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

As the steamboat express on the G. W. R. was pulling out from the Richmond street depot on the 9th instant, the night watchman heard a cry as though of some person in great pain, and upon walking towards the west end of the planks discovered a man lying upon the south side of the track between the rails and the platform. The stranger stated that he had been run over by the train, and apon medical assistance being summoned, it was ascertained that the wheels had passed obliquely over his left leg between the ankle and knee, almost completely severing the lower part, which was dangling only by a few chords and a small piece of the had a lower part, which was dangling only by a few chords and a small piece of the had a small piece of the beautiful that the control of the control o fliesh. He was removed to the City Hos-pital, where everything possible was done to relieve his sufferings, but he succumbed to relieve his sufferings, but he succumbed to his injuries later. It is believed that the unfortunate man must have become suddenly awakened from sleep, and in attempting to step off the train, fell be-tween the platform and the cars, with the fatal results recorded. His name was Micheal Fay, and he had been in the marine service of the United States, but having obtained his discharge on Saturday last, started to visit a relative, Mrs. Gleason, of this city, when he met with such an untimely death. He was only thirty-

five years of age.

Solemn requiem mass was celebrated in St. Peter's Cathedral on Wednesday morning, after which the remains were conveyed St. Peter's Cemetery, followed number of sorrowing friends and relatives of the deceased. We extend our deepest sympathy to the relatives in this sad af-

When I look upon the tombs of the great every motive of envy dies away within me; when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful every inordinate desire goes out; when I meet with the grief of parents upon a tombstone my heart melts with com-passion; when I see the tombs of the par-ents themselves I consider the vanity of grieving for those we must quickly follow. When I see kings lying by those who deposed them, when I consider rival wits placed side by side, or the men that divid-ed the world with contentions and disputes I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the little competitions, factions and de-bates of mankind. When I read the several dates of the tombs, of some that died yesterday, and some that died 600 years ELLA WHEELER.

Summer is just in its proudest prime Earth is green and the skies are blue; where is the lilt of the olden time en life was a melody wedded to rhyme i dreams were so real they all seen

the busnes, And never a bird but is mad with glee; But the pulse that bounds, and the blood that rushes. And the hope that soars, and the joy that Are lost forever to you and me.

There are dawns of amber and amethyst— There are purple mountains and pale pink That flush to crimson where skies have But out of life there is something missed— Something better than all of these.

We miss the faces we used to know, The smilling lips, and the eyes of truth: We miss the beauty, and warmth, and glow Of the love that brightened our Long Ago— And ah! we miss our youth. -Chicago Tribune

UNHAPPY WIVES.

How Foolish Girls are Captivated by Worthless Men.

The frequency with which innocent girls fresh from the boarding-school or seminary throw their young lives away upon some swell libertine or debauchee, thereby shipwrecking their happiness in this world, and perhaps in the next, is a very serious question, and one that should engage the most earnest attention of parents and The fair young girl, with her academy honors thick upon her, comes forth to take her place in a hard matterof-fact world, of which she practically knows very little. She may be able to demonstrate the binomail theorem, or construe the most knotty passage in Homer or Virgil, or learnedly discuss the question whether the moon is inhabited, but unless she takes counsel of her parents such knowledge will not avail her against the wiles and blandishments of the fashionable and accomplished scoundrel whose real character is only too often veiled beneath a polished exterior. Of the art of flattery this fellow is a master; in glib phrase he can talk of love; he dances with exquisite grace; and of matters theatrical he is a walking encyclopædia. He dresses in faultless style, and is an adept in all the ways of society. It is no wonder that the guileless young girl, left to herself, falls into the trap which he has laid for her. He becomes her hero, and the upshot of the matter is, if it is not something worse, that he desecrates the Holy Sacrament of matrimony by pledging her his troth

All this is done, of course, against the wishes of her parents, whose wise counsel she disregarded. The sequel may be guessed. For a few short weeks life is a delightful dream, an earthly paradise. But, alas! the cup of happiness is soon dashed from the lips of the young wife. She finds when it is too late that she has sold herself for a passing fancy. He who had lavished so much attention on her before she became his bride now treats her with studied neglect, which is soon fol-lowed by angry words and contemptuous looks and brutal jests. Her husband, the idol of a little while ago, is an idle, worthless character. His drunken habits become intensified, and to satisfy his depraved passion for rum everything valuable in their home is gradually sold or pawned. He comes home more like a beast than a man. She shudders at the footsteps for which she once listened with rapture. She hides herself in terror from the face on which she thought she could gaze for-ever. He enters and, instead of a kind

would never have occurred if the girls had consulted their parents on their intended

Consumption in its early stages is readily cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," though, if the lungs are wasted no medicine will effect a cure. No known remedy possesses such soothing

Deafness that is caused by colds, inflammation of the membrane of the ear, and Earache, is often cured by Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the great external and internal remedy for all Pain, Soreness, and Inflammation, Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Frost

PREACHERS OF TEMPERANCE.

From the St. Paul, Minn., Northwestern Chronicle.]
"We understand that at one of the "We understand that at one of the summer retreats just terminated, fully one-half of the priests of an American diocese took the total abstinence pledge, as an encouragement and example to the laity. In this excellent mortification they had to sustain them, the example of such prelates as Cardinal Manning, Cardinal McCabe, Archbishop McEvilly, Bishop Grace, and Bishop Ireland, the President of Maynooth College, and scores of other great leaders."—Catholic Review.

Our excellent contemporary might have

Our excellent contemporary might have added to his list several other illustrious added to his list several other illustrious names. In Ireland, according to a statement lately made by Cardinal Manning, besides the Archbishops of Dublin and Tuam, there are five Bishops total abstainers—those of Ferns, Ossory, Clonfert, Kilmore and Achonry. In America, besides the prelates mentioned by the Catholic Review, we know Bishop Elder, of Cincinnati, Bishop Keane, of Richmond, Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, and Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, have announced their intention to practice total abstinence, that their example may be a light and a guidance to their flocks. Since 1842 Archbishop Tache, of St. Boniface, Manitoba, has never tasted a drop of wine or other intoxicating Equors—in this wine or other intoxicating liquors-in this act of self-denial walking in the footsteps of his saintly predecessor, Mgr. Provencher. The Bishops and priests of the Catholic Church never pause before sacrificus which might contribute to

rifices which might contribute to the salvation of souls. The home and front of heroic charity is the Catholic priesthood. Hence it is no surprise to hear that in numbers they come forward and say that for the they come forward and say that for the sake of their fellow-men they will never taste intoxicants. The spirit yet lives in the Church which led St. Paul to say that he would not eat meat, uor drink wine, were his brother to be thereby scandalized, or made weak. The importance of examples of total abstinence among the clergy was never as great as it is to-day. The evils drink works among the people are appalling. Extraordinary measures must be adopted, if these evils are at all to be arrested. Nothing short of a all to be arrested.

vast tidal wave of total abstinence sweep-ing over the land can bring us any im-mediate relief, and this cannot be had without the strong influence of example on the part of the leaders of the people. As Bishop Keane rightly said in his letter to the Total Abstinence Convention, the practice of total abstinence among those who need it can only be induced by the example of those who do not need it. The noble Father Mathew understood well this truth, and before mentioning to others total abstinence, he himself, signed the total abstinence roll. If by so doing, said he, I save one soul, I am more than repaid for the slight sacrifice.

How worthy of the true priest of God were these words of the apostle of total

abstinence.
God bless the priests of that American diocose, who, before returning from the exercises of their annual retreat to their flocks, stood up in the fire of their sacerdotal zeal, and said, we will save our people from the demon of drink, and that our labors in their behalf may be the more effective we will be total abstainers.—Catholic Review

The Duke and the Snob.

She hides herself in terror from the face on which she thought she could gaze for ever. He enters and, instead of a kind word or a sweet smile, he has an angry blow for his wretched wife. Such is the life to which she is now doomed. Is it any wonder that she breaks down beneath the heavy burden and sinks into an early grave?

That the above picture is not overdrawn or exaggerated common experience and the newspapers abundantly testify. Indeed, in too many cases the result is more tragic in its character, for sometimes the sad story ends in red-handed murder. The lesson which all this should teach a sensible girl is to take counsel of her parents or guardians when contemptlating such a serious step as matrimony. They are her best guides, and, if she will follow them, she will in all likilhood do well. The promptings of her own heart are very treacherous in such cases, and it will be the part of wisdom for her not to accept them in preference to the advice of her parents. The sedame and serious step as matrimony are the best guides, and, if she will follow them, as end to be a serious step as matrimony. They are her best guides, and, if she will follow them, she will in all likilhood do well. The promptings of her own heart are very treacherous in such cases, and it will be the part of wisdom for her not to accept them in preference to the advice of her parents.

The sedame and sinks into an early strate began to go round, and the duke shows a collection was announced for some charitable object. The plate began to go round, and the duke on the duke on the plate began to go round, and the duke transferred to the plate began to go round, and the duke the says "Wisne Heve. Don Giovanni Verita, a Tuscan priest of the diocese of Modigiliana, has been decorated by King Humbert with the Order of the Crown of Italy, for having contributed to save Garibaldi in 1849 when hunted by the Acure with the Order of the Crown of Italy, for having contributed to save Garibaldi in 1849 when hunted by the safety manual to this pocket The following amusing story of an part of wisdom for her not to accept them in preference to the advice of her parents. The solemn and even holy character of matrimony as one of the Sacraments of the Church is too frequently overlooked in such cases. It is lightly entered into, and with what deplorable consequences we all know. Money is very often the object sought to be gained, and it is needless to say that when such base motives are the incentives there can be no happiness in the marriage state for either of the contracting parties. A large proportion of the matrimonial troubles that we hear of would never have occurred if the girls had

Prussia and The Vatican.

The London Times Berlin correspondent says: The Germania is obliged to acknowledge that Herr von Schloezer, the new Prussian minister at the Vatican, has not succeeded in obtaining any concessions from the Vatican. Apart from the agreement on the appointment of several saw history are the superior of the same of the and healing influence over all scrofulous, tuberculous, and pulmonary affections as the "Discovery." John Willis, of Elyria, Ohio, writes: "The Golden Medical Disaben regulated, and the Germania is authorized to state that until now no basis covery' does positively cure consumption, as, after trying every other medicine in vain, this succeeded." Mr. Z. T. Phelps, of Cuthbert, Ga., writes: "The 'Golden Medical Discovery' has cured my wife of Med the Catholic clergy suspect that the gov-ernment intends to remove some difficulties only for a time, and to preserve for itself for the future the whole apparatus of the May laws, in order to be able to re-open

A Protestant's Poem on the Pope,

A well-known author and social re-former, says the London Weekly Register, whose name is familiar as belonging to the school of Mr. Herbert Spencer, sends us the following deeply interesting lines, which will, we trust, win for him from our readers many prayers for his conver-sion to the Church:

IN A BISHOP'S ANTE-ROOM

White robe, pale face, set lips and smiling eyes, Gentle yet stern, gaze from the wall above; The hands are hidden, on the heart there lie

The hands are hidden, on the heart there lies A Cross, dread sign of agony and love. Would the heart stir, or would the still hands rise to bless one coming from these northern sixles, Faithless, world-weary, caring not to move, Seeking no goal, yet in a pilgrim's guise? One dusty atom of a general whole Were naught to him with worlds upon his head.

Atlas of Churches, saint but finite soul; Even while I stand, the more those lips grow dumb;

I turn me from the living to the dead, And dead Christ's image seems to beckon SEPTEMBER, 1882.

An Aged Convert.

The Little Sisters of the Poor have house on East Seventieth street, New York On Tuesday, September 19, the most Rev. Michael Corrigan, D. D., visited the institution and administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to eighteen persons. Several converts were among the number, one eighty-seven years of age, who had been a firm Methodist.—Freeman's Journal.

A good Investment. Twenty-five cents expended to your druggists, for a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, will allay more pain and cure more diseases than many dollars spent for ordinary medicines would do. Yellow Oil cures Rheumatism. Burns. Scalds, Frost Bites, Sore Throat, Croup, Stiff Joints, Contracted Cords, and all

Lameness and Inflammation. THE other day there was seen in Lon-don, for the first time, the Blue Ribbon, the emblem of the teetotaler, worn side by side with the token of the wearer's adherence to the Roman Catholic religion Cardinal Manning has sanctioned the Blue Ribbon Army by accepting a position in its ranks by the side of the Rev. Newman Hall. In doing so he writes to give his adhesion, because "he considers every good cause tending to draw the human soul from light to darkness as the work of no particular creed, but of God Himself." Don't DIE in the house. "Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs. 15c.

Observes the Catholic Advocate of Louisville, Ky.: "Now that the school season is fairly reopened, the smart and liberal minded Catholic (!) parents who persist in sending their children to the public schools in defiance of the advice and teachings of their pastors, are making their usual comments on the interference of Fr.—with their ideas of educating their children, just as if they didn't know how to take care of their own family. How such parents who persistently defy ecclesiastical authority and boast of doing so in the presence of their children, expect to train those children to respect and obedience for them, is hard to under-stand. But, perhaps, we are behind the

Mrs. Wm. Allan, of Acton, says she has never been without a bottle of Hagyard's Vellow Oil in the house for the last twenty years, and would not be for ten times the cost; adding that she has never known it to fail for Colds and Croup, Sore Throat, Stiff Neck, Burns, Scalds, etc. She con-cludes by saying, "if any one doubts its efficacy, refer them to me."

Bilious Fever, &c., depend upon an inactive state of the liver, bowels, skin, kidneys, etc., for did these outsets of morbid poisonous matter free the system properly, no sickness would result. Burdock Blood Bitters effectually regulates these organs and corrects the absorbent and sec retory system as well.

Peter Kieffer, Buffalo, says: "I was Peter Rieller, Bullalo, says: "I was badly bitten by a horse a few days ago, and was induced by a friend who wit nessed the occurrence, to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It relieved the pain almost immediately, and in four days the wound was completely healed. Nothing can be better for fresh wounds.

Most of the swindlers in America at the present day are prominent members of some religious sect. It pays to be a "pro-fessor of religion."

Persons of weakly constitution derive from Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda a degree of vigor obtain-able from no other source, and it has proved itself a most efficient protection to those troubled with a hereditary tendency to consumption. Mr. Bird, Druggist, of Westport, says: "I knew a man whose case was considered hopeless, and by the use of three bottles of this Emulsion his weight was increased twenty pounds."

The Church in British India is making rapid progress. Within the past two years in the district of Pondicherry alone eighty thousand adults and twenty-five thousand children have been baptized.

remedy for all Pain, Soreness, and Inflammation, Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Sore Throat, Croup, Contracted Muscles, etc. Never be without it.

Mr. J. R. Seymour, Druggist, St. Catherines, writes that he finds an ever-increasing sale for Burdock Blood Bitters, and that he can, without hesitancy, recommend it. Burdock Blood Bitters is the grand specific for all diseases of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys.

In order to be able to be copied to re-open the struggle at any moment.

To lessen mortality and stop the inroads of disease, use Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable 4 Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. For all diseases arising from Impure Blood, such as Pimples, Blotches, Biliouscombining the most valuable nervine properties, especially adapted to the wants of debilitated ladies suffering from weak back, inward fever, congestion, inflammation, or ulceration, or from nervousness or and Kidneys. To lessen mortality and stop the inroads

(Written for The Republic.)

BY GARTAN ROSE.

memory entrancing.
That I pray will never vanish from my soul
But remain there as a blossom, that will aye
and ever cause some
Loving tears to rise as nature's only toll—
To the love that God hath planted in the

Ah: the sighs and stifled groaning, as she harkened to the moaning of the suffering babe whose anguish racked her too,
And the tears that downward trinkled on the babe like diamonds sprinkled, Each one worth more gold than babe or mother knew!

And the answering smile that gladdened,

mother knew!
And the answering smile that gladdened,
tiny face with anguish saddened,
'Twas a mystic well of life and love and
truth,
Rising o'er all passion's ruth—something
kin to heaven's youth.

Ah! the mental strifes and weeping, with the weary vigils keeping, Guarding soul and body for the march of Guarding soul and body for the march of life, Comfort, peace and joy reflecting, scarce a kindly smile expecting, Hoping that her child will conquer in the strife.

And the sacrifices nameless and the deeds that seem so tameless, Offered up upon the mother's altar stone—That the Lord will make her throne, when the father crown's his own.

DUFFERIN AVENUE From the hails of royal princes—from the hut that plain evinces
Want and hopeless misery in its direct form;
From the cell where convict lying at the last repentant, dying—
From the outcast, sinking helpless in the

above,
That their souls from heaven would roveseeking for their baby love.

& Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dys peptic Cure. Its use also insures the re moval of Kidney and Uterine maladies

his recent birthday he preached two sermons and officiated in three different churches.

mis-doings of your neighbor, and consider only the good he does. It is always more agreeable to study and contemplate a beautiful picture, than it is to gaze upon one that has nothing but its deformity to hallenge notice. One produces pleasure the other only generates disgust.



Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swell-ings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

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STATUES, and other objects

Ladies.

ner of

Back into the dead years glancing, there's a

mother heart enchanted,
As her first-born trembling lays upon her
breast.
Ah! to-day with childlike zest, there I long
my head to rest.

storm,
Comes the broken cry of "Mother," and they
clamor for noother,
For their souls have sickened with the strife
infernal,
And they think that peace supernal will be
found with her eternal.

Sure within that distant heaven, where the fierce, unruly leaven
Of earth's passions, sorrows, joys, are calmed for aye
Shall the throne of martyred mothers be upraised o'er all the others.
As their love is o'er all other loves of clay?
But, ah me! I'm sadly fearing, if that baby form endearing
Were not sharing with them all the bliss above.

THOSE TWIN FOES to bodily comfort, Dyspepsia and Biliousness, yield when war is waged against them with Northrop and promotes unobstructed action of the bowels. The purity of its ingredients is another point in its favor. As a blood purifier it has no equal. It is also a great favorite with the ladies. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

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Day after day the evidence accumulates that the "Myrtle Navy" is the people's favorite tobacco. The demand keeps increasing, and from every new circle of consumers who have been induced to try it the evidence is emphatic in its favor. duced to try it the evidence is emphatic in its favor. Its genuine qualities always hold the friends they have once made. These qualities will be kept up to their full standard by the manufacturers of it. It is to these qualities and the reasonableness of the price that they attribute their marked success. To the quality they will adhere at all cost, and also to the price if that be possible.

The Courts of Rome have decided against the heirs of Pius IX., who wanted to recover all the money due to the late Pontiff from the Italian Government as yearly donation according to the guaran-



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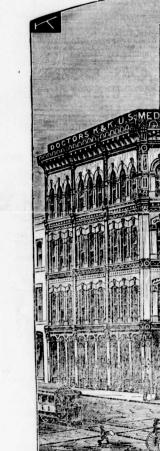
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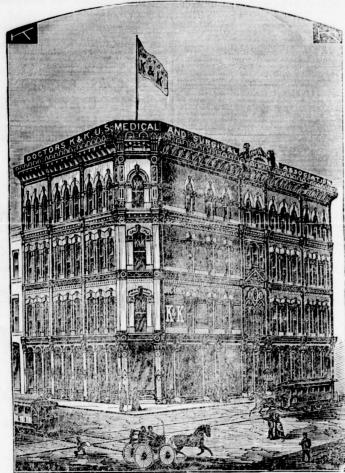
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MAILS AS UNDER.	CLOSE.			DUE FOR DELIV'RY		
	A.M.	P. M.	P. M.	A.M.	P.M.	P. M.
Great Western Railway Going East—Main Line. For Places East—H. & T. R., Buffalo, Boston, East-						
ern States.	5 00	1 00		8 00	1 30	6 30
New York, &c. (Thro Bags)	1111	1 00	10 30	8 00	2 45	6 30
G. T. R. East of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Mon-					200	
treal, Quebec and Maritime Provinces		1.00	5 00 5, 10 30	8 00		6 30
For Toronto	5, 7 30	1 00	5, 10 30	8 00	1 30	6 30
For Hamilton	5, 7 30	1 00	10 30	8, & 11	1 30 & 2 4	5630
. W R. Going West-Main Line.	= 00	1 15		8 00		0 4=
ThroBags-Bothwell, Glencoe, Railway P. O. Mails	5 00	1 15		800		2 45
for all places West of London, Detroit, Western States, Manitoba, &c. Thro Bags—Windsor, Manitoba, Detroit, Win States		1 15			2 45	
Thro Bags-Windsor, Manitoba, Detroit, W'rnStates		1 15		8 00	2 45	
			10 30	8 00	2 45	
Mt. Brydges	5:00	1 15				6 30
Newbury	5 00	1 15				2 45
arnia Branch, G. W. R.						
Thro Bags-Petrolia, Sarnia, Watford and Wyom-	0.90	1 15		8 & 9	2 45	
Railway P. O. Mails for all places West	6 30	1 15		000	2 45	::::
Strathroy	6 30	1 15		8&9 30	2 45	
anada S. R., L. & P. S., & St. Clair Branch Mails.	0.00			1000		
Glanworth	7 30				2 45	
Wilton Grove		1 15	****	9 00		
Canada Southern East of St. Thomas, and Pt.					0.17	
Bruce and Orwell	7 30	00 112			2 45	= 000
Aylmer	99041	50 1 15			139&24 245	
town and Amherstburg	7 80	1 15		1	2 45	
St. Clair Branch Railway P. O. Mails-Courtwright		1 10			- 10	
to St. Thomas, &c	1	1 15			2 45	
St Thomas	15 20 67 5	30 1 15		9 00	2 45	6 30
Port Stanley. Port Dover & L. H. Mails ondon, Huron & Bruce—All places between Lon- don, Wingham, Hyde Park, Clinton, Scaforth White Church, Ripley, Kincardine & Lucknow.	7 30	1 15			2 45	6.30
ort Dover & L. H. Mails	7 15	* * * * *		3 00		
ondon, Huron & Bruce-All places between Lon-	1			1		
White Church Ripley Kincarding & Lucknow	7 00				6.30	
		12 15			6 30	
V., G. & B. and Southern Ex. of W. G. & B	5 00			8 00	1 30	63
Between Harrisburg and Fergus		1 15		.8 00		
3. L. H. West of Stratford	7 15					63
3. T. R. West of Stratford		12 13			1 30	63
B. L. H. between Paris and Stratford B. L. H. between Paris S. and Buffalo	5 00	12 13 12 13		1 ::::	2 45	0.0
3. T. R. between Stratford and Toronto		12 1			1 30	
Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Division	7 15			11 15		
St. Mary's and Stratford	7 15	12 15		8 00	11 30	13
St. Mary's and Stratford Thro Bags—Goderich and Mitchell	6 30			11 15		63
Belton, Thorndale, (dally) Unerry Grove, St. Ives	5					0.0
(Tuesday and Friday). ThetGrove, Clinton and Seaforth		12 1		11 15		63
For Great Britain.—The latest hours for despatch	ing lett	ers, et	c., for	Great I	Britain,	are
Wondays, at 1 p. m., per Cunard packet, via New Y	ork: 1	nesda	vs, at 1	p. m.,	per Inn	nan
Postaga on letters, 5c. per loz: Newspapers la peri	per (anad	ian pa	cket, v	ece Telli	ous
Rates of Postage on Letters between places in	the Doy	ninio	n Se n	er i oz	prep	aid
when we have a strong the strong of the spaten Mondays, at 1 p. m., per Cunard packet, viz New Ywhite Star Line, via New York; Fridays, at 1 p. m. Postage on letters, 5c. per joz.; Newspapers ic. per Rates of Postage on Letters between places in postage stamp; if posted unpaid, will be sent to exceeding joz. In weight, and prepaid only 3c., with the start of the star	he De	ad Le	tter Of	lice, L	etters	post
exceeding boz. in weight, and prepaid only 3c., wi	ll be r	ated d	ouble t	the am	ount of	def
tent postage not prepaid. Newspapers, through Car	ada or	to the	Unite	d State	s, 1c. pe	er 4
Post Cards for United Kingdom, 2 cents each.						
Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, British India,						
Post Office Savings Bank.—Deposits from \$1 upgallowed, will be received for transmission to the C	entrol	Office	of the	per ce	Office S	avir
Bank. Pass Books, and every information, to be	e had	on ar	plicati	on.	Omce is	ce v 11
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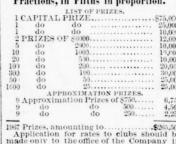
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London, July, 1882.



LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

London, Oct. 8.—A correspondent writes that as a concession to the feelings of the Catholic clergy throughout Ireland, all the bishops, except Archbishop McCabe, extended a genial permission to the priests in their dioceses to take part in the Mansion House Evicted Tenants' Aid movement and in the new Labor League and Industrial Union founded by Parnell. The writer says several minor church dignitaries have consequently become Presidents of branches and of the League, and will participate in the Dublin Conference.

London, Oct. 10.—A Dublin despatch says: Owing to the alarming increase of pauperism in the south of Ireland, the Dublin Union has taken the lead in a proposal to send a thousand ablebodied men and women to Canada at a cost of £10,000.

Dublin Oct. 11.—Father Sheehy was

cost of £10,000. Dublin, Oct. 11.—Father Sheehy was presented by his parishoners with an address and testimonial valued at £2,-

Dublin, Oct. 11.—At the forthcoming conference the question of direct representation of Irish laborers will be brought sentation of Irish laborers will be brought forward by Parliament. Labor advo-cates and Parnell will be asked for a definite statement on the subject. Dublin. Oct. 11.—The United Ireland

says Parnell has cabled Mooney, President of the National Land League in America, that he will be at the Conference, advise the adoption of a prudent, though firm, policy, strictly maintaining the original programme and abolition of rack rents, pending the attainment of peasant pro-prietory. United Ireland believes this prietory. United Ireland believes and expresses the unanimous opinion of the Irish Lords. It declared the foolish chatter about dissensions as absolutely

Clonmel, Oct. 13.—Farmers and peasantry assembled and forcibly stopped the Curraghmore hunt yesterday.

Dublin, Oct. 13.—It is expected 1,200 to 1,500 persons will attend the National

to 1,500 persons will attend the National Conference here next week. The main purpose is to establish an "Irish National League," and provide for the election of a National Convention, which shall choose the executive of the new League. The principal object of the new League will be a vigorous agitation for the redress of grievances, abolition of landlordism, and improvement of the condition of laborers. Plans will be submitted for the revival of Irish industries and the promotion of home manufactures.

Invitations for the national conference

next week have been sent to fifteen hun-dred persons, including all delegates to the national convention of 1881 and all suspects imprisoned during Forster's adminis-tration, and subscribers to the Mansion House fund will be in facto entitled to membership in the new organization. Industrial revival is to be assisted by local organizations for fostering the demand for Irish manufactures. Other points of the programme are the payment of members of Parliament, extension of the franchise and the establishment of a system of elective for county governments, and national self-government is to be the basis of the

Hewitson was instantly killed and her programme are the payment of members of Parliament, extension of the franchise and the establishment of a system of elective for county governments, and antional self-government is to be the basis of the new league.

Dublim, Oct. 14.—The convention at Hemytson was instantly killed and her six of the right of the county to a national independency, accepting the principle of the land for the people, approving of the system of the present proprietory and amendment to the Bright clause of the Land Act, and deprecating the prevalence of grass farming of land as tending to paralyze industry and increase pauperism. The convention also resolved to prevent hunting until the extra police drafted in the county are dispensed with.

Marwood, the hangman, has been threatened with assassination if he ever ventures to go to Ireland to perform an execution.

Dublin, Oct. 13.—The Inspector leff for Kingston to-day to bring home West gate, the self-confessed murderer of Cavendish and Barks.

Dublin, Oct. 1.—The Freeman's Jour.

Hewitson was instantly killed and her six of the state seriously wounded.

Many model the payment of the sex points and the establishment of a system of elective for the same the establishment of a system of elective for the same the same than the same and the establishment of a system of elective for the same threatened with and the same and the state veriously wounded.

A Tompkins, from Georgetown, hurry-in the dark, about a quarter of a mile above the raining to the trip in the dark, about a quarter of a mile above the raining principle of the land for the people, approving of the system of the proprietory and amendment to the Bright clause of the Land Act, and deprecating the prevalence of grass farming of land as tending to paralyze industry and increase pauperism. The convention also resolved to prevent thurting until the extra police drafted in the convention of the even venture to go to Ireland to perform an execution.

My Lonn,—The Inspector left for Kingston

endish and Burke. Dublin, Oct. 16.—The Freeman's Jour-

nal, reviewing the programme of the National Conference, says it is strictly constitutional and parliamentary. It is only within the lines of the constitution that the battle of Ireland can now be effectively fought.

Davitt, after the Irish National Con-

ference, will start on a tour through Great

Dublin, Oct. 16.—It is reported that elaborate military arrangements have been made at the Vice-Regal Lodge. The soldiers have been ordered to leave the barracks only in couples. Directions have been given that half the available force be retained in barracks.

The demand for local self-government

in the programme of the National Conference includes the abolition of nomination by the Government to office and the abo-lition of the office of Lord Lieutenant. The Central Council of the new League will consist of 30 members, 20 of whom are to be elected by county conventions and 10 by the Irish Parliamentary party.

Egypt.

Paris, Oct. 8—The Republique Fran-caise believes that the Foreign Minister will set aside Egyptian control without consulting France. London Oct. 9.—A Vienna dispatch

says the breach between the Sultan and the Khedive is widening and seems likely

to lead to open rupture.

Cairo, Oct. 10.—Arabi believes his life is in danger. One of the Khedive's entaurage has been heard to say that he would like to administer to Arabi a cup of bad coffee, and the Khedive remarked he and Arabi could not live in the same coun-

try.
There is great indignation over the complaints made by the wounded soldiers who continue to arrive in the transports who continue to arrive in the transports at Portsmouth and Southampton. Nothing much worse than the treatment they have endured could well be imagined. Soldiers dving of neglect on the vovage, wounds undressed between Ismailia and England, beds swarming with the vilest vermin, inadequate attendance, bad food and little of it—all these things sound curiously when they are told of a country that has had ten wars on its hands in almost as many years, and which when not fighting is always at war with the is always playing at war with the gloves on. The least estimate of the cost of the

amounting to six million pounds for losses sustained after the bambardment of Alex-

andria.

Cairo, Oct. 14.—The trial of Arabi has been fixed for Monday next. Arabi has been permitted to choose native or foreign counsel and has selected Mark Napier to defend him. It is expected this selection of counsel will considerably lengthen proceedings.

of Fanny Parnell at Bordentown, New Jersey, and send it to Boston, for shipment to Ireland.

Newark, N. J. officials have robbed the

city of over \$750,000.

Archbishop Purcell on Friday celebrated the 49th anniversary of his consecration as Bishop of Cincinnati. He is one of the oldest bishops in the world.

Canadian.
St. John, N. B., Oct. 9.—The German steamer Herder, from New York, October steamer Herder, from New York, October 5, for Hamburg, with 288 passengers, was lost near Cape Race. All hands saved. The Herder ran ashore at Eastward Head, Long Beach, three miles West of Cape Race, at two o'clock this morning during a dense fog. All the passengers and crew were landed without accident, and will be brought here by special steamers and cared for by the German Consul. It is believed the ship and cargo will be a total loss.

Ottawa, Oct. 10.—In an interview today Capt. Scott said, in regard to the lake steamers, that a majority of the vessels were unsuited for the work they had to perform. In fact, some of them could be compared to little else than floating coffins.

ing coffins. York, Ont., Oct. 10.—Mr. Joseph Sturdy. York, Ont., Oct. 10.—Mr. Joseph Sturdy, a very respectable farmer living near York, was drowned while fishing off the dam about a mile below the village. His little son tried to save him by handing him a pole, but failed. His body has been recovered.

recovered. Windsor, Ont., Oct. 10.—James Devlin

Windsor, Ont., Oct. 10.—James Devim was shot last night by a man named Matthews, a short distance from Maidstone Creek, in Essex County, from the effects of which he died.

Dundas, Oct. 11.—A fatal accident occurred about five miles west of this place, on the Waterloo road, in which Miss Hewitson, neice of Mr. McQueen, postmaster of this place, lost her life. The deceased and her sister were returning home from of this place, lost her life. The deceased and her sister were returning home from visiting friends here, when the horses shied, backing the buggy over an embankment. The horse fell backwards on the buggy and its occupants. Miss Mary Hewitson was instantly killed and her sister seriously wounded.

Niagara Falls, Oct. 13.—A man named LA Tempelius from Georgetown, hurry.

welcome.
Your Lordship will doubtless be pleased and gratified to learn that the increase and growth of the congregation keep pace with the development of this busy and industrial centre, and that in the last decade alone the increase has been more than fourfold, and during the same period this church in which we worship has been built and a substantial parochial house has been purchased, the entire property being near-

ly free of encumbrance.

For this property we are largely indebted under Providence, to Your Lordship's fostering and paternal care.

You have sent among us from time to time zealous and worthy pastors, who have performed the laborious duties of the mision with unswerving fidelity and devo-

tion.

That Your Lordship may long be spared to preside over the Diocese, whose spiritual and temporal interests you so faithfully and zealously administer, is our

earnest prayer,
Signed on behalf of the congregation
of St. Bernard's Church.
EDWARD MCSWEENEY.
JAMES HAMILTON.
Delicates.

R. S. LEGER. The Transcript says that "there was a very large attendance of members of the congregation, with a good many members of other religious bodies, who had come of other religious bodies, who had come out to witness the interesting and impressive service. His Lordship, in an able and eloquent discourse, set forth the doctrines of the Church, its sacraments and their uses, and gave the candidates earnest instructions as to their religious duties. It is mentioned that the debt upon the church is nearly paid off, under the energetic administration of Father Bellivean, and it is the intention of Bishop Sweeney to shortly assign to Moneton a resident to shortly assign to Moneton a resident priest. The collection taken yesterday

was unusually large."

On Monday His Lordship confirmed 53 persons at Irishtown. He returned home that evening.—St. John's Freeman.

The afflicted who seek the aid of Drs. K. & K. can rely on a course of treatment based on an experience not second to the great Hospitals of New York and London. They will not be subjected to either the experiments or fancies of a theoretical practioner, but treated on a system based on the results of past experience.

OBEDIENCE is a virtue when practiced for obedience's sake, but when it is assumed Alexandria, Oct. 13.—Upwards of three thousand persons have lodged claims mean and degrading servility.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

Stratford, Aug. 2nd, 1882.

\$2,000.—Received from R. A. Purcell,
Recording Secretary Branch No. 13, C. M.
B. A., Canada, the sum of two thousand
dollars, peing the Beneficiary from the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association on the

death of Angus J. McIntyre.

John McIntyre.

Witness—D. J. O'Connor, Pres. Br. 13. Stratford, Sept. 20th, 1882. Stratford, Sept. 20th, 1882.

\$1,000.— Received from R. A. Purcell, Rec. Sec. Stratford Pranch No. 13, C. M. B. A. the sum of one thousand dollars, being my portion of Beneficiary due on the death of James Fitzhenry, from the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.

Joseph Fitzhenry.

Witness—D. J. O'Connor, Pres Branch 13.
Chas. Stock, 1st Vice "13.
Stratford, Sept. 20th, 1882.

\$1,000.—Received from R. A. Purcell, Rec. Sec. Stratford Branch No. 13, C. M. B. A., the sum of one thousand dollars, being my portion of Beneficiary due on

being my portion of Beneficiary due on the death of James Fitzhenry from the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. Elizabeth Fitzhenry.
Witness—D. J. O'Connor, Pres. Branch 13.
Chas. Stock, 1st Vice " "

Brantford, Oct. 9th, 1882.

Brantford, Oct. 9th, 1882.

\$2,000.—Received from A. Hawkins, Rec.
Sec. of Branch No. 5, C. M. B. A., Brantford, two thousand dollars, being the amount of Beneficiary due on the death of my husband, the late Alex. Frowel, from the C. M. B. Association.

Mary Frowel.

Witness—Wm. Harrington, Pres. Br. 5. A. Harrington, Treasurer. "

Assessment No. 15 has been issued for the payment of the Beneficiaries of the following deceased members—Denis Sheenan, Branch 8 Buffalo, died Aug. 26, Sheenan, Branch S Buffalo, died Aug. 26, 1882, aged 34 years; Edward E. Ryan, Branch 12 Rochester, died Sept. 4th, 1882, aged 25 years; James F. Dargan, Branch 7 Buffalo, died Sept. 19th, 1882, aged 38 years; deaths 36, 37 and 38.

Mr. D. McGowan, a member of Branch No. 23, Stratford, died on the 8th instant, after a severe sichness.

after a severe sickness.

Rev. Dr. Funcken of Berlin arrived

home from Europe, on the 11th inst. The Rev. Dr. is a member of Branch No. 12 of the C. M. B. A. and on his arrival was entertained by a number of his Doon and

Berlin friends.

Mr. T. J. O'Connor, of Stratford, grand treasurer of C. M. B. A., was in the city Saturday, and was taken in hand by some of the members of the St. Catharines branch and suitably entertained. Mr. O'Connor, amongst other attractions of which our city can boast, was shown over the new canal from Pout Dalhousie to the new canal from Port Dalhousie to Allanburgh.—St. Catharines Journal. ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Branches must pay assessments for all members on their Roll, in good standing, and until the Grand Recorder is notified of the Suspension or Expulsion of the member. When the member is re-installed,

graded scale of 1881. All members between the age of 35 and 40 admitted since that date, shall be placed in class No. 3 of graded scale as hereby amended; and all members now in class No. 6 of the said scale of 1881 are hereby placed in class No. 6 of graded scale as amended. No person to be admitted less than 21 years of age. SAMUEL R. BROWN, Secretary G. Council.

THE LATE MR. JAMES MOONEY OF PUSLINCH.

With sincere regret we chronicle the demise of Mr. James Mooney of Puslinch, which took place on the 11th inst., after a severe illness of six weeks, borne with admirable fortitude and resignation, at admirable fortitude and resignation, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Laurence McNulty, Guelph, where he had come to be near his physician. Mr. Mooney was born in Puslinch 34 years ago, his parents having settled there after their arrival in this country from Ireland. He was married, and leaves a widow and four children to mourn his loss. Mr. Mooney, all through life, bore a most exemplary character, as a dutiful son, a fond brother, an affectionate husband and father and a good neighbor, always willing and zealous to aid in every good work by and zealous to aid in every good work by his time and means. A practical and fer-vent Catholic, he has left to his children the precious inheritance of a blameless and virtuous life, and the example of having cherished ardently the sacred tra-ditions of his race and nation with un-

dying love and fidelity.

The large and respectable concourse which attended his funeral attested how greatly and widely he was respected. His mortal remains were interred in the Catherina and the control of the cont olic cemetery, Guelph, on the 13th inst., the funeral having first stopped at the church, where High Mass and the solemn

Fortunate Finnegan.

Fortunate Finnegan.

In the Boston World of Sept. 29th there is a funnily written description of an interview between the reporter and Mr. Michael A. Finnegan of No I Elder place, off Brighton st., in Boston. Mr. F. had drawn in the September drawing of The Louislana State Lottery on one-fifth of Ticket No 22,350, costing him one dollar, sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., the sum of \$5,000, and the Adams Express paid him all the money, and the scribe tried to get Finnegan to unfold himself as a man taken by surprise, but Mr. Finnegan seemed to look upon it as a thing to be expected as an ordinary occurrence. A hopeful man is Mr. Finnegan. Some one else will be equally fortunate on November 11th.

Consumption Cured.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lang Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debinity and all Norvous Complaints, after having tested its wonderfurcurative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his streing fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and manning this paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

20-13w-cow.

PUT THIS IN YOUR PIPE.

PUT THIS IN YOUR PIPE.

There can be no doubt that proprietary medicines, or "patent medicines," so called, are becoming nore popular every year. Ventew understand what the term "patent medicine" means. To be brief and to the point, in explanation, it simply means a groot that the name and sole right to manufacture is secured by registry in the patent office of the Government. This constitutes the whole thing. When the merits of a medicine as a cure for certain ailments become established before the public, a large percentage of whatever disease it is reputed to cure becomes a fact, and at the enormous expense of advertising throughout the whole country, this fact is made known. It is but just that the proprietors secure the sole right to compound and sell. Many become prejudiced against a patent medicine simply and solely because they do not know what a patent medicine is. And just here we state in all confidence, that very many people go on from week to month and year suffering with troubles which are shortening their lives, solely through this ignorance and prejudice, which, maybe, becomes dispelled with a breath from a friend, who has tried some remedy with such good results that he feels it to be a duty and a pleasure to speak of the fact. As an instance of this, we present a letter from Messrs. J. W. Mitchell & Co., Canisteo, N. Y., as follows:

"Frank P. Warner came into our store to purchase a sample bottle of Zopesa for a friend, and stated that he (Mr. Warner) was afflicted with kidney and liver troubles for five years, and had paid \$200 or \$300 doctor's bills, and has now been completely cured by the use of two large bottles and one sample bottle of Zopesa. He was so bad at one time that he lost 37 pounds of flesh, but after using Zopesa claims that he is a sound man, and now weighs 15 pounds of flesh, but after using Zopesa claims that he is a sound man, and now weighs 15 pounds of flesh, but after using Zopesa claims that he is a sound man, and now weighs 15 pounds of flesh, but after using Zopesa

LOCAL NOTICES.

a specialty.

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

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

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!

Are you disturbed at night and broken or your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS, WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oidest £md best female physicans and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"Brown's Household Panacea," has ne equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side Back and Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," heing acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Limiment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

Kingsron, Oct. 13.—Flour, No. 1 super, 500 to 550; hides, 500 to 60; beef, 500 and 60; multion, 90 to 95; orn, 50c abs.

Wingsron, Oct. 13.—Flour market all time more active last week. Choice pastry 7: 50 to 80; week. and Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

obsequies were offered for the repose of his soul by the Rev. Father Saure, S. J., Pastor, who had visited him frequently during his illness to administer the Holy Sacraments of the Church and give that Sacraments of the Church and give that fortitude and resignation which our holy religion alone can inspire.

His eulogy may be summed up in the words spoken of him by his spiritual father, viz. "I was highly edified by his death." Requiscat in pace.

A SLANDER is easily raised, but is suppressed with difficulty. Reparation even may fail to repair the evil until the victim has gone down into the grave.

The world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

****(Middle measures are often but middling measures." There are no "middling measures." There are no "middling measures." There are no "middlings" about Kidney-Wort. It is the most thoroughly refined "flower" of medicine. It knows no half-way measures, but radically uproots all diseases of the kidneys, so the solution, so to 50 to 100; wool, 1sc to 21c; butter, 10c oc; eggs, 25c to 00c; eps vision, 050 to 100; mutton, 50 of 50 to 00; eggs, 25c to 00c; eggs, 25c to 00c; eggs, 25c to 00c; eps vision, 05c to 10c; wool, 1sc to 21c; butter, 10c oc; eggs, 25c to 00c; eps vision, 05c to 00; eps vision, 05c to 10c; wool, 1sc to 27c ober, 50 to 00c; eggs, 25c to 00c; eps vision, 05c to 10c; wool, 1sc to 27c ober, 50 to 00c; eps vision, 05c to 10c; wool, 1sc to 27c ober, 50 to 00c; eps vision, 05c to 00c; eps vi

TO YOUNG MEN, YOUNG WOMEN, AND BOYS.

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

AN ONLY DAUGHTER CURED OF CONSUMPTION.

CURED OF CONSUMPTION.

When death was hourly expected all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. JAMES was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidently made a preparation which cured his only child of CONSUMPTION. His child is now in this country enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that ONSUMPTION can positively and permanently be cured. The Doctor now gives this Recipe free, only asking two three-cent stamps to pay expenses. This herb also cures night-sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, naming this paper. oct.13-3m

COMMERCIAL. London Markets. London, Ont., Oct. 16.

FLOUR AND FEED. Eggs, retail.... Butter per 1b. Lard. SKINS AND HIDES.
Lambskins, each. 0 50 to
Calfskins, green, ₱ tb. 0 11 to
Tallow, rendered 00 to
Tallow, rendered 00 to
Hides, No. 1 00 to

MISCELLANEOUS. . 0 75 to 2 00 . 0 50 to 0 70 . 0 50 to 0 70 . 0 50 to 0 70 . 5 00 to 7 00

London Stock San London, —noon, Oct. 16
Sh. Name. Sellers Buyer
\$50 Agricultural, ... xd 123
50 Canadian Sav. ... xd 125 12
50 Dominion ... xd 125 12 London Loan Ontario Royal Standard ...

Toronto Markets-Car Lots.

Toronto, Oct. 16.

0 99 to \$0 99. No. 3, \$0,95 to \$9. 60. No.;

0, 1, \$1 20 to \$1 21\(\frac{1}{2}\) No. 2, \$1 18 to \$50 60. No.;

1, \$1 20 to \$1 21\(\frac{1}{2}\) No. 2, \$1 18 to \$1 19.

BARLEY-No. 1, 7c. to \$9 75. No. 2, 0 7

\$0 72. No. 3 extra, 64c to 65c. No. 3, 56c to 57. FLOUR—Superior, 5, 5 to \$4 70 to \$6 170 to \$1 50 to \$11 75.

BRAN—\$11 50 to \$11 75.

BUTTER—12] to 20c.

GRASS SEED—Clover, \$5 10 to \$5 25.

BARLEY_(street)—55c to 81c.

WHEAT (street)—Fall, \$1 33 to \$1 37,

Montreal Market. Montreal Market.
Montreal, Oct. 16.
FLOUR-Receipts,35000 bls.; sales, 690; Market quiet, unchanged. Quotations are as follows, Superior, 5 30 to 5 59; extra, 5 10 to 5 15; spring extra, 5 00 to 5 65; superfine, 4 70 to 4 70; strong bakers', 7 50 to 7 75; fine, 3 90 to 4 90; middlings, 3 60 to 3 70; pollards, 3 30 to 3 50; Ontario bags, 2 00 to 2 50; city bags, 3 30 to 3 40.

Ontario bags, 2 00 to 2 50; city bags, 5 30 to 3 40.

GRAIN—Wheat, white winter, 1 05 to 1 06, Canada red winter, 1 05 to 1 06 spring, 1 09 to 1 10. Corn, 85c to 85c. Pens, 6 90 to 0 92). Oats, 36c to 36c. Barley, 65c to 76c. Rye, 65c to 76c. PROVISIONS—Butter, Western, 15c to 18c Eastern Townships, 20c to 21; B. & M, 18c to 20c. Creamery, 21c to 25c. Cheese, 69c to 12c Pork, mess, 426 00 to 27 00. Lard, 16c to 16c Bacon, 14c to 15c. Hams, 15c to 17c.

Hamilton. Oct. 13-Wheat, white at HAMILTON. Oct. 13—Wheat, white at 0.96 to 0.00; red, 0.96 to 0.00; pcinl, 1.15 to 1.15, barley, 50c to 63c; coats, 37c to 39c; peas, 60c to 65c; corn, 95c to 0.00; rye, 56c to 60c; clover seed 4.30 to 6.40; timothy, 2.50 to 0.00. Dressed hogs, choice, 8.50 to 0.00; No. 2.0c, 7.75 to 8.00; live hogs, none offering. Hams, 13c. B. bacon, 13c; roll do, 1.21c; shoulders, 1.00; long clears, 11c; c.C. C. bacon, 194c. Butter—tubs, ordinary, 12c. to 13c; good, 13c to 15; extra, 60c to 00c; small rolls, fresh, 15c to 25c. Eggs—Fresh, in cases, 18c to 20c. Lard—Farmers' tried, 12c to 13c; televes, 14c; pails, 14c held firm. Tailow—tried, 7½ to 20. Dried apples 55c to 65c. Sea Forth, 00c; 13.—Flour, No.1 super, 5.00

Chatham, Ont.

D. McLACHLAN, Principal.

DIED. On Sunday, October 1st, at his residence London West, Mr. Francis Hoolihan, aged 75 years and 11 months. He was a native of Prospect, County Tipperary, Ireland. LONDON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

TELEGRAPHIC & PHONOGRAPHIC

INSTITUTE RE-OPENS ON MONDAY Sept. 4th.

Our Course of Instruction is Comprehensive, thorough and practical, and preeminently adapted to the requirements of the young man, who proposes to engage in either, Mercantile, Mechanical, or Agricultural pursuits.

Each Professor is a specialist in his Department. Young ladies are in regular attendance, in all Departments.

For Circulars containing full particulars. Address,

WM. N. YEREX, Principal,

201 4m. Box. 315 London, Ont.

201.4m

VALUABLE FURNITURE BUSINESS

FOR SALE In the Matter of the Estate of

GEORGE BAWDEN.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th day of October next,

at 2 o'clock, p.m., for the purchase of the STOCK - IN - TRADE and business lately owned and carried on at London by George Bawden.

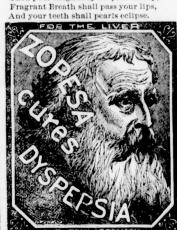
The business is one of the best of its kind in London, having a large connection, and is London, having a large connection, and is worthy the attention of persons desirous of engaging in manufacturing.

For particulars apply personally or by letter to the undersigned.

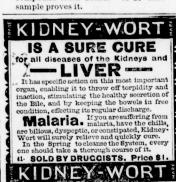
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

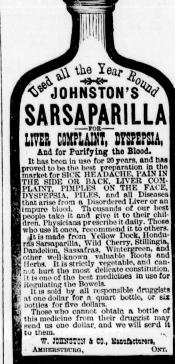
JAMES A. MAHON,

London, 25th Sept., 1882. Old and young should use "TEABERRY," Then your laugh may be quite merry;



once to a few doses of Zonesa, the new





BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE!

VOL. 5.

NICHOLAS WILSON & FASHIONABLE TAILORS

A nice assortment of Impo TWEEDS now in stock.

New Ties, Silk Handkerch Underclothing, Etc. N. WILSON & C

Hail Mary.

A poet knelt at Mary's shrine, His sanguine heart was sad, He thought, "my simplest songs a To make a nation glad.

And yet, dear Mother, when my soul Would burst in song for Thee, My lips are mute, my harp is stilled— All in vain my minstrelsy."

He thought again—"it is not strange, The poet's heart may seem To feel and know Thy loveliness, Like faces in his dream. But words are vain to picture these-Yet somewhere must there be, Tho' writ by angel's pen, a word To speak to men of Thee."

His heart grew sadder, till the bell Rung out its vesper chime, An echo of the Angel's voice, That in the ancient time First sounded in the Virgin's ears

Its sweet mysterious word— Hail Mary!" said the poet then, With love and wonder stirred. 'Thy sorrow, triumph, joy and praise In this one prayer are said, Men need no more to know and love-My heart is comforted."

CATHOLIC PRESS.

-John Talbot in London I

Catholic Review. Catholic Review.

If straws show which way the blows, what are we to think of the duct of the Association of Evan Ministers in Boston inviting Mr. Underwood, a pronounced infidel, religionist, to address them, at a specific control of the question whether the control of the c

meeting, on the question whetl modern agnostic theory of develor overthrows Christianity? What significance of it, anyway? I wanted to know what Mr. Under wanted to know what Mr. Under sentiments on the subject of Chris were they could easily ascertain the almost any number of the Index, to he is a regular contributor and in columns he is accustomed to "peculiar" views in regard to the Christian in the freest and most contributor and in the freest and most contributor in the freest and most contributor. religion in the freest and most out manner. Had these enlightened gelical ministers any good rea believe that this well-known info reviler of Christianity—there is reviler of Christianity—there is trying to put too fine a point on it throw any new light on the im question under discussion? Mr. wood may be a very smart may wood may be a very smart may way; God forbid that we should injustice or unnecessarily dispar-in any way; but we must say never been accustomed to consi-an authority either in science or and he is about the last man in th we should think of calling upo sound, logical, intelligent and opinion on the great question influence of the doctrine of deve upon Christianity. Perhaps the lent ministers of the gospel we show their liberality. Why, they not invite him to their pulpi might about as well have done so. they have probably been the occ giving quite as wide, if not a wid lation to the anti-Christian diat which they were regaled as if he nounced it from one of their pulp doctrine of liberality may be all v for those who don't know exact they stand; who have no positive well-defined and fixed principle subject of Christianity; who are for truth like men who are consc the foundations on which they h accustomed to rest are giving wa Catholics, who know what the and the infallible ground on w faith rests, such liberality seems sparious but perfectly absurd, and suicidal. After all, is it "fellow feeling that makes us kind" that lies at the bottom of nal show of liberality? Does dicate a secret prophetic con that they are inevitably tendi same direction of free thought as it is impossible to determine the line of orthodoxy, so it is much matter where the line is

DEAN SWIFT, though a Prote no sympathy with the private private inspiration theory wh day developed itself in variou extravagances, but in none mo that ignorant class of preachers themselves moved by the Hol take upon themselves the trem sponsibilities of the work of the It is said that on one occasion ace who thought he had a call to everlasting gospel, called upon the approbation and instructions had ceed. The Dean received hir and having invited him to the began to examine him as to hit tions for so important and sa tions for so important and saing. "You are a tailor, are y the Dean. "Yes, sir." And to preach the Gospel?" "think I am called to preach the "And you are well acquainte Scriptures, of course?" "I the "Well, then, let me test your q a little. We read in the Re St. John that an angel stood

tween Christianity and free the whether any line at all be drawn

St. John that an angel stood and and another on the sea; r tell me how many yards of clo take to make that angel