# Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 3.

# LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, OCT. 7, 1881.

NO. 156

# CLERICAL.

WE have received a large stock of goods suitable for clerical garments.

We give in our tailorattention to this branch of the trade.

# N. WILSON & CO.

The Dreams of the Little Shepherdess. TRANSLATED FOR THE AVE MARIA FROM THE

A shepherdess, as I've heard tell,
Dream d of a lamb she cherished well—
So good, so gentle, that all the day
She scarcely could turn her eyes away.
When they shore its soft and snowy fleece
Itstirred not nor moaned, but held its peace.
They slew it, and then grief filled her breast;
She took no pleasure in all the rest.
But Jesus said to her. "Wake, My child!
I am that Lamb so meek and mild."

A shepherdess, as I've heard tell, breamed of a flower she loved so well: A lily that low in the valley lay, Quivering before the breezes play. Poor shepherdess! she is dismayed To see her bounteous lily fade. "Thou hast deceived me!" was her cry; "I thought thee a flower that could not die But Jesus saith to her; "Wake My child! I am that Lily undefiled."

A shepherdess, as I've heard tell, Dreamed of the heaven she loved so well: 'Twas night, and all the star-strewn ways Were crowned with the moon's soft silvery

"Why." said the dreamer, in delight,
"May I not take towards thee my flight?"
For the wing of a dove she eager calls—
She soars and soars, but alas! she falls.
And Jesus whispers: "Awake, My dove! I am the heaven which thou dost love."

A shepherdess, as I've heard tell, breamed of all that she loved so well. In everything her soul serene. In everything her soul serene. Some atom of good had ever seen—Not Infanie Beauty, but only a part, And so to nothing she gave her heart. "Where, then, art Thou, O Good supreme? Thou art my search, my thirst, my dream?" Said Jesus: "No longer dreaming lie: The love that thou dreamest, My child, 'tis I!'

# CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholie Columbian.

Science may develop facts in regard to material things, but cannot make them. Realities are the voice of God speaking through His creatures.

A wicked life is necessarily an irksome one. Passion is a tyrant taskmaster, and the weary slave never knows ease or rest under its dominion. - William and Humbert-in almost

passions by the mere strength of his for the sole, disinterested purpose of doubts regarding the story of Jonas will, fruitlessly wastes his energies. securing the peace and happiness of and the whale. It was not proven One good result, however, attends the effort:—man learns what a mis- wish them all the reward they merit! formation of her pastor's mouth led erable weakling he is.

GRACE is more powerful than na No matter how deeply rooted a habit may be, we can overcome it if we only so will. God is ever with us, our defence and our shield, and who can successfully fight against

What are the most beautiful works of art compared with the works of God? They are but mere imitations and their perfection lies in the nearness they approach the model after which they were fashioned.

It is passing strange how men will sweat and labor to secure the doubtful possession of perishable things, and scorn to rotice those of rightful ownership and permanent value. Heaven is ours but we do not know

Do not think to make friends by deriding your enemies. It is not a healthy occupation, and the attempt seldom or ever fails to produce a contrary effect to the one wished for. It is better to make friends out of your enemies.

THERE are moments in the life time of every individual-moments of supreme anguish-when the lips cannot give impression to the feelings that oppress the soul. Speech is impossible—deep woe has no language of its own; energy fails, and the heart retires into itself frightened at the distinctness of its own pulsations. There is nothing but a sense of desolation and utter abandonment. Who is there that has not experienced moments like unto this?

THE scoundrel Guiteau should be punished according to law. Justice must be vindicated, and the murderer must atone for his terrible crime by the hands of the law alone. Great as the wretch's crime is, this powerful nation cannot become an assassin, and it were better that even Guiteau should escape than that lynchers should tear him from justice or that the laws should be strained to hang him.

"God reigns and the Government at Washington still lives!" Thus heart. By means of a cruel and spake James A. Garfield when the avaricious system of tyranny the

London Universe. the letter box of one of the Birminging department special ham pillar posts. How came it there? May not it have been ingeniously coated with dynamite? What a splendid idea!—a dynamite coated force of rats trained to crawl into all sorts of places obnoxious to Fenianism! Had a reporter of the Fenian outrage-concocter type got hold of the first news of the very suspicious whereabouts of this Birmingham white rat, what a sensation might be not have caused? But the chance has passed away. Instead of the sensation and the pennya-lining profits coming first, and the truth afterwards, the truth has come first, and there is neither sensation nor money-making. What a disappointment

his island for the mainland before winter shall set in. The ostensible reason given for this movement, on may escape the cold winter. Possibly it may be so, especially as the general is well nigh past conspiring. Nevertheless, having been for so many years the personification of has set his luckless foot, people cannot help suspecting that his mere presence means, and must produce, mischief.

HUMBERT will meet the Emperor William the "pious," but when and where is not yet entrusted to vulgar The interview, however, will be most cordial and affectionate, and the promises interchanged perfectly sincere on both sides. William is tar too pious to play false; and, as for Humbert, he is quite remarkable not always smile.

for a large share of that candour and

The trial of Mrs love for truth which shone so conspicuously in the character of his sainted parent, the holy King Victor Emmanuel. It will assuredly afford a most edifying spectacle to behold these two devout personages HE who presumes to overcome his religious conference together, and

A centenary of much interest comes round next year. In 1782, that ever memorable event, the Declaration of Irish Independence, took place. Nearly one hundred years have passed away since then. Only for treachery and bribery that independence would have existed till the present day, and how different would the position of Ireland have been? It is proposed that the eentenary of the achievement of the immortal Grattan and the Irish Volunteers should be celebrated by an exhibition of Irish manufactures. All very good. The much-neglected manufactures of Ireland require a stimulus of some sort, and we wish the exhibition all the success possible. Shall Ireland of the present however, be content with a mere exhibition as a celebration of the Declaration of her Independence? We cannot believe she will.

A telling indication of the doubtedness of the civilization of this much-belauded nineteenth century A cargo of three hundred tons of human bones is now being discharged at Bristol to the order of certain British manure manufactur-It appears that the bones were shipped at Rodosto and Constantie, and they are the remains of the soldiers who were killed at Plevna. The report in the newspapers state that complete limbs are amongst the cargo, and that in some cases the hair still adheres to the Bible-reading and sanctimonious commercial community of Protestant England carrying on a trade in human bodies. "Body-snatching" hospital purposes used to looked upon as a horrible offence. Here is wholesale body-snatching for merely manuring purposes, and little or no notice is taken of it.

New York Freeman's Journal

THE movement for the revival of Irish industries which has been begun so vigorously deserves the earnest encouragement of every man on this side of the Atlantic who has any love for the "old country" in his

be empty. The National Convention held in Dublin and presided God." Fenian outrage concocters have over by Mr. Parnell made a noble lost a splendid chance. A live move in favor of the agricultural white rat was found the other day in laborer. A grand and as noble an effort is now in progress in behalf of time for science to sneer at the other laborers. Agriculture alone efficacy of prayer. Science as well and independence of England-as exact science, and a scientific society this attempt to encourage Irish in- of Boston resolved that the experidustrie. However Irishmen may ment ranked with the most wonderdiffer as to the means to attain the ful discoveries of modern times. But great end, they are all united in the belief that it will be attained. The autopsy revealed, not only that the Land League is only one instrument attending surgeons were wrong in GARIBALDI really means to leave planned by Mr. Parnell for com- their idea of the bullet's location, pleting his purpose-the gaining of but even the induction balance. the independence of Ireland. Out of which verified their hypothesis, was it has come hope for the farm. also wrong. The bullet was in an the part of the hermit, is that he laborer; out of it will come hope for entirely different part of the Presitowns, half-populated, whose remain- applied has made a mistake, as sciing citizens see the old panorama of ence has often done, and that is all despondency and decay repeated every day. There is hope for Iretumult and rebellion wherever he land, but only in the union of her sons in any movement for the general good. This attempt to revive Irish industries is most worthy. Ireland, depending on her trade, need never be a suppliant asking help from those who love her. She can give her lace, her linen, her pottery, her fabrics of silk and wool, and a hundred home products, even in the worst years which must come; for, even if Ireland were free, but dependent on her farms, the seasons would

THE trial of Mrs. Cooper, who, it is reported, is a cousin of Robert Ingersoll, for heresy, shows that even the Presbyterians are not always predestine i to follow the advice of the lamented Dr. Watts and in their little nests agree. Mrs. Cooper, member of a San Francisco Presbyterian church, was seized with grave formation of her pastor's mouth led her to believe that, if Jonas were minded woman of fashion." Those like him, there was more reason to were the words of a religious of long think the man swallowed the whale. but this has been insinuated. At any rate, she was adjudged a heretic and expelled. Her pastor, it seems, was also a life-insurance agent. Now, as | sins. there is no scriptural warrant for and likewise none for the little advertisement of his business which. she said, he occasionally, but in a chaste and ingenious manner, introduced into his sermons, Mrs. Cooper felt justified in accusing him of her-Thereupon a trial of the pasfollowed. The pastor, during this trial, mildly remarked that a reverend brother was composed of bombast, malignity and ingratitude;" and Mrs. Cooper, who still refused to swallow either Jonas or the whale, murmured that "she would rather have her cousin Ingersoll's company in hell than her pastor's in heaven." It is the opinion of several staunch Presbyterians of the congregation that she may enjoy Nothing that makes ridiculous can progress in this country. Protestantism as a sect is cutting its own throat everywhere.

Philadelphia Standard

EUROPEAN Journals committed to the cause of secularism have invented a new epithet against Catholies and our American newspapers are taking it up. They style the Sovereign Pontiff and all who adhere skulls. Just imagine the eminently to him "irreconcilables." The epithet willingness to acquiesce in anything that belongs legitimately to secular Government. It is a title of honor so far as it implies persistent refusal to place the Church and the spiritual interests which it is her mission to conserve, defend and promote at the feet of secular rulers. Who is to blame for the open antagonism existing in almost every European country between the secular Governments and the Church was recently clearly stated in a few pithy sentences by the Vicar-General of Mayence: "The fault is entirely on the part of the Government. They want us to at Washington still lives!" Thus spake James A. Garfield when the nation quivered beneath the shock of the murder of Abraham Lincoln. Let each and every one of us echo the sublime sentiment of the noble dead,

Thus heart. By means of a cruel and object to our duty as Catholics and priests. It they choose to deprive the clergy of their material and the laity of their spiritual bread on that sublime sentiment of the noble dead,

Thus heart. By means of a cruel and object to our duty as Catholics and priests. It they choose to deprive the clergy of their material and the laity of their spiritual bread on that account, we are in no way to blame.

Suspicion upon those statements that, from phetic eye he sees poverty, staryand from not having the proper books within my reach, I could not verify. I refer to his declarations concerning the laity of their spiritual bread on that account, we are in no way to blame.

Suspicion upon those statements that, from phetic eye he sees poverty, staryand from not having the proper books within my reach, I could not verify. I refer to his declarations concerning the laity of their spiritual bread on that account, we are in no way to blame. do certain things which are entirely

and strive in our way to strengthen one, every avenue to commercial To redress such a state of things is the hands of the Government, so that the Republic may live and triumph. and Irish warehouses were made to We are merely doing our duty, and verted cone of an "if." But this is

> Boston Pilot. It is not a particularly happy itself, is great in proportion to the difficulties she has overcome. She has made a dint in the rock of English tyranny and oppression. This advantage must be followed up, and no means can be so powerful toward the end—which is lo! the President died, and an the denizens of those cities and dent's body. Science practical and

Baltimore Mirror. "You can have no idea what trouble we have to make the girls dress plainly," said the superior of a convent school to us the other day; we speak to them about it at the opening of studies, and all through the year we rebuke those among them who flash in the class-rooms in extravagant attire. The parents are the most to blame. They dre s their children to suit themselves. They vie with their neighbors in having their daughters richly clad. They first plant vanity in the hearts of their little ones, and then they foster the vice until it gets to be ineradica-They grant the silly wishes of young things for silks, and rib, and feathers, and rings, and, and lockets, and all the other pings of worldliness, until even pings of worldliness, until even cladely his lawyer could not discuss the silve against charity against refinement. the young things for silks, and ribbons, and feathers, and rings, and pins, and lockets, and all the other trappings of worldliness, until even a Philadelphia lawyer could not distinguish the offspring of a professed devil with all his pomps and works, experience as a teacher, and they are true. The mothers are criminal in this matter of luxurious dress, and they will have to answer for their

THE advice which St. Vincent Ferrer gave to a student is so rich as o be useful to all who are at school. He wrote: " Let devotion accompany all your studies, and study less to make yourself learned than to become a saint. Consult God more than your books, and ask him, with humility, to make you understand what you read. Study fatigues and drains the mind and heart. Go from time to time to refresh them at the feet of Jesus Christ under His cross. Some moments of repose in His sacred wounds give fresh vigor and new lights. Interrupt your application by short, but fervent and ejaculatory prayers. Never begin or end your study but by prayers.

A famous Presbyterian minister, Dr. Talmage, of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, spoke to his congregation one evening last week about Garfield and Guiteau, and referring to the latter, said: "On the principle that all men, however bad, ought to be prayed for, have tried for eight Sundays to get myself up to pray for that wretch, but I can't do it. (Applause.) Per-haps before the day of his banging I may grow in grace enough to pray for him; but until then I must leave it to the old ministers who have got so good that they can do anything. This is queer talk from a preacher of

the Gospel of Christ. H. B. in the "Harp." Sir Charles Duffy has a great name, and has issued a great manifesto. He thinks the Irish Land Bill a great measure, and one calculated to do great good for Ireland, if -alas! that all human things should rest upon an if. "Your 'if' is a great peace maker" and let us add, a great castle builder in the air; and air built castles are not wont to last a thousand years. On the airy support of an if Sir Charles makes out a great case for the Land Bill, and a great future for Ireland. With pro-

not all. The Irish tenant has to get compensation for his improvements. A fat goose or two or a keg of potteen will not have to be given in order to secure a fair valuation, if and a thousand other things de-

able) upon a patent pail. We confess we cannot help thinking of the feat, whenever we comtemplate Ireland's future balanced upon an "if."

Castles in Spain Is building in vain Unless the Lord build the house, &

And what, I pray you, is this little it" on which this tremendous superstructure of Ireland's prosperity de-The honesty and intelligence of two men out of a certain three. Alas! how slender a thread a nation's life depends on. The sword of Damocles hung not on a slenderer.

"I po not believe religion to be an adjunct, an adjective, an ornament superadded to education. I believe that without religion education does not exist and cannot exist." (The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster at Cardiff.) Noble words, nobly put by the most noble of men! An early sine cognitione Dei pecus." without the knowledge of God is a hog.)

## "THE SORT OF THINGS WHICH SEND MEN OVER TO ROME."

The Abbe Martin concludes his book on 'Anglican Ritualism,' by an observation of which everybody who has read anything of the pamphlet of the Rev. Dr. Littledale will at once approve the moderation

against charity, against refinement, tinguish the offspring of a professed Christian, who has renounced the devil with all his pomps and works, They may indeed do much harm to people against, Catholicism; but, on the other hand, they may do an untold amount of good to the many upright, candid, pious souls by whom the Ritualistic, and more especially the High Church, ranks are filled.

"Dr. Littledale's pamphlets are so evidently dictated by ill feeling and prejudice, and the rules of good breeding are so completely ignored by him, that a reader of any refinement of mind instinctively have back from on who sooms thus redraws back from one who seems thus re gardless of the first principles of Christian moderation and of ordinary charity.

"When once a feeling of distrust has entered the mind it is not easily uprooted; and we think, therefore, that Dr. Little-dale's writings may have an effect totally opposite to that which they were intended produce. Many of his readers will be surous to know more of that Church which he treats with such manifest nnfairness, and they will have little culty in finding out for themselves the discrepancies which abound in his works. These are "the sort of things which send men over to Rome."

Surely it was not necessary to be a prophet to predict that some soul in search of rest and peace in the possession of the full religious truth would be converted the attacks of Dr. Littledale against e Catholic Church. But it must be a pleasure for Catholic readers to know that really the predictions of the Rev. Abbe Martin have become a fact, and, for this reason, we are pleased to quote from the Catholic Mirror, Vol. XXXII., No. 21, of 21st May, 1881, these paragraphs of a letter sent to his Bishop by an Episcopalian elergyman, who felt himself dis-

sed by religious doubt: I am not insensible to your kindness in having ordered for my especial benefit Dr. Littledale's 'Plain Reasons against Joining the Church of Rome,' yet drew from the book no satisfaction. Entirely negative in character, it is, moreover, oarse, vituperative, bratal book, without piety, and without justice, a book whose spirit has nothing in unison with a holy and upright mind. Those texts which seemed to me to give an infallible authority to the Christian Church (a point on which I particularly sought light), such as that Christ promised to be with His Church to the end of the world, and to guide her into all truth through His Spirit which He would impart to her, those texts Dr. Littledale would explain by saying that the Church, while it may fall into error at any particular time, is indefectible in ng run-an exegesis wherein I con-

fess to seeing neither sense por comfort. "Further, the unfairness of his reasoning, which I was often able to detect, cast suspicion upon those statements that, from

board. This would be a pretty pic- Church during the Middle Ages. His evident want of fairness in other portions of his book threw suspicion on these state-ments. But they were made so confi-dently, and withal set forth so dark a facture, that I was staggered. The day how ever, I called, to find you absent, I was in your library a moment, and by chance (as is said) saw there a book, which, as you had given me the use of your library, borought away. It was Moehler's Symbolism. Moehler satisfied me with reference to any objections springing from the above statements of Dr. Littledale; and besides, there breathes through his work such a spirit of piety and exact justice, that in reading his pages after Dr. Littledale's book, I felt as if passing from the slums of of a city into one of its stately and elegant

> The Rev. E. W. Gilliam is not the first, nor will be be the last, who has been converted by the "Plain Reasons against Joining the Church of Rome."—A Reader of "Plain Reasons" and of "Anglican Ritua'ism," in London Tablet.

# A SENSIBLE YOUNG WOMAN.

In Germany, says the Ave Maria, there is a law requiring those that are to be married to go through the ceremony before a magistrate, in order that the mar-riage may be recognized by the law. It is only after this has been done that they are to be united in marriage by the priest. This appearance before the magistrate is of no value in the eyes of the Church, but simply a formality required by the

Not long since a Catholic young woman was engaged to be married, and, like a good Christian, insisted that the marriage should be performed in the church. As is usual, the couple appeared first before the magistrate, and went through the formalities prescribed by the law "Now" will the bridgerson. Then Christian writer has said, "Homo are my wife, and you will come home

(A man with me." "Not until our marriage has been blessed by the church," was the reply.

Butmy dear, nothing further is necessary.

WHICH

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OME." "One has been blessed by the church," was the reply.

Butmy dear, nothing further is necessary.

We are now, according to t'e law, man and wife, before the whole world."

"One has been blessed by the church," was the reply.

"One has been blessed by the church," was the reply.

Butmy dear, nothing further is necessary.

"But not before God and His holy Church. If this is your opinion, you may return home by yourself, I will go to my parents and stay with them."

This was done, and the girl's parents, who were entirely of her way of thinking, forbade the bridegroom to enter their forbade the bridegroom to enter their house, saying their daughter would have nothing to do with a man that did not keep his word. After many useless attempts to alter the decision of his bride, the young man concluded to appear before the priest. The priest listened quietly to all that he had to say, and then answered: "Since you refused to receive the Sacraments and showed that you held them in slight esteem, you cannot expect me to slight esteem, you cannot expect me to use my influence with your bride to per-

use my influence with your bride to per-suade her to return to you."
"I love her sincerely," was the reply,
"and I am truly sorry for having acted
as I did. Since she insists upon it, I am
ready to be married in the Church."
"Well, I will tell her this, but I doubt
very much whether it will be of any use."
Being informed of the wish of the young
man the circl awayered with but from the

man, the girl answered quietly but firmly: "I can have no confidence in a man that before marriage has failed to keep so holy promise, even though he is now read o amend. I fear that he is too cold are indifferent to his religion, and therefored could not expect a happy life with him." He was therefore put off again, and some weeks passed by, during which he made several attempts at reconciliation. Finally he went again to the priest and begged him to find out whether there was any chance of an adjustment, and what condichance of an adjustment, and what condi-tions would be required of him. After some hesitation the young woman told the pastor that, "Since the young man was persevering, she would restore him to her confidence and accept him in marriage, but on condition that for six weeks be-forehand he would receive instruction in his religion; for I want to be convinced, she added, "that we are one in faith."

The good prict was edified, but not a little surprised to hear the terms laid down by the girl, but the bridegroom heard them with indignation. "What!" be exclaimed, "am I to be treated as a school-boy? For one in my position and

school-boy! For one in my position and with my education such a condition is degrading. I should become an object of ridicule to everybody."

"My dear sir," answered the priest, "is it then a degradation to visit me! and need any one know why you come! And, allow me to remark, it does not by any means seem to be unnecessary for you to learn something more concerning your religion; there are none of us that have not something more to learn. Besides," he added, smiling, "I shall not treat you as a schoolboy; we can do what is required simple conversation.

Displeased and excited, the young man went away, but after a while he returned and asked for instruction. What he began so reluctantly became daily more agreeable, and, after some weeks, thanking the pastor most heartly for the trouble that he had taken, he begged to be admitted to the Sacraments. At last the blessing of the Church was bestowed on the couple. The young man now accom-panies his wife to Mass, not only on Sunpanies his wife to Mass, not only on Sun-day but on week days. In a word, theirs is a Christian and a happy marriage, and the husband candidly acknowledges that all is due to his wife, whom he praises for her firmness and noble faith.

geatlemen-1 cannot find words to express to you my gratitude for your kindness in coming here to-night, and in giving me an opportunity which, I will confess, I was opportunity which, I will confess, I was anxious to have, of saying a few words in the shape of a personal explanation to my friends before I leave this country for a short period. In reference to the eulogy which has been pronounced on me by the Chairman, I can only say that I never had the least suspicion that I was so stainless a character before; and, although the elequence of the Chairman has for the moment converted me into the belief that I ment converted me into the select that I am something of an angel decembed on earth. I have still a lingering suspicion that I am subject to some human frailties. Now, to proceed at once to the subject on which I desire to say a few words of explanation; but before I proceed with it I will take this opportunity of saying, as I have said on a previous occasion already. that if I had a fault to find with the Irish people it is their too great kindness.

SINCE I LEFT KILMAINHAM JAH

I have received so many testimonials, so many evidences of kindness on the part of the Irish people, and what I would characterize as the keenest of good feeling and of kindly, gentlemanly feeling, that I would find it impossible to convey my gratitude to the people of Ireland, and my innumerable friends in Ireland, for all the kindness which they have testified to the kindness which they have testified to me. But to come to the business on which I was anxious to say a few words of explanation. I will recall your attention to the fact that when the Land Law Bill was first made public I immediately adopted an attitude of uncompromising hostility toward it. And up to the time of my arrest I used whatever influence I had with thepeople of this country to secure that this Bill should be rejected with contempt, as a measure entirely isadequate to meet the necessities of the hour, and to statisfy the

just demands of the people.

I was influenced to adopt this cours chiefly by two reasons—Firstly, I feared that the passage of such a measure would render it much more difficult to carry on the movement of the Land League, because it would tend to divide the power of the nation, by giving benefits to some individuals, by holding out to others the promise of benefits, which hopes might be doomed to disappointment, and by shut-ting out a third section of the people in the cold with no benefits at all. I feared, secondly, that if those members of Parliament who are identified with the League devoted themselves during the long period while this Bill would be passing through committee to trying to make improve-ments in it—1 feared that the attention he people would inevitably and irre-oly be turned toward London and toward the Bill, and that the intensity of he agitation in Ireland would, as a na-

tural consequence, become abated.

But I had another and even stronge motive in asking the Irish people to reject this Bill, and to trust entirely to the eno mous power developed by the Land League movement in this country.

FROM THE MOMENT THE BILL WAS PUB-LISHED, I BELIEVE, and I still believe, that upon its becoming

law an entirely new situation would arise That is, if the Act were passed without a solemn national protest on the part of the Irish people. Now, to my mind the greatest questions which the Irish people have had to consider for the four months have been: Whether the Land situation created by Act in this country would not be one in which it would be infinitely more difficult, if not impossible, for the League to carry

on a "fighting" policy.

That was the first question, and the second was whether the Land Bill offered such substantial concessions as made it advisable to make a truce or temporary treaty with the landlord party in Ireland (no, no). I will not enter into any discussion of the merits or faults of the Act. I will content myself with saying that I do not consider that the Land Act promises to the Irish people benefits suffi. ciently large to warrant us in agreeing to abandon the vantage-ground on which the people have entrenched themselves (hear, hear). The first question thus remains, hear). The first question thus remains, and is this: Some of you who are here preand is this: Some of you who are here present may remember that from the beginning I held a very strong view on this point—namely that the passing of the Land Bill would immensely increase the difficulty—if it did not render it quite immediate to early on the Land League. impossible to carry on the Land League movement on the old lines. At the first convention which was held in the Rotunda on April 13th, eight days after Mr. Glad stone introduced the Land Law (Ireland) Bill, in the course of a speech which I de-livered there I used the following words. I said: "My view of the case is this: it will practically come to be a choice for the Irish farmers—and no graver choice could be laid before them. I fully realize the great danger and difficulty of the situation if this Bill falls through. But it will, I fear, come to the Irish farmers to be a choice to take this Bill as a settlement or to trust to the Land League organization Because I say here, speaking on behalf of the organization—I may be wrong, and I shall be glad if I prove to be so—I believe that if this Bill passes into law, more especially if it passes into law tolerated or countenanced by the League, it will, in the course of a few months, take all the power out of the arm of the Land These words were my deliberate con

although some modifications were intro duced into the Bill—and I am bound to say honestly that modifications have been introduced into it, some of them in favor of the people—still, no change has been made which would induce me to alter one single sentence in that speech (applause). I said then that I hoped I would prove wrong in that opinion, and I repeat it to-day; and if the men who hold that to-day; and if the men who hold that they can pursue the policy of trying the Land Bill, and of taking from it all the benefits that can be won from it—and I should be the last to deny that there are benefits in the Bill for the people—if men hold that they can take from the Bill benefits and vet not weaken the arm of the League—if they can carry out their programme successfully, God knows there

responsibility for the future. But that feeling arose from an intimate acquaintthour—from an acquaintance with feelings and condition of the people ance with the movement from its before this movement was started. I know the difficulty of getting the people o stand erect before their masters.

I know how slowly this movement grew at first—how starvation was the stern nurse that stood by its cradle and nurtured, it into vigor. And the conviction is rooted in my mind that but for their necessity, the Irish people would be to-day, as they were five years ago, lying prostrate at the feet of their masters (applause). It know that others held their at the feet of their masters (ap-I know that others hold that a s been aroused in the people, and that having tasted the advantages of asso-ciation they never will abandon that weapon in the future. I hope, sincerely, that this will all turn out true, and that our people will exhibit upon this occasion a sternness and continuity of purpose for which their enemies do not give them credit; but I confess I am not ashamed to acknowledge that I look forward to the experiment with considerable distrust.

The history of the past tells us a different lesson. We know-any of us who have studied the history of our country know -when an oppression not less intolerable than the oppression of landlordism was broken into slivers by the people without leaders—the oppre sion of the tithes—that on the buttlefield of Irish soil, and casting Parliamentary representation back into the littleness which it deserved (ap-plause), the manhood of Ireland arose and broke the tyranny of tithes in Ireland.

How was the victory of the people lost?

It was lost when O'Connell and the Parliamentary men accepted in the Brit-ish Parliament a bill which they thought would relieve the people, and it superimposed the burden upon them (applause); and to-day the Irish people are paying for the ignominious truce that was made with the tithes. Any of you who doubt what I am saying to-day, I would refer you to Sir Charles Gavan Duffy's first volume of "New Ireland." Read Father Davorens's letters—read how he told O'Connell, great as he was at that day, that he had forfeited the victory of the people. - Dublin Freeman.

# NEWS FROM IRELAND BY MAIL.

POTATO BLIGHT.

Owing to the excessive moisture of the past few days, the potato rot has made considerable have in Parsonstown. The champion species have been affected to a considerable, extent the past of the past considerable extent.—Freeman, Sept. 3.

EMERGENCY FILBUSTER.

EMERGENCY men, like filibusters, are

skilful in the use of them, unless by wounding each other. One of them staying at Nesbitt's Hotel, Gardiner Street, Dublin was playing with a six-shooter, when it thorized orders and congregations from went off, accidentally, we suppose, passing a bullet through a comrade's hand. Mr. Coldard had the wounded "spalpeen" conveyed to Mercer's Hospital and placed under the care of the surgeons. Other mischances of this kind have occurred Gambetta selected for pushing this friend among the Emergency gangs .- Nation, was a meeting convened in the twentieth

estate of the late Lord Leitrim, now, Colonel Clement's. He started on Friday morning for Derry Park, accompanied teaching was, he said, "imbecility, fanatiby two policemen, who occupied a car for themselves. Mr. Robinson was driven by the hotel proprietor, Mr. Mellet. The drive from Maam to Derry Park is most petent to prohibit theft, murder, and picturesque, especially when you near the waterfall (Ailduff). Mr. Robinson arrived within two miles of Derry Park gion for that purpose; or, as he blasphemwhen fire was opened upon the car on which he and Mellet sat. Both Robinson and Mellet escaped unhurt. The police say the attacking party were armed with rifles.—Nation, Sept. 3.

ATTACK ON A LAND AGENT. INFORMATION reached Westport on Sunday of an attack upon Mr. Robinson, land agent, of Roundstone, Connemara. The fact, as far as can be learned at present, appears to be briefly as follows; Late on Friday evening Mr. Robinson was on his way home from a farm of his, named Derry Park, situated in a wild and moun teinous district in the heart of Connemara, some twenty miles from here, with an es of two police, when they were attacked by a large party of men who fired several revolver shots, none of which took effect. The police retaliated with the same result, and the attacking party de-camped without an arrest having been

MYSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE AT RATHCOOLE. A sensational telegram appeared in Tuesday's papers to the effect that on Sunday a number of tenants on Sir George Colthurst's property were participating in open-air rejoicings at Rathcoole, in the Millstreet district, to celebrate his mar-riage, they were fired into and attacked riage, they were fired into and attacked by a large body of men. Twenty of them, it is stated, were injured, ten with gunshots, two of the latter very dangerously.

Refering to this report, the Cork correspondent of the Freeman, writing on

Tuesday night, says:
Inquiries made to day in the Rathco district show that the accounts that first reached Millstreet as to the attack on a number of tenants who were celebrating the marriage of Sir George Colthurst exaggerated the formidableness of the attack and the seriousness of the results. The belief now is that there were not more than fifteen people engaged in the attack, while only one person has been found with a bul et wound. This is a man named Flynn, a servant of Sir George Colthurst, and he has been removed to the South Infirmary, Cork, for treatment. Four other persons were rather severly hurt .- Natio

MELANCHOLY BOAT ACCIDENT AT CORK.

A terrible boat accident occurred on the Lee at Cork, on Saturday, August 27, resulting in the drowning of four In the beginning of the summer Mr. Thomas Atkins, music warehouseman, Cork, purchased a boat for the use of his family,

MR. DILLON'S SPEECH AT DUBLIN

DINNER.

Mr. John Dillon, M. P., who was warmly received, said: Mr. Chairman and geatlemen—I cannot find woods to express that that warning exonerates me from all presponsibility for the future. But that the future is a time when I had been three months in control of the Land League organization, about four o'clock and pulled up the Lee. The tide was nearly full in at the time, so that they experienced no difficulty in that that warning exonerates me from all presponsibility for the future. But that the projects of that they experienced no difficulty in getting over Hayes's Weir. They rowed that they experienced me and president." And it must be remembered that the projects of that they experienced no difficulty in getting over Hayes's Weir. They rowed that they experienced me and president." And it must be remembered that the projects of that they experienced no difficulty in getting over Hayes's Weir. They rowed up a considerable distance, and the beat's present that they are the projects of the tide was nearly full in at the time, so that they experienced no difficulty in getting over Hayes's Weir. They rowed up a considerable distance, and the beat's present that the projects of the tide was nearly full in at the time, so that they experienced no difficulty in that they experienced no difficulty in the time boat at the projects of the tide was nearly full in at the time, so that they experienced no difficulty in the time boat at the projects of the tide was nearly full in at the time, so that they experienced no difficulty in the tide was nearly full in at the time, so that they experienced no difficulty in the time boat at the projects of the tide was nearly full in at the time, so that they experienced no difficulty in the tide was nearly full in at the time, so that they experienced no difficulty in the tide was nearly full in at the time, so that they experienced no difficulty in the tide was nearly full in at the time, so that they experienced no difficulty in the tide wa up a considerable distance, and the bcat's head was then turned for home. It was on the homeward journey, after passing the weir, that the sad accident occurred. According to the statement of Mrs. Atkins, who is the sole survivor, the boat again passed the weir safely, but when about one hundred yards below it one of the young ladies stood up in the boat for the purpose of exchanging places with her sis-ter, two of them rowing at the time. While she was standing she made a stroke of the oar, and, as it is technically termed, " caught a crab," and fell overboard. Naturally, the others in the boat stretched forward to save her, and the result was that the frail craft overturned and its occu-pants submerged. Close to the spot where the drowning persons were battling for life is situated the residence of Mr. William Taylor. Mr. Taylor was in his house at the time, but the attention of his daughter, a young girl about sixteen years of age, was attracted by hearing the screams of was attracted by hearing the screams of those in the water. She called to her father to save the people, and then ran a short distance along the bank to where a sand-boat was made fast. By the time the boat was afloat Mr. Taylor had made his appearance. He got into the sand-boat, and with the aid of one oar sculled himself towards the submerged party. He called to them to hold on to the boat, but according to his statement, Mr. Atkins made a successful effort to right the boat, with the result that the five per-sons lost their hold of it and sank quite exhausted. When Mr. Taylor got to fatal spot not a human being was to be een, but with the aid of an oar he raised Mrs. Atkins, who was sinking. He grasped her by the hair, and succeeded with great

# also recovered, but they were lifeless. RELIGION IN FRANCE.

difficulty in getting her into the

When taken ashore she was almost lifeless

but was restored to consciousness after half an hour. The bodies of Mr. Atkins,

his two daughters, and his nephew were

M. Gambetta and His Friend.

The attack on religion in France is de-fining itself. What M. Gambetta's policy in this respect is likely to be may be gathered from the utterance of the politicians whom just now he delights to honor. And that M. Gambetta will be more than ever the ruler of France is pretty certain whether he consents to take office as prime minister or remains the unofficial censor and superior of the Government of the moment. The gentleman to whom we refer as M. Gambetta's special protege, and whom he puts fordistant future, is M. Paul Bert, the most the work of education, and intended, if it had passed the senate, to effect the end arrondissement to listen to a lecture de DARING ATTEMPT TO SHOOT A LANDLORD livered by the latter on "Moral and Reli-

teaching was, he said, "imbecility, fanaticism, anti-patriotism, and immorality." Morality was perfectly independent of it, other inconvenient practices, and it wa therefore quite unnecessary to call in reliously put it, "ce n'etaite pas la peine der-anger dieu le pere." And he asserted that for this reason modern societies were advancing towards morality and proportionally receding from religion, two proposi-tions of which the first is as certainly false as the second is unquestionably true. In support of his incentive against religio he adopted the same line of argument which he used in the debate on the seventh clause, and read out all the silly things which have been published by silly people, representing them as the authorized teach ngs of the Church. He forgot, or did not choose to remember, that these very follies have been condemned quite as strongly, and with far greater authority than his, by the real organs of Catholic teaching, fithe Holy See downwards and notably the late Bishop of Orleans. To point to individual Catholics who have indulged in undignified metaphors, or even in casuistical vagaries which were unfairly quoted s usual, is a strange way of proving that there has been no divine revelation to

man, and no divinely-constituted author-ity for preserving that revelation intact. This, however, is the teaching to which I. Gambetta exhorts his fellow-citizens to listen, "as in all meetings worthy of a democracy you know how to listen," and after listening to which, he tells them that they "will go away better than they came And this is his idea of what religion ought to be limited to in the future." the efforts of thinkers, writers, and states-men, there is only one which is really efficacious, profound, and productive— namely, the diffusion of education, that social capital, the best of all capitals, which gives every man who comes into the world the means of gaining all other capitals, and thus of securing a position v and thus of securing a position without force, without violence, without civil war. True religion, for that sublime word means the bond between man and man, is that which enables a man on meeting his fellow to respect both his own and other's dignity based on equity and liberty. It is for the diffusion of that religion we have met, and these great gatherings are the real passovers of democracy." M Gambetta warmly thanked his audie for coming to listen to the views of M. Paul Bert, who was, he said, a man, not only with antecedents but with a future. And this, observes the correspondent of Times, "is certainly the first time that Catholic literature and teaching have

# MR. REDPATH'S LETTERS.

An Irish-Speaking District.

GWEEDORE, August 20th. All the natives of this parish, without exception, speak Irish, and it is the language of the district. The people rarely talk English at all, excepting when speaking to strangers. A large number of them do not know a word of English, and none of them speak it with fluency. The English, as spoken here, and in London-derry, and wherever I have been in Donegal, is not what is known as the lines, gal, is not what is known as the lines brogue," but English with a strong Scotch accent. It does not bear the slightest resemblance to the dialect or slightest resemb

All the people are Catholics, with the exception of four families and a few Government officials-ex-constables and Government of the control of the countries and settled in the parish.

As the parish is not capaol to f support-

ing the people, they supplement its scanty resources by day labor in England, Scotland, and the more favored counties east of Donegal. One man at least from each family goes to England every Summer, leaving from early Spring to harvest, and staying away months at a time. They earn, in England, from twenty shillings to thirty shillings a week, and food. They are lodged without expense in barns lying on the straw. Some sort of rugs are given them for night covers—rough enough, but these people have not been accustomed to comforts, and they never complain. By the way, John Bright in a speech on the Land Bill, bore testimony to the good character of these laborers in Eng-land. In good seasons these labo ers bring back, on an average, after paying expenses, £5 a man. That is £5,000 for th £5 a man. That is £5,000 for the parish. In addition to these savings, boys and girls go in the spring to Derry, and hire out as herd boys and herd girls—engaging in farm or housework, buying clothing for themselves and bring the rest home. There is hardly a family in the parish that has not a nember of it in America. that has not a member of it in America, and some families more. They send sub-stantial remittances from time to time, according as they are thrifty and prosperous or not. The girls are the best. send more money home than the boys. This service in Derry brings into the parish about £3,000 a year more. The wages of labor in the parish,-between harvest and Spring, are is. a day; but the averand spring, are is, a day; but the average wages, without food, would be 2s. a day. Captain Hill gives them only 1s. and 4d. a day. But a'll the year round, there is a great deal of unemployed labor, and for a great part of the year, this particle of the year, this particle of the year, this particle of the year. i-h alone loses £100 a day from this cau Two-thirds of the cultivated land is in potatoes. Only oats, rye, and potatoes will grow here. The soil is too weak for wheat or flax. The average rent of a cow's grass That means from two and a half to four acres, according to the soil. I am not aware that any rents have been paid this year, because the people consider the rents far in excess of the consider the rents far in excess of the value of the land, if you deduct from it the improvements made by their own in-On the average the tent of the people in my next letter. MR. GEORGE ROBINSON, of Roundstone, attempted at Maam Hotel last week to morality as taught by the state was good; ment valuation, and as compared with the parish is one-third higher then the Government valuation, and as compared with the parish is one-third higher then the Government valuation, and as compared with the parish is one-third higher then the Government valuation, and as compared with the parish is one-third higher then the Government valuation, and as compared with the parish is one-third higher then the Government valuation, and as compared with the parish is one-third higher then the Government valuation, and as compared with the parish is one-third higher then the Government valuation. sent proprietors, or before 1854, it is double, and sometimes treble, the old rent. Take, for instance, the island of Inniss hirrer. It is a little island of 108 acres, made up almost exclusively of rocks and beach, with black, boggy soil in the inter-ior. Its Government valuation, exclusive of houses (which, of course, the

ple built themselves), is £3 4s. It belongs to Captain Hill. Its rental, until 1854, was £5. Its present rental is £22.
10s. Now, take one case on Mr. Nixon's estate-the townland of Glassach. tal area is about 1,900 acres, but Mr. Nixon holds 1,300 acres of it for his own use. The Government valuation of the whole townland is £31 8s. The rent, before 1854 was £22 Ios. It is now £66 18s 6d. St. was £22 10s. It is now £00 18s od. 5t.
John Baptist Joule, an Englishman, owns
the township of Meencladdy. The total
area is 1,955 acres, of which a former
landlord took from the people 1,130 acres. The Government valuation of the entire townland is £34 8s. The former rental paid by the tenants, when they possessed the whole townland, was £31. The rental of the remnant now left them (about 800 acres) is £67 5s. 9d. Take one more illustration from the estate of Mr. Olphert. The townland of Currensport a subdivision of the townsland of Glasserchoo. [I do not know its acreage, but I was told by a man who lives on it that the rental within his own memory was 16s., whereas its present rental, which has been paid for many years, is £29 8s. ]! The government valuation of this subdivision [annet determine the little property of the little vision I cannot determine, but I know that the present rental of the townland of which it is a portion is £48 14s., and that its Government valuation is only £36 13s. The late Lord Leitrim held but one townland in the parish-Monemore. It contains 492 acres. He took away 285 acres of mountain tract from the people, but gave them back again, at a considerable increase of rent. The Government valuation of this townland is £18. Its former rental was £14 is., but its rental for many years has been £41 18s. The present Earl has obtained ejectment decrees against every tenant on the townland for nonpay-

ment of rent. The ejectments are hourly expected there. Griffith's (or the Government) valua-on is not a fair rent in this parish, for the simple reason that in striking the val-uation, Sir Richard Griffith took into onsideration the value of the tenancy as ne then found it, and, consequently, in-cluded in his valuation the improvements created by the toil of the tenant. In this parish the entire value of a holding over and above the value of the land in its natural state is the result of the tenant's ndustry. Now, taking the valuation of Sir Richard Griffith as a guide, I find that the value of an average specimen of the land of this parish, in its natural state, is of the League—I they can carry out their and on Saturday evening Mr. Atkins, acis not an Irishman alive to-day who will be more glad than I will (applause). But daughters Adelaide and Kathleen, and his

a just claim to a higher rent than the value of the land in the state in which he gave it to the tenant, provided, as in this case, he has not acquired any further interest in the land by the expenditure of his own money and his own labor. Therefore, I conclude that Griffith's valuation in this parish is a high rack-rent. The people were prepared to undertake payment, if they received even so moderate a reduction 's 25 per cent. and the re storation of their immemorial rights to graze on the mountains. This compre mise has been adopted by the tenants at the suggestion of Father McFadden, and is far short of what they consider them-selves justly entitled to. But no arrange-

that land or enhancing its value can have

ment has been made between any of the landlords and their tenants. Captain Hill has been urging the collection of his rents but he has not succeeded in a single case. He has treated with contempt every overture to effect a reconciliation. Like Lord Leitrim, he has resorted to law, to enforce the payment of his rack-rents, but, thus far, there have been no ejectments. The other landlords have taken no action

yet. It is understood they are looking on to see the result of the action of Hill on to see the result of the action of Hill and Leitrim. The parish has been peaceable, notwithstanding these circumstances, excepting once. These writs of Hill were served by two bailiffs, aided by thirty constables, in May. The bailiffs were so hateful to the people that they rose en masse to resist the service; a conflict ensued, a few stones were thrown, some of the constabulary.

were thrown, some of the constabulary were wounded, and the service of the writs was abandoned. Out of this conflict there rose 130 prosecutions; several men were sent to jail for two months; some women for one month: and quite a number of women for seven days. An extra force of twenty-five or thirty conextra force of twenty-five or thirty con-stabulary and a detachment of one hun-dred soldiers of the 10th Bengal Fasileers were quartered here, and they are here yet. It is supposed that the arrests of McSweeney and Gallagher as "suspects" were also due to this outbreak, although neither of them was there nor knew anything about it, and although Mr. McSweeney always acted and advised in the interests of peace. If the people in the interests of peace. If the people were properly treated by their landlords, if they were peasant proprietors no con-stables would be required to preserve order in the parish-so docile, temperate aw-abiding and God-fearing are people. There are 3,000 members who are pledged total abstainers. Hardly any crimes are ever known among this people excepting such as arise in some way from disputes about land tenure. They are inlustrious and inoffensive, and never violate law except under extreme provoca-ticns or exasperating circumstances. Their diet consists of three meals of potanothing else,—except a little milk or salt herring, and often nothing but salt with their potatoes. Those on the sea shore very often use a species of sea-weed as a

complement to their meals, not as a relish, out as an addition to their potatoes as food. When the potatoes are finished, which generally happens in early Spring, the staple and, in fact, the only article of diet used by the people is Indian meal. Meat is almost unknown among them. Most of them never taste it. The use of tea is becoming prevalent. They get it in exchange for eggs. The hens, in fact,

I shall describe the homes of these JAMES REDPATH.

supply the small currency of the peas

# BETHLEHEM AS IT IS. A Visit to the Shrine of Our Savior's

Birth. We set our faces for the pools of Solomon-kalting for a few moments at the tomb of Rachael by the roadside. The small structure was crowded with Jews some of whom were phylacteries, and all were wailing as they wail beside the remnant of the temple walls. One old woman was weeping and pressing her withered cheek against the tomb with as much distress as if the fair young wife who breathed out her life there forty centuries ago had been her own daughter. We found the enormous pools of Solomon (the longest of which measures 500 feet in length) were about half filled with pure water. We rode beside the aqueduct that leads from them all the way from Bethlehem. Down among the bleak and barren hills we saw the fertile vale of Urtas, filled with gardens and fruit trees. It is culgardens and fruit trees. It is cul-tivated by the European colony planted by Mr. Mechmullmar. For a half hour we feasted our eyes with the view of the beautiful Bethlehem perched on its lofty hill, and surrounded by olive orchards. So many new edifices have been erected for convents and other religious pur-poses that Bethlehem has almost a modern look. As we rode through its narrow streets we saw no Ruths, but an ancient Jew in turban, long robe and flowing beard, quite answered to my idea of Boaz. We rode on to the convent adjoining the Church of the Nativity, where a rather jolly looking monk furnished us an excellent lunch. He then took us into the venerable church that cover the subterranean chamber in which tradition has always held that our blessed Lord was born. The chamber is probably the remnant of ancient khan once belonging to the family of Jesse and of King David I expected to be shocked by a sham mockery when I entered the church, but a feeling of genuine faith in the locality came over me as I descended into the rocky chamber read, around the silver star, the famous inscription in Latin: "Here the famous inscription in Latin: "Her Jesus Christ was born of the Virgin Mary. The three-fold argument for the authenti-city of this site is drawn from unbroken

tradition, from the fact that Bethlehem

has never been overthrown in sieges, and from the other fact that the learned St.

Jerome, in the fourth century, was so sure

laborious life, in the cavern close by the

birth spot of our Lord. I entered with deep interest the cave in which this devoted

scholar meditated and prayed and wrought

the Vulgate translation of God's word.

My visit to the Church of the Nativity was

tenfold more satisfactory than that to the Church of the Holy sepulchere in Jer-

f the site that he came and spent his long,

## TWO PICTURES.

## One by the Prisoner at the Bar and the Other by the Justice.

The morning watch had just been disposed of in the Yorkville Police Court on Monday morning when a much battered man with tattered garments was arraigned. The accompanying policeman showed a tomato can to the court and laconically repeated. "Cause"?"

remarked, "Gauger."
"Your Honor," said the prisoner, with an impressive movement of his right hand, "my story is a sad one. With grief I look back to my childhood home, when in the cool of the morning, I walked through the field and meadows listening to the joyburdened song of the skylark and watching the merry scamper of the old chipmonk. With my head pillowed on some grassy mound, I enjoyed the babbling of the brooklets and the soothing murmur of the zephyrs as they rustled among the tree tops. But times have changed now.

They have changed, indeed, interrupted the court sadly. "In place of the grassy mound, an empty beer keg serves you as a pillow. You hear the dripping of the beer drainings into the tomato can with the same throbs of joy that the plashings of the meadow streamlet were wont to bring. The thrilling notes of the skylark made way for the milkman's early all. But there is still a hope. I will give ou a home on Blackwell's Island, where ou can see the stunted willow trees which border the river, wave to the breezes, heavy with the balmy odors from Hunter's Point. The water rats will recall the fes tive chipmonk, and you will think your childhood days have come again. [N.Y.

# ENGLISH OPINION OF AN IRISH M.P.

The Daily News says every one will hear with regret of Mr. A. M. Sullivan's determination to resign his seat in Parliament; and the regret will naturally be much the and the regret will naturally be much the greater because ill-health has compelled the resolve. It is not an exaggeration to say that Mr. Sullivan had won the respect of all parties in the House of Commons. He always firmly held by his own party, in so far as it represented the principles he had pledged himself to support, but he never took part in or counterpart artists. took part in or countenanced extrava-gance, and he never spoke bitter words, or ascribed ignoble motives to his political opponents. He was undoubtedly one of the most eloquent and ready debaters in the House of Commons, and more nearly approached, perhaps, to the rank of au orator than any other of his colleagues.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

"Accept Our Gratitude."

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y. Dear ir-Your "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured my boy of a fever sore of two years' standing. Please accept our grati-Yours truly.

HENRY WHITING, Boston Mass Blackstone, the name of England's reatest lawyer, and the name of a well own lawyer's pen of Esterbrook's make. The stationers have them.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is ot extolled as a "cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent specific in those chronic weaknesses peculiar to women. Particulars in Dr. Pierce's pamphlet treatise on Diseases Peculiar to Women, 96 pages, sent for three stamps. Address WORLD'S DISPEN SARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

A schoolboy reading "that the Duke of Wellington was always coolest when on the point of attack," exclaimed, "he must be a queer fellow! I never saw a chap that was coolest when on the poin of a tack !

# Bogus Certificates.

It is no vile drugged stuff, pretending to be made of wonderful foreign roots, barks, &c., and puffed up by long bogus certificates of pretended miraculous cures, but a simple ways offsative realisms but a simple, pure, effective medicine, made of well known valuable remedies that furnishes its own certificates by its cures. We refer to Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines—Republican.

# A Matchless Medicine.

The cooling, cleansing, soothing and healing properties of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry render it the best remedy in the world for all forms of bowel complaints, sickness of the stomach, cramps, cholera morbus and dysentery. Purely vegetable, and always reliable.

One of the most terrible battles of hisory was fought in 1310, one summer's day at Bannockburn, in Scotland. The English army of 100,000 men, under Edwin II., was totally defeated by the Scots, 30,000, under Bruce. The loss of the English was 114 earls, barons, and knights, 700 gentlemen, and knights, 700 gentlemen, and unwards of knights, 700 gentlemen, and upwards of 10,000 common soldiers. This vast slaughter was effected by battle axes, shaugater was elected by battle axes, swords, spears, and other weapons of the feudal and neighboring eras. King Robert Bruce, with his own hand, destroyed a large number of men.

# It Never Fails.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Straw. rry is an unfailing remedy for all kinds of bowel complaint.

Astronomy is a beautiful science. We are told, that if a railway was run from the earth to the nearest fixed star, and the fare was one penny for every hundred miles, and if you were to take a mass of gold to the ticket office equal to the national debt—or \$3,800,000,000—it would not be sufficient to pay for a ticket to the nearest fixed stars aforesaid. If this be the case it matters very little to us whether such a railroad is ever constructed It would be mighty discouraging to go to the ticket office with a mass of gold equal to \$3,800,0000,009 and be informed that the fare was \$5,688,032,000. ticket agent would'nt trust until we back, we'd be compelled to forego the

# Grandmother

Used to say, "Boys, if your blood is out of order try Burdock tea;" and they had to dig the Burdock and boil it down in kettles, making a nasty smelling decoction; now you get all the curative properties put up in a palatable form in Burdock Blood Bitters. Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents.

CARDINAL MANNING. Great Speech at Dewsbury.

A temperance demonstration, got up by the Dewsbury branch of the Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross, took place at Dewsbury on Thursday evening, and was an unqualified success the chief cause being that his Eminence Cardinal Manning was announced as one of the speakers. The gathering was in the Industrial Hall, and the handsome the Industrial Hall, and the handsome and spacious room was crowded, the bulk of the audience being, of course, Catholics. The venerated Cardinal's appearnies. The venerated Cardinal's appearance on the platform was the signal for rounds of hearty cheers. He was accompanied by the Right Rev. Dr. Cornthwaite, Lord Bishop of Leeds; the Very Rev. Canon Hotler, Bradford; Rev. Father Lambert, S. J., Wakefield; Rev. Father Dolan, Heckmondwike; Rev. Father Cardes, Pather, Per, Eather Parkin Gordon, Batley; Rev. Father Parkin, Batley Carr; Rev. Father Ashby, Hud-dersfield; Fathers Kenny and Herfkins,

Dewsbury.
Cardinal Manning, on rising, was received with loud cheers. He said that it was impossible to pass from Middlesborough to Dewsbury without noticing the vastness of our national industries and the enormous growth of the towns where those industries were planted. Last night he saw the blast furnaces of Stock ton and Middlesborough, and these some fifty years ago were two small towns, busy, no doubt, which to-day had a united population of about 70,000, and whose industries were among the most powerful and vast to be found in the world. Coming to Dewsbury and Batley, he found industries as incessant, as energetic, as skil-ful, and as wonderful. From the blast furnaces of the ironmaker, he came to the looms and spindles of the clothmaker, and of all the varieties of that wonderful trade. These things had often impressed him with the thought of the enormous commercial empire of our country, and ne had often asked himself how it had sprung up. A hundred years ago that empire had scarcely an existence. What, then, was its real foundation? In a word, ts foundation was the keenness of intelligence, the power of will, and the extraordinary energy and perseverance of their whole nature displayed by three races which constituted the empire. These were the causes that had built up SUCH A COMMERCIAL EMPIRE AS THE

WORLD HAD NEVER BEFORE SEEN. an empire that had surpassed all others in the skill of its industries. He made those remarks in order that he might ask the question, "What has brought all this about?" It had come about, he believed, chiefly on account of the great intelligence whereby we as a people had to outstrip all other people in the application of science to the effects produced by machi nery, by skill in manufacturing, by the application of steam to machinery, and by all the wonderful processes of inven-tion which had arisen one out of another, every man adding something, until at last machinery of our country for producing the finest and vastest results surany other people in the world. Then he asked himself, "Are we resting upon a moral basis? Is the foundation of our great power and prosperity the law of God and the law of morality? Is it solid and stable?" That day he had read with great satisfaction the words of a statesman most careful and cautious in all his utter ances—he meant Lord Derby (applause). Lord Derby told them that the alarms which were floating over the minds of OUR GREAT MANUFACTURING AND AGRICUL-

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THE THE PEOPLE OF CHRISTIAN ENGLAND CEASED TO BE A CHRISTIAN PEOPLE, then good-bye and farewell to our moral, social and political life. But as that was not the subject on which he came there that night to speak, he would dismiss it, having satisfied his own honesty by say ing what he believed. The other worm ch was at the root of their greatnes he had no hesitation in saying at once was that which they were met to speak of that night—he meant the deadly sin of that night—he heard the deadly sin of intemperance and intoxication (applause). Having said this much merely to introduce the subject, he would go on to say that though they met together that night at the invitation of his good friend Father Kenny, and the League of the Cross established under him, yet he hoped no one the secret who was not of his flock would present who was not of his flock would for a moment imagine that their sym-pathies were so contracted that they did not wish God-speed to all men and all auses in which they were labouring for he common cause of reclaiming men from temperance (applause). He knew NATION ON THE FACE OF THE EARTH WAS SO STAINED

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# CARDINAL MANNING. Great Speech at Dewsbury.

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he was sorry to say also that the name of a Christian and the name of a drunkard were considered to be synonymous terms. The Spaniards exported their wines, but they were not drinkers; the Italians in like manner. He was bound to say, hav ing passed many years in Rome itself, and having traversed a great part of Italy, there was one thing he never saw—he never saw a drunken woman (applause). What the Germans might do he did not know. They drank hard at their beer; but he never heard that the Germans were of water in it (laughter). He did not of water in it (laughter). He did not know whether Mr. Whitbread had a German brewer in his mind when he said, "POOR FOOLS, FLOATING IN THEIR WATERY

BEER. They must, he thought, acquit Germany of the charge of being a drunken nation. Then go to France, the south and west of France, the people there were singularly free from intoxication; he was sorry to say that in the centre, that was Paris, and the places round about it, many revolutions had not made them sober. Drunkenness had been common, and was becoming still more common amongst them. Belgians in like manner noted for sobriety, and of Belgium, he was afraid, he could not give any very great character. He had gone through all the important countries, and he now came to our own. He had never heard, and he did not believe there could be found any number of statistics to show that in any one of those countries, includthat in any one of those countries, includ-ing Norway and Sweden, there had been such a blight, such a pestilence, such a stain of drunkenness as was to be found upon the face of our own country. There was not a class in our country that was not permeated with the temptation. He wished to say at once that when he spoke on that subject, he was not

SPEAKING OF THE WORKING MEN ALONE He believed the majority of them to be sober; he believed that those among them who were intemperate and drunk were sensible of the shame and scandal which a drunken workingman brings upon the name of man and the name of work He knew that the middle class was exposed to immense temptation, and a great number fell under it. Many a bankruptcy, many a failure, many a wrecked home, and many a sudden downfall of a man who but yesterday was prosperous had been found after all, traceable to some secret, some clandestine habit of intemperance. He might go higher again, and say that education was no protector against drunkenness (hear, hear). Some of the most educated men in England were men that drank to excess : some of the most gifted in all forms of art and science had been intemperate to excess Some told them that the progress of education would put an end to drunkenness. Things which he had never seen in Italy he had seen again and again in this country, and those present had seen it—drunken women. If they took the returns of one city alone—the city of Liverpool—to say nothing of other centres of industry, that one instance, unhappily, was more than enough to show the extent of this evil. was a shame which he believed he longed superlatively to ourselves. ign nations might very well point the eign nations might very wen point the finger at us, and say that we are a most commercial nation, the most prosperous and the most skillful and industrious nation, and yet in the midst of us, in the very heart of the nation, we have a million

all the world would think they had lost their senses. But this intoxicating drink when once produced was thrown out, and what was the result? There was no re-turn. If it were sown in the fields they would have a return in the form of golder would have a return in the form of golden grain, they would have their harvest, and the people would be safe. He would not say nothing came of it. There was a great deal. There was a sowing and reapng here, a reaping of disease, death, mad ness, disorder, crime, and all the evils of which the human body was susceptible all the sorrows and afflictions of the human soul was capable, and all the against all the ommandments of God (applause). These were the harvests which sprang up from that 150 millions of money wasted upon intoxicating drinks. It was sown to-day and sprang up to-

THE FORM OF A BITTER HARVEST. Let him for one moment suppose that this great capital were applied to the pay-ing off of the national debt. All the in-dustries of the country would rise up, and they would be relieved of a burden. Let him suppose another case. There was in England, according to the report of the House of Lords, at least one-third of the land that was not properly drained; and, therefore, there must be that proportion not properly cultivated. Let him suppose that this capital, instead of being applied in producing alcohol, were applied to the draining of the land and its higher cultivation; and that while it was done in Fengland it was also done in Ireland, we England it was also done in Ireland, we should hear nothing of any want of food; there would not be a mouth in Ireland without food, and none without work. If this capital were applied, first of all, to labour, there would not be an idle hand in the whole of the United Kingdom, no man out of work, and, therefore, no home without food: and, except they were struck down by some casuality or sickness, who mightily co there would not be many calamities; there might be poor, because poverty came from many causes, but there would be no pauperism, because pauperism came from causes over which men had control. Supposing, then, this great capital were ap-

SUPPOSE IT WERE APPLIED TO THEIR LARGE IRONWORKS, they would be better contented; or sup-

posing it were applied to their cloth works, what would be the result? Or if the Holy Ghost may be works, what would be the result? Or it some of it were applied to the builders, what would be the result? There would not be from the north to the south of England or from the east to the west, a poor family without a house and home, and a roof over their heads (applause).

There would not be a poor family but

the Holy Ghost may be everywhere with the Holy Ghost may be every may be every here. Through our believe the Holy Ghost, liveth, and reigneth, one God, for ever and ever. Amen."

This prayer shows for what purpose this with an inferior and relative honor because they relate to Christ and Holy Ghost, liveth, and reigneth, one God, for ever and ever. Amen."

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what was well clothed and fully and sufficiently fed, and even poverty would be mitigated if it did not disappear. He sayd, then, there was a great national waste, then, there was a great national waste, an unwarrented effect, for God is a God and if England, Scotlard, and Ireland were good political economists, wise traders, and prudent men of business, they would see that at this time they were encouraging the most unfruitful of all industries. His last point was this, that that which is a national stain, and that which is a na-tional waste, would at last become a national danger. He believed he was speaking quite within the truth when said that one of its results was that while our foreign markets had increased, home markets had not increased in proportion. Why was it that men did not buy more food, more clothing, more comforts, more furniture, and more things necessary for their home? It was because

they had not the money, and Why was it they had not the money, and
Why, every one of them know well
how that was absorbed. A large part
of the wages of those who unhappily fell
under the dominion of this tempation went for drink, and not for the comfort and maintenance of their home. Let them remember his previous words, that he was ringing no accusation against the million of working men, but there were vast numbers who fell into these evils. If, then, the foundation of our national life rested upon the domestic life of the people, and if upon that rested the social and political what could more truly ruin the foundations on which they rest than the destruction of the domestic life and home of the people? Those who sowed the wind would, in due time, reap the whirlwind. He was not exaggerating, therefore, when he said that drink was a national danger.

## SACRAMENTALS.

Sacramentals are ceremonies or objects that bear some analogy to the Sacraments, though their nature is entirely different. They do not produce grace by their own virtue but by virtue of prayers of the Church. Even venial sin may be remitted by them, when made use of in the spirit of faith and penance. We call those things sacramentals which the Church blesses for her own use and for the use of her children. She blesses "holy water," the vest-ments with which her priests are clothed, in the ministration of their office of priesthood, her churches, altars and cemeteries. Exorcisms (prayers for expelling evil spirits from persons and things) and also other prayers for special purpos are classed among sacramentals. The Church likewise blesses houses, ships, and also crucifixes, statues, pictures, scapulars, medals, rosaries or beads, agnus deis, etc. Churches are sanctified for the worship of God by the blessing of the Church. Houses, ships, etc., are protected by it. Crucifixes, pictures, statues of our Lord, and statues, pictures, medals etc., of the Blessed Virgin and Saints may be the means of grace through the blessings and favors attached to them by the Church. The Bishops and pastors of the Church instruct the faithful how to henor, and what use to make of these blessings and memorials of our Lord, the Blessed Virgin and the Saints. The priests of the "Old Law" were given the power of blessing: "At that time He separated the tribe of Levi, to carry the ark of covenant of the Lord, and to stand be-fore Him in the ministry, and to bless in Lord Derby told them that the alarms which were floating over the minds of men engaged in OUR GREAT MANUFACTURING AND AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENTS need not depress them, for we were steadily making and solve of the minds of light, charity, and temperance existed. Let him put it to them as plain men. As to the 150 millions spent every year in the producing and sale of light, charity, and temperance existed. Let him put it to them as plain men. As to the 150 millions spent every year in the producing and sale of light, charity, and temperance which were used in divine service. "When the service intovices in the producing and sale of light, charity, and temperance when about to die, blessed the people of Israel. In the book of Exodus we see that Moses blessed the vestments that were used in divine service. "When light and the producing and sale of light, charity, and temperance when about to die, blessed the people of Israel. In the book of Exodus we see that Moses blessed the vestments that were used in divine service. "When light and the producing and sale of light, charity, and temperance when about to die, blessed the people of Israel. In the book of Exodus we see that Moses blessed the vestments that were used in divine service. "When light and lig blessed them." Exod. xxxix, 43. This power of blessing persons and things was continued in the "New Law". "Heal the continued in the "New Law". "Heal the sick, raise the dead, cleanse the lepers, cast out devils: gratic you have received, gratis give," Math. x, S. The Apostles exercised the power given, and healed the sick as their successors do now, vic, by prayer and holy oil. "And they cast out devils, and anointed with oil many that were sick, and healed them," St. Mark vi, 12. The prayers, which the Church es in the consecration of her Bishop and priests, shows plainly that she invest them with the power to bless and to con

when a Bishop ordains a priest he says to him: "It is the duty of a priest to offer sacrifice, to bless, to preside, to preach, and to baptize." When anointing the priest's hands, he says this prayer: "Vouchsafe, O Lord, to consecrate and sanctify these hands by this unction and our benediction; that whatever they shall bless, may be blessed, and whatever they consecrate may be consecrated, in the name of our Lord, Jesus Christ." When a bishop s consecrated, the consecrator, after and binting his hands, says: "Whatsoever ointing his hands, says: "Whatsoever thou shalt bless, may it be blessed, and whatsoever thou shalt sanctify, may it be sanctified, and may the laying on of these onsecrated hands be of salvation. cause the Church sprinkle she blesses; because the C keep it near him. It is common water blessed by the Church. A little salt is mingled with this water. place, the salt and water are separately exorcised and blessed, then the salt is put into the water, "In the name and of the Son, and of the After the mixing of the water the following praye God, the Author of invinci King of an empire that can and forever magnificentl Who restrainest the forces of dversary, licious wiles; we pray at O Lord, with dread and gard with a favorable of creature of salt and water with thy bounty, and to the dew of Thy fatherly that wheresoever it may be novance of the unclean and all fear of the ven be chased away, through ocation of Thy Holy Name, and tha resence of

of wisdom, the Church is His spouse. Mention of the use of holy water is made in the Apostolic constitutions V. 5 C. 29. Examples of miracles performed by use of it may be four d in the lives of St. Epiphanius, St. Jerome, St. Hilarious, and they are not wanting in the present day There is no superstition in using it as designed. In the old law, Solomon blessed the temple built by him, as we see from Parab. vi and vii. From the first ages of Christianity the Apostles and their successors have blessed and consecrated churches erected for the celebration of divine service. The altar slab or stone on which the Holy Sacrifice is offered is al-ways consecrated. In the middle of the altar, above the tabernacle is prominently placed the crucifix. It must be in the sight of the priest celebrating Mass. genuflects to the ground, one knee, b it, at times, while saying Mass, but he does not adore it, but the most Blessed Sacrament present on the altar, during the Sacrifice. So, likewise when the faithful kneel before the crucifix, statues, pictures, they do not adore them, but look on them while praying to keet their look on them while praying, to keep minds on God. Whom alone they adore When making the stations or "Holy way of the Cross," the priest and people genuflest on one knee to the ground, but they don't say, "we adore thee O, picture," they say, "we adore Thee, O Lord, and on the control of Saviour, Jesus Christ, and bless Thy Holy Name, because by Thy holy cross Thou hast redeemed the world." In this as in all the acts of Catholics before these mem-orials of God and His Saints, there is respect and veneration, but no adoration. Catholics retain these things in their houses, and love to adorn their walls with

them, so that their children may respect them. It is only the Catholic in name, or

rather as the phrase goes, the liberal Cath-olic, who speaks lightly of these things, and places on the walls of his house sta-

and places on the walls of his house sta-tues and pictures of the world, the flesh and the devil. When baptised he prom-ised to renounce the latter things, but like the Israelites of old he desires only

the flesh pots of Egypt. They are ashame of these memorials of Christ and H Saints, ashamed of their faith, an Christ and His saints, ashamed of their faith, and would rather not be known as Catholics amongst the non-Catholics. The scapular is the habit of a servant of the Blessed Virgin. There are many favors granted to those, who wearing it, fulfil the conditions required. The Agnus Dei is a piece of wax on which is impressed the figure of the Lamb of God. It is blessed and anointed with chrism by the Pope. Special protection from danger is asked from God, for those who wear it. It is certainly sinful to speak with irreverence of these sacramentals and much more so to publicly scorn and ridicule them. As a straw shows which way the water runs, so little things prove the tendency of the heart. Let those who contemn things and call them little, beware, for there are some persons, whom our Lord threatens to deny before His Father in Heaven. We do not give to 'he things the worship of God, expressed by the word Latria (supreme worship), nor the worship of the Saints, Dulia, nor that due the Blessed Virgin, Hiperdulia, but we honor them with an inferior and re-lative honor. This relative worship we pay to these memorials ascends to, and them, and consequently, relatively in the same degree. On account of this relative worship, Catholics are charged with idol-arry by ignorant Protestants and unbelievers, who are taught from their child hood to blaspheme, scoff, and ridicule what they do not understand could undeceive themselves, did they but ask any Catholic child, who has studied the catechism, and learn that the Church of God does not permit her children to practice superstition or idolatry. When they see the houses of Catholics adorned

with memorials of God and his Saints, they cry out, idolatry, Mary clatry, etc.

Let them so do, God and his Saints are

despised by the world. Such persons give a place of honor to the heroes of the

orld, and their friends on the altar

home, but they deny the same honor to

God and His Saints. They shut out God

from their homes and we fear from their

hearts, who hate so much the presence of

anything that will cause them to think of God and his Saints. Now all these things Catholics are instructed in accordance with the first commandment, which forbids idolatry: "I am the Lord Thy God, who brought thee out of the land of Israel and out of the house of bondage. Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven thing neither of the things that are in Heaven, or on earth, or in the waters under the earth. Thou shalt not adore them nor serve them." Martin Luther defends the keeping of crucifixes, etc., in the churches, against Carolstadious who burnt them off the churches in Wurtemburg. Luther in his works published by Melancthon is represented on his knees before a crucifix. Queen Elizabeth re before a crucifix. Queen Elizabeth retained a crucifix in her chapel until her courtiers persuaded Patch, her fool, to break it. "No wiser man," says Dr. Heylin, His. Ref. p. 124, "daring to under take such a service." James I. said to the Scotch Bishops: "You can endure lions, dragons, and devils to figure in your churches, but you will not allow the like to patriarchs and Apostles," Spot-wood Hist 530. So much for the heads of the so-called reformation. Some of the Pro-testant churches of our day are crowned with a cross over the steeple, and have their walls adorned somewhat after the manner of the Catholic Church. God bring them to his holy Church. May second Council of Nice, 7th. Sess., pressly forbids divine honor to pressly forbids divine honor to the things. The Council of Trent, 25th Se things. says that "we are not to believe that there is any divinity or power in them for which they are to be worshipped, and that we are not to pray to them, or put our trust t may depart, or confidence in them." The miracles of our holy religion do not form an essential part of it. The Church can take them away or retain them as she deems best. The little catechism makes those things so

# THE CHURCH IN ITALY.

Still Holding Her Own in the Affections and Faith of the People.

Never at any previous period of her history has the Roman Church been so united cr so active. The Pope, Leo XIII., is universally acknowledged to be a re-markable man. He is a diplomat, and markable man. He is a diplomat, and has in a very short time modified the unlucky consequences of some of his prede-cessor's rash acts and policy. Already Russia and Prussia are arranging a modus vicendi with him. Even M. Partholomy de St. Hilaire, who cannot be suspected of clericalism, acknowledges that "the Vatican is still a great power, and France must not cease to be officially represented at her court. Italy is also obliged to confess that the present Pope has wisdom and forbearance alike in the manner in which he frequently avoids creating unnecessary embarrassments to her government. The Encyclicals of his Holiness are so moder ate that Protestant ministers can read them with pleasure, and in all he does and says he displays a genuine abhorrence of exaggeration and bigotry, and has, we are assured, to fight many a battle with the Zelanti, or over-zealous, narrow-minded and fanatical party which forms the majority of his court.

It would be a grave error to imagine that religion is, for all that is said and done against her, losing her hold upon the minds of the Italians. The very expresses of the religious here. cesses of the radicals have served to bring about a reaction. All Christianity being in a common danger before a common enemy, that ancient and undue animosity between Protestants and Catholics seems to have somewhat diminished, and I was surprised to hear a Valdese preacher the

surprised to near a vandesc preacher the other Sunday evening speak in terms of reverence of the present Pope.

Never have the churches, both in France and in Italy, been so well attended, as at the present. Fifteen years ago they were comparatively empty. To-day they are too small, vast as they usually are, to accommodate the throngs which flock to divine service, and what I say of the Catholic Church applies equally to the Protestant. The prosecution has done no good—the clergy are more zealous, the faithful

more devout.

There are about eighty churches in Genoa, of which about twenty are larger than any in New York, not excepting even the Cathedral in Fifth avenue. any of them, at any hour of the day, and you are sure to find a crowd devoutly praying before the altars and shrines. Or sundays the congregations are so large that you often have difficulty in enterin even such enormous edifices as the Cath dral. The devotion of the people is seribehavior of ten years ago. It strikes everybody, especially tourists, who in former times did not hesitate to chatter out loud as they inspected the art treasures the Italian churches contain. Now they are forced to behave with gravity by the reverential attitude of the peo This week, in the Cathedral, they

been celebrating the Novena of the Madona del Socorso. For nine days this huge edifice has been thronged by enormous congregations three times a day to hear several renouned preachers. About an hour ago I went to see the closing benediction. It was a won-

with garlands of flowers. of lights blazed in the innumerable chandeliers and upon the altars, and before the silver and goiden shrines of St. John the silver and goiden shrines of St. John
Baptist and of the Madonna. The effect
of this illumination upon the red hangings and upon the Gothic architecture of
the noble old building was indisputably
picturesque and grand. The high altar
was dim with rising clouds of incense,
and before it stood in majestic attitudes a crowd of priests wearing dazzling robes of cloth of gold. A vast multitude filled to suffocation not only the church but the square in front of it. Presently a violing admirably performed upon, accompanied Bruzzi, the famous new tenor, in his sing-ing of Gounod's charming Ave Maria. When he had finished the crowd knelt both within and without, and the throng sang the Tantum Ergo, making the ancient.vaults fairly ring with the volume of sound. Then fell a silence. You could have heard a pin drop. Every knee and every head was bent. The aged archbishop gave the people his blessing in the name of the Father, of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Scarcely had he finished than the people with one accord cried out cutusiastically. "Long live religion! Viva entusiastically, "Long live religion! Jesu Christo!" This was not, This was not, mind Jesu Christo!" This was not, mind, included in the programme of the service, but simply one of those demonstrations of religious feeling which, like those of the radicals of an opposing nature, are becoming only too frequent, and prove to me that the string is tightening and trouble brewing. The day is coming when the two parties will be face to face.

On the steps of the church I met one of the greatest of modern Italian philosophers. "This has been," said he, "a wonderful scene." "Very," said I. "Believe me," he observed gravely, "they might just as well beat their heads against a stone me," wall as against religion. They can never overthrow it. It is born in man like an appetite. He cannot exist without it. Overthrow Christianity and you must replace it. I think the sight we have just witnessed pregnant with matter for deep reflection. It is the answer for the people those who would deprive them of their consoling creeds-of their belief in God, in Christ, their immortality, and, above all, of the hope of seeing their dear dead ones again. This vast multitude kneeling before their time honored shrines, seemed to me inexpressibly grand. I cannot join their prayer for my faith withered at the furnace of science long ago, but I reverence with all my power their ancient religion, and I believe it will triumph in the end. You cannot govern the masses with-out religion, and the sooner the governments understand this fact the better. Moreover, I say, the greatest curse which can ever befall a man is to be deprived of his belief in God and in his immortality.

No, by no means, for they have neither life or sense to hear or help us."—S. S. M. in Catholic Columbian.

Old church," he continued, taking off his hat reverentially, "I salute you. A thousand six hundred years of prayer have your august walls witnessed, and to-day, notwithstanding progress, and the press, and politics, still multitudes kneel before your shrines and adore God.—Extract trom a letter of R. Davey, Genoa, in the Evening Mail.

# ST. ANDREWS.

## Visit of Bishop Cleary.

St. Andrews was early astir last Wednesday, eager in anticipation of the Apostolic visitation of his Lordship Bishop Cleary. Busy hands were at work the day previous, and the quiet little place was donned in its finest attire and looked its best. On the road leading to the church were two splendidly erected arches of evergreen, whose elegant appearance sufficiently repaid all the exertions of Messrs. A. McIntosh, S. McIntosh and Langevin, by whom the handiwork was executed. On each side of the road, trees and shrubs were handsomely arranged eading to the Rev. Father Corbett's residence. The pretty greenery on the one side, and the bright coloring of the decorations on the other, formed a coup d'oril of the most effecting and pleasing nature The words "caed mile failthe" (ter The words "caed lime latine thousand welcomes) encircled the first arch, while on the other facing the church we read "Welcome to our Bishop." His Lordship arrived from Kingston on Tues-day night, and was the guest of Father Murray, in Cornwall, until the following day, when he proceeded to St. Andrews. At McRae's Corners he was met by a large and enthusiastic party—consisting of some 90 vehicles with their occupants —whose manifestations of joy were inexpressible. Following in procession to St. Andrews, and passing through the evergreen arches to the parish priest's dwelling, his Lordship entered and had himself arrayed in his robes, and golden staff in hand he was next preceded by the usual procession to the church, where the following address was read: THE RIGHT REV. JAMES VINCENT CLEARY,

S. T. D., BISHOP OF KINGSTON.

May it please your Lordship. - We, the people of St. Andrews, embrace with joy this opportunity to extend to you our heartiest welcome to this mission, the oldest not only of the diocese but also of the Province. The advent of our Bishop in our midst is to us a source of unspeakable pleasure. Imbued with the faith handed to us from our forefathers, we see in your Lordship a lawful successor of those o whom was given the command, "Going therefore teach ye all nations \* \* behold to whom was given the common \* \* behold therefore teach ye all nations \* \* behold therefore teach ye all days." We recognize inyou,my Lord, one divinely commission be our spiritual father and our guide, to nourish our souls with the pure trine of the Gospel, and to steps amid the snares with which error and falsehood beset us. Knowing that the heart of the Catholic Prelate embraces with true fatherly tenderness each of his children the least and the greatest that their interests are his interests, their good his happiness, we press around you, my Lord, young and old, with childlike confidence, to tender to you our love, our reverence, and our obedience

We are not ignorant, my Lord, of the greatness of your self-imposed sacrifice in severing, at the call of God, the strongest preachers. About an hour ago I went to see the closing benediction. It was a wonderful sight. The upper part of the sacred edifice was prefusely hung with the richest crimson silk damask. The porphery columns of the nave were decay. your privation might lessen to some your privation might lessen to some recall the

nounce all and follow him.

Still, my Lord, we cannot conceal the fact that a touch of sadness mingles with that that a touch of sadness mingles with the pleasure we feel to-day. It seems so short a time since we assembled to greet in like manner our late lamented Bishop; and now his kind voice is heard no more amongst us; and the heart that throbbed with love for all men, is still forever. Though we are comforted to know that the high qualities of mind and heart which distinguished him shine no less brightly in his successor; yet we cannot quiet the voice of affection, nor prevent

memory from recurring to the past with melancholy fondness.

May you, my Lord, be long spared to watch over the flock entrusted to your care; and may their docility and obedience lighten your labors, and cheer you in

Signed on behalf of the Congregation,
A. K. McDonell,
J. J. McDonell, S. Woods.

His Lordship replied with a few very appropriate and pointed remarks, referring to the pleasure he experienced in visiting them; the happiness his apostolic visit required not the slightest attention of au-thority the great duties incumbent upon each and all of them as members of the Church, and the advisability of preserving the old church building, seeing it was not only the first in the diocese, but the first in he province.

The following day (Thursday) His Lordship, assisted by several priests from distance, amongst whom we observed Father Murray, Cornwall, ordained Mr. W. Macdonald as a deacon of the church, and also celebrated lew mass. many being unable to find sitting Miss Macdonald, Martintown, presi the organ in her usual efficient style. The ceremony was very impressive through-out and the few closing words from the bishop were listened to with rapt atten-tion. The altar and pulpit were most tastefully decorated with flowers of every shade and evergreeus arranged in numer ous artistic ways by Mrs. W. Macdonald His Lordship visited some of the schools in the district during the afternoon.

An Ohio wag was recently kicked out of shape by the proprietor of a bar-room over whose free lunch he placed the fol-lowing legend: "Stomach-pumps may be lowing legend: "Sto hired in the lobby."

Cornwall Reporter.

A resident of the first ward who was suffering from a boil on his face, pettishly exclaimed: "I wish I knew the best place to have a boil." To which his little girl responded: "Why, papa, the tea-kettle the best place to have a boil."

uesday morning.
TO CORRESPONDENTS.
All matter intended for publication must
ave the name of the writer attached, and
nust reach the office not later than Tuesday must reach week. noon of each week. THOS, COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

THOS. COFFEY.
Subscribers who change their residence will please send us, by Postal-eard, their Oid as well as New Address, and thus insure the property of the paper.
We are in constant receipt of enquiries from subscribers as to "how much they owe," and requests "to send bill." By consulting the date on your paper shows the time your subscription is paid to.
When a subscriber and send it back to the publisher, at the time owing more or less for subscriber, it at the time owing more or cless for subscribtion, it may be inferred that the person either knows very little about the way ordinary business is transacted, or that he is a worthless dead beat. The printed strip on the newspaper each week is the only way by which a publisher can tell who are subscribers and how much they owe. If this name is taken off it will be seen how very awkward it becomes for the proprietor of a newspaper to keep his business in proper shepe. Subscribers who desire to stoptaking a paper should in all cases remit the amount of their indebtedneswhen they make this request. 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 its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in useful ness and efficiency; and I therefore enrestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clerry and laity of the diocese.

Believe me. ve me, Yours very sincerely, + John Walsh, Bishop of London

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

# Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, OCT. 7, 1881.

IRISH HOME INDUSTRY. the amount of good done to Ireland D. Regan, Esq., as spokesman of the deby the inception and continuance of putation, reminded the council that the that constitutional union of Irishmen | point which they should keep prominof all classes and creeds under the name of Land League. Though its name would seem to indicate that its only work would be the procuring of dorse the ideas expressed by Mr. Regan. remedial measures for the down- On last Monday night, for the first time trodden Irish farmer, yet, on exam- in its thirteen years of earnest and hard ination, we will find that its good work, Mount Hope received assistance influence has by no means been confined to this class of the community. True that the battle of the Irish farmers has been its principal work, but it has given an impetus to Irish thought in other matters which cannot but result in the greatest advantage to the interests of the people. which struck us as being most opportune, Under its guidance the question of and that was the wish he expressed that it home manufactures has been brought prominently before the public mind, an annual grant to Mount Hope and its a question hitherto to a great extent respectively less than the protestant Orphan Home. In the matter entirely lost sight of. Agriculture is, of supporting the public charities of the it is true, one of the principal, or city London is the only corporation we rather the principal, occupation of know of that remains inactive. Toronto the Irish, and hence it is that when and Hamilton make annual grants to seasons fail, famine and want press | their charitable institutions and justly so, beavily on the nation. The laborer depends upon the farmer, and when the latter, with what his poorer dependent considers affluence, is unable to tide over the hard times, the position of the poor working man is indeed a hard one. To find some remedy for this should be the most earnest desire of the friends of the Irish people, and the members of the Land League, inasmuch as they have directed their attention not only to securing the farmer against these oft-recurring seasons of want, by instilling into him a new courage and a new cause for industry in fixing him on his farm, but also, to the development of the home industries of Ireland, have shown themselves to be really the friends of the people. In doing this they have brought before the public mind the wants and pressing necessities of the nation, and at the same time have pointed out Ireland's capacity to supply with lavish hand every want her children can experience. In doing this they are doing a great good, for in drawing the attention of the public to the existence of these resources, they have taken the first step towards their development. In years gone by the physical characteristics of a country were taken as the best index of its industrial wealth, but to-day times have changed, and science has come to man's aid in determining with the greatest accuracy the resting place of the mineral treasures hidden in the earth's bosom. In every land outside of Ireland, the

government, urged on by patriotism and a desire for the well-being of the

country, makes every possible effort to contribute to its commercial prosperity, and to the weltare of the subject, Men of science receive the greatest encouragement, and when rule began. their efforts are directed to national progress and crowned with practical results, there is no honor in the gift of the government too great for them Not only this, but the strong arm of the law is called in to protect and guard every budding industry, and every commercial enterprise. That Ireland with all her hidden resources

-resources almost unknown to her children-has been most shamefully treated in this respect is without a doubt. British statesmen have not followed the noble example set them by other countries when there was question of Irish interests, and hence it is that much remunerative occupation is taken out of the hands of the people, and a large amount of money annually spent outside of the country for things which could be easily produced at home were Ireland's industries fostered as they should be. The Land League, then, in bringing these things before the people, and thus educating them in the circumstances of their position, is conferring upon them a great boon, nor can anything but good come from teaching the people to give the preference to home productions, and to Boycott those things coming from a foreign market which could be as well produced by Irish material and Irish hands.

# THE ORPHAN ASYLUM GRANT.

At the regular meeting of the city council, held on the 3rd inst., the report from the finance committee recommended a grant of \$200 to the Mount Hope Orphan Asylum. This the council generously raised to \$500. A deputation of Catholic rate-It would be difficult to estimate payers was heard in support of the grant. ently before their minds in discussing this matter was the amount of good done by this asylum in supporting a number of the poor of the city. We entirely enfrom the corporation of London. It i true this institution has been most gener ously treated by many of our prominent citizens as individuals, but this is the first time that our city Fathers in their representative capacity have extended a help ing band to this great charity. But there was one point in Mr. Regan's remarks would soon be determined upon to give for they in their working relieve the city of a great deal of expense in supporting a large number of orphans and aged people who would otherwise be a burthen on those corporate bodies. We trust too that the time is not far distant when conceding a certain sum towards the support of these asylums will be looked upon not only as a matter of generosity but also of justice. The generous spirit in which the petition of the Sisters of St. Joseph was heard by the Mayor and council certainly shows that they are not strangers to the promptings of charity, and we have no doubt at all that their action will meet with the approval of every right thinking citizen.

# EDITORIAL NOTES.

FATHER SHEEHY bas at last been released from Kilmainham jail. This action of the government is considered in certain quarters very magnanimous. There are many who believe that his incarceration was a precious piece of tyranny.

THE Catholic Publication Society, of New York, deserve very great credit for the beautiful and instructive Catholic Family Almanac issued from their house every year. The volume for 1882 has already appeared, and contains a mass of choice reading and instructive historical data which will render it a most valuable addition to household literature.

UNITED IRELAND, the new organ of the Land League, received an enthusiastic welco.ne. Such was the desire to secure a copy of the first issue of the paper that the presses were kept going night and day— with only a few hours' intermission -from Tuesday night until Sunday-

the Dublin Gazette since English

The London Advertiser cannot understand why Ireland should not be given a local Parliament as well as Ontario, or any other Province of the Empire. Neither can any other unprejudiced stu-dent of history.—Toronto News.

We have another newspaper man in London who cannot for the life of him understand what's the matter Parnell and his followers are a lot of scoundrels, and ought to be put in jail. He is not a student of history, but a student of the English press. This is the reason why, every time he opens his mouth about Ireland, he is certain to put his foot in it.

THE testimony of Napoleon against Godless education is worth quoting. He had been speaking with M. de Fontannes of the necessity of a ballast for the souls of the young in education, when suddenly, raising his voice, he exclaimed: "It is nece sary to form men, and do you imagine that a man can be a man without God? On what will he rest his lever to raise the world-the world of his passions and uncontrolled appetites? Man without God!-I have seen him at work since 1793. Such a man is not to be he is to be shot down. And that is the kind of man that you would have my lyceums produce? No! no! To form the man that I tual treat it afforded will long rewant, I will have God with me."

THE London Spectator says, in reference to President Arthur: "All Englishmen are interested in the only Englishmen who reigns by election, and are solicitous that he do nothing lowering an office that half of them feel must one day exist in England." These are very strong words indeed from an English newspaper, but there is a world of food for consideration in them. It will be a difficult matter to convince persons endowed with an ordinary share of common sense that there is any such thing as divine right about the matter of supporting hundreds of lazy people with luxurious livings out of the peoples' taxes, simply be-cause they are blood relations of royalty. Royalty may be all well enough, but royalty's poor relations have no just claim on the public We will have none of this kind of thing in the new world They are welcome to come here if choose, but they will have to face the world and make themselves useful like other people or-starve.

COUNT MOLTKE, the greatest of living strategists, is a Lutheran of the old school, and, unlike many of the old Prussian Tories, has always behaved unfairly to the Catholic Church. It was he who, in 1873. placed himself at the head of that m wement in Prussia, of which the 'Protestant Alliance" is the representative in England, and several of his friends dabbled a great deal in "sympathy" that was offered by English Protestant bigots of Prussia, and reciprocated by Prussian dittos. when Bismarck first began to persecute the Catholic Church. But what has been going on ever since seems to have changed Count Moltke's views. When he traveled in Galic'a a short time ago, he visited a school superintended by Sisters of the Christian Doctrine, and, upon his admir ing the arrangement of the place and the organization of the work, he was told that these very sisters had been turned out of Prussia. Thereupon he expressed his great regret that should be lost to his own country but added, "I hope I shall live to see the day when these sisters will be allowed to return to Prussia." This is an answer which certainly Newdgate would not have given. Count Moltke being over 81 years old, it certainly would be a good plan for Prince Bismarck to have the May laws repealed soon, or else his glorious colleague might not live to see the good sisters return to their useful work in Prus-

CARDINAL MANNING, in an address recently delivered on the subject of education, made the following reference to the subject, as regards the United Kingdom:-'If put to the vote, two-thirds of the population of thon his name will revere his life and acts the United Kingdom would, I am confident, declare in favor of religious education and the application of the school rate indiscriminately to schools where religion is taught. the iron age of education coming?

without satiating the demand. It is faith in the education of the people. believed that more copies of United | The greatness of this country is at Ireland were bought within a two this moment raised to an imperial mile radius of Dublin Castle than of height greater than any other people on the face of the earth

hitherto attained. It is more widespread and more extensive in all power of wealth, skill, and enterprise than any empire. But when the history of the world is recorded, the day may come when all our great ports, now filled with commerce, may be idle, and fishermen spread their nets, and when in our great cities which are at this moment the wonder of all, there may be signs of with those Irishmen. He thinks a departed greatness, and that because the people have grown up in the worship of the god of this world, rejecting Him who made the earth and all things contained therein, and living under the Government and dominion of the spirit of this world, which wherever it enters corrupts

the soul of man and not an individual

man, for it wrecks races and nations

until they fall as every empire has

fallen in its day, and has passed away as a shadow from the earth, because it knew not the day of its visitation. A Protestant correspondent of a New South Wales newspaper gives the following glowing account of a recent lecture by Archbishop Vaughan on "Brain Work": "However one may disagree with Archbishop Vaughan's religious opinions, no one can deny that he is an orator of the finest fibre. I had the pleasure of istening to his lecture on 'Brain Work' at the Bathurst School of Arts, and the memory of the rich intellecmain green in my mind. A spleudid presence !- a magnificent face, with regular features, and an eye that spoke to you, easy action, and a

breathless silence was frequently noticed. The voice of the Archbishop is the most charming I have ever heard. Silvery, without a break in its tone, it rose and fell with the various emotions that were portrayed, and while at times its humorous synovia moved to laughter, at others, its mournful cadence, full of human sympathy, drew tears. A great orator is one of noblest of God's creatures, and the Colony should be proud of one second to none in the world. The discourse on 'Brain Work' showed that the great churchman had not alone an ecclesisstical knowledge: he proved that he knew Shakespeare Dante and Sir Walter Scott as intimately as he no doubt knows the contrast was never made than he drew between the genius of Greek found an able exponent, while the

A VALUABLE BOOK.

death on the 6th of February, 1879, after

denominations for his fervent piety and gentleness. No pontiff ever filled the chair of Peter who has had so many ardent admirers among Protestants, and among the people of his own denomina-

until the end of time. In estimating his

A friend has laid upon our table a very

in the trust sense—one who can move multitudes with the music of his own voice-his scholastic accomplishments are as varied and than he painted for his audience was never before given to a colonial audience; and I, for one, am pleased that I have had the pleasure of listening to the great Benedictine. A rich voice, wealth of language, rare eloquence, and a profound scholarship are united in this man; and, after having heard him, one does not wonder that he manages to raise £1,000 a month towards the completion of his magnum opus-St. Mary's Cathedral." useful members of society interesting volume, printed in London Ont., by thos. Coffey, and edited by Rev. Eneas Macdonneil Dawson, giving a history of "Pius IX, and His Time," from his birth on the 13th of May, 1791, to his a pontificate of thirty-two years. The book contains over four hundred pages, and is finely printed. It would be needless, at this late day, to pass any eulogium upon the "Good Pope," whose whole life was an example to Christians of all denominations for his ferront rick and

cible writer and a fluent speaker, he has but few peers in the Dominion. Two or three lives of the late Sovereign Pontiff have been written in the United States, but in none of them have matters been so thoroughly gone into as in the work of Father Dawson. His "Pio Nono" is made up in a convenient way for transmission by mail. It is sold at \$1.50 per copy. It may be ordered from the author, or from the publisher, Thos. Coffey, London, Ont.
-Newark Journal.

## THE "CANADA SCHOOL JOURNAL" ON RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record. SIR,—I must confess to my astonishment at the glaring inconsistency which characterizes our Protestant friends in their view of that much vexed question "Religious Instruction in Schools." The old adage, that to preach and practice are two very different things, may be well two very different things, may be well used here. Is it not a singular fact that we have at every annual convention of this Province some noted personages lec-turing the teachers upon the necessity of imparting religious instruction to pupils in school. What a sham! the teachers of the public and high schools of Ontario must know well that not one tota of religious instruction is given in their schools. We ask in all sincerity their their schools. We are when—at what hour—religious instruction is given in the schools? Let us see it on the programme of studies. Let us hear e programme of studies. Let us her one teacher in Ontario who can say "It forms a portion of my daily school work." All the religious instruction given in the public and high schools of this Province could be squeezed into a thimble that would fit the little finger of the religious editor of the Canada School Journ And yet we find the following from yet we find the following from his pen in the last number of the Journal The Bishop of Manchester struck a good key for Canadian as well as English teachers when he said recently, 'The thirty-five thousand teachers now em-ployed in the elementary schools, whether connected with any specific religious de-nomination or not, should count it not only their highest duty but their chiefest spoke to you, easy action, and a voice as musical and as much under control as a harp. Clear, bell-like, his words rang through the large hall, and so entrancing was the influence his Grace exercised that a teach of the spoke try depends more on the training of his oral nature than his mental powers. The great object, therefore, according to the religious editor of the Journal, in training a child morally in school is that his future his worldly prospects may be bright and that he may thereby enlarge his capacity to benefit himself and his country. So that we are not to practice virtue and shun vice because in doing so we conform to the law of God but because by doing so we advance our own temporal happinness and add to the lustre of our country's fame. How strangely does this purpose of religious instruction in school contrast with Bishop Watterson's definition of a true education. His Lordship does not define moral education to consist in whetting a childs appetite to a recog-nition of serving himself and his country but in training the child to seek first the sanctification of his soul. The religious patristic literature of his own St. Thomas of Aquin. A more splendid cause of the divine command: "Let every cause of the divine command: "Let every soul be subject to higher powers; for there is no power but from God, and those that are ordained of God. Therefore he that tragedy and the genius of Shake resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance speare, and never surely were the mighty pictures of Dante's Divina Commedia portrayed as vividly. And editor of the Journal would have a teacher Commedia portrayed as vividly. And the quiet beauty of Sir Walter Scott found an able exponent, while the obeying the laws of the land lest their description of the impeachment of Warran Hartings and the resonance wielding and the same that is lest their world clash with his interest—that is; lest the pupils capacity to serve Warren Hastings, and the speeches himself and his country would be con-Burke and Sheridan, was some- tracted by a six month's or ten year's sothing intensely powerful. An orator journ within the iron portals of a prison wall. This is the barren morality, this the shadow of religious instruction that is educating the young man of our day to look to himself, and when he is too proud to live by honest labor it teaches him to rich as his genius is many-sided. A forge his neighbor's name to a note or rifle the public treasury of its accumulated wealth. But if the husbandman sow tares wealth. But if the husbandman sow tares he need not expect to gather in the golden grain of the harvest. Our neighbors of the American Republic are fast reaping the whirlwind of their public school system. So the Boston correspondent of the San Francisco Morning Call writing te that paper on the 16th day of November, 1877, said: "We all know that for "We all know that for some time past the public schools of the State of Manchester have been held up as patterns of perfection for an admiring world to gaze upon. In this State the public school is supposed to have reached almost absolute perfection. Yes, and in this State, let it be remembered too, crime has reached almost absolute perfection. By the census of 1860, Massachusetts, while showing the least number of illiterate persons had the largest number of criminals in proportion to her population of any State in the Union. But lest I may be accused of making statements with no legs to stand upon, let me proceed to obstinate facts. I will contrast the State system of education in Massachusetts with the parental system of Virginia. Out of a native white population of 970,952, Massachusetts had but 2,004, that is to say one to every 484 native white adults who could neither read nor write, while Virginia, with a native white population of 1,070,395, had 83,300, or one to every twelve, who could neither read nor write, being a difference of forty illiterates to one in proportion to popula tion as against Virginia. So that if the people of Massachusetts were properly educated we might reasonably have expected to find in Virginia in proportion to its population forty times as many criminals as in Massachusetts. But instead character we must look upon his own standpoint of dut, and give him the just verdict of "Well done, good and faithful servant." The Rev. Father Dawson, the author of the volume, who is a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, has been engaged in the hardest kind of missionary work in the hardest kind of missionary work in

made his name a household word in all lands, after making a most searching investigation into the immorality of Boston, said that "to his utter astonishment a large proportion of the 'soiled doves' of that city traced their fall to influences that met them in the public schools." At a convention of Baptists held in Marion, Alabama, 1871, the principal Southern States being represented, Prof. Davis and Rev. E. B. League said, in the course of a discussion on the advantages of education in denominational colleges, "that the tendiscussion on the advantages of education in denominational colleges, "that the tendency of the public school system is to foster infidelity, and that the only hope is Christian education in our own schools." And Gov. Brown, addressing the Seventh National Teachers Convention of the Leited States in St. Louis in August 187. United States in St. Louis in August, 1871, sad: "It is a very customary declaration to pronounce that education is the great safeguard of republics against the decay of virtue and reign of immorality. Yet the facts can scarcely bear out the proposition. The highest civilizations, both ancient and modern, have sometimes been

the most flagitious. Nowadays certainly your prime rascals have been educated rascals." After such complimentary testimony to the goodness and virtue of the public school system of the United States especially to that portion of it that has reached pyramidal perfection in the State of Massachusetts, let us examine the feas-ability of teaching in the public and high schools of Ontario that "simple, reason able and apostolic" christianity of which the Bishop of Manchester speaks. To make it more interesting, let us suppose that no separate schools exist at all—that the Catholic children are entirely in the high and public schools. We will see how far Catholics and Protestants can be taught together a simple, reasonable and apos-tolic christianity. The teacher says to his pupils, "You believe in the existence of a God!' And they answer, "We do." So far so good. One great dogma of christianity accepted by all. The next great dogma of simple reasonable and postolic christianity that the teacher blaces before his class for acceptance is, You believe in the Divinity of Christ?" Ah, my friends of a simple, reasonable and apostolic christianity, the Catholic child and Protestant child must of necessity here shake hands and part. A great many Protestants do believe in the Divinity of Christ, but it is not with them a necessary article of belief, and there are to-day clergymen of the Church of England preaching in Protestant churches throughout England who deny the Divinity of Christ. No one knows this better than the Bishop of Manchester. It is very well for a Protestant child to attend a public or a high school, for he has but little to lose, as he may believe almost anything between the Thirty-nine Articles and the Artic sea of cold unbelief and still be termed a good Protestant, but the Cath-olic child before he enters a Protestant school must leave at the door his belief in the sacraments, Confession, the Holy Communion, pravers for the dead, the Blessed Virgin, all the saints, the duty of self-examination and of prayer; in a word, all the specific duties, all the principles of the Catholic religion must be forgotten and ignored by that Catholic child before he can come down low enough to take a seat beside his little Protestant brother. But here I must close. Meanwhile I would recommend the religious editor of the Canada School Journal to apply his milk and water moral porous plaster to that loathsome ulcer on the educational body of Massachusetts where the public school system has been most fully developed. By the time he has given a healthful body to his little State patient, I may give him something to do in the Province of On-Yours, &c., A CATHOLIC EDUCATOR.

# CATHOLIC NEWS.

Father Jomini, S. J., a learned Orientalist, has lately gone to London to col-late the Ethiopic MSS. in the British

Bishop O'Mahony, of the Archdiocese of Toronto, has recently been the guest of the Rt. Rev. Bishop McQuaid, at his cot-tage at Hemlock Lake.

Gen. Washington invited a Catholic priest to perform the religious services at the Yorktown celebration one hundred years ago.

On Thursday, September 15th, the Rev. James Fitton, pastor of the Church of Our Most Holy Redeemer, East Boston, died in the 78th year of his age. May he rest in peace!

Marshal Manteuffel, during the siege of Metz, lodged at the house of the parish priest of St. Barbe. The distinguished soldier, in memory of that period, has sent 2,000 marks to the pastor in aid of a fund for the repair of his church.

The Western Watchman says that "one of the greatest and best priests that ever wore a stole is now slowly dying of leprosy contracted during his ministrations of the sick" in Louisiana, where the old plague is spreading in certain parts of the State. Its authority is the State Board of Health.

The public will hear with much concern that the hea!th of Sister Mary Cusack, that the neatth of Sister Mary Cusack, the Nun of Kenmare, whose name has become a household word wherever the Irish race is found, has been seriously impaired. Her state is such that Dr. Sigerson, of Dublin, the well known specialist in cases of nervous disease, was tent for to Kenmare to investigate her case. spectanist in cases of nervous disease, was sent for to Kenmare to investigate her case. The doctor found her nervous system affected by overwork, a result of the multitudinous task of literature, patriotism and charity to which she devotes herself. There is reason, however, to hope that rest and care will restore at least to its normal state health that for many years past has been but weakly at the best

A Cure was tried a few days ago before the Correctional Tribunal at Montdidier, France, for saying in a sermon at Easter that "civic" education would lean to theft, that the Ministers were disorganizing the magistracy, that they would attack the army next, and finish by "taking away the souls of our children." A number of witnesses were brought forward on both the iron age of education coming? But I am afraid we are going out of this silver age into the iron age, and I am afraid that Government control of education—and the control of the theorists and tyrants—will increase until we reach the point already arrived at in France, in Germany, in Italy, and in Belgium, where the force of Government is directed against Christianity and selected against christograms and the thardest kind of missionary work in the dato of missionary work in the hardest kind of missionary work in the dato the 163 native white inhabit ints; while Virginia army next, and finish by "taking away the to every 6,566. That is to say, in proportion to every 6,566. That is to say, in proportion to ther native white prisoners, or one to every 6,566. That is to say, in proportion to her native white inhabit ints; while Virginia and but 163 native white inhabit ints; while Virginia in the dato the 30 native white prisoners, or one the two covery 6,566. That is to say, in proportion to every 6,566. That is to say, in proportion to every 6,566. That is to say, in proportion to every 6,566. That is to say,

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ECCLESIASTICAL His Lordship Bishop Crinnen admins-tered the sacrament of Confirmation on last Sunday to about one hundrel child-

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MUNICIPAL Candidature for the mayoralty of 1882 is

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committee recommending the advertising for tenders, offering lands for such purposes, was adopted.

Hamilton was not represented at President Garfield's funeral, although it was intended that it should be. The reasons given were lack of time and opportunities to reach Cleveland at the time appointed for the funeral.

The inland revenue and customs re-

ceipts at this port for September, amount to nearly \$126,000. This is an increase of \$12,000 over the corresponding period of last year. During the past month Hamil-ton exported to the United States goods to the value of \$72,000. The mercantile community consider it

essential to their interests to have the Burlington canal deepened and the Bay made a harbor of Refuge. Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works, on occasion of his recent visit here, was memorialized to that effect.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION. A correspondent to the Times not long since complained of the hardships endured by many of the shop girls of this, city. They must work for low wages, frequently without fire in winter, extend their labor far into the night during busy seasons and receive no pay for overtime. The editor of the Times acknowledges the facts; but goes on to state that they are caused by a too popular desire to become shopgirls, and suggests as a remedy domes-tic service, where is greater comfort and girls, and better wages.

OBITUARY. The New Orleans Times of the 27th

ultimo announces the sudden death of Mr. E. E. Duffy from paralysis of the heart. The deceased was a native of Hamilton and lived here for many years. He has numerous friends in the city, among whom he made himself popular by his agreeable manners and general qualities, and who are now surprised and saddened by the news of his untimely death. Rev. Fr. Allen attended him during his dying moments and administered ing his dying moments and administered the last sacraments. At his funeral on Monday, a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated in St. Patrick's church, New Orleans, at which the Rev. Fr. Allen delivered a sermon on the many qualities of the deceased. The large concourse of city notables and personal friends testified to Mr. Duffy's prominent position and the high esteem in which he was held by the citizens of New Orleans. He was 33 years old at the time of his death. Requiescat

in pace.

On Tuesday morning, the 27 h ult. Dundas was attacked by a terrible fire, whic destroyed a large portion of the business section of the town. It started in a moulding shop near King Street, rapidlygained in strengthand spread itself inall directions, and when its action had finally ceased it had burned up some sixty thou-sand dollars' worth of property. The Duffern House (a fine three-story hotel) the Wellington Buildings (a substantial block of stores) Billington's moulding shop and several dwellings were included in the conflagration. The fire-brigade made de-termined efforts to arrest the progress of the flames, but as their only sources of water supply were the neighboring wells and pumps their labors were almost in-effectual. The cry in Dundas now is for better water facilities, and it is likely that arrangements for that purpose already on foot, but hitherto slow in movement, will

be consequently accelerated. THE CENTRAL FAIR. The managers of this exhibition soon to be held in Hamilton, are working earnestly to make it successful. As Hamilton is a city of more than ordinary manufacturing importance, and also the centre of a rich agricultural district, it possesses many advantages for a respectable exhibition.

BREVITIES. Grand Banquet in honor of the Domin-ion Minister of Public works in the Opera

House on Wednesday evening.

The "old resident" has been around again telling the reporters that he "minds the time" when Bill Jones kept a log tavern in the Princes Square, and when John Smith planted potatoes on the site

of the Royal Hotel. Hamilton is to have a new daily paper, to be called the Tribune. It will have a tenthousand dollar building of its own, and working nen have commenced digging the foundation for the same, on James street

near Vine.

If a number of large lamps, such as that on James street near the city Hall were the company of the located at other particular points through-out the city, they would add much to its general appearance, and make night travelling more convenient and secure. The show season is about commencing,

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lery are schools which have imparted a alminister to us the Holy Sacraments, sort of knowledge that has ruined hun-dreds of boys, and yet the evil continues unchecked by those who have the author-

CLANCAHILL.

# GODERICH LETTER.

As the CATHOLIC RECORD professes to be, and is indeed in the truest sense of the word, a Catholic newspaper, perfectly in-dependent of both political parties and representing the opinions, if not of all, at least of a vast majority of the Catholics of this portion of the province who weekly scan its pages, which are well-filled with interesting news on all Catholic subjects, under these circumstances I think your columns are the proper place to refer briefly to a matter which is now agitating the public mind, and which directly con-cerns the interest of all Irish Catholics, but more particularly those of Western Ontario, viz., the appointments to the va-cancies in the Senate.

During the last six or eight weeks the organs of both political parties have been urging on the Government the advisability of appointing one or other of their vari-ous nominees to the vacant places in the Senate Chamber. And the Government in its wisdom is taking ample time to make its selection. The Irish Catholics of Ontario watch with interest the action of the Government, and are in hopes that their claims to a foller representation in their claims to a fuller representation in the Upper House will not be entirely nored. Amongst the many names which have been mentioned as eligible for the exalted position I think none are more leserving than that of Mr. Joseph Kidd, Oublin. This gentleman is deservedly opular amongst all classes in Western Dublin Ontario. His strict integrity in business transactions, coupled with his whole-souled and generous nature make him an especial everywhere. Being an Catholic and a life-long supporter of the Conservatives, in whose cause he has spent time and money, his appointment to the Senatorial chair would be hailed with delight, not only by his co-religionists by all parties in Western Ontario. T The Senate being a representative body and composed of men who are supposed to be above political preferment, so long as the antiquated institution lasts, only those possessing a good practical knowledge of the affairs of the country ought to be appointed to the position. Mr. Kidd's claims in this respect are far ahead of all other competitors. His thoroughly practical knowledge of commerce and agriculture, His thoroughly practical in both of which he has been immensely successful, would be of incalculable benefit in the Senate Chamber, and his views on all questions of the day are known to be broad, intelligent and honest. His de-votion to the Conservative Government s too well known to meet any further mention here, and his two brothers, one Seaforth, the other in Cardwell, have always supported the same cause "through thick and thin." I have no doubt but Mr. Kidd would rather be left to attend to his extensive business and spend the remainder of his days in the privacy of his own interesting family, but the Irish

ernment, and looking around fail to find one more qualified to represent them than the gentleman mentioned above, and who is well known to most of your read rs. The Jubilee will open at St. Peter's on Sanday 16th inst., and will be conducted by the two Carmelite Monks, from Jersey City, who are at present engaged in the

Catholics of Ontario, and more particularly

this western section, desire some recogni

tion at the hands of the Conservative Gov

We thank Father Watters for his efforts affording the congregation of St. Peter's such a spiritual treat, and we sincerely trust that the Fathers will be much edified with the fruits of the mission. On Monday a Requiem High Mass was

sung for the repose of the soul of Mrs. Conroy, late of Dublin. The deceased lady was much respected.

Yours, &c., An Irish Catholic. Goderich, Oct. 3rd, 1881.

JUBILEE AT WAWANOSH. Catholic news is always interesting to you, I am sure, hence a few words from Wawanosh, I hope will find a short space in your over-crowded columns. The 19th in your over-crowded columns. The 19th inst, will be a day long to be remembered both by the people and beloved pastor of St. Augustine's Church. On that day the devotions of the Jubilee began. Our good pastor, full of zeal and love for us, invited pastor, full of zeal and love for us, invited to the control of the state of the few of his clerical friends to assist him, who warmly responded to his invitation All the members of the congregation piously assisted at the several devotions given in the church. The Jubilee lasted three days. Each morning there was a high mass, followed by a sermon; in the evening stations of the cross, sermon and benediction of the Blessed Sacrament Confessions were heard at all hours, and assure you the reverend clergy were kept busy. The subjects of the sermons naturally set us thinking, being on salvation, sin, confession, death, love of God, Holy Communion and perseverance. The good effects of the sermons were to be seen each morning from the number who approached the Holy Communion table Our dear pastor has every reason to be t the spiritual success of the mis sion. On Tuesday morning, a solemn re quiem mass was sung for the repose of the souls of the deceased members of the congregation; mass being ended, a powerful and impressive sermon on death was given by the Rev. Father Lennon, of Hamilton after the sermon the congregation formed into procession, and headed by a cross bearer, followed by the rev. clergy, wended their way to the cemetery, reciting aloud the Holy Rosary. The sight was grand and imposing. The object of going to the cemetery was to assist at its blessing. Before proceeding to bless the cemetery, Father O'Connor addressed a few words to the congregation assembled around the cross erected in the centre of the grave-yard, lucidly explaining the nature of the ceremony about to take place. His words were few, but like all that comes from his lips, impress ve and forcible. We have reason to be proud of travelling more convenient and secure.

The show season is about commencing, and the boys who have been holding summer concerts at the street corners will soon transfer their patronage to the public halls. The curb stone and the theatre gal-

and encourage us on the way to eternity by his shining example. M. C.

## R. C. BAZAAR, GALT.

The bazaar which occupied the attention and interest of the ladies of St. Patrick's Church, Galt, for the past three months, commenced in the Town Hall, on Monday, 19th inst., and closed the following Wednesday evening. It was organized by the past the past three past three pasts of the following with the past three pasts of three pasts of three pasts of the pasts of the pasts of three pasts of thr zed by the zealous and energetic pastor, Rev. Father Maguire, for the purpose of liquidating the debt on the new church and considered by persons of every de-nomination who attended to have been the most successful ever held here, both in regard to the quantity and quality of goods displayed, and the perseverance and energy shown by the ladies of the congregation, who animated by a friendly rivalry, did all in their power to make the bazaar what it really was-a decided suc

The interior of the hall was neatly fitted up for the occasion, and the three tables arranged for the display of work were ably presided over by (table No. 1) Mrs. Larin and Secretary, Miss Cashen; No. 2, by Mrs. Barret, secretary, Miss Radigan; No. 3, Miss Kelleher, secretary, Mrs. Hien-No. 3, Miss Reilener, secretary, aris. Hierarchold. The goods, consisting of fancy, useful and ornamental articles, were tastefull arranged and showed to good advantage. We noticed on table No. 1, a fine portrait of Very Rev. E. J. Heenan, V. G., a handsome chair, a set of china, a well-ecuted oil painting of Very Rev. Father wling, some nice designs of hand paint ing on satin, and other valuable and ful things. Table No. 2 displayed a very life-like picture of His Lordship Bishop non, a handsome gold watch, (gift o Father O'Reilly, Mount Forest,) Trinnon good show of silver ware, and was noted for the amount of useful articles it con-Table No. 3 showed some very tained. nice pictures, a beautiful gold watch, a set of mink, a fancy chair and table, a wax cross and flowers, a nicely worked otto-man, cushions of various kinds, brackets, toilet sets, &c., and other articles too

numerous to specify.

The two refreshment tables loaded with all the delicacies of the season were under the management of Mrs. McTaque, Mrs. Kelleher, and Mrs. Wolstenholme, and were well patronized during the after-

noons and evenings. noons and evenings.

On Monday evening, the sale of tickets and small wares was immense. A post office was in requisition, and the mails distributed by the young ladies. On Tuesday evening the hall was again crowded, an entertainment began with a selection capitally played by the Odd Fellows' band. Miss Graham, of Hamilton, and Miss Clarke, of Toronto, sang solos and duetts and were warmly received—the choir assisted by these ladies, gave two choruses in good style, then followed some tableau which were much admired by the audiwhich were much admired by the audience. Many of the neighboring clergy visited the hall during the progress of the bazaar; we had the pleasure of seeing Very Rev. Father Dowling, Paris; Rev. Father Lilis, Freelton; Rev. Father O'Reilly, Oakville; and Rev. Father Feeny, Dundas.

On Wednesday evening the hall was a well filled as on the preceding night—the Good Templars' Band, Preston, discoursed sweet music, and delighted those present with their fine playing. The drawing for the prizes on the Art Union principle commenced about 8.30 and closed at 10.30 p. m. The following is a full list of the articles drawn, and the name of the ticket holder:-

Coal stove, Mrs. Trump, Preston; oil painting of Father Dowling, Father O'Leary, Hamilton; china tea set, E. Connor; fancy chair, T. Cowan, Galt; 34, carving knife and fork, Mrs. Weir, 119, worked sofa cushion, T. McIntosh,

20, china set, Mrs. O. Cooper, Galt; 10, silver plated butter cooler, sugar bowl and pickle bottle, C. McLean; 44, silver cruet pickle bottle, C. McLean; 44, silver cruet and butter cooler; A. McIntosh; 63, picture of Bishop Crinnon, E. Trottier, Galt; 97, scroll work of our Lord's prayer, A. Quirk, Galt; 37, gold watch, Geo. Sanderson; 11, counterpane, Mrs. E. Barrett, Galt; 6, barrel of flour, J. Hood, Galt; 53, beautiful quilt, Mrs. Sharp; 99, set of lace curtains, Mrs. E. King, Galt.

TABLE NO. 3.

1, silver cake basket, Mrs. S. Winters, 1, silver cake basket, Mrs. S. Winters, Hespeler; 12½; gold watch, Win. Lundy; 21, fancy chair, J. Bodkin, Galt; 57, fancy table, W. E. Kelleher. Galt; 82, ottoman, Mrs. Bury, Berlin: 112, set of furs, Julia Walters, Bamberg; 73, wax cross, Mrs. Danils, Galt; 4, pin cushion, Mrs. Dunlop, Galt; 79, sofa cushion, J. H. Clyma, Galt; 59, countergane, Mrs. Lohn Wells. Galt; 59, counterpane, Mrs. John Wells

Taking everything in connection with the bazaar in a general way, the cheerfulness with which the various committees worked, the friendly and generous spirit shown by our Protestant friends and neighbors, there is every reason to con-gratulate Rev. Father Maguire, who managed and directed the whole affair, that the result of his untiring labors wa such a complete success. The amount realized will not fall far short of \$1000.

# LOCAL NEWS.

The Provincial Fair held in this city, was the largest that has been for a num ber of years. The receipts are several thousand dollars ahead of the disburse-

ments. The Band Tournament was a grand financial success. The 7th Fusileer Band of this city took first prize in the mili-tary class, and the Guelph Band second. In the amateur contest the Preston Musical Society took first, and the Dominion Organ Company Band, of Bowmanville The dog show was also very successful, but the people who live in the neighborhood would vote unanimously against having any more dog shows within half a mile of their residences.

His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel had an interview of about an hour's duration with his Eminence Cardinal Manning re

## DRAMATIC PICTURES OF "IRISH LIFE."

It is hard to reconcile the appearance and manners of the Irish people here in America with the impressions which we derive—from the drama principally—of their manners and appearance at home. It would be uncharitable to assume that the Irish men and women who come here have deliberately arranged to deceive us (many of us Irish by every tie, except that of birth) by assuming a dress and a manner which are foreign to them, but yone who knows Ireland as represented the drama is almost forced to this conclusion. A long and careful series of ob-servations taken at Castle Garden have failed to bring to light a single "colleen" of the kind which the manufacturers of 'Irish' plays have made so familiar to the American people. Thousands of young women, comfort bly and neatly attired, have passed before the eyes of the observer through the gates of Castle Garden, but never a "colleen" in a short red pettibut never a "colleen" in a short red petti-coat, a very low cut upper garment, slip-pers with high heels, and much display of stocking. Why is this? The persecuted "colleen," with a very red spot on each of her cheekbones and a diamond ring which is always held in the blaze of the footlights, must exist in Ireland. Has she not appeared hundreds of times and been applauded by enthusiastic people—the majority of whom had come from Ireland -when she swore, "by the bones of mee ancestors who sleep under the dewy sha:nrocks." to save her lover from the tyranny of the "bloody Saxon"? Why does she stay in Ireland? Why does she not come among us? Watching until his heart grew sick with hope deferred, the observer has stood day after day at Castle Garden, but no gleam of the diamond ring, no glimpse of the red petticoat, has gladdened his gaze. Have the dramatists deceived us? eing evolved from their inner conscious ness? Experience would lead us to answer this question in the affirmative, did we not know that the Irish people in America are constant patrons of the Irish (?) drama,

and that even in Lent, when the Shaugh aun or some other hodge-podge of Bouci-cault's is announced, the Theatre is filled cault's with Irish men and women. So these pictures of "Irish" life must be truthful, since the Irish give them the mark of their approbation! Is it so? Is it so?
Where are the corduroy smallclothes and

immense shoe-buckles which Barnev O'

Brannigan, the "bold boy of Wicklow" always wears in these plays of "contemoraneous human interest"? Where is his dudheen? And his carefully-battered hat? And the tail of his coat? Who hath seen these things off the stage? And his brogue, when he says "Arrah, mee swate gur-r-r-el, the cold sod and the bloomin potato-vine which wreathes your mother's tomb shall grow above me ere I break mee troth to you!"—where is his brogne? Who hath heard it in Cork or in Dublin, in Tipperary or Connaught? It is never spoken here; and yet, when the "bold boy of Wicklow" approaches the footlights, throws out his buckled shoe in a jig-step and begs that somebody may tread on the tail of his coat, people that are of have been—wonderful changes sometimes take place—Irish—applaud him to the echo. It has sometimes occurred to the patient investigator of this Irish question that the naviet price the best of the patient investigator of the patient investigator of the patient investigator of the patient in the naviet price the best of the patient in the patient patient in the patient tion that the parish priest, who is often feelingly alluded to in the drama, is extraordinaly "liberal" in his views in regard to unnecessary swearing and the wearing of low-necked frocks. We have never met an Irish priest who patted his female | further on his way to success. parishioners under the chin, as he alway does in the play, amid the laughter of many Catholic Irishmen in the auditorium. And the young person who would dare to enter a church here in the attire in which she is supposed to go to chapel the "Irish" drama would receive blast from the pulpit that would the "Irish" astonish her—"simple gur-r-r-el" that she is. There is the parish priest in the astonish her—"simple gur-r-r-el" that she is. There is the parish priest in the "Colleen Bawn." Thousands of Irishmen have laughed at him and applauded him. But the actor generally makes him a buffoon. Do the Irish people who support plays of this kind want Americans to accord Bayesiantle's expicative as never the second supports the second supports the second support of the second supports the second support of th cept Boucicault's caricature as a portrait of an Irish parish priest? If they do, they have gone in the right way about it. And if strangers form a false impression

of Ireland and her people, actors like Barney Williams, novelists like Carleton and playwriters like Boucicault are re-sponsible for it. onsible for it. When Lent approaches, additional "attractions" are needed to draw Catholics to the theatre; and as, with the average manager, the term Irish is synonymous with the term Catholic, "a new drama of Irish life, founded on fact," is produced. It may be "Arrah-na-pogue," "The Colleen Dhas," or the "Connie Soogah;" it must The Colleen have an Irish name. It is possibly, "The Cruiskeen Lawn; or, Shaun Agra the Rapparee." This was the last Irish drama a patient investigator saw. The usual "colleen" entered and declared that she would die rather than wed another. Upon this, "another"—a nondescript person, supposed to be a land-agent—insists that she shall be "his," or, refusing, the home of her ancestors shall be torn from her. "Never!" she replies, scornfully, "never, though our last and only pig should seek the market, though mee father's snowy locks should float in sorrow to the grave, never can I be yours." She will be true to the "boy" who has sworn to drive the Saxon from the "old sod." Exit the land-agent murmuring, "I must dissemble." The next scene showed the "home of her ancestors." Tropical vines prosthed the villes of vreathed the pillars of a ruined cottage, a large rock, out of which grew tree of an unknown species, occupied the foreground. A number of village maidens, in the scanty skirts supposed to be common in Ireiand, came forth as the to be common in Ireiand, came forth as the sun rose, and sang a characteristic chorus. It was Norah's wedding day. To save the home of her ancestors, she had consented to marry the agent. When the merry village maidens had ceased their chorus, "Father Mick," attired in a garment resembling a shroud, entered. "Pray, reverend friar," said the eldest of the village maidens, "give us your blessing." The maidens then covered their faces and made

maidens then covered their faces and made an unanimous courtesy, to slow music. The parish priest raised his eyes to Heaven

a ring and performed a dance around the "benignant old friar." This was comic. In combining these elements and at the same pleasing the Catholics, the manager that he had made a skilful stroke. After much dialogue, night falls. The wedding-lamps are lit in Norah's ancestral ome, when suddenly red fire issues fro.n the rock in the foreground. Conspirators, with shillalah, battered hats, and dudheens appear. They all swear to rescue Norah and slaughter the Saxon. They are joined in a sociable and off-hand way by skeletons. Norah is rescued. Tableau, slow music and red fire!

To be serious, this is the kind of dramatic buncombe that passed for a picture of Irish life. This is the sensational, degrad-ing, frivolous stuff which is paid for by Irishmen and their families. If Americans misconceive the manners and sentiments of the Irish in Ireland, the "Irish" drama and story will not remove this misconcep-tion. On the contrary, they heighten it. All of which is resolved into the painful fact that children of Irish Catholic parents are not trained in the practice and in the love of their faith, as they should be .-Freeman's Journai.

# A HELPING HAND WANTED.

The most common of questions which arises to every man who holds extensive social relations is, why is there so much expected from Catholics as Catholics, and by is there so little done for them by Catholics. To put it in another shape, if there is a Catholic lawyer, or a Catholic physician, or a Catholic merchant, what favors do not other Catholics expect from them. How many favors, too, how great favors also do they not apply for as if to impart them were only a duty, and not a free gift.

The Catholic merchant is to bestow hi goods upon Catholics free, gratis, and for nothing stronger than a promise. He is to find situations in his own establishment for them, or to seek them from others when he has no vacancy, and if he does when he has no vacancy, and it he does not do this, or if he has no opportuni y to do it, the consequence is obloquy, insult or injury in trade or character.

With a Catholic physician the same pro-cess is gone through. When his means are limited in the beginning of his career he is doomed to the task of healing the sick who, with means sufficient, intend never to pay him, or else to render the payment unremunerative, and the poor, om whom he never expects payment When, having passed through five or ten years of this, he has succeeded, not because he was a genuine Catholic, with all its principles close to his heart, but because his ability forced its way to the front, he is expected to go on with his generosity because he is a Catholic, and drag himself from hours of rest or study for the sam class of the unremunerative and ungrate If not, he is maligned in every res-

pect like the Catholic merchant.
With the Catholic lawyer it is the same story. Let him stand at the bar with the genius of Solon the Greek, with the oratory of Cicero the Roman, with all the gifts of ancient or modern skill to adorn his intellect and yield him power, he may stand there briefless as far as Catholic fluence will assist him on his way. He will be asked to labor without fee or reward, occasionally, when the worker can-not be easily had elsewhere, and, moneyless, he will be asked to interest himself in a cause which to another would bring fame and means often, whilst even its tri umphant conclusion will not leave him

These are general instances of a m widespread application of the facts of how Catholics treat those of their own household. We have heard Catholic traders complain of this dominant spirit of Catholic neglect of Catholic brother hood. We have heard Catholic profess ional men speak of it bitterly, and point out with repugnance how Protestants and infidels can fly to the bonds of secret societies and other condemned organizations, and by their aid rise to be notabilities, whilst they had to toil on for years in obscurity and often years of penury simply from the cause we have mentioned. We have known, in fact, Catholics who ought to know better give the successful outsiders the perference simply because of the success, whilst in honesty, capability earnestness and intellect they were infer ior to their Catholic rival.

Now, let it be distinctly understood that we revolt from the idea of directing sectionalism in public dealing. To object o any man in commercial life, in profess ional life, or in political life because he is of this or that creed is a principle in which we could not concur, and of which we should shrink from being the teacher. But we are bound, as the honest Metho dist feels bound, as the honest Presbyter-ian feels bound, as the honest Episcopal ian feels bound, to aid and assist those whom we meet at church, who join us in public devotion, who are of our own fold and who appeal to the care of the same Shepherd. They have a claim upon us If we expect them to aid us in works of charity we must enable them to have the opportunity by our support. The finest ngine, the most splendid locomotive tha ever was built may stand upon the tracks ready to run, and by its strength and celer ity astonish the world, but it must first be supplied with water and coal and fire sufficient, or a donkey cart can be made useful for more work. Mutual support is a doctrine too much forgotten an

A Freemason will get all the custom in a street or a district that his brother Ma-sons can bring him. A Methodist will not pass a Methodist tradesman, or a Methodist physician or a Methodist lawyer, to support the business of a Catho-lic. Indeed, it does not look to us that he ought to do so while his sentiments lead him the other way, but yet we should not, and do not, counsel such a course of exclusiveness to Catholics as is pursued by our separated brethren in this fashion.

But, avoiding exclusiveness, Catholics ought to support one another, and to support one another in a conscientious manner. A Catholic, in whatever grade his career is cast, has not the same influence amongst Protestants that a Protestant often has amongst Catholics. No generosity on his part could ever gain him that influence, whilst the most trifling generand gave his blessing in three motions resembling the action of a disabled sawmill.

This was pathetic. Then he addressed the maidens in lively tones, and they formed maidens in lively tones.

weighted" in his career, and if we expect anything from him we must take a little of the "lead" off him by giving him a helping hand, with the recollection that we are brethern of the household of the faith. - Baltimore Mirror.

# INDIFFERENCE

By Father Faber.

By Father Faber.

What have you been doing, how have you been living all last week? All day long, and a good part of the night, taking interest in things? All life looks like a denial of indifference, like a protest against indifference. Such an interest, and in so many things, and for so long a time, and in such a succession of things! It is scarcely credible you are not worn out. Indifference is only the occasional weariness, or collapse of our intense and laborious interests. But what are we interested in? Nav, rather what are we not interested in? Well! are we much interested in religion? But why many words? I ask you this—you have often taken a vivid interest in spreading a piece of gossip, or in discussing a neighbor's character: I do not say that has been your highest, or greatest interest—Oh, no but have you or token a token. your highest, or greatest interest-Oh, no but have you ever taken as much interest in Jesus Christ? have you ever been as keen, as quick, as busy, as loquacious for Him? 1. Human life is full of interest ook at the human life in the Tabernacle, he sacred heart of our Blessed Lord The adorable activity of its countless and intense interests. 2. Its passionate interests in the glory of God and the cause of ests in the giory of God and the cause of holiness. 3. Its unutterable occupations and sensitiveness about and in behalf of the salvation of each one of us. And our indifference!! Does not hell itself look II. Description of indifference? II. Adying man is unable to taste or feel, he cares about nothing: even human respect may go, though its seems the left thing to may go, though it seems the last thing to . Imagine a man indifferent at the go. 2. Imagine a man indifferent at the crucifixion, or a spirit indifferent in heaven. 3. So a Catholic indifferent among the doctrines, sacraments, spiritual presence, historical grandeurs, or present conflicts of his religion! Does such a man look as if ne were predestinated? III. The sources of indifference of present wordliness. of indifference. 1. From wordliness, with its opposite interests, heartlessness, its vulgarising of the good of natural character, and its manifold suffocations of Worldliness is a supplying of ourgrace. Worldliness is a supplying of ourselves with interesting things which are
not God. 2. From habits of past sin,
especially sins of thought. 2. From a bad
use of the sacraments, whether sacrilegious,
invalid or slovenly. 1V. The dangers of
indifference. 1. It hinders present repentance, and prevents growth by stunting everything. 2. It makes future reing everything. 2. It makes future re-turn to God immensely difficult, specially by making us deaf to calls and inspirations. 3. It is the worst form of tepidity, which is so hateful to God, and becomes incurable sooner than any other spiritual disease. God hates it! And is it not hate-Oh, is it not enough to rouse the whole boundless meekness and benignity of God into divinest storms of holy ab-horrence? Indifference! Was God the Father indifferent when He gave His only begotten son to die for men? Was God the Son indifferent when He hung upon the Cross, and every beating of His heart was a martyrdom of intensest love of sin-ners! Was God the Holy Ghost indifferwhen He sprang down from heaven, shaking the strong foundations of the temple with the mighty wind, and filling anostolic hearts and tongues with fire that they might convert the world? And the creature, the puny, mean, uninteresting reature, to whom God might be well in different, the creature who should be prostrate, shivering in the extremest terrors of a most reasonable adoration, dares to be indifferent, to care more for his money, his honor, nay, I will say it, for his food and his dress than for the majesty on high—nay, who has found out a lower depth still, who does not care less

for God, but who does not care for God at Well! the indifferent must die like others. You may de distracted and des-pairing, but most likely will not—quite, quietly—stupefied like an animal, indifferothers. ent to the last; is that any comfort to you? I think not, but you may take it so f you will.

But, will the indifference be eternal? No! You will wake up in God's eternal prison-house of fire—and there will be no indifference there !

TO BE CONTINUED.

# MIRACULOUS CURE.

The Rev. Pere Frederic, visitor to the tertiaries of the Franciscan order, has been preaching a retreat in the chapel of the Congregationistes at Onebec. During its progress one Madame Goudreau, who for many years had suffered from a painful disease, was cured in a most miraculous manner. Instantly that she found what had taken place she called the Rev. Father to where she was sitting in the chapel and taking from her pocket a magnificent gold watch, she presented it to him saying: This is a watch which I highly prize; be pleased to accept it as an acknowledgment of the miraculous cure which you have obtained for me!"
The father took it whilst tears rolled down his cheeks; but needless to say, not as the price of his prayers, nor for hi use or benefit, as everything goes into the treasury of the mission in the Holy Land.

# LADY BLANCHE MURPHY AND THE POPE.

The death of Lord Gainsborough recalls an anecdote of the time of his conversion. The then Lord and Lady Campden, with their eldest child, Lagy Blanche (Murphy), at the decisive audience with Pius IX., were moved to tears. Lady Blanche, who had never seen either father or mother cry previously (she was at the time 5 or 6 years old), supposed the years old), supposed the Pope had been guilty of some exceeding ill treatment to her parents, whereupon with closed infant fists and feet, she took on herself to avenge the imagined grievance. Judge of the horror of parents at seeing such an irreverent deed committed on the sacred person of the Pope! Pius IX., much embarrassed between the tears of the elder and the cuffs of the junior neophyte, To monsignor of his ante-chamber to the

"All I know about good or bad luck," says Josh Billings, "iz this: Our good luk we attribut to our shrewdness; our bad luk we charge overto somebody else's akount.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—little liver pills (sugar-coated)—purify the blood, speedily correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, and bowels. By druggists.

Teacher-"Did I not tell you to be pre pared with your history lesson? And here you are unable to repeat a word of it." Scholar—"I didn't think it was necessary, sir; I've always heerd that his tory repeats itself.'

## Set back 42 Years.

Set back 42 Years.

"I was troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, &c., my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about; was an old worn out man all over; could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no deubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth a trial.—(Father)—Sunday Mercury.

Beligion is not good for much unless it.

my age. It is worth a trial.—(Father)

—Sunday Mercury.

Religion is not good for much unless it gets down into a man's pocket. Head regets down into a man's pocket. ligion and heart religion are not rare; but pocket religion is uncommon. When Wesley was told of the conversion of a A history of the Protestant Reformarich man his first question was, "Is his purse converted?"

"How a Life was Saved." Those suffering from kidney disease or other affections of urinary organs, should send one postage stamp for a little book, with above title, giving a history of many wonderful cures of kidney and bladder affections. Address DAY KIDNEY PAD Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A gentleman was complaining on Change that he had invested rather a large sum of money in Wall street, and lost it all. A sympathizing friend asked him whether he had been a bull or a bear? To which he replied: "Neither. I was a jackass."

Coat the Professional Section 1 was a packass."

Nelly Netterville, a tale by the author of Wild Times.

Father Sheehy, by Mrs. Jas. Sadlier.

The Spanish Cavaliers, by Mrs. Jas. Sadlier.

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"Are sisters Sally and Nancy resources, pa?" "No, my boy; why do you ask that question?" "Because I heard uncle Joe question i because i heard which say that if you would only husband your resources, you would get along a great deal better than you do. That's all, pa."

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of the Nations." leaf of the Wild Strawberry has The leaf of the Wild Strawberry has verified that Scriptural quotation. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the marvel of healing in all varieties of Summer Complaints, and Fluxey, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, and every form of Bowel Complaints of children or adults promptly yields to its power of healing.

Europe seems unnecessarily agitated Europe seems unnecessarily agnated over trichinosis, but then she has had one Diet of Worms, and does not care to repeat the experience.

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disposes to sound and refreshing sleep— imparts vigor to the action of the blood, which, being stimulated, courses through-out the veins, strengthening the healthy animal functions of the system, thereby animal functions of the system, thereby making activity a necessary result, strengthening the frame, and giving life to the digestive organs, which naturally demand increased substance—result, improved appetite. Northrop & Lyman of Toronto, have given to the public their superior Quinine Wine at the usual rate, and, gaged by the opinion of scientists, this wine approaches nearest perfection of any in the proaches nearest perfection of any in the market. All druggists sell it

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RISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

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evening, 14th inst., at their rooms, Carling's
Block, at 7:30. All members are requested to
be present. B. Croxyn, President.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT
CASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of
London Brauch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual
Benefit Association, will be held on the first
and third Thursday of every month, at the
hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall,
Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are
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SHOULD OLD ACQUAINY-ANCE BE FOR-GOT?

# WHAT IS SAID OF THE RECORD.

Bracebridge, Ont., March 21th, 1881.

Bracebridge, Ont., March 23th, 1881.

Thomas Coffey, Esq., Dear Sir.,—The enclosed amount is my subscription to your most interesting and Catholic paper. Wishing you every prosperity. Yours sincerely, 130HN Francis Jamor, Bishop of Sarepta.

Thos. Coffey, Esq., London.
Dear Sir.,—I beg to enclose two dollars, with thanks, for your charming as well as instructic paper. Respectfully yours.

Moore, April, 1881. N. E. McENERY Dear Sir.,—Enclosed you will find \$4, my subscription to your paper. Am well pleased with its contents as a Catholic paper, and it is looked upon as a welcome visitor to my house.

Belleville, May 2, 1881. MICHAEL KELLY.

Amherstburg, July 3th, 1881.

Amersburg, July 9th, 1881.

MR. Thos. Coffey—Sir,—Enclosed you will find my subscription of \$2 for your valuable paper, the Cartholic Record, for the year. You will please continue to send it for the ensuing year.

JAMES CANNIFF.

Registrony N. S. Lyce 95, 1881.

Benmiller, March 25th, 1881.

Benmiller, March 25th, 1881.

To Thomas Coffey, Esq., Dear Str.,—You will find enclosed in this note my subscription for Record. I am much pleased with your valuable paper. JAMES LACEY.

Talbotville, Ap. il 4th, 1881.

Mr. Thos. Coffey, Sir.—You will please find enclosed two dollars as my subscription for your excellent paper, The Catholic Record, for another year.

ARTHUR MONAGHAN.

Hamilton, March 11th, 1881.

Hamilton, March 11th, 1881.

SIR,—Enclosed you will find subscription for last year for the Catholic Record. I am well pleased with your paper and I wish you every success.

Yours truly,

JAMES TRAINOR.

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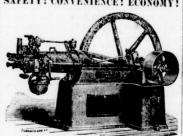
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Dear Sir.—Herein enclosed you will find four (4) dollars on account of my subscription to the CATHOLIC RECORD. Wishing your paper the success it so well deserves,

W. MORRISEY, Prest.

MR. COFFEY, Dear Sir.—Fronzed and Sir.

WM. MORRISEY, Priest.

MR. COFFEY. Dear Sir,—Enclosed find \$2, the amount of subscription for the CATHOLIC RECORD. I wisa it was in every Catholic family in the country, as it would be very instructive to their families. Wishing you success in your business. W. F. Scott. Culloden, April 15, 1881. Curioden, April 15, 1881.

THOS. COFFEY, Esq. Sir,—I have had the pleasure of your paper since last December, and am pleased with the manner in which it is conducted. The interest of our Catholic religion is subserved, while we have sufficient Irish news to make it interesting to those who love that faithful and unfortunate country.

Rock Forest, April 25, 1881.

Pennillar Mesch Still Section 1881.

JAMES TRAINOR.

Strathroy, April 4th, 1881.

MR. COFFEY. Dear Sir - Enclosed you will please find \$4 to pay for Robt. Featherstone and the writer. Success to your paper. It's the best we get. Yours truly,

P. O'DWYER.

SEP. 1—RE-OPENING—SEP. 1

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There never was, and never will be, a miversal panaeca, in one remedy, for all ills to which flesh is heir—the very nature of many curatives being such that were the germs of other and differently seated diseases rooted in the system of the patient—what would relieve one ill, in turn would aggravate the other. We have, however, in Quinine Wine, when obtainable in a sound unadulterated state, a remedy for many and grevious ills. By its gradual and judicious use, the frailest systems are led into convalescene and strength, by the influence which Quinine exerts on Nature's own restoratives. It relieves the drooping spirits of those with whom a chronic state of morbid despondency and lack of interest in life is a disable of the same and the property of every manufacture, and in Manitoba and hydronic state of morbid despondency and lack of interest in life is a disable of the same and the nerves, and the standard property of every manufacture of the patients of the same and steam for same and the same and steam for same and the watening as Comparison and thank the same

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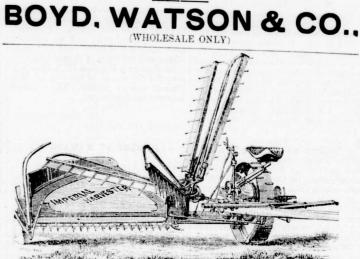
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When we tell you the Imperia Harvester is the most perfect reaping machine made, we also lay before you the facts in order that you can judge for yourselves. Not only does this machine possess more valuable patented improvements than any other machine made, but in construction it is the simplest; in strength, and durability, other machine made, but in construction it is the simplest; in strength, and durability, combined with lightness, compactness, symetry of design, convenience in handling and capacity for performing extraordinary ranges of work with ease and perfection, it has no equal. It is adapted to work on any farm field, in any kind of grain, and it possesses advantages over all others, equipped as it is with both of the acknowledged perfect rakes now in use, either of which farmers can choose when purchasing.

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For the best photos made in the city go to FDY Bros., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts. the latest styles and finest assorting in the city. Children's pictures

Sugar, Sugar, and Self-Sealing Gem Jars for the Preserving Season at Alexander Wilson's. Labatts & Carlings Ales & Porter, Fine Sherry & Port Wines, Gniness, Dublin Stout at Alexander Wilsons, 323 Richmond, St., London. Choice Florida oranges, Spanish onions bananas, Cape Cod Cranberries. A. MOUNTJOY, City Hall.

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 repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated ma-

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!! Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the exeruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS, WINSLOWS 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 oldest and 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 Panagra" has no 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," 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.

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Sole Agent for Canada. THOS. COFFEY, CATHOLIC RECORD, OFFICE. Send the money in a registered letter to the above address and the picture will be sent by return mail. It cannot be procured any where else in Canada. It would be well to send in orders without delay, as the supply is limited.

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Tor Nervous Debility and all Nervous Affections, &c. is GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE. This is the only remedy which has ever been known to permanently cure Palpitation and other affections of the Heart, Consumption in its earlier stages, Rushing of blood to the head, wind in the stomach, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, Want of Energy, Bashfulness, Desire for solitute, low spirits, Indisposition to labor on account of weakness, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the back, Dimness of vision, Premature old age, etc. Full particulars in our pamphilet which we send securely sealed on receipt of a3 cent. stamp. The Specific is now sold by all Druggists at \$1.00 per package, or 6 for \$5.00, or will be sent freely mail on receipt of money, by addressing Important to Nervous Sufferers.

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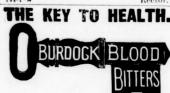
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BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

EDY BROTHERS

Dublin, Sept. 28.—The Emergency Committee have upwards of two hundred laborers engaged saving crops in various parts of the south and west. Many thousand pounds' worth of valuable crops have already been saved. The Property De

already been saved. The Property De tence Society have over three hundred laborers similarly engaged. London, Sept. 28.—The bishops of Ire-land have adopted a resolution that the Land Act is a real benefit to the tenants, for which the gratitude of the country is due the Government and all who helped to carry the measure. The Bishops sum-mon the clergy to guard their flocks against all secret agencies of violence and intimidation, and appeal to the laity to prove their patriotism and faith by seconding the clergy in removing the stigma which enemies have sought to cast upon the people that they will not pay just debts. The bishops urge the release of

the "suspects. Dublin, Sept. 28.—Father Sheehy, just released from Kilmainham jail, visited Naas to-day, where he was received with enthusiasm. Replying to addresses from the various public bodies, he said Forster's

name would go down with hate to future generations of Irishmen.

Dublin, Sept. 29.—Several ambulance wagons which left Athlone barracks with wagons which left Athlone barracks with police and soldiers for Shannonbridge and Westmeath to protect the process servers, were olliged to return on account of the roads being broken up and obstructions placed upon them. Boycott, protected by police, was in Westport on Tuesday. He was followed by a mob during the whole

time, and his effigy afterwards burned.

An attempt has been made to blow up the residence of Captain Thomas Lloyd, at Pallas Green, county Limerick. The residence was occupied by Lloyd, seven-teen emergency men and the police. No

body was injured.

Dublin, Sept. 29.—Moffat has been fired at and wounded while leading the Orange emergency expedition in the County of

The Land League has selected about 400 test cases in all where tenants have been evicted for non-payment of rent

been evicted for non-payment of rent since February 22.

Dublin, Sept. 29.—The explosion at Pallas to-day was malicious, as a fuse was found attached to a barrel of powder.

Kilmallock, Sept. 29.—Father Sheehy, speaking to-day, said he had come out of prison with the same spirit he entered it.

Dublin, Sept. 30.—The Land League has issued circulars to secretaries of branch Leagues throughout the country requesting them to send details of cases of leaseing them to send details of cases of lease-holders who since the passage of the Act of 1870 have been compelled by the land-lords to take out leases containing unfair conditions towards tenants.

Dublin, Sept. 29.—Harrigan, a farmer, returning to Ballyclogan, after assisting in saving Boyotted crops, was fired at and dangerously wounded.

The Bishops assembled at Maynooth claim State aid for training Catholic teachers for convent schools.

teachers for convent schools.

The Earl of Derby has an article in The Nineteenth Century on the Land Act. Its purport is as follows: He contends that the land question, as it regards Irish opinion, is unsettled, nor is it likely to be settled; and if it were settled, its disappearance from the list of controverted contents and the settled of th pearance from the list of controverted topics would only bring on in a direct instead of an indirect form the claim which really underlies it, namely, the demand for an Irish Parliament. The Parnellites have obtained from Parliament what could certainly never have been granted without pressure. To speak of the Land League as the work of a few demagogues, anxious only to draw subscriptions from American sympathizers, is childish. The Government has satisfied every reasonable man in England and Scotland that the utmost limits of just concession to the Irish demands have been reached; but we must not overrate the effect of what we have done. We must not indulge in the pleasant dream of a contented, loyal people. We are at the beginning of the

struggle, not at the end.

The Parnell demonstration was fifty minutes passing a given point. It consisted of trade associations and Land League

The Land League Branch of Drogheda has adopted a resolution urging the American Government to interfere in behalf of

can Government to interfere in behalf of the suspects who are American citizens. A Dublin correspondent says: The Land Leagues test cases from every county in Ireland except Limerick, Carlow, Dublin, Louth, Wicklow and Queen's. There have been evictions in these counties, but the League does not among to have considered League does not appear to have considered that any of those brought under its notice hitherto will be suitable for test cases.

Fifty pounds of detonators have been

tolen from the powder magazine between Cork and Queenstown.

At Cork, on Sunday, Parnell, in supporting a resolution calling for the na-tional independence of Ireland, said: "If, they must receive any benefit, they must receive that it is their duty to shared in by the laborers and artisans of all classes. He hoped the movement for a revival of the Irish industries would result in bringing plenty and comfort to the home of every Irishman. During the past two years the national cause had advanced in the proportion of twenty to one."

Father Sheehy supported the

ence in the East are firmly convinced the recent disturbances in Egypt were but the prelude to much graver events. The people manifest intense hatred of Euro-peans. The gravity of the situation is not properly understood in Europe, and probably will not be till some terrible outbreak occurs. The order with which in-surrection was conducted on the 9th inst. is proof of the absolute power Araby Bey has over his followers. It is not unlikely that the Khediev himself was at the bottom of the affair.

Constantinople, Sept. 28.—Lord Duff-erin, British Ambassador, in an interview with the President of the Turkish Council with the President of the Turkish Council of Ministers advised great circumspection in dealing with the Egyptian question, intimating that the idea of dispatching Turkish troops to Egypt had best be abandoned for the present, as military intervention on the part of the Porte might provoke an agitation. The ultimate disbandment of the Egyptian army was also discussed.

## Africa.

Tunis, Sept. 29.—Ali Bey suffered a severe loss and has been deprived of a por-tion of his artillerv. Many of his soldiers have deserted. Eighty tons of powder

were sent to him to-day.

The Governor of Tripoli has notified the Porte that the agitation is increasing on the Tunisian-Algerian frontiers, and that the Tunisian Arabs intend to force the military cordon, and enter Tripolitan

# Italy.

Rome, Sept. 28th.—The destruction by earthquake in Abruzzo far exceeds the first reports. The Archbishop of Chietihe appeals pitiously for help. He says the disaster is only comparable to that of Casamicciola. Over one thousand houses are uninhabitable, and the remainder are more or less fissured. Four-fifths of the opulation are shelterless.
Rome, Sept. 20th.—Cardinal Edward

Borromeo is reported dying. Cardinal Vincent Moretti is also dangerously ill.

# Russia.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 30th.—A rumor of the departure of the Emperor is generally current, despite the precautions to con-ceal his movements. The Imperial yacht, with steam up, is stationed before Peterhoff, and has already received a batch of Court cooks. Its real destination will not be known here until the Emperor arrives there. To deceive the inhabitants of there. To deceive the inhabitants of Peterhoff a flag indicative of his presence will be floated over the chateau, which in the sovereign's absence is contrary to all usage.

# United States.

Washington, Sept. 26.—District Attorney Corkhill to-day called at the jail and informed Guiteau that the Grand Jury will be in session next week, and his case will then be called. Guiteau requested

will then be called. Guiteau requested Scoville to obtain the assistance of some able lawyer, and suggested Emory Storrs. He telegraphed to his brother-in-law to come on and defend him.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, Sept. 27.—A car load of gunpowder exploded here yesterday, shaking the city to its centre, demolishing the Rock Island railroad roundhouse, repair shops, light house and fifty freight over. freight cars.

# Canadien.

Toronto, Sept. 26th .- William T. Branch, who was manager of the American Transfer Co., at Bradford, Pa., and was

There was no insurance on the premises. A Canada Southren Railway sleeping at Amherstburg to the ferry steamer transfer on Monday night, was thrown into Detroit river, in consequence of the shock of the steamer colliding with the dock during a heavy gale of wind. None of

the passengers were drowned. Toronto, Sept. 28.—Hanlan to-night gned articles to row Ross for \$1,000 on the 15th of November. The course will

be mutually agreed upon Sarnia, Sept. 28.—About eleven o'clock last night a rush of gas from the oil well being sunk on Lambe's farm by the Sarnia Association took fire from a torch burn-ing some twenty feet off, and has been blazing furiously ever since. It shoots up a steady column of flame to a height of thirty, five ar forty feet and at several columns. a steady column of flame to a height of thirty-live or forty feet, and at regular in-tervals of fifteen minutes a stream of water gushes forth, but without quench-ing or diminishing the burning gas. It is a most extraordinary sight, and a great many people are going out to without

Great Britain.

London, September 29th.—The headings of two sections of the railway ituned under the river Severn, connecting the coasts of Mamouth and Gloucestershire, the coasts of Mamouth and Gloucestershire. met last evening with only a deviation of three inches. The work has been progressthree inches. The work has been progressing seven years.

London Sept. 29th.—There are well-founded rumors going about that the loss is irreparable; yet in a short time the founded rumors going about that the loss is irreparable; yet in a short time the Marquis of Lorne will return to England tendrils of love have entwined around Marquis of Lorne will return to England after the close of the coming session of the Canadian Parliament, and that he will then be called to the House of Lords. Lords Roseberry and Elgin are also spoken of as likely to succeed him in the Governor-Generalship of Canada, but rumor in this respect is not so well founded, and this respect is not so well founded, and given up all its beauty at death's icy neither of the two noblemen is likely to

# THE LATEST PROTESTANT SECT. TERRIBLE DISASTER ON THE G.

The multiplication of religious sects in the West keeps pace with the progress of the age in other industries. One of the latest sects is called "The Dreamers." The persons who compose it consider dreams to be divine revelations, and dreams to be divine revelations, and therefore they shape their actions accord-ing to what they think they learn in the silent watches of the night. When they dream dreams which they cannot understand they go for explanation to the "Chief Dreamer," who is the head of their sect, Dreamer," who is the head of their sect, and who either explains them or pretends to do so. The influence he thus acquires over them is very great, as he becomes ac-quainted with their inmost personal and family secrets. The sect is 1 ot as yet very extensive, but its members make up for the lack of its size and influence by intense ignorance and unquestionable stu-pidity. It has its headquarters in a small town in Mirnesota, to which it will prob-ably be confined.—New York Sun.

# MR. GARFIELD'S MOTHER.

Saddest of all the sad episodes attending the death of Fresident Garfield was the grief of his mother when the news was broken to her. She is fourscore years of age and has seen much trouble, as well as more than the ordinary mortal's share of happiness. Her son, whatever else he was to the world, was to her always her baby. "Why did anybody want to kill my baby?" she sorrowfully exclaimed, when

she first heard of the dastardly crime. He was a good son always. In the proudest hour of his life, when he was called to take the oath of office to fill the highest station in the world—the highest, because it is that of a ruler chosen by his people— he brought his aged, white-haired mother to share his triumph. Then, while the plaudits of thousands greeted him, he turned and kissed the aged face. Surely

her cup of happiness was full. Ere four more months had passed, it her mother heart. There is no more awful vicisitude; in history or in fiction. Sorrows come to the young and strong, and are borne as best they may be, but to the old and good, whose long life of virtue is crowned with serene peace, such a trial seems too hard. It outrages our sense of poetical justice, which we are apt to con-found with the immutable right of Heaven. We see but one side and that aven. We see but one side, and that scurely, in our purblind fashion, of Heaven.

God's providence.

A broader vision than ours perceives the whole, and sees why it was right, and inevitably right, that this man should die for the, as yet unknown, good of his people or himself; why this white-haired mother's heart should suffer an agony which was not spared to God's own mother. We can only bow to the inscrutable will, and say, as the poor old, stricken mother of President Garfield said: "Doubtless God knew best when to take him!"—Pilot.

# THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

was put back for eight days.

Lucan, Sept. 26th.—A steam gristing mill at Clandeboye, on the London, Huron & Bruce Railway, owned by Mr. W. Easton, was burned down at 11 o'clock last night owing to the scarcity of water. There was a large amount of farmers' grists stored in the mill at the time. The origin of the fire is a mystery. There was no fire in the building since last Tuesday. There was no insurance on the premises. panied by a brother and two cousins. The four were strapping big fellows, and Canada Southren Railway sleeping-while being transferred from the track unherstburg to the ferry steamer trans-on Monday night, was the way that out support. He realized the situation at once, and began:

at once, and began:

"Walk in, gentlemen; I presume you have come to horsewhip me?"

"We have," they answered.

"Very well. Have you thoroughly con-

sidered this matter?" "It doesn't need any consideration," replied Carson. "You have lied about me, and I'm going to lick you within an inch of your life!" e, my friend; but first hear

what I have to say. Did you ever hear of the press being stopped because the editor was cow-hided?"
"I dunno."

"Well, you never did. Lick me all you choose, and my paper comes out week after week just the same. The power of the press is next to the lever which moves the universe. It makes or breaks parties builds up or tears down, plants or destroys Aggravate the editor and the press becomes a sword to wound or kill. Wallop me if you will, but next week I'll come out more bitter than ever ..."

There was an embarrassing silence right ere, and the face of each horsewhipper

had an anxious look. "It will go out to the world-to America, Canada, England, France—aye! clear to Jerusalem, that the Carson family of this county live on roots and johnny-cake; that they stole a dog from a blind man; that they murdered a pedlar for a pair of two shilling suspenders; that the women are club footed, and the men work

heir ears when they sing; that the—"
"What is the regular subscription price
the Herald!" interrupted Carson. "Only twelve shilling a year."

"Put us four down. 'Very well-six dollars-that's correct. Run in and see me—all of you, and if any of you want to see any Detroit ex-changes I shall be only too glad to serve

The current number of McGee's Illustrated Weekly contains the following pictorial news:—Funeral Obsequies of the late President Garfield; General neither of the two noblemen is likely to follow the Marquis. Other names will no doubt be speculated upon as these drop out of view.

Egypt.

New York, Sept. 27.—A Cairo dispatch says that all who have had long experi
says that all who have had long experi
touch. There are women whose plighted faith extends beyond the grave, and drives as profane those who would entice them from a worship of their buried love. Such loyalty, however, is hidden away from the public gaze. The world sweeps on besides and around them and secent to Mount Washington; portraits

carcs not to look in upon this unobtruding grief. It carves a line and rears a stone over the dead and hastens away to offer homage to the living.

of M. Roustan, French Minister at Tunis, and the late Senator Burnside, together with editorial, literary, personal, fo eign, domestic and Catholic news, stories, etc.

# W. R. AIR LINE.

The Driver, Fireman, and Three Others Killed.

One of the most dreadful accidents which it has ever been our painful duty to record occurred on the Air Line, G. W., Railway, about two miles west of Aylmer, close by the town line of Malahide and Yarmouth, on the 29th. A special excursion train to London, for the Provincial Fair, starting from Cayaga, left Armouth cial Fair, starting from Cayuga, left Aylmer a few minutes past 10 o'clock. The train consisted of engine No. 132, driven by Mr. Richard Walmsley, and ten cars. The conductor of the train was named John Maxwell. Upon leaving Tilsonburg Conductor Maxwell received written or-Conductor Maxwell received written orders to lay over for the regular freight,
No. 32, east bound, to pass him at Aylmer. Upon his arrival at Aylmer he approached Mr. Simpson, the station agent,
who was busy selling tickets, and the latter, so it is reported, said "All right," and
Maxwell, who apparently forgot his
written orders, then gave the word to go
ahead. The train started and was going ahead. The train started and was going at a rapid pace, when the regular freight train, in pursuance of orders, came n, and coming around a curve about three miles west of Aylmer, the engineer, Frank Cheesboro, saw the passenger train coming at full speed towards him. He immediately whistled brakes down, and succeeded in bringing his train almost to a or replusive. or reducing its speed, dashed right into the engine of the freight. Observing the danger, the fireman of the freight, a young man named W. Blackhall, jumped and escaped unburt. The driver, Cheesboro, stood to his post until the last, and then jumped, receiving probably fatal in-juries. Wm. Neil, the conductor, and

juries. Wm. Neil, the conductor, and Messrs. McGregor and McIntosh, the brakemen, jumped, and also succeeded in escaping without serious injuries. How it came about that the Walmsleys did not hear the whistle of the approaching Clawson. was turned to a chalice of sorrow by the coward's stroke that laid low the pride of coward's stroke that laid low the pride of the approach of freight, or even see the danger, is most unaccountable, and will be never known, a both father and son were taken from the debris in a fearfully mangled condition. The first passenger car was thrown on the opposite side into the ditch and CRUSHED TO MATCHWOOD.

The second turned bottom uppermost on top of it, and the third and fourth cars on top of it, and the third and fourth cars were also badly smashed; the fifth turned completely over, but was not very much broken up. Two cars and a flat car of the freight train were smashed, and with the engines and tenders are total wrecks. THE DEAD.

The following is a list of the dead, with the injuries they received: John Stall-wood, a farmer, unmarried, from Walpole township. Terrible bruises about the head, the skull being fractured, and the scalpaimost torn off. Aged 22 (supposed). T. T. Hurd, of Jarvis, a ferm laborer, and unmarried, injured about the head and both legs. Age, 19 years. Wm. Cook, of Richmond, hotel clerk.

Wm. Cook, of Richmond, hotel clerk.
Frontal bone crushed in and both legs fractured. Killed instantly.
Richard Walmsley, of St. Thomas, the engineer. Chest driven in; legs broken; the whole body and head badly crushed.
Wm. Walmsley, son of the above, fireman, aged about 17; head split completely in two and brains exposed; arm broken; abdomen wounded; bowels protruding, and most frightfully mangled.

THE WOUNDED. THE WOUNDED.

borough, driver of the freight train, severe borough, driver of the freight train, severe internal injuries, probably fatal; Frank Morrison, of Aylmer, jaw broken and internal injuries; E. Stanley, Copenhagen, severe internal injuries, probably fatal; Mr. Dennis and wife, Bay City, Michigan, badly hurt, (stopping at Mr. Micheal's, Aylmer); Elias Adams and wife, Malahide, slightly, injured, R. P. Black, Vienna, allothy, injuried, R. P. Black, Vienna, and Mr. Micheal's, Aylmer); Elias Adams and wife, Malahide, and Mr. Micheal's, Aylmer); Elias Adams and wife, Malahide, and Mr. Micheal's, Aylmer); Elias Adams and wife, Malahide, and Mr. Micheal's, Aylmer); Elias Adams and wife, Malahide, and Mr. Micheal's, Aylmer); Elias Adams and wife, Malahide, and Mr. Micheal's Aylmer, and Mr. Mic slightly injured; R. P. Black, Vienna, slightly; a young lady from Bay City, Mich., (who is staying with Mr. Huffman, Alymer slightly; Charles Brown daughter, 4th Con Malahide, slightly. At the inquest held a few days after the accident a verdict of manslaughter was returned against John Maxwell, conductor, and Richard Walmsley, engineer, on special excursion train No. 79.

# "FIRST FRUITS."

(From the Dublin Nation, September 10th, One good effect which is being produced by the land agitation in some parts of the country is that it is causing a number of men who heretofore spent their time in idleness to put their hands to useful labor. Day after day we are reading that parties of "gentlemen" have assembled to cut down the crops of some of their boycotted friends. We should be glad to see habits and ideas of industry spreading among this class. It would be far more respectable for those persons to go to work and earn for themselves some honest wages than to be living in idleness and luxury on rackrents wrung from hardworking tenant-farmers. The fact of the matter is, they farmers. The fact of the matter is, they are not likely to get the rack-rents any longer, and they are doing wisely in trying to learn as quickly as possible some of the many ways and means that there are for willing hands to earn an honest penny. The elderly men of their class, we The elderly men of their class, we suppose, can turn to nothing better than the rude labor of mowing, reaping, turf-cutting, and so on; but they would do well to apprentice their sons to respectable handicrafts as quickly as possible, for the present movement in favor of Irish manufactures promises to give a view of the present movement in favor of Irish manufactures. tures promises to give a great impetus to industrial employment in this country.

# LIFE OF GARFIELD.

Guelph Daily Herald, Sept. 28, 1881. We have just examined advance sheet of the "Life of Garfield" from the World Publishing Co's Office, Guelph. It con-tains about 700 pages, beautifully printed on good paper and profusely illustrated with some 30 engravings, including steel plate of Gens. Garfield and Arthur. This is the only authentic work published, en-dorsed by the family and relatives of Gen-eral Garfield. Read the following en-dorsement from B. H. Hindsdale, of Hi-ram College. Ohio. the most intimate of the "Life of Garfield" from the World

# REGAN

-IS SEI LING-

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friend that General Garfield had: "I beg leave to say that I regard this book as most valuable and well worthy of a general circulation.—B. A. Hindsdale. This work is being issued by the World Publishing Company in connection with the largest publishing house in the United States, and neither labor or expense has been spared to make the work all that it should be. Several cheap imitations are should be. Several cheap imitations are on the market, be sure you see the Life of Garfield that you buy is written by James D. McCabe, the great American Historian, author of Pictorial History of

BORN.

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

3 25 to 3 50 3 00 to 3 25 0 00 to 0 00 2 50 to 2 75 2 75 to 3 75 0 00 to 0 20 2 00 to 2 25 14 00 to 18 70 12 00 to 14 60 11 00 to 13 50 5 00 to 6 00

Hay.... Straw, per load... PRODUCE. Eggs, retail... Butter per lb. ... crock. ... tubs... Cheese & lb... Cheese # 10.
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where a mild but effectual cathartic is required. For sale by all druggists.

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In Memoriam! Mary Estella Spoor, died Sep. 28th, 18

Dead-Sweet floweret of faith, Gone to thy Father above!

Dead—Sweet emblem of grace—Star in the rosary of Heaven! Our tears are but rainbows of hope Illuming each prayer that is given How short was thy sweet tender life How rich in the perfume of love! Rest to thy pure bright sou! With Jesus and Mary above!

Dead—dear child of thy God
Yet living in memory here!
For souls that are holy and good
Live embalm'd in the heart like a t
No more from the Convent walks
Will thy footsteps be heard in the l
No more at the altar of prayer
In response to thy Master's call. Dead-and we live in to-morrow

Through hopes and thorns and fear Dead—but thou livest forever And we but a few short years; Dead—while we chant Deprofundis In cloudlets of sorrow and care! Miserere! my God! Miserere! We kneel at thy altar in prayer! Belleville, Oct. 4th, 1881.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

New York Freeman's Journal THE Rev. Mr. 1 homas is a Me dist. What he believes is doub At any rate, he is, according to variable and fallible decrees Methodism, a heretic. The Obse severely says, commenting on trial, "The Church is fast comin see that a minister who denies inspiration of the Bible, the at ment of Christ, and the endless ] ishment of the finally-impeni may not justly lay claim to a str

ing in the Christian Church."

The Observer means the Mo

dist "church," whatever that

From this admission that "church" is just beginning to that Christianity is necessary Methodism, only one conclusion be drawn-namely, that Metho has found it necessary to draw line somewhere—that a man ca reject the Scriptures and rem Methodist in good standing-th may be a Deist, and yet, what he could have done in the pas cannot officiate in the pulpit an pound now. This is rather has Methodists, when we remember they have always been great lers for private judgment. Bu we justified in taking the worthe Observer for this? The O ver is not infallible. A man after all, be an unbeliever in ( tianity and remain a Methodist. Methodist Ecumenical Council not decide what constitutes a M odist, or define any dogma, since would be an interference with right of private judgment, whi one of the cherished heirloss Protestantism. Mr. Thomas, does well to appeal to the hi denominational court, which, decide against him, cannot pr him from starting a Methodist of his own on a "liberal" plan. Thomas has not gently accepte censure of his brethren. He back; his friends say that the many leading Methodists who his peculiar views. Among are "three Presidents of theol seminaries," one "General Secre and-worse still-two "officia tors and three Bishops." I higher court declare him her all these will the Rev. Mr. T declare heretical too. If there so many heretics in the Meth church, it may be that the he

throw back the cry of "here since Methodism is without fallible guide. WHEN the great Bismarck, as of the Germans once loved t him,said: "I will nevergo to Car the non-Catholic world believe But the Church waited. Great more powerful men than this of blood and iron had gone to ossa. Henry IV., arrogant, ful, Emperor regnant over lands than William rules went to Canossa, where the cuted Pope, Gregory VII., as Pope Pius and Pope Lee

waited. Pursued by the furie

are the real Methodists, and t

parently real Methodists only

tics. But the question is cated. Who's who? Mr. T

and the doubters have a rig