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

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1886.

he Catholic Record.

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VOLUME 9.

INSPECTION INVITED.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY

GIVES HIS VIEWS ON THE PRESENT PHASES OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

GIVES HIS VIEWS ON THE PRESENT PHASES OF THE IRISH QUESTION. "If am not at all surprised at the defeat of the Parnell bill," said Justin McCarthy, last Saturday, to a reporter, on his arrival in New York. "In fact, I am more sur-prised at the small majority by which it was lost. Not that the bill in itself was not just what we felt it should be under the discumstances, but we knew it would be most rigorously opposed and counted on its defeat by a big majority. We were schemberlain would occupy regarding the bill. But we are much encouraged over the final result, and we imagine that he dirt carry more votes with him." "Now that the bill is defeated, what fets will it have on the Irish people." The kikely that evictions will be pressed with vigor, but I do not look for any special disturbance on the part of the political nature. And is no sense of a political nature. If disturbances of a political nature. If disturbances of a political nature, lad bill bill, the bill show and thene be placed in no measurable distance of getting their claims granted. That be placed in no measurable distance of getting their claims granted. That be bill be claims granted. That be bill be claims granted. That be placed in no uncaurable distance of getting their claims granted. That be placed in no uncaurable distance of getting their claims granted. That be placed in no uncaurable distance of the the government try to suppress the National League?"

"Will the government try to suppress the National League ?"

"Will the government try to suppress the National Lesgue ?" "I think not, because there would be not even a shadow of justification in doing so. In fact, if the government does try to suppress the league they will have the whole Radical party and not a few of Chamberlain's party against them. There will, of course, be refusals to pay rent in some cases, but I think that they will be in cases only where the tenants haven't got the means. There will be no organized refusal to pay, however, and you may depend on that as certain. On the other hand, some measures for organization will be taken by the people, but will not be allowed to assume dan-gerous proportions." gerous proportions." "How did you feel after the result of

Lynch, on behalf of the Catholics of Orillia: To the Most Reverend John Joseph Lynch, D. D., Archbishop of Toronto, Assistant to the Pontifical Throne, etc. etc. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE:--We, the undersigned, representing the Cath-olic citizens of Orillis and vicinity beg to tender you a sincere and hearty welcome on this happy occasion. It was with teelings of joyful anticipation that we read the announcement of your Grace's approaching visit, in crder to administer the sacred rite of Confirmation to the youth of the parish. Some years have now elapsed since Your Grace's last visit, during which time, under the blessing of Divine Pro-vidence and the zeal and energy dis-played by our worthy pastor, Rev. Father Campbell, this parish has enjoyed great prosperity. It will please Your Grace to how that "How did you feel after the result of the divisions on Gladstone's bill ?" "By no means discouraged, but rather very much elated. In fact, we feit that we had won a victory. Why, as I look back on the early days of my efforts to gain home rule for Ireland I am amazed to think how much the cause has gained. It wasn't more than seven years ago that we numbered only saven or eight mem-bers in the House of Commons, and the custom was for us to enter the lobby of the House in a body. When we entered with Gladstone for the final reading of the Gladstone bill we had 311 support-ers. With such a showing we cannot ieel otherwise than encouraged and hopeful that at last we shall gain our cause."

"What are Parnell's relations with Gladatone on home rule ?"

Home Rule party is a unit and with Par-nell in all his efforts. The English press, however, notably the *Times* and the *Telegraph*, have since tried to show that we were not working harmoniously, but they haven't shown the existence of even the faintest semblance of discord." "What are your plans for your visit to

America?" "I shall deliver a course of lectures, "I shall deliver a course of nectures, and that will occupy most of my time. There is one thing I wish to impress on your people, and that is that I am not here on a political mission, but simply and only as a literary man." "What are the subjects on which you will talk ?"

will talk ?"

will talk ?"
"Oh, I shall speak on Irish and Eng-lish politics, and shall devote my lecture especially to the House of Commons." Mr. McCarthy referred to his recent defeat in Derry, where his opponent was elected by a majority of only three votes. While the polls were being closed, however, six fishermen, ready to deposit their ballot for Mr. McCarthy, came up, but were not allowed to vote. He will contest the election, and the hearing will take place Oct 26, before Mr. Justice O'Brien.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. FROM ORILLIA.

The recent visit of His Grace Arch-bishop Lynch was hailed with great sat-isfaction by the Catholics of Orillia. His Grace had been for some days previous engaged in administering the rite of Confirmation in the churches of Flos and Mount St. Louis, and was met at the latter place on the morning of the 30th ult, by Mr. Thos, J. Overend, who accompanied him to Orillia. On Friday, the 1st inst., at 7.30 a. m., His Grace celebrated Mass in the Church of the Angels Guardian, a large number being present to receive Holy Commun-ion at his hards. At 9:30 High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Camp-bell, assisted by Rev. Fathers McGinley and Brotherton, after which occurred the most interesting portion of the cere-monies, viz., the Confirmation of some interty-four persons, a large musipation whom were school children, but from the familiarity shown by even the youngest amongst them with the most difficult portions of the catechism and their readiness in answering the ques-tions propounded by His Grace, it was presented to His Grace by Mr. R. A. Lynch, on behalf of the Catholics of orillia: To the Most Reverend John Joseph Lynch, The recent visit of His Grace Arch-

towards their own support in the terrible battle for existence, became easy vio-tims in the hands of the various proselytizing societies. His Grace expressed himself as perfectly sat-isfied that the people of Orillia as well as other portions of the Archdiocese would give every encouragement to a Society whose object was such a noble one. one. His Grace in conclusion said he would

always retain pleasant recollections of his visit to Orillis, and conferred the Apostolic benediction upon the people of the parish Archbishop Lynch returned to Toronto

by the 4.30 train on Friday. M. J. CLIFFORD.

DIGCESE OF HAMILTON.

BISHOP CARBERY'S VISIT TO DRAYTON. On Monday evening, Sept. 27th, His Lordship, Bishop Cathery, arrived in Drayton from Athur. He was accom-panied by Fathers Doherty, Hallam, and Brother Dominick. A number of private carriages went to meet him and second the him and the second set him and accompany bim on his way. Arriving in D rayton he proceeded at once to the R. C. Church, where he was received by the Pastor, Father O'Reilly. He ex-amined the children who were present in the Church, in the christian doctrine. The proof of their proficiency may be gathered from the fact that not one of those presented by the pastor were re-jected. His Lordship celebrated mass on Tuesday morning a little after seven o'clock, after which he continued to ex-amine the children as they arrived from the country. At 10 o'clock mass was offered by Father Lennon, of Elora, at which His Lordship and all the clergy and laity were present. At the end of the mass, the Bishop vested in Cope, Mitre and Crosier, proceeded to ad-minister the Sacrament of Confirmation to those who passed successfully at the examination. He first delivered a short but very instructive discourse on the sacraments in general and dwelt speci-ally on the nature, necessity, and effects of Confirmation. After the solemn cere-mony of administering the Sacrament, he again addressed the congregation. He told them the object of his visitation, and expressed himself highly pleased with the report of the Pastor, and ur gently and eloquently exhorted them to continue the practice of their holy reli-gion. He established the "League of the accompany him on his way. Arriving in D rayton he proceeded at once to the R.

as wish to make so noble a sacrifice fo

LONDON, UNIARIO, SATURATION, SATURATION, SATURATION, Sector of Mr. Parnell and his gallant band enlisted his warmest sympathies, Long had the hand of Providence, for unforeseen reasons, lin heavily on Ireland. Her children had been driven in thousands from their peaceful homes and cast on the shores of the United States and Canada and other British Colonies, where, in the struggle with poverty and vice and exposed to te mp-tations which they would never have n encountered in Ireland, many of them and cast on the shores of the United States and Canada and other British Colonies, where, in the struggle with poverty and vice and exposed to temp-tations which they would never have encountered in Ireland, many of them became adepts in crime and were utterly lost to the faith. He trusted, however, that brighter days were in store for "The Island of Saints." While speaking on this subject His Grace desired to call the attention of the congregation to a society recently organized in England under the patronage of His Eminence Cardinal Manning, the Bishop of Liver-pool and other prominent dignitaries of the church, and which had for its ofject the finding of homes among Cath-olic families in Canada and other colonies for the orphan children of Irish Catholio-parents. Many of these little ones had been left fatherless at an early age in the slums of the large English cities, and being unable to contribute anything towards their own support in the terrible battle for existence, became easy vic-time. In the hands of the arciton Sacrament of Confirmation was adminis-tered in St. Martin's Church. The Clergy present beside the Pastor, Father present beside the Pastor, Father D'Reilly, were Rev. Father Doherty, P. P., Arthur; Rev. Father Lennon, Eloua; Father Hallam and Brother Dominick,

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. FROM TORONTO.

ST. NICHOLAS INSTITUTE.

In all large cities there are a number of orphan boys who earn a living by selling papers, running errands, and working in stores, and their earnings are scarcely enough to pay their board in ordinary barding houses, and get them clothing. It is to meet the wents of these poor orphans that the St. Nicholas Institute, Lomtard street, was established. It is mainly intended for Catholic children,

and is under the charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, who endeavor to make the boys happy and comfortable. Every boy pays according to his earning, but of course there is a fixed rate above which

We regret to learn of the death of the Rev. Ambrose Keogh, at Tuckahoe, New York state, where he has been stationed as Parish Priest for some years. The

were attended by the majority of the congregation. Confessions were heard forenoon and afternoon, and large numbers received the Sacraments of Penance and the Blessed Eucharist. Interesting Father Hallam and Brother Dominick, Hamilton. Miss Emma Wagatha, organ-ist, St. Joseph's Church, Macton, presided with credit at the organ. The lades deserve praise for the foral decorations; most of the flowers were lent for the occasion by their Protestant friends. A proof, if proof were wanting, that the spirit of brotherly love and christian charity have an abiding place in Drayton. It is to be hoped that that spirit shall go on developing and expanding until it be-conduct for all.—Drayton Vindette, Oct S. Correspondence of the Catholic Becord. control and parochial residence, gener-ously donated by Mr. Morin, he pro-ceeded to Apto accompanied by large contingents from various parts of the parish. His Grace frequently manifested his warmest acknowledgement and recognition of this display of respect

and esteem as successive groups of teams met him on the way, notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather and the muddy condition of the roads, occasioned by the recent frequent roads, occasioned by the recent irequant rains. Having arrived at the parish church he found an immense congrega-tion awaiting him and 125 children to be confirmed. After the most minute and searching examination he expressed and searching examination he expressed his entire satisfaction at the ease and correctness with which they had answered all his questions, and earn-estly congratulated the Pastor on their admirable proficiency. Of this large number not a single child was rejected. Considering the spare condi-tion of the people of Flos this is a splen-did showing; and while unqualified praise is due to the Pastor, who gave the children special instruction throughout the sumboy pays according to his earning, but of course there is a fixed rate above which no one pays. From those whose earn-ings are trifling nothing is expected. noone are turned away. They are en-coursed to habits of independence and industry, and it is scarcely necessary to ay that their religious training is not neglec-ted. This institute was established by His Grace, Archbishop Lynch, whose pater-in dager of being lost, and evil habits contracted by their contact with the for depraved and wicked to be found in all large cities. Now, however, all all innocent recreation are means of passing at heir spare hours, and no doubt many a bestifielt prayer ascends to Him whose special care is for the orphan and the place of the natural protectors of these special care is for the speciator of those who as been ably succeeded they work for the Sisters who take the place of the natural protectors of these they work for the good of those who are special care is for the orphan and the place of the natural protectors of these they work for the good of those who are special care is for the orphan and the place of the natural protectors of these they work for the good of those who are special care is for the orphan and the place of the natural protectors of these they work for the good of those who are special care is for the orphan and the place of in their charge. The mater of bar and specific they work for the good of those who are special care is for the orphan and the place of in the it charge. The place of the natural protectors of these and place of the natural protectors of these who are special care is for the orphan and the place of in their charge. The place of the natural protectors of these and hee promised them that provision would soon be made to meet their in mould soon be made to meet their in creasing wants by the erection of a New Church at Phelpston. Thus ended a for the promised them that provision of the final was good, and he promised them that provision of the final was food then the final was good creasing wants by the erection of a New Church at Phelpston. Thus ended a memorable day for Flos with the Con-firmation of the largest number of chil-den are prepared at one time in the

the exercises in Medonte concluded. The jubilee in both churches was a remarkable and most gratifying success. Very large congregations attended the exercises throughout all of whom received the Sacrament of Penance and the Blessed Encharist and Linghered

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received the Sacrament of Penance and the Blessed Eucharist, and displayed a demeanor and spirit of piety that was particularly edifying. During the stay of the Archbishop and clergy at Mount St. Louis they enjoyed the cheerful and sumptuous hospitality of John Fitzgerald, Esq. His Grace the Archbishop left Medonte Thursday after-noon for Orillia where he gave Confirm-ation on Friday. ation on Friday. The choirs of both churches, that of

The choirs of both churches, that of Flos, under the leadership of the organ-ist, Miss Mary A. McAvoy, and that of Medonte presided over by Mrs. C. Fraw-ley, attended with exemplary regularity and added materially to the impressive-ness of the ceremonies. Both churches were handsomely decorated by the ladies and gentlemen of the respective localities, the altars being especially resplendent with a profusion of flowers both natural and artificial. We might here appropriately mention that very both natural and artificial. We might here appropriately mention that very recently some costly and beautiful articles have been given to the churches through the commendable exertions of some young ladies and the generosity of the parishioners. Miss Mary A. McAvoy and Miss E. Stone presented the church of Flos with a grand suit of vestments Fitzgerald the Church of Mount St. Louis with a beautiful set of candle-sticks, allar flowers of exquisite design, rich linens and unique window curtains for sanctuary. These various gifts cost over one hundred dollars, and are duly prized by pastor and people.

Correspondence of the Record. JUBILEE IN BIDDULPH.

During the past week the exercises of

the jubilee were being conducted at St. Patrick's church, Biddulph, by the Rev. Father Gahan, of Mount Carmel. Judg-Patrick's church, Biddulph, by the Rev. Father Gahan, of Mount Carmel. Judg-ing from the constant attendance at his discourses, as well as at the confessionals, of the young and old, from early morning until 10 p. m. we may safely say that he has preached one of the most successful missions ever given in this parish. We know but few pilests who can more easily gain the attention and sympathies of his hearers than the good Father Gahan. His opening sermon on "sin," especially on mortal sin, took a firm hold on the hearts and consciences of his audience. hearts and consciences of his audience, while his discourses on "Death" and the "Last Judgment" could not fail to terrify the most hardened sinner from his evil

ways. Father Quigley, a native of the parish Father Quigley, a native of the parish and at present curate of Stratford, also preached a very forcible and impressive sermon on devotion to the Virgin Mother of God; and labored hard in the confes sional, assisted by Fathers Kel'y, P. P. of Mount Carmel, and McCrea, curate of Parkhill. We are glad to know that E-ther Connolly. the respected nature of Father Connolly, the respected pastor of Biddulph, is highly pleased with the suc-cess of his jubilee, for which we are sure he feels deeply grateful to Father Gahan s well as to the other rev gentlemen who assisted him. From the accounts we receive from all parts of the country it is most gratifying to know with what fervor the children of the Church perform the piritual exercises of the present jubilee.

Correspondence of the Catholic Fecord. FROM POINT EDWARD.

them both that is very gratifying to all of us. The Irish people, also, are with Parnell in his alliance with Glad-stone, and they believe that, with them as leaders, the cause of home rule will "There is a mutual confident as leaders, the cause of home rule will not suffer. The tendency of the Ameri-can press and the nation at large to side with Parnell and Gladstone is received with much gratification, and I do not for one moment agree with those who think that American sentiment on the question has had any evil effect." "What do you think of the present government's chances for continuing in nowse: "

"They are sure to remain in power

only on the condition that they adopt the advice of Lord Carnaryon and offer some comprehensive and satisfactory home rule bill. A time will come, and it isn't far away, when the present gov-ernment will become educated to the home rule idea. Chamberlain and the others will not long remain out of office in fact, they are getting tired already at the course of affairs. I believe the combination that is now running the overnment will go to pieces sooner or ter, and then the Liberals, the Unionists and ourselves will gain the reins of power. Lord Randolph was once a Home Ruler, and he is too clever a young man not to see the advisability of educating his party to home rule. Churchill has great force of character, Churchill has great force of character, is full of animal spirits, clever as a schoolboy, eager and not afraid of any-thing. He now begins to feel the weight of responsibility attending his position, and has lost almost completely the schoolboyish manner that character ized him when he first entered the House. I regard him as a man of the I regard him as a man of the House: I regard him as a man of the highest ability and of great foresight in gauging the temper of the times, and it is that fact that makes me believe he is that fact that makes me believe he cate his party after a while to the home rule ide

"What do you think of Lord Salis-

bury ?" "Salisbury isn't what I call a strong His command of English, how-is wonderful, and it is a treat to man. ever. hear him speak. He, too, in my opin-ion, will be educated to the home rule

prosperity. It will please Your Grace to know that continue the practice of their holy reli-gion. He established the "League of the Cross" for the suppression of drunken-ness. The object of the League is two-fold. It enjoins sobriety on all its members, and total abstinence on such the cause of Catholic Educa the cause of Catholic Education, of Which you are such an ardent advocate, has prospered in a remarkable degree in this vicinity. Knowing the importance of a Christian education in forming the char-acter of our youth in later life, it has always been the aim of our esteemed pastor to furnish our schools with ex-complexe to whose fostaring cara emplary teachers to whose fostering care the training of our youth could be safely entrusted.

as when to make so noole a sacrifice for God's honor, their own or their neigh-bor's good. The prayers for the dead were then recited by the Bishop, assisted by the clergy and people. This brought the religious portion of the visitation to The Catholics of Orillia are in commo with the vast majority of your Grace's spiritual flock, largely composed of the exiled children of that glorious Isle that The gentlemen of the congregation The genitemen of the congregation presented his Lordship with the follow-ing address: To His Lordship, the Right Reverend J. J. Carbery, S. T. M., Bishop of Hamilton :--We, the members of the mission of bas for so many centuries sent forth such a number of eminent divines to combat heresy and infidelity and to spread the light of the gospel through every portion of the habitable globe. In that noble work your Grace has taken a We, the members of the mission of Drayton, approach your Lordship with feelings of affection and esteem, to extend to you a most cordial and hearty welcome on the occasion of your first visit amongst we was a set well was of the dean inter-

distinguished part, and your zeal for the faith combined with the patriotic spirit us. We are well aware of the deep inter displayed by you on all occasions has been a source of pardonable pride to your spiritual children in this portion of est your Lordship takes in our temporal and spiritual welfare. You come to us as an angel of mercy, diffusing blessings on ourselves and on our children; and therefore we havelooked forward to your the archdiocese. It has indeed been the cause of great

happiness to us to see your Grace again in our midst in the full possession of health and vigor, and we sincerely trust that with the blessing of the Almighty your labors amongst us may be attended visit with expectant joy. We are happy to be able to assure your Lordship of the prosperous state of religion in this mission. We have a Church, which though not large, is amply sufficient for the require-ment of the Catholics of this section. with the happiest results.

in conclusion, we beg to implore your Grace's blessing upon this parish and we earnestly pray that it may be the will of God to prolong your life for many years in your present eminent position as spiritual head of the church in this Province.

tibly increased. We know the recital of the blessings we enjoy will bring gladness to your fraternal heart. To day our hearts go out in filial love and steadfast loyalty to you our beloved Bishop, whose devotion your sacred calling is the great consoletion of your people : while your Province. Signed on behalf of the congregation. THOS. MULCARY, PATRICK COLEMAN, PATRICK KEENAN, THOS. J. OVEREND, R. M. DONNELLY, TIMOTHY O'CONNOR, R. A. LYNCH, M. J. CLIFFORD. His Grace in reply thanked the gentle-men of the parish for the sentiments contained in their address. He had always regarded Orillis as one of the most prosperous parishes in the arch-diocese, both pastor and people seeming to be animated with the same zeal for the interests of religion. With regard to the references made in the address to his patriotism, His Grace stated that he had devotion your sacred calling is the great consolation of your people; while your piety and learning are too well known and too widely recognized to need men-tion by us. Praying your Lordship's blessing on curselves, our families and our homes, and hoping to have the pleasure of many another visit from your Lordship

near him speak. He, too, in my opin-ion, will be educated to the home rule idea." "What have you to say of the recent convention in Ireland ?" "It was a most satisfactory convention, and proved once and for always that the

pleasure of many another visit from your Lordship. We remain your Lordship's Devoted Children, Signed on behalf of the congregation, John Costin, Martin Schneider, Martin Fox, Patrick Quinn, Edward Connelly, Timothy McCabe, Owen O'Boyle. Uis Lordship replied by assuring them of the great pleasure he felt at seeing

d was the eldest

Keogh, Esq., formerly of Buffalo, but now of New York city, a well known piano manufacturer. Father Keogh nade his first studies for the priesthood made bis first studies for the priesthood at the seminary of Our Lady of Angels, where the present Archbishop Lynch of Toronto was Superior, after which he proceeded to Rome to finish, and was ordained to the holy priest-hood in the eternal city. Returning, he became attached to the archdiocese of N. W. and are archited to the archdiocese of N. Y., and was appointed to the charge of St. Ann's Church, Eighth Street. From

thence he went to St. Agnes Church, thence he went to St. Agnes Church, same city, but on account of failing health he was appointed to the Parish of Cornwall, on the Hudeon. His health still failing, he went south for a year. Returning somewhat restored in health, he was appointed Pastor of the small parish of Tuckahoe, but the disease he contracted in Rome grew worse, and he was prevented from doing much active work, which, to one of his zealous disposition, was a great trial. Father Keogh was a priest twenty years, seventeen of which he was an invalid. In August last, although then in the last stage of consumption, wishing to see his old tutor before he died, he came to Toronto, but His Grace died, he came to Toronto, but His Grace was away on duty, and, after remaining three weeks for his return, was obliged to leave, accompanied by his sged father and his sister, Mrs. Cunningham, of Rochester, N. Y., who had come to Toronto to bring him home, where he died as above stated. *Requised in pace*. Father Keogh was a brother of Sister Mary Ambrose, of Loretto Abbey, Tor-onto. We extend to the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in Under the zealous administration of our worthy Pastor, our spiritual wants are well attended to. Since the erection of the Church the congregation has percep-tibly increased. We know the recital of deceased our heartfelt sympathy in L.K.

their bereavement. Toronto, Oct. 11, 1886. A Clergyman Converted.

From the London Tablet, September 18. The Rev. Arthur P. Arnot, M. A., for-merly Incumbent of St. James's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, has been received into the Catholic Church.

Why go about with that aching head? Try Ayer's Pills. They relieve the stomach, restore the digestive organs to healthy action, remove the obstructions that depress nerves and brain, and thus cure healache.

parish: On Wednesday morning His Grace left Flos for Medonte. He was driven by John Fitzgerald, Esq, in his splendid new carriage drawn by a spirited team. At Mount St. Louis another large congregation awaited His Grace's arriv The exercises of the Jubilee had be arrival. commenced here that morning, and the children preparing for Confirmation, 55 in number, had received Holy Commun-ion at the last Mass, at which Rev. Father Davis, of Brechn, delivered a very im-pressive discourse from the text, "No man can serve two masters," etc. His Grace reached the church shortly

after 2 o'clock p. m , and at once sub-jected the children to a lengthy and exhaustive examination. By their prompt and correct answers they evinced the careful instruction and training they had received from Miss Kate Fitzgerald, teacher of the Mount St. Louis School, and the usual Sunday discourses given them during the summer by Father Gearin.

His Grace was emphatically complimentary to Miss Fitzgerald and delighted with the admirable answering of the children. The dress of the recipients of the Sacraments, in both churches was characterized by neatness and chasteness, the white dresses of the girls with their flowing veils being particularly attrac-

After a few words of reproof to some members of the congregation of Mount St. Louis for their lack of generosity in supporting their clergy, and having pointed out some necessary improvements to the church and cemetery, the pastoral visit of His Grace to this section f the parish ended.

of the parish ended. Three Masses were celebrated on Thursday morning, and an able sermon on the necessity and importance of sal-vation was delivered by Very Rev. Dean

The afternoon was occupied in hearing confessions, and Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament concluded the exercises of the day. Friday morning was also devoted to hearing confessions, and

also devoted to hearing contessions, and at each of the three masses large num-bers approached holy communion. At last mass Father Davis preached on the General Judgment. His sermon was a touching and thrilling exposition of the awful truths taught us by revelation on that dread and final scene. Thus were

The Point Edward portion of the parish of Sarnia, desiring not to be outdone in doing their share towards swelling the funds of the coming bazaar, held a confunds of the coming oscar, held a con-cert for that purpose on the evening of the 1st inst., in the Oddfellow's Hail here. Although the weather was rather disagreeable the attendance was large and the concert a success. The pro-gramme consisted principally of local talent from Sarnia and Point Edward and was admirably executed. A duet by Misses E and J. Suhler was exceedingly Misses E and J. Sunier was exceedingly well rendered. Mrs. Bohannon and Miss K. Phelan appeared in the rendering of several solos: Both these ladies have trained voices of grol quality and their chains on this section with whether singing on this occasion was much sppre-An instrumental duas ciated. An instrumental outer by Misses Carrie McCart and Sadie Kerni-gan, pupils of the Convent of Our Lady of Lake Huron, was considered faultless and received with merited enthusiasm. "The Tuscan Girls Crowning the Sea" was given with good effect by Mrs. Bohannon and Laforge. The concert closed with a grand drama, entitled "The Greatest Plague of Life," in which Misses C. Mo-Cart, Minnie McMahon, A. Fitzgibbon, S. Kerrigan, E. Cowan, E. McElheron, M. Reilly, and N. Douker took part. The drama was perhaps not the least enter-taining feature of the programme. The parts taken by the different ladies wero so well filled that it is unnecessary to particularize. These young ladies have many times entertained audiences here Misses Carrie McCart and Sadie Kerriparticularize. These young ladies have many times entertained audiences here before, but their success this time has acquired for them dramatic distinction. Henceforth the name amateur will be a title inappropriate to them

The convent of the Dominican Sisters of the Perpetual Rosary, established recently at Louvain, has already won its way to the pious affections of the people, The convent is under the jurisdic-tion of the local Archbishop; and the Sisters throughout the day and night, without the least interruption, recite the Rosary in turns, before the Blessed Sacrament and the image of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary. In an audience given on the 10th of March, 1884, His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, bestowed unqualified praise upon the Institute, and expressed a hope that convents similar to that at Louvain might be established and en-couraged in other lands. A SONG OF REST.

FLOBENCE TYLEE. ary hands i that, all the day, e set to labor hard and long, ofly fall the shadows gray, bells are rung for even song. ur ago the golden su calowly down into the west: weary Hands, your toll is done; time for rest i—'tis time for rest !''

D weary Fedt ! that many a mile Have trudged along a stony way, At last ye reach the trysting stile; No longer fear to go astray. The gettle bending, rustling trees Book the young birds within the nest, and softly sings the quiet breese; "The time for rest!" "the time for rest!"

O weary Eyes! from which the tears Fell many a lime like thruder rain-O weary Heart! that through the years Beat with such blitter, restless pain, To-night forget the stormy strife, And know, what Heaven shall send is best Lay down the tangled web of life; "Its time for rest!--its time for rest! -Chambers's Magazine.

A TRUE STORY.

A TALE OF DOMESTIC LIFE.

"Well, Grace, my poor child," said a diguified old gentleman, "I have looked your matters all over, and I must say I see nothing but hard times for you and your family." "Well, father," replied a bright little woman of twenty five, "though the out look for us is dark, I've not the least idea of starving, nor of letting my family starvo-not if God spares my health."

You were always a brave child, Grace, but this is a terrible crisis. It would be cruel in any one to taun you now, but remember that I told you and George it was very impru-dent for a man to marry till he had got something ahead in case of an

tmergency." "I remember, father, that you thought I should be wiser to marry a man with a house and a store for whom I did not care, than to marry George, with one thousand dollars a year. But if I had the choice to make over again to-day, I should do just as I did then. I would not change places with any woman on -even now.'

"You are a faithful wife and a brave little woman, Grace, but-" "But what, father ?"

"You can't live on in this way, child 'But I will live, father, and live

well, too, and take care of George and the babies.' 'How ?'

Av. that was the word that had Ay, that was the word that had been ringing in the heart of this brave little woman ever since her husband, Mr. George Burt, had fail-ed at his desk, and had been brought home apparently dying. 'Well, Grace, I will do what I can

for you,' said the old gentleman, 'and-and-if it were only for you and the babies I should say at once, come home and be as welcome there as you were four years ago ; but, you know, the house is so small we have no room for four in it.'

Grace smiled a sad smile, and then said, perhaps a little provokingly.

Four of us would occupy no more room than three; the babies are too little to sleep away from us at nigh But if your house were twice as large father, I could not take my husband's own little home away from him now that he is sick. I shall have to decide soon, and will let you know

my plane.' The respectable old gentleman her new work. But if you cou

"Suppose we make a bargain, Burt. I'll buy two barrels of best, Boston price, if you'll make em for me; and chow chow and catsup me; Grace laughed without making

any direct answer, and the hotel keeper went with her to get the jar. The old gentleman went down the

The old gentleman went down the street whispering with a sigh: "The Lord knows who is going to feed that family; I can't do it, for wife says I can't and she knows everything most. And poor Grace is terribly obstinate." Well, the hotel keeper ran back the next moment with his pickle jar, as happy as some men would have been to find a nuggent of gold that

size; for he had a rival who kept the old tavern, and he wanted to keep all the lawyers who came there to hold

Court as his customers. Grace had a long talk with her husband that night. Next day an old school friend, who had always been like a sister, came to stop with the sick man and look after the babies, and Grace went to the city ten miles away, in an early train with a neat little basket in her hand. If any one had been near enough If any one had been near enough when she put her little basket upon when she put her little basket upon the platform of the depot with such spirit, he might have heard her

whisper: "See if my family starves while am alive and in my health !"

The day was lovely, and everybody on the cars and on the stree looked cheerful and happy. O. course there were sick and lame and blind and deaf people, but heaven was keeping them out of her sight that day, and bringing before her happy grown folks and merry little

The streets looked so clean and the air seemed so pure that she cha god herself with having borne false witness against the beautiful, as she walked with a light heart through the principal streets, visiting first a store and then a hotel.

In each place she asked for the proprietor or the steward, opened basket, and drew out three glass jars containing pickles, chew chow and catsup. In one moment she told her business and the necessity that brought her to it. Her cheerfu face, her prompt manner and well chosen words, the nice look and the chosen words, the file look and the appetizing taste of her preserves, gained the victory for her. She went back at night, pledged to supply home-made pickles, catsup and chow-chow, for three hotels, and five large groceries, and she whispered as she mcunted the steps of her little home. 'I will show father whether or not

we are going to starve.' Her cheerful story of success did

more for her poor disheartened young husband than a peck of pills could have done. He said in a cheerful tone:

'Now, girls, I feel as if I was going to get about again, and this is the first time I have had any hope.' Grace kept away from her father till she had visited two market gardens in the cutskirts of the town and engaged a great supply of cucumbers, onions, peppers and tc-matoes, and had brought back the strong help she had at first feit obliged to dismiss, to as ist her in

brough which tiny green or and onions, and everything else nice in that line was peeping, or as George said, 'smiling on the family.' The business went on bravely, ard The blainess went on bravely, and in one year Grace's husband, who was partially restored to health, for-sook the bed, took charge of it, and she went back to the nursery—every good mother's place when duty or Providence does not call her out of it.

THE CATHOLIG RECORD

This is no pretty fiction to teach young folks that 'where there's a will there's a way.' It's the true story of a brave little woman, and we can tell you the street, and the number

of a large store in a certain city, not far away, where het enterprising husband has, with her help, built up a large business in preserves, and made not a little money. He says if Grace had never learned to make p'ckles or had been too proud to make them for others in his dark time, he should have been in his grave five

years ago. Who thinks less of her for doing it?

THE BLESSED VIRGIS.

A FEW WORDS ON DEVOTION TO MARY IN FRANCE. Translated by Th Xr. K.

(In previous articles some of the noted sanctuaries of the Blessed Virgin in France have been described. The following, by the Rev. A. Bizot, S. M., is somewhat in the same line, and may prove interesting)

Amidst the sad facts of the present

Amidst the sad facts of the present there is one incontratable and permanent fact, which is well calculated to strike an impartial observer, but especially to rejuice and strengthen really Christian souls. Whilst those who are emashing crosses and laicizing to the bitter end are bent on wiping out every glory of the France of old, look around you. To day the real France, that which is honest and Catholic, remembers more energetically than ever that she is Mary's kingdom—Regnum galkia, regnum Maria. So, with an ardor which nothing can sfirlght, it pays to the Blessed Virgin, by a filial worship, the debt of our old Christian kings. Enter our French churches the day a feast of Mary is celebrated, or during the beautiful month which is consecrated to her : you will see them filled with acrowd touched and recollected ; from all lips arise prayers in which the sincerest and most ardeat love strives with a boundless faitb.

faith. It is because in all time, despite the ir suits of implety and the rage of perse-cutors, the worship of Mary has been dear to France, and has, as it were, made part of the sacred patrimony of her national "Aditions. "In all latitudes where Catholic faith

prevails," says an illustrious writer, "the Madonna is invoked, loved. But nowhere

Madomas is invoked, loved. But nowhere has her worship been more permanent, more ardent, more filial than in the great nation which is called France." And, in fact, to love and honor Mary, is, for us, to bind the present to the past, to continue the furrow begun by our ancestors, to pre-erve the deposit and the inheritance which they have left us. On the contrary, to be hottile or simply it different to the wor-hip of Mary is to dery our fathers, is to be had French. Consult the annals of your country; on every page you will see the name of the Biesed Virgin shining forth, mir gled with the great events of our history. In remotest ages, it is the city of the Carnutes, now Chartrea, erecting to the Virgin the first altar which was built to her in Europe, under this mysterious name : Europe, under this mysterious name : "Virgini paritura - To the Virgin who will bring forth."

will bring forth." Later on we see Glotilda, grief stricken, beseeching the Mother of Sorrows to touch Ciov's' heart; Charlemagne taking delight B J. MCHUGH IN IRISH ECCLESIASTICAL

It was not until-long afterwards that he venerated statues were restored to the isty of the faithful, and almost always

by a miracle. Hunters were attracted at night by a bright light issuing from a clump of ver-dure and flower; berdsmen approached a bush before which an ox persisted in kneeling; soldlers, encamped in the fields, saw falling upon one of them what seemed to be a shower of shooting stars; princesses, riding in the woods, suddenly behold their white palfrey, unable to go forward or back, then stamping on a hard stone, sirking his foot into it, and leaving the mark of his shoe in it; knights lost their hawk in the hunt and found it in the hol-low of an old oak, slone in the middle of a stream, and with a soft light shining around. And each of these wonders revealed the presence, in these different places, of a

their heads and with reverent lips softly vecte, "The angel of the Lord declared unto Mary, And she conceived of the Holy Ghost." Tais time-honored devotion, so simple and yet so sublime, did not fail to make a deep impression on the gentle heart of the American poet Longfellow as he wit-nessed it in Spsin, and in his own beauti-ful way he thus describes it : Just as the evening twilight commences, the bell tolls to prayer. In a moment throughout the crowded city the hum of business is hushed, the thronged streets are still ; the gay multitudes that crowd the public walks stand motionless; the angry dispute ceases ; the laugh of merri-And each of these wonders revealed the presence, in these different places, of a venerated statue of Mary, and each time, in the very place where the miraculous image was found, arose a sanctuary to the Blessed Virgin. It was Our Lady of the Woods, Our Lady of good Meet-ing, Our Ludy of Lights, Our Lady of Verdelais, Our Lady of the Oak; not forgetting Our Lady of Lourdes, of La Salette, and of Pontmain, which to the end of ages will proclaim the remark-able predilection which the Blessed Virgin retains for the land of Fiance. III.

III III. I come at last to a final consideration which it seems to me should complete this

sketch. Thanks to the zeal of the kings, the Induct to the zear of the king, the lords, and the people of France, the wor-ship of Mary in the course of ages assumes amonget us every form, expresses every sentiment, meets every wat. And so one might make a delightful

are still; the gay multitudes that crowd the public walks stand motionless; the angry dispute ceases; the laugh of merri-ment dies wway; life seems for a moment to be arrested in its career, and to stand still. The multitude uncover their heads, and, with the sign of the cross, whisper their evening prayer to the Virgin. Then the bells ring a merrier peal, the crowds move sgain in the streets, and the rush and turmoil of business recommence. I have always listened with feelings of solemn pleasure to the bill that sounded forth the *Ave Maria*. As it announced the close of day it seemed also to call the soul from its worldly occupations to re-pose and devotion. There is something beautiful in thus measuring the march of time. The hour, too, brings the heart into unison with the feelings and sentiments of devotion. . . It seems to be a brautiful and appropriate solemnity, that at the close of each daily epoch of life. . . the voice of the whole people and of the whole world should go up to hea-ven in praise and supplication and thank-fulness. And so one wight make a delightful book with all the pious legends and un-numbered wonders of the various sanctu-aries of Mary in France; and see what sweet and expressive names naitonal piety has given the Bleesed Virgin ! For the strayed or pursued traveler it is Oar Lady of Good Encounter, of Safe Return; for the sailor in danger, Our Lady of Deliver-ance, of Safekeeping; for the soldier who is going to battle, Oar Lady of Victories; for the affrighted sinner, Oar Lady of Mercy, of Refuge of Grace; for timorous hearte, Oar Lady of Hity, Our Lady of Sor-rows; for those who are in gladness, Our Lady of Mirth; for all Christians, Our Lady of Mirth; for all Christians, Our Lady of Good Help. Well is it known that the Good Lady of Lourdes, La Selette, and Fourvieres is in all times and places France's powerful auxiliary.

auxillary. To conclude, amidst a thousand is this

To conclude, amidst a thousand is this trait of motherly assistance. The glorious Duke of Isly, arriving in his native city, was congratulated on his victory: "I did not win it," he said, with admirable modesty; "Mary did. We were beginning to give away; I invok dher and she gave us victory." Well, since Mary has been loved and honored from all time in France, and she has responded to this national worship by maternal favors, let us say to her, in this beautiful month which is dedicated to her and which just now causes fear and ead-nees.

"O Mary, more loudly than ever we

"O Mary, more loudly than ever we proclaim thee our queen and our protect-ress. But do thou, too, in turn remember France thy kingdom, which, called by thy Son to the glory of being the eldest daughter of His Church, has ever, deepite many weaknessees, held the foremost rank in the defence of His Mother. "Deign, then, O Mother, to intercede for her and to protect her at this inauspicious hour. Hear the prayers of the faithful and make us a new France wherein thy name and thy Son's will be respected and lov.d; a France ever worthy of her glori-ous destinies and ready to te in the future, as in the part, God's knight on earth: Gesta Dei per Francois !"

"THE HOLY LAND TYROL."

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can be heard peaking through the misty air from dome and spire of church and convent, calling upon mankind to lift his waking thoughts to his Creator. From this hour, when even the birds are still eleeping in their nests, until 9 or 10 o'clock, on week days and Sundays alike, it is easy to find some church in which a Mass is being celebrated; and the througs of faithful worshipers that fill the sacred temples at any time between these hours is a sight truly edifying. Thrice a day, at the proper hours, the Angelus is rung, and as the first stroke of recalling to the Christian soul the won-derful mystery of the Word made Flesh, the people, whether at home or in the streets, in the shop or market place, how their heads and with reverent lips softly usette. eart of the Tyrolese maiden are the thoughts of such frivolity. Strange as it may seem to the worldly-minded, it is nevertheless an interesting fact, that the bours of their return are devoted to recit.

nevertheless an interesting fact, that the hours of their return are devoted to recit-ing in unison the Rosary of our Blessed Lady; and only that bright Angel who guards the heavenly exch quer may fay how many fragrant garlaids of never-fading flowers have thus been woven by those pure and simple village girls, and laid, a grateful offering, at the feet of the immaculate Queen of Virgins. In the salutations that greet the pedes-trian in his holiday rambles through a Tyrolese village there is something sug-gestive of the first days of Christianity, "Gruss' dich Gott!" (God salute you) and "Gelobt sei Jesus Christus!" (Praised be Jesus Christ) are among those most frequently heard. "Praise be Jesus Christ!" is certainly a beautiful and appropriate salutation for Christians, and when che hears it for the first time one seems to be suddenly transported by some magic agency back to the very days of the Apostles. I was in the hospital not long ago in a neighboring city, and I remember what a sweet awakening it was, morning after morning, as the modest little Sister entered with my breakfast, and called me back "from dream land unto day." with her roftly murmured ejaculation, "Gelobt sei Jesus Christus!" These were the first words that fell upon my ears at the opening of each new day, and the last I heard when day was over; for as the gentle Sister smoothed my pillow for the might and sprinkled me with holy.water, her parting words were ever, "Schlafen Sie wohl, Gelobt sei Jesus Christus!" Truly, a people in whose hearts and upon Sie wohl, Gelobt ad Jesus Christus !" Truly, a people in whose hearts and upon whose lips the blessed name of our divine Saviour is thus with reverence ever found, may turn from this poor world when that Saviour calls them, with souls strength-ened with all the hope and love and con-fidence such faith as theirs must necessarily inspire. An American friend of mine lately re-

An American friend of mine lately re-ceived an invitation to a Tyrolese wed-ding. As it is unique in its way and will serve as a further specimen of the deep piety that pervades these people, it may not be altogether inappropriate to give it insertion. It was printed on common paper and read as follows:

PRIASED BE JESUS CHRIST ! Esteamed and beloved Friend,-Having

Esteemed and beloved Friend, --Having entered, through God's will, into holy and honorable espouals with Maria G--, I hereby humbly invite you to be present at our marriage, which will take place on the eighth day of the Spring month (i. c. March S), in the most worthy House of God at V--... A breakfast will be served at the house of our honored pastor, and a dinner at the inn of our excellent towns-man, Joseph H--... May everything tend to the greater honor of God and the holy Sacrament of Matrimony. Trusting you will honor us with your presence on this joyful occasion, and recommerding you to the protection of God and the Blessed Virgin,-I am, etc., etc.-C. J. Like unto this, methinks, might the in-vitation have been that was issued for the marriage feast given of old in the lit-tle village of Cans in Galilee, and which of all marriage feasts was blessed by Heaven; for, as we read, "The Mother of Jesus was there and Jesus was also invited and his disciplee." ven in praise and supplication and thank-fulness. Fvery heart that is at all susceptible to the benign influence of religion must be thus impressed at the ringing of the Angel-us bell, and gladly re-echo the Protestant poet's words, for its mysterious effect is still the same, whether its chimes be heard along the vine-clad slopes of Andalusis or amid the snow capped peaks of the Tyro-lean Alps. lean Alpe. All through the Tyrol the tourists from Protestant lands is surprised to find the quiet country lanes, the rugged mountain passes, the very streets of the cities, adorned here and there with shrines of Our Lady, crucifixes and statuse of saints

and his disciples." Briefly and at random I have touched Briefly and at random I have touched upon a few pious customs that attract the attention of the stranger in this happy land; it o describe in full the deep religious current that sends its purifying waters through the daily life of the Tyrolese; to speak of the thousand and once little acts of devotion that distinguish them in the field, at the fireside or in the shop; to dwell upon the exterior pomp and inter-ior fervor with which they hail the oft-recurring festivals of the Church, would require more space than I may ask of the RECORD in a single number. But I may eav in conclusion that I never mingle with these simple hearted peasants or see them at their labore, their devotions, or their rustic merry-makings, without thinking that in them is realized the fervent aspir-

DO SOMETHING.

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In t at i and and we the gus the

OCT. 16 1886.

If the world seems cold to you, Kindle fires to warm it ! Let their comfort hide from you Winters that deform it. Hearis as frozen as your own To that radiance gather; You will soon forget to moan, "Ah ! the cheerlers weather !!

If the world's a "vale of tears," Bmile, till rainbows span it! Breathe the love that hife endears-Clear from clouds to fan it. Of your gladness lend a gleam Unto sonis that shiver; Show them how dark sorrow's stream Blends with hop.'s bright river.

THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL COUNCIL.

Reference is elsewhere made to the Scottish National Council held at Fort Augustus in the month of August last. We have much pleasure in giving our readers the sermon delivered at its open-ing by the Most Rev. Dr. Eyre, Archbishop of Glaegow.

On the subject of the Scottish Reforma-tion two particular fallacies exist. One is that in the middle of the sixteenth cention two particular fallacies exist. One is that in the middle of the sixteenth cen-tury the darkness of error was replaced by the light of Bible iruth; the other that the Reformers had great influence and weight with the masses of the people. When the Scottish of Reformation is analzyed, we really find that it resolves itself into four elements—the land greed of the nobles, the secular power overruling the monas-tories, the weakening of the parochial system, and the gold and the soldiers of Henry VIII. The nobles were out of all proportion to the population of the coun-try. The plunder of the English churches and monasteries excited their cupidity; they acted as powerful and independent princes: their power had grown into something incompatible with that of the Sovreign—for, unfortunately, James III. (1460) was but nine years old when he succeeded to the throne; James V. (1513) was an infant of three days old when he succeeded to the throne; James V. (1514) was an infant of three days old when he succeeded to the throne; James V. (1514) was an infant of three days out seven days old when her father died. A deadly con-test then arcse between the Scottish which lasted above thirty years, and only ended by the triumph of THE PROTESTAT NOBLES.

THE PROTESTANT NOBLES,

who, in 1560, overthrew the Catholic Church in Scotland. Another element Church in Scotland. Another element was the oppression of the monasteries. Not only the landed aristocracy, but the Sovereigns practically demand the right to these houses to choose their abbots and priors. Scotland was to far from the centre of ecclesiastical authority that abuses existed here that were unknown elsewhere. During a considerable time elsewhere. During a considerable time the posts of highest dignity had, for the most part, been held by either the illegitimost part, been held by either the illegiti-mate or younger sons of the most power-ful families. Alexander Stewart, the illegitimate son of James IV., was made Archbishop of St. Andrews whilst yet a boy; and James V. provided for his ille-gitimate children by making them abbots and priors of Holyrood, Kelso, Melrose, Coldingham and St. Andrews. Though these seldom took orders they ranked as cleroymen. and brought disgrace upon clergymen, and brought disgrace upon the clerical body. The third element was

THE WEAKNESS AND INEFFICIENCY

THE WEANNESS AND INEFFICIENCY of the parochial system. The Church in Scotland became monastic rather than par-ochial. With few exceptions all the par-ishes and churches belonged to the great abbeys. In many cases miserably paid vicars were placed in charge of the churches, and the fabrics, incufficient in number, were again and again allowed to fall into disrepair. Let us take for an instance of the imperfect parochial system, the case of the Abbey of Paisley. It pos-sessed at the dissolution twenty-nine churches, of which eleven were in Ren-frewshire, and the Archbishops of Glas-gow had often to put much pressure upon the monks to induce them to supply what was due to the parish clergy. Another was due to the parish clergy. Aaother instance, to pass from the Firth of Clyde

adorned here and there with shrines of Our Lady, crucifizes and statues of saints to whom some special devotion is paid. Every bridge has its modest effigy of St. John Nepomuk, the heroic priest who braved the anger of the tyrant, Wences laus IV., of Bohemia, rather than violate the secrecy of the confessional, and receiv-ed in consequence the crown of martyr-dom by being thrown into the Moldau at the befiled king's command, and every house, almost, has a rude picture of St. Florisn, the guardian of dwellings against fire, painted on its walls. "O God, through the intercession of thy servant, Florian, protect us Thy children from the dangers of fire!' is an incription often seen over the main entrances of private houses. This pious custom of giving honor to the Most High, and seeking the patronage of His saints in a public manner, not long ago, as the readers of the *Record* are aware, obtained throughout the greater part of Europe; but in many countries still claim-ing to be Christian, the portraits of the saints have disappeared during the past years, and the Crucifiz has gone down before the implous arm of the modern Iconoclast. In the Catholic Tyrol, how-ever, the image of the Crucified Redeemer

and never forgot a slight offered his judgment. She followed him to the door, and said

"Good-bye, father, give my love to mother," although the real mother, who would have found room enough in her heart for them all, had been dead for years in the grave.

It was twilight, and as the old gentleman was going down the steps, a young man came up.

Ah, good evening, good evening, said the stout, good natured hotel keeper to both, and then added to Mrs. Burt "Here I am on the borrow business. My wife says she can't please the lawyers in court since you and she changed pickles and honey. Old Squire Watt called out the minute he sat cown to supper. 'Come Bruce borrow some of your neigh bor's pickles for me.' Them pickles is a standing joke among them Why can't nobody in the town make pickles, and catsup, and chow-chow like yourn ! My wite's a cook that can't be beat in bread and meat, and pastry and cake, but she ought to prentice herself to you on things, I tell her."

Grace who had known Bruce all her life, smiled and said :

"I'll give you a jar with all my heart, Mr. Bruce, and that won't pay your wife for the nice things she has

little lady.

'Why don't you teach music ?' 'Because I don't know it well

euough. 'You might keep a few very genteel-well, not just boarders, but friends who do not care to keep a house, and who pay largely.' 'Where are they, and where's the

house and furniture for them ?'

'Oh, that's true ; but you mighteh ? or you might-eh ?' and there his wits failed him. There are so few grand things that people can do in the hope of cheating others into the belief that they are working for fun rather than from necessity. But soon the old gentleman added

sent in to George. I have my cu-cumbers all ready now to make my next year's pickles, and I have yet five or six jars left."

my plans.' The respectable old gentleman rose up, and with his handkerchief polished his already shining beaver, kissed his daughter, patted the heads of the babies; and turned to go, saying; "Well I don't wart them to feed me; I prefer to feed myself," replied the spunky little woman, who felt that is was rather hard in her father to discourage her and then extoura She loved the old man, although Tensor is master, calling the Mother of God Qieen of the Heavens, Flower of the Fields, Lily of the World, and graving her love in the heart of his disciples; Charles the Bald, with all his army, "crying thanks" to the Virgin Mary in the military of battle; Robert instituting the military of battle; Robert instituting the military of battle; Robert instituting the military of the Knights of Our Lady, who bear on their sword and their breast a golden star, the 'holiast of our kings, to ther 'nor he Queen of Heaven, by his mother's vow, and invoking the "Blessed Virgin Mary" in the conflict of Tallebourg and the dungeon of Mansourher's, is our Air , Joan of Arc, the heroic miden of Domremy, inscribing Mary's name on the ranner, and, to the cry of "Note to maner, and the french to triumphs which prepared the resurction of her fatherland; Louis XIII, consecrating his still held on the day of the Assumption. It.

II. Yes, if there is a land wherein this wor-Rome. ship, which rests the wearied soul, comforts the afflicted heart, restores setenity to the sorrowing mind, was ever held in to the sorrowing mind, was ever held in honor a land where to her whose name is sweet to the lips as to the heart, the peo-ple ware lavish of sitars, tilgrimages, and prayers, it is ascuredly our old land of France. Everywhere still, despite persecu-tion, the image of Mary is found beside crosses, or forests, beside fountains, every-where that there is a danger or a benefit. And this flial worship is as old as the

Iconoclast. In the Catholic Tyrol, how-ever, the image of the Crucified Redeemer has not yet yielded its place to the effigy of Apollo, nor the statue of the Virginal Mother to the figure of Diana or the Cyp-rean Queen. Maria-Theresien Strasse, in Innabruck, has a beautiful specimen of Christian art, consisting of a magnificent

rean Queen. Maris-Theresien Strasse, in Innsbruck, has a beautiful specimen of Christian art, consisting of a magnificent shaft of highly polished granite, crowned with a marble statue of the "Immaculate Conception," and relieved at the base with life-sized figures of SS. Joachim, Ann, Joseph and John. In passing these pious representations, the present respectfully bares his head and offers up a brief and silent prayer. Votive lamps burn con-tinually before many shrines, and in the harvest-time the first two cars of corn plucked in the field are supended from the arms of the nearest crucifix, in thanks giving to the S.n of God for having restored the world to its primal grace and favor in the eyes of its Creator. A mark of respect shown towards the Blessed Sicrament by the Tyrolean farm-ers is worthy the imitation of all Catholic men. Not unmindfal of the Prisoner of Love concealed within our tabernacles,

character are not altogether incompatible with the teaching of the "Prince of Love concealed within our tabernacles, they never fail to lift their hats in passing To the readers of the Record, and to To the readers of the Record, and to those of them especially who live in parts, like America or Australia, where the Church, but yet in her lusty infancy, is striving to best down the barriers of big-otry, prejudice, and intolerance, a short description of some of the religious cus-toms of a land where the church has flour ished for fifteen centuries and is still loved, reuncied and observed by her children, may a church, and, indeed, not unfrequently turn towards it and genuflect. When the priest carries the Viaticum through the streets the people on either side kneel, with uncovered heads, until he has passed; and in garrisoned towns, whenever the Sacred Host is borne past the barracks, the

fun rather than from necessity. But soon the old gentieman, dodg—
 If declare I am afraid to go home, best it has reacted your mother its of the stage of Mary is found best it has reacted your mother its and she was almost inclined to think it would be better to give Grace would't take any money. The base are time both as chained. The hold gentieman, whose its the doiling of the conversation was itled ouring the conversation was that core and here stout helpon with the Conversation was the body of the exist. A diameter the doiling it as old as the was lime of the stout and your mother in the stout of the stout and your on the stout of the fact and the stout and your on the stout of the stout its. The horizont of the stout its of the stout its of the stout its of the stout and your on the stout of the fact and the stout and your on the stout of the stout and your on the stout of the stout and your on the stout and your on the stout of the project of the stout and your on the stout helpon were that to for any body that your of the stout and the stout of the stout and your on the stout helpon were that to for any body that your of the stout helpon were that to for any body that your of the stout its of the stout and the stout of the stout helpon were that to for any body that your of the stout helpon were that to for any body that your of the stout helpon were that to for any body that your of the stout helpon were that to for any body that your of the stout helpon were that the stout difference and here it hey take and the stout helpon were that the stout helpon were than the stout the the stout helpon were that the stout and the stout helpon were that the stout helpon were that the stout thelpon were that the stout the stout thelpon were that the stout

ation of the prayer-"Actiones nostras, quassumus, Domine, a pirando praseveni et adjuvando prose -quere; ut cuncta nostra oratio et operatio te semper incipist et per te coepta fiulatur."

And with this sincere conviction I would give the Tyrol, before all other lands, the title of honor which I have taken as the subject of my paper.—"A Catholie Utopia.

> A Touching Incident. There is a touching incident recorded in

connection with the Charleston earth-quake. When the first shock came, the Catholics in one of the parishes rushed to Catholics in one of the parlshes rushed to the church to throw themselves at the feet of the Eucharistic God. But the church seemed in danger of falling, so the priest would not allow them to enter, though he opened the church door so that the altar and tabernacle could be seen from the street. Thousands knelt in prayer around the scored edifice while the pastor passed along hearing confessions and giving abso-lution. What a beautiful evidence of faith in a supreme moment of peril! The lution. What a beautiful evidence or faith in a supreme moment of peril! The experience at the other churches was similar to the one recorded above.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Imitations and counterfeits have again appeared. Be sure that the word "Hors-ford's" is on the wrapper. None are genuine without it.

to the Firth of Forth, was Dunfermline, which possessed thirty seven churches and chapels, with the lands and tithes attached to them. Henry VIII. endeavored, both

OPEN INVASION AND DOMESTIC TREACHERY, OPEN INVASION AND DOMESTIC TREACHERY, to establish the Reformation in Scotland. In 1535 he labored to convert his nephew to the new religion—in 1542 he sent twenty thousand men to Scotland—he corrupted the nobles from their allegiance —and must be considered as the Father of the Reformation in Scotland. When the blow came it was not from the neopole of the Reformation in Scotland. When the blow came it was not from the people, but from the aristocracy. Everywhere else the Church had contended success-fully against feudalism, but not north of the Tweed. The Reformation was a question not of faith, but of sacrilege-not of Gospel truth, but of monastic lands—not of man seeking to correct any sousse that existed, but of the iconoclasts of the Covenant (1638) and the trooners abuses that existed, but of the hondclasse of the Covenant (1638), and the troopers of Cronwell (1650), who appear in the Kirk Sessions Registers as spreading debauchery through the Scottish glens and hamlets, and teaching the Scottish cities and seeports NEW EXCESSES OF LICENTIOUSNESS.

NEW EXCESSES OF LICENTIOUSNESS. The people were unwilling to be deprived of their faith. A hard struggle they made, but in vain. In August, 1560, the Catho-lic religion was proscribed by the Parlia-ment. As far as Parliament could do it, the Pope's juriediction was abolished. To the Pope's jurisdiction was abolished. Tr say or hear Mass was made a crimina offense—on the first occasion to be pun ished with confiscation of goods—on th second with banishment—and on the thir-with death. The attachment of the pec ple to the old faith was strikingly illus trated. Look to the history of our grea-Western Abbey. Paisley Abbey was se on fire in 1561 by the Earl of Arrah an the Earl of Glencairn, who were depute by the Lords of the Secret Council. Bu the people of Paisley continued firm i the barl of chentain, who who would be the Lords of the Secret Council. But the people of Paisley continued firm i their adherence to the old faith. Whe the Preachers of the new doctrines cam to the church, and the people staked th doors against them. Mass continued to lasid in the burned and blackend ruins. For more than elevy years many of the communi lingered about the Abby, and very max of the people fraternized with them, as they were not interfered with as long they did not openly perform their sacr offices. Look to the Forth again, who history tells us that in 1580, i.e., twen offices. Look to the Forth spain, which history tells us that in 1580, i. e., twen years after the Act of Parliament alrea-mentioned, a few Benedictines of Du fermline, with door bolted and barre

OCT. 16 1886.

DO SOMETHING.

If the world seems cold to you, Kindle fires to warm it: Let their comfort hide from you Winters that deform it. Hearts as frozon as your own To that radiance gather; You will soon forget to moan, "Ah i the cheerlers weather!"

If the world's a "vale of tears." Smile, till rainbows span it ! Breathe the love that life endes Clear from clouds to fan it. Of your gladness lend a gleam Unto soals that shiver ; how them how dark sorrow's stream Blends with hop.'s bright river.

THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL COUNCIL.

Reference is elsewhere made to the Scottish National Council held at Fort Augustus in the month of August last.

We have much pleasure in giving our readers the sermon delivered at its open-ing by the Most Rev. Dr. Eyre, Archbishop of Glaggow.

the Isles,

THE BULK OF THE PEOPLE

that day a constant stream of

On the subject of the Scottish Reforma-tion two particular fallacies exist. One is that in the middle of the sixteenth century the darkness of error was replaced by the light of Bible truth; the other that the the light of Bible truth; the other that the Reformers had great influence and weight with the masses of the people. When the Scottish of Reformation is analzyed, we really find that it resolves itself into four elements—the land greed of the nobles, elements—the land greed of the nobles, the secular power overruling the monas-teries, the weakening of the parochial system, and the gold and the soldiers of Henry VIII. The nobles were out of all proportion to the population of the coun-try. The plunder of the English churches and monasteries excited their cupidity; they acted as powerful and independent princes: their power had grown into something incompatible with that of the Sovereign—for, unfortunately, James III. (1460) was but nine years old when he succeeded to the throne; James V. (1513) (1460) was but nine years old when he succeeded to the throne; James V. (1513) was an infant of three days old when his father died, and Mary was but seven days old when her father died. A deadly con-test then arcse between the Scottish usurping aristocracy and the Church, which lasted above thirty years, and only ended by the triumph of

THE PROTESTANT NOBLES,

who, in 1560, overthrew the Catholic Church in Scotland. Another element Church in Scotland. Another element was the oppression of the monasteries. Not only the landed aristocracy, but the Sovereigns practically demand the right to these houses to choose their abbots and to these houses to choose thick from the priors. Scotland was to far from the centre of ecclesiastical authority that abuses existed here that were unknown priors. elsewhere. During a considerable time the posts of highest dignity had, for the most part, been held by either the illegitimost part, been held by either the illegiti-mate or younger sons of the most power-ful families. Alexander Stewart, the illegitimate son of James IV., was made Archbishop of St. Andrews whilst yet a boy; and James V. provided for his ille-gitimate children by making them abbots and priors of Holyrood, Kelso, Melrose, Coldingbam and St. Andrews. Though these seldom took orders they ranked as these seldom took orders they ranked as clergymen, and brought disgrace upon the clerical body. The third element was

THE WEAKNESS AND INEFFICIENCY

of the parochial system. The Church in Scotland became monastic rather than parochial. With few exceptions all the par-ishes and churches belonged to the great isnes and churches beinged to the great abbeys. In many cases miserably paid vicars were placed in charge of the churches, and the fabrics, insufficient in number, were again and again allowed to fall into disrepair. Let us taks for an instance of the imperfect parochial system, churches, of which eleven were in Ren-churches, of which eleven were in Ren-frewshire, and the Archbishops of Glas-gow had often to put much pressure upon the monks to induce them to supply what was due to the parish clergy. A aother instance, to pass from the Firth of Ciyde to the Firth of Forth, was Dunfermline, abbeys. In many cases miserably paid vicars were placed in charge of the churches, and the fabrics, in-ufficient in

kept watch in their choi by the shrines of ST. MARGARET AND ST. DAVID. In the south, Father John Drury, in 1585, at Lincluden, near Dumiri-s, on the vigil and feast of the Nativity, sung the office and celebrated the Mass; and the people were so auxious to hear him preach that they forded the River Nith to elude the guards posted on the bridge to prevent their going; the water was up to their waists, and thus, wet through, they kept their Christmas Festival. In the north, the last High Mass in the Cathedral of Eigin was sung in 1584. Twenty years after

ANOTHER AMERICAN PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN GN IRELAND. The Ray, S. C. Read, of Dedham, Mass., undertone: "To tell the truth, it is not last High Mass in the Cathedral of E'gin was sung in 1584. Twenty years after the Reformation half the parish churches were still in the hands of the Cathelics. But it was in vain for the people to attempt to stem the tide. Melrose, Kelso, Dryburgh, Jedburgh, Holyrood, Eccles, Newbattle, and Haddington were

iven to the flames, with many a colle-iate and parish church in Lothian, the ferse, and Treviotdale. The 120 monsateries and the twenty nunneries of Scotland were destroyed. In the region north of the Dee, in the Highlands and the Isles, THE BULK OF THE PEOPLE remained steadiast to the old faith as did a number in Angus and in Nithsdale. The rest were gradually absorbed into the new system, because the churches were put in the hands of preachers of the new doctrines—because, except in very favored localities, there were no priests to offer Mass, hear confessions, and instruct the children. How the people lamented their sad lot history lets us know. "A voice in Rama was heard, la mentation and great mourning." (Matt. ii, 18). Louder than the roar of the Atlantic ocean, or of the wayes of her Northern Sea, was the cry over her ruined churches. "The house of our holiness, and of our glory where our fathers praised Thee, is burnt with fire, and all our lovely things are turned into ruins," Scotland's sons and daughters were robbed of their faith they loved so well. Their children and children's chil-dren have succeeded to the inheritance of her her the fuller of the they loved so

of the population. We ride through long stretches of counwell. Their children and children's chil-dren have succeeded to the inheritance of unbelief, "The enemy hath put cut his hand to all her desirable things;" and now they know not their loss for from try, with here and there a fine mansion, which we are beginning to understand is uninhabited, and a few scattered thatched that day a constant stream of CALUMNY AND MISREPRESENTATION has been poured forth from pulpit and from platform: and to this day it is kept up by tract, newspaper, msgazine, and by an endless variety of daily, weekly, weathly and counterly publications. The by an endless variety of daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly publications. The task which we are now called upon to perform is to build up what was then destroyed. Ours is a double duty-first to arrange for those belonging to the household of the faith all matters that now require a more perfect organization, and to bring our ecclesiastical law

now require a more perfect organization, and to bring our ecclesiastical law into more complete harmony with the canons of the Church; secondly, to facilitate the return to her bosom of those who do not know their mother, and to bring them to see that she whom they have been taught to repudiate is "without spot or wrinkle or any such thing." The times are undoubtably favor-able for our Council. We enjoy in Great "Britain a liberty and freedom of action unknown elsewhere. Of this we are fully sensible, and for it we are doubly grateful. In connection with the freedom enjoyed in this country, there is no Culturkampf, as in Germany, where clerics must serve in the army—where Bishops cannot be appointed to dioceses, nor priests to par-ishes—where, as in THE DIOCESE OF COLOGNE, kept cemetery, he would not apparently greatly mislead. This, it needs to be said, is truer of the south of Ireland than of the north. We saw more laborers in the fields within twenty miles of Belfast than we had seen in crossing the entire breadth of the island. Moreover, Cork and Dub-

In give one the impression of finished cities, very well finished, it is true, while Belfast is evidently still in the hands of the architect, and has all the chaotic appearance of a prosperous manufactur-ing city.

our passage through Ireland was within ten days of the Parliamentary election, the issue of which was said to be the most momentous since 1800. We did not lose the opportunity to interview everybody who seemed capable of representing an opinion. It may be said in general that in the south of Ireland the laboring man's opinion is that Home Rule will give him steady work, better wages and plenty of

born within its limits, and St. Kentigern, pray for Glasgow; St. Machar, St Mael-rubha, and St. Magnus pray for St Aber-deer; St. Filian and St. Thomas of Arbroath pray for Dunkeld; St, Ninian and St. Martin pray for Galloway; St. Columba and St. Moluce pray for Argyll and the Isles; whilst of St. Andrew, the Apostle of Scotland, we may say, as Orias said of Jeremias, "This is a lover of his brethren and of the people; this is he that prayeth much for the people."

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

The Rev. S. C. Read, of Dedham, Mass., writes as follows from Belfast to the Ded trouble with a tenant." Our next inter-very cordial letter of commendation, in especial to His Honor, the Mayor of the other Irish capital. These vouchers secured us a wholly unceremonious, and I should judge, a somewhat exceptionally warm re

f try, with here and there a fine manslon, which we are beginning to understand is uninhabited, and a few cattered thatched a cottages, some of which are inhabited and till the soil. Then we notice that the soil is not tilled. It is the rarest event to see a man at work, even in a patch of potates. When he does work he gets it to all own to grass, and so it lies. The laborer is not warted, and so he follows bis landlord and enigrates. So that fre-land may be described as a country whose inhabitants live somewhere is, you negative bis landlord and enigrates. So that fre-tat I reland, is a nolsy, bolster-ous island. The fact is just the something somewhere is wrong. If one were to compare the "green lise," so one ean ride through Ireland without feeling that some through Ireland without feeling that some through relamed without feeling that some through relamed without feeling that some through Ireland. The source were in a country so deally quilt. No one ean ride through Ireland without feeling that some through Ireland. The fact is just the something somewhere is wrong. If one were to compare the "green lise," so pair a which the source of an acterning the word of an event of so ride through Ireland without feeling that something somewhere is wrong. If one were to compare the "green lise," so pair a which the apparent absence of procee. I mand, to a tastefully laid out and well kept cometery, he would not a parently in amed, to a tastefully laid out and well kept cometery, he would not a parent is something somewhere is wrong. If one were to compare the "green lise," so pair a which the apparent absence of procee. I mand, to a tastefully laid out and well kept cometery, he would not a parent? I mamed, to a tastefully laid out and well kept cometery, he would not a parent? I mamed, to a tastefully laid out and well kept cometery, he would not a parent? I manded the apparent absence o warm reception. His Honor and His Honor's private pation which he had shown in an inter-view on the eve of an event of so much consequence. If his heart had been set upon winning our unqualified respect and loyal sympathy he could not have suc-ceeded more perfectly, and if we had any votes to cast in Dublin they would cer-tainly be given for the Right Hon. T. D. Salliyan. Sallivan. But I am not giving you the Lord

Mayor's view of the political situation. To be very brief about it, His Honor evidently looked upon Home Rule as a thing dently looked upon Home Rule as a thing predestinated in a near future, but he appeared to be very far from sure that anything so good would issue as the result of the present Parliamentary election. This is very likely Mr. Giadstone's own opinion. He doubtless expects to be beaten, but he probably hopes not to be very badly beaten, and he will justly con-sider not to be very badly beaten a great victory.

Whickor " steady work, better wages and plenty of money. This opinion is not so generally shared in the north. Our Scotch-Irish Presbyterian coachman in Belfast said that with Home Rule they would "have rain and gas free"—rain and blarney. He declared himself "a friend of Billy," i. c. King William, which reminds one of the class of Democrats at home who are sup-need to rate still for Antew Jackson. We have received from the headquar ters of the Catholic Temperance Union a amphlet sermon on "Whiskey," written by a German priest in Germany and in-tended for the people of that country. We have not read it, because we do not know any argument against whiskey which does not militate with ten-fold force bandoned, but the order was given for a abandoned, but the order was given for a single voley, and everything went. Taree of the pieces went off at one crack; one repeated at short intervals, and the other two kept discharging as long as the crank was kept turning. As soon as their guns were discharged, the cannoniters proper yelled to the pepper boxes to cease firing, but the pepper-boxes claimed a right to here exill, they had fired as much in posed to vote still for Andrew Jackson. On the other hand, I made the acquaint. gainst beer. Preaching against whiskey On the other hand, i made the acquaint-ance of two intelligent young gentlemen of Uister, sons of a Presbyterian minister, eight miles out of Belfast, who were as strong Home Rulers as any Catholic. The last special legislation for Belfast, they stated, had been a water bill, and it had in Germany is like preaching against beer in Scotland, a simple dodging of the but the pepper-boxes claimed a right to keep on till they had fired as much in weight as a 24 pounder ball, and the question. Our consul at Chemnitz reports to the Secretary of State that the beer produc-tion of Germany in 1885 was 1,000,000,-000 gallons, enough to form a lake more than one mile square and six and a half feet deep, or it would make a running nordenfelt kept, going at intervals on stated, had been a water bill, and it had cost the city \$150,000 to carry it through Parliament. With a Parliament in Dub-lin that money would at least have been kept in Ireland. the same pretense. The captain of the battery in the meantime gave no orders, very consistently holding that each gun captain must decide the ques-tion for himself. Not to be outdone by the little peper boxes, the regular cannon-niers fell to reloading and firing, claiming stream as large as some of our rivers. He says the consumption of intoxicants in Germany per head is four times as great I imagine then, with arguments of this sort, the Home Rule party in Ulster i likely to gain accessions from the ranks of as in the United States, yet there are a thousand hopeless drunkards in the United niers fell to reloading and hring, channing the right to one discharge for every turn of the crank. The Brigadier had not ex-pected such confusion and wondering how the command for one volley could bring the more intelligent and courageous Pro-testants. What it has to encounter is first, hatred, and then fear of the Catho-lies. It is exactly like the "bloody shit" and "solid South" business in our politics. In fact there is much to remind one in Ireland of certain phases of our own-recent political history, North and South, and especially South. To finish with Bel-fast—I closed an interview with a couple of intelligent Catholic workingmen, whom I chanced to meet, with the good advice that the two parties should try to live in peace. "Ah, nothing keeps them in peace ore intelligent and courageous Pro thousand hopeless drunkards in the United States to ten in Germany. What nonsense it is to talk to these people about whiskey-drinking. We pre-fer our American drunkards to the moun-tains of animated fleeb which one sees in Germany, lost to all feeling, all energy, all higher life and able only to open their mouths and swallow beer. Whiskey makes a madman; beer makes a very tame brute. Western Walchman. the command for one volley could on such a cannonade, he came riding up on such a cannotate, he came riding up just as the thing was getting exciting, and could not make his orders heard in such a noise. Master of the occasion, however, he gave the sign to cease firing and wheel into column. This brought the artillery review to an untimely end and the bat review to an untillely one term tery was ordered to the rear. The infantry was then ordered to atten-tion, and the command passed, carry arms, because charge bayonets, etc. These -Western Watchman.

PRIVATE JUDGMENT ON PARADE.

Written for the Colorado Catholic.

He was a preacher in the reformed church. It so styled itself, and every church ought to know its own name. He was not a bad man or a fool, and had, like the better average of men, a general disposition to do good according to the

light that was in him. Without predilection on his part, his circumstances became such that circumstances became such that he thought of giving up the ministry. He had insensibly drifted into one or two secular effairs. His wife had means. His social position was comfortable. He had taken no vows of obscience or porerty, and besides, if he hat, one of the

erty, and besides, if he had, one of the doctrines of his denomination was that youth has no power to put a mortgage on middle life, nor middle age on grey hairs; what would seem right at twenty-five might otherwise appear at forty. Accordingly he took leave of his con-gregation, changed the cut of his coat, gradually lost his priestly look and be-came as other men are. He obtained some political preferment and finally re-ceived a commission as Brigader-General. Now I have always admired and still do admire and envy that man who in any Now I have always admired and still do admire and envy that man who in any department has opportunity to culti-vate, and does cultivate a specialty. The man that knows all that is to be known about horse shoe nails, knows more than the man who knows everything superficially and no one thing in all its possibilities. So at last our hero had his mission and he brought to the en-ternrise all the good sober Ametican virterprise all the good sober American vir-tues which he hal carried into courtship.

religion, business and politics. He began to study the subject and made himself familiar with the history of made himself lamiliar with the instory of war and the lives of warriors. Every am-bitions young man was encouraged to get up a company. A regiment was soon completed with a battery and a squadron of cavalry. We come now to the detail of the organization. Our hero had been strictly trained to the doctrine of private

In anotherf thus he reasoned and thus he proceeded to act. The regiment was allowed to include a company of Zouaves, another of Highlanders, of Grenadiers, of Yaegers and one of Sharpshooters, in which each private furnished his owa gun, with-out regard to calibre, presumably the gun that in his judgment, in his own hands, would do the most execution. Still greater scope was given to the fateful doctrine of private judgment in the battery. One veteran claimed that no accurate firing could be done except with solid ball from a gun which threw such shot with precision but was worth-less for shell. A second despised all re-liance upon isolated long distance shots and urged for the gatling gun with its spreading range. A third who had also seen service and could quote authorities for his judgment, argued for the howitzer. The dispute between rifles and smooth bores (which is not with artillery the one-sided question which it is in the case of sided question which it is in the case of small arms), had supporters for both sides. But under the bland supervision of our But under the bland supervision of our Brigadier, these discussions tore nothing in twain, but rather tended to harmony— for every man had his own way and was flattered by the approval or his superior. The organization being complete, a review was ordered, and we can hardly look for

was ordered, and we can hardly look for disaster to any theory, however delicate, in the mild tension of a holiday parade. The day dawned pleasantly and we gather to observe. The battery was of the regulation number of six guns, but in come other second to be a the regulation number of six guns, but in every other respect was a non con-formist. It consisted of one r fled 24 formist. It consisted of one r fled 24 pounder, one 24 pounder smoothbore, one gatling, one nordenfelt, one brass howitzer and one mittrailleuse. It was ordered to form column and half wheel, which brought the muzzles of the pieces in the same direction. Some target

The captain

beauty and precision which ought to be beauty and precision which ought to be exhibited when the physical power of 1,000 men is exercised at the will of a single leader. There was the contrast of color and the

3

variety of a crazy quilt, but the senses of power which ought to come from organiation and design were altogether want-

our preacher returned to his home con our preacher returned to his nome con-vinced that freedom of conscience was a worthless maxim in military science, and thought for the first time, a thought of charity for the dogmatic authority claimed by the Catholic church.

Martyrs of the Chinese Peninsula.

The Independent is brave enough to pay his deserved tribute to the Christian this deserved tribute to the martyrs in China:

We must not say, whatever we may think of the errors and corruptions of the Church of Rome, that the missionary heroes and martyrs of the present age all forth to meet death in plague-stricken lands; but Christianity has a larger herit-age then these, and though few Protestants may ever know even the names of the noble Catholic priests who refused to escape from the jaws of death in China and Indo-China since the terrible carnage began in 1882, those names as truly be-long to the roll of Christian martyrs as any that are found in Fox's list.

It was the French war in Tongking that roused the hatred of the natives of Indo-China and Southern China. They identified all Christians as enemies of their country. "The French," they argued, "are Christians. You are a Christian. You country. "The French," they argued, "are Christians. You are a Christian. You are, therefore, a friewd of the French, and consequently a traitor." They also contended that as the priest would not obey the Emperor in religious as well as civil matters, he must obey some one else, evidently some foreign power. As the converts obey the priest, priest and con-verts are enemies of the Government. The massacres, the latest of which oc-cured only a few weeks sg., began in 1882, in Yunnan, in Southwest China.

cured only a few weeks sg., organ in 1882, in Yunnan, in Southwest China. The governor of the province at that time was a man noted for his intense hostility to foreigners. When Viceroy Li Hung Chang directed him to call on the British and the British Chang directed him to call on the Brillin Consul he replied :" Excellency, if you want my head, take it; but visit a Euro-pean, never !" Under such a governor, Christians could expect no quarter, and they received nons. Among the first victims was Father Terrasse, who had lived in Yunnan nine years' and had established four Catholic communities. A mob of four Catholic communities. A mob of four Cathone communities. A mob of 300 men, led by mandarins, surrounded his house at night, and demanded that the doors be opened. The house was attack-ed and the windows broken, and, realizing ed and the windows broken, and, realizing that defense was hopeless, Father Terrasse gathered his followers around him, and proceeding to the chapel, he gave the last absolution. Then, opening t.e doors, he presented himself to the rabble, and said: "Here am I to answer for all." An I there, at the threshold of the chapel, he perish-ed a Christian here, ear to micros her ed, a Christian her), cut to pieces by sabres.

Father Bechet, a young missionary in Tongking, was arraigued with a number of converts. The trail was a short one. "Who are you?" demanded the man-

darin. "A missionary preaching the doctrine of Jesus Christ." "It is enough," said the court; "you are to be led to death." The prist was the last of the party to suffer. Waving aside the cords with which they proposed to bind him, he off sr-ed his neck to the executioner, and his brave soul went forth to the company of

Martyrs. A native priest, warned to flee to a manual to flee to a

to the Firth of Forth, was Dunfermline, which possessed thirty seven churches and chapels, with the lands and tithes attached to them. Henry VIII. endeavored, both

OPEN INVASION AND DOMESTIC TREACHERY to establish the Reformation in Scotland. In 1535 he labored to convert his nephew to the new religion-in 1542 he sent to the new religion-in 1952 he schlad-he corrupted the nobles from their allegiance —and must be considered as the Father of the Reformation in Scotland. When the blow came it was not from the people,

but from the aristocracy. Everywhere else the Church had contended success-fully against feudalism, but not north of the Tweed. The Reformation was a question not of faith, but of sacrilege-not of Gospel truth, but of monastic abuses that existed, but of the iconoclasts abuses that existed, but of the honorasis of the Covenant (1638), and the troopers of Cromwell (1650), who appear in the Kirk Sessions Registers as spreading debauchery through the Scottish glens and Scott hold in the Scottish glens and hamlets, and teaching the Scott sh cities and seaports

NEW EXCESSES OF LICENTIOUSNESS. NEW EXCESSES OF LICENTIOUSNESS. The people were unwilling to be deprived of their faith. A hard struggle they made, but in vain. In August, 1560, the Catho-lic religion was proscribed by the Parlia-ment. As far as Parliament could do it, the Pope's jurisdiction was abolished. To say or hear Mass was made a criminal offense—on the first occasion to be pun-ished with confiscation of goods—on the ished with confiscation of goods—on the second with banishment—and on the third with death. The attachment of the peo-ple to the old faith was strikingly illus-trated. Look to the history of our great Western Abbey. Paisley Abbey was set on fire in 1561 by the Earl of Arrah and the Earl of Glencairn, who were deputed by the Lords of the Secret Council. But the people of Paisley continued firm in by the Lords of the Secret Council. But the people of Paisley continued firm in their adherence to the old faith. When the Preachers of the new doctrines came to Paisley they were refused admittance to the church, and the people staked the doors against them. Mass continued to be said in the hurned and blackened said in the burned and blackened ruins. For more than eleven years many of the community lingered about the Abby, and very many of the people fraternized with them, and they were not interfered with as long as they did not openly perform their sacred offices. Look to the Forth again, whose history tells us that in 1580, i. c., twenty years after the Act of Parliament already mentioned, a few Benedictines of Dun-fermline, with door bolted and barred, the burned and blackened

education and training. The education given to those who are not of us should even serve to extend the field of thought and mature the judgment in matters of religion. A more correct study of history must remove traditional fallecies and heremust remove traditional fairces and after ditary prejudices. Again, in past times the press was almost universally hostile, but very much of this anti-Catholic feel-ing has passed away. THE CATHOLIC PRESS

s-where, as in THE DIOCESE OF COLOGNE,

THE CATHOLIC PRESS has also become a power, inspiring cheap and standard works on science, ethics, and dogma, while school books and prayer books exist in abundance. What will serve to make the Church popular with the masses of Scotch people is its elastic-ity and adaptability to all persons, all times, and all circumstances. Any form of Government, Imperial, limited Monarchi-cal, or Republican, has its sympathy and cooperation, and its children may be Con-servative, Liberal, or Radicul, and be good Catholics. The agricultural classes will Catholics. The agricultural classes will love her because they look back with re-

love her because they look back with re-gret upon the days gone by, when the monks were the kindest and most enlight-ened landlords, and their lands were the best managed. Again, a very special source of encouragement is the eary and unrestricted communication with Rome. Steamers plough the ocean, railways cover the continent—the Alps have been tun-neled—and so the Bishors are brought the continent—the Aips have been tun-neled—and so the Bishops are brought rapidly to the presence of Peter. If his-tory establishes the fact that nations have become corrupt precisely in proportion to their alienation from or opposition to

peace. "Ah, nothing keeps them in peace but the law," they said, with great their alienation from or opposition to THE HOLY SEE, it also shows that improved relations with Rome have brought home the prodigal sons. Our great hope lies in prayer. We are not prophets enough to say what will be the future of religion in Scotland. A page for seeing witter howard, he said emphasis. Here are other pickings from the field of Irish opinion. We had for a travelling companion an Episcopalian, i. e a dises-tablished clergyman from Dublin. I was surprised to find him a qualified Home U. baliered in the principle, but be the future of religion in Scotland. A very far seeing writer, however, has said, speaking of the only old Cathedral except Kirkwall that had been spared—"Now, last scene of all, after centuries of neglect, the breaches of St. Kentigern's venerable high church have been repaired, and its decayed places raised up. It is swept surprised to find him a qualified Home Ruler. He believed in the principle, but was "opposed to this particular measure." He thought in about "twenty years" the He thought in about worky peaks country might be ready for it. We next encountered a lawyer and land agent. He pointed us to pasture lands which he let for \$15 per acre. He had a brother who farmed 500 acres, for some of which and the second s who farmed 500 acres, for some of which he paid an annual rental of \$25 per acre for pasturage. Think of pasture lands that pay an annual rental of \$25 per acre, ye farmers of Norfolk ! As an indi-cation of the social condition in the midst of which he lived, he said he should not tation shall say for what or for whom they wait?" Of this, at any rate, we may they wait?" Of this, at any rate, we may be certain, that those who have gone be-fore us, and received their reward, lift up their hands like Moses, in interces-sion for the land they loved. St. Mar-garet, who lived and was buried at Dun-ferming but died in Edinburgh St. up their hands like Moses, in interces-sion for the land they loved. St. Mar-garet, who lived and was buried at Dun-fermline, but died in Edinburgh. St. David, and St. Rule, pray for St. Andrews and Edinburgh; St Patrick, who was

A New Wonder

A New Wolder Is not often recorded, but those who write to Hailett & Co., Portland, Maine, will learn of a genuthe one. You can earn from 85 to \$25 and upwards a day. You can do the work and live at home, wher-ever you are located. Full particulars will be sent you tree. Some have earned over \$50 dollar in a day. Capital not needed. You are started in Business free. Both sexes. All ages. Immense profits sure for those who start at once. Your first act should be to write for particulars. Eal Attacks tion, and the command passed, set. These order arms, charge bayonets, etc. These orders were fairly obeyed, but without any of the effect of uni/ormity, because the carbines, of course, had no bayonets and the long and short guns could not be brought to an enfilade. When the order and the long and short guns could not be brought to an enfilade. When the order came to load and fire, it was found that but few men had the proper calibre of ammnuition and the breech loaders, squirrel rifles and magazine guns could not be fired so as to unduce a regimental **Fatal Attacks**

Fatal Attacks Among the most prevalent fatal and sudden attacks of diseases, are those in-cident to the summer and fall, such as Oholera Morbus, Bilious Colie, Diarrhon, Dysentery, etc., that often proves fatal in a few hours. That ever reliable remedy Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, should be at hand, for use in emergency squirrei rifles and magazine guts could not be fired so as to produce a regimental volley, except after long intervals, allow-ing for the different motions. The cavalry were next called for, and they came as the wind cometh, which, according to scripture, cometh as it listeth. The csptain of one company was an old dragoon, who believed in nothing but the sabre—but had allowed one of his lieuten-ants to organize the rear platoon as Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Toronto, was

afflicted with tape worm, 8 feet of which was removed by one bottle of Dr. Low's

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sabre-but had allowed one of his licetten-ants to organize the rear platoon as lancers. The other captain had served under Forrest, and believed in nothing but the carbine and revolver. The review ended in a sad disappoint-ment to all who had come to see the Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap is highly recommended for all humors and

wish to flie may do so. I remain with those who refuse the opportunity." And practice had been proposed, but it was found that the targets must be of six different sizes and placed at as many dif-ferent distances, so the target idea was

so he met death. Father Gayomard fell in Combidia last year. When he set out for Cambodia it, was in peace, with no prospect of war, and one of the missionary's friends sail to him: "What, off for Cambodia ? Then num: "What, off for Cambodia? Then you have no chance for martyrdom " "The martyrs," the priet replied, "are idlers; they go to Heaven in an hour. I intend to make a laborious issues. I intend they go to Heaven in an hour. to make a laborious journey of thirty years "Father Gayomard, however, soon became a heroic "idler." In East Cochin China many priests and

thousands of converts were struck down in August of last year, after suffering, in in August of last year, after sum ting, to many cases, the most excracisting torture. Father Charlett ded not more bravely than did hundreds of his fellow-suffarers. When it came his turn to descend to the place of decapitation he said to the execu-tioners, whom he awaited in the open place of decapitation he said to be carded tioners, whom he awaited in the open 'door: "I shall not go so far; if you wint my head, come and take it here." Min-eiles, lances and sabres soon made short work of him where he stood.

The story of these massacres is one of the most harrowing in the annals of Christian most harrowing in the annals of Christian persecutions. Death was presented to the poor converts in its most dreadful forms, and yet they stood firm for their faith, and showed how Christians can die. Bit few are reported as renouncing Christian-ity for Paganism to escape death. Women were as ready to suffer as men. The exity for Psganism to escape death. Women were as ready to suffer as men. The ex-ample of their constancy and gentle resig-ation cannot but influence the persecutors. There will come a reaction, and it will prove in Indo China, as in other lands and ages, that the "blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church."

The Fire Bells

Ring out an alarm and it is heeded. This is to not if you that base substitution is practised when the great, sure pop corn cure is asked for. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor never fails to take corns off. It makes no save suct and circa no pain. Be makes no sore spots and gives no pain. Be sure and get "Putnam's."

sure and get "Putnam's." Mr. Henry Marshall, Reeve of Dunn, writes: "Some time ago I got a bo'tle of Northrop & Lyman's V-getable Discovery from Mr. Harrison, and I consider it the ry best medicine extant for Dyspepsia." is medicine is making marvellous cures Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc., in rifying the blood and restoring man-tical micro. rifying the bloc od to fall vigor.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Catholic Record. LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT. 16, 1886.

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER.

CONSECRATED TO THE QUEEN OF THE MOST

16 St. Theress, Virgin. 16 Off. of Im. Conp. St. Gall, Abb. and Conf. 7 Jöth San. after Pen. Maternity of the B. V. M. Bl. Margt. M. Alaccque. 18 St. Luke Evangelist. 19 St. Peter of Alcantara, Conf. 21 St. John Castius, Conf. 21 St. Hularion, Abb., Ursala and Comp.

ria, St. Mellow, Bp and Conf. of Im. Conp. St. John Capistran

24 19th Sun, after Pen. St. Raphael, Arcn-

21 19th Sun, atter Fen. St. Raphael, Atter-angel.
25 88. Orispin and Orispinian, MM. .
26 88. Orispin and Jude, MM. .
27 Vigil of 88. Simon and Jude, Apostics.
29 Feria. St. Narcisius, Bp.
20 Vigil of all Saints. Bl. Alphonus Rod-rigues, Coof. Fast. 21 21 Bun, atter Fen. SS. Nemesius and Lucullus, MM.

PASTORAL VISITATION.

Immediately after the blessing of the Church of our Lady of the Holy Rosary at Simcoe, on Sunday, the 3rd inst., His Lordship proceeded to the western portion of his diocese. At St. Thomas he was met by the Rev. Fathers Flannery. St. Thomas, and Coffey, London, who accompanied the Bishop to Amherstburg. His Lordship administered Confirmation in various places in the County of Easez during the week, and on Sunday, the 10th, raised, at Sandwich, the Rev Mr. Hayden, C. S. B, to the dignity of the priesthood. On Monday the Bishop also assisted in Assumption College, Sandwich, at the celebration of the natronal feast of the Superior of the Colege, the Rev. Father O'Connor, a priest justly held in high estimation both in ada and the United States. He then visited Stoney Point, Ruscom River and Tilbury West, returning to London, on Thursday, the 14th. A detailed report of the visitation will appear in another

24th :

THE IMPRISONED PRIEST.

The incarceration of the Rev. J. W. Faby, a respected Irish priest, for the exercise of good offices in behalf of a wronged and outraged tenantry, has excited much comment in Eogland and Ireland on the sad state of the law in the latter country which could permit

THE CATHOLIC RECORD PUBLISHED WERKLY AT CONTRACTOR OF ALL D. RECORD ALL D. RECORD PUBLISHED WERKLY AT CONTRACTOR OF ALL D. RECORD ALL ON THE STANDARD FRANCE PUBLISHED WERKLY AT CONTRACTOR OF ALL D. RECORD ALL D. RECORD ALL OF ALL D. RECORD ALL OF ALL D. RECORD ALL OF ALL OF ALL OF ALL D. RECORD ALL OF AL OF ALL OF ALL OF ALL OF AL OF ALL OF ALL OF ALL OF ALL OF ALL OF

cital of a wrong that could be inflicted in To one statement in the American' no other country but Ireland -a wrong review of the Balfastian diffi sulty we must clearly, palpably, unmistakeably proving the rottenness of the legal and constitu-tional systems that prevail in Ireland. Catholic and Protestant pastors equally How can any man with a particle of honesty in his heart claim that Ireland affairs prevailing in the capital of Ulster. enjoys even equality of freedom "It certainly is not creditable," says the with England when such outrages are in one country perpetrated with im-punity, and in the other, not alone that such a wicked chaos has existed unheard of, but impossible of execution. among their flocks." The Piladelphian Father Fahy's unjust imprisonment is journal seems to forget that the Catholics the very strongest indictment which have had in all the unfortunate troubles could be presented against the continu-ance of the Legislative Union. One of the most frequently and emphatically lives against Orange ruffianly agression. the most frequently and emphatically iterated arguments of the Unionists in the days of Castlereagh, was that under the Union Ireland would participate in the blessings of British freedom and British Here deluging the honesthat greatness. How delusive the hopes that such arguments inspired ? Instead so wicked an object the Catholics have a right to fight to the bitter end. If in the of freedom there has been servitude, exercise of their right some Orangemen instead of greatness, squalid misery. fall, or even some innocent persons suffer We are pleased to see that the repre-sentative bodies in Ireland-feeble as injury, no fault is to them to be imputed much less attached. Upon the real evil, the

must, under existing circumstances and must, under existing circumstances and the peculiarity of their constitution, be their experimentation is the trouble, must the blame for the their expressions—have placed on record their strong disapproval of Father be laid. Speaking of the Charleston Faby's unjust apprehension and still more unjust detention. We will con-tent ourselves with the reproduction from the Formatic Tourselves and the reproduction from the Freeman's Journal of one pro-testation published in its issue of Sept. to a head, and which may find its solu-

"At yesterday's meeting of the Tuam "At yestering's meeting of the Tuam Board of Guardians, Mr. S. J. M'Donagh, J. P., V. C., in the chair, Mr. M. J. Cos-tellee, Graigue Lodge, proposed, and Mr. David Flannery, Milltown, seconded the following resolution, which was unani-mously passed :--That we, the Tuam Board of Guar-tians, condemn in the stronger means the Belfast disuphances, it is not the expe

dians, condemn in the strongest manner the harsh sentence and undeserved im-prisonment of the Rev. Father Fahy, C. C., of Donfry, Woodford, for endeav-oring to effect an amicable settlement between an evicting landlord and a personner the theory of the settlement

Born, in Comber, on the 24th ult, the wife of J. Galerneou, of a son. Died, in West Tilbury, on Wednesday, the 22od ult., Frank Vineyard. Born, in Tilbury West, on the 25th ult., the wife of Mr. Dauforsse, of a daughter. Wm. Butler's new store will acon be complete, which will make quite an im-provement to the town. D. Brown, of Leamington, passed through this place on Monday last with a large drove of sheep, which he shipped to Walkerville. Rev. M. Miere, of this village, is hold-ing revival meetings at Quinn at present,

Acv. m. miers, of this village, is hold-ing revival meetings at Quinn at present, which are being crowned with success, many being brought to Christ. A. Misener, of Princeton, Ont, passed through this place the other day with a large drove of hogs, which he shipped from Stoney Point to Toronto. And under the heading "Leamington" the following.

the following :

the following: Prosser & Fox have got the addition to their stables finished. It contains accom-modation for 11 horses, and being closely ceiled is as warm as a private room. On Tuesday night while returning from the Good Templars' Lodge, Mr. C. P. Simpson was struck on the side by the tongue of a buggy drawn by a fiery team and knocked down. He was picked up and taken home. Fortunately no serious injury was sustained. What Province of Grand What Province of Canada is it that

boasts of having the finest educational system in the world ? Is it Ontario ?

A GERMAN ON FRANCE.

Some time ago the Moniteur de Rome published extracts from a rather remark. ble pamphlet issued in German by Dr. Rommel, entitled Au pays de la Revanche. The pamphlet is especially interesting from this point of view, that it reveals what is thought in Germany of the present posi-tion of France. The writer has evidently little fear and if possible less respect for the French nation. According to him France is in a state of decadence, and Germany has nothing to fear from the French. What a career, he asks, has each nation followed during the past fifteen years, and in what opposite courses they have run ? While the German population is increasing in a menacing degree, France seems to have lost the vigor of human reproduction, and increases almost solely by foreign alimentation. While on no side the French go beyond the boundary, they absorb on every point the stranger

that enter their limits on the north Belgians, on the east the Germans; of the Swiss a few everywhere; and the Italians on the south. During the last thirty years the foreign element has almost tripled in France. This increase does not refer alone to quantity, but to quality. France has, according to Mr. Rommell, lost all power of expansion abroad. Thus, while England supplies

between an evidence and evidence out sympathy to Father Faby, and that copies of this resolution be sentered to Father Faby, bury, Mr. Parnell, and our county mem. Ulater troubles, and till Orangeism is up-rooted, and the evil tree cast into the sentered tenantry. Being a clergy-moted, and the evil tree cast into the incepable of saying or doing what was attributed to him. That in the present strained relations between landlord and tenant we believe his arrest and im-prisonment to be ill-advised, and not at to Father Faby, bury, Mr. Parnell, and our county mem. Ulater troubles, and till Orangeism is up-rooted, and the evil tree cast into the senter trained relations between landlord and tenant we believe his arrest and im-prisonment to be ill-advised, and not at to father Faby, bury, Mr. Parnell, and our county mem. but noisy souls in the obs o day the population of the two counries is about equal-notwithstanding that English emigration is the most coniderable in the world. What vitality on the one side ! What a falling off on the other ! The products of the entire world are now cast upon the country which formerly sold to every nation. The markets for French industry are closing on by one, while foreign competition is invading the very domestic markets of the French people, and Parisian goods to day come to Paris from Vienna and Berlin. Some figures will make the industrial decadence of France quite clear. Mr. Rommel takes for terms of comparison the years 1875 and 1883, forming a period of nine years. The exportations for 1883, in certain lines mentioned by him. are less by 200 millions of france than those of 1875, while the importations in similar lines are, for 1883, 300 millions greater than in the same year 1875. The agricultural industry shows a not less amentable decadence during the same period. In 1875 the purely agricultural exportations exceeded by 248 millions of francs those of 1883. On the other hand, the agricultural importations during the same year surpass those of 1875 by the enormous sum of 955 millions. And yet the soil of France has not changed; but the farmer is wanting to till the land. If it be true that decadence has never surprised a people with their hands on the plough, it is certainly an equally incontestable truth that the French people has abandoned the farm, the first and most vital of industries, From 1825 to 1880 the agricultural population of France has diminished by 4,302,000 souls. When, unfortunately, a people once abandoned the farm, nothing can bring them back to it. There s amongst the French a more and more marked tendency to find homes in the great cities. The middleman, who is not producer but a parasite, is multiplying even in the villages. The decadence of the agricultural industry is quite apparent from the the cause they deLounce, everywhere a

How

insufficiency of cattle, from the neglect fair hearing is given them. Innate in repairing the ravages of the vine, from the abandonment of farms and the decline in value of rural property. Another remarkable fact is that the state forests are to-day but half the extent of those owned by the government in 1795, and the want of ire wood makes France tributary to foreign States, particularly Germany. As a remedy for this state of things, the

present government can offer none other than the creation of a ministry of agriculture with a legion of employees, among whom there are as many chiefs as subordinates. The middle class, or bourgeoise, throw their money into the state coffers and draw from government an interest that will every day increase until the State bankrupts itself in foolish colonial schemes. This is the line of Mr. Rommel's argu-

ment, and is instructive from a double point of view. First, it reveals to us the psychological condition of a certain Ger-man party in regard of France It does seem to us, says Le Moniteur, that Germany is on the very point of falling into the same errors and the same faults that were formerly to be laid at the door of France. She seems to have entered on a career of depreciation of other coun-

tries, of belief in her own infallibility and of exultation in the irremediable decadence of other nations. This self suffi-ciency has reduced and humiliated France, and will certainly reduce and humiliate Germany if the school of M. Rommel acquires predominant influence beyond the Rhine. There is, however, reason to believe that Prince Bismarck does not share in the views of this eccentric writer. The German, far from despising, envies and fears the French. man. As for France, she must profit by this lesson. She is closely watched and studied. If the picture given by M. Rommel is in some respects overdrawn, in others it is correct. To avoid the political blunders of the past, and devote herself to internal reform, this is her duty. Is she equal to its fulfilment?

KANE AND SMITH'S LAST RE-SOURCE. The bucolic elements of Canadian

cowardice will, however, keep them silent in their concealed passage through the American republic. Here in Canada they relied on Orangeism, but Orangeism failed them. Kingston and Belleville proved to the world that Canadians even affected with Orange veiws are sound on the principle of self-government,

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A GRATEFUL PEOPLE The Irish people will ever feel deep

and genuine gratitude to Mr. Glaistone for his brave and honest effort to restore them that legislative independence of which an English minister had, eighty-six years ago, iniquitously robbed them. They will forever remember his self-abnegation, his heroic persistence, and his charming gift of speech employed to such effect in the cause of Irish freedom. The Town Councils of Cork, Waterford and Limerick have already voted the veteran statesman the freedom of these ancient and renowned boroughs, and their action but fully represents the feeling towards him held by the Irish nation as a nation. We are pleased to lay before our readers a letter of the ex-Premier's in connection with the freedom of the city of Limerick :

London, Sept. 22, 1886. DEAR SIR- With reference to the hon DEAE SIR-With reference to the hon-our which the Corporation of Limerick proposes to confer upon me, and which I shall gladly accept, I would suggest your conferring with the Town Clerk of Cork or of Waterford, and making such arrange-ments as you may think suitable for join-ing the deputation which it is proposed to send to Hawarden, unless you should pre-fer transmitting the freedom in any other manner.

fer transmitting the freedom in any other manner. One of my daughters has been ill in our home at Hawarden (whither I go this afternoon), but I think that I could re-ceive joint deputation there on any day in the latter half of next week. I have the honour to be, dear sir, your very faithful servant, W. E. GLADSTONE, Town Clerk, Limerick.

Mr. Gladstone's last, but by no means least, service to Ireland was his cordial and eloquent support of Mr. Parnell's Eviction Bill. He did all that statesman. ship and elequence could contribute to secure the passage of the Irish leader's bill, but he falled. His failure was not, however, of the damaging character that dis-honorable defeat or shameful triumph must ever involve. It was momentary failure in the cause of right and of human-

Orangeism are particularly loud and ignorant. Our rural disciple of the far from heroic leaders of the "Boyne water" ity, and in one sense was not a failure at all, but a victory postponed. Oa the 4th of October there took place an historic commemorations is proverbially obtuse, unlettered, and open to conviction or scene at Hawarden, the residence of Mr. every charge, however monstrous, against Pope and Papists. It is this class of men Gladstone. There the great British leader and his family met deputations from Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and Clonmel, and in that revel in the blasphemy of a Ohiniquy or the filth of a Widdows. Not surpristhe library of the celebrated statesman's home, Mrs. T. D. Sullivan, wife of the ing, then, if our forests primeval were Lord Mayor of Dublin, read an address in favor of Home Rule bearing the signatures of 500,000 women of Ireland. The Mayor of Cork then presented Mr. Glad. stone with the freedom of the City of Cork, and also on behalf of the other Mayors present with the freedom of Limerick, Waterford and Clonmel. The Premier in his reply said amongst other

Limerick, Waterford and Clonmel. The Premier in his reply said amongst other things: "The sphere within which Ireland desired free action, which is specially the sphere of local government, would have been obtained under our bill better far than it was possessed under the Grattan Parliament. The present Government encourages Irish land cocu-piers to beliere that the judicial rents will be reduced. That is embodied in the appointment of the present Land Commission; also in the Marquis of Salisbury's speech at the commencement of the parliamentary session, in what he said concerning judicial rents. I do not accept his statement to any great ex-tent regarding the legislation which he said bis Government proposes for the next session. I reserve judgment also on the wonderful encyclopædia delivered on Saturday by Lord Randolph Churchill, whose performances are less known than his promises. I am unable to gather from these statements a declaration of fresh concessions, and I do not wish to close the possibility for a future modus vivendi, but I am unable to gather that anything remains to be done in that direction. It would still be wise to re-consider the pecuniary terms the late Government's bills proposed. Full justice to Ireland requires careful inves-tigation of her financial history before we reach a conclusion as to what should be accorded her. I hope that Ireland's triumph will come with prompitude, with cheerfulness and with joy, and I girt and unintelligent villages of Clinton in the County of Huron and Walkerton in the County of Bruce. The delegate would, we doubt not, have it impresse upon the public mind of Britain and Ireland that these two respectably sized villages are important places seats of population, wealth and letters Very many good people do both these small country towns include, but none of them did Messrs. Kane and Smith convert to their views of the Irish question. The intelligent population of even Clinton and Walkerton is solidly on the side of Home Rule. But why visit Clinton and Walkerton at all and pass by Quebec and Montreal? The former is an insignificant place of about 70,000 and the latter an almost unknown commercial emporium of nearly 200,000 souls. Clinton is, on the other hand, an agricultural metropolis with less than 5,000 souls, and Walkerton basks in full consciousness of a civic dignity maintained by perhaps an equal be accorded ner. I nope that Ireland's triumph will come with promptitude, with cheerfulness and with joy, and I hope that there will be no intervening period of gloom." number of inhabitants. Mark, reader, the relative superiority of the latter places as lecture fields for the loyalist It does, however, appear as if a period delegates. With all Smith and Kane's mendacity and malignity they did not of gloom, brief it may be, but certain, tavorably impress the majority even in were to intervene before the Irish are blessed with Home Government, The these villages. Were the citizens of both polled to morrow on the question of American, an excellent authority on the Home Rule a large majority would be subject, speaking of the defeat of Mr. Parnell's eviction bill, writes : found on the side of justice to Ireland. "In the course of the debate the Irish members extracted from Michael Hicks-Beach the official returns as to evictions in Ireland for three months past. They aggregated one thousand families, com-prising 5,311 persons. This is a very fair showing for a period of the year in which evictions are always rather slack. It is in the months when the landlord expects to draw on the returns of the harvest, the autumn and the early win-ter, that the bailiff is the busiest. At this rate the coming winter will see more families turned out of house and home than ever before, although be-tween 1849 and 1882 there were 42,000 families evicted. Sir Michael tried to break the force of these figures by call-ing attention to the fact that in a majority of cases the evicted tenants had It is well that our brethren in Ireland "In the course of the debate the Irish should clearly understand that the Smith Kane mission, even in the Protestant Province of Ontario, has proved an egregious failure. Not a man of influence or respectability has endorsed them-and they leave Canada with shame and mortification in their close pursuit. They decline for reasons no doubt as cogent as those that kept them from Quebec and Montreal, to visit Chicago, and we fear, even for Ireland's sake, that they will fail to be heard in any of the great American cities. They are certain to do good to

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back as 'care-takers' of the demand forward field as the righ only lose by failing to pay his statutory rent. It is this failure which the landlords reni. It is this failure which the landlords are using to put their tenants entirely out. side the benefits of the land-laws, and thus to reduce them to their old footing as 'tenants at will' under rack-rents, under the name of 'care-takers.' Noth-ing but the direst necessity could lead the tenants to fail in a payment, upon which so much depended for themselves and their children. And all the arguments which moved England to pass the law of 1881 schould weigh against allowing the body of point out should weigh against allowing the body of point ou the Irish tenants to be driven back into the slough of tenantcy-at-will."

We trust that no such period of bitter trial and relentless persecution is really in atore for Ireland during the coming winter. But if the predictions of economists prove But if the predictions of economists prove true, if the fears of patriotic Irishmen all over the world be realized in this regard, the Irish race will, we hope and trust, be found an unit in meeting the trial and over-coming the difficulty. However strained alive. (the situation during the ensuing month, the Irish must, while united and deter-before the Irish must, while mined, be prudent and moderate. If the dence and moderation win greater victor-she woul race all plause.)

THE CAUSE OF IRELAND. NOT A That

THE CAUSE OF IRELAND. A POWERFUL RESTATEMENT OF A WORLD KNOWN QUESTION, BY A FAMOUS IRISH-MAN OF TO-DAY-LECTURE IN THE ADADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW YORK, BY MAN OF TO-DAY-LECTURE IN THE ADADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW YORK, BY MAN OF TO-DAY-LECTURE IN THE ADADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW YORK, BY MAN OF TO-DAY-LECTURE IN THE ADADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW YORK, BY MAN OF TO-DAY-LECTURE IN THE ADADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW YORK, BY MAN OCARTHY, M.P. The following stenographic report of Mr. Justin McCarthy & as created from the Tribune. MR. M'CARTHY ADRESS. When the outburst of cheering with which Mr. McCarthy was greeted was over he spoke as follows: LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, -You will, I feel all too unable to acknowledge as it deserves the magnificant reception you have so kindly extended to me here to right. I am very glad indeed that the result of this demonstration is to be plause). I regard that as a happy eth-dence of the genuine feeling in this outfor of nature in Charleston. (Ap-plause). I regard that as a happy eth-man the South, of the brotherly feeling those who have lately suffered by a con-ylaune). I regard that as a happy eth-mand the South, of the brotherly feeling for the famine in Ireland in 1846 47, when assistance was needed for the rison of the famine in Ireland, there the starving peeple so far away, and shown in fairs (Distance of speaking here in fayor of the famine in Ireland, there the starving people so far away, and shown in fairs (Distance of speaking here in fayor of when assistance of speaking here in fayor of when assistance of reland. I know very which are representatives of the Irison which the representative of the Irison which the representative of the Irison our edu our edu out for its denoment in the academy of Music in New York, I address an assession by who are supposed to be already by who are supposed to be already thore of ireland. For the moment in Hard the South, of in the academy of the intervice of in the representative of the Irison our edu out of th

about o to mism Scotlan about on New York, I address an assem-bly who are supposed to be already thoroughly in sympathy with the national cause of Ireland. For the moment I would almost prefer to believe that I am talking to an audience not converted in patience. cause of ireland. For the moment 1 moment 1 relating to an audience not converted to that cause, and would be thereby impelled more vigorously to use my efforts in bringing them around to believe in the justice of that cause, in its fair claim to success, and in the almost certainty under providential conditions of its gaining victory and triumph. (Applause.) What is the national cause of Ireland? That is the triat providential conditions of its gaining victory and triumph. (Applause.) What is the national cause of Ireland? That is the triat providential conditions of its gaining uncessonable? Do they ask anything out to the principles of justice? Do they ask anything out the usage of other nations and other communities? Do they ask anything different from that great principle which binds the people of this country together, and which holds even in old fashioned Europe some of the strongest communities bound to gether in union and strength? What is that a people marked out as a distinct nation by geographical limits, by custom and by the severance of the sea, shall be regarded as a nationality having authority over its own local and domestic affairs in the way that to it shell seem meet and just. Is that an unreasonable proposition or an irrational demand ? That is a demand of every people worthy the name of a nation, since ever the principles of a civilized limits, since ever the principles of a civilized limits of the sea, who a magnificent and an areasonable proposition or an irrational demand? That is a demand of every beople worthy the name of a nation, since ever the principles of a civilized limits, or the principle, and on that alone, your American Republic stands, and has won its way to a magnificent and an endurpast. thus, c American Republic stands, and has won its way to a magnificent and an endur-ing success. We ask, not that the Irish people shall interfere with the rights of Englianmen, or Scotchmen, or Weishmen, we ask only and solely that the Irish people, within the circle of their seas, shall govern their national affairs for themselves. (Applause.) Now that is a demand that century after century the Irish people have been mak-sistent Now that is a demand that century after century the Irish people have been mak-ing and making, so far, in vain from the English majority, into whose forcetul possession they have come. I want to ask whether, that being our national demand, we have ever allowed it to lapse or to fall into silence and ob-scurity by any lack of energy or of force upon our part? Have we ever once is not be g scurise and in the force of the force upon our part? Have we ever once is not be g to be g the for the measur to be g scurity by any lack of energy or of force upon our part? Have we ever once acquiecced in the English demand to rule over us as over a conquered and a subject and a willingly subjected people? (Cries of "Never.") I con-tend we never have during one hour of our history allowed our national demand to fail. During all the centuries that England has ruled over Ireland by force we have been again and again urging our upon w perity brough measur astonia

tion in an erruption hundreds of miles away from Charleston ?" The American's the Belfast disturbances, it is not theory,

but practical experience that teaches the source of the wrong and the calamity. Orangelam is the unmistakeable source o Ulster troubles, and till Orangeism is up-

such a flagrant injustice to be done a man who is at once a law-abiding citizen and a faithful minister of religion. The feeling evoked in Ireland anent the immment of the priest can be more easily imagined than described. Mr. Dillon-the brave and chivalrous representative of the Irish people that he ever is-has been the spokesfor Irish feeling in the man matter in the British Commons. The Dublin Freeman's Journal's report of the Commons Debates for September 23rd contains the following :

"Mr. Dillon said he felt it his duty "Mr. Dillon said he felt it his duty again to press on the attention of the house the case of Father Fahy, who was now lying in prison on a charge of which he (Mr. Dillon) believed he was as innocent as any man in the house (Irish others). He must say that the Attorney General for Ireland, in the discussion that had taken place on this case, had treated his with the most case, had treated him with very scant courtesy indeed (cheers). The hon, member mentioned the nature of the discussion which had previously taken place on the subject, and stated the facts. He pointed out that whenever a prisoner was committed to jail under such circumstances under the Act of Edward III., he was committed by the express direction of the authorities in Dublin Castle, and with-out consulting the magistrates at all (cheers). The magistrates were never left to their own discretion in such mat-ters, and he was astonished at the Attorney-General attempting to mislead the house in this matter (cheers). Mr. Blake was the Sessional Crown Solicitor Blake was the Sessional Crown Solicitor for the Woodford district, but he was also Mr. Lewis's private law agent (cheers). He was a man who proceeded against the very tenants whom Father Fahy was trying to get terms for, and what security had the people then that this was not a conspiracy—as he believed it was a conspiracy—entered into between Mr. Lewis and his own private law agent, who was at the same time 20th had, in regard of the northern Irish porary writes : what security had the people then that this was not a conspiracy—as he believed it was a conspiracy—as he believed it on, that of Belfast is infinitely worse, as it is the scene of recurring shocks of a again this week with about the same de-gree of violence as before. Citizens and cflicials were shot down alternately in the offort to preserve order against the flood tide of party passions. It is now evident that nothing short of martial law vigor-facie evidence of his innocence (cheers). Having quoted from the report of thein-terview between the flow. Father Fahy and a newspiper r correspondent as giving the

bury, Mr. Parnell, and our so Belfast will have the benefit of the

Landlordism has gained nothing by world's charity. Her size will, we hope, this brave priest's arrest. Its inherent be blotted out, and the volcano forever and irredeemable wickedness has again silenced by the incoming of Home Rule been laid bare to the public in the old to heal all Irish dissensions, and efface all and new worlds, and all good men are Irish distractions. Meantime, if ever fixed in the resolve that, despite Lord Churchill's defences, in the shape of there was a time when Irishmen should strive for unity, this assuredly is royal commissions, the system must be the time. If unity could once be reached, eradicated from the soil it has too long Home Rule could not be refused a single dishonored. day. Before an united Ireland, England

were powerless to refuse just demands CHARLESTON AND. BELFAST For unity O'Connell sighed and strove and struggled. Speaking to the Catholic

Two cities have, within the past few Board in 1813 the Liberator said : "Now months, attracted world-wide attention let me entreat, let me conjure the meeting and enlisted the commiseration of manto banish every angry emotion, every kind. Charleston, which two mighty sensation of rivalship or opposition revolutions could not destroy, has fallen Recollect that your country requires your brough a seismic disturbance almost unanimous support. Poor, degraded, and without parallel in point of duration and fallen Ireland has you, and I may say, severity in North America. The loss and you alone, to cheer and sustain her the sufferings entailed by this unlooked. Her friends have been lukewarm and for visitation upon this celebrated city faint hearted, her enemies are vigilant, and its inhabitants are altogether beyond active, yelling and insulting. In the the capacity of private benevolence to name of your country I call on you not relieve. Hence the charity of a whole to divide, but to concentrate your unant. nation, noted for its practical and large- mous efforts to her support, till bigotry hearted sympathy with the distressed, has shall be put to flight and oppression been again called on to relieve the banished this land forever." miseries of Charleston. That Charleston applicable these words of 1813 to the Irewill be relieved, and rise again from its land of to-day ? Had the Liberator's ruins, no doubt can be entertained. counsels been heeded, Belfast were not to-How is it with regard to the other day the disgrace of Ireland and the afflicted city ? The American of Sept shame of mankind.

metropolis, a paragraph that has excited THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD. more than usual interest. Our contem.

Some of our Ontario rural papers, un "Deplerable as is the condition of Charles-

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

een taken back as 'care-takers' of the been taken back as 'care-takers' of the house and farm from which they had been formally and legally expelled. But this is the best proof of the reality and depth of the distress among the ienant-farmers. Mr. Gladstone's land law gave every tenant an 'estate' in the soil he cultivated, which he could only lose by failing to pay his statutory rent. It is this failure which the landlords are using to put their tenants entirely out. rent. It is this failure which the landlords are using to put their tenants entirely out-side the benefits of the land-laws, and thus to reduce them to their old footing as 'tenants at will' under rack-rents, under the name of 'care-takers.' Noth-ing but the direst necessity could lead the tenants to fail in a payment, upon which so much depended for themselves and their children. And all the arguments which moved England to pass the law of 1881 should weigh against allowing the body of should weigh against allowing the body of the Irish tenants to be driven back into the slough of tenantcy-at-will."

We trust that no such period of bitter trial and relentless persecution is really in store for Ireland during the coming winter. But if the predictions of economists prove true, if the fears of patriotic Irishmen all over the world be realized in this regard, the Irish race will, we hope and trust, be found an unit in meeting the trial and overcoming the difficulty. However strained the situation during the ensuing month, the Irish must, while united and determined, be prudent and moderate. Prudence and moderation win greater victories than ever violence could achieve.

THE CAUSE OF IRELAND.

A POWERFUL RESTATEMENT OF A WORLD KNOWN QUESTION, BY A FAMOUS IRISH-MAN OF TO-DAY-LECTURE IN THE ADADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW YORK, BY MR. JUSTIN M'CARTHY, M. P.

MR. JUSTIN M CARMY, M. P. The following stenographic report of Mr. Justin McCarthy's excellent lecture in the Academy of Music, New York, is from the Tribune. The net proceeds of the lecture were devoted to the relief of Charleston, S.C. :

MB. M'CARTHY ADDRESS. When the outburst of cheering with hich Mr. McCarthy was greeted was

When the outburst of cheering with which Mr, McCarthy was greeted was over he spoke as follows: IADES AND GENTLEMEN.—You will, I am sure, believe me when I say that I feel all too unable to acknowledge as it deserves the magnificant reception you have so kindly extended to me here to-night. I am very glad indeed that the result of this demonstration is to be practically in favor of so charitable and beneficent a purpose as the relief of those who have lately suffered by a con-plause). I regard that as a happy evi-dence of the ganuine feeling in this country of harmony between the North and the South, of that brotherly feeling between all classes in this great Repub-lic. I remember well during the time of the famine in Ireland in 1846 47, when assistance was needed for the starving peasantry of Ireland, there came beautiful offerings from the people of this Republic and from Charleston and many other cities in the Southern States. I am glad, therefore, to have the chance of speaking here in favor of suffering people so far away, and show-ing that the representatives of the Irish people as well as people themselves can remember and return an act of kind-nes. Now I have come here for the purpose

ness, Now I have come here for the purpose of explaining what is meant by the national cause of Ireland. I know very well that, speaking in the Academy of Music in New York, I address an assem-bly who are supposed to be already by who are supposed to be already thoroughly in sympathy with the national cause of Ireland. For the moment I would almost prefer to believe that I am talking to an audience not converted to

demand for national and local independ-ence. Further, that demand has been heard, and pleaded, and fought out on battlefield after battlefield, during insur-rection after insurrection. Through the centuries it has gone on down to '98 and down to '48, you find Irishmen coming forward and appearing in arms in the field as advocates of Ireland's claim to the right to make laws for herself. (Ap-plause). When the time of insurrec-tion passed we find the people learning by experience and testing constitutional and peaceful agitation for the accom-pliabment of those designs which they had tried to obtain by force, but could not. We have through several genera-tions been asserting our claim to legislative independence through the means of parliamentary warfare. I point out all this to you only to answer some people who, perhaps, would have the hardihood to contend that the Irish people have, at some time or other, bowed down and accented the anneruse of an English statesman brought face to face with some poor woman whose hus-band had been drowned at sea, or some poor starving family in a London garret, the one asking in vain for her husband and the other asking what was being done for the starving thousands in the great metropolis. To the query of the second person I should imagine this reply: "My friend, we have been trying to benefit the working classes during the past forty or fifty years, but we never had the time to get through with the work; but it must soothe you somewhat to know that we have passed within that period some fifty coercion acts for Ireland." (Laugh-ter.) To the poor woman whose husband was lost at eas, I should imagine the same statesman to reply: "My dear madam, my heart is overflowing with sympathy for you, and the hearts of my colleagues too. (Laughter.) There was a bill up last session, which if passed, might pro-bably have saved your husband's ilie; but we attend to this Irish business, you know, and it must at least be a source of consolation to you to receil the fact that people have, at some time or other, bowed down and accepted the snpremacy of England (Cries of "never" and splause.) I say we never have done aught but deny that claim of the English majority

to crush our people (applause), so long, at least, as there is in Iroland, in Amerat least, as there is in Iroland, in Amer-ica or in Australia, or anywhere over the world one single group of Irishmen, nay, I would say one single Irishman alive, (Applause). Any English states-man trying to make us accept English rule uncomplainingly would have set before him a very serious and a very troublesome task. (Laughter.) Before England could accomplish that she would have to exterminate the Irish race all over the world. (Prolonged ap-plause.) plause.)

plause.) NOT A SELFISH OR LOCAL STRUGGLE. That being our case, I would like to ask you whether you deem it after all merely a selfah and local struggle? I have said every nation of men worthy of being called and considered a nation has always stood up for this right to manage its local and domestic affairs entirely according to its own lines and according to its own judg-ment. In the case of Ireland I contend that we have even a broader and better

that we have even a broader and better claim than that which rests upon our own national demand. We make our claim for national self government not alone in behalf of the suffering Irish people, but I can assure you solemnly and sincerely in behalf of the suffering masses of the English democracy as well. (Ap-plause.) Have you Americans any cor-rect idea of what that system is by which English democracy as well. b) the Laginal democrecy as well. (Applause.) Have you Americans any correct idea of what that system is by which English statesmanship attempts to govern a class of nations which are supposed to be represented in the Imperial Parliament at Westminister. In that Parliament at Westminister. In that Parliament at Westminister. In that Parliament we undertake to manage not alone Imperial affairs, corresponding to those which your Congress at Washington arranges, but we take upon ourselves to manage the domestic, the local, the parochial, the municipal affairs of all the communities of England, Ireland and Sootland and Wales. We arrange for every local gas bill, water bill, sewage bill, gailroad bill for the two ialands which make up the State of Great Britain. Our imperial affairs are managed as best we can—for, during the past few sessions, the party to which I belong has had something to say in relation to Irish affairs (laughter), because we had grown rather impatient at having our great National concerns—our Home Rule question—mixed up with a gas bill for Stoke Pogis and a water bill for Little Pedlington. (Laughter and applause.) Therefore we said, in substance: "We don't want this Imperial system of legislation at all; we want to manage our own affairs at home with ourselves; we want to give you no trouble whatever about our Irish concerns. If your with the imperial system of legislation at all; we rand applause.) Therefore we affairs of England, of Sootland, of Wales, that is your affair, not our site presentatives of these several nationalities in the House of Commons: "If your business is mislaid and mis-

cuise of Ireland. For the moment I am units of the sea, shall be regarded as anything curresconable? Do they sak anything or the strongest communities bone of the sea, shall be regarded as distinct nation by geographical limits the same of farshand the sea, shall be regarded as a distinct nation by geographical limits the same of the strongest communities bone of the sea, shall be regarded as a distinct nation by geographical limits the same of the strongest communities bone by custors the strongest communities bone by custors and domest communities bone of the strongest communities bone of the strongest commun sistent rerusal to meet the demand of the Irish people in a just and generous way. Nothing real or solid can be done for the English poor, for the English peasant, for the English artisan in towns peasant, for the English artisan in towns while the English Parliament remains as at present constituted. I can remember measures affecting the welfare of Eng-lish seamen for instance, that great class upon whom England's commercial pros-perity so much depends, having been brought in session after session, and session after session allowed to drop, because there was no time to have these measures embodied in legislation. I am astonished at the patience of the Eng-lish people who put up with this.

an English statesman brought face to face with some poor woman whose hus-band had been drowned at sea, or some poor starving family in a London garret, the one asking in vain for her husband and the other asking what was being done for the starving thousands in the great metropolis. To the query of the second person I should imagine this reply: "My friend, we have been trying to benefit the working classes during the past forty or fifty years, but we never had the time to get through with the work; but it must soothe you somewhat to know that we have passed within that period some fifty coercion acts for Ireland." (Laugh-ter.) To the poor woman whose husband was lost at sea, I should imagine the same been taught by the newspaper press to regard Home Rule agitation as something seditions, something anarchical, some-thing to do with the overturn of the throne, something to do with the rupturing of the family tie, and I do not know what other discful calculate. family tie, and I do not know what other direful calamity. They were led for years to regard the Irish party as turbulent, revolutionary men, who had neither conscience nor feeling. We were painted one day by the newspapers as living in squalid London garrets in a miserable condition, and on the very next day we were denounced as creatures revelling in debauchery on the funds sup-plied by the National Lesgue, supported by money wrung from the too generators know, and it must at least be a source of consolation to you to recall the fact that we have locked up Mr. Parnell in Kil-mainham jail." (Laughter.) This case is trained is typical. You see, therefore, that ours is not a selfish demand; on the contrary it is a demand which ought to have the supplied by the National League, supported by money wrung from the too generous hands of American Irishmen and sewing maids. I have often felt inclined to ask the writes on the port of the toiling millions in England, and after these misguided people who voted against justice to Ireland the last time hear once more the arguments in favor of Home Rule, and see that it is as much and parkens more more for their favor of Home Rule, and see that it is as much, and perhaps more, even for their own advantage than for the advantage of Ireland, they will vote and vote as one man in favor of legislative independ-ence for my country. It is sometimes asked whether, after all, our people are capable of managing their own affairs. Well, I know they are (applause), and any one who has read any history of Ireland at all, that pretends to accuracy, must know that from 1782 to 1800, when Ireland had her own Parliament in Dub-lin, the country made strides such as no other country ever made within a similar period, like conditions being given.

maids. I have often felt inclined to ask the writers on the London newspapers to take the advice given by the cabman in "Pickwick" when the family he is driv-ing get into a wrange as to the proposed door at which he is to draw up. "Ladies and gentlemen," he says, "settle it among yourselves. If it is to be it is all one to me." I have often wished to ask writer on the London papers to settle it among themselves whether we are deserv-ing of the odium cast upon us as to our miserable condition or whether we are indulging in the luxuies accredited to us. But such has been the teaching in relation to this question as efforded by the daily papers of England, and you cannot be surprised that the Englishman who bases his opinion upon that advanced by his newspaper should look upon us in this light.

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to make himself. He has cut him-self off from the Liberal party, and has doomed himself. I venture to say, to political extinction. He cannot be taken into office by the Tories; they could not give him office; he could not take office from them. He is an ambitious man; some of his followers are ambitious men. He will not be taken back into the Liberal party. He will find that between the two stools he has fallen to the ground and that his treachery to his leader will be rewarded by his party passing him by in silence and disgrace. So pass away and so perish politically every one who having pledged himself to the Irish cause makes up his mind to desert. (Applause.) I am told sometimes that the Tory Gov-ernment are strong; that they have the House of Lords and a strong body of the English people behind them; that it is wholly in vain for a small Parliamentary party to struggle against them. Let us examine that suggestion by the light of the past. Six years ago the strongest Government ever set up in England was formed under Mr. Gladstone. The Irish Parliament party, those who followed Mr. Parnell, were only twenty strong. There were many other Irish members who had been pledged to supto make himself. He has cut him.

followed Mr. Parnell, were only twenty strong. There were many other Irish members who had been pledged to sup-port us, but these men turned against us, deserted us and in every great divi-sion voted in favor of our enemies. We had the strongest Government ever existing in any time arrayed against twenty men. That Government intro-duced a coercion bill for Ireland, and those twenty men fought that Govern-ment for years and years. We said to ourselves, in the words of Byron :

"There never yet was human power Which could evade if unforgiven The patient search and vigli long Of him who treasures up a wrong."

The matient search and vigitions Of him who treasures up a wrong." We treasured up that wrong of the Coercion bill, and we waited for our time, and in the providence of heaven that time came, and we opposed that powerful Parliament; by our works and by our votes alone we opposed ij, and we turned that triumphant Liberal party out of the treasury benches. Well, then, I ask you, comparing Gladstone in his strength with Salisbury in his weakness is it likely that we shall allow our cause to be trampled on by a Tory Government? ["'No no!"] Shall we who pulled the lion down pay the wolf homage? No, no; not likely. We pulled down the lion; we are not going to be devoured by the wolf. (Cheers and cries of "Good !") CHURCHILL AND SALISBURY. The English Tory party, or at least

career is out a snort one. He has indeed been for many years a Member of the House of Commons, but he only began to be a prominent figure with the Parliament of 1880. He then in-vented for himself a party of four, which was appropriately called the Fourth Party. There was the Liberal Government and its followers, one party; the Conservative opposition, the second party; the Liah Nationalists, the third party and Lord Randolph Churchill and his brigade of three (laughter) the fourth party. (Cheers and laughter.) Well, the members of the Fourth Party did the very wisest thing they could do for a little group of men seeking to become distin-guished and to obtain power and place; they made themselves a perfect nulsance. (Laughter). Talk of the frish party! Why, we were tranquil, we were quisscent, we (Laughter). Talk of the Irish party! Why, we were tranquil, we were quiescent, we were docile, were patient compared with the irrepressible Fourth Party, composed of four men. (laughter). A Member of the House of Commons whom I know very well compared them to the heroes of Duma's great romance, "The Four Guards-men-the three guardsmen and their ally." There were D'Artagnan, Porthos, Aramis, and Athes. (Laughter). They were the four of them. They took divisions at all possible times. They spoke on all con-celvable topics. They put all manner of perplaying questions. They were constantly being called to order. They were constantly wrangling with the Speaker, with the Prime Minister, with all the authorities of the House; and in fact you could not start any question or topic you could not start any question or topic whatever without stirring up Lord Ran-dolph Churchill and his three faithful and steady allies. (Laughter). Just as cer-tainly as the touch of the match to the barrel of gunpowder brings out the con-flagration, so the raising of any question whatever in Parliament brought out Lord whatever in Parliament brought out Lord Randolph Churchill and his three devoted allies and followers. Well just as they began to be, in their way, a sort of power they saw, when their way, a sort of power they saw, when their way as sort of power they saw, when their way as sort of power they saw, when their a good field by coming into a sort of open plat-form, going into any of the secrets of parliamentary warfare, but I will merely say that we used to have a good deal of communication now and then with Lord Randolph Churchill and his faithful thenchmen of the Fourth Party, and we found that they were always willing to assist us on condition that we now and then in turn assisted them. I may perhaps say that we more than once planned—If you like it, coballed—to. handoiph Churchin and his istitution henchmen of the Fourth Party, and we found that they were always willing to assist us on condition that we now and then in turn assisted them. I may perhaps say that we more than once planned—If you like it, coballed—to-

gether. The time came around and the Tories came into office, and the Tories did not dare for their souls to reject or did not dare for their souls to reject or look over this restless, tormenting Fourth Party, and so they absorbed the whole Fourth Party at one stroke and the whole of the Fourth Party came at one moment into office together (laughter); and I be-lieve in the history of Eaglish politics that is the one single instance in which a whole parliamentary party was trans-ferred at one stroke from opposition into office. (Laughter.) But you see the man in office is a very different person from the man in opposition.

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man in office is a very different person from the man in opposition. There is a story of a great English Duke, who, being once down in the country, was introduced to a wealthy manufacturer and made his acquaintance and talked with him on very samiliar terms. Some time after the English Duke was passing down after the English Duke was passing down after the English Duke was passing down St. James's street in London, and there he met the wealthy manufacturer, and the manufacturer stopped the Duke and began talking to him in a familiar strain and endeavored to shake hands with him. The lordly Duke, however, drew back and put his hands behind him and looked with steam dimin at the man she had with stony dignity at the man who had conversed with him and said nothing. The manufacturer said : "My lord Dake, don't you remember me ? You don't you remember me? You were very friendly with me down in the country." The Duke said: "Sir, I shall be very friendly with you when we meet again down in the country." (Laugh-

"Well, that is the condition of Lord ter.) "Well, that is the condition of Lord Bandolph Churchill and his Fourth Party toward the Irish claims. When we were together in opposition against Mr. Gladstone they were very friendly and familiar with us; and if ever again we should be in opposition to Mr. Glad-stone—which I trust we never shall be (loud and continued cheering)—oh, then believe me, they will be as familiar and friendly with us; if we are only willing to accept their advances as ever they were before. (Cheers and laughter). But, now let me tell you what I believe will be done by the English Conservative party. They areled really by Lord Ran-dolph Churchill, nominally by the Mar-quis of Salisbury. The Marquis of Sal-isbury is a man who, on the strength of an imposing presence and a great volce, and a fine, penetrating, rasping style of speech, passes for a strong man. But you know, after all, to make a really strong man it requires more than a commanding presence and a big, harsh volce.

speech, passes for a strong man. But you know, after all, to make a really strong man it requires more than a commanding presence and a big, harsh voice, and Lord Salisbury is not a strong man, but has always shown him-self in every great crisis a weak and flexible man, who is domineered by some intellect and some force of character stronger than his own. He fought for years and years against the leader of his party, Mr. Disraeli. He denounced him in magasines and reviews. He insulted him in the House of Commons. And yet the moment that Mr. Disraeli got him into office and got him under the power of his own strong will and his own force of character he made of Lord Salisbury the most supple and the most pliant tool that statesman ever made of statesman, (Applause.) Lord Salisbury is the read painted like the bar of iron. Lord Salis-bury will be led or forced any way that the stronger and more daring spirits of his party chose to lead him and to force him. WHAT THE TORIES WILL DO.

WHAT THE TORIES WILL DO.

WHAT THE TORIES WILL DO. Well, now, I venture to predict that the Tory Government cannot possibly hold office unless they conciliate the Irish party and one way or another accede to the Irish National demand. (Loud and prolonged (applause). Lord Randolph is a very clever and a very adroit and a very ambitious man. He has ten times the force of character of Lord Salisbury. He has made his way to the front in the House of Commons by sheer energy and audacity and schoolboy recklessness. He is resolved to hold on and he will soom see the only way by which he and his party may continue in office. He was

Now that is a demand that century after century the Irish people have been mak-ing and making, so far, in vain from the English majority, into whose forceful possession they have come. I want to ask whether, that being our national demand, we have ever allowed it to lapse or to fall into silence and ob-scurity by any lack of energy or of force upon our part? Have ever are

scurity by any lack of energy or of force upon our part? Have we ever once acquiesced in the English demand to rule over us as over a conquered and a subject and a willingly subjected people? (Ories of "Never.") I con-tend we never have during one hour of our history allowed our national demand to fall. During all the centuries that England has ruled over Ireland by force we have been again and again urging our

lish people who put up with this. I have pictured to myself sometimes

iron the seven of eight memoers to be eighty-six, and I do not think the eighty-six men will show themselves less capable or less earnest than the handful of men out of whose small beginning there came such great results. (Great applause.) Now, what are the chances of our suc-cess I What is the probability of the Irish cause being carried within a reasonable time ? I have always claimed for the constituteonal agitation which the present Irish party are conducting, the co opera-tion and confidence and cordial asistance, and, more than that, the patience of Irish people all over the globe. I have always said: "Let this game be fairly played. We already have the field. Let us con-tinue to hold the field. Let us do our best. Give us every assistance ; give us ample room and we are cer-tain of succes." But I have never thought, - never been vain enough to think that the constitutional agitation could be maintained at its pre-sont effervescent point year after year and generation after generation. sont effervescent point year after year and generation after generation. I know and admit that if we cannot show something like speedy results, constitutional agitation cannot be maintained forever against the forces of opposing conditions Tremendous applause.) Therefore (Tremendous applause.) Therefore I am specially anxious to show you that this constitutional agitation is very near a final and complete success. (Renewed applause). Not very many weeks ago at the close of the debate on the second reading of Mr. Gladstone's Bill (applause) I came through the lobby of the defeated company with a sympa-thetic English Member of Parliament, and he put his arm through mine and the defeated company with a sympa-thetic English Member of Parliament, and he put his arm through mine, and as he walked along he said to me most kindly: "I do hope you are not cast down by what we know must be the result of this division to night." And I said to him: "Cast down? Why how oould I be cast down? I walked through this lobby seven or eight years ago with six or seven men asserting this same claim for Home Rule; and now I go through this same lobby with three hun-dred and ten men, led by the greatest Englishman and orator of his time-led by Gladstone. (Great applause.) Talk to me of being cast down? Where has there been such a victory achieved by constitutional and peaceful means at any time within the history of politics, within the memory of man?" Go through all political history and you will find no such exampte of an idea, a mere idea having met with such majestic, magnificent progress in such a short space of time and with such apparently inade-quate means. (Great applause.) Now, as you know, no great reform in England was

Ics, hot are son of a great peer, not neving anything to do with the landed interest, having nothing in the way of property, tradition or family feeling against the Irish people. I am now speaking of a man who sprong from the very heart of the English working classes, from the very heart of the English democracy, who made a great fortune in trade, but whose sympathies were always supposed to be with the Radical party in England and with the Radical party in Ireland—I mean, of course, Mr. Joseph Chamber-lain. (Hisses). Now, Mr. Chamberlain has not been consistent. He tas always postured and attitudinized as a Radical of the Radicals, as a man entirely in sympathy with Ireland and the Irish Parliament party, and in sympathy with the demand for Irish Home Rule. I re-member well when the Irish Parliament party was a small minority in opposition to the Tory party then in power in the days before 1880. Mr. Chamberlain was, as some Tory enemies called him, the con-spirator of the Irish party. Well, Mr. Chamberlain has changed his mind. He has within a very short time come around and heaven an Imporitie of the very has within a very short time come around and become an Imperialist of the very first water, an opponent of what he calls the dismemberment of the Empire; the strongest, the bitterest enemy that the trish cause has to meet with at the present moment. I do not pretend to know what may be the working power of Mr. Cham-berlain's mind which brought about berlain's mind which brought about that strange and sudden change. Some people say—I do not mean to assert that they are right—but people will say all sorts of things—some people say that Mr. Chamberlain was ambitious for succession to the leadership of the Liberal party, and that he would have been not displayed if that he would have been not displeased if he could have pushed the Grand Old Man he could have pushed the Grand Old Man aside. Some people say, too, that Mr. Chamberlain, who, like all great men, has a very considerable opinion of himself, was rather displeased because he was not consulted before any one else by Mr. Gladstone when Mr. Gladstone made up his mind to introduce the bill for Home Rule in Ireland. However that may be, it is certain that Mr. Chamberlain has rebelled from his chief, has gone over to the oppoa the second sec see the only way by which he and his party may continue in office. He was a strong Home Ruler one, and not very long ago, and he may, it is quite possible, become for his own purposes a strong Home Ruler again. (Laughter.) I should not wonder in the least if Lord Ran-dolph Churchill were to assist Lord Car-narvon in that great work of educating English Tory squires up to the level of Home Rule. I came across lately in one of the steamers from Ireland to England with a noble lord who was and who is a member and a leadnig member of the English Conservative party. Our elections were over and we were going back defeated, and I got into friendly talk with him. Of cource, as you will easily understand, politics in the House of Commons does not prevent man from having private and friendly associationa. I said to him : "Of course your people, the Tories, are going into office?" He said: "Yes I suppose we shall go in." I said : "Yes I suppose we shall go in." Isaid: "Then I presume after a while you will bring in what you call a genuine and a comprehensive measure of Home Rule for Ireland i? He said : "Well, per-hays we may see our way after a while to bring in a genuine and a comprehen-sive measure of local self.governsive measure of-local self.govern-ment for Ireland." (Applause and hisses). Well, I shall not won-der at all if they some time did make up their minds to bring in a genuine and comprehensive measure which they will begin by calling local self.gov-ernment by Ireland, but we shall end in constructing into a mea-sure for the establishment of an Irlah Parliament in Ireland. ("Hear." "hear" and applause).

Personally, I would much rather that the English statesman, who risked power and popularity to introduce a measure of Home Rule for Ireland, were the English

HEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublia. It is rumored in Dublin that Lord Chief Justice May is about to retire, to be suc-ceeded by Bir Michael Morris, Bart. In this case the Attorney General would suc-ceed to the vacancy on the Bench, but in future there shall be only one Chief Jus-tics in Ireland, as it is already the case in England.

Alikenny. On September 14th, four milch cows, the property of Mrs. Delaney, the Mills, Kilmoganny, were seized by the landlord, Major Marsh, for rent, and impounded in Kilkenny. Nine milch cows belonging to Mr. James Awlward, Lukeswell, were seized at the suit of the landlord, Mr. J. Settlements were subsequently made in all the foregoing cases. If things go on as they are at present the Butt's green pound will soon be as well stocked daily that even at the last moment some unas the fair green at the monthly fairs.

Wexford.

On September 15 an eviction took place at Coolcots, on the estate of Lord Don-oughmore. The victim, Mrs. Hannah Byrne, had about eight acres-the rent of which varied, part being held under an old lease. Being unable to meet the exorbitant demand of the landlord, a decree was obtained against her in June last, which was carried into effect, and she was disposessed of about three acres, held at £4 an acre, a figure much higher than that pail for the surrounding land. Bailliff Carthy and Joe Graham, the rent warner and general estate balliff, formally took possession. There was no demonstration of feeling, the arrival of the bailiffs being unexpected and unknown at the time. Mr. On September 15 an eviction took place unexpected and unknown at the time. Mr. Larry Kirwan, victualler and milk vendor, Wexford, had his cattle on the evicted farm at present and they are herded there by Red James Murphy, as emergencyman. Westmeath.

On Sept 13, the Sub Sheriff of West-

when the case came on for found there was an infor proceedings, and the tenan mained in the building. Limerick. Lord Annealey has inued over one hun-dred ejectments for non-payment of rent, on his county Down estate, for the ensuor hearing it was formality in the

Captain Maunsell has given to his Ash-ford (county Limerick) tenantry a reduc-tion of twenty per cent. The tenants have accepted the abatement.

The index is a life adjust to be only one child of the set of t

seized at the suit of the landlord, Mr. J. H. Jones, J. P., Mullinbro, for rent on the previous Saturday; also cattle belonging to Mr. John Fitzpatrick, Castlegannon, were seized for legal costs in connection with proceedings for rent, on the same day. Annie F. Tighe is the landowner. Settlements were subsequently made in all the foregoing cases. If things go on

of success, clung to her home, thinking that even at the last moment some un-forseen event would prevent the carry ing out of that which was to make her and her little ones home-less. She did not remove the furni-ture and house fittings, but when the bailiffs made their apperance they set with a will about removing them. In this, however, they were assisted by the specta-tors, who knew the rough handling the articles would get if they were left to the tender mercies of the bailiffs, and in a short time the contents of the house were heaped on the roadside. Everything re-moved, and the fire quenced, possession was taken of it by two Emergencymen and two constables who were left to pro-tect them; and on the roadside, close to her furniture, were the window and her children huddled together, viewing their once happy home. Thomas Ryan, of Cownbeg, was also evicted from a farm, but his house was on another property. This concluded the evictions for the day, but they will be resumed after some time. but they will be resumed after some time

Waterford.

On Sept 13, the Sub Sheriff of West-meath, accompanied by a large force of Constabulary, attended at Ballinlassy, near Moate, the estate of Mr. F. W. Russell, of Liasanada, for the purpose of evicting several tenants, whose rents were largely in arrears. A large crowd of sym-pathizers assembled, but the whole pro-ceedings terminated without any hostile A county convention was held in the

him. One was himself, the other he knew j not. Next day in a church he met his companion of the vision. It was St. t Francis. There began between the two great saints that wonderful friendahlp, i which has been perpetuated down the ages between their children. Side by side you will find the brown robe of St. Francis and the white robe of St. Dominic, in the de-bate of universities, in the centres of civilization, on the plains of Eastern Asia, beneath the burning sun of Africa, along the rivers and on the pampas of South America, everywhere where the Church extends her sway. Side by side they have lived and labored, taught and preached, side by side they have enimened their robes in martyrs' blood, united in that fraternal embrace with which Dominic and Francis beneath the Roman Basilica sealed for time and eternity their mutual love five weeks ago, Pat Kelly, of Ring, and other tenants of Mrs. Biakeney, were evicted. Since that time Kelly applied to Mrs. Biakeney for permission to save his crops, but to his application she vouch-safed no reply. The neighbors deter-mined that the crops sent by God for the support of Kelly should not be allowed to rot. A number of them assembled during the night, and cut the crops upon two come of herd end for the support of Kelly should not be allowed to rot. A number of them assembled during the night, and cut the crops upon two come of herd end hound and staked Ked

ASSIST AT MASS DAILY SHOULD WE LEND OUR PRESENCE THE UNBLOODY SACEIFICE

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Was the sacrifice of Calvary to be sgain enacted physically in our day, as it was eighteen centuries ago, what tremendous excitement, what extraordinary uproar, would it not produce in Christian ranke. The Christian belief that a God was being provided that become more shown to be Cavan. Eleven ejectment processes have been served on the tenants of Sir Ralph Cus-ack, in the townland of Raleagh, parish of Kildallen. The land is, for the most part, of the poorest description, and the tenants are utterly unable to pay the sums that are egainst them. The case is more remarkable from the fact that a short time before the service of the ejectment, the bailiff on the property called on the ten-ants to inform them that the landlord was prepared to sell them their holdings. The tenants replied that they were willing to buy, and this reply they sent through the hands of the agent, Mr. John Faris, of Corr. The batch of ejectments referred to above was the only alware they got. Derry.

Derry. Derry. On September 12th, in the presence of an immeisse congregation, the new church at Corrigart was solemnly dedicated by the Most Rev. Dr. Logue, Bishep of Rap-hoe, the Bishop of Galway, the Most Rev. Dr. Carr, was the preacher, and delivered a discourse of singular beauty and im-pressiveness. The church is perhaps the finest in the diocese, and has been erected at very great expense. The collection realized a large sum. Galwar. Galway.

Cayan.

Galway. Page, the so-called bailiff, who resigned his position at Woodford rather than carry out the evictions, was not a bailiff, but an under agent on the property, as his father was during his lifetime, and in throwing up the agency he threw up £100 a year. It was a big sacrifice to make, and he deserves the thanks of every sincere Nationalist for doing so. The person that has taken it is a son to the Whelan who went against pricess and people at the went against priests and people at the famous Galway election, and voted for French.

The police are again flocking to Wood-ford it is said to reap and save (or rather to protect Emergency men while doing so) the crops of the evicted tenants, and so) the crops of the evicted tenants, and by all accounts it won't be hard work for them to do so, as the thousands who thronged there at the time of the eviction trampled them to the face of the earth. After the people vacating Broder's house, the whole multitude present turned away quietly and never left a stone upon an-other of three miles of stone walls from quictly and never left a stone upon an-other of three miles of stone walls from that to "Saunders' fort" but they placed on the public road, and although here were over two hundred police at work it took them six and a half hours to go from one place to another. There were about three acres of turnips on the lands around "Saunders' fort" when the work of the exterminator commenced, besides several acres of corn and potatoes; but by the time the foul work was finished there was no sign of vegetables on the whole farm ; it was trampled mercilessly under thou-sands of feet, and it now has as much the appearance of desolation as if an invading sands of feet, and it now has as much the appearance of desolation as if an invading army had passed over it. Keeping the Woodford prisioners in jail after such enormous amounts of bail had been offered enormous amounts of bail had been offered for their appearance will not make the work of Government much easier for the authorities. Experience proves that per-secution does not tend to soften the tem-pers of the friends of the persecuted, and we all know that to make an Irishman a really deadly enemy of English rule_in Ireland you have only to give him a term on the "plank bed" and you can count on him for ever after.

ST. DOMINIC AND ST. FRANCIS.

would it not produce in Christian ranks. The Christian belief that a God was being crucified, that heaven was about to be again opened and that access to the pres-ence of God's infinite majesty was to be obtained through Christ's death, would aroure the world's dormant sloth and cause indifferent Christians to leap through joy, in hopes of salvation. God, in His inscrutable judgment, declared that Christ would die only once on Calvary's cross, but he provided for a daily offering of that same sacrifice to continue from the "rising till the setting of the sun" by the ministerial agency of his priesthood. With the eyes of faith, enlightened by divine impiration, every Catholic can be daily present at the self same sacrifice, in which the same divine victim continues to offer himself in an unbloody manner by the hands of the priest on our altars. Every mass offered is Calvary's sacrifice repeated, and every mass is as acceptable to God the Father, as that one bloody sacrifice on Calvary's hill, which opened heaven to the decendants of sinful Adam. The infinite love that God displayed for mankind, in the death of His divine son, is rendered in every mass and every mass offered is as immeanrable in its affect as

can, when the child has the glad tidings that Christ through the ainlistry of His priest, is about to be offered in the mass, to pro-plate God for our transpressions, that Christ is to be immolated on the sactificial altar, and bring down innumerable blessings on the sinful world, in not mak-ing efforts to be present at mass, and reap for ourselves a portion of the rich harvest and fill our souls at the banquet of the Lord's table.

Lord's table. Every mass bell is a call from heaven to come to the Master's banquet and when the business man and the rich man are too much engaged in worldly affairs to accept the invitation, the poor are God's only guests, and hence in our large cities and towns throughout the country they are seen wending their way every morning to God's Church to witness the immolation of God and enrich their souls in the blood of the Lamb. It would be well for Catholic men in all our towns to make a little sacrifice every morning, to enable them to sacrifice every morning, to enable them to stend mass and thus prepare their souls for the business of the day. Their busi-ness will not suffer by their absence in here the orthogonatory fload will fruct. chees will not safler by their absence in church; on the contrary, God will fruct-ify the labors of their hands, that are raised daily in presence of the altar of God.—Iowa Messenger.

Catholics and the Law of Divorce.

London Weekly Register, August 28. Certain French Catholics have referred questions of conscience concerning the law of divorce to Rome and received the fol-

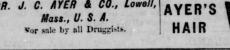
Of invorce to kome and received the for-lowing replies: Q. Can a Catholic judge pronounce a divorce forbidden by the Church, with the mental reservation that he is only dealing in petto with one of the cases of separation

Rev. Thomas O'Gorman. One night, Saint Dominic saw in a vision while at prayer two men presented by Mary to the angered Saviour to appease him. One was himself, the other he knew not. Next day in a church he met his companion of the vision. It was St. heren between the two heren between the dissolution of a union blessed by the Church ?



To produce a new growth of hair Restores the color, gloss, and youthful To produce a new freshness of the hair; stimulates a rich and on bald heads, in the freshness of the hair; stimulates a rich and luxurious growth; thoroughly cleanses the scalp; prevents dandruff and humors; and is the most cleanly and effective preparation for the hair ever offered to the public. Rev. J. W. Davenport, Illinois Bend, Texas, writes: "Ayer's Hair Vigor, used in my family for several veers, hes no cound as a dressing, nor for with La V. Templeton, Northerr, N. (1990) years, has no equal as a dressing, nor for preventing the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray. It ranks fever, my hair all came out, leaving me among the first entirely bald. I procured a bottle of Ayer's Hair luxuries of our house." Miss house." Miss Kate Rose, In-

gersoll, Ontario, all its contents, a writes: "While keeping my head clear of dandruff, and preventing Scald Head, Ayer's Hair Vigor has also caused my hair to grow huxuri-antly, resulting in my now possessing hair forty-two inches long, and as thick as could be desired." The wife of Dr. V. S. Lovelace, Lovelaceville, Ky., had very bad tetter sores upon her head, causing the hair to fail out. Ayer's Hair Vigor healed the sores, and in less than twelve months produced hair a foot long. keeping my head clear of dandruff, and thick growth of hair, near'y two inches still use the Vigor occasionally to keep my scalp in a healthy condition." produced hair a foot long. PREPARED BY



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mankind, in the death of His divine son, is rendered in every mass and every mass offered is as immeasurable in its effects as the one great sacrifice of Calvary. Cath-olics, knowing and believing all this, dis-play a wonderful disinterestedness in this most powerful means of obtaining God's grace in not striving to assist at, and partake of, the benefits of as many masses as possible. The angels assist at mass, are rejoiced at this won-derful act of God's providence, in alding humanity to ascend the celestial steep, How deaf then, are we not all to God's call, when the church bella daily ring and amounce to us the glad tidings that RECOMMENDED BY TORRINGTON, FISHER,

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FIVE MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES By the Paulist Fathers.

OCT. 16, 1886.

eached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty ninth Street and Ninth Ayenue, New York.

ored p SINTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. "When thou art invited to a wedding, go at down in the lowest place, that when he who invited thee cometh, he may say: Friend, go up higher."- Words from th's Sunday's Gospel. were manne report would

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Of the sins which men commit, some Of the sins which men commit, some excite horror and detestation, others shame and contempt, others even pity and com-passion. There is one sin, however, which, on account of its extreme foolishness, moves men to laughter and mitth, and that is the sin of vain glory. The sin of vain glory, I say, not the sin of pride; for, although people often confase the one with the other, yet they are in reality as far asunder as the poles. Pride consists in despising others and all they say, do and think: nay even, when carried to its full extent, Almighty God Himself. The proud man makes so little account of others that he does not care what they think of him. He is entirely taken up a parc others that he does not care what they think of him. He is entirely taken up with his own superior excellence and abilities. But for the vain glorious man the good opinion of others is the very breath of life, in and for which they live and move and have their being. I am inclined to think that there are not very many really proud people among us, but of the vain-glorious men and women the number is infinite.

For, consider for a moment the way in | had be For, consider for a moment the way in which people are acting every day. How many women there are who spend all the money they can spare, and more than they can well spare, in buying dresses and bonnets and fine ribbons, and give up all their leisure moments either to decking themselves out in their fineries or to dis-playing them to the rest of the world. And with what result? Well this is not the place for me to reneat the remarks occasi colore forwa ioined And with what result? Well this is not the place for me to repeat the remarks which all these efforts call forth from other women; and if sometimes the desired effect is produced upon persons of the other sex, is it not a humiliating thought that success should be due not to any personal excellence, but to the clothes that are worn ?

Again, how many men there are of whom it is the supreme delight and the topmost object of ambition to have their names appear in the papers. Should they realize their desire how proud they are, and how carefully they keep their copy. I wonder they do not have it framed and hung up in their rooms. But it passes comprehension how any man of sense can away The men emot the so on co for re 4J 'pron

fight

hung up in their roome. But it passes comprehension how any man of sense can take pleasure in seeing his name in such papers as most of ours are nowadays, filled, as their columns are, with accounts of adulteries, elopements, suiddes and even if the papers were more decent than they are, among their thousand and one contents how much attention would your doings receive, even if duly chronicled, and how long would they be remembered ? These are but specimens of the foolish-ness of the way in which people are act-ing every day, and ordinary intelligence is sufficient to show the folly and empti-ness of it all. I wish to point out, how-ever, one consequence of this pursuit of worldly honors which is not sufficiently adverted to, and it is this—that by seeking glory which is worthless we run the risk of losing that which is of infinite and everlasting value. For it is not wrong to ever glory and honor. Our Lord Him-elf reverd the tame of the solution of the solution of the world the more the more the solution of the the more the more to be the solution of the solution of the the heat heat the more to be the solution of the solution of the the heat the more the solution of the so of losing that which is of infinite and everlasting value. For it is not wrong to teek glory and honor. Our Lord Him-last eelf prayed that He might be glorified. We have an inborn and an ineradicable desire of honor and glory, and to cherish and cultivate this desire is not only right, but a duty. What is wrong is the seek-ing it in the wrong way, and from the wrong sources; because by seeking it in the wrong way we shall fall short of that which is set before us as the reward of our actions. And what is that f Listen to what St. Paul eays: "We all beholding the glory of the Lord with open face, are transformed into the same image from glory to clover, as by the Shift of fore

OCT. 16. [886.

Vigor, and, be-fore I had used

rot. A number of them assembled during the night, and cut the crops upon two acres of land, and bound and stacked them. The work was done so quietly that four policemen and two Emergencymen who lived in the evicted tenant's house, not many yards away, knew nothing of the matter until they saw in the morning that the crops had been saved.

Longford.

Henry Mortimer Dyas, E-q., of Rath-boy Lodge, county Meath, and Money-sgan, county Longford, has been ap-pointed a magistrate for the county Longford.

Mrs. O'Flaherty, of London, has offered Mrs. O Flaherty, of London, has only a her estate in the townland of Ballinoury, mear Longford, for sale to the tenants, the greater number of whom have come to terms with her, and have agreed to give sixteen years' purchase at the old rent. None of the tenants have had a judicial comt fixed under the land Act

Kerry.

Three publicans, at Milltown, have been refused renewals of their licenses for de-clining to give the police cars to convey to jail some persons arrested for moonlight-Mr. C. H. Meldon, Q C., has joined

Mr. C. H. Meldon, Q C., has joined Gen. Buller, in Külarney, as a permanent member of his staff while he is engaged upon his present mission. Mr. Meldon will act as legal adviser to General Baller whenever the latter exercises his functions as a magistrate in Kerry. At the evictions in the Killarney dis-trict, the rule is that when an Emergency man or an estate habilifi is nut in possession

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Cork.
Cork.
The New Daniel Coughlad, C. C., Templederry, to be C. C., of Kidfy on the states of the lock of the states

A. No. Q. Can a mayor with a good conscience officiate at the civil marriage of a divorced A. No.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure

COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES. For Children and Pulmonary Troubles. Dr. W. S. Hoy, Point Pleasant, W. Va. Dr. w. S. hoy, Four Pleasant, W. Va., says: "I have made a thorough test with Scott's Emulsion in Palmonary troubles, and general debility, and have been astonished at the good results, and as a remedy for children with Rickets or Mar-Francis beneath the Roman Basilica sealed for time and eternity their mutual love and work. Here you behold them be-neath these northwestern skies, within sound of water vocal with the names of St. Anthony and Hennepin, sons of St. Francis, within this sanctuary, celebrating and perpetuating together the memory of their founders and singling in concert "the Seraphic Francis and the Apostolic Domi-nic have taucht us thy law. O Lord." smus, it is unequalled."

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, and Hay Fever. A NEW TREATMENT.

Sufferers are not generally aware that

A Speedy Cure

A NEW TREATMENT. A NEW TREATMENT. A NEW TREATMENT. Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and] "Imitation is the Sincerest Flattery." If the above quotation is true, then Dr. R. V. Pierce ought to feel highly flattered, on account of the many imitators of his popular remedy, the "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," for they have scores of imitators, out never an equal, for the cure of sick and billious headache, constipation, im-pure blood, kidney pains, internal fever and all bowel complaints. With a bottle of the sugared granulas in the house, you can dispense with the family doctor and his often naseous medicines. In a Dangerous Condition Any man, woman or child is in a dangerous condition when neglecting a constipated state of the bowels. There can be no perfect health without a regular action of this function, Burdock Blood Bitters cure constipation by imparting a healthy tone to all the secretions. Mr. Wm. Royd Hill, Cohourg, writer

remedy, and who send a pamphlet explain-ing this new treatment, free on receipt of stamp .- Scientific American.

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TO THE CLERGY. MINNESOTA

from glory to glory, as by the Spirit of the Lord." It is the attainment of this glory which our foolishness endangers.

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How to Avoid Calumny.

How to Ayola Calumny. "If any one speaks ill of thee," said Epictetus, "consider whether he hath truth on his side, and if so, reform thy; self, that his censures may not affect thee." When Anaxamander was told that the very boys laughed at his singing, "Ay," said he, "then I must learn to sing bet-ter," Plato being told that he had many enemics who spoke ill of him, said: "It is no matter; I will hve so that no one will believe them." Hearing at another time that a very intimate friend of his had spoken detractively of him, he said: "I am sure he would not do it if he had not some reason for it." This is the surest, as well

reason for it." This is the surest, as well as the noblest way of drawing the sting out of a reproach, and the true method of preparing a man for that great aud only relief sgainst the pains of calumpy— a good consider ca good conscience.

A Modern Miracle

A mouern miracle In a recent letter from R. W. Dowton, of Deloraine, Ott., he states that he has recovered from the worst form of Dyspep-sia after suffering for fifteen years; and when a council of doctors pronounced him incurable he tried Burdock Blood Bitters, six bottles of which restored his health health

In Good Repute

In Good Repute James McMurdock, writing from Kin-sale; says: "B. B. as a remedy for diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, has an excellent reputation in this locality. I have used it, and speak from experience, as well as observation. It is the only medicine I want, and I advise others sfilicted to try it."

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SINTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. "When thou art invited to a wedding, go it down in the lowest place, that when he rho invited thee cometh, he may say : unday's Gospel.

Sunday's Gospel. Of the sins which men commit, some excite horror and detestation, others shame and contempt, others even pity and com-passion. There is one sin, however, which, on account of its extreme foolishness, moves men to laughter and mitth, and that is the sin of vain glory. The sin of yain glory, I say, not the sin of pride; for, although people often confuse the one with the other, yet they are in reality as far asunder as the poles. Pride consists in despising others and all they say, do and think: may even, when carried to its full extent, Almighty God Himself. The proud man makes so little account of others that he does not care what they think of him. He is entirely taken up with his own superior excellence and abilities. But for the vain glorious man the good opinion of others is the very breath of life, in and for which they live and move and have thelr being. I am inclued to thick that there ware Of the sins which men commit, some and move and have their being. I am inclined to think that there are not very many really proud people among us, but of the vain-glorious men and women the number is influite.

And y team for the pagen dances of the vain-glorious men and women the team and women the team and women the way in which people are acting every day. How many women there are who spend all the money they can spare, and more than they can well spare, in buying dresses at the team and women such the door stood a very day. How many women there are who spend all the money they can spare, and more than they can well spare. In buying dresses the team and women such the team and women is and fine ribbons, and give up all their leisure moments either to decking themelves out in their fineries or to decking themelves out in their fineries or to decking themelves out in their fineries or to decking themelves on to the rest of the world. And with what result? Well this is not the place for me to repeat the remarks which all these efforts call forth from other women; and if sometimes the desired effect is produced upon persons of the other sex, is it not a humiliating thought that success should be due not to any personal excellence, but to the clother that are worn? Again, how many men there are of whom it is the supreme delight and the topmost object of ambition to have ther mames appear in the papers. Should they are alize their deaire how proud they are work of conversion the went of adulteries, elopements, suiddes and women succumbed to the emotional sensations of the occasion. Statk pleasure in seeing his name in such papers as most of ours are nowadays, filled, as their columes are, with account and women and some succumbed to the tabilans and Spaniad, may find food they are, smong their thowand and one with the papers. Should they are, smong their thowand and one work of the place of the team and so are streak of the tabilans and Spaniad, may find food the to the vare direction with the solution of the the solution in the quality of the there work of the the solution of the set of the team and the set of the place of the team and the set of the soluther negroes by the Methode and the set of the solution there wore

I wonder they do not have it framed and hung up in their rooms. But it passes comprehension how any man of sense can its places in seeing his name in such risk places of ours are nowadays, filled, as their columns are, with accounts of aultieries, elopements, suicides and every kind of disgraceful action. And even if the papers were more decent than they are, among their thour and an one to sufficiently and end or dinary fitelligence is sufficient to show the folly and emptiness of the sum the risk of loans rate or sufficiently adverted to, and it is this—that by seeking glory which is worthless we run the risk of loans the words word dony the hours. Our cord Him, self prayed that He might be glorig to the set of hours and an interadicable desire of honors and glory, and to charish and cultivate this desire is not only right be seeking it in the wrong way, as and from the wrong sources; because by seeking it in the wrong way we shall fall short of that which is set before us as the reward of our actions. And what is that?
These to what St. Paulesys: "We all beholding the glory of the Lord with open rate of the remers of the sufficient to show the folly and end the word way. And from the barder of honors and glory, sind to charish and cultivate this the trans that the remers do the seeking it in the wrong way we shall fall short of that which is set before us as the reward of our actions. And what is that?
The barding the glory of the Lord with open the work was keep up in a similar strain until broad 'daylight. To the white people who were there the remers of the provide motor were there the remers at the aron to the and strain until broad 'daylight. To the white people who were there the remers of the the remers with a set the remers the motor the server the remers of the server the reme

STRANGE SCENES IN CHARLESTON, Freeman's Journal.

The later accounts of the Charleston catastrophe throw strange light on the emotional religion of the Methodist col-

catastrophe infow strange light on the emotional religion of the Methodist col-ored people: "The colored people," says an account, "were unrestrained, and committed all manner of riotous and frenzied excess. A report of their actions as they took place would perhaps be considered blasphemous. The first object, and one that attracted everybody's attention, was an assemblage of colored boys, about a half dozen in number, who had failen to the ground in a paroxysm of religious frenzy. They were groyelling with their faces down in the grass, and were singing a hymn in a loud voice. The hymn was: 'The Angels a Rappin' at the Door,' end the refrain, sung rapidly, was: 'Ob, tell old Noah to bill on de ark, to bill on de ark, to bill on de ark.' This song they repeated over and over again until they were quite tired, and ceased from utter exhaustion. In a few minutes they were fast asleep," tired, and ceased from utter exhaustion. In a few minutes they were fast asleep." It was the saturnalia of the camp-meetings over again. An eye-witness writes that it was pitable to think that, with another shock, this mass of black humanity, excited to frenzy by semi-Pagan rites, might be cast into eternity. He shuddered to think that such a scene of wild superstitun was possible in a

of wild superstition was possible in a country boasting of its Christianity. He was reminded of the Pagan dances of

Hayti : "Near the boys was a large tent which

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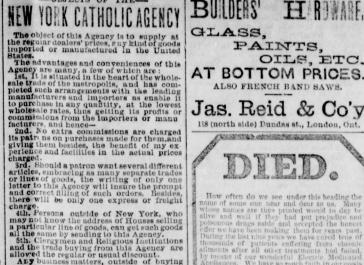
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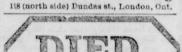
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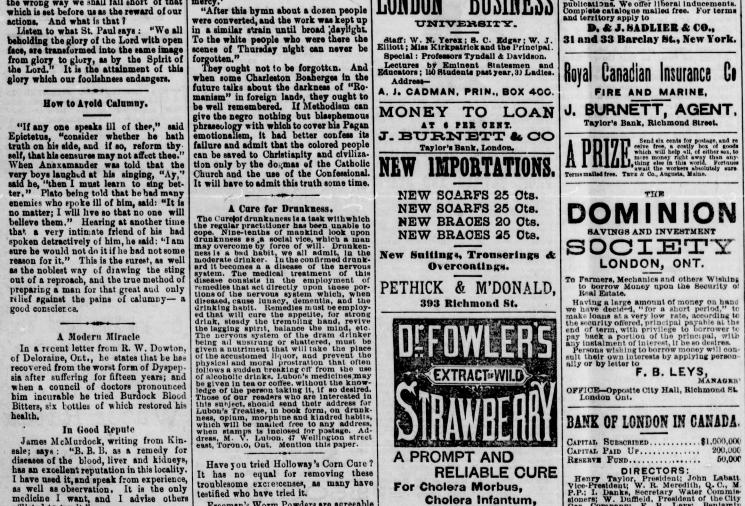
A Care for Drankness. The creation of the three shares is a task with which for the regular practitioner has been unable to fore of which a man is the shares is a social vice, which a man is the shares of the shares is a bach habit, we all admit, in the moderate drinker. In the confirmed drink strainer of the three shares of the nervous system which, when the shares that act directly upon these portions of the nervous system which, when the shares that act directly upon the second strainer of the three shares of the nervous system which, when the shares that act directly upon these portions of the nervous system which, when the shares that act directly upon the second strainer of the shares the

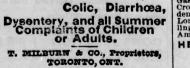
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Reported for the Catholic Record. CHATHAM'S CHURCH.

A GREAT DAY FOR KENT.

Bishop Walsh Preaches to 5,000 People.

The Bishop of London, in whose diocese such magnificent results have for the last intereen years been achieved for religion, had on Sunday last the satisfaction of blessing and placing another corner-stone. Of no ordinary parochial church did His Lordehip lay and bless, on Surday last, the first stone and foundation. The town of Chatham, metropolis of the wealthy and populous county of Kent, is the test and centre of a large and progres-sive Catholic population. The church that for many years so well served the wants of this population, having been, of late, found atterly insufficient to meet the growing demands of an increasing and devout people, was in early summer torn down, to make way for the magni-ficent new structure designed by that The Bishop of London, in whose diocese ficent new structure designed by that ficent new structure designed by that eminent architect, Joseph Conolly, Esq The old church did, in truth, serve a noble purpose. Its corner stone was laid on the 30th of May, 1847, Trinity Sunday, by the Right Rev. Mgr. Lefebvre administrator of Detroit, the Rev. Father Jaffre, S. J., being then in charge of the mission. The history in brief of the parish of Chatham has been given us as follows: follows :

The organization of Chatham parish was begun about the year 1847 by Rev. F. Jaffre, S. J. In that year the corne stone of the old St. Joseph's church wa laid, but the building was not completed until the following year. The ther bishop of Detriot, Rt. Rev. P. P. Lefebvre of the corner stone, the Episcopal Se of London not being yet established Citizens of all classes and all denoming tions were present in crowds and a sub scription of \$2,000 was soon collected scription of \$2,000 was soon collected Catholics and Protestants uniting in th good work. Among those pioneers of Catholicit who assisted the zealous missionary i the labor of organizing the parish an collecting funds for building, notabl mention is made of the following gentle men: Mr. P. Kelly (late of Harwich Mr. H. Reaume, J. B Williams, Mr. F O'Flynn, and doubtless there were man others whose names are recorded i heaven. Wings were added to th church in 1857, at which time also the ol presbytery was built and F. Jaffre cam o reside in Chatham. In 1851 the nu cleus of the R C. Separate School we formed, the children being assembled a dilapidated house near the church whence they were transferred to the lower part of the bell tower, then at the lower part of the bell tower, then at u east end of the church. The boys at girls were then taught by one teache but in 1862 they were given in charge the nuns, under whose care they still r main. Rev. F. Jaffre left Chatham in 18 and died the next year in New Yorl His successor was Rev. Father Fierran who remained only two years, duri which time he organized the choir an which the the organized the choir al furnished the church with an organ, i which Mrs. McCosker (who offered h services gratis) presided for some year From 1862 to 1870 the parish was charge of Rev. F. Conilleau, who d much by his zeal and devotedne towards establishing the Schools on permanent footing in Chatham. Duri his time it was, in 1867, Right Rev. Jo Walsh, Bishop of London, made his fi episcopal visitation, administering t Sacrament of Confirmation to a lan aumber, among whom were many adu and not a few converts. Rev. F. Con leau had as assistants, at different tim Fathers Gocklin, Dumortier, McQua Regnier, Holtzer and Delaby and ma of the neighboring missions were atte ed from Chatham, Rev Father Bau was the last of the Jesuit Fathers had charge of the parish, and during time the new school building erected. He left Chatham August 1875, being replaced by Rev. F. Ho O. S. B., as parish priest. The Franciscan Fathers arrived took possession of the parish Janu 16th, 1878, and since have held pos sion thereof. From the local press take the following concerning Sund

JUSTLE MCCARTELY'S LECTURE.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIVE. Contributed provide the set than which we never con accept. [Tumultuous applause.] But let me say this: No matter what Government or what band of statement may have the honor of carrying a Home Rale measure, history will write two names, and two names only, on the monu-ment which is raised to the success of that measure—and those names will be the names of Gladstone and Parnell. [Loud applause.]

BUDGENER. BUDGENER. BUDGENER. Now, I have kept you listishing a long im. (Ories of "Go on until you get Homs Rule." Laughter and cheers] I want to give you my sesurance, so the conviction of one who has seen and studied public for more than most men have, that the brimmph of our cause is close at hand (Oheers.] There never was a cause which this more than most men have, that the brimmph of our cause is close at hand (Oheers.] There never was a cause which this more than most men have, that the brimmph of our cause is close at hand (Oheers.] There never was a cause which this more than most men have, that the this most hort a time which did notachievy complete and enduring success. The diverse of my conviction of something more mad something better than the mere more and strong to relieve the the mere more and normething better than the mere more and something more the filmes and the completest states that the filmes and the states and the completest states the adding way better. The filmes and the completest states that the filmes and the states do the completest states the more than the film people. "Hear, hear, 'Iwe shall have not here assist more of every filmeshall have near the assist more of every filmes [Cheers.] I want to give you the as-surance of my conviction that shen we get that Irish Parliament it will be in the fullest and the completest sense the ['Hear,hear.'] We shall know neithersex nor class in that National Parliament, [Cheers.] For us there shall be no prin-ciple of exclusion. We want the assist ance of every Irishman of brains ard concience and energy to help us by smoothing out the future of our long disturbed and distacted country. ["Hear, hear."] I am not without a hope, a strong of the future, the Orangemen of Ulster, hear will come into that Irish Parliament and take their seats side by side with us and recognize the fact that Ireland is their country as well as our floud cheers, and that they will work with us for its regeneration and its restoration. On the part of friendship and brotherhoot to cur bitterest present opponents among the Orangemen of Ulster, ["Hear, Hear]" Let'us come together, and, to use argpression that has now become histori cal, let us take off our commo

part of every Irish Nationalist, whether member of Parliament or private indi-vidual, at home or here, I hold out the hand of friendship and brotherhood to our bitterest present opponents among the Orangemen of Ulster. ("Hear, Hear!"] Let'us come together, and, to use an expression that has now become histori-cal, let us take off our coats and work together for the good of our common country. I believe in the near coming of Home Rule, and I believe that Home Rule once secured will make of Ireland what she never was allowed to be in the past—one great nation, composed, inwhat she never was allowed to be in the past—one great nation, composed, in-deed, of different classes, and different sexes, of various groups of men of divers purposes, but a nation of men having only one common of;ect at heart for their political life, the welfare and the progress of the country. [Loud and enthusiastic cheering]

C. M. B. A.

EUPREME COUNCIL OFFICERS. Supreme Spiritual Adviser.-Rt. Rev. V. Ryan, D. D. W. C. Shields, Pennsyl-

Chancellor-W. C. Shields, Pennsyl-mia. President-C. J. Drescher, New York. First Vice President.-Thomas Coffey, Lonsdale, who is the fifth wearer of the

In here spent in this visinity, but who is now a resident of Binghampton, N. Y. Miss Glesson is well and very favorship known in London, and also is an old Lucan favorite. Father 'Hourigan, although over seventy years of age is yot hale and hearty, and well worthy to be termed a "asinted son of Erin." That he termed a "asinted son of Erin." may be spared many years yet to the service of Almighty God, is the sincere wish of his friends at Parkhill. SUBSCRIBER.

OBITUARY.

It is admitted that the numerical strength in the House of Commons of the Irish National party is largely due to the untiring efforts of the League in America. The large amount of money transmitted at opportune times by your reverend and distinguished treasurer for the Parliamentary funds, attest the effi-cience of your organization. Your zealous transmitted at opportune times by your reverend and distinguished treasurer for the Parliamentary funds, attest the effi-ciency of your organization. Your zealous labors also served as an incentive to other patriotic citizens who forwarded large contributions to the same fund. But urgent as was the necessity that brought forth such generous responses to the Parliamentary fund there now exists a more urgent demand on the Iriah race throughout the world. Love of kindred and the highest dictates of humanity invoke prompt and decisive action. On the 22nd of last month the Tory Government of England decided, by the rejection and consequent star-vation or banishment of thousands of men, women and children. Mr. Giad-stone has truthfully said that every such eviction is equal to a sentence of death. The fight on evictions for non-pay-ment of impossible rents has commenced. God's creatures are being rendered homeless and turned out on the road-sido, but they shall not die the death planned for them by heartless tyranny. Therefore, appeal to every man and woman with Irish blood coursing in their veins to aid in resisting this inhuman brutality. Let every branch of the League at once start an anti-eviction fund and send the contributions to the National Treasurer, Rev. Charles O'Reilly, Detroit, Mioh. Rranches should be started in every shops and on the railroads. Rish and poor should unite in this business and patricit work. Organization is necess-ary to resist organized tyranny. Let the 20,000,000 of the scattered Iriah race, whose hearts beat tune to Erian and liberty, unite under the leadership of Charles Stewart Parnell in the Irish National League, present a united and determined front to that Government whose Queen only a few days ago intim-

Miss Mary Ann Feurth, Woodslee. With much regret we have to announce the death of Miss Mary Ann Feurth, an estimable Catholic young lady of Woodslee parish. The deceased young lady had but attained her 22nd year, when the dread summons took her from home and friends. Miss Feurth's earnest desire it was to enter the religious life, and this desire she would have carried out some months ago had not her engagement as a school teacher pre-vented its realization. Her funeral, which took place on Saturday last, was very largely attended. Rev. Father Cummins celebrated the requiem mass and paid de-served tribute to the merits of the deceased lady, whose friends have our heartiest condolence in their affliction.



BOOTS AND SHOES.

BUUTS AND SHUES. Mr. H. J. Laforce, the well-known boot and shoe maker, corner of Church and Queen streets, Toronto, in addition to his large and constantly-increasing business, has engaged the services of an experienced repairer of rubber goods, such as shoes, costs, etc. This is a branch of business much needed in Toronto, and we have no doubt Mr. L. will receive a large share of patronage. Those of our readers who desire anything in his line will do well to give him a call. We have had practical experience of the excellence of his workmanship.

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REMARKABLE CURES!



fornia, 44 Rev. J. P. J. McEvoy, Jersey City: Piece of Biarney stone. 45 Rev. J. Feeney, Priceville, Pair Bronze Honze. Etc., etc., in all five hundred prizes.

The ladies in charge of Bazaar will request a committee of representative gentlemen to preside at the drawing of prizes. Their names and date of drawing of prizes will be announced in the daily Frees. Bazaar fast week of October. The duplicate with remittance to be returned to Rev. L. Brennan, St. Michael's College, Toronto, or Mr. James Mason, Manager Home Savings and Loan Co., 104 Issbella street, Toronto, on their than October 15th, 1886.

FUNDRAL REFORM,

FURNERAL REFORMA. There have been for some time past numerous comments made in private and public, and even from the pulpit, in reference to useless display and wanton stravaganes at interfats. No doubt there are cases that exhorbitant charges doubt outsiness here belong to what is shown as the Undertaker? Association of sort states belong to what is there are takenes the undertaker? Association of sort southers are belong to what is there are takenes the undertaker? Association of sort southers are belong to what is there are the takenes are doubt out death been made. All the Undertakers doubt outsiness here belong to what is thrown as the Undertaker? Association of sort people, as experiences show, rather pay the price first asked by the Undertaker. There are the takenes are done to the undertaker are at the takenes of a lowed one. This services, than huckaier concerning the funceral of a lowed one. The services, that huckaier concerning the funceral of a lowed one. The service is the undertaker and vicinity, to remove the takenes to be the the undertaker and the undertaker and the done of ever the public at are set the takenes. The first asked by the Undertaker and th

Well Deserved Success ST. JEROME'S

First Vice President.—Thomas Coffey, Canada. Second Vice President—C. Fernicorn, Pennsylvania. Recorder—C. J. Hickey, New York. Treasurer—J. M. Welsb, New York. Marshal.—J. A. Hickey, Michigan. Guard.—A. Valentine, Michigan. Trustees.—W. Franklin, New York. R. Mullholland, New York. J. B. Todenbier, Michigan. James S. McGary, Pennsylvania. W. J. Bulger, New York. Supreme President Drescher has ap

inted the following standing comttees :-

mittees:---Laws and supervision.-J. J. Hynes, F. J. Reister, J. A. Lambing. Finance and Mileage-C. B. Fried-man, A. W. Kelly, James A Flanigan. Returns and Credentials---William Look, James Martin, D. T. Murray. Printing and supplies.--E. Bertrand, Joseph Cameron, T. S. Alberstadt. Appeals and grievances.-T. A. Bourke.

Appeals and grievances—T. A. Bourke, M. J. McHugh, A. Bonnot. Assessments 12 and 13 have been

issued to pay the beneficiaries of the following deceased brothers: following d

Isated in the second and 1 in Ohio.

Branches are requested to be as prompt as possible in remitting assessments. A few of our Branches are a little too dilatory in this matter.

▲ Distinguished Visitor at Parkhill.

sample of English aristocracy. Lord Lonsdale, who is the fifth wearer of the title, it an object of interest because he is an hereditary legislator, a large land-owner, the dispenser of immense patron-age, and a representative man generally. It is on none of these accounts, however, that he has become the cynosure of New York and the country at large, but because he has come ostensibly on a theatrical speculation, to manage the business aflairs of an English actress. Ugly stories, which we do not purpose repeating, preceded the arrival of the noble lord and his pro-tege in New York. The first result of them was that the manager at the Hoff-man House last week requested the lady to vacate her rooms in that hotel. Following that, the metropolitan papers have been filled with minute accounts of the movements of the pair and of a third

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Boston Pilot.

Miss Mary Ann Feurth, Woodslee.

the movements of the pair and of a third superfluous party, the husband of the actress, all to the disgust of a public which is not accustomed to the scan-dalous chronicles of "high life," Lord dalous chronicles of "high life." Lord Lonsdale does not bear a savory reputa-tion at home. His escapades there should have no interest for us; here they concern only the police, if they concern anybody. What concerns us all, how-ever, is the fact that this man is one of the hereditary law-makers of a great country, the owner of 68,065 acres of the

the hereditary law-makers of a great country, the owner of 68,065 acres of the people's land, and, strangest of all, the holder of 59 ecclessatical livings under the established church of England. That is to say, this man, what-ever his character, has the right by birth to say who shall attend to the religious wants of 59 parishes in England; and everybody in the parishes, of whatsoever creed, must contribute to the support of Lord Lons. dale's proteges. He could, if he chose, appoint the husband of the actress to one of those livings, if that complaisant gentleman happened to be "in orders." As another noble legislator said :--'Let wealth and commerce, laws and learn ing die, But leave us our old nobility."

National League, present a united and determined front to that Government whose Queen only a few days ago intim-ated that the blood and treasure of her empire could defend home rule in Bul-garia, while denying home rule to Ireland and while she is content with appointing a commission of inquiry into the system of Irish landlord robbery. Let the good work commence at once.

of Irish landlord robbery. Let the good work commence at once. State delegates should lose no sime in organizing their several States, while municipal councils and branch officers should be untiring in their efforts to in-crease the roll of membership. Secre-taries of branches will please notify the National Secretary, John P. Sutton, Lin-coln, Neb., of all remittances to the national treasurer, and all changes in branch officers. branch officers.

branch officers. I respectfully ask from the American press a continuance of the invaluable assistance heretofore rendered the League, and I most earnestly request the Irish American press to arouse our countrymen to the imperative necessity of united decision, and personal action in aid of the anti-eviction fund. I re-main yours faithfully main, yours faithfully, John FITZGERALD, Pres. I. N. L. of America.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT.

A complimentary concert will be ten-dered to Miss Eleanor Coppinger, of this city, on the 2nd of Nov. A fine programme is being prepared, and the following ladies and gentlemen have kindly con-sented to assist :- Miss Lizzie Raymond, Miss Susse Ryan, of Toronto, Miss Cole, Dr. Sippi, Messrs. Geo. Sippi, F. Saun-ders, J. W. Fetherston, W. J. Birks, T. Hook, H. Saunders, Fred Evans, and many others. We expect to see Victoria Hall crowded on this occasion. The performance of Miss Coppinger on the violin is of itself an attractive feature well worthy of attendance. well worthy of attendance.

Rev. Jas. F. Hourigan, parish priest of Binghampton, New York, was the guest of Mrs. W. O'Hailoran on Wedneeday and Thursday of last week. Father Hourigan is the generous and amiable priest, whose neme has been mentioned in a recent could be neme has been mentioned in a recent could be neme has been mentioned in a recent could be neme has been mentioned in a recent could be neme has been mentioned in a recent could be neme has been mentioned in a recent could be neme has been mentioned in a recent could be neme has been mentioned in a recent could be neme has been mentioned in a recent could be neme has been mentioned in a recent could be neme has been mentioned in a recent could be neme has been mentioned in a recent could be neme has been mentioned in a recent could be neme has been mentioned in a recent could be neme has been mentioned in a recent could be neme has been mentioned in a recent could be neme has been mentioned in a recent could be neme has been mentioned in a recent could be neme has been mentioned in a recent could be neme thas been mentioned in a recent could be pretends that he does not care whether he goes to Mass or pot, when he is in a mentioned on the matter of religion comes up in conversation, gains nothing by it. He loses the respect of catholics and incurs the contempt of



During the past six months this Associa-tion has grown from quite a humble beginn-ing to extensive proportions-beginning with Prof. Orville and one Surgeon, and no Patients, it now numbers its Physicians, Surgeons, Electropathics and Assistants by the score, and the Patients by the hundred, with the good will and confidence of its patients and all those that personally know them, and with the ill-will and fear of the old school and its blind adherents.

PROF. ORVILLE AND STAFF Can be consulted free, on all chronic and supposed incurable diseases and deform-tites of men, women and children. Scep-tics will please remember that this Association is specially prepared with the latest improvements in all the different forms of Galvanic, Faradic and Electrical Batteries, Surgical Instruments and appli-ances, Inhalers, Douches, Nasai, Throat, Eye and Ear, Bladder, Rectum, Vaginal and Deformity appliances; also employ many new and most expensive Vegetable, Eclectic, Homeoepathic, Thomsonian and Allopath medicines, which Canadian physicians and few so called specialists never have used. These facts your most prominent druggists and physicians, con treating acute diseases, but are positively far better prepared with Medicines. Electricity, Hydropathy, Hy-gienic and Dietetic rules and greater ex-fully the large majority of chronic diseases of the head, throat, digestive organs, nerv-on system, blood, sexual organie, etc. All chroble, dyspepsis, indigestico, liver com-plaint, all kidney diseases and bladder trouble, dyspepsis, indigestico, liver com-pleint, all kidney diseases and bladder troubles; plies, semilas and female weak-ness, nervous debility, all fees of vigor, nerve, brain add physical power, nervous, mental and physical wrecks can be made piect men and women at a fair price. All chrobles, plies, semilas and female weak-ters, disease. PROF. ORVILLE AND STAFF

metial and physical wrecks can be made perfect men and women at a fair price. All contained by the light of the the light of the light of the light of the light of the the light of the light of the light of the light of the the light of the the light of the the light of the light of the light of the light of the the light of the the light of the the light of the

This institution, SITUTION, STATED IN, and conducted by the Resurrectionist Fathers, offers in its Commercial, Classical and Philosophical Courses excellent facili-ties to students preparing themseives for Business or for the higher Professional Studies in Universities and Seminaries.

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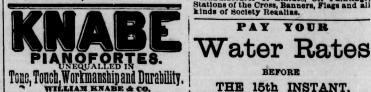
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CHAR. CHAPMAN's, 91 Dundas st., London. SEE E. R. Reynolds' advertisement on eighth page. \$500,000 to loan at 6 per cent. yearly. GLADSTONE, PARNELL AND THE IRISH STRUGGLE.-Wanted, the right man to in troduce thiswork. Must be recommended Apply at once.-J. S. ROBERTSON & BROS. 110 Dundas street, London. Says, Merinos, Ecclesiastical Vestments, Etc. Manufacturer of Statues, Oil Paintings, Stations of the Cross, Banners, Flags and all kinds of Society Regalias.



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FOR THE R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOL OF Tilbury Centre. Duties to commence the drat of January, 1887. Must be able to teach both French and English. Must be well recommended. Address, MOSAS HUD-SON or M. LUSAULT, frustees R. C. S. S., Tilbury Centre. A CATHOLIC BARRISTER, 6 YEARS Eastern Ontario, desires to go west, and would sell library and business on resson-able terms. Splendid opening. Address "Barrister," care Record office.

ceremony. Notwithstanding the forbidding