

## FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1885.

## CLERICAL.

**VOL** 7.

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## CALENDAR.

Aug. 16.—Sunday, XII. after Pentecost, St. Joachim, Confesor. Aug. 17.—Octave of St. Laurence. Aug. 18.—St. Hyacinthe, Confessor. Aug. 18.—Blessed Urban II., Pope and Con-Tessor. Aug. 20.-St. Bernard, Confessor and Doctor. Aug. 21.-St. Joanna Frances, Chantal, Widow. Aug. 22.-Octave of Assumption B. V. M.

FOR THE CLERGY.

BAPTISM. II.

For the cases where one of the parents consents and the other refuses consent, the Church has issued several Decrees. The following are selected from the Collectanea : No 198 : "Should the children of Chris-

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RESIDENT.

and is otherwise disposed. Much less can Father Severus refuse baptism to the innocent babe on account of the father's sins. And, although in our concrete case, that child is in danger of losing the faith and the grace of baptism in later years; still no man of "sound mind" will seriously maintain that he is in greater danger than the children of a Christian mother and a Turk or renegade in the above decisions, where the Holy See decided : Baptizentur. Father Severus may refuse bantism to a

Father Severus may refuse baptism to a man who was going to ask it again for himself from a Protestant minister; but not to a child who is no more to be blamed for such a sacrilegious repetition of bap-tism than Father Severus himself.

tism than Father Severus himself. Lastly, if a priest refuse baptism to a child because the parents did not pay their dues to the Church, such action can only be described as outrageous. No Bishop and no Pope could, for the most grievous offences and crimes of parents, deprive their innocent child of baptism. At the mournful time of a general interdict, where all public divine service, the admin-istration of holy sucharist (excent as istration of holy eucharist (except as admin-straticum), of holy orders, extreme unction (extra casum necessitatis), etc., is forbidden -even at such a time baptism, yea solemn baptism, is left entirely free.

The necessary conclusion is, that Father Severus in refusing baptism to this child —or to any child for such reasons—is guilty of a grievous violation of his duty, guilty of a grievous violation of his duty, commits (at least, materialiter) a mortal sin contra officium scu justitiam, non tantum contra caritatem; should he perchance be in good faith in holding his false princi-ples, no confessor can absolve him until he conform to the laws of Christ and the Church. Admonendus est etsi monitio non sit profutura; agitur esim de bono publico. Ad. 2. Was Father Placidus right in refusing baptism in the above case? tian mothers and a Turkish father be bap-tised, if the father or mother ask for it, though the father educate them afterwards in the Mahometan sect, and the children be afraid to profess that they are Chris-tians ?—Clement VIII, in S. C. S. Off, decided : Baptizentur. Moneatur Episco-pus ut deligenter curam educationis habeat,

Ad. 2. Was Father Placidus right in refusing baptism in the above case? a. He was allowed to baptize that child who had a right to baptism and was unjustly refused it by the parents' pastor. Our Plenary Council forbids pastors to baptize children from another parish if they could have received baptism with our difficulty from their own pastor; cum facile a proprio pastore baptizari potuisent. (Decr. 227). Now, this child could indeed not facile receive baptism from his own pastor. And all that has been said in the first part (ad. 1) fully justifies Father Placidus in bapt'zing the child. b. Father Placidus was not bound ex officio or ex justitia, and therefore, is not, pus ut deligenter curam educationis habeat, et exprimat si certum sit quod omnes effi-ciantur Turcae apoetatent a fide et laban-tur in Mahometanismum : si non adsit certitudo apostasiae, baptizentur ; si adsit certitudo, iterum proponatur." (12 Octo-bris, 1600.) Therefore, the Sacred Congrega-tion of the Holy Office would not even in the supposition of certainty of subsequent apostacy decide that a child of a Christian mother and a Mahometan father should be deprived of baptism. deprived of baptism. No 199. I. Can the children of Turks be

baptized when the father, a renegade, and the mother, a Christian, ask baptiam for their child; but the fear is entertained that the father intends to educate them in that the father intends to educate them in the religion of the Turks? (Mais on doute que le pere ne veuille les elever dans la religion-des Tures) The S. Congr. S. Off. responded : In casu proposito debere baptizari. 2. Can the children of a Turkish father and a Christian mother be baptised, if the mother wants the child to be baptized, although the father does not give his con-sent to it?

b. Father Placidus was not bound ex officio or ex justitia, and therefore, is not, like Father Severus, per se, bound to repair any damage that may result from his refusal.
c. Placidus was bound ex caritate to administer baptism if he could conclude from the circumstances of the case that the child would not soon be baptized by another pricet or that some scandal or

nother wants the china although the father does not give his was sent to it ? R. Posse. (17 Sept. 1671.) No. 200. The S. Congregation de Prop. Fide declared that a pastor is allowed to baptize a child when one of the parenta, the Catholic party; consents, even though the priest knows with certainty that the other parent will afterward take care to have the child bas already been duly baptized. (17 Sept. 1672.) No. 201. Missionaries from the Island of Ceylon asked the S. C de Prop. Fide: 1. Whether they could indiscriminately baptize all the children of such Catholics as, living under a heretical government, would certainly take them afterwards for Denetstant minister, becude indiscriminately baptize all the children of such Catholics as, living under a heretical government, would certainly take them afterwards for Denetstant minister, becude indiscriminately there would not Church and the dictates of charity justify Placidus in baptizing the child. Why, then, fear the jealousies, etc., of a mis-taken clerical neighbor more than the loss of immortal souls? If a sick person, though perhaps only on account of some childish shame of his own pastor, ask Placidus to hear his confession would he dere refuse this act of charity on account of foolish ialousies of the next recruing

about to be married, at least the sponsa. And I could not do such a thing even in confession. Still the venerable Council in the name of the Church insists : gravis-sime obligantur conscientiae ; and expressly adds alos quorum interst. And certainly the mother has an interest in this matter. It is then very plain : the consideration animas a Christo redemptas Illi vindicandi outweighs every other. Such an instruc-tion is certainly very difficult and un-pleasant, but not im possible for a prudent priest, otherwise the venerable Irish Bishops would not enjoin it on their priests. It is certainly easier and answers the purpose just as well to give this in-struction by reading it to the respective

struction by reading it to the respective persons. "Ego." persons. "Ego." It may not be out of place to note here the following little points in regard to

Baptism : The rubric : Deinde ter ecsuifiet leniter The rubric : Deinde ter ecsuifiet leniter in factem infantis et dicat semel: Exi ab eo etc. means that the priest blows, not merely breathes, into the child's face in the same way as he would blow out a candle for instance. Breathing on,-foventis est non expellentis.

Imponat manum super caput infantis. The priest need not touch the child's head. The priest need not touch the child's head. Imponit extreman partern stolae super in-fanten: -- not the extremity hanging from the priest's right shoulder but that hang ing from his left, and with his left hand. The sponsors should touch the child physically during the Baptism. As the godmother generally holds the child the godfather should take the child by the hand or arm during the ceremony.

The water is poured not on the fore-head out on the crown of the head. Con-sequently the child should be held face downwards. If there be hair on the head the priest should part it with his left hand while pouring on the water with his right, so as to make sure that the water touches

so as to make sure that the water touches the child's skin. In the baptism of a dying child at its home, water from the baptismal font should be used if convenient, if not, com-mon water; and the ceremonies after the pouring on of the water are all gone regularly through with in case the priest have the chrism with him.

Correspondence of the Record FROM DEEMER FON.

July 31st being the feast of St. Ignatius, the patron saint of the church at Deemer-ton, the occasion was celebrated with great pomp. Solemn High Mass was sung by Rev. Father Laussier, Dean, from Walkerton, assisted by Rev. Father Wadel, deacon, from Gypsto, Rev. Father Oavens, sub-deacon, from Ayton, and Rev. Father Wey, Master of ceremonies, from For-mosa. Rev. Father Rasserts, from Carls-ruhe, delivered a sermon suitable to the event; as is sometimes said "he touched the heartstrings of the people." The choir, assisted by Rev. Father Brohmann, enchanted the people with its melodious sounds, Schmidt's mass in F having been sung in excellent style. Although the sounds, Schmidt's mass in F having been sung in excellent style. Although the latter part of July is always a busy time for the farmer, still he was so blended with enthusiasm and devotion, that field and bower were forgotten and one and all attended the holy sacrifice of Mass on that day

servative Party.

One of the most remarkable documents recently issued to the Irish public is that which our cable news mentioned last week as having been addressed by Right Hon. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, ex-premier of the colony of Victoria and ex rebel of 1848, to the Earl of Carnarvon, the Con-servative vizeroy of Ireland. The sub-stance of the message may be described as a plea for the government of Ireland ex actly as that of the colonies is at present carried on. The Earl of Carnarvon has himself made a reputation by his judici-ous method of governing the Australian and other British colonies when he occu-pled the position of colonial secretary under Beaconsfield's administration. The substance of Duffy's letter, dated from the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublic, is as fol-lows : Addressing AN EX-MINISTER OF THE COLONIES, I can confidently appeal to your own One of the most remarkable documents

I can confidently appeal to your own knowledge and experience on the signifi-cant lessons which colonial history fur-nishes to guide a statesman in dealing with the affairs of Ireland at present. Between the affairs of Ireland at present. Between forty and fifty years ago, when I came to this city a young student and journalist, the great colonies were more disturbed than Ireland in 1880. Lower Canada was organizing insurrection under Catholic gentlemen of French descent, and Upper Canada was in arms under a Scotch Pres-byterian. Australia was then only a great pastoral settlement, but bitter discontent and angry menaces were heard in all its centres of population, provoked by the shameful practice of discharging the criminals of England like a deluge of filth ou that young country. A few years on that young country. A few years later the Cape Colony boycotted the gov-ernor and the local executive in the same

quarrel more effectually than the device has been ever employed in Ireland. It was the same in the smaller settlements. was the same in the smaller settlements. There was confusion throughout the colo-nial possessions of the empire in both hemispheres. But Sir Robert Peel set the example of granting to the colonies the control of their own affairs, and now Melbourne or Montreal is more exuber-antly loyal to the empire than London or Edinburgb. The New South Wales ex-pedition to the Soudan the other day was received with a roar of exultation throughreceived with a roar of exultation through out England, but I fear that that remarkable transaction, however warmly it was applauded, was imperfectly understood. The true moral it teaches is this—that it

SAFE AND WISE TO BE JUST.

HOW TO BUY PEACE
Sir Oharles Gavan Duffy's
Message to Carnarvon.
Scheme for the Pacification of Ireland.
the penalty approximately, for none of us know what strange birth the new Parliament will bring forth, any more than Frenchmen a century ago knew the tremerent will bring forth, any more than Frenchmen a century ago knew the tremerent will bring forth, any more than Frenchmen a century ago knew the tremerent will bring forth, any more than Frenchmen a century ago knew the tremerent will bring forth, any more than Frenchmen a century ago knew the tremerent will bring forth the new Parliament will bring forth the new Parliament will bring forth any more than Frenchmen a century ago knew the tremerent will bring forth the new Parliament will bring forth any more than Frenchmen a century ago knew the tremerent will bring forth any more than Frenchmen a century ago knew the tremerent will bring forth any more than Frenchmen a century ago knew the tremerent will bring forth any more than Frenchmen a century ago knew the tremerent will bring forth any more than Frenchmen a century ago knew the tremerent will bring forth any more than Frenchmen a century ago knew the tremerent will bring forth the new Parliament will bring forth any more than Frenchmen a century ago knew the tremerent will bring forth any more than Frenchmen a century ago knew the tremerent will bring forth any more than Frenchmen a century ago knew the tremerent will bring forth any more than Frenchmen a century ago knew the tremerent will be be be forth for the power and one power that the most popular and powerful of contemporary states me have often found it necessary TO COME TO TERMS,

ies. The typical representative of skill and force in our day, Prince Bismarck, after a fierce conflict with the Catholic Conservatives in Germany, and a vain attempt to beat them down by penal laws, frankly sought their assistance, and paid for it by here concession. Thirty reprefrankly sought their assistance, and paid for it by large concessions. Thirty years ago, when the English Whigs under Lord John Russel, and the Neo-Whigs under Lord Palmerston, were baffled and beaten by the Peelites, they ended by making a truce and an alliance with them. An ordi-nery English Conservative is not source. nary English Conservative is not separa-ted from an ordinary Irish Nationalist by ted from an ordinary Irish Nationalist by a divergence of opinion as wide or by a livelier distrust than separated Mr. Glad-stone from Lord Palmerston ; but political necessity prevailed, and they joined hands. Why should not we ? If I may have re-course to colonial examples, no one knows better than your excellency that they are multitudinous. In all the great colonies coalitions have sooner or later been formed, and have worked fairly well where wider differences and stronger antipathies formed, and have worked fairly well where wider differences and stronger antipathies had to be composed than exist in the present case. I feel almost ashamed to say that what I meditate is a settlement of present case. I feet autors as an entropy of the second se

know, desires to disturb the act of settle-ment, but the act of settlement ought to ment, but the act of settlement ought to be put entirely beyond question. Your excellency knows that in colonial and American constitutions dangers of the same general character had to be guarded against, and have been guarded against successfully. The French Canadian Cath-olics, who are now a handful in the midst of a nation, would not enter into the Dominion without guarantees for their relicious liberty and their hereditary pos-Dominion without guarantees for their religious liberty and their hereditary pos-sessions. The most scrious difficulty un-doubtedly resides in the recollection of the minority that their predecessors used their supremacy tyranuously, and in their fear that the past would necessarily pro-voke reprisals. We cannot ignore the fact that an atrocious land code, an offen-sive nuleit and a venomous press eswed sive pulpit and a venomous press sowed the seed of bitterness throughout the is-land—but let us remember that antagonists as bitter have been reconciled in Switzer-land, and that a Catholic people long sub-jected to similar injustice in Belgium have set an example of generous oblivion of the past and wise liberality towards rival creeds which no other country in Europe can match. It is

NO. 357:

bonds and resume the control of his for-tune? I am more certain of nothing under the sky than that your excellency came to Ireland from the most generous and humane motives. But the best inten-tions are vain if they miss the right road. There is no man more unpopular in Ire-land than Mr. Forster, yet I am certain Mr. Forster came to Dublin BENT ON GENEROUS DESIGNS. When I met him first in the star 1849, he was engaged in administer of a fund for the relief of the famine control outed by the Society of Friends, and he performed his task in a spirit which was pronounced to be "worthy of the good Samaritan." He entered warmly into the feelings of the people, and was frankly indignant at a land system which mocked their prayer for daily bread. Yet, in defence of that very system. he filed our prisons with men and women thirty years later because he missed the right road; because, in the argot of modern journalism, he had loat touch of the Irish people. Mr. Trevelyan, who succeeded him, is a man of rare gifte and great force of character. The aboli-tion of the purchase system in the army and the establishment of household suf-fage in counties are *au fond* more attribut-able to him than to Mr. Gladstome. His frage in counties are au fond more attribut-able to him than to Mr. Gladstone. His Trage in counties are au fond more attribut-able to him than to Mr. Gladstone. His literary gifts rival, and in some respects exceed those of his distinguished uncle, yet his life in Irelard was completely wasted. He would not open the door of the asylum, and the detenu did not want sops in the pan, but the liberty to enjoy his life, of which he had been defrauded. If the naked truth rarely reaches the ears of princes, vice princes, I presume, do not altogether escape the same penalty. I have ventured to tell your excellency the exact truth in this business, so far as I know it, from respect for your character and reliance on your high sense of duty. What you believe to be right you will certainly do at whatever cost, and I take the liberty of telling you, without circum-locution, what I am persuaded is right, and what alone is right and adequate in the premises. The enterprise may be difficult and laborious, but it is the more worthy of a statesman. And the reward is commensurate—a place in history with Wicht with We history with is commensurate—a place in history with Richelicus and Somers, with Washington and Grattan, with Deak, Cavour and Bis-mark—the founders of nations.

A Sad Accident.

To the Editor of the Catholie Record. It is with deep regret I have to announce to you the very sad and painfal accident which occurred in John Martin's flour mill, Ottawa, and which resulted in the death of one of the most prominent young men in Nepean parish, Mr. John Dubroy. He was engaged grinding mill picks when the belt slipped off and in put-ting it on again he was twisted up to the pulley and was taken around each revolu-tion of the pulley. His legs were broken in five places, his arms in two places. Nothwithstanding all the injuries he received he was conscious for four hours and ten minutes. During that time he made his will and received the last rites of the Church. He was attended by the Reverend Father Whelan and two Sisters of Charity. The decessed left a mother, five brothers and six sisters to mourn his loss. A grand requiem mass was sung by Rev. Father Stinson. It is with deep regret also I have to announce to you and your readers the death of an old and highly respected Irish gentleman in the person of Matthew Whelan. The deceased was noted for his To the Editor of the Catholic Record.

Whelan. The deceased was noted for his honesty and good principle. He died atter a long and painfal sickness, on Thurs-day, July 16th, leaving a wife, six sons and four daughters to mourn his loss. The deceased was a resident of Billings-bridge Gloucester for unsatch of form bridge, Gloucester, for upwards of forty years. T. O'R.

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R. Affirmative. 2. Whether they could permit such and the facting, or at least omit the express prohibition of it, knowing that those people in good faith considered it lawful R. Negative, A remark of Benedict XIV. in his

those people in good faith considered it lawful? R. Negative, A remark of Benedict XIV. in his Const. Inter omnigenas, 2 Febr. 1744, throws great light on these decisions which incline so much in favor of giving baptism even to healthy children although it may be nearly certain that they will not be brought up in the true religion. It should be taken into due consideration, says this learned Pope, that about one-third of all men die before their tenth year. It may be safely added that in our large citics at least one-half of all the children die before their tenth or rather their fifth year.

Church for the souls of such children, and

their tenth or rather their fifth year. From all this it is evident that Father at the same time throws light on our entire Severus, in our case, by refusing baptism, acted sgainst the express law of the Church, or rather directly sgainst the law Church, or rather directly sgainst the law of Church, or rather directly sgainst the law of Christ. His error arcse (1) from con-founding probability of subsequent apos-tacy with certainty; and (2) from forget-ting that it is the child and not the mother or father, who was to receive baptism. By baptizing the child he would no more be sanctioning or excusing their invalid marriage and neglect of other Christian duties than he would be excusing adultery or concubinage by baptizing an illegiti-mate child. If a Catholic father refuse to and send him to a public school with prox-imate danger to the child's faith or morals (and the pastor, not the indifferent father is the judge of such proximate danger),

at the same time throws light on our entire subject. In the last Plenary Council of the Bishops of Ireland at Maynooth (1875) the following Decree was issued, embodying, as it were, the very spirit of the Church in this regard: "Quoniam plures sunt caus quibus nonnisi in extrema necessitate decret sacerdotes operam suam impen-dere, quales sunt partus praematuri, partus difficiles, et abortus in omni periodo gestationis, in quibus nihilominus Bap-tisma conferri debet, gravissime onerantur conscientiae eorum qui curam animarum gerunt, instruere et admonere medicos, obstetrices, aliosque quorum interest, nulobstetrices, aliosque quorum interest, nul-lam praeterire occasionem animas a Christo redemptas Illi vindicandi per Baptismum."

redemptas Itti vinducanat per Daptismum. "Omnis foetus quocunque tempore gesta-tionis editus baptizetur, vel absolute is constet de vita; vel sub conditione nisi evidenter pateat sum vita carere." Now Father Placidus and his like might

(and the pastor, not the indifferent father is the judge of such proximate danger), then the pastor is fully 'justified in reference ing absolution to such a father; certainly if he be a "good shepherd" and not a mercenarius, he will use all legitimate means, make even great personal sacrifices, to have a good Catholic school, and to grather into it all the children of his conferen-tion; it will love and foster it as the dearest and most promising portion of his charge; but he will use legitimate means, must refuse absolution to the father, he cannot treat in like manner the mother if abe cannot be blamed for the father's sin,

fracture of the thigh. Crops about this section are very good. Fall wheat in some places might be better, but generally speaking they look well; there is quite a contrast between the fields of grain of this and of the preceding year.

CATHOLIC CHRISTIANITY AND MODERN UNBELIEF."

LETTER FROM THE POPE TO BISHOP RICARDS. VENERABLE BROTHER,—Health and apostolical benediction. Thy active spirit in the discharge of thy pastoral duties, and thy zeal in guarding and defending the Catholic Faith in those distant regions are known to us. Nevertheless, joyfully do we receive the new proof of the same which thou hast lately manifested to u, as well in thy most loving letter, which testifies to thy remarkable devotion to the Apostolic See, as also in the copy of the Vol-ume just published by thee, named, "Cath-olic Christianity and Modern Unbelief." We, in our turn, testify by this our letter our affectionate and grateful disposition towards thee, Venerable Brother, and pray that God may give fruit to thy writ-ings and labors for the salvation of souls. And, as a token of this favor, we most lovingly bestow on thee, Venerable Brother, and on all the faithful whom thou rulest by thy Vicarious Apostolical LETTER FROM THE POPE TO BISHOP RICARD

Brother, and on all the faithful whom thou rulest by thy Vicarious Apostolical authority, our Apostolical Benediction. Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, 14th day of April, 1885, in the eighth year of our pontificate. LEO. P. P. XIII. pontificate. LEO. P. P. XIII. This work may be obtained by address-ing Thos. Coffey, London, Ont. Price 40 cents.

Bishop O'Connor, of Omaha, is strongly opposed to emigration from Ireland, but is highly in favor of directing the Irian, who are settled in the Eastern States, to the lands of the Great West. He says he cannot account for the fact that although nine-tenths of the emigrants from Ireland have been reised on farms at home, they are reluctant to be farmers in America.

MY ROOTED CONVICTION

for the farmer, still he was so blended with enthusiasm and devotion, that field and bower were forgotten and one and all attended the holy sacrifice of Mass on that day. After High Mass the clergy were enter-tained at dinner. The church is about to be painted and its walls frescoed. A man from Bavaria, Germany, by the name of G. Stoebel, is the artist. About a month ago the roof of the church, as well as that of the priest's residence, was painted with a non-inflam-mable mixture, which greatly adds to the beauty of the structures. A sad accident happened while putting the scaffold in the church. A beam broks and a young man, M. Hoefling, aged 19, fell a distance of 25 feet and sustained a fracture of the thigh. Cops about this section are very good. Fall wheat in some places might be better, that a juster, safer and more permanent settlement may be made by a government disposed to arbitrate fairly between Irish parties than by one simply bent on des-troying what is no longer defensible. But Ireland has waited too long and suffered too much not to be ready to welcome deliverance from any hand. It is idle to balance the merits of Whig, Tory and Radical in such a contingency. For myself, I will say that if I had to choose between called out a demonstration as energetic as the one in the mother colony. A recent telegram announces that the Irish popu-lation of Victoria undertook to raise a a Conservative government which would undertake this supreme and essential work, and a cabinet of Mr. Gladstone's supportregiment of a thousand men for the defence of the territory where they found liberty and a candeed, of the seven sages or the twelve apostles who refused to undertake it, I would support the former with all my strength. On the other hand, if the choice lay between a Radical administraof the territory where they found liberty and prosperity. Their spokesman was a young Irish Catholic, who has been a minister of state at Melbourne at an age when his father was a prisoner of state in Dublin, for the crime of insisting that Ireland should possess the complete auton-omy which his children now enjoy in the new country. These are some of the tion prepared to restore our constitution and the best conceivable government of Conservatives which refused to do so, my choice would be as speedily made. But choice would be as speedily made. Bat at present the Radicals are on the wrong road. When Mr. Chamberlain speaks of new country. These are some of the natural consequences of fair play in Aus-tralia. Is there any reason to doubt that a like cause here would produce like effects? Nothing that the blackest pessweeping away Dublin Castle he appeals to deeply-rooted and well-grounded feel-ings of distrust and dislike; but Dublin Castle and the viceroyalty are the last remnants of the separate organization of the Lieb station ing Ireland with the management of her own affairs is more offensive or alarming than the vaticinations of colonial official the Irish nation. NOT TO DESTROY, BUT TO REFORM and restore them, is the design and duty of Irish Nationalists. In all the British dominions there is no considerable state

nature has THE SAME SPIRITUAL WARP AND WOOF in the old world as in the new, and what has made Irish Catholics contented and loyal on the banks of the Parametta and the Yarra Yarra would make them con-tented and loyal on the banks of the Liffey or the Shannon. What was the suble except Ireland with a governor which has not always a Parliament. The one is the complement of the other; and we, who are determined to regain our Parliament, would be frantic to destroy the kindred and completing institution associated with it. European publicists have noted as a characteristic of English statesmen device, what was the mighty magic which wrought the change in their sentiments beyond the Atlantic and Pacific? Fair that they expect political results at an inadequate price and are constantly befiled and disappointed from this miscalculation. play, I repeat—simply fair play. Experts affirm that a Conservative mejority is un-attainable in England cum Wales, or in Scotland; if it comes it must come from Laland A Conservative leader who The permanent peece of Ireland is worth a large price, and it is to be had at no other than the one long specified. The wonder of Englishmen that we are not contented and delighted with this conces-Ireland. A Conservative leader who is Ireland. A Conservative leader who is now a cabinet minister made this admis-sion in specific terms in a memorable article in the Fortnightly Review. Assum-ing him to be well informed on so cardi-nal a point, the question is simplified to its very elements. If the Conservative party will have the courage to be just to Ireland, they know the gain; if they refuse to be just, they know the penalty; or, rather, let me say, they may estimate contented and designed with this conces-sion or that is quite insensate. If a same man were put into a lunatic asylum and the administration of his estate given to strangers, it would be idle to offer him ameliorations of his condition as a remedy. A softer bed and more succulent fare are cond things doubtles, but what are they

The Rat Portage Progress says: On Monday a very interesting event occur-red at 'Macaulay's mill. Miss Macaulay, in a very neat little speech, broke the usual bottle of champagne and christened the mill "the Norman" mill, the name-being that of Mr. Macaulay's son. The mill is owned by the Minnesota & Oatario Lumber Co., of which Mr. Denis Ryan, a St. Paul millionaire, is president, Mr. W. J. Macaulay, managing director, and Mr. A. McLaughlin, local manager, lithas an engine of 550 horse power, and its capacity is 130,000 feet of lumber, 50,-000 lath and 50,000 whingles per day. Among those present at the ch.itrning ceremonics were Danis Ryan, W. J. Mac-aulay, Mr. Cox and Mc. Hennesey, con-The Rat Portage Progress says : On aulay, Mr. Cox and Mc. Hennesey, con-tractor for the Ryan Hotel, St. Paul; Judge Kelly and Mr. Morrison, of New York, and Messrs. Rowe and Agnew, Chicago.

Del

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It is stated that M. Jogandt, better known as Leo Taxil, has been rec neiled to God's Church, having made a spiritual Retreat and a complete retractation of all the statements made in the pernicious and caluminous works of which he is the author. notably "Les Amours de Pie IX" "Les Calotins," etc. Leo. Taxil will long be remembered as one of the most virulent enemies. of God and religion. He was also an intimate friend of Garibaldi. A terrible-carriage accident which happened some time ago to his wife, and, it may be added, the little encouragement his works received was the primary cause of his change of sentiments. But English Catholics, least of all, will throw doubt on the motives of. the conversion of this erring soul. Their prayers will be offered up that he may have the gift of final perseverance. — Liv-erpool Catholic Times.

FINE ARTS. -All kinds of art materials A softer bed and more succulent fare are good things, doubties, but what are they worth to a man who wants to get out of CHAR. CHAPMAN's, 91 Dundes st., London,

simist predicts on the danger of entrust nature has

half a century ago on the perils of entrust-ing colonists with political power. Human

## THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

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## AUGUST 15, 1885.

## AUGUST 15. 1885

evidence of what they heard, have been used by the prisones at the trial, and that therefore have been useless to supply cop depositions to the defendants ; b depositions to the defendants ; b have given very important infoi the prisoners' defenders, and y George Bolton, counsel for ti must have known was impo actually vital-viz, the fact tha derers had their faces blackened disguised: We have also svide was in the hands of the Crow time of the trial.

time of the trial. THE DYING DECLARATIO: They had the two dying declarat little boys. One of them was is a little boy, for he was seven of age. They were made before i. R. M. Michael Joyce said... "There were two or three me They had black on their faces." This was sworn before Mr. I was discovered that their d would not fit into the case for t The dying declarations had been by the Crown because they did m the evidence of the independent and a judicial murder was com means of this suppression ( and a judicial murder was com means of this suppression ( cheers). One of the little boys at the time of the trial, and the abundant time to instruct hi elements of Christianity which sary for the purpose of taking You may be sure that if the of the little boy was such as woul the case for the Crown instead ing, it would have been used, he would have been instruct the duty and nature of an oath cheers).

SUMMING UP.

SUMMING UP. Well, sir, I have shown the motive as regards the persons of the Crown with a terrible crim they were convicted ; I have nature of the evidence of the independent witnesses ; I have motives of the murderers; I have motives of the murderers; I have independent witnesses ; I have mitted giving false evidence— independent witnesses is sho valueless by the disguise assum real murderers. I will say the if this be not a case for inquiry, than a case for inquiry—absoli-tion (cheers)—then never in t of the criminal judicature of the country has there been an inn convicted ; never was there a called more loudly for imme-searching investigation by the searching investigation by the ment of the day. The late G, had their own reasons for denyi I do not wish to throw water on rat (laughter and ironical Irish do not wish to throw water on rat (laughter and ironical Irish do not wish to speak too hars unkindly of the present occupa front Opposition bench; but they did all that they possibly to take over the guilt for the others, if it be possible, by det tice and by screening the of share in the responsibility in re-crimes and offences committed (loud Irish cheers). Then I some of the guilt for the judici of Myles Joyce and for the ment of four other innor rests with the present occu the front Opposition bench (ren cheers). We brought this cas and appealed for inquiry while in office, but I suppose that the of events, and what I believe that butive justice (loud and prolo cheers), and I am now able to another tribunal against the the late Government against i reland. It may be possible for body of men, who are not soile injustice attaching to their pi for the conviction unjustly Joyce. Certainly they have h of the ignominy with whice

Mantresna case. Now that there is a change of Government there is some hope—I believe good hope—that justice will be done in this matter, and that such an inquiry will be given as the result of this debate as will insure that the prison doors shall be opened to those unfor-tunate men who are now suffering for orimes of which they had absolutely no knowledge. Even if it had been possible for me within the limits which I can fairly claim to go particularly and thor-oughly into and of these cases, it is obvious that the house of Commons is not a tribunal for the purpose of decid-ing the innocence or guilt of convicted persons. All the House of Commons is to listen to what I believe I shall show to be more than a strong prima facis case in exclusively Protestant jury were empan elled. listen to what I believe I shall show to be more than a strong prima facie case in the direction of doubt in regard to the guilt of certain persons now suffering imprisonment in Ireland, and other per-sons who have been executed, and if they consider that I have made out that remit the matter, in default of a court of appeal which we, unfortunately, do not possess in criminal administration, to the inquiry of some authority to be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant or by the Executive in Ireland (hear, hear). THE CASE OF KILMARTIN. The conty case in which we have succeeded in obtaining such an inquiry carried out on the spot by an eminent to counsel appointed by Earl Spencer in the case of Kilmartin, who had been sen-tenced to penal servitude for life for attempt to murder. The result was that be more than a strong prima facis case in the direction of doubt in regard to the

PHILBIN AND CASEY.

Just a week or ten days before the trial

Government must always be i Ireland (cheers). I have consid fidence in appealing to them a ing to a House of Commons of under their direction. I am a the better nature of, in many different tribunal, and one ha claims to equity and justice. had considerable experience of Government in the last Parliar present Home Secretary was Secretary, and we always fou listened with attention and exa listened with attention and exc fully the representations which make in regard to matters of t tion. It was he who in the signed the order for the releas asl Davitt, Sergeant M'Carthy whose release had been refu Liberal Government (Irish cheers.) I cannot help, there the manner in which the press-ment have behaved both in ment and release of prisoners, ment any elease of prisoners, forward to it as a hopeful aug future. I have also someti to contend. The right hon. the Solicitor General (Mr. the Solicior-General (mr. when this case was last brough that there was a case for son dent inquiry. He suggested independent person, such as well, should conduct the in

noble lord the Secretary of Sta (Lord R. Churchill) said-"This was a case for an Imp gation of the administration Government, and that he had conclusion that in this case an necessary. Such a step word Irish people increased confic administration of the law. erations like those which w

erations like those which we the Government were fatal it ests of good government in th These are great and noble noble lord the Secretary of India. I look, therefore, up circumstances and great facts great hope and encourageme result of this debate, an inq granted (hear, hear), and the of these innocent persons the may be opened, and that in some of those who have suff rible penalty of hanging on their memory may be vind and prolonged Irish cheers).

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evidence of what they heard, could not have been used by the prisoners' counsel at the trial, and that therefore it would have been useless to supply copies of these depositions to the defendants; but it would They had the work of the Crown at the banks of the trial.

The product of the trial and the crown had a judicial murder was committed by means of this suppression (loud Irish cheers). One of the trial, and the Crown had abundant time to instruct him in the demant of Chairing the Crown had abundant time to instruct him in the demant of Chairing the Crown had abundant time to instruct him in the demant of Chairing the Crown had abundant time to instruct him in the demant of Chairing the Crown had abundant time to instruct him in the demant of Chairing the Crown had abundant time to instruct him in the demant of Chairing the Crown had abundant time to instruct him in the demant of Chairing the Crown had abundant time to instruct him in the demant of Chairing the Crown had abundant time to instruct him in the demant of Chairing the Crown had abundant time to instruct him in the demant of Chairing the Crown had abundant time to Chairing the crown had abundant time to the trial and the Crown had abundant time to the trial and the Crown had abundant time to the trial and the Crown had abundant time to Comparison the crown had abundant time to the trial and the Crown had abundant time to the trial and the Crown had abundant time to the trial and the Crown had abundant time to the trial and the Crown had abundant time to the trial and the Crown had abundant time to the trial and the Crown had abundant time to the trial and the Crown had abundant time to the trial and the Crown had abundant time to the trial and the Crown had abundant time to the trial and the Crown had abundant time to the trial and the Crown had abundant time to the trial and the Crown had abundant time to the trial and the Crown had abundant time to the trial and the Crown had abundant time to the trial and the Crown had abundant time to the trial tr at the time of the trial, and the Crown had abundant time to instruct him in the elements of Christianity which are neces-sary for the purpose of taking the cath. You may be sure that if the evidence of the little boy was such as would support the case for the Crown instead of shatter-ing, it would have been used, and that he would have been instructed as to the duty and nature of an cath (loud Irish cheere). cheers).

### SUMMING UP.

BUMMING UP. Well, sir, I have shown the absence of motive as regards the persons charged by the Crown with a terrible crime of which they were convicted ; I have shown the nature of the evidence of the so-called independent witnesses ; I have shown the motives of the murderers; I have shown the motives of the murderers; I have shown that the jury was packed; I have shown the house that the informers have ad-mitted giving false evidence—that of the independent witnesses is shown to be valueless by the disguise assumed by the real murderers. I will say therefore that if this be not a case for inquiry, and more than a case for inquiry—absolute libera-tion (cheers)—then never in the history of the criminal judicature of this or any country has there been an innocent man country has there been an innocent man convicted ; never was there a case which called more loudly for immediate and searching investigation by the Govern-ment of the day. The late Government had their own reasons for denying justice. I do not wish to throw water on a drowned rat (laughter and ironical Irish cheers)—I rat (laughter and ironical lrish cheers)—I do not wish to speak too harshiy or too unkindly of the present occupants of the front Opposition bench; but certainly they did all that they possibly could do to take over the guilt for the crime of others, if it be possible, by denial of jus-tice and by screening the offenders to share in the responsibility in reference to crimes and offences committed by others (loud lrish cheers). Then I say that some of the guilt for the judicial murder of Myles Joyce and for the imprison-ment of four other innocent men rests with the present occupants of

fidence in appealing to them and appeal-ing to a House of Commons constituted ing to a House of Commons constituted under their direction. I am appealing to the better nature of, in many respects, a different tribunal, and one having more claims to equity and justice. We have had considerable experience of the late Government in the last Parliament. The Severament in the last Parliament. The present Home Secretary was then Home Secretary, and we always found that he listened with attention and examined care-fully the representations which we had to make in second the second listened with attention and examined care-fully the representations which we had to make in regard to matters of this descrip-tion. It was he who in the year 1877 signed the order for the release of Mich-ael Davit, Sergeant M'Carthy, and others whose release had been refused by the Liberal Government (Irish and Tory cheers.) I cannot help, therefore, seeing the manner in which the present Govern-ment have behaved both in their treat-ment and release of prisoners, in looking forward to it as a hopeful augury for the future. I have also something further to contend. The right hon. gentleman the Solicitor-General (Mr. Gorst) said when this case was last brought forward that there was a case for some indepen-dent inquiry. He suggested that some independent person, such as Lord Bram-well, should conduct the inquiry. The noble lord the Secretary of State for India (Lord R. Churchill) said— "This was a case for an Imperial investi-

## Who Bides His Time. BY J. W. BILLY

# The Treatment of Recusants by the "Virgin Queen"-- A Most Dread-

BLE DISCOURSES BY THE REV. JOHN KELLY, OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

"A Sketch of English Life under Eliza-"A Sketch of English Life under Eniza-beth" was the tile of a discourse delivered by Rev. John Kelly at St. Michael's Church, West Derry road, Liverpool, on a recent Sunday morning. CATHOLICS DEPRIVED OF PRIESILY MIN-

ISTRATIONS

CATHOLICS DEPRIVED OF PRIESTLY MIN-ISTRATIONS. The difficulties of the Catholic in the reign of Elizabeth, observed the preacher, began with his birth. Weeks or even months might pass before baptism could be given to the latest born infant. Priests, indeed, there were up and down the country who had been validly ordained by Catholic Bishops and who had been really invested with the sacerdotal dignity and empowered to per-form sacerdotal functions, but, alas, the cedars fall on the hills, and the stars drop from heaven, and these men had fallen from their high estate and had accepted their livings upon condition of surrendering their Faith. They had taken the coath of supremacy to Elizabeth —the oath which had been administered to them as a condition for their continu--the oath which had been administered to them as a condition for their continu-ance in office-and they had accepted that hitherto unknown chimera, a female pope, as supreme ruler in all things spiritual and ecclesiastical, and as the fountain of all jurisdiction. THE WEAKNESS OF HOPING FOR BETTER

TIME WEAKNESS OF HORNO FOR DETINE TIMES. It was admitted by their Protestant contemporaries that these men took such a step not through any preference they had for the religious novelties that were

Government must always be regarded in place them in charge of one priest, whilst Ireland (cheers). I have considerable con-in other cases mechanics were substituted for clergymen. UTTER DEGRADATION OF THE MINISTRY. A picture was then drawn of the eager-ness which ignorant men displayed to make themselves conspicuous as theo-logical disputants. It was admitted by Protestant authorities, said the preacher, that in those days the vulgarist mechan-ics were inducted into livings to which previously education had been consid-ered an indispensable preliminary, and were intrusted with the performance of every priestly function saving only the administration of the Sacraments. No wonder that for two hundred years the parson's allotted place in the squire's house was the servant's hall, and that his highest ambition seldom soared beyond make themselves conspicuous as highest ambition seldom soared beyond a matrimonial alliance with the cook or the housemaid. The preacher next dealt with the efforts made to induce the Catholics to attend the services in the "Reformed" churches, remarking on the resemblance preserved between the two modes of worship with a view of contwo modes of worship with a view of con-cealing the charm that separated them, and detailing the penalties prepared for recusants. In the thirteenth year of Elizabeth's reign it was enacted that to maintain in any work that the Queen wrs a heretic or schismatic,—a doctrine which every Catholic must hold—to have which every Catholic must hold—to have any writing from Rome, or to use any document that had Rome's authority, was treason. It was made treason for a lapsed Catholic to be reconciled; it was made treason for a priest to reconcile him; and even to be found in possession of an Agnus Dci, to bear a Rosary beads, crucifix or picture blessed by the Pope's missionaries entailed upon the offender the penalties of Promunic, namely, im-prisonment and confiscation of goods. (Lord R, Churchill) said— "This was a case for an Imperial investi-getion of the administration of the late conclusion that in this case an inquiry was necessary. Such a step would give the administration of the law. Any consid-erations like those which weighed with administration of the law. Any consid-erations like those which weighed with noble lord the Secretary of State for India. I look, therefore, upon all these circumstances and great facts as giving us great hope and encouragement that, as a function of these innocent persons the prison doors of these innocent persons the prison doors into f these innocent persons the prison doors into f these uncourter, and that in the case of these who have suffered the ter-rible penalty of those the second and prolonged Irish cheere). and prolonged Irish cheere). any writing from Rome, or to use any "The cause of some of the asing the mean induce of the termony of those brave men that and prolonged Irish cheere). any writing from Rome, or to use any "The cause of some of those who have suffered the ter-rible penalty of hanging on the seafield and prolonged Irish cheere). and prolonged Irish cheere). any writing from Rome, or to use any "The cause of some of the seafield the ter-rible penalty of hanging on the seafield and prolonged Irish cheere). and prolonged Irish cheere). any writing from Rome, or to use any word to be executed like the would have a struct the thory share the terrer. But Elizabeth would have a prove the terrer in any who assisted or relieved a prisent and found in the seafield the terrer. But Elizabeth would have a prove the terrer in any who assisted or relieved a prisent the terrer. But Elizabeth would have a prove the terrerer. But Elizabeth wo

## THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

more substantial outcome from the per-secution of her poor Catholic subjects than mere sobs and greams, torrents of tears, and streams of blood; she would eract tribute from them in gold and silver. Hence every recusant was fined for nen-attendance at the Protestant service. If he were a man of substance he was fined  $\pm 20$  a month, and to add special aggrava-tion to this miserable law, thirteen months were reckoned in the year. Let them bear in mind the difference between the value of money in days of Elizabeth and in the days of Victoria. Let them put  $\pm 250$  in the place of  $\pm 20$ , and they had these devoted gentlemen paying at the rate of  $\pm 3,250$  a year because they chose to follow their consciences and to obey God rather than man and pay a good round sum. round sum.

SOME DETAILS OF PENALTIES AGAINST

round sum. SOME DETAILS OF PENALTIES AGAINST CATHOLICS. How many estates were there that could stand such as train ? Bit by bit the Cath-olics had to sell their estates in order to satisfy the clamorous demands of the Queen's officers. If they were back-wards in their payments, then every half year a formidable reckoning awaited them, for they were condemned by law to sur-render to the Queen the whole of their personal property and two-thirds of their real estate, unless, at the intercession of some powerful friends, they were allowed to pay a yearly compensation for their recusancy. In case of any special alarm of danger to the Queen's person or throne—acontingency which herminister found it politic frequently to proclaim— the Catholic gentleman was, without ary more ado, hurried off to prison, buried in the dungeons of the Tower or immured in the cills of Parliament, and separated from his wife and family for years. When at length he returned to the home of his fathers, it was oftentimes to find his estate in the hands of his deadliest foes, and his own name added to the list of those who were utterly broken—hope lessly ruined—in this world, because he had not lost sight of the next. THE HARDSHIPS OF THE HURBLER CATH-OLICS.

THE HARDSHIPS OF THE HUMBLER CATH-

THE HARDSHIPS OF THE HUMBLER CATH-OLICS. Of the strange, affecting scenes which presented themselves as the consequence of the oppression of wealthy and promi-nent Catholics, the preacher gave a vivid and telling description. He then pro-ceeded to trace the hardships of the humbler Catholics. Every laborer who did not attend the Protestant service was condemned to pay a fine of one Eliza-bethan shiling, which, in those days, was sufficient to purchase twelve pounds of beef. If he was unable to do so he was thrown into prison. Accordingly, all the jails were filled, so that new structures had to be erected and old buildings were brought into requisition. Having spoken of the shocking punish-ment to which these poor recusants were subjected when discharged from prison, in being publicly whipped or having their ears bored through with red-hot irons, the preacher observed that at length every recusant who was not equal to thirten marks a year was condemnad

to the secret chambers which were pro-vided for the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice, the preacher said it had been his privilege to stand in one of them, not thirty miles from that church. There was the oak chest with its Elizabethan carving. When it was opened, one by one reappeared old vestments that had one reappeared old vestments that had been worn by martyred priests—now discolored, indeed, by age, and frayed by the moth. There was the old Mis-sal, time-worn and discolored, its gray leaves reminding you som how of the t dust of the dead; you could almost have kissed it as you would a martyr's bones. There, too, were memenices of the priest himself; there was the Little Office Book, so old and well-thumbed, from which he had gathered this daily manna of strength and consolation. strength and consolation. THE MOTIVES ACTUATING THEM. THE MOTIVES ACTUATING THEM. As he (the preacher) stood there, look-ing upon those mementoes, he could not but feel his heart throb with pride when thinking of these devoted beings, their predecessors in the ministry, who had labored in hunger and in thirst, by day and by night, in frequent journeys, in perpetual dangers, amongst the hills and valleys of those northern counties, with an hourly immolation of their lives as so much refuse, delighted if only they much refuse, delighted if only they could be enabled by means of their sweat and their blood to keep the light of faith burning in their beloved country. THE CAUSE OF EDUCATION.

THE INSTRUMENTS AND THE VICTIMS OF THE INSTRUMENTS AND THE VICTIMS OF PERSECUTION. Father Kelly again appeared in the pulpit in the evening. He took as the subject of his discourse, "Persecution under Elizabeth." The inhumanities practical against Catholics by means of the rack, the "scavenger's daughter" and other modes of punishment, were pow-erfully delineated. From the year 1577 (said the preacher), when the Rev. Cuthbert Mayne, the first martyred sem-inarian, was hanged, drawn and quar-tered, till the year 1603, which was the date of Elizabeth's death, there were one hundred and twenty-eight priests, at the very lowest reckoning, put to death. Of this number there were one hundred and nineteen secular priests. There were seven Jesuits; priests. There were seven Jesuits; there was one monk; and there was one friar. It was the great glory of the secu-lar priests of England that those who preceded them in the ministry clung in these set id days to the field which

preceded them in the ministry clung in those evil days to the flock which was committed to their charge, although they had to face death often in its very they had to face death often in its very worst aspects. For one religious priest that fell during that time—although it had been called a Jesuit persecution— there were thirteen or fourteen secular priests who died on the gallows. Then, for harboring priests, or for other cir-cumstances connected with religion, there were fifty-three women executed during this reizn.

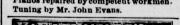
cumstances connected with religion, there were fifty three women executed during this reign. BARBAROUS EXECTION OF MRS CLITHEROE. Of the horribly cruel manner in which Catholics were put to death, the preacher gave some instances, such as the case of Mrs. Clitheroe, of York. This lady—a lady by birth, education, marriage, and social position—was accused of harbor-ing priests, and she judged it the best course to refuse to plead to the indict-ment. She was then condemned to be pressed to death. All her appeals in the name of honor and humanity could not persuade the sheriff to allow her to die in her clothes. She was stripped naked and then dressed in a long linen habit. She was laid upon the ground, and two executioners tied her hands to two posts, far asunder. After that a sharp stone was put under her back, and a door was placed upon her. On this were laid weights of seven or eight hundred, so that the ribs were broken and forced their way through the skin. Such tor-ture could not last long. In a quarter of an hour, with the holy name of Jesus on her lips, her pure soul wended its way from the body to eternal bliss. THE LECTURE'S LAST WORDS. The preacher next deecribed Eliza.

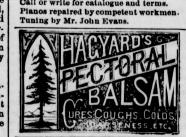
The body to eternal Diss. THE LECTURER'S LAST WORDS. The preacher next described Eliza-beth's miserable death, and in conclu-sion he reminded his hearers that it behooved them, in the sight of heaven and of the martyrs who went before them, to do their duty in their day.

ubindly of the present congants of the astop not through any preference the they did all that they possibly could for the religious novelies that were the senting that they possibly could not then, but is they may the observed that is exposure to be observed that is length in the present contrarge rubin factor the imprison ment of four other innoces ment of four other innoces ment of four other innoces ment of the prostice to the imprison ment of four other innoces direct the constraint were succer they could in they may the the present contrarge rubin for the innoces ment of four other innoces direct the constraint of the innoces ment of four other innoces direct the constraint of the innoces ment of four other innoces direct the constraint of the innoces ment of the provide the present contexponent in the present in the present contexponent in the present in the present contexponent in the present in the Its name from Chartreuse, is dated from this foundation. St. Bruno had been only three years at Chartreuse, when he was summoned to Rome by an imperative mandate from Urban II. He was never was summoned to Rome by an imperative mandate from Urban II. He was never able to return, but after founding convents at Squillace and La Torre in Calabria, died at the last named place in 1101. The glorious difficulty of the very perfect life aimed at by the Carthusians is recognised by the Church, which allows religious men of all the mendicant orders to exchange their orders for that of the Carthusians, but no one can pass from the Carthusians to any other order. One venerable writer in referring to their cus-toms says:--"Their dress is meaner and poorer than that of other monks; so short and scanty that the very sight affrights one. They wear coarse hair shirts next their akin almost perpetually; eat only bran bread; never touch flesh either sick or well; never buy fish; but eat it if given them as an alms; eat eggs and cheese on Sundays and Thursdays; on Tuesdays and Saturdays their fare is pulse or herbs boiled; on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fri-day, except within the octaves of Christ-mas, Easter, Whiteuntide, Epiphany, and some other festivals. Their constant oc-cupation is praying, reading, and manual labors, which consists chiefly in transcrib-ing books. They say the lesser hours of the divine office in their cell at the time when the bell rings, but meet together at vespers and matins with wonderful recolwhen the bell rings, but meet together at vespers and matins with wonderful recol-lection." When Helyot wrote early in lection." When Helyot wrote early in the eighteenth century, there were 172 Carthusian houses altogether; about seventy five of the whole number were in France. Since they invented the famous liquor named after the monastery, the revenue from the sale of which is consid-erable, they have been fairly well off. Wherever they go, no matter what perso-cutions are entailed, they never for a moment forget the divine allegiance with which they assign themselves to the will of their Creator. - Exchange.



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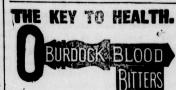
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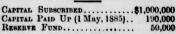
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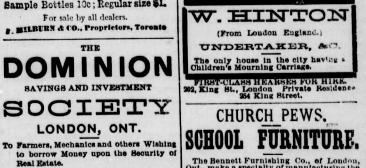
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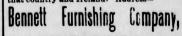
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LONDON, ONT., CANADA.

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## Catholic Record. LONDON, BATURDAY, AUG. 15, 1885.

THE ASSUMPTION.

When the Blessed Virgin Mary had approached the term of her earthly life the apostles, who had been scattered through the various countries of the world, were, by an admirable disposition of Providence, once more re-united in Jerusalem, to witness the departure of her beautiful soul. This fact is by the Bishop Juvenal, St. John Demascen, and many other sacred writers. The Blessed Virgin died in the year

D. 58, in the seventy-second year of her age and the twenty-fourth after the Passion of her Divine Son. It is indeed certain that Mary died, but what a beautitul death was hers after a life so holy, so perfect, so sublime? It was but a appy sinking into rest. Mary died out of love, as by love she had lived. For love, says the Holy Ghost, is as strong as death. A short time after her burial the Holy Virgin rose again ; heaven opened its gates. Jesus Christ her Son, with the whole court of heaven, advanced to receive her. In the words of the Apocalypse : And the temple of God now employs. In Turkey the Christian was opened in heaven, and the ark of the testament was seen in his temple. And a great sign appeared in heaven. A woman lothed with the sun, and the moon under her feet, and on her head a crown of starr, (xi-xii). Thus did Mary ascend into heaven to take her place in the everlasting dwelling, Overwhelmed with admiration the heavenly choirs cry out : Who is she that cometh forth as the morning rising, religion is shackled what is there of freefair as the moon, bright as the sun, terrible as an army set in array. (Cant. vi, 9.) Who is this that cometh up from the desert, flowing with delights, leaning on her beloved. (Cant. vii, 5). St. Peter Damian assures us that the glory of the August Queen on leaving this world knows neither beginning nor end. Thy majesty, O Lord ! was written on the dia. dem of her head. What can mortal man say of the triumph and glories of Mary ? places, what is there of fraternity ? Cath-Well, indeed, may we exclaim with the olics, all the world over, are, no doubt, Apostle of the Gentiles : "Eye hath not seep, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered the heart of man, what things God hath prepared for them that love him." (I Cur. ii 9). As Mary alone loved God more than all the angels and saints together, she received a richer crown and a greater glory than the crown and glory prised at the evil doings that have of late enjoyed by the angels and saints all put together. In the third book of Kings it is related that when Bethsabee, mother of Solomon. came to the king, her son, to speak to him for Adonias, "the king arose to meet her, and bowed to her, and sat down upon his throne ; and a throne wasset for the king's mother, and she sat on his right hand. . . And the king said to her : My mother, ask ; for I must not turn away my face. (III Kings, ii, 19, 20.) This recital conveys a feeble idea the triumphal reception accorded by Jesus Christ to His mother and of her power of intercession with Him. It is also said of Esther that King Assuerus loved her more than all the virgins presented to him for marriage; that she tion :

tows on her regal power by beason of her Motherhood. The Holy Ghost receives her and crowns her with glory as His sacred spouse. All the choirs of angels receive, welcome and venerate her as their Queen and Mistress. Heaven, in one word, declares her Queen and Queen forever. What an unique triumph of grandeur, glory and majesty. Well in-deed may we exclaim, O, Mary, our Mother, draw us unto thee, obtain for us the grace to imitate you on earth, that we may contemplate you in heaven.

THE COMING ELECTION IN FRANCE.

The French elections will, it is now an sounced, take place in September. There is, we are happy to perceive, some slight hope of an approach to union among the various fractions of the Catholic party. Why there should not be, with a little good will, a complete inion, we cannot understand. For many years the strength of the Catholics of France has been wasted in internecine conflicts. Legitimits, Orleanists and Bonapartists have fought each other with a bitterness almost in comprehensible, and this too in the pre sence of an unrelenting and rapidly in

creasing foe. While the Catholics have een losing in numbers and influence the radicals have grown so powerful that few now look on the restoration of

the monarchy possible. It, neverthe-less, behooves the Catholics of France to unite on some common ground and fight the radical foe to the bitter end. What is French republicanism ? An empty boast and a hollow mockery. To;day the so-called republic of France is the most despotic of European countries. There is within its bounds less freedom of religion than in Russia or Turkey. Russis, antocratic as it is, banishes no loyal citizens. She banishes conspirators who seek the overthrow of her government by means truly diabolical. But tyrannical as Russia ever has been, she boasts of no attachment to freedom and therefore cannot be placed under the imputation of how the placet tinder the imputation of hypocrisy. The Russian government has always oppead the principle of religious toleration, and though its efforts to en." force the tenets of the state Church on the acceptance of the people have been attended with the most unbeard of cruelty, its policy, however unchristian and inhuman, has been always avowed and never insisted upon through the same populations enjoy liberty unknown in many so-called Christian states of Europe. In Turkey the Jesuits find an asylum and with it security. But in France, Catholic in religion, and republican in government, the Catholic religion is persecuted with greater hatred than ever shown in Bussia. Republican nations boast of the freedom of the French people, but where dom? When loyal, peaceable, and useful citizens are banished because of their very virtues, because of their fidelity to the best interests of the French people and of their usefulness in their civic and religious capacities, what is there of equality When hatred of religion is propage

ted by infidel literature and com munistic teachings, when its ministers are scoffed at and rudely assailed in public

not. French Catholics must themselves feel the want of some system of political organization to cope successfully with their audacious foes. With thorough organization the Catholic body will, in a very few years, arrive at the full control of the administration. It will be only when the government of France is Cath-olic that the continuance of French greatness will be assured." While we are not so sanguine as to expect a Catholic victory at the coming

NE CATHOLIC RECORD

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

expect a Catholic victory at the coming election, we trust that such gains will be made as to give promise at an early date of complete and crushing triumph.

LETTER FROM BISHOP CHAR.

LETTER FROM BISHOP CHAE-BONNELL. The following letter has been handed us by the Venerable Monsignore Bruyers, and it will, we are sure, be read with deep interest. It is from the pen of the illustrious Bishop de Charbonnell, former Bishop of Toronto. This great church-man's memory is enshrined in the minds and hearts of the Catholics of Ontario; and for very good reasons. No man has done more for the protection and progress of our holy faith in this province; and the following letter shows that he still takes a deep and abiding interest in the work of the Church here. Mr. REV. AND DEAR FRIEND:--I have just finished reading the five long pages in the CATROLC RECORD containing a description of the dedication of your splendid Cathedral. I send you my heart

Lyons, July 23d, 1885. RT. REV. AND DEAR FRIEND:—I have just finished reading the five long pages in the CATHOLIC RECORD containing a description of the dedication of your splendid Cathedral. I send you my hearty congratulations on this machine the description of the dedication of your splendid Cathedral. I send you my hearty congratulations on this magnificent result. It is his Lordship Bishop Walds who should be specially happy on this occasion. His undertaking must have appeared react to some (I myself would never have dreamt of even thinking of such a task), and behold an immense success obtained i It is to my mind an additional proof that an Irish priest who is zeslous and exem-plary can do any amount of good with his compatriots, so rich in faith and so great in heart. Please tell His Lordship how largely I share in his joy, in his triumph and, above all, in all the good that is sure to flow from this chef d'osure of zeal, prudence, patience, business tact, and refined taste. The description given of the church in the RECORD, as well as of all the circumstances of the solemnity, have struck me with admiration and I wish you to convey to the editor my sincere compliments therefor. The present letter being written solely to express my delight, I will conclude by embracing with joy his Lordship the Bishop and you also, my dear friend of other days in Toronto. I had nearly for-gotten the magnificent collection taken up on the occasion of the dedication. I never heard or knew of the like before. Yours devotedly in Christ, † ARMAND S. M. de CHABONNEL.

Yours devotedly in Christ, † ARMAND S. M. de CHARBONNELL.

THE RIEL TRIAL.

The daily press conveys the news that? at a great meeting held in Montreal, on stand with horror. Public opinion in Sunday evening last, there were fully ten. England has been profoundly moved by thousand persons present to express sym-pathy with Riel and take steps to secure his pardon. Among the other speakers who addressed the meeting was Hon. Mr. Laflamme, ex-Minister of Justice, who leclared that all the fundamental principles of British justice had been ignored n the trial of R iel. He had been refused grand and petit juries, and the court, in reprieved, at least for a certain time, until

vilest criminal, the most guilty of murbecause of the scandals of his time, had derers, the most infamous of thieves that could be found, subjected in our Province to seek examples among the barbarians and recite the morals of the Germans. Our age is blessed by a bright and ceaseless source of civilization, the Holy Church of God. Any society (Quebec) to a trial carried on exclusively in French, and before a jary exclusively French and Catholic. Would there not at once be agitation ? This is, however, the from which Christian influence disappear ourse proposed to be followed in respect returns inevitably into the horrors and of all our French Metis. Verily the ignominies of paganiam. The safety of English organs may well say that this trial is the ideal of British justice. nations is, then, to be found in a sincere and effective return to the practices of Catholic faith and piety.

OUR INDIANS

reproduces an article on the Indian que

tion written by the Rev. John Mac

The Manitoba Free Press while acquiescing in the verdict of the jury, blames the administration of affairs in the North-West, charging its representatives thus,

We cannot see that if Riel and the half-breeds were not to blame, and that if the government of the day was respon-sible for the trouble, that the unfortunate chief of the Metis should be executed. There has been loss of life enough already and the people are sick of the bloodshed in this most unhappy affair. Nine-tenths of the Canadian people are satisfied that but for the incompetence of the late Minister of the Interior, and the stupid determination of Lieut. Governor Dewdney to rule as a despot, this rebellion could not have happened.

## THE LONDON HORBOR AGAIN.

Le Monitour de Rome, discussing the Pall fall Gauette revelations, says that they have created a sort of stupor throughout Europe. Men have learned with dread that in the full glory of this nineteenth century, in the capital of a Christian country, such deeds of shame and horror could be enacted, deeds recalling the worst days of the pagan world. If, says the Roman journal, these statements be proven exact, London must in our eyes appear a gigantic Capres. Making allowance for exaggeration and ill-sustained statements, there is yet enough to make one's hair stand with horror. Public opinion in

these revelations, and with very good reason. "We well know," continues Le Moniteur, that in all modern capitals where vast populations are gathered together,cor-ruption is naturally greater, and vice more boldly manifests its presence. But such hid-eous debauchery, systematically organized, and attaining uch vast proportions as in London, is something without a parallel in these revelations, and with very good London, is something without a parallel in his opinion, was not competent to try the case at all. He held that Riel should be reprieved, at least for a certain time, until ings of the English nation. English as a them." reprieved, at least for a certain time, until his case could be heard by a higher court. Resolutions were unanimously adopted as follows: "Considering that the English and French half breeds of the Northwest have for a number of years demanded ings of the English nation. England as a

obscene and noxious literature.

port, the troops could not get the deli-cacies sent them from home, and some-times not even the necessaries." We have not the least doubt that extra-

AUGUST 15, 1885

ordinary demands for compensation for losses will be presented to the govern-ment. The sharpers, placemen and thieves with which the Canadian North-West seems to abound, will be all on hand with all manner of "losses." The govern-ment must show a determined front to these people. The country has already suffered enough from this rebellion with-out being further taxed for the benefit of the men that were its direct cause. The Manitoba Free Press, in a late issue

THE NEW MINISTER OF THE IN. TERIOR

M.A., a missionary among the BloodIndian Dear Fort McLeod. Mr. Maclean has certain The appointment of Mr. Thos. White, M. P. for Cardwell, to the vacant portly, as the Free Press observes, had excellent folio of the Interior has, we are glad to opportunities for observation, and his opinions should, no doubt, receive full consideration at the hands of the governthroughout the country. Mr. White has long occupied a prominent position in Canadian politics. As a ready and profound ment. When we speak of the Indian question, we know how our remarks are received by certain of the picayune officials of that department. We will be thinker, as well as fluent and eloquent speaker, Mr. White's positionhas been in the lanadian Commons, from the date of hi accused of narrowness and bigotry and a first election thereto, in all respects a leaddesire to force Romanism on the aboriging one. The new Minister brings with him intes. Well, now, here is Mr. Maclean, to the administration of his department, Protestant missionary, who takes his stand in the witness box to corroborate every. ripe experience and unquestioned admin-istrative capacity. Mr. White was born thing we have said when dealing with the Indian question. Mr. Maclean testifies that much of the government money laid out nominally for the benefit of the red in the city of Montreal in 1830, and educated there. He served in Peterboro and Hamilton, as member of Boards of Educa-tion and for some years was reeve of the man is really thrown away. He further former town. He contested the South gives it as his deliberate opinion that Riding of Wentworth unsuccessfully in while the Indians are making some pro-1867 for the Legislative assembly gress, the ratio of this improvement is far short of the cost of the agencies nominally established for their benefit. He states of Ontario, and stood for the Commons in established for their benefit. He states : "Some of the men employed by the Department on the reservations have been granted their positions through poli-tical influence, even though they have been utterly incompetent for the respec-tive duties of their office. They receive good salaries, and yet the Indians derive very little benefit from their services. Promises have been made to the Indians by Government officials that have never been kept. The Department has pro-feesed to give these people food enough to sustain them, yet at different times their rations have been cut down. They have been told that they were to remain on their reservations, but it was impossible for them to do so on their daily allowance. Since the half-breed outbreak some of them have had their supplies increased. A little judgment used in a proper distribu-tion of food would help materially in allaying sny angry feelings that may exit." Prescott in 1874 and for Montreal West in 1875, and again in 1876, but in all cases was defeated by narrow majorities. He was first returned for Cardwell in 1878 and re-elected in 1882 over a popular candidate. If unquestioned idelity and valued services to party are entitled to recognition, Mr. White, it must on all hands be conceded, is eminently deserving the promotion given him by his chief. We make no doubt whatever, from what we know of the honorabl gentleman, that he will be fully equal, even at this critical time, to the due, impartial and successful administration of the affairs of the Department of the Interior.

AN ACT OF REPARATION.

Mr. Maclean suggests as the true From our European exchanges we learn remedy for existing evils, the institution of an Indian Council for the considerathat on the proposition of M. Woeste, the Belgian Parliament has decided to re-estabtion and treatment of Indian grievances. He proposes the organisation of District Councils and a General Council to meet lish the official Te Deum at each of its sessions. This pious custom had been, as our readers are aware, aboliahed by the Liberal ministry of Frere Orban. One of the members of the Left, M. Bara, former minister of Public Instruction, violently attacked the proposition of M. Woeste as an invasion of liberty of conscience. M. Woeste very promptly replied that the radical members were free to attend the Te Deum or absent themselves, adding that if this be their right, since freedom of worship exists in Belgium, that should not prevent the nation, as a body politic, from deciding through its representatives on a religious ceremony of this kind to thank God for his goodness to Belgium. Another Catholic member, M. Nothomb, de-

## AUGUST 15, 1885.

those days of persecution the clergy dered homage to the country, its sover and its institutions, and celebrated of own accord, Te Deums and other relig colemnities. The question, then, ma reduced to this. We are in the pres of two traditions, the one recent, th yours; it is your work, of four years ration, it is abstention from the Te D it is refusal to participate in the g and ancient manifestation of the re-ous thought of the country. other, a great tradition, with roots de sunk in the popular heart. This is and dates fifty years back, it is the nat work, the expression of the public a ment, its intimate consciousness of right, it is, in a word, the tradition of (

The motion of M. Woeste was can By its passage the Belgian chamber themselves and the country high h in the language of M. Nothom people honors and strengthens itse well as gains in material strength, h maining true to noble and ancient tions, such as the traditions Catholic Belgium, and even "Liberal" Belgium in the sense of the term, of the true Belgium to honor God, from whom come th dependence, endurance and prosperi

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The bishops of Belgium have warded a letter to the Holy Father en ing his recent action in regard of duties of Catholic journalism and of olic journalists.

The ravages of the cholera in continue to be frightful. The mortality thus far, has been 45,165, a steady weekly increase. On the of August the deaths reached the ap ing number of 1.639.

- On Saturday, July 25th, His ness received in special private aud His Grace, Archbishop Moran, of Sy-since created Cardinal. On the pre-Wednesday, the same favor was gra to His Grace, the Archbishop of Du and the following day to Mgr. Gr Bishop-elect of Nicolet, Canada. - We see it stated that the follo

census appointments have been gaze William White, Regins, for No. 1 dis Assinaboia; Thomas Spence, for I Saskatchewan and No. 5, unexp territory; J. O'Reilly, of Calgary, Rev. Pere Lacombe, for No. 3, Al District, also for census district N

Athabasca. - A despatch to the Ottawa Free dated from Portage du Fort, Augus says : The picnic held here yesterd aid of the Roman Catholic church very largely attended. The weather all that could be desired. The le programme of amusements was full ried out. The proceeds netted a l some sum.

- The Spanish press continues to d the relations between Italy and the See. La Union mays "that the Par in Italy like the Ark of the Coven the midst of the Philistines. So long Holy See does not enjoy its ful entire liberty in the exercise of its functions, the unity of Italy will t stantly menaced. The Roman ques evidently one of the real live quest

the day. - The number of Irish immi coming to Canada continues small,

following figures show : "The tot

rivals of immigrants during Ju

Toronto were 1,140, showing a fallin

214 as compared with the correspo

month of last year. Of the numb

settled in Ontario, 280 went to Ma

and 190 went through to the W

States. The nationalities of the a

were as follows : English, 582;

129; Scotch, 112; German, 153; S

- We have received from Mr.

Woodford, Teacher, Harber Maine,

navian, 37; other countries, 127.

astonished that a people claiming to be Catholic should persecute the church that has made France great and saved it from so many perils, but when we reflect that within its borders there are sizteen hundred thousand members enrolled in the Masonic association, we cannot be suryears been witnessed in that country. A society so numerous and so wealthy must

be powerful with the people. Their discipline and thoroughly effective organization have for some time enabled the Masonic bodies to control the election of Deputies and Senators and thus secure the furtherance of their objects and the promotion of their cherished principles. Their hostility to Catholicism is too well known to require at this moment any special mention at our hands. To the restriction of Catholic influence they devote their whole power and energy. They are, in fact, bent on the destruction of the Church. In this they must egregiously fail. But, as we said some years ago on the eve of a French general elec-

have for a number of years demanded redress of their grievances, and that they have been carried away beyond lawful and constitutional methods; considering that the Government at the commence-ment of the troubles recognized that the claims were just, and have appointed a commission to inquire into them; con-sidering that Louis Riel was the instra-ment of the rehellion raiser than the sidering that Louis Riel was the instru-ment of the rebellion rather than the chief, as shown by the fact that the half-breeds went to the United States, and urged him to champion their cause, although he was anxious not to return to Canada; considering that his trial was illegal, as the court had no jurisdiction to try a case of high treason; considering that there are doubts of Riel's sanity, and considering that his offence is a political one, and that in Britain it is not usual te execute persons found guilty of such an execute persons found guilty of such an

offence, Be it resolved, That a petition be sent to the Imperial and Canadian Govern-ments to obtain Louis Riel's pardon."

L'Etendard, discussing the trial, says that one of the fundamental principles of the British constitution and of English common law is that every subject of her Majesty has a right to be tried by twelve of his peers. This right is inscribed in the sented to him for marriage; that she found grace and favor in his eyes; that he placed a diadem on her head and as her upon a throne. Here again is an imperfect picture of the glorious assump-tion of Mary and of the honors that heaven has; iven her. It was, O Most Holy Mother, at the moment of your entry into heaven that your Divine Son whonared these with incomparable glory Mary being full of grace, should she with glory i Having had on earth more taken together, she enjoys in heaven s glory greater than all corombined. The Father receives her and 'besi in the sine in the together and rows and his well-beloved daughter, the most holy and angut a smotuny of the Eters. The wonder is that word. The Son receives her and 'besi great charter-the fundamental basis of

ment must decide on a change of policy an isolated case of corruption, but we may in some such direction as that indicated ask, if such horrors were enacted in the by Mr. Maclean, or see the peace of the capital city of a Catholic nation with what country periodically disturbed by Indian eagerness and unanimity the Protestant risings, which can have but one terminaand revolutionary press of all countries would forthwith publish the decadence tion, the cruel effacement of the red man. and corruption of Catholic peoples ? How HAPPY COUPLE. many books and papers have not already been written to demonstrate the pretended

There is in the North-West a Major superiority of Protestant nations and the Bell of the Qu' Appelle Valley Farming inevitable decadence of the Latin Catholic Company (limited), of which he is manapeoples? But to-day it cannot now be ger. Of this company Mr. Dewdney is denied that it is precisely in the capitals of a large shareholder. During the late Protestant countries that reigns the most troubles this enterprising association gross and brutal immorality. Lonsupplied the government teams at \$10 don and Berlin have nothing to boast of per diem that could have been procured in this regard over Paris or Naples. True, from others at half that figure. The indeed, that France, for instance, or rather Winnipeg Free Press gives us some fur-Paris, has for two centuries enjoyed the ther ideas of North-West enterprise. sad privilege of supplying Europe with

annually in Regins or Winnipeg.

"Therefore, after having cleared \$86 a ton on his contract for forwarding sup-plies to the front, after having sold rotten hay at a remunerative number of dollars a ton, and scooped in more money by farming Government contracts than he ever dreamed of making by farming the land which the Government helped him and Mr. Dewdney to turn scores of valuable settlers away from, it is not improbable that the "major" will next bob up serenely at Ottawa with a claim for consequential damages on account of "Therefore, after having cleared \$86 a This is an evil we have no desire to palliate, but this literary nastiness is rather the result of a perverse imagination, of a mental derangement, than an expression of the real state of morals. It is well known, for consequential damages on account of his 'impressed teams,'"

"But, after all, the 'msjor' is not much, if any, worse than the rest of the noble army of grabbers whom the Government marshalled on the plains of the Northmarkalled on the plains of the North-west to grapple with—the public treasury. They infested the transport service; they charged the commissifier is they awarmed everywhere. The possible reason why the grashopper have not come this year is because they know that the agents and contractors of the Government have been over the country before them. The worst feature in connection with the ravages committed by these creatures of the Gov-ernment, was that while they were filling up, the volunteers were too often left empty, in the literal sense of that word. While the "major," at hoe genus omne, were making fortunes out of the transwe call the Holy Father. But even in

livered on this occ course of which we are enabled to lay a portion before our readers. The question before the Chamber is not, he said, whether we are to flatter the clergy and submit to its desires. The question is of greater import and significance ; it is whether we are or not to offer homage to God, to thank Him for the autonomy He has vouchsafed to Belgium. In this we do that which do all people worthy their destiny. Shall we alone be an exception ? Impossible ! Have we not witnessed even in republican France till within the last few years, the chambers assist in a body at a Solemn Mass, to give Almighty God thanks and

offer him homage? Do we not see in England the public bodies, the legislature, the whole nation, joining in such acts of religion. Do we not observe that which is done in the great American republic, where the Senate, the House and the President, in legislative action, in solemn proclamation, are ever eager to offer public and impressive thanksgiving to God. Furthermore, this great nation, which shows upon what conditions democracies may endure and strengthen them. selves, consecrates every year one special day of prayer, than kagiving and adoration before God, who in His hands holds the destinies of men and empires. Let me state the motive of our proposi tion. We desire that Belgium should remain in the glorious family of Christian peoples. You cannot force her out of it. Leave the clergy out of consideration for a moment, and see what occurred in 1880.

We all know well why that, at that time the clergy refused to take part in a ceremony purely lay and official. At that epoph, your infamous policy had directed against the clergy, a systematic set of hostility that justly excited their indigas tion. That was the time when Oatholie Belgium under your government pre-tended to break forever with the Vatian interesting letter on the growth temperance in that country as necessity of all man combining to its growth. Mr. Woodford is ev in thorough earnest on this question will, we well know, find the ( clergy of the island ever ready t they have been doing in the past matter viz., strive with might an to crush out this monster evil.

fight against intemperance, Cathol be guided by the church, which al its teachings and its sacraments, ca come moral evil of any kind.

## BOOK NOTICE.

DRIFT. Jean E. W. Nealis ; with a by Mrs. James Sadlier, Mont. O'Brien & Co., St. John, N. B. O'Brien & Co., St. John, N. B. The gifted writer of the pre-that "what Ossian calls the joy runs through the postry of Mrs. It is evidently s sorrowful, my joy to her finely-tuned mind to ai sorrows that have darkaned her those who know her history c understand the piteous wall that anon rings ont like the wild deat the old Calite. "Keeners." We of late occasion to notice few w have afforded us so much asjory profit as this exquisite little volu

"Mistakes of Modern Infidels," R. Northgraves, Paper, 75c.; ol mail, free. Thos. Corres, score office, London, Ont.

Our contemporary proceeds to add : can, with the Supreme Pontiff of the national church, with Him whom deli-

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those days of persecution the clergy rendered homage to the country, its sovereign and its institutions, and celebrated of their own accord, Te Deums and other religious colemnities. The question, then, may be reduced to this. We are in the presenc of two traditions, the one recent, that is yours; it is your work, of four years' du ration, it is abstention from the Te Deum, it is refusal to participate in the grand and ancient manifestation of the religithought of the country. The 0118 other, a great tradition, with roots deeply in the popular heart. This is our and dates fifty years back, it is the national work, the expression of the public senti-ment, its intimate consciousness of the right, it is, in a word, the tradition of Con-

The motion of M. Woeste was carried. By its passage the Belgian chamber did themselves and the country high honor. in the language of M. Nothomb, a people honors and strengthens itself, as well as gains in material strength, by remaining true to noble and ancient traditions, such as the traditions of Catholic Belgium, and even of Belgium in the good " Liberal " sense of the term, of the true Belgium, are to honor God, from whom come the independence, endurance and prosperity of

EDITORIAL NOTES.

- The bishops of Belgium have forwarded a letter to the Holy Father endorsing his recent action in regard of the duties of Catholic journalism and of Cath. olie journalists.

- The ravages of the cholera in Spain continue to be frightful. The total mortality thus far, has been 45,165, with a steady weekly increase. On the 9th of August the deaths reached the appalling number of 1,639.

- On Saturday, July 25th, His Holiness received in special private audience His Grace, Archbishop Moran, of Sydney, since created Cardinal. On the previous Wednesday, the same favor was granted to His Grace, the Archbishop of Dublin, and the following day to Mgr. Gravel, Bishop-elect of Nicolet, Canada.

- We see it stated that the following census appointments have been gazetted; William White, Regins, for No. 1 district, Assinaboia; Thomas Spence, for No. 2, Saskatchewan and No. 5, unexplored territory ; J. O'Reilly, of Calgary, and Rev. Pere Lacombe, for No. 3, Alberta District, also for census district No. 4,

A despatch to the Ottawa Free Pres dated from Portage du Fort, August 7th, says : The picnic held here yesterday in aid of the Roman Catholic church was very largely attended. The weather was all that could be desired. The lengthy programme of amusements was fully carried out. The proceeds netted a hand-

## CATHOLIC FRESS.

Boston Republic.

Boston Republic. The House of Lords is plainly not the only British institution which is in danger of destruction. The established church, of which the Queen is the so-called head, also seems likely to be submerged beneath the waves of democracy which are at present sweeping over England, and the question of disestablishment has become such an important one that the Tories may find it impossible to retain among their party principles that allegiances to the Anglican church which has always been one of their strongest tenets. The chief clamorers for the separation of the church and state in England are, of course, the Radicals, who have long waged war against the established church. Single-handed, it would require considerable time for the Radicals to carry their plans to success, especially if the Whigs and Tories remained united in opposition to them. Recent disclosures have, however, won for the opponents of the established church numerous allies, and both Whigs and Tories are now divided on the question, while it is generally conceded that the church itself and the clergy, by their conduct, are daily strength-ening the Radicals' hands. Not only are grave charges of immorality and other vices brought against the Anglican clergy, but these individuals are also

only are grave charges of immorality and other vices brought against the Anglican clergy, but these individuals are also accused of acting towards their parishion-ers in the most arbitrary and despotic fashion, denying them communion with their brethren on the alightest pre-texts, and reading them out of the fold for the filmisest reasons. The Anglican church has become more and more of an anomaly even in England of late years. It can no longer be said to be the national church, because the major-ity of the inhabitants either do not believe in its teachings or else do not attend its in its teachings or else do not attend its services. As an ecclesiastical institution it never had any substantial claim to re-consistion. Benetican in herear and soliam It never had any substantial claim to re-cognition. Begotten in hereay and schism, it waxed powerful by epoliation and crime, and its main uses have been to fur-nish the younger sclons of aristocracy with an opportunity of leading indolent lives at the expense of a tax-ridden laity. The sooner it is disestablished and permitted to die the death which disestablishment will ineristable being moon it the better it will inevitably bring upon it, the better it will be for the welfare and, parhaps, also, for the morality of the English people.

will be for the welfare and, perhaps, also, for the morality of the English people. Dublin Freeman's Journal. The Judges of Assize will, to all appear-ance, return from circuit with a stock of white gloves. These emblems of a blank criminal calendar are being presented to their lordships every other day. On Monday, July 6th, Earon Downe found that not a single case was to come before him from the county Westmeath, and Mr. Justice Lawson, on the same day, had a similar experience of the peace and good order prevailing in the county Meath. At Drogheda on Tueeday, July 7th, Mr. Justice Orbarien had to congratulate the Grand Jury upon the fact that that impor-tant town was absolutely free from seri-ous crime, and subsequently his lordship received the neual presentation in token of a virgin calendar. At Carrick-on-Shannon Chief Justice Morris had but one case for the Grand Jury, and in Clarse and King's county Chief Baren Palles and Chief Justice May could almost eay, with Othello, that their occupation was gone so far as the trial of criminals was concerned. This happy state of things is most encour-This happy state of things is most encour aging, and we trust it may long continue

ried out. The proceeds netted a hand-ried out. The proceeds netted a hand-some sum. — The Spanish press continues to discuss the relations between Italy and the Holy See. La Union mays "that the Papacy is in Italy like the Ark of the Coremant in the midat of the Philistines. So long as the Holy See does not enjoy its full and entire liberty in the exercise of its sacred functions, the unity of Italy will be con-stantly menaced. The Roman questions of regular chemists who would fill the place of the day. — The number of Irish immigrants coming to Canada continues small, as the following figures show : "The total ar-rivals of immigrants during July at Toronto were 1,140, showing a falling off of 214 as compared with the corresponding month of last year. Of the number 670 settled in Ontario, 280 went to Manitoba.

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

give early notice to his friends." And so, before the fires of St. John had died out, the President of Maynooth was officially invested with the authority and jurisdic-tion of Archbishop of Dublin. Catholic Review.

Catholic Review. A pathetic incident was related the other day in one of the New York jour-nals. A young immigrant girl just arrived from Ireland came to the Castle Garden authorities and begged to be sent back to Cork. She was stricken with homesickness, a real disease, as physicians know: "You have no green fields here," she said, "and I cannot live here." Within a few hours she was out of her mind, and had to be strapped down to prevent her doing injury to herself. One of the at-tendant surgeons of the place, who evi-dently had more sympathy in his manner than is usual with professional men, and who, it seems, is a musician as well, sat down beside the demented girl and talked to her of flowers and green fields, and, in a low voice, samp her some sweet Irish melodies, until she became quiet. Bt. Louis Western Watchman. St. Louis Western Watchman. The Methodists of the world are called

The Methodists of the world are called upon to calebrate the centenary of John de la Fletcher, "than whom the Christian Church never produced a more saintly personage." A hundred years ago these Methodists would have drawn and quar-tered Catholics for celebrating saints' days. But they will tell us it is not celebrating the saint's day but asking his intercession that is abominable. It will take them another hundred years to learn that a saint who cannot help us does not deserve to who cannot help us does not deserve to have his day celebrated. Colorado Catholic.

Colorado Catholic. A young gentleman from Holland, a Protestant, became sick in Denver some time since and found his way to St. Joseph's Hospital. Under the care of the kind Sisters, he rapidly regoined strength and was soon sufficiently recovered to undertake the trip to his native country. Arrived there he had a relapse, and soon was at the point of death. Before dying, however, he exacted a promise from his mother that she would send some token of remembrance and gratitude to the Sis-ters of St. Joseph's Home. The Sisters were accordingly supprised last week to receive two beautiful Munich statues of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary—at the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary-at the same time with the news of the death of their former patient. They have placed them in their chapel—one on either side of the altar, where they will be a constant petition for prayerful remembrance of one in whom grateful memories lived to the end.

Cleveland Universe. The Boston Investigator is disgruntled with a Universe editorial against Christians with a Universe editorial against Christians attending Ingersoll's lectures and tops off with: "Perhaps it is not inappropriate to say to this Cleveland Catholic, as Hamlet said (with a little variation) to another of his arrogant tribe—'I tell thee, churlish priest, the Colonel will a ministering angel be when thou liest howling !'" The "Colonel" will scarce thank the *Investigator* for this: he would profess to wish to die as he live—a howling liar against angels. Dublin Freeman's Journal.

Dublin Freeman's Journal. The Orange anniversary has passed. A The Orange anniversary has passed. As a matter of course, there was much beat-ing of drums, and at rare intervals the discordant teoting of fifes inflieted torture on dvilized ears; banners flaunted from the flagstaffs of the Lodges, asshes adorned the proud bosoms of the Sons of William, and numerous portraits of the "Glorious, Plous and Insmortal" were on exhibition. Processions marched hither and thither, meetings were held at which the customary resolutions were passed, and the inevit-

Buffaio Union. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Chatard has con-tributed an admirable article to the current number of the Catholic World, on "Herbert Spencer's Enigma," which completely annihilates the vaporings of the Englishman. The article is a review of the recent controversy in the Nincteenth Century and the Popular Science Monthly, between Herbert Spencer and Frederick Harrison. After effectually disposing of the former, the Rt. Rev. critic thus tersely pays his respects to the latter : "Were things as they should be, theology would hold first place in a man's estimation, law the next, then physical science. But the theologians, so-called, have rejected divine or ohurch authority and given their own comments, and therefore have lost im-mensely in public opinion ; lawyers, by ubstituting expediency for justice, or because they have to take the ignorant legislation of semi-cultured bodies as the law they interpret and apply, share the same fate, and are not in the esteem they should ncturally have as a profession. The people remember the Scripture, "Homor the physician on account of your need," and, as that need comes often, the physician is considered as more important than the minister or lawyer, while the brilliant discoveries of the profession dazzle the public eye. Those, too, who share the opinions of Mr. Harrison, are brilliant discoveries of the profession dazzle the public eye. Those, too, who share the opinions of Mr. Harrison, are apt to lock on the physician as the high-priest of humanity, and hence make bim share in the cult they pay it. Cer tainly the physician who does his duty, who is faithful to God and to man, is a noble being and a most powerful agent for good, not alone for the health of the body, but for the social weal. Such a man every one will willingly honor, and we should be the last to de-tract from his merit. But the physician

Buffalo Union

tract from his merit. But the physician who has given up God, and especially the materialist, has no code of morality but his materialist, has no code of morality but his own ideas, and is therefore a dargerous man, liable at any moment to do, perhaps in invincible ignorance, the greatest ill. We remember in our young days meeting with one of these physicians, who had not the fear of God before his eyes. He was speaking before several, we being of the number, of his treating a young woman for some allment, and told us he had for this purpose given her to read works of an immoral character. That incident has never been blotted out from our memory, and the thought of this physician comes and the thought of this physician come and the thought of this physician comes up always as one who was a traitor to a noble profession. The only safety there is for society is the moral law; and with-out belief in God and in His revelation, which confirms and sanctions the moral law, that law loses its hold on men, and untold evil will be the result."

## BRANTFORD.

### THE BIRTHDAY OF DANIEL O'CON-NELL

### CELEBRATED IN CONJUNCTION WITH ST. BASIL'S ANNUAL PICNIC. Brantford Expositor.

Brantford Expositor. The annual plcnic of the congregation of St. Basil's Church in this city has become of such importance that an announcement is sufficient to ensure a large gathering of all creeds and denom-instions; and though the Dufferin Rifles. Excursion, the baseball match on Recrea-tion Park, and the fact that saveral of the larger manufactories were not shut down. larger manufactories were not shut down, detracted largely from the attendance, yet we have been assured that the picnic was a success financially, and that the pichic was nets somewhat over \$300 of proceeds.

The day was

and early in the afternoon crowds wended their way towards the Agricultural Park, where the pic-nic was to be held. There, swings had been hung upon the sturdy arms of the huge oaks that fringe the lit-tle hill on the west side of the grounds, while on different parts of the grounds were different games in progress, from the intensely interesting old fashioned baseball games of the "O. F. F. Club" to the new-fangled games of the diamond or lacrosse field. In the Hall the mes-dames were builty engaged in attending to DELIGHTFULLY COOL, dames were busily engaged in attending to the wants of the inner man, and provided a dinner that was certainly an excellent one. The young ladies caught the tran-sient trade at a refreshment booth near the door, and from the number of young men who gravitated in that direction, it seems to be a wise plan to choose

McGregor Secretary, for the success which attended their efforts.

attended their efforts. GAMES AND BACES. Early in the afternoon the Shamrock and Riverside baseball clubs got on the diamond and played a match of seven inndiamond and played a match of seven inn-ings. There are a number of very fair players on either team and in some inn-ings the play was sharp and careful, but at times a bad play would seem to rattle them, and up went the score. At the con-clusion of the game the score stood, Shamrocks, 21; Riversides, 11. After the match there was a race, 100 yards, open to players with about seven starters. Mad-digan got first money, Kennedy second, and Cronk third: The Otter and Dominion Lacrosse

Cronk third: The Otter and Dominion Lacrosse teams took the field about half past four for a return match. Owing to the late-ness and threatening weather they were limited to one hour the club getting most games in that time to be winners. After sames in that time to be winners. After twenty minutes play Howie put it through for the Otters. For the other forty minutes both sides worked; with all their energies but neither was able to secure another goal. Both clubs played well, and there was no disputing or kicking, and no apparent inclination on the part of either to secure unfair advantage. The match was awarded to the Otters, J. Gilmartin acted as referee and W. Cahill and Moose Westbrook as umpires, Eight of the boys entered in the 100 yard race for lacrosse players immediately after, Sey-mour of the Otters getting first prize and Tilley and Rutherford of the Domin-ions second and third respectively. The foot ball match between the East and North Ward clubs, captained by

The foot ball match between the East and North Ward clubs, captained by Jerry Dunn and Pete Nelson, followed, and for nearly an hour the field seemed to be full of men and footballs, so lively was the play, but they suspended opera-tions to give the field to the firemen, and did not get together to finish the match or take part in the toot race.

match or take part in the foot race. Soon after six o'clock the Hose Com-pany, headed by Chief McCann, Capt. Batson and Secretary Montgomery, and accompanied by the band, marched from the fire hall to the grounds, and created the liveliest interest and won much admiration and applause. Everything else was suspended while they gave their exhibition, and their neat uniforms and fine soldiery appearance gave them much prestige among the young ladies. They, too, had a race of 100 yards, in which Bremner was first to pass over the tape, Long 2nd, and Dalton 3rd. Just before dark a large balloon was released from the grounds by Mr. Ivers, of Belleville, and rose steadily several hundred feet, when the wind caught it and carried it out of sight in a north-westerly direction. Soon after six o'clock the Hose Com-

westerly direction

### NOTES. 'Twas Dan O'Connell's birthday. And Brantford's annual Civic Holi-

day. Hon. T. W. Anglin was the guest of

Hon. T. W. Anglin was the guest of Wm. Paterson, M. P. The Wizard Oil Concert Co, was on the grounds with their four in hand. An itinerant photographer attempted to ply his avocation on the grounds. He was kindly and firmly requested to desist. He desisted. The Brant Hose company is rapidly attaining an excellence in drill that will make them worthy competitors. They kindly gave the exhibition gratis.

## OBITUARY.

## MR. JOHN GILLIGAN.

On the 28th of July, Mr. John Gilligan, an esteemed citizen of London, departed this life after a short illness, deeply lamented not only by the members of his family but by a large number of friends. He was a worthy member of Branch No. 4, C. M. B. A. A Requiem High Mass was celebrated in St. Peter's Cathedral on Thursday morning, July 30, by Rev. Father Tiernan, after which the funeral cortege, which was large and respectable, proceeded to St. Peter's Cemetery. We proceeded to St. Peter's Cemetery. tender the family our heartfelt condol-MR. PATRICK SPEREMAN Mr. Patrick Spereman, one of London's oldest and most respected citizens, depar-ted this life on the 9th inst. in the 68th ted this life on the 9th inst. in the 65th year of his age. Deceased was a gentle-man highly esteemed by a large circle of friends, who will one and all fec! that a most estimable man has been removed from our midst. Requiem High Mass was celebrated in St. Peter's Cathedral on the 11th, by Rev. J. Walsh, for the repose of his soul, after which the large funeral procession proceeded to St. Peter's Cemetery. We tender the fam-ily our sincere sympathy in their sad ily our sincere sympathy in their sad

New York, who went out in the afternoon and took a last look at one who was so dear to her. Much heartfelt sympathy is extended to the bereaved husband and family in this their hour of tribulation.

### FROM SEAFORTH.

## Editor Catholic Record.

Editor Catholic Record. REV. AND DEAR STR :--It is with great pleasure that I deem it a duty to speak out publicly to declare the growing excel-lence of the RECORD as a family paper and an antidote to the moral poison insidi-ously circulated in some classes of litera-ture, calculated to undermine the morals of our people. The good effects are more to be valued when the lessons are given in such fine style and pure language as has characterized the paper since you asumed the editorial control. It will well reward any family to have the paper for the cor-rect language and style of its articles, not to consider its lessons in morality, rather tham get some others gratis. As we rise or fall by our company, the family paper not only aids to mould the character, but forms the dialect of its readers. So plainly is the style of language of the family paper impressed on its readers that a careful observer can tell what paper each family takes by the style of language used by its members, as the readers bf the RECORD will soon be known by their purity of style and as the readers of the RECORD will soon be known by their purity of style and absence of slang from their vernacular. That the paper may still progress and you be spared long to wield the editorial quill is the wish of every Canadian patriot, and one who knows what he says and the value of the newspapers of Ontario.

### BADLY MISSED.

BADLY MISSED. As each succeeding Sunday arrives we miss more and more our old and genial friend, Dr. Hanover, whose frank manner and kindly nature shed a ray of good humor on all with whom he came in contact. As we never miss the water till the well runs dry, so we do not value a good fellow till we lose him. In the loss of him a blank is left in our concreastion which will not We lose him. In the loss of him a blank is left in our congregation which will not be easily filled to those who were more intimately acquainted with him, while those whom he saved from going to heaven before the time, will miss him still more should a sudden summons over-the them again. All that mean do norstill more should a sudden summons over-take them again. All that we can do now is to wish that the people of London may appreciate him as he deserves to be esteemed for his many sterling qualities of head and heart which were so well known to the people of Seaforth and sur-rounding townships and now freely ad-mitted by his many friends and sent you by ONE or THEM.

## DIOCESE OF ST. JOHNS, N. F.

### SOLEMN BLESSING OF ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, FLATROCK.

[From a Newfoundland Paper.] Sunday's celebration was one that must be long remembered by the faithful people of Torbay parish. For what is there that gladdens the truly Christian heart more than the erection and completion of a temple in honor of the Triune God About four miles from Torbay and eleven from St. John's stands the thriving and comfortable settlement of Fistrock, sheltered by a background of shrub and furcovered hills, and washed by heavy Atlantic tides. About half a century ago this place was "desolate and impassable;" now it rejoics and flouriabes like the lily; for the "beauty of Carmel and Sharon" will dwell there forevermore in the handsome church and tabernacle built up by a gen-erous piety in honor of the living God. From early morn until half-past eleven a. m., the road was crowded with people from the surrounding par-ishes and St. John's -all wending

and 190 went through to the Western States. The nationalities of the arrivals were as follows : English, 582; Irish, 129; Scotch, 112; German, 153; Scandinavian, 37; other countries, 127.

- We have received from Mr. James Woodford, Teacher, Harber Maine, Nfld. an interesting letter on the growth of in temperance in that country and the necessity of all men combining to resist its growth. Mr. Woodford is evidently in thorough earnest on this question. He will, we well know, find the Catholic clergy of the island ever ready to do as they have been doing in the past in this matter viz., strive with might and main to crush out this monster evil. In the fight against intemperance, Catholics must be guided by the church, which alone, by its teachings and its sacraments, can overcome moral evil of any kind.

BOOK NOTICE.

DRIFT. Jean E. W. Nealis; with a preface by Mrs. James Sadiler, Montreal: T. O'Brien & Co., St. John, N. B.

O'Brian & Co., St. John, N. B. The gifted writer of the preface says that "what Ossian calls the joy of grief runs through the poetry of Mrs. Nealis." It is evidently a sorrowful, mysterious joy to her finely-tuned mind to sing of the sorrows that have darkened her life; and those who know her history can fully understand the piteous wall that ever and anon rings ont like the wild death song of the old Calite. "Keeners." We have had of late occasion to notice few works that have afforded us so much enjoyment and profit as this exquisite Httle volume.

"Mistakes of Modern Infidels," by Rev. G. R. Northgraves, Paper, 750.; oloth.21.25. By mail, free. Tros. Correr, Carsoldo Record office, London, Ont.

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Philadelphia Standard. The mortality among the Spanish Sis-ters of Religious Orders still continues, and seems to be on the increase. The last number of the Liverpool Catholic Times brings us a statement that in twenty days sixty-three of these Sisters have suc-cumbed to the cholera pestilence. Yet, as these received their crowns of mar-tyrdom others stepped forward to fill the vacancies, undaunted and undis-mayed, anxious only to do their duty and to live or die faithful to their obligation. We talk of heroism on the battle-field and extol it to the skies. But how little, how low is that contrasted with the heroism of the Church's devoted chil-dree, exposing themselves to danger, sufferdren, exposing themselves to danger, suffer-ing hardships and toil with which those of he camp and bivousc cannot bear comparison, seeking no early glory, obscurely laboring to relieve their fellow mortals, unknown to fame in life and going down to unknown to have in his and going down to unknown and forgotten graves, forgot-ten except by God and His Saints, and the Church in every offering up of the Holy Sacrifice upon her altars.

the magistrates and fined a shilling. The clergyman did not condescend to prose-cute, and the police did not trouble themcute, and the police did not trouble them-selves about the affair. The only charge was one of drunkenness, and the nominal penalty was deemed a sufficient purgation by the judicial luminaries. In Hereford-shire, England, the Orangemen singled out priests for insult and attack. As a rule the Catholics, like rational citizens, took ro notice of the silly proceedings, and in the face of no triffing provocation dis-played admirable temper. This is the proper attitude for the people to assume towards these unmeaning demonstrations, though we confess it is trying on the patience. Irish American.

### Irish American.

Irish American. When American progress "evoluted" a financier of the calibre of Ferdinand Ward, the some of perfection in that branch of swindling industry was supposed to have been reached; but recent events show that ubiquitous Ireland is disposed to rival, feebly it is true, the land to which she is allied by so many varied ties of blood and sympathy. Farquharson, the wrecker of the Munster Bank, did almost as well, with is limited means to acquire the tile of Sacrifice upon her altars. Dublin Nation. At nine o'clock on St. John's ove the Pope was giving andience to the Secretary of the Propaganda for Oriental Rites. No question fouching the Latin Church has place at this sudience, and as a rule nome. Is ever touched. The Holy Father ". Taking tary to inform the subtrotites of the Pro-tary to inform the subtrotites of the Pro-paganda that they could proceed to the Beer-tary to inform the subtrotites of the Pro-paganda that they could proceed to the sole of the information. The the anam, Holy Father ". Taking to the cardinal Secretary of State, the desire sole, "subtrotites of the sole of the his admirtup audience closely and the subtrotites of the sole and and aplonets the sole of the sole and the sole of the so

PRETTY GIRLS to occupy these booths. Baker Bros Orchestra was present, and those in clined to dance were allowed to tread Orchesti the giddy mazes of the quadrille. Among the strangers present were Hon. T. W. Anglin, ex.speaker of the House of Commons; Very Rev. Father Dowling, Paris; Rev. Father Flood, Dub-in One, Rev. Father Flood, Dublin, Ont. ; Rev. Father McGuire, Galt ; Bro. Dominick, of Hamilton, and others

THE SPEECHES. During the afternoon a number of addresses were delivered from a platform erected near the Horticultural Hall. Hi Worship Mayor Scarfe was called to the chair and uttered a brief speech of con-

woranip Mayor Scarfe was called to the chair and uttered a brief speech of con-gratulation. Ex-mayor Henry and Wm. Paterson, Esq., M. P., followed in brief speeches of congratulation and good wishes and gave way for the speaker of the day, of whose ability Mr. Paterson spoke in the most flattering manner. The Hon. Mr. Anglin prefaced his address by a reference to the exquisite beauty of Brantford's surroundings and the pleasure it gave him to meet here, as he had expected, a large number of his fellow countrymen, and indeed, always felt it his duty when called upon by any parish priest in Ontario to deliver an address, to accept the invitation. The subject of his address was "Daniel O'Con-nell," and in treating of it spoke mainly of his life generally and the services he performed for his country. The speaker held his admiring audience closely and spoke for over an hour. This being the lo@th anniversary of the birth of the great Irish patriot, the subject was unusually attractive. The Holm edice brase band was present

ishes and St. John's -all wending their way to Flatrock. Entering the vil-lage, the new church, sitting on the north-ern hill-side, looking out on the Atlantic waves, and with its chaste tower pointing to the skies, was the first to be seen. Some graceful arches of evergreen, a pro-fusion of bunting displayed from every house and flagstaff, the fishermen's pre-scriptive salvos and a joyful and happy people were the leading features of our picture. The ceremony of solemn bless-ing was performed by the Bishop, assisted by the Revs. Michael and Stephen Dris-coll, as deacon and sub-deacon, and Very Rev. A. M. Fitzgerald, as master of cere-monies. When all the prayers and psalms Nev. A. M. Filzgerald, as master of cere-monies. When all the prayers and psalms were chanted in connection with the blessing of the outside walls, the proces-sion entered the yet empty church, chant-ing the Litany of the Saints, after which his Lordship continued the blessing of the interior. the interior.

<text><text><text><text><text> The people were now admitted, and in

## THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

BT BMMA CABLET

Pan dead ! Nay, list ! His silvery note Rings yet from every lark's sweet throat ! lis shepherd's crock and crown of pine des hid beneath this clustering vine. His glance, like fall of heavenly dew, Hath leut yon violet bank its hue. His touch has strung the whispering wind With lore the listening ear may find.

6

His smile illumed this golden day Which lures to forest haunts away.

### Aye. Pan doth live ! To cover dim The loving step may follow him.

### GOLDWIN SMITH ON IRELAND.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON INELAND. We entertain for Prof. Goldwin Smith had for "a good hater." There is so much of the Joab-Abner business in the world that we welcome the frankness of a fighter who goes for your fifth rib, with-out any "fs it well with thee my brother I" Whether our Irish fellow-citisens feel in this way towards their unfriend in Toronto, we do not know; we far they do not, and yet we are sure they ought to. His outspoken and in-discriminate detestation of their ontention that the two countries ought to be separ-ate. Here is an Englishman of large culture and great breadth of view in the study of historical questions. Circum-stances have removed him for years from the temporary and immediate excite-ment of English politics, and have given him a post of observation from which he can survey the field with something of posterity. And with what result ? Simply this : that he is more outspoken in his antipathy to all things Iriah than any Englishman dares to be who has the responsibility of a position in public life in of that severance of the two peo-ples in character and in feeling ? And that M, Smith represents the real feel-ing of his countrymen we have no doubt. John Mitchel once said : "I never met but you Ireland, and he was a fool !" Prof. Coldwin Smith is not a fool. This article in the *Contemporary Re-tive*, for July, Prof. Smith finds in ault with everything and everybody except the Ulster loyalists. The Queen, the Parliament, the Tories, the Radicals, all come in for a share of the indictment. Even England as a whole is complained far a sout to betry the anti-Irinh cause and to help to hand over the United States and the Colonies to the malignant influence of the Irish responsible for all the local mingovernment in the United

 In the writing to jet. Twind have all the wrowyhling and everyholy carey in Autoback of the Uniter of even control to the structure is not the present in the the wrowyhling and everyholy carey is the Uniter of the State and the Oliver the State and the State and the State and the Oliver the State and the Ol prise for the Ulster Orangeman to dis-cover that he has a country as well as a sect to be loyal to. Heretofore he has been neither Irish nor anything else. He has had no genuine attachment to the British government, except so far as he thought it a necessary pillar of Pro-testant ascendancy. He took as little interest as his Roman Catholic brother in what is called on paper "the United interest as his Roman Catholic brother in what is called on paper "the United Kingdom," and is represented as such in the official arrangements. He haew that no Union had been effected in the will of the Irish nation, and he is quite shrewd enough to see that Ireland has been made a step-child ever since the infamy of 1800 was effected. To him as much as to the Catholic Irish "the gov-ernment" is a natural enemy, repre-sented in taxes and by policemen, but not by any benefit he recognizes. To lift the Irish "loyalist" out of the atmosphere of mere sectarian excitement into that of a national enthusiasm will be one of the greatest achievements of the liber-ators of Ireland. A Campaign Secret Given Away. In the campaign of 1884 the two candi-lates for governor in a "pivotal" Western State arranged for a series of joint discus-sions. Both men were popular, both of fine appearance and were so well matched in mental force and as orators that the contest between them promised to be a magnificent one. For several weeks the scales balanced evenly. But one day the brilliant Republican candidate came up ailing. He seemed overcome and spoke laboredly. The next day he was even less effective. Later he was compelled to ask his opponent for a postponement of certain appointments, which was granted. Before the campaign ended he had abandoned the field alto-gether. In the campaign of 1884 the two candi-

Italian patriots for the overthrow of Aus-trian rule on the Peninsuls were often bad reasons. They complained of things which were not the fault of the Austri-ans, and which their national govern-ment has not been able to remove. But underneath all bad reasons lay the right of a people to the control of its own destinies. And even though their new government has not been able to give them the moon when they cried for it, the world is glad to see them rid of an alien rule. them the moon when they cried for it, the world is glad to see them rid of an allen rule. But Mr. Smith replies, in substance: "Ireland is a Sicily rather than an Italy. It is a province, not a nation. Let it acquisece in its actual position and be happy." If Ireland were a province, would Mr. Smith be proposing that the Imperial Parliament abould hold sessions in Dublin, and to constrain the royal family to live in Phoniz Park 1 If Ire-land were a province, would Mr. Smith be forced to recognize the existence of a distinct and united public opinion in Ireland which these arrangements are to conciliate? Ireland is a nation, with a distinct national character, with the pur-pose to be one and independent of all other nations. She is not resisting Eng-lish rule because that rule needs to be amended, but because it is an alien rule. She was opposed to Mr. Gladstone, although he is the most just and gener-ous man who ever was Frime Minister of England, because Mr. Gladstone was to her the incarnation of English usurpa-tions. And whatever stress she may lay on this or that separate grievance, she is fighting ior one thing only-self govern-ment. Prof. Smith appeals to prescription :

on this or that separate grievance, such is fighting for one thing only—self govern-ment. Prof. Smith appeals to prescription : England has had Ireland within her empire for "seven conturies," so that the right to retain her, he thinks, is not to be disputed. For how many centuries did the Germans bear rule over Italy or part of it? Yet prescription availed them nothing in 1859 and 1870. How long is the prescription in favor of the existing Union between England and Ireland ? Up to 1807 the countries were united only as are Sweden and Norway ; they had one king with separate legislatures, and the Parliament of Ireland must give its assent to every tax laid and every law passed for the country. Mr. Smith knows by what means and with what respect for the wishes of the Irish peo-ple that arrangement was terminated. Is he willing to let Ireland have all the independence there is not the prescrip-tion of seven centuries for refusing to her? Mr. Smith is still enamored of the

independence there is not the prescrip-tion of seven centuries for refusing to her? Mr. Smith is still enamored of the plan of wholesale emigration; he wants to see lines of government emigrant a steamers from Irish ports carrying away the people. He puts this on the ground that the population must be depleted before the people can be prosperous. As the Island produces twice as much food as its inhabitants can eat, there must be some great but remediable I defect in its national economy, which is accountable for the misery of the people. Why not amend the defect, and let the I rish stay at home? Is there not in his mind also the feeling once frankly ex-pressed by the Times, that the fewer ishould be taken, but suggests Australia. As the Irish already govern one Austra-lian colony, and hold the balance of power in another, the suggestion is not a happy one for "the Empire." With the stream of assisted emigration directed thither for half a century, the states of the British connection and as hostile to it as the most ardent I rish patriot could awah.

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grosses. Robt. G. Gould, 27, High Street, And-

Not. G. Golid, 27, high Street, And-over: --I have always taken a great interest in your medicines and I have recommended them, as I have found numerous cases of cure from their use. For sale by Wm. Saunders & Co., Drag-giats, London, and A. J. White (Ld., branch office, 67 St. Jamesst., Montreal; P. Q.

"THE REMEDY SO favorably noticed in all the papers. Religious and secular, is "Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines. "There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bit-ters have shown great shrewdness and abil-ity "In compounding a medicine whose vir-tues are so palpable to every one's observa-tion."

AUGUST 15, 1885.

What is Catarrh !

What is Catarrh ! Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are consciously or uncon-sciously suffering from. It is a muco purulent discharge caused by the pres-ence of a vegetable parasite in the lin-ing membrane of the nose. The predia-posing causes are a morbid state of the blood, the blighted corpuscies of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxomos, from the retention of the effet matter of the skin, suppressed perspira-tion, badly ventilated alseping apart-ments and the germination of other poisons in the blood. Irritated by these, the lining membrane of the nose is ever ready for the reception of the parasite which rapidly spreads up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat; use of the bronchial tubes, enaing in hearseness; usurping the proper stim-ture of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmoary consumption and death. Many ingenious specifies for the cure of the disease and the only appliance which will permanently destroy the par-saite, no matter how sggravated the case, Sufferers should send stamp at once for descriptive pamphelet on catarrh, to the business manager, A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. **TOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY** 

-The Mail YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY, CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART, LONDON, ONT. Locality unrivalided for healthiness flor-ing peculiar advances to pupile even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enloyment of in-visorating exercise. System of education thorough and prace. Trench is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation. The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly, vocal and inary reunions are held monthly, vocal and instructure for the state of the states incluse of the state of the states of the states workely, elevating instructions and stated economy, with relignment, habits of meanes thout impediate descing the select character of the mathematic of manner. Trence of the difficulty of the times, without impediates apply to the Super-or. or any Price to the Super-

Institution. For further particulars apply to the Super-or, or any Priest of the Diocese.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF Lake Huron, Sarnia, Ont.-This insti-tution offers every advantage to young iadies and education. Particular stiention is paid to vocal and instrumental music. Stud-les will be resumed on Monday, Sept. Ist. Board and tuition per annum, \$100. For further particulars apply to Mornan Su-Particular apply to Mornan Su-Particular apply to Mornan Su-

SERIOE, BOX 303. ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.-This Institution is pleasant.y located in the town of Windsor, opposite by-troit, and combines in its system of educa-tion, great facilities for acquiring the French-language, with thoroughness in the rudimen. tal as well as the higher English branches-Terms (payable per session in advance) in Grandian currency: Board and thithon in French and English, per annum, 5100; Ger-man free of charge; Music and use of Plano. \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed bed-ding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address: - MOTHEN BUFERIOR. 43.1y TURSULING: ACADEMY, OTHEN

recommended them, as I have found numerous cases of cure from their use. For sale by Wm. Saunders & Co., Drag-gists, London, and A. J. White (Ld., branch office, 67 St. James st., Montreal; P. Q. Advertising Cheats !!! "It has become so common to begin an article, in an elegant, interesting style, "Then run it into some advertisement, that we avoid all such, "And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honessi terms as possible, "To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use any-thing else." "Description of the site of the strate the strate TRSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, file per annum. For full particu-iare apply to REV. DENIS O'CONVOR, Presi-dent. particu-B, Presi-46-ly

### Brofessional.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE 320 Dundas street, London, Ontario, for the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Dis-sass. J. G. WILSON, Electromable and Hygionic Physician

### AUGUST 15, 1886.

# Where are the footprints of the ancien Who dwelt and wrought in Rome and mankind?

To cover list of beauty past are all we fin Whose purpose, with the flying years, i In this vast universe is left no place for that fleet breath that fleeting man

For that me. Fame. These stoues, that mind us of some in name. And watched the passing of earth's stro

Will vanish, too; the long years ho rth's memorials of praise and h

FIVE-MINUTE SERMON FOR EARLY MASSES By the Paulist Fathers. Apostle, Fifty ninth Street and Avenue, New York.

TENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOS

Avenue, New York. THATH SUMDAY AFTER PERTECON "Two men went up into the Team pray,"-(From the Gespel of the Same The lesson of this day's Gespel bethrean, is prayer; its necessity as ontented with a little corner of this field, that is to say, Morning Prayers Buppose that your child is sick, w your first word in the morning ? How is the baby this morning ? a bad night; I hope the day will be for it suffers from heat. So anxiet; your poor little child consecrates first thoughts and words to its we And do you not know that your coul is either sick or runs the ri-catching a deadly sickness every day live. There are bad sights on the s that tend to sicken it; there are sma the devil, such as cursing and foul-ts companions, bad reading and sai there is a spiritual cancer with mean the temptation of the flesh...-can only be kept from destr the soul's life by constant and a treatment. Now, thoughts and wor your sick child little good; but the the very best things for the soul, espe-carly in the morning. The man or w who kneels down and says the mo prayer guards against temptation, off the noon-day demon, and provide

who knees down and says the mo prayer guards against temptation, off the noon-day demon, and provide happiest of evenings, that is to say one which follows an innocent day. There's a saying against braggar promise-breakers that "fine words"

promise-breakers that "fine words I no paranipe." It is not true of said in charity to our neighbor or in y to God. Sincare words addressed to as the day begins sweeten every mon food the livelong day, lighten every den and weaken every temptation. then, are you so careless about mo prayers? It can only be because y not appreciate your spiritual weaken you do not care what becomes of sonl before bedtime. But som might say : Father, can't you tell us thing to make the morning prayers

might say : Father, can't you tell us thing to make the morning prayers It is very hard to remember then then it is so pleasant to get eve minutes' more sleep, especially in winter time; and, again, I am alway hurry to get off to work, etc. No might as well ask me to tell you i thing to make you relish a good was a clean shirt. If a man does not dirt, it is preaching up the chimney to make him love to be clean. I cleans the heart. Prayer clothes th with the grace of God. Prayer down God. Prayer drives away the Or, I might rather say, that for a heart, and in order to get the gr God, and in order to yanquish tempj prayer is simply and indispensably eary.

-IThe Spects

the greatest achievements of the liber-stors of Ireland. Mr. Smith complains further that the Nationalist spokesmen have given no good reason for their agitation. They abuse the Castle government, which is a remediable evil, in no way identified with the Union. Or they complain of other evils which are common to the three kingdoms and should be abated in all. A student of the philosophy of his-tory, as Prof. Goldwin Smith is, ought never to have made such an objection give, and give honestly, for their share in a great movement are not the deepest and the truest. That a man gives a bad reason for his conduct is no proof that he has not both good and adedcate rea-student of history to discover these. The reasons given in the Declaration of Inde-pendence for the withdrawal of the Thirteen Colonies from the Britiah Empire are not all of them good reasons. Some of them are hastoly justified by the Colonies had adequate reasons, none the less. The arguments urged by

the load borne by an empire "over-weighted with responsibilities."-The American,

THE TRAPPISTS

The result of the first in the most frequent to the area. **INTERPRISE**Are observed to the same kind of the skin they observed to the same kind of material area of the order who are of the order who are of the same kind of order who are of the same kind of the same kind of the same area of the order who are order who are order who are order who are of

milk and cheese are excluded. Consider. ing the quality of the meal, and the fact that the season deprives the much of their nourishment, this is terrible privation; but it is part of the vow of the order, and it cannot be relaxed for any cause except during actual confinement from the illness of which this diet itself is the most frequent cause. yet the correspondent of the A. I. Herald from Vienna says his social intercourse at that Court will be made very unpleasant even if he is re-mode very unpleasant even if he is re-not true — if disappointed Americans have prejudiced the Court against him, acquaintance to enable him to win his way. The objections that he is a Catholic

The objections that he is a Catholic and his wite of Jewish descent smack of

and his wife of Jewish descent smack of a past civilization, and are not the true grounds of opposition. Cleveland has shown his manliness in listening to no such foolish talk, and retains him. If the Austrian Court re-jects him, let the United States go un-represented. No great harm will be done.

done. At all events, let the press and people of Virginia follow your example and boast, as they well may, of Keiley's fit-ness to adorn his position, and demand that justice be done him, and that the malicious tongues of disappointed appli-cants for his place be stilled. C. M. B.

Rupture, Breach or Hernia.

New guaranteed cure for worst cases without use of knife. There is no longer any need of wearing awkward, cumber-some trusses. Send two letter stamps for pamphlet and references. World's Dis-pensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Street, Buffalo, N. Y. Persons of sedentary habits, the great-er part of whose time is passed at the desk, or in some way bent over daily tasks, cramp the stomach, weaken its muscles, and incur dyspepsia early. Their most reliable and safest medicinal resource is Northrop & Lyman's Vegeta-ble Discovery, the Great Blood Purifier, and which is especially adapted to In-digestion, Biliousness, Constipation and Poverty or Impurity of the Blood. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggist, Dun-das Street. das Street.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS are safe, sure and speedy to remove worms from children or adults.

A Daughter's Misery.

"No

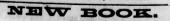
DR. WOODRUFF. OFFICE-Octomes's Avenue, a few doors east of 88.1y Did She Die? "She lingered and suffered along, pin-ing away all the time for years." "The doctors doing her no good ;" "And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about." "Indeed ! Indeed !" B. C. McCANN, SOLICITOR, ETC., on real estate. Money to loan M'DONALD & DAVIS, SURGEON Dentists, Office: - Dundas Street, 8 doorseast of Richmond street, London, Ont. "How thankful we should be for that

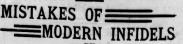
CANADIAN HOMCEOPATHIC PHARMACY. J. R. Cron, chemist, 256 Dundas street, London, Ont., has a stock of reliable Mother Tincture Potences Tritura-tions. Goods sent to any part of Canada, prepaid on eccept of prices. Physicians supplied at lowest, prices. Correspondence "Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery, "From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility, "Under the care of the best physi-ciana.

### Reetings.

ians, "Who gave her disease various names CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION-The regalar meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Muina Benefit Association, will be held on the drat and third Thursday of everymonth, at the hour o is 0 colock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. M. HABT-MAN, Pres., JAS. CORCOREN, Rec. Sec. "Who gave her disease various hands, "But no relief, "And now, she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it." THE PARENTS, None genuine without a bunch of reen Hops on the white label. Shun all the rile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" a their name.

**RISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY** -The regular monthlymeeting of the Irish Benevolent Society will be held on Friday evening, 12th inst., at their rooms, Masonic Temple, at 7.30. All members are requested to be present. C. A. SIPPI, President.





REV. FATHER NORTHGRAVES,

Whe, poisones stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" it is poisones at the with "Hop" or "Hops" or "Hops". Why suffer from weak nerves, want of specific and general debility ? letting the loss of sleep and rest impoveriah the system and thin the blood, when such a really meritorious remedy as Northrop & Lyman's Quinine Wine may be had at any drug store. This article is recommended by the highest members of the medical faculty in cases of indigestion, general debility, loss of appetite, and nervous affections of all kinds. It is also opeially beneficial to children and delicate females, and to business men, students, and those who have much brain work. We would say, Nerver be without it. It will strengthen you, keep your system in regular order, and enable you to successfully grapple with the work you have to do. It is pleasant to the taste, and contains nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Remember to ask for the Quinine Wine, prepared by Northrop will be satisfied that you have full value for your money. Druggists sell it. REV. FATHER NORTHGRAVES, PARKHILL, ONTARIO. Comprising Evidences of Ohristianity and Domplete Answer to Col. Ingersol. "Emilently deserving favorable reception and patronage and warm welcome."—Letter of Bishopy Watsh, London, Ont. Bishopy of London, Hamilton, Peterboro', Ottawa, Bufalo, Detroit and Peoria; also by the Protestant Bishops of Detroit, Toronto and Ontario, and by the press of Canada and the United States. "42 pages. Paper, 75c.; cloth, \$1.25. Bent on receipt of price. Active canvasers wanted.

WHITE SULPHUR BATHS

Dunnett's Baths and Pleasure Grounds, Dundas Street, London, are now open. The baths have been thoroughly cleansed and

JOHN FLEMING, Proprietor, 16 DUNDAS STREET, CITY.

vice of the worst and (and here a a fearful sin), but I began some tin to say the Litany of the Blessed every morning and the Litany of every night, and this practice has er cured me of that dreadful habit. such story as that, my brethren, man must tell before he can say t is delivered from sin. For my own part, I look upon re

Once a man came to me and Father, for years I was addicted to have vice of the worst kind (and here he r

For my own part, I look upon r morning prayers as a plain mark o destination to eternal life. "Ask an shall receive; seek and you find; knock and it shail be of to you," is our Lord's promi those that pray; and the prayer is the morning prayer. Be therefore, to correct yourself for on it. The day you forget it go w something you like to eat, put a ni the poor box, double up your night ers, make a special request to your dian angel to get you up in good the morning prayer the following mo For the "Our Father," "Hail J "Apostles' Creed," "Oonfiteor," an of Faith, Hope, Sorrow and Charity you say in the morning will in t give you a happy death and the kin of heaven.

Is It Not Singular

Is It Not Singular that consumptives should be the apprehensive of their own com-while all their friends are urgin beseeching them to be more careful exposure and overdoing. It may considered one of the most all symptoms of the disease, when the is reckless and will not believe tha in dauger. Reader if you are in th dition, do not neglect the only me recovery. Avoid exposure and f be regular in your habits, and use fully of Dr. Pierce's "Golden M Discovery." It has aved thousan were steadily failing. Just the Thing.

### Just the Thing,

Just the Thing, W. J. Guppy, druggist, of New writes: "Dr. Fowler's Wild Stra-is just the thing for Summer Sicks sold out my stock three times last au There was a good demand for it. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawi infallible for Dysentery, Colic, Sick ach and Bowel Complaint.

C. A. Livingstone, Plattsville, "I have much pleasure in recomm Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, from used it myself, and having sold come time. In my own case I w for it that it is the best prepara have ever tried for rheumatism.

DR. Low's PLEASANT WORM STE afe and reliable worm remedy worms afflicting children or adults.

15, 1885.

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AUGUST 15, 1885.

disease which ly or uncon-lt is a muco-l by the pres-ite in the lin-The predis-the predis-the predis-the predis-sed perspira-tion of the effec-sed perspira apart. tion of others, e nose is ever the parasite, he nost is ever the parasite, he nost is ever the parasite, he nost is ever the parasite, be nost is ever the parasite and of the throat, hroat; up the deafness; bur. ords, causing proper strue-bes, ending in and death. is for the cure ted, but with stician of long fact nature of ly appliance atroy the par-ated the case. ap at once for bitarth, to the

# Rome.

Where are the footprints of the ancient dead, Who dweit and wrought in Rome and made mankind? What memory have the mighty left behind in this imperial place where they were bred 7 Like minute sands the centuries have sped. To cover nations with their dust-cloud blind; Fragments of beauty past are sil we find, Whose purpose, with the fying years, is ided. In this yeast univers is left no place For that fleet breach that fleeting man calls Fame. These stones, that mind us of some fading mame. And watched the passing of earth's strongest

will vanish, too; the long years hold no

For earth's memorials of praise and blame. --[The Spectator.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES

By the Paulist Fathers.

Apostle, Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, New York. TENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.

Apostle, Pitty filture Betrees and Alatta Apostle, New York. TENTH SUNDAY AFTER FENTECOST. "Two men went up into the Temple to pray."--(From the Googeic of the Bankay.) The lesson of this day's Geogel, my brethren, is prayer; its accessity and its humility. Our short extmon must be contanted with a little corner of this great field, that is to eay, Morning Prayers. Suppose that your child is sick, what is your first word in the morning ? It is, How is the baby this morning ? It is, How is the baby this morning ? Then follows much more : I think it is a little better to-day; it seems casier; or it passed a bad night; I hope the day will be cool, for it suffers from heat. So antiety for your poor little child consecrates your first thoughts and words to its welfare. And do you not know that your poor sonl is either sick or runs the risk of the devil, such as cursing and foul-talking companions, bad reading and saloons; there is a spiritual cancer within--I mean the temptation of the flesh-which can only be kept from destroying the soul's life by constant and severe traverses things for the soul, especially eavy best for the soul, especially eavy best things for the soul, especially eavy best for the soul, especially eavy best things for the soul, especially eavy best things for the soul, especially eavy best for the soul, especially eavy best things for

onto, Canada. ACADEMY DIES OF THE DON, ONT. Ithiness offer-pupils even of pracing, water ensive grounds joyment of in-of education ational advan-

arge, not only versation. e and standard held monthly. de form a pro-ees take place improvement Strict atten-cal and intel-f neatness and manner.

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Is It Not Singular

Just the Thing,

A TRUE STORY. One beautiful summer morning, in the year 1853, His Holiness, Pius IX., was taking his customary walk through the garden of the Vatican. As he entered a hady alley he met a boy apparently six years old, whose little hands were filled with flowers, evidently gathered from the pontifical borders. When he caught sight of the Holy Father, the little fellow has-tily dropped his odoriferous harvest on the shining gravel, and stood still, with downcast eyes and blushing face. The Pontifi milled and approaching the child where did you get those presty flowers ?" "Over there, Holy Father ; I gathered them in your garden." "Well, why did you throw them down when you asw me?" "Beause," stammered the mischievous child, "mamma is over yonder, and she statistly forbade me to touch one of the flowers." "Bo, my shild, you disobeyed your good mother ! That was wrong, very wrong, indeed ; but I know you are sorry, for I nee the tarsin your eyes; so I forgive you this time, both for her and myself. Would you not like to plack some more lovely flowers ?" "One, she holy Father, I would ! I do love camellias and lilies !" said the boy, quickly forgetting the pat. "Well, my son, I give you full permis-A TRUE STORY.

THE BOSE OF THE VATICAN.

"Oh, yes, Holy Father, I wount ! I do love camellias and lilies !" said the boy, quickly forgetting the past. "Well, my son, I give you full permis-sion to take them. But look at these handsome roses; would you not prefer one of them !" "Oh thank you, Holy Father ! I should like to have that large, open white rose." "Why that while rose in particular, my son ?"

"Why that white rose in particular, my "Why that white rose in particular, my son ?" "My mampa loves the Pope and I would like to offer it to her, in memory of you; she would keep it always." "What is your name?" inquired Pius IX., cutting a lovely white rose. "Lionello, Holy Father." The Pontiff asked the child several other questions, to which the latter replied with the candour of his age, then kissed him and gave him his benediction. A shade came over Lionello's countenance and he timidly looked up to the kind Pontiff as if something else was needed. The mute position was quickly understood by the saintly Vicar of Christ, who like his Mas-ter, made himself humble with the lowly. "What is it, my son,—you want some-thing else ?"

of the noon-dy demon, and provides that happiest of evenings, that is to say, the one which follows an innocent day. There's a saying againt braggarts and promise-breakers that "fine words butter no parenips." It is not true of words as the day begins sweeten every more to God. Sincere words addressed to God as the day begins sweeten every norse to God. Sincere words addressed to God as the day begins sweeten every more den and weaken every temptation. Why, then, are you so careless about morning prayers? It can only be because you do not appreciate your spiritnal weakness or you do not care what becomes of your might say : Father, can't you tall us some-thing to make the morning prayers easy then it is so pleasant to get even five minutes' more alsep, especially in the vinter time; and, again, I an always in a clean shirt. If a man does not hat dirt, it is preaching up the chimney to try to make him love to be clean. Prayer thing to make you reliah a good was and a clean shirt. If a man does not hat dirt, it is preaching up the chimney to try to make him love to be clean. Prayer down God. Prayer drives away the devil Or, I might rather asy, that for a clean heart, and in order to yanguish temptation, prayer is simply and indispensably neces. "Unce a man came to me and said : "To the a man came to me and said : "To the a man came to me and said : "To the a man came to me and said : "To the a man came to me and said : "To the a grave for a moment threat-sary."

food the livelong day, lighten every bur-den and weaken avery temptation. Why, then, are you so careless about morning prayers i It can only be because you do not appreciate your spiritual weakness or you do not care what becomes of your sonl before bedtime. But somebody might say : Father, can't you tell us some-thing to make the morning prayers easy. It is very hard to remember them, and then it is so pleasant to get even five minutes' more sleep, especially in the winter time; and, again, I am always in a hurry to get off to work, etc. Now you might as well ask me to tell you some-thing to make you relish a good wash and a clean abirt. If a man does not hate dirt, it is preaching up the chimmey to try to make him love to be clean. Prayer cleans the heart. Prayer clothes the soni more of God. Prayer drives away the deril. Or, I might rather say, that for a clean heart, and in order to get the grace of God, and in order to yanguiah temptation, prayer is simply and indispensably nece-ary. Once a man came to me and said: Father, for years I was addicted to habitual vice of the worsk kind (aud hershe name is a faarful sin), but I began some time a tweer morning and the Litary of Jesus to easy the Litary of the Blessed Virgin every morning and the Litary of Jesus to easy the Litary of the Blessed Virgin every morning and the Litary of Jesus to say the Litary of the Blessed Virgin every morning and the Litary of Jesus to say the Litary of the Blessed Virgin every morning and the Litary of Jesus to say the Litary of the Blessed Virgin every morning and the Litary of Jesus to say the Litary of the Blessed Virgin every morning and the Litary of Jesus to say the Litary of Jesus every main uust tell before he can say that he "He is a Carbonaro," said the infirm-arian in an undertone; "he refuses all spiritual aid, although he will surely dia." such story as that, my brethren, every man must tell before he can say that he and notify as that, my breathen, every is delivered from sin. For my own part, I look upon regular morning prayers as a plain mark of pre-destination to eternal life. "Ask and you shall receive; seek and you shall find; knock and it shail be opened to you," is our Lord's promise to those that pray; and the best prayer is the morning prayer. Be ready, therefore, to correct yourself for omitting it. The day you forget it go without something you like to eat, put a nickel in the poor box, double up your night pray-ers, make a special request to your guar-dian angel to get you up in good time for morning prayer the following morning. For the "Our Father," "Hail Mary," "Apostles' Creed," "Oonfiteor," and Acts you say in the morning will in the end give you a happy death and the kingdom of faith, Hope, Surgents

give Lionello once more, as in former days you forgave him in the garden !" The Pope bent low over the patient ; a short conversation was held, and then the potent hand of Christ's Vicar was raised over the dying penitent. An hour later the Carbonaro, saved by a souvenir of childhood precioualy retained, yielded up his soul, while murmuring the name of his pious mother, and calling on the sav-ing name of Jesus.—Ave Maria.

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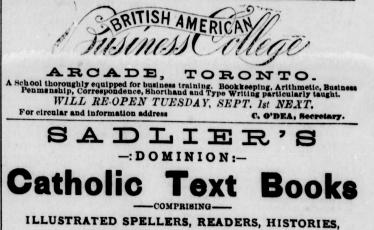
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"Poor young man!" murmured Pius 1X., going closer to the wounded patient; then having looked at him attentively, he exclaimed; "Lionello, it is Lionello !" "The neutring the second particular second

The youth started, opened his eyes and a deep flush suffused his agonized coun-

earth."

"Do not say that; am I not your friend, your father ?" "But I have offended your Holiness ; I have borne arms against the Sovereign Pontiff; my whole life is but a career of crime !"

that consumptives should be the least apprehensive of their own condition, while all their friends are urging and beseching them to be more careful about

nove borne arms against the Sovereign Pontif; my whole life is but a career of crime !" "God forgives all who truly repent, my son; and I, who am His representative on earth, am also ready to forgive. You do repent, I trust; do you not, my Lion-ello?" These words, so full of tenderness, were uttered with such a heavenly accent that the heart of the young Carbonaro was moved and turned into a better way; he shed abundant tears. After a while he said to the Holy Father: "Now I see I was wrong. Would that I could shed my few drops of remaining blood in your righteous cause,-would to God that I had followed the advice of my mother!" "Alas! she is no more. How wretched it would have made her if she had lived to learn that I have fallen, that I am dying in a sacrilegious combat!" beseeching them to be more careful about exposure and overdoing. It may well be considered one of the most alarming symptoms of the disease, when the patient is reckless and will not believe that he is in dauger. Reader if you are in this con-dition, do not neglect the only means of recovery. Avoid exposure and fatigue, be regular in your habits, and use faith-fully of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It has saved thousands who were steadily failing.

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infallible for Dysentery, Colic, Sick Stom-ach and Bowel Complaint. C. A. Livingstone, Plattsville, says: "I have much pleasure in recommending Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, from having used it myself, and having sold it for to that it is the best preparation I have ever tried for rheumatism. DR. Low's Plazagar Work STRUP is a eafe and reliable worm remedy for ell worms afflicting children or sdults. dying in a sacrilegious combat !" At these last words remorse seized the soul of Lionello; something like despair depicted itself on his features; he seemed no longer to understand how to ask par-don or how to accept it; and in the height of this moral torture his face became livid, and he suddenly carried his hand to his bandaged wound; from his breast the blood guahed in a stream. His eyes then mat those of Plus IX, regarding him with fatherly compassion, and he found strength to cry out: "Holy Father, for

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a deep flush suffused his agonized coun-tenance. "My son, do you not recognize me? Do you not remember the white rose that I gave you in the garden of the Vatican." "Ah ! I can never forget it ; it always haunts my memory," said the dying Gari-baldian, trying to cover his face with both hands, "then I was a happy child !" "True, and now you are unfortunate, suffering and unhappy." "I have not a single friend left on earth." ont interference. Posi free, \$1 a box, which lasts a year. Dollar netes are accepted. REV. R. W. MEAGER, Weymouth, England. **RETIBING from BUSINESS** - Olleleths, coccea matting, In-ting, wool and India mats, at cost. -R. S. MURBAY & CO. WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who own homes. Work sent was deal of a day assist. Address we work sent. Work sent was with the first and the set of a day assist. Address Western HOTEL.

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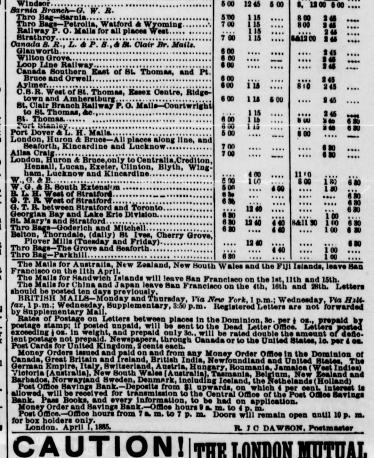
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London, 77th June, 1885.

### C. M. B. A.

The following resolutions of other series are adopted on Angust 6th, at the regular acting of Branch No. 4, C. M. E. A.,

by Brother W. Corcorns, by Brother S. O'Mara, a, it has pleased Almighty God the home and support there-the hand of death our esteemed

risit the home and suppose there. by the hand of death our esteemed her John Gilligus ; solved, That while bowing in humble also to the will of an all-wise Provi-is, who does all things for the best, we rm the loss of our respected Brother, see kind and Christian character eared him to all with whom he came

in contact. Resolved, That by his death this associa-tion has lest one of its most honorable and worthy members, the Church as estive and stadiast supporter, his family a kind and affectionate husband and father. Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be spread on the minutes of this associa-tion ; That a copy be forwarded to the family of our deceased Brother and also published in our official organ, the CATHOLIC RECORD. WILLIAM CORCORAM. Recording Secretary. ording Secretary

At the last regular meeting of branch 3, held July 27th, Bro. T. J. Finn, Presi-mt, presiding, it was moved by Chancel-g C. O'Brien and seconded by Trustee P.

reas, this meeting has learned

That, whereas, this meeting has learned with feelings of sincere regret of the affliction with which it has pleased Divine Providence to visit the home of Bro. E. Munday, in the death of his child, Be it resolved, That while we how in humble submission to the divine decree, we heg to testify the high esteem in which we hold Bro. Munday by ex-tending to himself and family our sincere sympathy in their present affliction. Resolved, That a copy of this resolu-tion be sent to Bro. Munday and published in our official organ, the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Chatham, Ont., Aug. 6th, 1885. At a meeting of Branch No. 8 of the C. M. B. A., held Aug. 6th, the following resolution was moved by Bro. Heffernan, seconded by Bro. F. Robert and unani-mounly adopted :

ualy adopted : Whereas, It has been the good fortune this Branch to have paid a fraternal at to Mt. Clemens, Mich., on Tuesday,

visit to Mt. Clemens, and Aug. 4th, Resolved, That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to the officers and members of Mt. Clemens Branch of the C. M. B. A., for the kind reception given to Branch No. 8 of Chatham, and its friends, on the occasion of their late visit to Mt. Clemens. Frsternally yours, F. W. ROBERT, Rec. Scc.

Rec-Sec. Paris, 5th Aug, 1885. Dran STR AND BRO.—At the regular meeting of the Pasia Branch of the C. M. B. A., held at their hall on the evening of the 4th inst., the following resolution of condolence was unanimously passed. Moved by Bro. J. Gardiner, seconded by Chancellor T. O. Nesill, that. Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to visit the home of Bro. T. P. Keaveny and remove therefrom by the hand of death his beloved daughter. Be it Resolved, That the members of this Branch, while bowing in humble submis-sion to the divine decree, beg to testify the esteem in which they hold Bro. Kea-veny by extending to himself and family their aincere and heartfelt sympathy in the loss they have sustained. Be it also Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Bro. Keaveny and to the CATHOLIC RECORD, our official organ, for publication. James GARDINER, Secretary Branch 17.

in carriages, also in carriages the Rev. Fathers Ryckasst, of Mt. Clemens, Wil-tiams and McCune, of Chatham, and Revi-of Wallaceburg, in Chatham, and Revi-In carriages, also, in carriages the Rev. Fathers Hycknest, of Mt. Clemens, Wil-liams and McCane, of Chatham, and Ryan, of Wallaceburg. March was taken to the Young Men's Bociety's hall, where dinner was awaiting. As the hall was entered a bery of young gitls sang a song of welcome, led by Miss Kata Roakopp, at the piano. A nast address of walcome by President McClellan, of the Mt. Clemens Branch, was responded to by the Rev. Father Williams, who incidentally stated at the close of his remarks that the Chathamites had brought along their appetite. This was a signal for assault all along the lines and a destructive strife was waged upon a splendid lay-out of edibles. After dinner Major Riley, of Chatham, a veteran of the Mexican war, ang "The Sian-Spangied Banes," which was followed by brief addresses by Fathers McCune and Ryan. Then the visitors were escorted to the hall of the Mt. Cle-mens Branch, where an hour was devoted to rest and friendly mingling. The Chathamites viewed the city and then boarded their steamer for the strip home-ward. They had a great time. be wiped out, and that all be sent, should be The judge affered 20 at on the presented 20 tents. The jud

be wiped out, and that a reduction of 25 per cent, should be granted on the future rents. The judge affered S0 per cent, abatement on the presentrent, and 20 per cent, on the arrear. These terms the tenants rejected, and they resolved to pay no rents until their own terms ware ac-cepted. Judge Ormsby, therefore, has abatement on the presentrent, and 20 per cent, on the arrear. These terms the should decide on fighting he must do so with the knowledge that he will have no Coercion Act at his back to help him. In response to the appeal of the Kil-ably own Branch of the National League, about three thousand people attended at tabey West, near Carrigabolt, on July 13, to erect a house for the evicted tenant, Pat Lynch, who was recently acquited on a charge under the Crimes Act. All the various branches throughout Clars were represented from Miltown to Kilrush and Lisycasey to Loophead. There were about 700 horses and cars bringing mater-ials some from a distance of twenty miles and more. The work was commenced at eight o'clock in the morning, and a house measuring fourteen feet by eighteen was completed at seven o'clock in the evening, thatched and well secured, and twenty cars of turf put into it for the secue through-on for Parnell, the National League, and the independence of Irelaud. Lynch owed 530, or two and a half year's rent ; of this whouch he had tendered to the landlord, Mr. Hickman of Newmarkst on Fergus, through his egent, Mr. Morice, of Bun-rating ound of flesh. Lynch being a prom-inent member of the National League his doom was seeled, and the eviction carried oto. <u>Tipperary.</u> NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin.

Louth.

In Dublin the Orange celebration, on July 13, was simply a wretched affair. Of the males present, not one in a hundred displayed the proportions of an ordinary man. After much pondering, it is still a wonder to us how so many persons of the form Thumb species could be got together in the Round Room of the Rotundo. The great majority of them seemed to have suffered badly from rickets in their early day, or to have been stunted by imbibing bigotry when too young, just as the growth of professional jockeys is stopped in their boyhood by gin. — Actowded meeting of Dublin citizens met, on July 17, with the Lord Mayor in the exhir, to congratulate Mr. Davitt upon the expiration of his ticket of leave. The prestest enthusiam prevailed throughout the proceeding, which gained a special Richardson, of Boston, an American jour-nalist, who has taken a prominent part in dytocating the Irish cause in the United State. He delivered a sittring address, risp and elequent, and charged with a promeatiantis uttermees. He joined with the other speakers in paying a warm and well-won tribute to Mr. Davitt. Louin.

out. Tipperary. On July 16, at Clonmel, Justice John-son opened the assizes, and, in his charge to the grand jury, said that, as far as the criminal buseiness was concerned, the num-ber of cases was only eight, and there was nothing in any of them which called for special remark. Kerry.

## Kerry.

Kerry. A farmer named Barrett, while return-ing home, near Tralee, about midnight, on July 11, was attacked by two soldiers belonging to the East Yorkshire Regiment, stationed at Tralee, and was so savagely kicked and beaten that he now lies in the infirmary in a dying state. The soldiers were arrested by the barrack guard, who heard the disturbance. Barrett's deposi-tions have been taken, and his assailants handed over to the civil authorities.

### Antrim.

Louth. A brickyard, with all the modern appli-ances for the manufacture of substitutes for stone, has been established in the Dundalk Demesne, near Farrendreg, and shout 20 men are employed. It is rumored that it is the intention of the proprietor, or proprietors, to also establish a pipe manufactory, as the clay in that locality is deemed to be eminently suited for the manufacture of Irish calumets. Lougford. In cost for the manufacture of substitues for stone, has been established in the Dundalk Demesne, near Farrendreg, and about 20 men are employed. It is rumored that it is the intention of the proprietor, or proprietor, to also establish a pipe manufacture of Irish calumets. Longford. Laurence Dinnigan, ex-Poor Law Guar-dian, of the Longford Union, and an ex-Suspect, was arreated on July 15, on a charge of rescue, intimidation, and pre-senting a gun, threatening to shoot on Pat Curran, a bailiff, if he persisted in taking away a horse and cows seized by him under a civil bill decree at the suit of Mr. Farrell, merchant, Longford. Cork. One of the old cannon, which are mounted on the old town walls, overlook-ing the shurchyard of St. Mary's Church, at Youghal, and which has been placed from its place and part of the wall, on which it was lying was broken away. These guns are of a very old date, and an inscription over them states that they youghal. It is no wonder the citizens of Cork ware their comfidence and heavy from Youghal. It is no wonder the citizens of Cork are to no wonder the citizens of Cork are to no the old the states that they youghal. It is no wonder the citizens of Cork are to no the old the states that they youghal. It is no wonder the citizens of Cork are to no the old the states that they youghal. It is no wonder the citizens of Cork are the complement of the Most Rev. Dr. Lorme And. The is an ownoder the stables of the result of the form the provent the the states that they youghal. It is no wonder the citizens of Cork are the complement of the Most Rev. Dr. Lorme

treatment, carried away the realy's bedding, and threw ratters, and Greely's bedding, and threw them into the siver, to be carried away by the tide, and left Greely with his dying child and delicate family to abelier them-selves ever since under the stone wall. It is about three years since Greely was first evisted from a farm of land which he held from St. George ; he then built a house upon the remainder of his land for his family. They often brought Greely before the court and summoned him as a treepaser, that he this mean, they wight before the court and summoned him as a trespasser, that, by this means, they might thwart and route him from his home; they even thought to send him to jail for endsavoring to live on the land which he has occupied for years. They have ploughed up Grealy's crops, they have ploughed up Grealy's crops, they have ploughed up Grealy's crops, they have ploughed in Grealy's and broke his arm. Yet notwithstanding all that, the old man has kept possession of the land; he has stuck to it through thick and thin, house-less and homeless, as he has often been, and often obliged even to rest at night un-protected from cold on that very land for which he is so manfully fighting. Three times his house has been tumbled over his head, once, legally, by the sheriff and his gang ; twice by the Saint Georges, and their caubeen man, without producing any legal authority. **Hapo**.

Mayo.

Hayo. The saizes for the county of Mayo were opened, on July 15, by Chief Justice May and Chief Justice Morris. Chief Justice May presided in the Crown Court, and in his address to the Grand Jury said that he could congratulate them very heartily on the condition of their county. There were only nine cases in all to go before them, and of these none were of an agrarian or exceptional character calling for any comment or suggestion from him. King's Comment. The inside "Automatic" Damper will act at once and never fail. It is held open by composition that will burn when the flame reaches it, but will not melt by any fire that an be placed in the slove, no matter how much fuel is put on. This pamper never close, the ventilating Damper is a great saver of fuel. It is highly approved of by the addical profession, as it is the best Ventilator known. These Dampers will save 1000 times their cost in case of fire. By using them your surance rates will be very much reduced, and risks nearly cancelled. Your property is ate against fire. As a life-saving apparatus it has no equal. They are fitted in an ordin-try length of slovepipe-no trouble in fixing them. When placed near the wall they Price of sto yepipe, containing Gilman's Au'omatic Safety Dampers, with extra save greatly improve the appearance of room. Price of sto vepipe, containing Gilman's Automatic Safety Dampers, with extra come position Bands, best polished and galvanized iron, \$1.50; of ordinary iron, \$1.00. For other Stoves, Furnaces, etc., we are manufacturing a Patent Cast-iron Damper, on same principle, same to be fixed in brickwork of chimney.

King's County.

for any comment or suggestion from him. King's County. The Midland Tribune is making charges main the King's County grand jurons, and, as they appear to be incontestably transfer the King's County grand jurons, and, as they appear to be incontestably transfer in grandes in the conduct of the grandees is urgently demanded. First, the Tribune impeaches them with the offence of awarding £100 compensation to one Patrick Dempsey, who claimed only £60 for the burning of a hay-rick. Secondly, it impeaches the grandees on the ground that they awarded William Horan £207 for a burnt house, which was valued by Mr. Green, a qualified architect, at £38 odd. Thirdly, it impeaches the grandees ou the ground that they awarded John Gath, of Frankford, £10 for the injury done to a sign-board, which the Road see-isions jury valued at no more than £4 10a. Fourthly, they are charged with equander-ing the public money in subsidies to the Kwo's County Chronicle for advertisements, which are paid for at an exorbitant rate. These are only a few of the grave indict-ments which the Tribune, with praise-worthy pluck, is laying before its readers. The journal gives dates and particulars for every accusation made against that body, who are brazenly feeding and fat-tening their Orange chums at the expense of the ratepayers. The Tribune has made out an irresiatible case for inquiry, which, if fairly conducted, should result in putting the King's County Grand Jury in the SPECIAL FEATURES Universally recognized and groatly appreciated by its patrons. These are: precised by its patrons. These are: reventionally Headinful Climate, Un-rivalled Pacifities for Acquiring a Thoreagh Hindle of Course of studies Adapted to the Wants of the Pres-ent Day. Studies will be Resumed Sept. 1, 1885. Send for Circular to Gloucester St. Ottawa, Canada. N.D. DU SACRE COEUR dock.

At Dublin, on July 20th, Mrs. Mary Mc Kenna, relict of the late T. McKenni Brampton, aged 67 years. Requiescat i

LOCAL NOTICES.

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## VOL 7.

TWO SILVER JUBIL

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Hera The Right Rev. Peter McInt

The Right Rev. Peter Melm Bishop of Charletteto On the Sth of May, 1860, from the Eternal City to Pri-laland, telling the widowed Charlottetown that a successo Bishop MacDonald had been and that the choice of the had fallen upon the Reveren Intyre, parish priest of Tignis. The Bishop-elect having so Feast of the Assumption of Virgin as the day of his conse parations were made for c with all due solemnity. A lill never before taken place in Ch and the faithful gathered from the colony, many of them a by their Protestant friends, all witness the impressive cer

the colony, many of them ; by their Protestant friends, al witness the impressive cer importance of which was enhi-fact that the Bishop-elect of C. Right Reverend Dr. Rogers, receive consecration on the the hands of the Archblahop on The weather was fine, and co-stan's was crowded to its utm At half-past nine o'clock the left the Episcopal residence Charlottetown hospital) and Dorchester street, entered th by the western door. Beside crating prelate, His Grace the crating by the western door. Beside there were present the Right R Mullock, Bishop of St. John's, land ; Right Reverend Dr. Da of Harbor Grace; Right R McKinnon, Bishop of Aric Reverend Dr. Sweeney, the r secrated Bishop of St. John, J wick ; the Rev. Mr. Power, Rev. Mr. Vereker, of St. John Rev. Mr. O'Connor, of Poor Nidd, ; Rev. Mr. McGillivra, Rev. Mr. Quinn, St. Stephes Rev. Canon Woods, Halifar ; McDonald, V. G., of Charlotte Thomas Phelan, pastor of S McDonaid, V. G., of Charlotte Thomas Phelan, pastor of S Cathedral; Rev. Pius McP Andrew's; Rev. Angus McD Dunstan's College; Rev. Dr. of St. Columba; Rev. G. J Rustico. The newspapers o assure us that the people impressed with the solemnity of the ceremonies. and that i

asure us that the people impressed with the solemnity of the ceremonies, and that delivered by the Rev. Cauon eloquent and appropriate. The state of the diocese of town at that period was ye from its present flourishing co rapid review of the origin and Catholicity in Prince Edward not here be out of place. Christianity was first brou-shores by the French. It is p the Holy Sacrifice was offered solemn stillness of our forest early as the 17th century. This settlement of Port Is Joie Pierre, both French towns,

Pierre, both French towns, which there was a church server more pricets. After the conquiland, and the evacuation of t posts by the French, there was noise of battle, and Acadi drifted back to Isle St. Jean an istered to by devoted missio old. Then camerumors of the practiced on the Acadians of closely followed by the ugly premeditated wreck of Capta transport off the Scilly Isl, poor Acadians fied to secu The few who remained g gether on the north easter Isle St. Jean, where they i flocks and followed the fishe and trembling. Some of their istered to by devoted mission

and trembling. Some of their or remained standing, and in the

often said by chance missiona. kind Providence sent to this lo In 1787 a Mons. Ledru was priest at Baie de la Fort after his departure the Abbe brother to the Prime Minist

XIV. of France, was sent Port la Joie with faculties as

Port la Joie with faculties as eral of the diocese of Quebec Jean. After his departure the of a Mons. Gabriel Champi other French priests who occas Mass in the ruined chapels regime. In 1772 the first Mass colony by a Scotch priest wa at Scotch Fort, by the Rev. Donald, who for many yet himself to missionary labors in Island.

In 1790 the R everend Æneau arrived from Scotland, and with the history of the diocese of town. He worked here alor

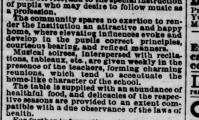
sionary for many years, havi faculties from the Bishop of ( then had jurisdiction over all t

provinces. In 1821 Father was made Bishop of Rosen, i consecrated at Quebec by I

in St. John's, now Prince Ed there were scarcely any roads, p no churches nor schools, and money. He had spiritual cha Scotia and New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and his lifetime was spent on the r ling through all sorts of ha perils, early and late, in all all weathers, to visit the sick, ister the Sacraments. It is one of his numerous flock, they were over a wast territory out preparation, during the his ministry. In 1835, when the brave old Binhep away fro

In 1829 Charlottetown was a separate diocee, and the Rosen became Bishop of Cha When in 1790 Bishop McEach in St. John's, now Prince Ed

Island.



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in His wise decase to remove from our midst our late brother, John Horan; Therefore, Resolved, That while bowing to the will of an all wise Providence we mourn the loss of our esteemed brother whose kind and Christian character endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. Resolved, That by his death this associ-ation sustains the loss of one of its honor-able and worthy members; the Church an energetic and steadfast supporter and his wife and children a faithful husband and father; Resolved, That we, the members of this Branch, tender the wife and family of our decoased brother our heartfolt sym-pathy in their berevement. Resolved, That theforegoing resolution that a copy be presented to the wife and children of the deceased and also pub-lished in the official organ of the C. M. B. A., the CATHOLO RECORD, the Pres-cott Takensph and Messenger. Carried un-e imously.

8

NONE OTHER GENUINE. - LANS

 Brend, wills being in humble administration of Mr. Strend, and have expresses of the setter in which they hold Bro. Key you have settered in which they have satisfied.
 Be it also Resolved, That a copy of this reaches the try by the late Rev. P. W. Drev, which it is an administration.
 At the last meeting of Branch No. 28, C. M. S. A. set of the set of Large's Charles, and more indefined the set of the set of Large's Charles, and the set of the set of Large's Charles, and the set of the set of Large's Charles, and the set of the set of Large's Charles, and the set of the set of Large's Charles, and the set of the set of Large's Charles, and the set of the set of Large's Charles, and the set meeting of Branch No. 28, C. M. S. A. set of the set of Large's Charles, and the set meeting of Branch No. 28, C. M. S. A. set of the set of Large's Charles, and the set meeting of Branch No. 28, C. M. S. A. set of the set of Large's Charles, and the set meeting of Branch Large's Charles, and the set meeting of Branch Large's Charles, and the set of Large's Charles, and the set of the set of Large's Charles, and the set of th The Earl of Deron has declined to grant said, he was the abatement of 30 per cent. asked for by a sum amou the tenants on his Limerick estate. The sovereigns.

the abstement of 30 per cent. asked for by the tenants on his Limerick estate. The only concession he would make is to extend to the last of August the time for paying the last gale, with an allowance of 10 per cent. He tells the tenants that the estate is heavily encumbered.
Mr. J. O'Donnell, Kildimo, died on Jaly 11, at the age of 75 years, much esteemed and respected through life. The deceased was interred in the family vault in the ancient abbey of Askeaton, being accompanied to the tatter being Mesars. Wm. MacManus, P. McCann, and T. Cassiuy, there is reason to expect a flourishing branch in Cosgh.
Dane of the best known of the public men of Limerick in the person of Dr. Jonathan Elmes, the favorite of the popular doctor, thumane and indefatigable, has just paid the debt which all mortals must diacharge one day or other. The popular doctor, fater a short illness, died at his residence, Thomas street, deeply and sincerely regretted by every one, particularly by the poor to whom he was constantly bountiful.
Clare. the debt which all mortage and the second at the second at

Hot and dry skin ! Scalding sensations Scalding sensations { Swelling of the ankles { Vague feelings of unrest } Frothy or brick-dust fluids { Acid stomach ? Aching loins } Cramps, growing nervousnes { Cramps, growing nervousness } Strange soreness of the bowels ? Unaccountable languid feelings ? Short breath and pleuritic pains ? One-side headache ? Bacsache ? Une-side headache ? Backache ? Frequent attacks of the "blues" ? Fluttering and distress of the heart ? Albumen and tube casts in the water ? Fitful rheumatic pains and neuralgia ? Loss of appetite, flesh and strength ? Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels ? Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night?

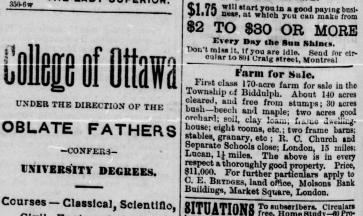
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