

# The Catholic Record.

VOL. 7. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1885. NO. 357.

## CLERICAL.

We make a specialty of Clerical Suits, and turn out better fitting and better finished garments than any Western House.

N. Wilson & Co., 136 DUNDAS STREET

### CALENDAR.

Aug. 16.—Sunday, XII. after Pentecost, St. Joachim, Confessor.  
Aug. 17.—Octave of St. Lawrence.  
Aug. 18.—St. Hyacinth, Confessor.  
Aug. 19.—Blessed Urban II., Pope and Confessor.  
Aug. 20.—St. Bernard, Confessor and Doctor.  
Aug. 21.—St. Joanna Frances, Chantail, Widow.  
Aug. 22.—Octave of Assumption B. V. M.

### FOR THE CLERGY.

#### BAPTISM.

For the cases where one of the parents consents and the other refuses, the Church has issued several Decrees. The following are selected from the *Collectanea*:  
No. 198: "Should the children of Christian mothers and a Turkish father be baptized, 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 Christians?—Clement VIII. in S. C. S. Off. decided: *Baptizentur*. Monacur Episcopus ad deligerent curam educationis habebat, et exprimitur si certum sit quod omnes effluantur Turce appetant a fide et labantur in Mahometanum: non ad aliam certitudinem apostolica, baptizentur; si adit certitudo, iterum proponatur." (12 Octobris, 1600.) Therefore, the Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office would not even in the supposition of certainty of subsequent apostasy decide that a child of a Christian mother and a Mahometan father should be deprived of baptism.  
No. 199: Can the children of Turks be baptized when the father, a renegade, and the mother, a Christian, ask baptism for their child; but the father is entertained 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 Turcs*)  
The S. Congr. S. Off. responded:  
1. Can the children of a Turkish father and a Christian mother be baptized, if the mother wants the child to be baptized, although the father does not give his consent 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 parents, the Catholic party, consents, even though the priest knows with certainty that the other parent will afterward take care to have the child baptized by a Protestant minister; but the Catholic party is bound to inform his—or her—heretical consort that the child has 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 baptism to a Protestant minister, because from fear of persecution they would not acknowledge that their children had been baptized by Catholics.  
R. *Afirmative*.  
2. Whether they could permit such mode of acting, 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 Const. *Inter amicos*, 2 Febr. 1744, throws great light on the 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 cities at least one-half of all children die before their tenth or rather their fifth year.  
From all this it is evident that Father Severus, in our case, by refusing baptism, acted against the express law of the Church, or rather directly against the law of Christ. His error arose (1) from confounding probability of subsequent apostasy with certainty; and (2) from forgetting 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 illegitimate child. If a Catholic father refuse to send his child to a good Catholic school and send him to a public school with profane danger to the child's faith or morals (and the pastor, not the indifferent father is the judge of such proximate danger), then the pastor is fully justified in refusing baptism to such a father; certainly if he be a "good shepherd" and not a mercenary, he will use all legitimate means, make even great personal sacrifices, to have a good Catholic school, and to gather into it all the children of his congregation; he will love and foster it as the dearest and most promising portion of his charge; but he will use legitimate means only; if he, from the nature of the case, must refuse baptism to the father, he cannot treat in like manner the mother if she cannot be blamed for the father's sin,

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 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 baptism 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 administration of holy sacraments (except as Viaticum), of holy orders, extreme unction (*extra casum necessitatis*), etc., is forbidden—even at such a time baptism, yes 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, commits (at least, materialiter) a mortal sin *contra officium sui iustitiam, non tantum contra caritatem*; should he perchance be in good faith in holding his false principles, no confessor can absolve him until he conform to the law of Christ and the Church. *Admonendus est uti monito non sit profutura; agitur enim de bono publico*.  
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 possint*. (Decr. 227.) Now, this child could indeed not receive baptism from his own pastor. And all that has been said in the first part (ad. 1) fully justifies Father Placidus in baptizing the child.  
b. Father Placidus was not bound *ex officio* or *ex iustitia*, 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 priest, or that some scandal or other evil consequences would result from his refusal. Therefore, as the case stands, it seems difficult to excuse Placidus from serious sin (at least, materialiter) against charity. He is the last refuge of the mother, who may never make another attempt of this kind, the child may then die without baptism or with a doubtful private baptism. Nor is the manner in which the mother has been treated by these priests, unlikely to cause scandal and drive her and others entirely away from the faith. Placidus pleaded excuse from this obligation of charity on the ground taken by his neighbor for "meddling in his congregation," etc. But this *incommodum* is not great enough and in no proportion to the child's danger of losing eternal life, etc. Both the law of the Church and the dictates of charity justify Placidus in baptizing the child. Why, then, fear the *placet*, etc., of this 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 dare refuse this act of charity on account of foolish jealousies of the pastor accusing him of "unfair meddling," or perhaps declaring, in incomprehensible ignorance, those confessions invalid? And the soul of a child is worth as much as that of a grown person; the priest must risk his very life *ex sola caritate* to give baptism to a child in danger of death.  
Such considerations of human respect can have no weight in this matter. To encourage Father Placidus for similar cases, I send the following illustration, a characteristic illustration of the tender care of our Church for the souls of such children, and 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 casus quibus non nisi in extrema necessitate deceret sacerdotem operam suam impendere, quales sunt partus preternaturae, partus difficles, et abortus in omni periodo gestationis, in quibus nihilominus Baptismus conferri debet, *gravisime oneratur conscientia eorum qui curam animarum gerunt, instruere et admonere medicos, obstetrices, alioque quorum interest, nullam praeterire occasionem animas a Christo redemptas illi vindicandi per Baptismum*." "Omnia foetus quocumque tempore gestationis edidit baptizetur, vel absolute in conatus de vita; vel sub conditione nisi evidenter pateat cum vita carere."  
Now Father Placidus and his like might say: My priestly character, delicacy, and many other considerations forbid me to speak to lay persons and especially to ladies of such things as *partus preternaturae*, etc., and instruct them how to give baptism in such cases, even *in utero matris*. For it would be of very little use to instruct a Catholic physician or some Catholic midwife. The only effective manner would be to include this subject, as a rule, in the instruction for people

about to be married, at least the *sponsam*. And I could not do such a thing even in confession. Still the venerable Council in the name of the Church insists: *gravisime obligatur conscientia; et expressissime addit alio quorum interest*. 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 instruction is certainly very difficult and unpleasant, but not impossible 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 instruction by reading it to the respective persons.  
"Ego."  
It may not be out of place to note here the following little points in regard to Baptism:  
The rubric: *Deinde ter osculet leniter in faciem infantis et dicat semel: Eri 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. *Blowing on—foventis est non expellentis*.  
*Impostum manum super caput infantis*. The priest need not touch the child's head.  
*Impostum extremam partem solae super infantiem*—not the extremity hanging from the priest's right shoulder but that hanging 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 forehead but on the crown of the head. Consequently the child should be held face downward. 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 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, common 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.

### HOW TO BUY PEACE

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy's Message to Carnarvon.

### Scheme for the Pacification of Ireland.

### The Opportunity of the Conservative 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-herald of the Earl of Carnarvon, the Conservative viceroy of Ireland. The substance of the message may be described as a plea for the government of Ireland exactly as that of the colonies is at present carried on. The Earl of Carnarvon has himself made a reputation by his judicious method of governing the Australian and other British colonies when he occupied the position of colonial secretary under Beaconsfield's administration. The substance of Duffy's letter, dated from the Shelburne Hotel, Dublin, is as follows: Addressing  
AN EX-MINISTER OF THE COLONIES, I can confidently appeal to your own knowledge and experience on the significant lessons which colonial history furnishes to guide a statesman in dealing with 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 Presbyterian. Australia was then only a great pastoral settlement, but bitter discontent and angry passions were heard in all its centres of population, provoked by the shameful practice of discharging the criminals of England like a deluge of filth on that young country. A few years later the Cape Colony boycotted the governor 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. There was confusion throughout the colonial 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 exuberantly loyal to the empire than London or Edinburgh. The New South Wales expedition to the Sudan the other day was received with a roar of exultation throughout 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 is

### SAFE AND WISE TO BE JUST.

The acting prime minister of the colony who dispatched that expedition is an Australian Catholic of Irish descent. If his native country were governed as Ireland has been governed, he has the right in him to be a leader of revolt. But it is permitted to govern itself, and we see the result. The policy of the expedition was sharply questioned in the colony; but it was successfully vindicated at a public meeting, where the chair was occupied by the chief justice of New South Wales, the son of an Irish Catholic, and where the principal speaker was himself a Catholic, born in this island. In Victoria, where the policy and conduct of the Sudanese expedition may perhaps have mitigated popular enthusiasm with that enterprise, the risk of war with Russia called out a demonstration as energetic as the one in the mother colony. A recent telegram announces that the Irish population of Victoria undertook to raise a regiment of a thousand men for the defence of 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 autonomy which his children now enjoy in the new country. These are some of the natural consequences of fair play in Australia. Is there any reason to doubt that a like cause here would produce like effects? Nothing that the blackest pessimist predicts on the danger of entrusting Ireland with the management of her own affairs is more offensive or alarming than the vaticinations of colonial officials half a century ago on the perils of entrusting colonists with political power. Human nature has

### THE SAME SPIRITUAL WAR AND WOLF

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 contented and loyal on the banks of the Liffey or the Shannon. What was the subtle device, what was the mighty magic which wrought the change in their sentiments beyond the Atlantic and Pacific? Fair play, I repeat—simply fair play. Experts affirm that a Conservative majority is unattainable in England *own* Wales, or in Scotland; if it comes it must come from Ireland. A Conservative leader who is now a cabinet minister made this admission in specific terms in a memorable article in the *Fortnightly Review*. Assuming him to be well informed on so cardinal 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

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 tremendous progeny destined to be born of the first assembly of the Tiers Etat. To your excellency, familiar with the open and occult history of political parties in Europe, I need not plead that the most popular and powerful of contemporary statesmen have often found it necessary  
TO COME TO TERMS,  
not only with neutrals, but with adversaries. 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 large concessions. Thirty years ago, when the English Whigs under Lord John Russell, 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 ordinary English Conservative is not separated from an ordinary Irish Nationalist by a divergence of opinion as wide or by a livelier distrust than separated Mr. Gladstone from Lord Palmerston; but political necessity prevailed, and they joined hands. Why should not we? If I may have recourse to colonial examples, no one knows better than your excellency that they are multitudinous. In all the great colonies conditions have sooner or later been 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 the Irish question—accepted as well as offered in good faith, a plan capable of being worked for the common good of Irishmen, not for any special creed or class, but for all alike, and which would be defended against all enemies from within or from without, in the same spirit in which it was accepted. This, and nothing short of this, has been  
THE DESIGN OF MY WHOLE PUBLIC LIFE, and I am as faithful to it now as when I shared the councils of O'Connell or O'Brien. I am not in the least afraid that the religious freedom of the minority would be endangered, but I would rejoice to see a risk which is improbable frankly rendered impossible. No one, as far as I know, desires to disturb the act of settlement, but the act of settlement ought to be put entirely beyond question. Your excellency knows that in colonial and Australian constitutions dangers of the same general character had to be guarded against, and have been guarded against successfully. The French Canadian Catholics, who are now a handful in the midst of a nation, would not enter into the Dominion without guarantees for their religious liberty and their hereditary position. The most serious difficulty undoubtedly resides in the recollection of the minority that their predecessors need their supremacy tyrannously, and in their fear that the past would necessarily provoke reprisals. We cannot ignore the fact that an atrocious land code, an offensive pulp and a venomous press sowed the seeds of bitterness throughout the island—but let us remember that antagonism as bitter has been reconciled in Switzerland, and that a Catholic people long subjected 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

### LET NOTED CONVICTION

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 destroying 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 able 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 a Conservative government which would undertake this supreme and essential work, and a cabinet of Mr. Gladstone's supporters, or indeed, 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 administration 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 at present the Radicals are on the wrong road. When Mr. Chamberlain speaks of sweeping away Dublin with his appeals to deeply rooted and well-grounded feelings of distrust and dislike; but Dublin Castle and the vicerealty are the last remnants of the separate organization of 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 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 that they expect political results at an inadequate price and are constantly baffled and disappointed from this miscalculation. The permanent peace 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 concession or that is quite inexcusable. If a sane 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 good things, doubtless, but what are they worth to a man who wants to get out of

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 tremendous progeny destined to be born of the first assembly of the Tiers Etat. To your excellency, familiar with the open and occult history of political parties in Europe, I need not plead that the most popular and powerful of contemporary statesmen have often found it necessary  
TO COME TO TERMS,  
not only with neutrals, but with adversaries. 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 large concessions. Thirty years ago, when the English Whigs under Lord John Russell, 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 ordinary English Conservative is not separated from an ordinary Irish Nationalist by a divergence of opinion as wide or by a livelier distrust than separated Mr. Gladstone from Lord Palmerston; but political necessity prevailed, and they joined hands. Why should not we? If I may have recourse to colonial examples, no one knows better than your excellency that they are multitudinous. In all the great colonies conditions have sooner or later been 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 the Irish question—accepted as well as offered in good faith, a plan capable of being worked for the common good of Irishmen, not for any special creed or class, but for all alike, and which would be defended against all enemies from within or from without, in the same spirit in which it was accepted. This, and nothing short of this, has been  
THE DESIGN OF MY WHOLE PUBLIC LIFE, and I am as faithful to it now as when I shared the councils of O'Connell or O'Brien. I am not in the least afraid that the religious freedom of the minority would be endangered, but I would rejoice to see a risk which is improbable frankly rendered impossible. No one, as far as I know, desires to disturb the act of settlement, but the act of settlement ought to be put entirely beyond question. Your excellency knows that in colonial and Australian constitutions dangers of the same general character had to be guarded against, and have been guarded against successfully. The French Canadian Catholics, who are now a handful in the midst of a nation, would not enter into the Dominion without guarantees for their religious liberty and their hereditary position. The most serious difficulty undoubtedly resides in the recollection of the minority that their predecessors need their supremacy tyrannously, and in their fear that the past would necessarily provoke reprisals. We cannot ignore the fact that an atrocious land code, an offensive pulp and a venomous press sowed the seeds of bitterness throughout the island—but let us remember that antagonism as bitter has been reconciled in Switzerland, and that a Catholic people long subjected 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

### A Sad Accident.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record.  
It is with deep regret I have to announce to you the very sad and painful 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 Nepawa parish, Mr. John Dabroy. He was engaged grinding mill-picks when the belt slipped off and in putting it on again he was twisted up to the pulley and was taken around each revolution of the pulley. His legs were broken in five places, his arms in two places. Notwithstanding 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 deceased left a mother, five brothers and six sisters to mourn his loss. A grand requiem mass was sung by Rev. Father Simon.  
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 honesty and good principle. He died after a long and painful sickness, on Thursday, July 10th, leaving a wife, six sons and four daughters to mourn his loss. The deceased was a resident of Ballygarbridge, Gloucester, for upwards of forty years.  
The *Rat Portage Progress* says: On Monday a very interesting event occurred at Macaulay's mill. Miss Macaulay, in a very neat little speech, broke the usual bottle of champagne and christened the mill "de Normann" mill, the name being that of Mr. Macaulay's son. The mill is owned by the Minnesota & Ontario 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. It has an engine of 500 horse power, and its capacity is 130,000 feet of lumber, 30,000 lath and 50,000 shingles per day. Among those present at the christening ceremonies were Denis Ryan, W. J. Macaulay, Mr. Cox and Mr. Hennessy, contractor for the Ryan Hotel, St. Paul; Judge Kelly and Mr. Morrison, of New York, and Messrs. Rowe and Agnew, Chicago.

### IT IS STATED THAT M. JOGANITI, BETTER KNOWN AS LEO TAXIL, HAS BEEN RECALLED TO GOD'S CHURCH, HAVING MADE A SPIRITUAL RETREAT AND A COMPLETE RETRACTION OF ALL THE STATEMENTS MADE IN THE PERJURIOUS AND CALUMNIOUS WORKS OF WHICH HE IS THE AUTHOR, NOTABLY "LES ANNALES DE LA 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.—*Liverpool Catholic Times*.  
FINE ARTS.—All kinds of art materials for oil and water color painting and crayon work, wholesale and retail, cheap at CHAS. CHAPMAN'S, 91 Dundas St., London.

### CORRESPONDENCE OF THE RECORD.

#### FROM DEEMERTON.

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 Gypso, Rev. Father Owens, sub-deacon, from Aytan, and Rev. Father Wey, Master of ceremonies, from Formosa. Rev. Father Hasseret, from Carleton Place, 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 latter part of July is always a busy time for the farmer, still he was so blended with enthusiasm and devotion, that field and hower were forgotten and one and all attended the holy sacrifice of Mass on that day.  
After High Mass the clergy were entertained 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-inflammatory mixture, which greatly aids to the beauty of the structures.  
A sad accident happened while putting the scaffold in the church. A beam broke and a young man, M. Hoefling, aged 19, fell a distance of 25 feet and sustained a 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 is the chief cause of our joy. And the zeal of 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 us, as well in thy most loving letter, which testifies to thy remarkable devotion to the Apostolic See, as also in the copy of the Volume just published by thee, named, "Catholic 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 writings and labors for the salvation of souls. And, as a token of this favor, we most lovingly bestow on thee, Venerable Brother, and on the faithful whom thou rules by thy Vicar's 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. XIII.

This work may be obtained by addressing 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 raised on farms at home, they are reluctant to be farmers in America.

Various small advertisements on the left margin, including "YOU", "KIDNEY", "SCIENTIFIC", "MUSIC", "LIBRARY", "BOATS", "EST.", "MARKED", "G. P. A."



The Funeral of Hope.

The following beautiful lines were written by the late Richard Liles, Esq., of Danville, Va., a gentleman of genius, a scholar, and a lawyer of distinction. The lines speak of the sad experience of the author.

THE MAAMTRASNA CASE.

Powerful Indictment by the Irish Leader.

MR. FARNELL'S GREAT SPEECH.

Dublin Freeman's Journal. Mr. Farnell rose to cheer from the Irish party to call attention to the administration of the criminal law in Ireland, and more especially certain provisions of the Crimes Prevention Act during the Viceroyalty of Earl Spencer...

THE ENGLISH POPE.

For supposed reasons connected with the administration of what is termed "law and order" in that country, for the sake of upholding Earl Spencer as a sort of Pope who can do no wrong...

THE CASE OF KILMARTIN.

In the only case in which we have succeeded in obtaining such an inquiry from the Lord Lieutenant—an inquiry carried out on the spot by an eminent counsel appointed by Earl Spencer...

new evidence having turned up, the legal commissioner reported to the Lord Lieutenant in cases, say the Kilmartin received a free pardon (hear, hear). I think that precedent should be encouraged...

THE BARAVILLA CASE.

In the winter of 1881-2 a very cruel murder was committed. An attempt was made to assassinate a local landlord. The assassin missed his aim, but a lady returning from church was unfortunately and most lamentably murdered...

BOLTON'S PLANS.

Six now remained to be tried, and of these five were innocent. Michael Casey, now suffering penal servitude in Mountjoy Jail, was alone guilty. This man offered to plead guilty, but the five innocent spoke out against it...

THE MAAMTRASNA TRIALS.

I now pass from this case to the far more important case of the Maamtrasna trials. The general circumstances in connection with this terrible event are familiar to all of us, seeing that we have had an opportunity to discuss the question in full within the past five or six years...

PHILBIN AND CASEY.

Just a week or ten days before the trial came on an informer named Philbin, who absolutely knew nothing of the circumstances of the murders, but was one of those who had been sworn against by two original so-called independent witnesses...

THE SENTENCES.

The sentences were of course delivered in open court, and I desire to take this opportunity of protesting most strongly against the conduct of the judge, which I can only term as unjust and unbecomingly partial...

THE SELF-ACCUSING INFORMERS.

In the first place, we have the fact that some months after the execution, during religious observations which were being held by the Archbishop of Tuam, one of the informers, Casey, who was one of the so-called independent witnesses...

A TERRIBLE CHOICE.

What were these poor men to do? They were at a distance from their homes and their families, they were strongly urged by their priests to plead guilty...

THE PERSONS NOT ACCUSED.

Then, again, an important fact connected with these trials was that the Crown alleged no motive against the ten accused persons for the murder. This is a most unusual circumstance in a criminal case...

THE RIBBON SOCIETIES.

It is notorious that the remnants of the old Ribbon societies in Ireland are directed and organized from England, and that Pat Joyce had said so. John Casey said that if Pat Joyce attempted his life he would hand over their names to the police as members of the society...

THE RIBBON SOCIETIES.

It is notorious that the remnants of the old Ribbon societies in Ireland are directed and organized from England, and that Pat Joyce had said so. John Casey said that if Pat Joyce attempted his life he would hand over their names to the police...

THE RIBBON SOCIETIES.

It is notorious that the remnants of the old Ribbon societies in Ireland are directed and organized from England, and that Pat Joyce had said so. John Casey said that if Pat Joyce attempted his life he would hand over their names to the police...

THE RIBBON SOCIETIES.

It is notorious that the remnants of the old Ribbon societies in Ireland are directed and organized from England, and that Pat Joyce had said so. John Casey said that if Pat Joyce attempted his life he would hand over their names to the police...

THE RIBBON SOCIETIES.

It is notorious that the remnants of the old Ribbon societies in Ireland are directed and organized from England, and that Pat Joyce had said so. John Casey said that if Pat Joyce attempted his life he would hand over their names to the police...

THE RIBBON SOCIETIES.

It is notorious that the remnants of the old Ribbon societies in Ireland are directed and organized from England, and that Pat Joyce had said so. John Casey said that if Pat Joyce attempted his life he would hand over their names to the police...

FAMILY DISPUTES.

We know there has been many murders committed in Ireland by reason of family disputes arising from such trespass. There were disputes between the families of the deceased and the families of what were called the independent witnesses...

THE BRIBERY OF REWARDS.

In addition there were the promised rewards. The Irish Executive had been the habit of offering large rewards for the conviction of murderers and agrarian crimes. Until the time of the case of the Joyce case precedent had never been broken...

THE BRIBERY OF REWARDS.

In addition there were the promised rewards. The Irish Executive had been the habit of offering large rewards for the conviction of murderers and agrarian crimes. Until the time of the case of the Joyce case precedent had never been broken...

THE BRIBERY OF REWARDS.

In addition there were the promised rewards. The Irish Executive had been the habit of offering large rewards for the conviction of murderers and agrarian crimes. Until the time of the case of the Joyce case precedent had never been broken...

THE BRIBERY OF REWARDS.

In addition there were the promised rewards. The Irish Executive had been the habit of offering large rewards for the conviction of murderers and agrarian crimes. Until the time of the case of the Joyce case precedent had never been broken...

THE BRIBERY OF REWARDS.

In addition there were the promised rewards. The Irish Executive had been the habit of offering large rewards for the conviction of murderers and agrarian crimes. Until the time of the case of the Joyce case precedent had never been broken...

THE BRIBERY OF REWARDS.

In addition there were the promised rewards. The Irish Executive had been the habit of offering large rewards for the conviction of murderers and agrarian crimes. Until the time of the case of the Joyce case precedent had never been broken...

THE BRIBERY OF REWARDS.

In addition there were the promised rewards. The Irish Executive had been the habit of offering large rewards for the conviction of murderers and agrarian crimes. Until the time of the case of the Joyce case precedent had never been broken...

THE BRIBERY OF REWARDS.

In addition there were the promised rewards. The Irish Executive had been the habit of offering large rewards for the conviction of murderers and agrarian crimes. Until the time of the case of the Joyce case precedent had never been broken...

THE BRIBERY OF REWARDS.

In addition there were the promised rewards. The Irish Executive had been the habit of offering large rewards for the conviction of murderers and agrarian crimes. Until the time of the case of the Joyce case precedent had never been broken...

THE BRIBERY OF REWARDS.

In addition there were the promised rewards. The Irish Executive had been the habit of offering large rewards for the conviction of murderers and agrarian crimes. Until the time of the case of the Joyce case precedent had never been broken...

THE BRIBERY OF REWARDS.

In addition there were the promised rewards. The Irish Executive had been the habit of offering large rewards for the conviction of murderers and agrarian crimes. Until the time of the case of the Joyce case precedent had never been broken...

THE BRIBERY OF REWARDS.

In addition there were the promised rewards. The Irish Executive had been the habit of offering large rewards for the conviction of murderers and agrarian crimes. Until the time of the case of the Joyce case precedent had never been broken...

THE BRIBERY OF REWARDS.

In addition there were the promised rewards. The Irish Executive had been the habit of offering large rewards for the conviction of murderers and agrarian crimes. Until the time of the case of the Joyce case precedent had never been broken...

THE BRIBERY OF REWARDS.

In addition there were the promised rewards. The Irish Executive had been the habit of offering large rewards for the conviction of murderers and agrarian crimes. Until the time of the case of the Joyce case precedent had never been broken...

THE BRIBERY OF REWARDS.

In addition there were the promised rewards. The Irish Executive had been the habit of offering large rewards for the conviction of murderers and agrarian crimes. Until the time of the case of the Joyce case precedent had never been broken...

THE BRIBERY OF REWARDS.

In addition there were the promised rewards. The Irish Executive had been the habit of offering large rewards for the conviction of murderers and agrarian crimes. Until the time of the case of the Joyce case precedent had never been broken...

THE BRIBERY OF REWARDS.

In addition there were the promised rewards. The Irish Executive had been the habit of offering large rewards for the conviction of murderers and agrarian crimes. Until the time of the case of the Joyce case precedent had never been broken...

THE BRIBERY OF REWARDS.

In addition there were the promised rewards. The Irish Executive had been the habit of offering large rewards for the conviction of murderers and agrarian crimes. Until the time of the case of the Joyce case precedent had never been broken...

THE BRIBERY OF REWARDS.

In addition there were the promised rewards. The Irish Executive had been the habit of offering large rewards for the conviction of murderers and agrarian crimes. Until the time of the case of the Joyce case precedent had never been broken...







The Catholic Record
Published Weekly at 608 Richmond Street,
London, Ontario.

General Agents:
Messrs. Donald Crowe and Luke King,
Ontario Agency.

Approved by the Bishop of London, and
recommended by the Archbishop of St.
Boniface, the Bishops of Ottawa, Hamilton,
Kingston, and Peterboro, and leading Cath-
olic Clergymen throughout the Dominion.

LEGAL DECISIONS IN REGARD TO NEWS-
PAPERS:
1. Any person who takes a paper regularly
from the post office, whether directed in his
name or another's, or whether he has sub-
scribed or not, is responsible for payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued,
he must pay all arrears, or the publisher
may continue to send it until payment is
made, and then collect the whole amount,
whether the paper is taken from the office
or not.

3. A suit for subscription, the suit may
be instituted in the province where the paper is
published, although the subscriber may re-
side hundreds of miles away.

4. The courts have decided that refusing to
take newspapers or periodicals from the
post-office, or refusing to receive them
uncalled for, while unpaid, is "prima facie"
evidence of intentional fraud.

Catholic Record.
LONDON, SATURDAY, AUG. 15, 1888.

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 reunited in
Jerusalem, to witness the departure of
her beautiful soul. This fact is mentioned
by the Bishop Juvenal, St. John Dama-
scen, and many other sacred writers.

The Blessed Virgin died in the year A.
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 beau-
tiful death was hers after a life so holy, so
perfect, so sublime! It was but a
happy 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
was opened in heaven, and the ark of the
testament was seen in his temple. And a
great sign appeared in heaven. A woman
clothed with the sun, and the moon under
her feet, and on her head a crown of stars,
(sic.) Thus did Mary ascend into heav-
en to take her place in the everlasting
dwelling. Overwhelmed with admiration
the heavenly choir cry out: Who is she
that cometh forth as the morning rising,
fair 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. They
wax, O Lord! was written on the dis-
cuss of her head. What can mortal man
say of the triumph and glories of Mary?
Well, indeed, may we exclaim with the
Apostle of the Gentiles: "Eye hath not
seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it
entered the heart of man, what things God
hath prepared for them that love him."
(1 Cor. ii, 9.) At Mary alone loved God
more than all the angels and saints to-
gether, she received a richer crown and a
greater glory than the crown and glory
enjoyed by the angels and saints all put
together.

In the third book of Kings it is related
that when Bethsheba, 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 was set 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 of the
triumphant 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 pre-
sented to him for marriage; that she
found grace and favor in his eyes; that
he placed a diadem on her head and set
her upon a throne. Here again is an
imperfect picture of the glorious assump-
tion of Mary and of the honors that
heaven has given her. It was, O Most
Holy Mother, at the moment of your
entry into heaven that your Divine Son
honored her with incomparable glory!

Mary being full of grace, should she
not be overwhelmed with honors and
with glory? Having had on earth more
of virtue, perfection and merit than
all the angels and all the saints
taken together, she enjoys in heaven a
glory greater than all combined.

The Father receives her and crowns
as his well-beloved daughter, the most holy
and august sanctuary of the Eternal
Word. The Son receives her and bes-

tows on her regal power by reason of her
Motherhood. The Holy Ghost receives
her and crowns her with glory as His
sacred spouse. All the choir 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-
nounced, take place in September. There
is, we are happy to perceive, some slight
hope of an approach to union among the
various factions of the Catholic party.
Why there should not be, with a little
good will, a complete union, we cannot
understand. For many years the strength
of the Catholics of France has been wasted
in intestine conflicts. Legitimists,
Orleanists and Bonapartists have fought
each other with a bitterness almost in-
comprehensible, and this too in the
presence of an unrelenting and rapidly in-
creasing foe. While the Catholics have
been losing in numbers and influence the
radicals have grown so powerful that
few now look on the restoration of the
monarchy possible. It, nevertheless,
behoves 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. Rus-
sia, autocratic 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 can-
not be placed under the imputation of
hypocrisy. The Russian government has
always opposed 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 unheard-of
cruelty, its policy, however unchristian
and inhuman, has been always avowed
and never insinuated upon through the same
fraud and hypocrisy the French republic
now employs. In Turkey the Christian
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 govern-
ment, the Catholic religion is persecuted
with greater hatred than ever shown in
Russia. Republican nations boast of the
freedom of the French people, but where
religion is shackled what is there of free-
dom? When loyal, peaceable, and useful
citizens are banished because of their
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 propaga-
ted by infidel literature and commu-
nistic teachings, when its ministers are
scuffed at and rudely assailed in public
places, what is there of fraternity? Cath-
olics, all the world over, are, no doubt,
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 sixteen hun-
dred thousand members enrolled in the
Masonic association, we cannot be sur-
prised at the evil doings that have of late
years been witnessed in that country. A
society so numerous and so wealthy must
be powerful with the people. Their
discipline and thoroughly effective organ-
ization 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 pro-
motion 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 egre-
giously fail. But, as we said some years
ago on the eve of a French general elec-
tion:

"Catholics while trusting in God, should
not fail to employ all the means God has
placed at their disposal to combat and
overcome the wicked purposes of the
adherents of the secret societies so intent
in the destruction of the saving work
whose founder is Jesus Christ Himself.
We have frequently declared in these
columns, and we repeat that, until the
Catholics of France organize themselves
effectively to meet their opponents at the
polls, the government of France will be
hostile to religion. Effective organization
and good management are powerful factors
in political contests. The infidel party,
or group of parties, fully understand this
truth. The Catholic electorate of France
is a numerous and intelligent body. But
it has no system to shape its course and
control its energies. The wonder is that
it has, in its utter absence of anything
like organization, achieved so much.
There are already signs of discord in the
camp of the enemy. Could a better
time be chosen for action? We think

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 Catho-
lic that the continuance of French
greatness will be assured."

While we are not so sanguine as to
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-
BONNELL.

The following letter has been handed
us by the Venerable Monsignore Bruyere,
and it will, we are sure, be read with
great 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.

LYONS, July 23d, 1885.

RE. 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 magnificent result.
It is his Lordship Bishop Walsh who
should be specially happy on this occasion.
His undertaking must have appeared
dream of even thinking of such a task),
and behold an immense success obtained!
It is to my mind an additional proof of
an Irish priest who is zealous and exem-
plary can do any amount of good with
his patriotism, 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 the good
that is sure to flow from this chef d'oeuvre
of zeal, prudence, patience, business tact,
and refined taste. The description given
of the church in the RECORD, as well
as all the circumstances of the
solemnity, have been read 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 column which you
put on the occasion of the dedication. I
never heard or knew of the like before.

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
Sunday evening last, there were fully ten
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.
Lafontaine, ex-Minister of Justice, who
declared that all the fundamental prin-
ciples of British justice had been ignored
in the trial of Riel. He had been refused
grand and petit juries, and the court, 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
his case could be heard by a higher court.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted
as follows: "We are unanimously of the
English and French half-breeds of the North-
west 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 instigat-
ing 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 to
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 com-
mon 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
great charter—the fundamental basis of
English liberty. French Canadian sub-
jects are, in this respect, on an equal foot-
ing with those of English origin. This
being the case, how does it come that 1,200,-
000 inhabitants of French race and lan-
guage permitted one of themselves to be
tried for a felony, subject to capital pun-
ishment, by six jurors only, all of a lan-
guage different from that of the prisoner,
all not only strangers to him by race and
by religion, but very probably his enemies,
enemies at least in respect of race." Our
contemporary then proceeds to complain
that no action was taken to amend the law
before the close of the last session, and
attributes this neglect to the bitter party
spirit dividing the French members in the
two houses. L'Etendard closes by putting
a very pertinent question: "Let us im-
agine for a moment an English Protec-

tant—not a political prisoner, but the
wildest criminal, the most guilty of mur-
ders, the most infamous of thieves that
could be found, subjected in our Province
(Quebec) to a trial carried on exclusively
in French, and before a jury exclusively
French and Catholic. Would there not at
once be agitation? This is, however, the
course proposed to be followed in respect
of all our French Metis. Verily the
English organs may well say that this trial
is the ideal of British justice.

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,
that:

"They have systematically wronged and
ill-used the people over whom Riel's in-
fluence was known to be so great. Not only
have they refused to give them the land
to which they were entitled, but they have
granted that land over their heads to
colonization companies, treating the re-
sistance of the occupants with con-
temptuous indifference. Then at the
proper time they allowed Riel to be
brought in, giving him every facility for
firing the train which they had laid.

"The explosion came, as was to have been
expected. But the half-breeds were in no
sense to blame. They were but the pow-
der, prepared and placed by the Govern-
ment. Riel was scarcely more than the
match in the hands of the Government;
but inasmuch as he was a willing instru-
ment of violence, he must share the re-
sponsibility and receive the punishment
from which his equally guilty accomplices
in the Administration will escape."

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 unfortu-
nate 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 Min-
ister of the Interior, and the stupid deter-
mination of Lieut. Governor Dewdney to
rule as a despot, this rebellion could
not have happened.

THE LONDON HORROR AGAIN.

Le Moniteur de Rome, discussing the Pall
Mall Gazette revelations, says that they
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 Capra. Making allowance for
exaggeration and ill-considered statements,
there is yet enough to make one's hair
stand with horror. Public opinion in
England has been profoundly moved by
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-
den debauchery, systematically organized,
and attaining such vast proportions as in
London, is something without a parallel in
our Christian civilization. We desire to
say nothing here to hurt the national feel-
ings of the English nation. England as a
whole, notwithstanding its separation from
Rome, has remained a Christian nation—its
manners and institutions all bear a pro-
found imprint of Christianity. The Lon-
don scandals are, we feel persuaded, but
an isolated case of corruption, but we may
ask, if such horrors were enacted in the
capital city of a Catholic nation with what
earnestness and unanimity the Protestant
and revolutionary press of all countries
would forthwith publish the decadence
and corruption of Catholic peoples? How
many books and papers have not already
been written to demonstrate the pretended
superiority of Protestant nations and the
inevitable decadence of the Latin Catholic
peoples? But to-day it cannot now be
denied that it is precisely in the capitals of
Protestant countries that reigns the most
gross and brutal immorality. London
and Berlin have nothing to boast of
in this regard over Paris or Naples. True,
indeed, that France, for instance, or rather
Paris, has for two centuries enjoyed the
sad privilege of supplying Europe with
obscene and noxious literature. 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 example, that the romances of Zola are
more admired and enjoyed abroad than at
home. In Catholic countries, in Italy and
France especially, there is much more
apparent than real corruption, while it is
precisely the contrary in Protestant coun-
tries. These latter take special care to
conceal what the former affect to expose
to the full light of day and even then ex-
aggerate it. It is by reason, without doubt,
of this psychological phenomenon that cer-
tain writers affect to seriously contrast the
morality of Protestant nations with the
immorality of Catholic peoples. We now
know in whose favor the difference lies."

Le Moniteur concludes its article by
showing that there is but one remedy
against the moral disorders now threaten-
ing European civilization—it is the influ-
ence of religion. We are no longer in
the days when Tacitus, to console himself

because of the scandals of his time, had
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
from which Christian influence disappears
returns inevitably into the horrors and
ignominies of paganism. The safety of
nations is, then, to be found in a sincere
and effective return to the practices of
Catholic faith and piety.

OUR INDIANS.

The Manitoba Free Press, in a late issue,
reproduces an article on the Indian ques-
tion written by the Rev. John Maclean,
M.A., a missionary among the Blood Indians
near Fort McLeod. Mr. Maclean has certain-
ly, as the Free Press observes, had excellent
opportunities for observation, and his
opinions should, no doubt, receive full
consideration at the hands of the govern-
ment. When we speak of the Indian
question, we know how our remarks are
received by certain of the piousness
officials of that department. We will be
accused of narrowness and bigotry and a
desire to force Romanism on the aborig-
ines. Well, now, here is Mr. Maclean, a
Protestant missionary, who takes his stand
in the witness box to corroborate every-
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
man is really thrown away. He further
gives it as his deliberate opinion that
while the Indians are making some prog-
ress, the ratio of this improvement is far
short of the cost of the agencies nominally
established for their benefit. He states:

"Some of the men employed by the
Department on the reservations have been
granted their positions through politi-
cal 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-
mised 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 any angry feelings that may
exist."

Mr. Maclean suggests as the true
remedy for existing evils, the institution
of an Indian Council for the considera-
tion and treatment of Indian grievances.
He proposes the organization of District
Councils and a General Council to meet
annually in Regina or Winnipeg.

"Competent men," he declares, "should
be sent for every branch of the depart-
ment, selected by merit and not through
political influence. The Indians have
been encouraged in their farming opera-
tions, but they had no market for their
produce, and consequently many of
them have been cheated by racially white
men, and thereby disheartened. There
should be an Indian Bureau which should
attend to these and other matters. Let
the Government buy the Indians' pro-
duce or open some kind of market for
them."

There is in the North-West a Major
Bell of the Qu'Appelle Valley Farming
Company (limited), of which he is man-
ager. Of this company Mr. Dewdney is
a large shareholder. During the late
troubles this enterprising association
supplied the government teams at \$10
per diem that could have been procured
from others at half that figure. The
Winnipeg Free Press gives us some fur-
ther ideas of North-West enterprise.

"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 his
'impressed teams.'"

Our contemporary proceeds to add:
"But, after all, the 'major' is not much,
if any, worse than the rest of the noble
army of grabbers whom the Government
marshalled on the plains of the North-
west to grapple with—the public treasury.
They infested the transport service; they
cheated the commissariat; they swarmed
everywhere. The possible reason why the
grahoppers 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' et hoc genus omnia,
were making fortunes out of the trans-

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-
ordinary demands for compensation for
losses will be presented to the govern-
ment. The sharps, 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 NEW MINISTER OF THE IN-
TERIOR.

The appointment of Mr. Thos. White,
M. P. for Cardwell, to the vacant port-
folio of the Interior has, we are glad to
perceive, been generally well received
throughout the country. Mr. White has
long occupied a prominent position in
Canadian politics. As a ready and profound
thinker, as well as fluent and eloquent
speaker, Mr. White's position has been in
the Canadian Commons, from the date of his
first election thereto, in all respects a lead-
ing one. The new Minister brings with him
to the administration of his department,
ripe experience and unquestioned admin-
istrative capacity. Mr. White was born
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
former town. He contested the South
 Riding of Wentworth unsuccessfully in
1867 for the Legislative assembly of
Ontario, and stood for the Commons 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
fidelity and valued services to party
are entitled to recognition, Mr. White,
it must on all hands be conceded, is emi-
nently deserving the promotion given him
by his chief. We make no doubt what-
ever, from what we know of the honorable
gentleman, that he will be fully equal,
even at this critical time, to the due, im-
partial and successful administration of
the affairs of the Department of the
Interior.

AN ACT OF REPARATION.

From our European exchanges we learn
that on the proposition of M. Woeste, the
Belgian Parliament has decided to re-es-
tablish the official Te Deum at each of its
sessions. This pious custom had been, as
our readers are aware, abolished by the
Liberal ministry of Frere Baras. One of
the members of the Left, M. Orban, 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. An-
other Catholic member, M. Nothomb, de-
livered on this occasion a magnificent dis-
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
their desires. The question is of greater
importance; 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 pub-
lic and impressive thanksgiving to
God. Furthermore, this great nation,
which shows upon what conditions democ-
racies may endure and strengthen them-
selves, consecrates every year one special
day of prayer, thanksgiving and adora-
tion 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 cere-
mony purely lay and official. At that
epoch your infamous policy had directed
against the clergy, a systematic act of
hostility that justly excited their indigna-
tion. That was the time when Catholicism
in Belgium under your government pre-
tended to break forever with the Vati-
can, with the Supreme Pontiff, the
head of the national church, with Him whom
we call the Holy Father. But even in

those days of persecution the clergy
dared homage to the country, its sover-
eign and its institutions, and celebrated of
their own accord, Te Deums and other reli-
gious solemnities. The question, then, may
be reduced to this. We are in the pres-
ence of two traditions, the one recent, the
yours; it is your work, of four years'
duration, it is abstention from the Te De-
um; it is refusal to participate in the
grand and ancient manifestation of the re-
ligious thought of the country. The
other, a great tradition, with roots de-
scending to the popular heart. This is
and dates fifty years back, it is the nat-
ural work, the expression of the public
sentiment, its intimate consciousness of
right, it is, in a word, the tradition of
ages.

The motion of M. Woeste was carried
by its passage the Belgian chamber
themselves and the country high be-
lieve in the language of M. Nothomb,
people honors and strengthens itself
with as gains in material strength, by
maintaining true to noble and ancient tra-
ditions, 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 their
dependence, endurance and prosperi-
tations.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

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

The ravages of the cholera in
continue to be frightful. The
mortality thus far, has been 45,105,
a steady weekly increase. On the
of August the deaths reached the ap-
proximate number of 1,639.

On Saturday, July 25th, His
ness received in special private audi-
ence His Grace, Archbishop Moran, of Syc-
since created Cardinal. On the pre-
Wednesday, the same favor was
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 gazetted
William White, Regina, for No. 1 dist-
Assinaboia; Thomas Spence, for No. 2
Saskatchewan and No. 5, unexpec-
territory; J. O'Reilly, of Calgary,
Rev. Pere Lacombe, for No. 3, Al-
District, also for census district No.
Athabasca.

A despatch to the Ottawa Free
dated from Portage du Fort, August
says: The picnic held here yesterday
saw of the Roman Catholic church
very largely attended. The weather
all that could be desired. The let-
programme of amusements was fully
ried out. The proceeds netted a
some sum.

The Spanish press continues to
the relations between Italy and the
See. La Union says "that the Pap-
in Italy like the Ark of the Covenant
the midst of the Philistines. So long
Holy See does not enjoy its full
entire liberty in the exercise of its
functions, the unity of Italy will be
stantly menaced. The Roman quest
evidently one of the real live questi-
the day.

The number of Irish immigr-
coming to Canada continues small,
following figures show: "The tur-
rivals of immigrants during July
Toronto were 1,140, showing a fall-
214 as compared with the correspon-
month of last year. Of the number
settled in Ontario, 280 went to Man-
and 190 went through to the West
States. The nationalities of the im-
were as follows: English, 582;
189; Scotch, 119; German, 153; S-
navian, 37; other countries, 127."

We have received from Mr.
Woodford, Teacher, Harbor Maine,
an interesting letter on the growth
temperance in that country and
necessity of all men combining to
its growth. Mr. Woodford is evi-
in thorough earnest on this question,
will, we well know, find the
clergy of the island ever ready to
they have been doing in the past
matter viz., strive with might and
to crush out this monster evil.
fight against intemperance, Catholic
be guided by the church, which al-
its teachings and its sacraments, as
come moral evil of any kind.

BOOK NOTES.

DRIFT, Jean E. W. Neelis: with a
by Mrs. James Scully, Mount
O'Brien & Co., St. John, N. E.
The gifted writer of the preface
calls "what Ovidian calls the joy
runs through the poetry of Mrs.
It is evidently a sorrowful, my
joy to her finely-tuned mind to
sorrow that have darkened her
those who know her history can
understand the piteous wail that
anon rings out like the wild death
of the old Celtic "Keeners." We
of late occasion to notice few
have afforded us so much an enjoy-
profit as this exquisite little volu-

"Mistakes of Modern Indians,"
G. E. Northgrove, Paper 75c.
by mail, free. T. Ross, Corvair,
Knoxville office, London, Ont.



those days of persecution the clergy rendered homage to the country, its sovereign and its institutions, and celebrated of their own accord, Te Deum and other religious solemnities.

The motion of M. Woeste was carried. By its passage the Belgian chamber did themselves and the country high honor.

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 Catholic 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 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 note that the following census appointments have been gazetted: William White, Regina, for No. 1 district, Assiniboia; Thomas Spence, for No. 2, Saskatchewan and No. 5, unexplored territory; J. O'Reilly, of Calgary, and Rev. P. Lacombe, for No. 3, Alberta District, also for census district No. 4, Athabasca.

A despatch to the Ottawa Free Press 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 Spanish press continues to discuss the relations between Italy and the Holy See. La Union says "that the Papacy is in Italy like the Ark of the Covenant in the midst of the Philistines."

The number of Irish immigrants coming to Canada continues small, as the following figures show: "The total arrivals of immigrants during July at Toronto were 1,140, showing a falling off of 214 as compared with the corresponding month of last year."

The mortality among the Spanish Sisters 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 succumbed to the cholera pestilence.

BOOK NOTICE.

DRIFT, Joan R. W. Neale; with a preface by Mrs. James Sadler, Montreal: P. O'Brien & Co., St. John, N. B. The gifted writer of the preface says that "what Owsen calls the joy of grief runs through the poetry of Mrs. Neale."

"Mistakes of Modern Infidels," by Rev. G. B. Wright, papers, 76c; cloth, \$1.25. By mail, 75c. Trapp, Collins, Toronto Second office, London, Ont.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

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 allegiance to the Anglican church which has always been one of their strongest tenets.

THE JUDGES OF ASINIBOIA WILL, to all appearance, return from circuit with a stock of white gloves.

The usual devotion and heroism on the part of Sisters of Mercy has been displayed in the cholera infested districts of Spain. A correspondent of one of the London papers telegraphs that in the town of Aranjuez the chemists, like most of the other business people, fled from the contagion, thereby depriving the inhabitants of the stricken town of access to the medicines which could check the ravages of the fatal malady.

The mortality among the Spanish Sisters 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 succumbed to the cholera pestilence.

At nine o'clock on St. John's eve the Pope was giving audience to the Secretary of the Propaganda for Oriental Rites. No question touching the Latin Church has place at this audience, and as a rule none is ever touched.

At nine o'clock on St. John's eve the Pope was giving audience to the Secretary of the Propaganda for Oriental Rites. No question touching the Latin Church has place at this audience, and as a rule none is ever touched.

give early notice to his friends." And so, before the fires of St. John had died out, the President of Mayothon was officially invested with the authority and jurisdiction of Archbishop of Dublin.

A pathetic incident was related the other day in one of the New York journals. A young immigrant girl just arrived from Ireland came to the Castle Garden authorities and begged to be sent back to Cork.

The Methodists of the world are called upon to celebrate the centenary of John de la Fletcher, "than whom the Christian Church never produced a more saintly personage." A hundred years ago quarrelsome Catholics for celebrating saints' days.

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 regained strength and was soon sufficiently recovered to undertake the trip to his native country.

The Boston Investigator is disgruntled with a United States editorial against Christians attending Ingalls' 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 he howls!"

The Orange anniversary has passed. As a matter of course, there was much beating of drums, and at rare intervals the discordant twanging of fife inflicted torture on civilized ears.

When American progress "evolved" a financier of the calibre of Ferdinand Ward, the scene 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.

When American progress "evolved" a financier of the calibre of Ferdinand Ward, the scene 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.

BUFFALO UNION.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Chatard has contributed an admirable article to the current number of the Catholic World, on "Herbert Spencer's Enigmas," which completely annihilates the vapors of the Englishman. The article is a review of the recent controversy in the Nineteenth Century and the Popular Science Monthly, between Herbert Spencer and Frederick Harrison.

BRANTFORD.

THE BIRTHDAY OF DANIEL O'CONNELL.

CELEBRATED IN CONJUNCTION WITH ST. BASIL'S ANNUAL PICNIC.

The annual picnic 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 denominations; and though the sufferer of Rites Excursion, the baseball match on Recreation Park, and the fact that several of the larger manufactory were not shut down, detracted largely from the attendance, yet we have been assured that the picnic was a success financially, and that the church nets somewhat over \$300 of proceeds.

The day was delightfully cool, and early in the afternoon crowds wandered their way to the Agricultural Park, where the picnic was to be held. There, swarms had been hung upon the sturdy arms of the huge oaks that fringe the little 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. C. Club" to the non-fangled games of the diamond or lacrosse field.

Among the strangers present were Hon. T. W. Anglin, ex-speaker of the House of Commons; the Rev. Father Dowling, Paris; Rev. Father Flood, Dublin; Rev. Father McGuire, Galt; Bro. Dominic, of Hamilton, and others. During the afternoon a number of addresses were delivered from a platform erected near the Horticultural Hall.

The Holmedale brass band was present and gave a number of good selections. This band is rapidly attaining to a degree of perfection that will soon give it a place among the better bands in this vicinity. The whole affair wound up about nine o'clock in the evening, and much praise is due the Rev. Father Lennon and his able general committee, of which Mr. A. Savage was Chairman, and Mr. James

McGregor Secretary, for the success which attended their efforts.

Early in the afternoon the Shamrock and Riverside baseball clubs got on the diamond and played a match of seven innings. Each are a number of very fair players on either team and in some instances the play was sharp and careful, but at times a bad play would seem to rattle them, and up went the score.

The Otter and Dominion Lacrosse teams took the field about half past four for a return match. Owing to the lateness and threatening weather they were limited to one hour the club getting most games 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.

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

Soon after six o'clock the Hose Company, headed by Chief McCann, Capt. Watson 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 soldierly 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.

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. Requiem High Mass was celebrated in St. Peter's Cathedral on Thursday morning, July 30, by Rev. Father Tierman, manager of the funeral cortege, which was large and respectable, proceeded to St. Peter's Cemetery. We tender the family our heartfelt condolence in their sad bereavement.

MR. PATRICK SPEERMAN.

Mr. Patrick Spreeman, one of London's oldest and most respected citizens, departed this life on the 9th inst. in the 62nd year of his age. Deceased was a gentleman highly esteemed by a large circle of friends, who will one and all feel that a most estimable man has been removed from our midst. 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 family our sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement.

MRS. J. A. WIMES.

Many will learn with regret of the death of Mrs. J. A. Wimes, who died suddenly at Caledonia Springs, on July 14th last, in the 26th year of her age.

MRS. PATRICK CRIMMENS.

It is our painful duty this week to chronicle the death of Mrs. Patrick Crippens, which event occurred at her home in Portmouth on Wednesday morning, 5th inst. Deceased, who had been ailing only a short time, leaves a family of three sons and four daughters to mourn her loss. She was a kind and loving mother and a true and devoted wife, always ready and willing to sacrifice her own personal comfort for that of her family, who have every reason to remember the many little acts of kindness received at her hands. Her mother, Mrs. Hardy, was with her in her last moments and did much towards making her end happy. From Rev. Father Twohey, who attended her in her illness, she received the full rites of the Holy Catholic religion of which she was a most devout member, and her family have the satisfaction and consolation of knowing that she has left this dreary world to enter into the portals of heaven, there to enjoy God Himself for all eternity. Deceased was supervisor of the Portmouth ladies' Branch of the arch-confraternity of the Holy Family, and was most zealous in the discharge of her duties to the members under her care. The funeral left her late residence on Thursday morning and proceeded to St. Mary's Cathedral, where a solemn requiem Mass was sung by Rev. Father McRae, after which her remains were conveyed to the cemetery and deposited in the vault, awaiting the arrival of her sister from New York, who went out in the afternoon and took a last look at one who was so dear to her. Much heartfelt sympathy extended to the bereaved husband and family in this hour of tribulation.

FROM SEAFORTH.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—It is with great pleasure that I deem it a duty to speak out publicly to declare the growing excellence of the Record as a family paper and an antidote to the moral poison insidiously circulated in some classes of literature, calculated to undermine the morals of our people.

The Otter and Dominion Lacrosse teams took the field about half past four for a return match. Owing to the lateness and threatening weather they were limited to one hour the club getting most games 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 Moore Westbrook as umpires. Eight of the boys entered in the 100 yard race for lacrosse players immediately after, Seymour and Tilley of the Otters getting first prize and second and third respectively.

As each succeeding Sunday arrives we miss more and more our old and genial friend, Dr. Hanover, whose frank manner and kindly natured 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 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 overtake them in the night. All that we 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 surrounding townships and now freely admitted by his many friends and sent you by ONE OF THEM.

DIOCESE OF ST. JOHN'S, 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 Flatrock, sheltered by a background of shrub and forested hills, and washed by heavy Atlantic tides. About half a century ago this place was "desolate and impassable" now it rejoices and flourishes like the lily; for the "beauty of Carmel and Sharon" will dwell there forevermore in the handsome church and tabernacle built up by a generous 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 parishes and St. John's—all wending their way to Flatrock. Entering the village, the new church, sitting on the northern hill-side, looking out on the Atlantic waves, and with its chancel tower pointing to the skies, was the first to be seen. Some graceful arches of evergreen, a profusion of budding displayed from every house and flagstaff, the fishermen's prescriptive salvas and a joyful and happy people were the leading features of our picture. The ceremony of solemn blessing was performed by the Bishop, assisted by the Revs. Michael and Stephen Driscoll, as deacon and sub-deacon, and Very Rev. A. M. Fitzgerald, as master of ceremonies. When all the prayers and psalms were chanted in connection with the blessing of the outside wall, the procession entered the yet empty church, chanting the Litany of the Saints, after which His Lordship continued the blessing of the interior.

The people were now admitted, and in a short time every available space of the quite spacious church was occupied. Solemn High Mass was then commenced by Father Clarke, (pastor) and the Bishop was assisted at the throne by Fathers Scott and Fitzgerald. The singing throughout the Mass was beautifully rendered by Miss Sarah M. Kennedy, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss Carly. The Ave Maria at the offertory brought out, to the best advantage, the rich, full and devotional voice of the former lady. At the end of Mass, the Bishop preached a most appropriate and eloquent discourse, taking for his text the lesson from the Sunday's office from the Third Book of Kings, wherein it is stated how the Lord appeared and gave instructions to Solomon, after he had finished the temple. His Lordship summed up his beautiful sermon by justly commending the zealous pastor and pious flock, who, within the short space of twelve months, brought such a large and handsome church to completion. He invoked a special blessing on the good people of St. John's, who, by their generous donations, aided the cause of religion in this quiet settlement. His Lordship also expressed his great joy and satisfaction at the same growth in Christian generosity throughout the length and breadth of his extensive diocese. Wherever he turned in his visitation, these churches had sprung up as if by magic, so many monuments of faith, all bespeaking the pastor's care and the people's piety. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament terminated the lengthened ceremony, after which the visitors from St. John's returned to the parochial house, Torbay, where they were sumptuously entertained at dinner by the good pastor, who is as hospitable as he is zealous.



Fun. BY HENRI CARLETON. Fun dead! May, list! His silver nose Blings yet from every lark's sweet throat!

GOLDWIN SMITH ON IRELAND.

We entertain for Prof. Goldwin Smith the regard which Dr. Johnson said he had for "a good baker." There is so much of the Job-abner business in the world that we welcome the frankness of a fighter who goes for your fifth rib, without any "if it well with these my brother."

Prof. Smith appeals to prescription: England had Ireland within her empire for seven centuries; so she has 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?

Mr. Smith says he is not a "Jingo." But that is exactly what he is, so far as Ireland is concerned. A Jingo is one who recognizes no rights whatsoever into conflict with "British interests."

A Campaign Secret Given Away. In the campaign of 1884 the two candidates for governor in a "pivotal" Western State arranged for a series of joint discussions. 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 as magnificent one.

It will tell you a campaign secret which gave me the election. With the opening of my campaign I began caring for my liver more than I ever did before. I took something every day. When my opponent began falling I knew his trouble was to his liver and felt like prescribing for him, but feared if I did so he might beat me!

Italian patriots for the overthrow of Austrian rule on the Peninsula were often bad reasons. They complained of things which were not the fault of the Austrians, and which their national government had not been able to remove.

But Mr. Smith replies, in substance: "Ireland is a Sicily rather than an Italy. It is a province, not a nation. Let it acquiesce in its actual position and be happy." If Ireland were a province, would Mr. Smith be proposing that the Imperial Parliament should hold sessions in Dublin, and to constrain the royal family to reside in Phoenix Park?

Prof. Smith appeals to prescription: England had Ireland within her empire for seven centuries; so she has 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?

Mr. Smith is still enamored of the plan of wholesale emigration; he wants to see lines of government emigrant 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.

Mr. Smith says he is not a "Jingo." But that is exactly what he is, so far as Ireland is concerned. A Jingo is one who recognizes no rights whatsoever into conflict with "British interests."

It will tell you a campaign secret which gave me the election. With the opening of my campaign I began caring for my liver more than I ever did before. I took something every day. When my opponent began falling I knew his trouble was to his liver and felt like prescribing for him, but feared if I did so he might beat me!

It will tell you a campaign secret which gave me the election. With the opening of my campaign I began caring for my liver more than I ever did before. I took something every day. When my opponent began falling I knew his trouble was to his liver and felt like prescribing for him, but feared if I did so he might beat me!

TRAPPISTS IN CANADA.

A Trappist monastery is located at Okra, a quiet Indian village on the river about thirty-seven miles from this city, says a Montreal correspondent in a letter to the New York Sun. The Trappists are a Catholic religious order little known to the rest of the world, though one of the oldest orders of the Church.

The monastery is a two-story wooden building, about 100 by 80 feet large, looking toward the river. Cloistered here at Okra are several Trappist priests, including the father superior, and a few brothers and novices. As one of the rules of the order is perpetual silence, both among themselves and to strangers, some delay occurs in obtaining communication with them after a visitor reaches the monastery.

They educate their own priests, and have them ordained by the nearest bishop. When the lay Trappist completes his novitiate, which is two years, and thinks he has a "vocation" for the Trappist priesthood and Trappist life generally, he is admitted to study and preparation by the majority vote of the cloister. If a candidate is already a priest when he enters the order, he has only to serve out the novitiate and obtain the majority vote in order to become a Trappist priest.

They educate their own priests, and have them ordained by the nearest bishop. When the lay Trappist completes his novitiate, which is two years, and thinks he has a "vocation" for the Trappist priesthood and Trappist life generally, he is admitted to study and preparation by the majority vote of the cloister.

They educate their own priests, and have them ordained by the nearest bishop. When the lay Trappist completes his novitiate, which is two years, and thinks he has a "vocation" for the Trappist priesthood and Trappist life generally, he is admitted to study and preparation by the majority vote of the cloister.

They educate their own priests, and have them ordained by the nearest bishop. When the lay Trappist completes his novitiate, which is two years, and thinks he has a "vocation" for the Trappist priesthood and Trappist life generally, he is admitted to study and preparation by the majority vote of the cloister.

They educate their own priests, and have them ordained by the nearest bishop. When the lay Trappist completes his novitiate, which is two years, and thinks he has a "vocation" for the Trappist priesthood and Trappist life generally, he is admitted to study and preparation by the majority vote of the cloister.

WHAT IS THIS DISEASE THAT IS COMING UPON US?

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us unawares. Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sticky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor.

They educate their own priests, and have them ordained by the nearest bishop. When the lay Trappist completes his novitiate, which is two years, and thinks he has a "vocation" for the Trappist priesthood and Trappist life generally, he is admitted to study and preparation by the majority vote of the cloister.

They educate their own priests, and have them ordained by the nearest bishop. When the lay Trappist completes his novitiate, which is two years, and thinks he has a "vocation" for the Trappist priesthood and Trappist life generally, he is admitted to study and preparation by the majority vote of the cloister.

They educate their own priests, and have them ordained by the nearest bishop. When the lay Trappist completes his novitiate, which is two years, and thinks he has a "vocation" for the Trappist priesthood and Trappist life generally, he is admitted to study and preparation by the majority vote of the cloister.

They educate their own priests, and have them ordained by the nearest bishop. When the lay Trappist completes his novitiate, which is two years, and thinks he has a "vocation" for the Trappist priesthood and Trappist life generally, he is admitted to study and preparation by the majority vote of the cloister.

They educate their own priests, and have them ordained by the nearest bishop. When the lay Trappist completes his novitiate, which is two years, and thinks he has a "vocation" for the Trappist priesthood and Trappist life generally, he is admitted to study and preparation by the majority vote of the cloister.

They educate their own priests, and have them ordained by the nearest bishop. When the lay Trappist completes his novitiate, which is two years, and thinks he has a "vocation" for the Trappist priesthood and Trappist life generally, he is admitted to study and preparation by the majority vote of the cloister.

WHAT IS CATARRH?

Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are consciously or unconsciously suffering from. It is a mucopurulent discharge caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite in the lining membrane of the nose. The predisposing causes are a morbid state of the blood, the blighted condition of the germ, the poison of the tubercle bacillus, the germ poison of the tubercle bacillus, the poison of the tubercle bacillus, the poison of the tubercle bacillus.

They educate their own priests, and have them ordained by the nearest bishop. When the lay Trappist completes his novitiate, which is two years, and thinks he has a "vocation" for the Trappist priesthood and Trappist life generally, he is admitted to study and preparation by the majority vote of the cloister.

They educate their own priests, and have them ordained by the nearest bishop. When the lay Trappist completes his novitiate, which is two years, and thinks he has a "vocation" for the Trappist priesthood and Trappist life generally, he is admitted to study and preparation by the majority vote of the cloister.

They educate their own priests, and have them ordained by the nearest bishop. When the lay Trappist completes his novitiate, which is two years, and thinks he has a "vocation" for the Trappist priesthood and Trappist life generally, he is admitted to study and preparation by the majority vote of the cloister.

They educate their own priests, and have them ordained by the nearest bishop. When the lay Trappist completes his novitiate, which is two years, and thinks he has a "vocation" for the Trappist priesthood and Trappist life generally, he is admitted to study and preparation by the majority vote of the cloister.

They educate their own priests, and have them ordained by the nearest bishop. When the lay Trappist completes his novitiate, which is two years, and thinks he has a "vocation" for the Trappist priesthood and Trappist life generally, he is admitted to study and preparation by the majority vote of the cloister.

They educate their own priests, and have them ordained by the nearest bishop. When the lay Trappist completes his novitiate, which is two years, and thinks he has a "vocation" for the Trappist priesthood and Trappist life generally, he is admitted to study and preparation by the majority vote of the cloister.

WHAT IS CATARRH?

Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are consciously or unconsciously suffering from. It is a mucopurulent discharge caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite in the lining membrane of the nose. The predisposing causes are a morbid state of the blood, the blighted condition of the germ, the poison of the tubercle bacillus, the germ poison of the tubercle bacillus, the poison of the tubercle bacillus, the poison of the tubercle bacillus.

They educate their own priests, and have them ordained by the nearest bishop. When the lay Trappist completes his novitiate, which is two years, and thinks he has a "vocation" for the Trappist priesthood and Trappist life generally, he is admitted to study and preparation by the majority vote of the cloister.

They educate their own priests, and have them ordained by the nearest bishop. When the lay Trappist completes his novitiate, which is two years, and thinks he has a "vocation" for the Trappist priesthood and Trappist life generally, he is admitted to study and preparation by the majority vote of the cloister.

They educate their own priests, and have them ordained by the nearest bishop. When the lay Trappist completes his novitiate, which is two years, and thinks he has a "vocation" for the Trappist priesthood and Trappist life generally, he is admitted to study and preparation by the majority vote of the cloister.

They educate their own priests, and have them ordained by the nearest bishop. When the lay Trappist completes his novitiate, which is two years, and thinks he has a "vocation" for the Trappist priesthood and Trappist life generally, he is admitted to study and preparation by the majority vote of the cloister.

They educate their own priests, and have them ordained by the nearest bishop. When the lay Trappist completes his novitiate, which is two years, and thinks he has a "vocation" for the Trappist priesthood and Trappist life generally, he is admitted to study and preparation by the majority vote of the cloister.

They educate their own priests, and have them ordained by the nearest bishop. When the lay Trappist completes his novitiate, which is two years, and thinks he has a "vocation" for the Trappist priesthood and Trappist life generally, he is admitted to study and preparation by the majority vote of the cloister.

WHAT IS CATARRH?

Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are consciously or unconsciously suffering from. It is a mucopurulent discharge caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite in the lining membrane of the nose. The predisposing causes are a morbid state of the blood, the blighted condition of the germ, the poison of the tubercle bacillus, the germ poison of the tubercle bacillus, the poison of the tubercle bacillus, the poison of the tubercle bacillus.

They educate their own priests, and have them ordained by the nearest bishop. When the lay Trappist completes his novitiate, which is two years, and thinks he has a "vocation" for the Trappist priesthood and Trappist life generally, he is admitted to study and preparation by the majority vote of the cloister.

They educate their own priests, and have them ordained by the nearest bishop. When the lay Trappist completes his novitiate, which is two years, and thinks he has a "vocation" for the Trappist priesthood and Trappist life generally, he is admitted to study and preparation by the majority vote of the cloister.

They educate their own priests, and have them ordained by the nearest bishop. When the lay Trappist completes his novitiate, which is two years, and thinks he has a "vocation" for the Trappist priesthood and Trappist life generally, he is admitted to study and preparation by the majority vote of the cloister.

They educate their own priests, and have them ordained by the nearest bishop. When the lay Trappist completes his novitiate, which is two years, and thinks he has a "vocation" for the Trappist priesthood and Trappist life generally, he is admitted to study and preparation by the majority vote of the cloister.

They educate their own priests, and have them ordained by the nearest bishop. When the lay Trappist completes his novitiate, which is two years, and thinks he has a "vocation" for the Trappist priesthood and Trappist life generally, he is admitted to study and preparation by the majority vote of the cloister.

They educate their own priests, and have them ordained by the nearest bishop. When the lay Trappist completes his novitiate, which is two years, and thinks he has a "vocation" for the Trappist priesthood and Trappist life generally, he is admitted to study and preparation by the majority vote of the cloister.



Rome.

where are the footprints of the ancient dead, who dwelt and wrought in Rome and made mankind...

THE ROSE OF THE VATICAN.

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.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES.

By the Parlist Fathers. Preached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifth Street and Ninth Avenue, New York.

Two men went up into the Temple to pray. One of them was a Pharisee, and the other a publican. The Pharisee stood and prayed thus with himself...

LADY OF THE ROSARY. This institution is a pleasant and useful one, and is intended to give to the young ladies a course of instruction in the various branches of education...

Y. WINDSOR. This institution is a pleasant and useful one, and is intended to give to the young ladies a course of instruction in the various branches of education...

MY, CHAT. This institution is a pleasant and useful one, and is intended to give to the young ladies a course of instruction in the various branches of education...

OFFICE. This institution is a pleasant and useful one, and is intended to give to the young ladies a course of instruction in the various branches of education...

W. J. GUPPY. This institution is a pleasant and useful one, and is intended to give to the young ladies a course of instruction in the various branches of education...

Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup is a safe and reliable worm remedy for all worms afflicting children or adults.

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.

FACES AS YELLOW as that of the "Heavenly Child," in consequence of bile in the blood, grow fair and wholesome-looking again when Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and great blood purifier is used to relax constipated bowels...

Do Not Delay. Do not delay, if suffering any form of Bowel Complaint, however mild apparently may be the attack, but use Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

W. W. McLELLAN, LYN, N. S., writes: "I was afflicted with rheumatism, and had given up all hopes of a cure. By chance I saw Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil recommended."

W. W. McLELLAN, LYN, N. S., writes: "I was afflicted with rheumatism, and had given up all hopes of a cure. By chance I saw Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil recommended."

W. W. McLELLAN, LYN, N. S., writes: "I was afflicted with rheumatism, and had given up all hopes of a cure. By chance I saw Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil recommended."

W. W. McLELLAN, LYN, N. S., writes: "I was afflicted with rheumatism, and had given up all hopes of a cure. By chance I saw Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil recommended."

W. W. McLELLAN, LYN, N. S., writes: "I was afflicted with rheumatism, and had given up all hopes of a cure. By chance I saw Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil recommended."

W. W. McLELLAN, LYN, N. S., writes: "I was afflicted with rheumatism, and had given up all hopes of a cure. By chance I saw Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil recommended."

W. W. McLELLAN, LYN, N. S., writes: "I was afflicted with rheumatism, and had given up all hopes of a cure. By chance I saw Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil recommended."

W. W. McLELLAN, LYN, N. S., writes: "I was afflicted with rheumatism, and had given up all hopes of a cure. By chance I saw Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil recommended."

W. W. McLELLAN, LYN, N. S., writes: "I was afflicted with rheumatism, and had given up all hopes of a cure. By chance I saw Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil recommended."

Business - University

Telegraphic & Phonographic INSTITUTE. 280 & 282 Nitebke Block, Dundas St. London.

A reduction of forty per cent. on scholarships and all rates of tuition for a short time.

NO SUMMER VACATION. For further particulars call on or address WM. N. YEREX, PRINCIPAL, LONDON, ONT.

NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY

The object of this Agency is to supply at the regular dealers' prices, any kind of goods imported or manufactured in the United States.

THOMAS D. EGAN, New York Catholic Agency, 42 Barclay St. NEW YORK.

HAYWARDS' YELLOW OIL CURE'S RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contains their own Proprietary Worm Cure, and is the most effective of any in the market.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

CHICAGO, COUNCIL BLUFFS, AND OMAHA. The only line to take from Chicago or Milwaukee to Freeport, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, Keosauqua, Iowa City, Council Bluffs, Omaha, and all points West.

Short Line between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis. The best route to Madison, La Crosse, Leavenworth, Duluth, Wisconsin, London, Aberdeen, Pierre, and all points in the Northwest.

Wicks for Sanctuary Lamps. MEADOR'S EIGHT-DAY WICKS, for use in Sanctuaries, burn a week without interference.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS. Otletches, cocoa matting, India matting, imperial matting, wool and India mats, at cost.—R. S. MURRAY & CO.

WESTERN HOTEL. FARMERS WILL CONSULT their own interests when in London by stopping at the Western Hotel, best situated in the city.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture those celebrated Church and School Bells for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN. AT 4% PER CENT. J. BURNETT & CO. Taylor's Bank, London.

393 RICHMOND ST. NEW IRISH TWEEDS, NEW SCOTCH TWEEDS, NEW ENGLISH SUITINGS, Mahony's Celebrated Serges!

Myrtle Navy IS MARKED PETHICK & McDONALD. Royal Canadian Insurance Co. FIRE AND MARINE, J. BURNETT, AGENT.

BRITISH AMERICAN Business College

ARCADÉ, TORONTO. A School thoroughly equipped for business training. Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Business Penmanship, Correspondence, Shorthand and Type Writing particularly taught.

SADLIER'S DOMINION: Catholic Text Books

ILLUSTRATED SPELLERS, READERS, HISTORIES, HEADLINE COPY BOOKS, ETC.

SADLIER'S DOMINION CATHOLIC SPELLER, PART I. "FIRST READER," PART II. "SECOND," PART III. "THIRD," PART IV. "FOURTH," PART V. "FIFTH" IN PREPARATION.

Sadlier's Ancient and Modern History, with Maps and Illustrations. Sadlier's Dominion Edition of Payson, Dunton and Scribner's.

These School Books have been prepared by Catholic religious teachers of high culture and long practical experience.

JAMES A. SADLIER, MONTREAL.

HEALTH FOR ALL!!! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

PURIFY THE BLOOD, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

THE OINTMENT. Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 78, NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 633, OXFORD ST.), LONDON.

LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE.

Table with columns: MAILS AS UNDER, CLOSURE, and DUES FOR DELIVERY. Lists routes to various cities like Montreal, Toronto, and St. Paul.

CAUTION! THE LONDON MUTUAL

Each Plug of the Myrtle Navy IS MARKED PETHICK & McDONALD.

T. & B. IN BRONZE LETTERS. NONE OTHER GENUINE.

Mr. JOSEPH A. HUTTON has been appointed agent and surveyor for the city proper and London West and South.



C. M. B. A.

The following resolutions of condolence were adopted on August 6th, at the regular meeting of Branch No. 4, C. M. B. A., London: Moved by Brother W. Corcoran, seconded by Brother S. O'Meara...

At the last regular meeting of branch 30, held July 27th, Bro. T. J. Finn, President, presiding, it was moved by Chancellor C. O'Brien and seconded by Trustee P. Malarkey...

Chatham, Ont., Aug. 6th, 1888. At a meeting of Branch No. 9 of the C. M. B. A., held on August 6th, the following resolution was moved by Bro. Hefernan...

Paris, 5th Aug, 1888. DEAR SIR AND BRO.—At the regular meeting of the Paris Branch of the C. M. B. A., held at their hall on the evening of the 5th inst., the following resolution of condolence was unanimously passed...

At the last meeting of Branch No. 28, C. M. B. A., held 8th August, 1885, moved by Bro. H. Higginet, seconded by Bro. Alex. Grant...

At a regular meeting of Branch 16, Prescott, held Wednesday evening, Aug. 5th, 1888, moved by J. E. Dubrals, seconded by Thos. Kelly...

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 association has lost one of its most honorable and worthy members; the Church an energetic and steadfast supporter and his wife and children a faithful husband and father...

Resolved, That the members of this Branch, tender the wife and family of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement...

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be placed on the minutes of this Branch; that a copy be presented to the wife and children of the deceased, and also published in the official organ of the C. M. B. A., the CATHOLIC RECORD, the Prescott Telegraph and Messenger...

in which were the two societies, the band, the ladies of Gresham members in carriages, also in carriages the Rev. Fathers Ryan, of Mt. Clemens, Williams and McCune, of Chatham, and Ryan, of Wallaceburg...

In Dublin the Orange celebration, on July 15, was simply a wretched affair. Of the males present, not one in a hundred displayed the proportions of an ordinary man...

A brickyard, with all the modern appliances for the manufacture of substitutes for stone, has been established in the Dundalk Demense, near Farrandeg, and about 20 men are employed...

Laurence Dinanigan, ex-Poor Law Guardian, of the Longford Union, and an ex-Sergeant, was arrested on July 15, on a charge of forgery...

It is no wonder the citizens of Cork gave their confidence and support to the Nationalists. For the last fifteen or twenty years they were literally crushed by an increasing tax and taxation, and the municipal debt...

The Earl of Devon has declined to grant the abatement of 50 per cent. asked for by the tenants on his Limerick estate...

The recently established National League at Irvinestown, has taken to work in a practical and energetic manner. The district is an extensive one, and with a view to guard the popular interest...

On June 15, the heartrending and sad job of house levelling took place at Killcolgan, a little village about eight miles from the city...

One of the best known of the public men of Limerick in the person of Dr. Edmund Elmes, the favorite of the poor, the debt which all mortals has just paid one day or other...

in Kildymart union, recently met to consider Judge Ormsby's answer to their petition, and a third of the amount of 25 per cent. should be granted on the future rents...

The sanizes for the county of Mayo were opened, on July 15, by Chief Justice May and Chief Justice Morris...

A farmer named Barrett, while returning home, near Tralee, about midnight, on July 11, was attacked by two soldiers belonging to the East Yorkshires Regiment...

HELLEBORE! HELLEBORE!—Buy your Hellebore at Cron's new drug store and save money; being absolutely pure, a little goes far...

Hot and dry skin! Scalding sensations! Swelling of the ankles! Vague feelings of unrest!

Hot and dry skin! Scalding sensations! Swelling of the ankles! Vague feelings of unrest!

Hot and dry skin! Scalding sensations! Swelling of the ankles! Vague feelings of unrest!

Hot and dry skin! Scalding sensations! Swelling of the ankles! Vague feelings of unrest!

Hot and dry skin! Scalding sensations! Swelling of the ankles! Vague feelings of unrest!

who was seriously injured, and is since under medical treatment, carried away by the ruffians, and Grealy's bedding, and threw him into the street, and left Grealy with his child and delicate family to shelter themselves ever since under the stone wall...

The inside "Automatic" Damper will act at once and never fail. It is held open by a composition that will burn when the flame reaches it, but will not melt by any fire that escapes the stovepipes are actually on fire...

The Ottawa Branch of this celebrated Educational Order has SPECIAL FEATURES Universally recognized and greatly appreciated by its patrons...

Young Ladies' Literary Institute. 100, RIDEAU ST., OTTAWA, CANADA. This flourishing institution, favorably situated in the Capital of the Dominion...

Hot and dry skin! Scalding sensations! Swelling of the ankles! Vague feelings of unrest!

Hot and dry skin! Scalding sensations! Swelling of the ankles! Vague feelings of unrest!

Hot and dry skin! Scalding sensations! Swelling of the ankles! Vague feelings of unrest!

Hot and dry skin! Scalding sensations! Swelling of the ankles! Vague feelings of unrest!

Hot and dry skin! Scalding sensations! Swelling of the ankles! Vague feelings of unrest!

Canada Business College. CHATHAM, ONT. UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST IN THE DOMINION ENTERS UPON ITS TENTH SCHOLARSHIP YEAR ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st...

CONGREGATION NOTRE DAME. The Ottawa Branch of this celebrated Educational Order has SPECIAL FEATURES Universally recognized and greatly appreciated by its patrons...

N. D. DU SACRE COEUR. Young Ladies' Literary Institute. 100, RIDEAU ST., OTTAWA, CANADA.

HAVE YOU Hot and dry skin! Scalding sensations! Swelling of the ankles! Vague feelings of unrest!

College of Ottawa UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE OBULATE FATHERS

UNIVERSITY DEGREES. Courses—Classical, Scientific, Civil Engineering and Commercial.

STUDIES TO BE RESUMED SEPT. 2 Terms, payable half-yearly in advance: Classical Course, per term of 5 months...

BRIGHT'S DISEASE. The above symptoms are not developed in any order, but appear generally and re-appear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution...

Catholic School Books. Richly Illustrated. HONORED BY A BLESSING AND A SPECIAL LETTER FROM THE HOLY FATHER.

THE CATHOLIC NATIONAL SERIES. THE PRIMER. First paper cover, 8 cents. THE FIRST READER. Boards, cloth back, 14 pages, 25 cents.

BENZIGER BROTHERS. BENZIGER BROTHERS. Printers to the Holy Apostolic See, New York, 36 and 38 Barclay St.; Cincinnati, 15 Main St.; St. Louis, 26 S. Fourth St.

ONE CHANCE IN A LIFETIME. \$1.75 will start you in a good paying business, at which you can make from \$2 to \$30 OR MORE every day the sun shines.

Farm for Sale. First class 170-acre farm for sale in the Township of Biddulph. About 140 acres cleared, and free from stumps...

SITUATIONS. To subscribers. Circulars free. Home Study—50 Prof. Studies. Coll. University, 900 LaSalle St., Chicago, Illinois.

MINNESOTA. Cheap Homes on long time and Liberal Terms. The Stevens County Abstract and Real Estate Agency has One Million Acres of the Best Farming Lands, Best Dairy Land and Best Wheat Land in Western & Central Minnesota that are to be found in the world.

VOL. 7. TWO SILVER JUBILEE. Charlottetown, P. E. I., Her Majesty The Right Rev. Peter McIntyre Bishop of Charlottetown...

On the 8th of May, 1860, from the Eternal City to Prince Island, telling the widowed Charlotte that a successor Bishop MacDonald had been appointed...

At half-past nine o'clock the left the Episcopal residence, Charlottetown, P. E. I., and received the Bishop-elect of Charlottetown...

At half-past nine o'clock the left the Episcopal residence, Charlottetown, P. E. I., and received the Bishop-elect of Charlottetown...

The state of the diocese of town at that period was very rapid in its present flourishing condition, and the rapidity of its increase...

In 1787 a Mons. Ledru was priest at Baie de la Fort after his departure the Abbe brother to the Prime Minister...

In 1797 a Mons. Ledru was priest at Baie de la Fort after his departure the Abbe brother to the Prime Minister...

In 1797 a Mons. Ledru was priest at Baie de la Fort after his departure the Abbe brother to the Prime Minister...

In 1797 a Mons. Ledru was priest at Baie de la Fort after his departure the Abbe brother to the Prime Minister...