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

VOL. 5.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, 1883.

NOW

is the time to order your Spring Suits from N. WILSON & CO., the most Fashionable Tailors in the city.

Our assortment of Tweeds, Serges, etc., cannot be beaten, and our prices will compare favorably with any other house in the city. Also the latest novelties in gentlemen's

furnishings. 136 DUNDAS STREET.

In Memoriam.

Sister Mary John, Mother Superior of the House of Providence, Kingston.

Hushed and silent is our cloister For the angel Death is near And our loved and cherished Mother Is forever gone from here. And the dirge is lowly chanted Of the Miserere knell And amidst the hush of sorrow List we for the funeral bell.

Now, the bell as it is tolling, Sends its message to the heart Sends its message to the heart Of the sisters praying, weeping, She a kindly Moiher's part Showed to them, to aged and orphan To the sick, the poor who wail For their dear departed Mother Who has left this earthly vale.

Dear dead lips now sealed forever, Which so often moved in pray'r Sweet closed eyes that shone so kindly On all those who feit thy care Hands that now are calmly folded In the Conqu'ror Death's embrace Tended they so true and faithful To Christ's lonely orphan race.

May the pray'rs that are now wafted To the eternal throne above Prove fruitful for her welfare As the measure of our love And when free from earthly shackles And our mortal life is o'er May our Mother come to greet us On that happy distant shore. "M. "M."

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Review. One of the reasons why announcement One of the reasons why announcement is made of intended marriages is to obtain for those who are about to receive the Sacrament of Matrimony the prayers of the congregation to which they belong, that G_d may bless their union and give them a happy wedded life. No one should desire to deny himself the graces to be obtained from these prayers of the be obtained from these prayers of the faithful, by seeking to avoid publication of the bauns: and members of the Church

cipally Protestants. After one of these lectures, a gentleman remarked that he heard more religion and good sense from that lecture than he had in any Protest-ant church in his life. But this is not wonderful. A missionary of the training and experience of the Archbishop knows how to say what he is sent and charged to say. The Archbishop, after a brief visit to Brooklyn and to Father Drumgoole's great work, travelled homewards on Wed-ensday. We heastily wish that there could be we heartily wish that there could be established in America the profession of Catholic teacher. Is it possible? There are not many openings for educated Cath-olic laymen in our society, and it is to be wished that this one were not wholiy closed to them. Of course we do not mean the alleged Catholic teacher who has tried and failed at everything else, but the man or woman who, while not called to the religious state, will take up this God-like task as a life work and scien-tific profession. Him we need. Would we employ him? Would we reward him? are far ahead. Was it not the French and Catholic province of Quebec that set the example of the separate school system for the different denominations, and gave an inconsiderable Protestant minority the right to educate their children as they pleased ? Was not Ontario, where less than half the people are Catholics, slow to follow the noble example, which no Pro-testant State of our Union has ever imit-ated ? Or, take the case of the Indians. ated ? Or, take the case of the Indians.

newspapers fully as inexpensive as the evil stuff that works so much mental and moral harm. Why has not the parent so arranged that this reading, and not trashy and deliterious literature, is within the reach of his boy and girl when they evince a taste for reading? This is the right method to pursue. It is too late or too difficult when the blood and thunder story and the flash maper have come into the difficult when the blood and thunder story and the flash paper have come into the family. One is prompted to ask with reference to some of the rising generation of Catholics: Do they read anything ? We fear that there is a class of young hoodlums of whom the reply must be in the negative. They grow up in flippant ignorance. Their books are the streets and corners. They are not a desirable class of citizens, and they are never a credit to either their race or their religion. It might be otherwise if they had been edu-cated in a profitable reading habit.

Freeman's Journa'.

Freeman's Journa'. Prince Hohenlohe, a cousin of Cardinal Hohenlohe, and head of that house, is travel-ing in America. According to a Herald reporter he says that the most powerful party in the Reichstag is the Centre or Catholic Party. He thinks that Herr Windthorst is an able leader. He denies, however, that Catholics have been perse-cuted in Germany—some Bishops were exiled because they refused to obey the laws, the harmless Falk laws! The hard rush which the Germans are making for the United States he attributes to over-population,—"if every woman insists on the United States he attributes to over-population,—"if every woman insists on having ten children," he remarks, "we have no place to put them and no work to give them all." Prince Bismarck, the "greatest statesman Germany has ever seen," has, nevertheless, made prohibitory laws against emigration, and Prince Ho-henlohe inconsistently adds, "We want to keep the Germans at home." He thinks that there is a prospect of a reconciliation between Church and State, but "the con-flict is not yet over." Prince Hohenlohe's admiration for Prince Bismarck is so sim-ple and childlike, that it makes him con-

admiration for Prince Bismarck is so sim-ple and childlike, that it makes him con-tradict himself. The trouble with Ger-many is not over-population but over-taxation, over-conscription and discon-tent. And Bismarck, who can no longer secure a majority in the Reichstag, is ready to relax the Falk laws, because Herr Windthorst is too much for him. Windthorst is too much for him

Philadelphia Standard.

Altifult, by seeking to avoid protocation of the bains: and members of the Church should not fail in their duty to pray for those who are about to change their state of life when the notices of approaching nuptials are read out at Mass. In Christ we are all brethren, and every one is in-terested in the spiritual welfare of his neighbour. During the past few weeks that vener-able and apostolic missionary, the Arch-bishop of Toronto, was recuperating his health at Easthampton, Long Island, but he was not i.ile. On Sunday morning he had a large number of Communions, both natives and visitors. He gave lectures in the evening to very large audiences, prin-cipally Protestants. After one of these lectures, a gentleman remarked that he

Redpath's Weekly.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

Pope Leo XIII sent 20,000 francs to Ischia to aid the survivors of the earth-quake at Casamicciola. Rev. Father Augustin, of the Passionist Order, died at the Convent of St. Michael, in West Hoboken, and was interred in the vaults of the church there on August 16.

The number of Roman Catholic Christians in I idia is set down as 963,058, or a little over one-half of the whole. Indeed, a strict scrutiny is stated to have brought out the total of native Protestant Chris-tians as only a little over 500,000.

Archbishop Croke, in a recent sermon, declared that, with all the efforts of the English for the last thirty years, there would not now be a Catholic Church in the length and breadth of Great Britain worth noticing if it had not been for the Catholic children of Ireland.

Rome, Sept. 9.—The Vatican has adopted a very important decision in re-gard to the church question in Prussia, which will permit a removal of the mis-understandings between the Prussian Government and the Pope, and render a resumption of negotiations probable.

Mother Mary Agnes, of the Discalced Carmelites, died at the convent of that Order in St. Louis, Mo., on the 19th inst. Mother Agnes belonged to a wealthy and influential family in Philadelphia and for the past twenty six years was a member of the Carmelite Order. She was elected prioress some years ago, but resigned the office after a few months of service. Her name in the world was Jane Bertille Edwards.

The conference of American Catholic The conference of American Catholic Archbishops, ordered by the Pope, a prom-inent churchman said, will be held in Rome next November, and will be pre-ceded by a gathering of Archbishops at Baltimore. Very Rev. Fr. Kelly, presi-dent of the Georgetown (D. C.) Jesuit Theological Seminary, and Very Rev. Fr Higgins, of St. Louis, Mo., have been sel-ected as delegates to attend the conference in accordance with the Pone's instructions in accordance with the Pope's instructions to each of the religious orders in the United States to send representatives.

United States to send representatives. The pastor of St. John's Catholic Church, Cheyenne, Wyoming Ty., has a very practical way of diffusing the gospel. He circulates little pamphlets entitled "Pulpit leaves from preaching of Western priests, plucked by the pastor of St. John's Church, Cheyenne, Wyo." In these are practical homilies on Catholic duties and questions of the hour, concerning which it is difficult for a priest to fully teach his people. people.

The Rev. Father McLaughlin, pastor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, at New Rochelle, announced to his congregation on Sunday week that Mrs. Adrian Iselin had given him a check for \$16,000, with which to pay off the entire debt of the church. The church bell was rung out after mass by way of heralding the glad tidings.

Canon Fabini, a worthy priest, sessed of great energy and rare intellec-tual gifts, died lately in Rome. He was deeply versed in sacred science, history, archaeology, Oriental languages, and Bib-lical controversy. and had a profound ical contr versy, and profoun heat controversy, and had a profound knowledge of Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities. He was a member of the Pontifical Archœological and Arcadian Academies, Scriptor of Hebrew in the Vatican Library, and Professor of the Historico-Juridical Academy of the Pal-azzo Snada gress is simply money-making—"put money in thy purse," no matter who suf-fers, says John Bull. But take civiliza-tion, in its true sense, and the Frenchmen are far ahead. Was it not the French and azzo Spada.

THE FRENCH IN AFRICA.

Return to the Capital-Illness of the Queen. "After more than three months' absence, Rasoherina returned to the capital, on the 6th October. But, alas! what a differ-ence was there between the return and the departure! Of the 60,000 men who escorted the sovereign on leaving her palace, there did not remain 50,000, and these were in a most deplorable state. Thus, more than 10,000 men were miss-ing, to say nothing of those who after-wards fell victims to fever and other maladies, contracted on the way, Death struck not alone the slaves and lowly ones; the highest personages had likewise to pay the tribute. Prince Ramonja, first f cousin to the queen, had gone several "After more than three months' absence, to pay the tribute. Prince Ramonja, first cousin to the queen, had gone several days before her to Tananarive; but he preceded her stretched on his bier. The same thing happened to several other officers. Thus, in spite of all the pomp displayed to hide such disasters, in spite of several hundreds of thousands invited to select the queen's true is residued. to celebrate the queen's return, it was in vain to try to hide the universal sorrow, and whilst hands were forced to applaud, many hearts were broken and many eyes blinded with tears. Such was the result of this fatal excursion.

of this fatal excursion. "However, this was but the prelude to a heavy affliction of another kind, into which the whole island of Madagascar was about to be plunged. I mean the illness of Rasoherina. Hardly had the queen returned to her palace, when she found herself attacked by violent dysentery, accompanied by other serious affections. Of course an impenetrable veil was thrown over the condition of the august sufferer. In Madagascar, people are forbidden by law to speak of any indiposition from which the sovereign may be suffering: were she at the point of death, or even actually dead, it must always be supposed she is very well and going about her actually dead, it must always be supposed she is very well and going about her palace. Then it is that the red parasol appears on the ramparts, the better to impose on the people and make them believe her majesty is present, although at the time she may be in her last agony or on her bier. In reality, this is nothing more than management on the part of more than management on the part of the ringleaders, who take every precau-tion to insure the succession of the candidate most favorable to their views. Thus, for nearly three months, the city of Tananarive and the surrounding populations were kept in suspense, owing to the mystery which surrounded the condition

mystery which surrounded the condition of the queen, and to the contradictory reports that were circulated. At last the truth became known, in consequence of the following circumstance: "The Fandroana, or Malgasian new year, fell in 1868 on the 23d January. This is the great festival of the Malgas-ians. Towards evening a grand reception is held at the palace; all the different castes are summoned, and appear in the cos-tumes of their ancestors. At a certain hour, her majesty should take the tra-ditional bath (fundroana), in a tent raised at the erd of the great hall of the palace. On leaving the bath, she should cry out three several times "Masina aho! I am purified!" Then, with a cow's horn, prepared for the Then, with a cow's horn, prepared for the purpose, she should take water from the bath and sprinkle the attendants with it. Presently all the cannons of the city should announce to the farthest distance should announce to the farthest distance that the sovereign of Madagascar enjoys the most perfect health, and that her Liborde repaired to a habitation situated a quarter of an hour's distance from Ambo-bimanga. There he found the first min-ister, Rainilaiarivouy, who entered earn-estly into all his views. The minister, who followed all the symptoms of the dissubjects are the happiest people in the world. "Such is the programme of the feast of the bath, or first day of the Malgasian year. But this was the difficult point. Either the queen should preside at the festival, or the gravity of her malady should be divulged; two equally imposease, supplied the most precise informa-tion, and the improvised doctor prepared his prescriptions. Neither the minister sible things: the former, because the condi-tion of the patient would not suffer such a course; the latter, because such a revelanor the doctor dared to hope for recovery Mr. Laborde, therefore, endeavored in hi prescriptions to do something for the sal-vation of her soul. He begged the Queen to place her confidence in God alone, and a course; the latter, because such a revela-tion would have been contrary to law. The difficulty was, how to get out of the dilemma. But the Malgasian genius was equal to the occasion. The great red parasol was displayed, and the people were informed that her majesty was ento place her confidence in God alone, and agreed with her about the following things. She should recite, or have recited for her, once every day, the Lord's Prayer and the Angelical Salutation; a copy of these prayers were given to the prime minister; —in every kind of nourishment she took, she should, if possible, mix some drops of holy water, the effects of which in produc-ing once in the Mission experiment in the Mission of the should is a start of the start ing once in the Mission experiment in the Mission events of the start o parasol was displayed, and the people were informed that her majesty was en-joying excellent health, but that being obliged to trke change of air by order of her physicians, she was about to set out for the city of Ambohimanga, the burial-place of her ancestors, and that con-sequently the feast of the bath could not take place this year at Tananariye. The take place this year at Tananarive. The stratagem was transparent, no one was deceived by it; but no one dared say a word; appearances were saved. As for the poor queen, she had, whether she liked it or not, to submit to the decision of her physicians. Next day, therefore, they took her away, more dead than alive, in very bad weather, and in so mysterious a way, that many who caught a glimpse of her through the curtains of her palanquin, were convinced it was not Rasoher-ina, but her corpse that was being carried

had never neglected any opportunity, whether before her illness or during its continuance, of acquainting her with the principal mysteries of religion. So well was she convinced of the truth of the Cath-olic doctrine, that she said one day to a young lady of the court, who had been urged to embrace Protestantism, 'Take good care hew you forsake the religion of the Fathers, for truth is nowhere else to be found.'—We have reason, therefore, to believe, that in the matter of religious instruction, Rascherina possessed all that is strictly required by the Church. "As for her personal dispositions, we have, if possible, still less doubt about them. Our confidence is based on a triple foundation. Never, from the accession of

^{As for any for the same intention, during the month of March, dedicated to St. Joseph, the patron of a happy death 7 Besides the patron of a happ}

obtain for the Queen the grace of regen-eration. Who could count the number of Masses, communions, rosaries, offered up for the same intention, during the month of March, dedicated to St. Joseph, the patron of a happy death *i* Besides the prayers of her Christian subjects, Raso-herina had, we may say, the suffrages of the faithful throughout the whole world, through the mediation of the pious Asso-ciations of the Propagation of the Faith, of the Holy Childhood, and the Apoetle-ship of Prayer, to which we have often recommended her, as well as to the Arch-confraternity of the Holy and Immaculate Heart of Mary, to which our little Malga-sian community has been for a long time aggregated. Now, how could it be sup-posed that He whose first desire is the sal-vation of souls, would remain deaf to all these supplications ?--In fine, we love to think that the Divine goodness did not leave without recompense at her last hour, leave without recompense at her last hour, leave without recompense at her last hour, a woman who, in so many difficult cir-cumstances, and in spite of the isolation in which she found herself, was not afraid to show herself the protector of the Missioners and their work.

sioners and their work. "The whole difficulty lay in the way the Queen was surrounded, and the impossibil-ity of obtaining access to her without arousing the attention of the guards, who never lost sight of her for a single instant, day or night. But when God has resolved to save a soul, who can oppose a barrier to his designs? Now, the following are the means He employed. "During the last weeks that Rasoherina passed at Tananarive, she had shown on

passed at Tananarive, she had shown on various occasions a strong desire to obtain the services of Mr. Laborde; but her en-

the services of Mr. Laborde; but her en-treaties were disregarded, and the gates of the palace remained closed against the man who had accompanied her on her journey and who possessed her entire confidence. "Arrived at Ambohimanga, whither they had sent her, as they said, for change of air, the Queen repeated her request, but still without success. One day at last she snoke with such force and authority that still without success. One day at last she spoke with such force and authority that her attendants were afraid, and fourid themselves forced to obey. Mr. Laborde was summoned. But then another obsta-cle presented itself. Ambohimanga was reputed a holy city, and, accordingly, no Christian could, without violating the law, set foot in it. Thus was our fellow-coun-tryman reduced to the necessity of treat-ing his august patient by proxy. Every NO. 258

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she had to resign herself to be a victim. she had to resign herself to be a victim. Such being the state of things, delicacy obliged our countryman to retire and leave the responsibility to the Methodist physician. This he did, without, how-ever, forsaking her whom he looked upon as his child, and near whom he had more than ever an interest to re-main. In the first instance the effects of the new treatment were tolerably successful; but alas ! they were of short duration. Presently the malady became worse, and the attacks were so violent, that several times they thought all was over.

over. "Then it was that, in her extremity,

BISHOP CARBERRY.

Bay City Chronicle.

We congratulate the Catholics of Ham-ilton, Canada, on the appointment of the saintly Father Carberry to preside over them as Bishop. A grander man is not alive to-day. He is a member of the great order of St. Dominic,—an "Irish monk," as Father Tom Burke used to call himself. There are many hundreds of men in Caa-ada and the United States who will re-joice at Father Carberry's elevation to the Episcopate. They will rejoice because Father Carberry was, during their youth and early manhood, the guide of their footsteps, their counsel in all difficulties. How much he loved young men ! In the city of his birth, where he dwelt for many years as a humble member of the Domin-ican community, and where, also, he presi-We congratulate the Catholics of Hamyears as a humble member of the Domin-ican community, and where, also, he presi-ded for several years as prior, not a Catholic young man could be found who would not kneel at his feet even on the highway. Many dozens of men, some still young, and some with silvered hair, are now sons of St. Dominic, or secular priests, or members of the Christian Brothers because of the counsel given them by Father Carberry. It is twenty-two years since we saw him, but through correspondence with several

It is twenty-two years since we saw him, but through correspondence with several of his spiritual sons and brothers, we have been kept familiar with his works and his career. We know that though his hair is now gray and sixty-two "winters have passed over him his interest in young men is as lively as ever. The plan of the Young Men's Society of Cork was develop-ed in the sacristy of the Dominican Church of that city under his advice, and its rules were chiefly drawn up by him. It was at his request the presidency of the society was accepted by John George MacCarthy, the Frederick Ozanam of Cork, under whom twenty-five hundred young men rallied under the motto A, M, D, G.

We feel certain the young men of Hamilton will welcome Bishop Carberry Hamilton will welcome Disnop Carberry on his arrival in their city, and we know they will have a Bishop whom they will love, and who will deserve their love. love, and who will deserve their love. Father Carberry was a student in Rome when Pius IX, was compelled to flee to Gaeta. He assisted in the escape and ac-companied the Holy Father to his place of exile. When he was a young man, be-tween thirty and forty, people noticed in his features a remarkable resemblance to these of Figure IX. so much as their to those of Pius IX.; so much so that it was said the Pope must have been like Father Carberry when he was young.

OHN KENNEDY, Presiden

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hurch Bells Superiority over others, Rell Metal, (Copper and warranted satisfactory, address BALTIMORE BELL SONS, Baltimore, Md.

CATHOLIC MAN O ness disposition and dy habits. Must travel ction in which he re-rences, to BENZIGER dway, New York. Milwaukee Catholic Citizen.

Under French dominion they were being gradually civilized, while before the ad-vance of English "civilization" they have almost invariably disappeared, extermina-Catch the boy reading a dime novel and consign the blood and thunder nonsense to the fire. Come suddenly upon the to the fire. Come suddenly upon the girl as she seeks to hide the flamboyant ted by violence. Always in America the aborigines have reluctantly changed the French yoke for the English. story paper and make it irksome for her ever to repeat the offence. Make the young man who once buys the guilty Police News so thoroughly ashamed of Young han who once buys the gains of Police News so thoroughly ashamed of himself that his love of lustful print will be effectually stifled. Cure the young woman of the yellow fever-movel reading —so that she will never again be in danger. Mr. Joseph Cowen, M. P., reviewing the session in his London letter, insists with emphasis that the lish party has greatly improved its position. "English-men," he says, "may like it or not, but no one can deny but that in the constitu-encies the Nationalists are all but supreme. Still, when you have done this you have not done all. You have not even begun. The boy, the girl, the youth and the maid Liberalism has gone past recall. Coercion has killed it, and notwithstanding all that must read something. Have you put any-thing in their hands as a substitute for the has been done on one hand to coax and nauseous trash you have removed 7 Here is the great difficulty. After the reading habit is once abused it requires not only a good diet, but a tonic to restore perfect health. We will avoid this problem, just has been done on one hand to coax and on the other to coerce, the Government of Mr. Gladstone is," he thinks, "more unpop-ular in Ireland than any other has been since the days of Castlereagh." Our Dublin correspondent writes: "The at present, and turn to a related question. raking which the Irish party gave to Earl Spencer's whole system of despotism just before the proroguing of Parliament has had a beneficial effect here. For the last, fortnight I have not been able to learn of An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. If the parent who thinks he has done a great thing when he has caught his boy reading the blood curdling yarn of fortnight I have not been able to learn of a single act of official tyranny. Parnell kept back his men from attacking Spen-cer or Trevelyan savagely until he had his bills for promoting the prosperity of the country safe; then Healy and the other mace-wielders went into the fray. Spen-cer, Trevelyan and Attorney-General Porter are now almost as much discredited in England as Forster was hefore he was the Spanish Buccaneer, had taken pains at the beginning to properly guide his boy's reading habit he would have performed an infinitely greater work in a much easier and pleasanter manner. The father who guides is better than the father who simply

guides is better than the father who simply corrects. The one shows his boy the right road; points out to him the legitimate pleasures of a healthy boyhood, and causes him, of his own bent, to seek what is good. The other lets his boy grow up wild, and eases his conscience occasionally by boxing the young hopeful in the right path when, he happens to be flagrantly wrong. In the matter of reading for young people there are good books and

At the celebration of St. Dominic's day in the Dominican Church, Haverstock Hill, London, the serncon was preached by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, His Eminence said: "I had known Father Barke long, and I had known in well, Our friendship began at Rome, and through its streets we walked together and there was a bond of affection between us --mutual knowledge and mutual confidence-which was never relaxed, but grew more close and intimate even to the end, And now we shall no more hear that eloquent voice—eloquent because so simple, for in all ke spoke for God; he remembered God and forgot himself."

A lay teacher in France, having received orders to make use in his classes of the infamous manual of Paul Bert, refused to do so, and addressed a remonstrance to the Academy. The answer was that if the principal of a school has the right to make a choice of books, it is the duty of his assistants to conform to his will. The courageous assistant remained firm. He He notified the Academy that he would have no hand in perverting the souls of the children, and that he preferred to lose the privilege of his ten-year engagement, and submit to the obligation of military service. He placed himself at the disposition of the authorities, volunteering to join the troops destined for Tonquin, and was accepted.

and delivered M. Grevy's reply to the letter written by His Holiness on the 12th of June last. As yet nothing is known of its contents, but the Journal de Rome is of opinion that the President of the French Republic endeavors in it to impress upon the Pope the necessity of the Holy See using its influence with the French Bishops nature of her complaint. The religious instruction of the queen was not the matto meet the wishes and views of the French Government with greater cordiality. Per-haps if the Republic were to treat Chris-tianity and religion with a little more justice, the French Bishops woull feel Justice, the French Bishops would reel more disposed to act and meet its wishes. Christian Bishops can haidly be expected to be very enthusiastic about a Govern-ment whose policy is to ignore not only all Christianity, but even religion in any

firm.

to Ambohimanga. Happily, however, the patient arrived alive at the place of her destination. Divine Providence the one did not exclude the other) such a benediction, that for a moment we thought the patient out of danger. Our friend watched over her, and waited there to bestow on her the most signal grace she could receive before her death, the grace took advantage of it to complete the work he had so much at heart—I mean the baptism of the Queen. He requested that the patient should be removed to some

could receive before her death, the grace of holy baptism. *Eaptism and death of Rassherina.* "This Baptism had been the obj-ct of all our prayers, and the subject of our greatest solicitude, especially since we had become aware of the dangerous entry of her complaint. The pricing other place, where he could see her and judge of her condition himself, for the solitude of Ambohimanga, in the midst of the tombs, did not appear to be favor-able to her recovery. "The court, therefore, was transferred

to another village nearer to Tananarive. This change of residence entered into the ter that most concerned us; we knew on the best authority that she had received this from her own children. Indeed, she designs of the Divine mercy, whose hour was at hand. Still, however, there remained another trial to be endured.

herself often made them say their cateherself often made them say their cate-chism, and it was her great delight to have them sing the church hymns. Moresver, among our neophytes were several of her maids of honor, who, when questioned by her on the subject of their baptism, never failed to give her all the information that could tend to enlighten her. Nor is it necessary to speak of Mr. Laborde, who "Jealous of the happy results obtained

Dedication of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Paris.

sonce every day, the Lord's Prayer and the Angelical Salutation; a copy of these prayers were given to the prime minister; —in every kind of nourishment she took, she should, if possible, mix some drops of holy water, the effects of which in produc-ing cures we daily experience in the Mis-sions. —"Undoubtedly this was a mode of treat-ment more supernatural than human, but it was also one that compromised nobody. Rasoherina submitted to it with the most touching faith and simplicity. Her little phial of holy water was always at hand ; some hours before she departed, she asked again for a few drops to be given to her. —"The Almighty was not insensible to a holy confidence like this and deigned to bestow on the doctor and on his corporal and spiritual treatment (for we need not remark that the one did not exclude the other) such a benediction, that for a moment we thought

nounced a model of elegance and the gem of the diocese. He paid an eloquent tri-bute to the zeal and success of Vicar General Dowling, whom he said he had known and admired from boyhood as a student, as a priest and as an administra-tor. He desired to honor him not only by officiating at this dedication, but by also allowing him to wara as a need wirry allowing him to wear as a special privi-lege reserved to bishops and their vicars, the splendid vestments worn by Pope Pius

VIII. and the late Archbishop of Tuam. The music rendered by the church choir was grand. Mozart's Twelfth Mass was led by Rev. Father Challendard, assisted by Filgiano, Walter Audette, of Hamilton; Miss Brown, of Buffalo; and Miss Sullivan and Miss Stuart of Hamilton Instead and Miss Stuart, of Hamilton. Instru-mental music was also furnished by Mr. Emerson and some members of the Paris band. Several members of the various denominations in the town were presents and were much pleased by the splendid ceremony of solemn High Mass and at the eloquent and instructive sermon of the Archbishop. The offertory was a very

The French Ambassador to the Holy See, the Comte de Behaine, was received in private audience by the Holy Father

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

In Memoriam.

Verses dedicated to the memory of the lat Miss Maggie Meagher by George F. Cameron prize poet, Queen's University: Devouted by his desire of her, The King -who ever loved her best, Hath stilled the billowing of her breast, Hath kissed her so no pulse doth str, But all of her doth lis at rest.

Then knowing she may never now Wish any clae, he takes his leave, And little recks how they may srieve, Who see the splendour of her brow Gleam ghastly through the gathering eve

Who see her lying pale, supine, With wild red roses, twined with fair, About her throat, and in her hair. And on her bosom,—all divine If but al little life were there,

Nor heeds he aught the sunless glooms, And fair forms folded from the light In close graves, crowded far from sight, In lone lands dedicate to tombs, And scarce to starbeams known at night

But goes his way; and as he goes Leaves that we hold as sorrow here... The pain of parting and the tear, The broken lily, and the rose, Down-fallen with the fallen year.

Cold King, most lone, and absolute ! What maid would be desired of thee From thy embrace who would not flee ? What though a monarch, being mute, In love of thine what love could be ?

Can any good be silent so-Be dumb and do its work, and pass, Be dumb and do its work, and pass Swift as an image in a glass? All, all of good that we can know Thus comes to us, and leaves, alas

While we—who have no key to ope Death's cabinet of mysteries, Can only validly strain our eyes And hold to heaven and that high hope That death is good in any guise !

. . Dear friend ! I know this world is kin, And all of hate is but a breath; We all are friends, made perfect in Our near relationship by death;

And so, although it was not mine To meet thee in thy walk below, Nor know of thee till feet of thine Were on the hills no man can know;—

For friendship's sake I fain would bring A flower or two.to thee to prove That memory lives, that Death's sharp sting Hath still an antidote to love.

And if but slight to thee appear The tribute brought,—now that thine eyes May view through all the eternal yea: The fairer flowers of Paradise;—

If dim and all unworthy look The offering, yet remember well We do not sleep by Eden's brook Nor dream on beds of Asphodel.

So only bring the flowers that bloom Beside us, fresh enough and fair Enough to wither on thy tomb; And with our hearts—behold them there

TALBOT.

THE INFAMOUS IRISH POLICE SPY.

sack.

dering

BY JAMES J. TRACY.

CHAP. XVIII.

Our friend Larry was one of those against whom information had been lodged. His freedom was deemed highly dangerous to society and to the peace and tranquility of the United Kingdom. When the news of several arrests had been told him, a great fear seized his soul and all the members of his body. He imagined that he was

fear seized his sout and an the memory of the association of the bags his eyes were almost to pieces, so nervous was her throughts and planned all sorts of strange throughts and planned all sorts of strange through the memory of the three hims of strange through the strange through through the strange the strange through the strange through thr thoughts, and planned all sorts of strange erate expr plots against those who were a' out to arrest him. not forbea

arrest him. No one knows how long Larry would have remained in his reverie had not a noiseless figure crossed the threshold of his door and said: "Fly, Larry, fly. The sun." "Couldn't you carry me downstairs and police are coming to arrest you." Like a shot out of a gun, Larry went up

stairs. The warning voice came from old Tom

Bohan. The moment Larry found himself in the garret he thought of concealing him-

But imagine his consternation when he

found that apartment was nearly empty. If he could only see but a broken chair, or a bed, or a box of some kind or other, he would feel some consolation. What

policemen were stationed in the sent with old Bohan. These gentless of deavored to look striet and chiefed the none was drinking over the bois deavored to look striet and chiefed they seemed to rise fully to the height of rescions look with the old man who ast in the room in which their duty kept then. "The peelers are a fine body of men," as the old ones, for they don't know how to get their names up. The old ones, go bail, will go to the places where thy the row that they want of poor Larry. I hope they wont a coll dones, the so their names up. The old ones, the so their names up. The old ones, the so their names up. The old ones, the to find their game, but they keep the poor young men where they he is; but, perhape, be's not there now, be told me he was soon going to the pace. They he sit the out, when the majoe expression used to awe and we the that has been med file and may fiends in tow and in writh bis west. The noor bo yis one al-

I the foolish old fellow to tell them where he is; but, perhaps, he's not there now. No he's not, either, for I remember now he told me he was soon going to the pawn with his vest. The poor boy is gone al-together of late." "Do you hear that?" whispered one of the policemen to the other. "Larry is gone to the pawn. I'm sure we could catch him there."

The magic expressions used to awe and mystify the crowd of civilians who dared gather around Larry's humble abode. The police proudly marched away, and left the streets to idlers and to night. the country districts who would sooner die than suspect him. "What has become of Tim the Prophet?"

"Do you hear se policemen to the other, one to the pawn. I'm sure we could atch him there." "Uet us go over there after him." "Would we be back before the others!" "To be sure we would." "To be sure we would." "We must first search the house for him. Perhaps, after all, he is hiding somewhere upstairs." As the two left the room B han fol-lowed them with a heavy heart and a troubled spirit. He feared much for Larry, but he feared more for himself. The zealous and ambitious young po-licemen searched every room and every-licemen searched every room and every-the beds and up in the believes that a thing of grief is a of her believes that a thing of grief is a of her believe. Katie herself was a and now "fall the love-there believes that a thing of grief is a of her believes the ta the beds and up in the believes that a thing of grief is a of her believes that a thing of up the break and up with the believes that a thing of up the break and up in the believes that a thing of up the break and up in the believes that a thing of up the break and up in the believes that a thing of up the break and up in the believes that a thing of up the break and up in the believes that a thing of up the break and up in the believes that a thing of up the break and up in the believes that a thing of up the break and up in the believes that a thing of up the break and up the believes the there if we and the believes the believes the believes the there if we and there believes the the Mr. Power. "Where are Maurice and Ellie, Mrs. O'-Connell ?" asked Father O'Donohoe, after a slight interruption in the conversation. "They are both gone to the chapel to make their daily visit to the Most Blessed make their daily visit to the Most Blessed Sacrament," responded Mrs. O'Connell. "Oh, Father, it would do you good to see what a change has come over our dear little Maurice. He was always pious, obedient, and charitable, but now he acts like a little saint, God bless him, he is the consolation of our hearts. He was very near being lcd into the secret societies, but God has preserved him. He told me the other evening that he would like to go to America to labor as a priest among the Irish there."

the Irish there." "What a noble boy," exclaimed Mr. Power, who looked upon Maurice as the

noblest type of boyhood. "God bless that child," said the good Tom his lather and mother, and Maurice and Ellie, and from me. Oh, if I could only see him for one short moment. If I could only tell him that I would ever think of him, ever pray for him, ever love him. If he had only come and told me that he would think of me, that he hoped to come heart to come heart of a child. "Ellie is very good too," said Mrs. O'-Connell. "She is heart-broken because

of a child. "Ellie is very good too," said Mrs. O'-Connell. "She is heart-broken because Richard and Mr. Kelley are in great dan-ger; but still she does not fail to be re-signed to God's holy will. She tells me that in the silence and gloom of the chapel as she kneeds before the Most Blessed Sac-court the force in the source full her as she kneeds before the Most Diessed Sac-rament, she feels a joy she never felt dur-ing all her days of peace and joy. All her comfort, all her strength, all her consola-tions are now drawn from the Sacred Heart of Jesus-blessed be His Holy and Adarbide Named

the Irish mother in every part of the world would instil into the hearts of their chil-dren love of God and love of Ireland, they would often be more blessed in their off. spring than they are, and there would be nore reason to hope for a glorious future for poor, down-trodden Ireland. 'It makes my heart sad," said the good

priest, as he arose from his chair, "to see that ravenous wolves have broken into my fold, and have seized the dear ones more my little dock. It is a garret. The sloping roof makes you stoop very low if you pass to the right or to the left of the main aisle. among my little flock. It is some consola

them. would be natural for a man not of God, because he saw the evils that followed from disobelience to his commands. O, no; such a feeling could never find a home in his noble heart or generous soul. The greater part of that night was passed by him at the foot of the other provide m at the foot of the altar praying for

the country districts who would sooner die than suspect him. "What has become of Tim the Prophet?" aked Mr. O'Connell, "he has not been around here for several days. The last time I saw him he told me that he was going to Templemore, and that he would be back soon. I hope the poor fellow has not been arrested." "Alas, no one can be safe now," said Mr. Power. "What has become of Tim the Prophet?" here in Quebec I havera, able jurists, literary men (all understand there is a university here, while this city has long been fam-ous for its schools and scholars), and I have found none among them all who pretend to doubt that there is of those making pilgrimages to St. Ann's. "Where are Maurice and Ellie. Mrs. O'. are called here, are as singularly chosen as is the location of this remote and out of-the way spot. It would be reasonable to expect that some of the rich, noble, and influential of the land might be most for-ward in their appeals for help; but through all these years it has mainly been the poor and friendless, ignorant and dull who have been relieved, and so the church has struggled on in poverty there, and seven up to this day the walls are merely plastered and the seats for the multitude are of the most primitive kind. A record of all the miraculous cures is kept by the priests, and you find on inspection that of all the miraculous cures is kept by the priests, and you find on inspection that now it is an old man who had lost the use of his limbs who had been suddenly healed; a stupid old man, who has not any gift of expression, and can only swing the axe and use his restored back in hard labor as he stops between the strokes of his axe and stares at you. Then, again, I found an old woman who drove a cart who had been able to walk as well as any one after years and years of lameness.

who had been able to walk as well as any one after years and years of lameness. The cures, however, which excite the in-terest of science are those of a more malig-nant order of ma'ady. When a man is cured of cancer we may well exclaim: "A miracle!" Of course, as I indicated before 1 cannot say, that I say such cases

before, I cannot say that I saw such cases healed, or anything of that kind. I can only assure you that I am assured that not only one or two, but many, very many such cases are on record here at the shrine of good St. Ann of Beaupre. THE BLIND RESTORED TO SIGHT.

Neither did I with my own eyes see the ticular personal friend of the greatest living poet, and has a brother who is famous in the world of letters. She is an elderly lady who makes her home at the Convent of St. Ann. This lady took us into the little chapel of the humble convent here

For they are very poor here, you must know. Away back in one corner knelt a little nun in black. She was entirely blind, and had come many hundred miles

heart. The genuine father of his people, number of cripples making the pilgrimage. he deeply felt for the sorrows of each of Indeed I was surprised that this healthy them. He had no feelings of triumph, as country could produce among a healthy people so many sufferers. But the truth we at home do not see all the halt, the is, we at home do not see all the halt, the blind, and the suffering in all sorts of ways as we do here. For there they keep in doors; here they all go forth to pray for help. Even idiots are taken by their par-ents to the shrine of St. Ann of Beaupre.

to see him.

SEPT. 21, 1883.

way along the side. The bony hands of the with steed old peasant held hard on to the sides. His lips moved and he prayed inaudibly, with his ghastly face lifted for a long time. I decline to enter into de-tails further here. It seems like profan-ity. Let me simply say that I saw that old man restored to health, if not to youth. I followed him to the door and saw him pick up his bundle and his staff and strike off up the road with the step of an athlete. I do not think he had ever entered that church before. I followed him a little way till I met a I followed him a little way till I met a priest who lives here, and this priest told me he was a stranger, and from his pecu-liar dress should say that he lived a long

way off in the mountains to the north. A BELIEVER IN MIRACLES. But how absurd it seems that I, the old miner of the Sierras, the rover and the rhymer, who never knew any kind of religion or never had time enough to pray, should find myself recounting and taking an interest in these things, telling them to the reader and pledging my word of honor and all that is sacred for their cold and absolute truth. But it is truth, I know, that the miracles credi-ted to Sainte Anne, Bonne Sainte Anne de Beaupre, are genuine, and that whether there were miracles of old—and there were

-there are miracles to-day. I am quite aware that I have recounted nothing here of my own absolute knowl-edge of a very striking nature. But I have not told all, nor shall I. It would do no good and possibly provoke unjust derision and bring undesirable notoriety among the vulgar to these very sincere and simple people. And yet, to be very frank and truthful, I must here say that I really saw nothing so very much more remark-able than what I have written down. I saw enough, however, to convince me-and I think those who have followed me

and I think those who have followed me in my journeys about the world will be slow to admit that I am too easily persua-ded to anything. There can come, and no doubt will come, to this place, of course, plenky of men to laugh at all that may be seen at St. Ann's. The American is nothing if not funny. It is easy to make fun of these poor and pious people, their forms these poor and pious people, their forms and their zeal. But this national trait of ours, which laughs at everything we do not understand and runs rough-shod over the lowly ways of others, can easily be carried too far.

A MOTHER'S DEVOTION. The last time I visited S^{*}. Ann's a very pale and hollow-eyed little woman came over and sat down close by my side on the crowded boat, with a baby in her arms. I was certain that the baby would begin to cry in a second, and cast about for another seat. But not another seat could I see on all the crowded boat. Yet I knew the all the crowded boat. Yet I knew the baby would cry soon, and was bitterly contemplating the unpleasant task of standing up all the way. For the hill of Quebec had quite worn out my legs, or rather my one efficient leg, and I was really in need of not only my seat, but of relief from the good saint. But I was so certain that the little baby was going to burst out crying that I may approach burst out crying that I grew nervous and wretched. It did not cry, however, and I was so grateful and finally so ashamed that I tried to make amends by speaking to the prediction of the second burgers. the poor pale and hollow-eyed mother of the very quiet little baby. She did not answer me. She only looked down at the covered face of her child and drew the white veil still closer about its face. For the sun was hot and folling on me where ext is more and falling on us where we sat. I was anxious to show her that I did not hate little children, and as we were getting off the boat on to the long plank wharf I offered to take the child in my arms and

offered to take the child in my arms and help her, crippled though I was. BUT SHE OKLY HELD HER CHILD closer to her heart. Still, there was kind-ness in her sad, hollow eyes that told me the offer was not unappreciated and so I limped along by her side till we came to the church. The woman had not spoken. The church was not wind not spoken.

When evenir Across the And sprinkle On flowers 'Twas at that The black notes, We took a ja With hear goat's !

SEPT.

A Tour Th

At Erindale Where cou-sigh, And antique Remind the But further ing, Surpassing The road was

ches Thro' whic

Now landsca Extending Here wav'd i There lami grounds

While prou-summit The Milfor-And all the h In wild ma

Tho' imagin With view Yet, approa gaz'd o Her splend

Carlow, 20th

How picture The lofty el And towerin In which th

There gilded And sweet O'er-hung th woodbin And simple

'Twas there My mind w That I ask'd 'Was there sky ?"

But now the With parti When home We though

Thro' stately The lamp o So enriching That fancy

IMPORTAL

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dressed to a cellor of th nal Pitra. I genrtoher, Archives, fi tore Romano ian and Fr newspapers manner in Church ha the object the extent t at the pres the steps w putting an by saying t principal n strive to ca Church, he

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Larry, in a pleading tone. "Well, I once could easily do it. I could arm; but you know I'm getting old, and what was the reason you treated me so badly the other day in the tap room." "Forgive and forget, like a christian. Sure a pagan would asist a poor creature hunded by the peelers." "Well, pull in your o'd white head now ad I'll try to carry you." Larry did as he was toid. Tom caught held of the month of the bag, and, stoop-ing down, fixed it on his back. He then as we see her kneeling there," answered the good old English lady as she led me out and went on telling me of the wonderful things she has witnessed at St. Ann's. On my first visit here I was struck by the -close up to the feet of the good St. Ann of Beaupre. She did not speak. The baby did not cry. But she looked at me so pleadingly, so pitifully, out of her great hollow eyes, her great black eyes in such sad contrast with her pale face, that I pushed my way along and helped her to the very feet of the mother of the Virgin Mary. And here she fell on her knees at the feet of the image, with the candles burning perpetually before her. The poor, pale woman, with eager and trem-bling hands, put back the thick veiling. his unhappy flock, weeping over the mis eries of his people and country. I saw on his first pilgrimage a little Eng lish lad, well clad and comfortable. He even had a silver mounted crutch to take TO BE CONTINUED. the place of the withered and distorted leg which hung helpless at his side. and with lifted, pleading face, reached it forth, touching the feet of the good St. Ann. And oh, God, pity all of us—the little baby was dead; and this woman, in her great, sweet faith, had brought it here, His mother was with him, watchful and kind, but not unhopeful of help. I met An Old Negro's Theology. this gentle couple only yesterday here on the streets of Quebec. But the poor little lad had not left his crutches on either of "Sam, you are getting pretty well along in years," said an Austin lawyer to an aged darkey, "don't you feel afraid you will die some day?" praying that it be raised to life lad had not left his crutches on either of the two pyramids of crutches there. On the same occasion there was a dark and low-browed French peasant with a fright-fully swollen hand. He was suffering great pain, and I tried to talk with him, but he was sullen and silent. The same day I saw him washing his hand in the fountein before the door of the shurch JOAQUIN MILLER.

Larry, but he feared more for himself. The zealous and ambitious young po-licemen searched every room and every-thing in each room. They were especially careful to look under the beds and up in the chimneys. Poor Larry trembled in the bag as he heard their footsteps coming nearer and nearer to the attic. But who can describe his terror when he knew they were really in the garret with him ? "There is no one here," cried both po-licemen, as they glanced around the empty garret. "What's in that bag in the corner ?" Horow Mail the stains upon the face of nature, all the clouds upon human life. "A thing of beauty is a joy forever," a poet so. She believes that a thing of grief is a grief forever, and she cannot be persuaded thing of beauty, and now "all the love-lier," but little comfort did her beauty bring her. "And he has gone away, perhaps, for-ever," she murmured softly and sadly, while the tears rolled down her cheeks. garret. "What's in that bag in the corner?" "He has fled away from those he loved-from his father and mother, and Maurice cne of the policemen asked the old man. "Chaff," said he, with a smile, "it's only a bag of chaff we took out of our tick the other day. Wouldn't you like to go and examine it ?" The old man laughed at ome curious ideas that seemed to cross Larry could curse the old man for givto come back to see me even after years I

ng them the invitation to examine the would feel so happy, so contented." For a few minutes she gazed in silence upon a picture of the Mater Dolorosa that

"Let us examine it," said one, "perhaps there are some pike-heads in it." Larry trembled; he thought of surrenhung upon the wall. The sorrow depicted upon the Virgin Mother's face was now dering himself into their hands. They were almost within reach of him when more visible to her than ever. She thought she saw the tears flow ; the cheeks seemed to grow paler and paler ; the brow seemed to swell with the bitterness of thought. A feeling of compassion began to take possession of her heart, her own tears dried up she felt the sweetness of sorrow

another's wound.

"Ab, my Sorrowful Mother," she ex-claimed, throwing herself upon her knees, joini. g her hands before her breast, and Jumping from their sockets; to use A mod-erate expression, his mouth opened like a my C sock of a sock of the me. How can I get out of here ?' "I don't know of any way under the sock of the sock of

She then took from her pocket a small chaplet of the Seven Dolors, and began reciting the Rosary for Richard's welfare. She had faith, and firmly believed in the power of prayer. She often cited for Rich-ard the words of Tennyson :

sity. He saw an old bag thrown upon the floor. This he seized with joy. He then ran to the corner of the room, stepped into the bag, held the mouth of it close and rested himself against the wall, as if he were a bag of potatoes.

In the meantime the police had entered his room down stairs.

"Is Larry in?" asked the first officer of her Majesty who made his appearance.

"Don't ask me about Larry," said the old man, assuming an angry tone. "I'll have nothing more to do with him."

"Is he in?" asked the policeman, in a

soft, sweet tone. "I'll go bail hes not in. Catch him in.

indeed, and all the boys drinking at the public-house! Sure he never comes home "Where is he now?" asked the officer of

the law. "He's dancing and singing in the public-house, to be sure. I saw him there about one half-hour ago. He was then dancing, and fighting. He seems born to fight and

and fighting. He seems born to fight and dance. A mighty bad boy he is. He's not at all like his poor father. The other day he got into a row with some neighbors, and he broke, with one blow of his stick, three teeth in Jack Daly's mouth, frac-tured Tom Murphy's arm, and sent Mike Nolan's pipe flying through four panes of glass right into both the eyes of a poor man who was singing in the street. He could do more real damage with his stick than any four men could do with swords peared.

than any four men could do with swords or bayonets. I often heard him say that his stick had more music in it than a fiddle. information.

I believe him with all my heart." "Let us go to the public-house, men,' said the chief.

The chief took the precaution of leaving a guard at Larry's house. Two youthful

Advice to Consumptives.

On the appearance of the first symp-toms, as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by nightsweats and cough, prompt measures of relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs; therefore scrofulous disease of the lungs; therefore use the great anti-scrofulous or blood-purifier and strength-restorer, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggists. For Dr. Pierce's treatise on Consumption send two streams treatise on Consumption send two stamps. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIA-TION, Buffale, N. Y.

held of the mouth of the bag, and, stoop-ing down, fixed it on his back. He then rose up, but he soon found that he had lost much of his strength. Old age had weakened his limbs of iron. He began of golden light upon the sorrowful face of Dur Lady. Then did she have a vision of to stagger around until he came with a forcible, thump against the wall. Poor Larry groaned inside.

"I can never get him downstairs," muttered Tom.

Just then a loud, commanding voice at

the foot ! of the stairs was heard: "Bohan — Thomas Bohan !"

"We're caught now or never !"exclaimed Tom, as he let the bag and its contents fall flat upon the hard deal floor. Again

Larry groaned. "Come out here quick," whispered Bohan, as he shook Larry out of the bag. Larry looked like a bewildered-baker or

miller "Get up, man, and get out through that

skylight

skylight." Larry did not move a muscle. He looked like one in a trance. Larry, boy, have you got the hydrophobs again ?" said Bohan, giving him a hard blow on the cheek that fully restored him o consciousness

Larry in an instant leaped to his feet, jumped out through the skylight, passed over roofs and walls, and soon disap-

When Bohan had descended to the ground floor he was saluted by hard names and terrible curses. The chief was going to have him arrested for giving false

"I told you nothing but the truth," pleaded the old man in his own justification.

cation. "You told us nothing but lies, you mis-erable wretch. You informed us that Larry was with the boys, drinking and fighting: now, we were told at the pub-lic-house that no one had been drinking or fighting there this day. How do you answer that ?" roared the chief, as he answer asked the question.

Given up by Doctors. "Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up

and at work, and cured by so simple remedy?

"I assure you it is true that he is en-tirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doc-tors gave him up and said he must die !' Well-a day! That's remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George-I know hops are good."

of goiden light upon the sorrownin meets Our Lady. Then did she have a vision of relestial beauty. She seemed to catch a glimpse of loveliness not of earth. A feel-ing of tranquility, "like a fragment of a golden calm of heaven," stole over her soul. Her own beauty, too, increased to was a degree that she seemed a messenger such a degree that she seemed a messenger from on high, a radient Eulalia, or a giorious Agnes. During all this time there were things said and done in the cottage worthy of notice. Father O'Donohue and Mr. Power

had come to console the afflicted family. The good priest was deeply affected by the grief and trouble of his friends, his spirit ual children. In the hour of sorrow and gloom friendship is tested. False friends will quickly disappear from your circle when the sup of prosperity sets for you. when the sun of prosperity sets for you ; but true friends will cling the more

but true friends will cling the more closely to you, will become the more de-voted to you when they see you in pov-erty, or suffering, or trouble. Mrs. O'Connell, with tears in her eyes, and Mr. O'Connell, looking sad and lonely, sat in the parlor with their kind pastor, and their old friend, Mr. Power. "Where and you are Bay Father and "How good you are, Rev. Father, and "you, too, Mr. Power, to come and see us in our trouble," said Mrs. O'Connell with a kus?"

ook full of gratefulness. "Poor Richard," said the priest, "how deeply I feel for him. Dear and innocent boy, he little dreamed a few months ago of the wickedness and treachery of this world, and now he is the victim of its de-ceit. Good soul, his only ambition was to relieve our poor country, to free her from her deplorable state of slavery, misery, and poverty. May God forgive those who deceived him by cunning words and fine promises of freedom for freland, who led him in his youthful ardor into danger and then betrayed him." "May God forgive them," said Richard's

parents with true Christian charity. "Is the traitor yet known ?" asked Mr.

Power. Power. "He is not yet known," all answered. "I'm sure," said Mr. Power, "I do not like to judge any man, but I suspect one of betraying the boys. There was a very dangerous looking stranger with whom Richard alone seemed to be thoroughly

for Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is a prompt and certain remedy for the painful disorders peculiar to your sex. By all druggists.

"No, boss, I isn't a bit afraid of death It's how to scrub along and git a libbin in dis worl' what's bodderin' me, heah ! "Don't you think you will kinder winc when old man Death knocks at the door, and says: 'Come along, Sam, we have got use for you in the other world ?'" "Not a bit boss; not a bit. I'll tell yer He was crying like a child. In fact it was

about dat. Did you ebber go to der cir "Oh, yes."

"Did, hay ! Well, after de show was all ober, an' yer was streamin' out of de front door of de canvas, didn't yer nebber feel sober like, an' as though ye'd spent yer fifty cents for nuffin ?" "Well, Sam, that about illustrates it." "Yes; well, when the icy han' ob death is laid on yer pulse, dat's jes' about how yer will feel. You'll feel as if yer wanted ter go hum an' see de ole folks an' de chuns what's gone afore, an' ye'll jist feel tired, an' out of sorts, an' all yer'll want is ter rest, jist rest."

> "Blood-food" is the suggestive name often given to Ayers' Sarsaparilla, because of its blood-enriching qualities.

FURRED TONGUE AND IMPURE BREATH are two concomitants of biliousness reme-died by Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Heart-burn, which harases the dyspeptic after meals, and all the perplexing and change-ful symptoms of established indigestion, are dispersed by this salutary corrective tonic and celebrated blood purifier. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas st. FURRED TONGUE AND IMPURE BREATH

Protestant Missions Among The Indians.

I asked a young lady who had been a Sunday School teacher in the Carlisle In-dian school, and who has been the recipient fountain before the door of the church. of many epistles from the Indians, if any of the famed Indian eloquence found ex-pression in their English, and said it did not. The most expressive declaration of his demonstrations of joy and delight at being thus suddenly healed that attracted the crowd about him and led me by chance AN OLD MAN'S FAITH. On this same day I saw an old man feel-ing his way down the great aisle of the church, over and around the numbers of feeling she had seen was shown by an Indian girl, who said that her heart was so full of gratitude that it ran over, and with gestures she indicated that it ran down her arm and dropped from the end of her fin-gers. I asked if her pupils ever asked questions. "Never," she said, and then added, "One young Indian did ask if I had men, women, and children kneeling there. He, literally, was too feeble to use a crutch, and would drag himself forward by holding on to some one or the sides of the pews. No one was near him or tried to help him; nor did any one attempt to stop ever seen Jesus Christ," I have a record of two other questions asked : "Where does temptation live ?" and "Is Jerusalem alive yet ?"-Ex.

> be worse than the old Rheumatism ; but. however bad either may be, Burdoch Blood Bitters will conquer it. It makes pure blood, regulating the Liver. Kidneys and Bowels, and eradicating scrofulous humor from the system. 25,-000 bottles sold in the last three months.

mending Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, from having used it myself, and having sold it for some time. In my own case I will say for it that it is the best preparation I have ever tried for rheumatism.

him or interfere with him. Yet his con-duct seemed strange, and be seemed very much out of place. Still he kept on till he came to the statue of St. Ann, which stands out before the altar and almost be-Mrs. Partington declared the Neuralgia stands out before the altar and almost be-tween the two pyramids of crutches which have been left there by restored cripples. Here the poor old creature laid hold of the railing at the foot of the mother of the Virgin, where candles burn perpetually, and lifting his face began to pray. As I had not yone there to pray but to see C. A. Livingstone, Plattsville, Ont., says : I have much pleasure in recom-

tiquity an archives to and repeat had been a tilating th throwing 1 the shade aggerated dence and short, as it such defec thought f sagacity d and to b anecdotes of the vul take deli Pontiffs, 1 have beer tious, desp impossible great und been calu it been re enemy to the peopl power of provident erty and d missiles a aimed. 7 continues, and, if e Ours it m is a cons ese old volumes. newspape seduction example i sary of a Vespers-OUR PI The sam shortly a rendered Brescia. use of the hatred an the Popes records w to the Ch made to g praise and is more g to demon treating h

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"Sigh no More, Ladies !"

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

A Tour Thre' the Vicinity of Carlow. When evening vested in Autumn grandeur, Across the meadows did careless stray, And sprinkled dew from her airy vases On flowers parch'd with a suitry day.

SEPT. 21, 1868. mo galantit gairoldgiog bar to beerg

'Twas at that hour, the calmest, sweetest, The blackbirds warbling their melloy

We took a jaunt thro' the pleasant country, With hearts as light as the mountain goat's:

At Erindale with delight we linger'd, Where couched in labyrinths the zephyr

And antique grottos where echo slumbers Remind the visitor of days gone by.

But further on there were scenes enchant Surpassing far what my pen could tell, The road was canopied with beechen bran-

Thro' which the day light but dimly fell.

How picturesque was the scene at Bellemont, The lofty eims that surround the court, And towering oak trees the growth of ages In which the ring-dove and turtle sport.

There gilded meadows thro' hedges sparkled, And sweet liburnum with drops of gold O'er-hung the pathway, near which the woodbine And simple wild rose their charms unfold.

'Twas there deep wrap'd up in meditation, My mind was fill'd with a thought so high, That I ask'd myself this fantastic question, "Was there aught like this in the realms of sky ?"

Now landscapes open'd of wilder feature, Extending far to th' horison bounds, Here wav'd immense fields of ripened corn, There lambkins skipp'd o'er the pasture grounds.

While proudly rearing their cloud-top'd summits, The Milford buildings aloft appear, And all the beauties of rustic nature In wild magnificence were mingled here.

But now the twilight was softly blending, With parting rays of the setting sun, When homeward scenes were so fascinating We thought our tour had but then begun.

Thro' stately pines of Clogrennan mountain, The lamp of day gave a transient gleam So enriching all with its lucid splendor, That fancy whispered us, it was a dream !

Tho' imagination was amply feasted, With views so dear to the cultur'd mind, Yet, approaching Carlow, with pride w gazd on Her spiendid buildings of Art refined.

Carlow, 20th August, 1834

ants.

IMPORTANT LETTER OF LEO XIII.

The History of the Papacy.

party or other purposes has upon the young, for whose vivid and fervid imagin-The Latin text of the Pope's letter, addressed to Cardinal de Luca, Vice-Chan-cellor of the Holy Roman Church; Cardi-nal Pitra, Librarian ; and Cardinal Her-gentoher, Prefect of the Vatican Archives, fills five columns of the Osservaation history has irresistible attractions. The wrong impressions imbed in youth are never likely to be corrected. Having dwelt upon other evil consequences, Leo XIII. continues that it is therefore of extore Romano, and is republished, with Ital-ian and French translations, in the other Atth. continues that it is therefore of ex-treme importance, in presence of so press-ing a danger, to provide at any cost that historical studies, so noble in themselves, shall not any longer be transmuted into a source of evil alike to the public and to newspapers. The Pope dwells on the manner in which the enemies of the Church have falsified her history, with the object of working injury to her; on the extent to which that system is carried individual minds. It is necessary individual minds. It is necessary that conscientious men, profoundly versed in studies of this kind, should apply them-selves to writing history with the purpose of making the truth clearly known, and of replying, with able and opportune confu-tations, to the libellous accusations too long accumulated against the Roman Pon-tiffs. The true light must be thrown on distorted or supropositions facts by patient at the present day in Italy especially, and the steps which it is necessary to take for putting an end to it. His Holiness begins by saying that often when considering the principal means relied upon by those who strive to cast suspicion and odium on the Church, he has observed that their fiercest attacks are directed against ecclesiastical history, and especially that portion which treats of the relations between the Papacy distorted or suppositious facts by patient investigations of original documents, and, above all, the writers must bear clearly and Italy ; and it is for this reason that he has resolved to communicate his intentions law of history not to attempt to say anything that is false or hide any-thing that is true, in order that there may be no suspicion in the writing to the above-named Cardinals, that they may carry them into effect. History, he continues, studied without passion and continues, studied without passion and prejudice, from original documents, is in itself the most splendid apology for the Church and the Papacy, and hence it has followed that those whose greatest efforts have been directed to combating the Paof either favouritism or animosity. The compilation of manuals of history that can be used in schools without prejudice to truth and without danger to the young is, the Pope adds, an urgent necessity. It is not, he continues, a new field which the writers have to explore, and he mentions the names of many who have laboured in it. If then, he concludes the Church has pacy have not been able to leave intact HISTORICAL TESTIMONY OF ITS GLORIES. This kind of attack was commenced three Magdeburg, who, seeing that the efforts of the Reformers to throw down the bulwarks it. If, then, he concludes, the Church has rendered well-merited service to historiof Catholic dogma were vain, adopted the stratagem of fighting the Church on his torical questions. The example of the cal science, let her render further service now, and the more so because of the con-ditions of the times in which We live. stratagem of ngnting the Church on his torical questions. The example of the Centuriatores was followed by nearly all the heterodox schools; and, which is far more lamentable, by some Catholic and Italian writers. With this intent, they scrutinized the slightest vestiges of an-tiquity and searched minutely among the archives to bring absurd fables to light and repeat a hundred times legends which had been a hundred times refuted. Muhad been a hundred times refuted. Mutilating the texts, or, with able malice, throwing leading outlines of history into the shade, they gathered together and ex-aggerated everything in which strict prudence and rectitude might have fallen short, as if human nature was superior to such defects. Moreover, it is added, they thought fit to examine with perverse sagacity doubtfal scorets of private life and to bring into prominence piquant anecdotes and scandals for the amusement anecdotes and scandals for the amusement of the vulgar, ever ready to defame and take delight in such things. Supreme Pontiffs, most eminent for their virtues, have been vituperated as proud, ambi-tious, despotic princes. When it has been impossible to deprive them of the glory of great undertakings their intentions have been calumniated. A thousand times has it been repeated that the Church was an the progress and civilization of ble. Especially against the civil enemy to the people. Especially against the civil power of the Popes, constituted with a providential design of securing their lib-erty and dignity, have the most poisonous missiles and the falsest accusations been The same stratagems, the Pope continues, are followed in the present day; and, if ever in past times, certainly in Ours it may truly be asserted that history

Ours it may truly be asserted that history is a conspiracy against truth. We see these old accusations repeated in thick volumes, in brief pamphlets, in daily newspapers, and by means of the studied seductions of the stage. We had a recent example in Sicily, when, on the anniver-sary of a sanguinary event—the Sicilian Vesners—the names of some of

OUR PREDECESSORS WERE INSULTED. The same thing was repeated when, shortly afterwards, public honours were rendered to the memory of Arnold of Brescia. Then there is a renewal of the

the extent that the whole teaching of history, whether as given in school-books

Vespers-the names of some of

or orally, is directed to casting suspicion on the Church, to rendering the Pontiff odious, and, above all, to persuading the multitude that the civil government of the Popes is an obstacle to Italian pros-perity and greatness. There cannot, he says, he an essertion more folse than this DEATH OF LOUISE LATEAU.

Sketch of her Miraculous Life. TOUCHING SCENES AT HER DEATH. On the 25th of August, that wonderful evidence of the greatness of the living God given to an unbelieving world—the stig-matization of Louise Lateau was with-drawn. Louise Lateau, the marvel of says, be an assertion more false than this. History has already registered, for the says, be an assertion more false than this. History has already registered, for the perpetual memory of posterity, the im-mense benefits the Roman Pontificate has conferred upon the civil society of Europe, and especially upon Italy, which naturally, in preference to other nations, gathered signal advantages from the Holy See. The Pone relates how enart from having

divine grace, passed away. The facts of her stigmas and ecstasies are so well known and have been so often attested, which will be doubtless for them here. In-deed, they would fill that large volume which will be doubtless forthcoming for the further confusion of skeptics and the edification of the faithful. Pope relates how, apart from having maintained religious unity un-itered, the Popes, at the fall of the Roman empire, withstood the frightful invasions of the barbarian them when the

withstood the frightful invasions of the barbarians; how, when the emperors of the East left Italy to herself, she found her only defence in the Roman Pontiffs; how, in often defending, as they were in conscience bound to do, their rights of sovereignty against the cupidity of foreign enemies, they prevented a great part of Italian territory from becoming subject to strangers : how they withstood Louise was born on the 30th of January, 1850, at Bois d'Haine, in the diocese of Tournay, Belgium. It is noticeable that, as she had participated in the sufferings of Our Lord and their outward evidences during life, she also participated in the number of His years on earth—th rty-three. At the time of her birth, it is stated that Louise's eldest sister, Rosina, was about three years old, the younger, Adelina, two. Her father was a working man in the ironworks near Manage. When subject to strangers; how they withstood the furious impetus of the Turks; how the twogreat victories of Legnano and Lepanto two great victories of Legnano and Lepanto were due to the Holy See; how the power and maritime glories of the Italian Re-publics resulted from the Crusades, and how the wisdom of the Popes gave life and perseverance to the Communes. He man in the ironworks near Manage. When Louise was six weeks old, her father died Louise was six weeks old, her father died of small-pox, and she herself caught the disease. A relative of the family stepped in and saved the little household from disruption. When the mother recovered from a long illness, she tried to support points out that Roman and Greek LITERATURE WOULD HAVE PERISHED BUT LITERATURE WOULD HAVE PERISHED BUT FOR THE POPES and the Church, and describes all the Church had done for the fine arts and lit-erature, and the museums, libraries, schools, and renowned Universities they had founded. To cry, in the face of these things, that the Pontificate in itself, or the temporal dominion of the Popes, was fatal to Italian glory was equivalent to denying things which had been clearly established. Going on to consider the question from other points of view, the Pope remarks how unworthy on the part of Italians is this falsification of history, when even many impartial Protestantthe family by the work of her hands. But the family by the work of her hands. But the Lateaus were desperately poor. Louise when only eight years of age, was sent out to service. She devoted herself with exceeding care, almost miraculous in one so young, to her mistress, a sick lady. Later, during two years, she nursed an invalid aunt. She was a veritable

an invalid adult. She was a vertable little Sister of Charity. An accident had happened to her, the nature of which her biographers do not specify. It, however, produced such tor-mating internal prior that she was menting internal pains, that she was obliged to return to her home at Bois d'Haine. She bore her ills with great when even many impartial Protestant-ants, "divesting themselves of not a few patience, learning in the intervals of relief prejudices and impressed by the force of truth, have not hesitated to render justice the use of the needle and going out to seek work.

to the Roman Pontificate for the great benefits it has rendered to civilization and public order." He enlarges on the bad In 1866, the cholera broke out in Bois d'Haine. Louise wanted to throw herself into the work of helping the sick. Her mother refused permission. Louise had public order." He enlarges on the bad effects which the distortion of history for recourse to prayer; the Consolatrix of the Afflicted interceded for her, and her mother yielded. She was seen everywhere beside the cure, solacing the sick, burying the dead. Her sister, Adelina, aided her, and the sight of the Christian heroism of these two girls struck all

beholders with amazement. In 1867, she became very ill, but she refused to relinquish her household duties until utterly prostrated. At length she was pronounced to be dying. The last sacrament was administered. A novena was begun in honor of Our Lady of Salette. Her eyes opened, she asked for milk, and declared that she was not to die.

New and violent attacks of pain fol lowel. Acute nervous headaches weak-ened her. Pains in her left arm, side and leg, tormented her. In January, 1868, an abscess formed under her right shoulder For three weeks she was obliged to remain sitting in a chair, her head resting on a table Her patience was heroic, though a frightful spitting of blood followed these agonies. Death seemed near; but, after the reception of the Viati-cum, she prayed that she might re-

cum, she prayed that she might re-cover. Her pains at once disappeared. Her weakness was so great that she could not move from her bed. She attempted to go to Mass. Three times she failed. "The fourth will succeed." The people of Bois d'Haine were con-vinced of her sanctity. They crowded the church on the day on which she had prom-ised to be there. To their amazement ised to be there. To their amazement she appeared, although the weather was severe. She wondered why the church was so full. This was on the 21st of April,

Louise lived on the Holy Eucharist. No natural food or drink passed her lips. Frequently raised in cestacy, she did not sleep, and yet she enjoyed perfect health. Let skeptics scoff and "liberal" Catholics

smile, if they will, the power and the grace of our Lord are no less than they were in the days of St. Rose of Lima, St. Catherine of Sienna, St. Francis of Assissi. The most expert and scientific physicians of the world are amazed by the miracle wrought in this favored child of God. Occasionally, a sciolist, like Dr. Hammond, or some other superficial scof-

fer, bursts forth in tirades against the mir-acles of Bois d'Haine or Lourdes. Men, more deeply learned, though equally un-believing, can only state what they saw and tested. Science is abashed before the visible mache of Cal

visible marks of God.

Our Lord miraculously impressed the "stigmata"—the sacred wounds of His Passion—upon her virgin body. Dr. Augustus Rohling, who has published an interacting account of Large Laters interesting account of Louise Lateau in German, computes the number of those who were rewarded by this favor for their love of God and their neighbor at fifty; among these is the seraphic St. Francis of Accient

Assissi. Louise confided, with much embarrass-ment, the wonderful manifestations to her confessor only. He prudently recommen-ded her to the care of a physician. But it became evident that the phenomena were beyond nature and beyond the control of natural remedies. An investigation fol-lowed, after the learned Cardinal Deschamps had visited her. The commission-ers to whom the duty was confided were champs had visited her. The commission-ers to whom the duty was confided were distributed into two sections; one consist-ing of four distinguished theologians, under the presidency of the two vicars-general of the Diocese of Tournay, the other, a medical commission, under the presidency of Dr. Lefebvre, professor of medicine in the University of Louvain. The various professors of the faculties of medicine in the "liberal" universities of Belgium were also invited to take part in the inquiry; and several availed themthe inquiry ; and several availed them-selves of the invitation. From the begin-ning of the formal investigation of the case, crowds of visitors assembled every Friday at Louise's cottage. All were anxious to witness the strange spectacle ; some from curiosity, others from devo-tion, and others chiefly on scientific grounds. The medical investigation lasted a year and a half; during its progress scientific men alone were allowed to be present, except on some rare occasions, when, for exceptional reasons some; other persons were admitted. In this inquiry, medical men representing every shade of religious thought, infidels and believers, took next comment. Evident for the state of the took part ; on many Fridays, fourteen or fifteen physicians were present, and, up to 1870, no fewer than a hundred had personally examined the case. Of her last hours, the Courrier de

had asked her sister, Rosina, to put near her bed a statuette of the holy king, one of her patron saints. One day, when she was asked whether it was St. Louis Gonzaga or St. Louis of France that she wanted to intercede for her in Heaven, she answered with her habitual sweetness "I do not know; one cannot have too many patrons up there." This time death was really near.

On Friday morning, Father Duclos, Marist from Montfaucon, had brought the Holy Sacrament to Louise. After this ceremony, always so touch-

ing, Louise became more calm. But the end was near. She was only an animated corpse. Her right eye was closed; the left remained open, with an indefinable ex-pression of pain and anguish.

pression of pain and anguish. It was a profoundly sad sight, and none of the few persons present can ever forget it. It was noticed that her left hand was swollen. At the head of the bed sat Adelina, in tears. The dying Louise had her mouth partly open; a cold sweat covered her emaciated temples cold sweat covered her emaciated temples The cure of Bois d' Haine recited the fit

For three weeks preceding her death, Louise had spoken to neither her sisters nor anybody. As soon as she had received the sacraments of the dying she spoke to her sisters, Rosina and Adelina, who her sacraments of the dying she spoke to her sisters, Rosina and Adelina, who cared for her with admirable devotion. She gave them her last wishes and ex-pressed the desire to be buried simply, without pomp, like her mother.

She died at the age of thirty-three years and seven months.—Freeman's Journal.

THE APOSTLE OF "PROGRESS."

Freeman's Journal.

Early panegyrics on Luther are begin ning to appear, drawn out by the prospec-tive Lutheran Centennial celebration in Germany. Like most early things, they are "green." They are worthless from an historical point of view and give very false inversions of the MC and the second historical point of view and give very false impressions of the life and labors of him who is called the great "Re-former." The writers of them have never taken the trouble to read Luther's opinion of his own work. It agreed, in essentials, of his own work. It agreed, in essentials, with the picture which Joseph de Maistre draws of Protestantism in "Du Papa." Christ came on earth to found a Church He died to found it: He promised that the ates of hell should not prevail against it; but, later, God became tired and forgot His promise and the devil did prevail. Then came the sapient Dr. Luther, determined to sweep away an infamous system of idolatry which stood in the way of real "progress." In a word, according to Luther, God had lied; and Catholics, not

having disturbed the ancient order of the Church, so peaceable under the Papacy, and brought forth strife and turmoil. He and brought form strife and turnen. He said of his new recruits, "They are hogs and they will die hogs." He saw at times the logical conclusion of his preaching faith without good works; his disciples became gluttons and drunkards ; the virtue of chastity, of self-denial, were trampled under foot. Above all chastity was despised. In overthrowing the statue of the Blessed Virgin, the Reformers delighted to banish her precious quality of purity. They hated her immaculateness, they scoffed at the qualities that make her the model and stay of all women. This was "progress," this is what Germany is about to honor. Like another and later Charto honor. Like another and later Char-latan, Cagliostro, Luther's motto was "Lilium pedibus destrue," His rage against the virtue of purity was furious. He "married" at Wittenberg an apostate

Bruxelle, of Aug. 27, says :--It was the Feast of St. Louis, King of France. On the day before, at dawn, Louise Lateau, whose strength had begun to fail considerably for several months, to label her diverse to put near nun, who had lived freely with the stutenburg. It was natural that such a "Re-former" should have little respect for the former" should have fittle respect for the family, and that he should have agreed to let the Landgrave of Hesse have two wives at once. Progress! *Divorcons* ! cry the French Radicals. And Germany joins in the how by honoring a miserable apostate. No wonder that Luther con-cluded that the Government of the Turk was better than the Government of the was better than the Government of th Christian. Had he dared to introduce the Mohammedan code of morals, to which he inclined, he would havesaved himself much

inclined, he would haves aved himself much useless hypocrisy. "Sin," he cries to Jer-ome Weller, "sin boldly. You will not be condemned in the other world. Jesus Christ has atoned for everything !" Comfortable doctrine of Faith without works! If the people of Germany had not been saved by some remnants of Cath-olic grace and tradition. its inhabitants

EDUCATION.

The Calibully Martard

Religious Training Should be Begun in Early Youth to Make it Effective in Mature Age.

3

1

It is impossible for a Catholic to advo-It is impossible for a Catholic to advo-cate the system of public school education; others may advocate it, if they will, but not a Catholic. The late Protestant Arch-bishop of Dublin, Dr. Whateley, tells us what effect mixed education, which is the same system practically, is intended to have upon Catholics: "The education supplied by the National Board, a system similar to that of our school heard he similar to that of our school board, he similar to that of our school board, he says, is gradually enlightening the mass of the people, and that if we give it up we give up the only hope of weaning the Irish from the abuses of Popery. But I cannot venture openly to profess this opinion; I cannot openly support the educational board as an instrument of conversion. I have to fight its battles with one hand, and that my best, tied behind me." This shows us what a Catholic ought to think that my of public school education. The Bishops of England and of Ireland, of the United States, of Canada, Australia, Prussia, Bel-gium, and Holland have again and again in Pastoral Letters and Synodical Decrees formally condemned this system of mixed education

"It is in the elementary schools especially," said Pius IX, "that the children of the people ought to be carefully taught from their tender years the mysteries of from their tender years the mysteries of our Holy Religion, and trained with dili-gence to piety, morality, religion, and the practice of civil virtues. In these ele-mentary schools religious instruction ought to occupy so leading a place in all that concerns education and instruction, and whatever else the people may learn should appear subsidiary to it. The young, therefore, are exposed to the greatest danger whenever in the schools education is not closely united with religious teach-ing. Those who pretend that the Church ought to abdicate or suspend her control and her solutary action upon the elemen-tary schools ask her to disobey the com-mands of her Divine Founder and to be false to the charge she has received from God of guiding all men to salvation. In whatever country this pernicious design of withdrawing the elementary schools from ecclesiastical authority should be entertained and carried into execution, and the young thereby exposed to the danger of losing their faith, there the Church would be in duty bound not only to use her best efforts, and employ every means to secure for them the necessary Christian education and instruction, but she would moreover feel herself bound to warn all the faithful and to declare that no one can, in conscience, frequent such schools, as being hostile to the Catholic Church.

Religion ought to permeate the whole of elementary education. It ought, a Our Lord describes it, to be like "leaven" which works through the whole mass-like "salt," which is not eaten alone, but is used as a condiment to flavor and season all our food. "Religion," said the late Lord Derby,

"is not a thing apart from education, but is interwoven with its whole system ; it is a principle which controls and regulates the whole mind and happiness of the people." "Public education should be onsidered as inseparable from religion, -the contrary system is "the realization of a foolish and dangerous idea."

Lord John Russell, in advocating a bill for the establishment of normal schools, said that "Religion should regulate the entire system of discipline." In speaking of the Popular Education Bill of 1847, he would to day be the hogs that Luther des-cribed them to be. To eat and to drink, to enjoy life, "Who loves not when, women and song, He is a fool his whole life long "--this is the Lutheran gospel of progress; it is found over and over again in its utter-Erasmus and other h said : "To omit any inculcation of the duties of religion, to omit instructing the

altar od St. speak. ked at of her yes in e, that her to Virgin nees at candles trem. veiling, ched it ood St. us-the it here, LLER.

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euralgia sm ; but. Burdock It also e Liver, adicating m. 25. months. e, Ont., recom. Dil, from g sold it se I will ration I

With this intention, he informs the Cardi nals that the contents of the Vatican archives and THE BOOKS IN THE VATICAN LIBRARY ARE

AT THEIR DISPOSAL: and he expresses the conviction that the authority of their office and the fame of their personal merits will easily call around them learned men well exercised in historical studies and in the art of writing, to cal studies and in the art of writing, to each of whom they can assign a share of the work according to the measure of his ability, and in conformity with a plan to be presented for his (the Pope's) sanction. In the meantime, he encourages all who will take effective part with the Cardinals in the work devised, and assures them of his especial favour. But the Pope does not end his letter at this point. He enlarges again upon the importance of the subject, or, rather, he goes on to treat it from a point of view more distinctly political, especially as relates to Italy. His

Holiness says: "History in fact, proclaims loudly and clearly that it is God who, in His providence, governs the progress of human events and makes them serve, whether men will or not, towards the welfare of His Church. Thus the Papacy has always come trium phant out of every struggle and out of the persecutions it has suffered; and its adversaries, hopeless of victory, have been the cause of their own irreparable ruin. And as openly does history proclaim what were, from the beginning, the designs of Provi-dence regarding Rome. She was destined to be the perpetual domicile and seat of the successors of St. Peter in order that from here, as from a centre, they might with complete independence provide for the government of the Church throughout all the world; and whoever has attempted to oppose this design of Divine Providence has sooner or later seen his efforts come to nothing."

Woman and her Diseases.

is the title of a large illustrated treatise, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., sent to any address for three stamps. It teaches successful self-treatment.

use of these means for arousing popular hatred and levying vituperations against Of all the sweets of which mortals can dream. There is naught to excel strawberries and hatred and levying vituperations against the Popes; and, as regards those historical records which are too evidently glorious to the Church to be disputed, efforts are made to give the least possible measure of praise and merit to the Popes. But what

Neither is there any remedy known to mortals that can excel Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as a cure for Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum and all is more grave, the Pope goes on at length to demonstrate, is that this manner of treating history has invaded the schools to

Bowel Complaints. In the summer and the Fall, the urchin climbs the garden wall. For green apples, in his frolic; He will eat his fill, till, very lill, He's doubled up with Colle.

1868Three days after that, Louise re

1868. Inree days after that, Louise received the stigmata. At the close of the investigation, Dr. Lefebvre published a report embodying the result of his investigation and that of the other physicians. The theological commissioners also published a report. Dr. Lefebvre's detailed account of the position and dimensions of the stigmas.

position and dimensions of the stigmas will be interesting to scientific readers. It can hardly fail to satisfy the most skeptical of how thoroughly the case has been investigated from a scientific point of view, and how carefully Dr. Lefebvre discharged the duty which was imposed upon him.

"The periodic bleeding," he says, "and the suspension of the exercise of the senses being phenomena which belong to the sphere of medical science, I was re-quested to make a complete examination of them. It was at the same time desired that, while my investigation should be confined to the purely medical aspect of the case, it should be a thoroughly search-ing one, and that it should be conducted with all the appliances and rigorous accuracy of modern science."

His account of the stigmas is as follows Right hand-The dorsal stigma is oval n form, its longest diameter, parallel to the metacarpals, is twenty-seven milli metres, its transverse diameter is fifteer millimetres. The stigma is situated be tween the third and fourth metacarpals lying to some extent over each of these bones; its lower extremity is four cen-timetres from the junction of the fingers. The stigma on the palm of the hand cor responds exactly in position, it has the same oval form, out its greatest diameter is only two centimetres. Left hand-Dorsal stigma, ovel in form;

thirty-three millimetres in length, twenty five in brealth ; its centre corresponds to the fourth metacarpal, its lowest extremity is four centimetres from the junction of the fingers. The stigma on the palm cor responds in position, also oval in form, twenty-five millimetres in length, and fteen millimetres in breadth. Right foot-Dorsal stigma, in form an

oblong rectangle with the angles rounded off; length thirty three millimetres, breadth eighteen; it lies over the space which separates the third and fourth metacarpals; its posterior extremity corresponds to that of these bones. Stigma the sole, round in form; its centre situated one centimetre farther back than the centre of the dorsal stigma.

Left foot-Both stigmas have the same dimensions and positions as the corresponding stigmas on the right foot.

For eleven years before her death nesday, August 28th.

ting prayers. Towards seven o'clock in the morning Louise was told that Extreme Unction would be administered. This seemed to give her lively pleasure. At the time mentioned, the cure of Bois d' Haine entered the little house with the sacred oils. e was accompanied by Dr. Lecrinier, De Fayt, the sacristan, and the members of

the family. The physician, M. Lecrinier, found Louise considerably weaker. Her pulse reached about a hundred beats a minute. Her respiration was troubled and noisy. The swelling in the left hand had gone down, but it had appeared in the right foot.

The agony had begun. On Sunday morning, at six o'clock, Louise felt the approach of death, and when Rosina, hear-ing the church bell of Bois d'Haine ringing for Mass, asked if she should go, Louise ale a negative sign, as if to say, "Stay." On Friday night Louise had an access of delirium, when she was heard to murmur, "To-morrow—St. Louis—what a beauti-ful bouquet !"

At half-past six, a slight sigh announced

et death had done its work. Her last words were, "Jesus, Mary." After the sufferings and anguish, her face After the sufferings and one start wo days, came serene. During the first two days, an expression recalling vaguely the lo of the ecstasies was on the face. Si Since that, a look of sorrow has replaced it. It range that the hands remain white and ible. We touched them; they had no flexible corpse-like stiffness. Her face seemed hat of a martyr. A little crucifix hung over the fireplace;

the only light was from a wax candle near the window. Near the bed, on a stand, were statuettes of Our Lady of Lourde Our Lady of Victories and of St. Pete Peter. On the walls, pious images and the Papal Benediction sent by His Holiness Pius IX. It is impossible to give an idea of the respect in which Louise was held in Bois

respect in which Louise was held in Bois d'Haine. Yesterday (26) several persons were kneeling in prayer near the hedge of the modest lot of the Lateaus. Friday, August 24th, would have been

the eight hundredth and first time that the owing of blood was produced ; but that Friday was the only one in which the stig-matized did not bleed, as she had no ecstacy.

The phenomena had lasted twelve ycars. The funeral was announced for Wed-

Leo XIII. and the "Times."

It withstood the inroads of the Mussul-

dominion. On the whole, the Papacy may challenge historical investigation to

of Pope Leo be to elicit a verdict that

the Vatican has filled in the historical

past a place which no other power existed

this !

knowledge and secular instruction alone was that with which it had any concern, or Erasmus and other learned humanists in which it took any interest. The people complained that the Reformation was the would confound the omission of religious death of learning in Germany. It revived partially; but the world was turned back. instruction and the declaration that such instruction was to be left to the ministers The vices of paganism were varnished with a gloss of sham Christianity. And of different persuasions, with irreligion," "I am for a religious as opposed to a Germany cheriches the memory of the wretched sensualist who accomplished

secular education," said the late Sir Rob-ert Peel. "I believe as the noble Lord ert Peel. "I believe as the noble Lord (Lord John Russell) has said that such au education is only half an education, but with the most important half neglected.

The Times, commenting on the letter of the Holy Father which we publish on another page, says: "History contains ample grounds for Pope Leo's boast that when the Roman Empire decayed the Papacy stood as a bulwark against the flood of barbarism. The Church stored up the fragments of Greek and Roman literature. It fostered art and refinement, It withstood the inreads of the Mussul-Mr. Gladstone expressed the same senti-ment when he declared that "every system which places religious education the background is pernicious." Let Let one

the background is permicides." Let one other great Protestant authority witness to this Catholic doctrine. It is M. Guizot, a man and historian, who speaks: "In order to make popular education truly good and socially useful, it must be fundamentally religious. I do not simply number of the second se name. It raised its voice on behalf of Christian unity and peace. It gave Europe a centre. It preserved by the temporal power, bad as it was, a large section of Italian soil from a yet more ruinous alien educated by such petty and mechanical devices. It is necessary that national education should be given and received compare its good and its evil deeds with-out much fear of the result, if the object in the midst of a religious atmosphere, and that religious impressions and religious observances should penetrate into all its parts. Religion is not a study or an exerbe restricted to a certain place ise to 1 to supply. No serious student of history can wish that the Pope should fail in such an aim." to certain hours; it is a faith and a law. which ought to be felt everywhere, and which after this manner alone can exercise all its beneficial influence upon our

cise all its beneficial influence upon our minds and our lives." From all this, it is clear that reason and authority, both Catholic and Protestant, condemn the system of mixed education, and, consequently, every Oatholic parent who needlessly exposes his child to so grave a peril. No system of elementary education can be acceptable to a Catholic which does not give the first place to the Oct. We black and which does not Catholic religion, and which does not carry on its work "in the midst of a re-ligious atmosphere."—Springfield Herald.

It is a common saying that men are known by the company they keep. The sober do not naturally associate with the drunken, the refined with the coarse, the decent with the dissolute. "The conver-sation of such persons," says Seneca, "is very injurious; for even if it does no im-mediate harm, it leaves its seeds in the mind, and follows us when we have gone Kidneys, acting harmoniously with Nature's laws. 25,000 bottles sold during the last three months.

How TO GET SICK .- Expose yourself

day and night, eat too much without ex-ercise, work too hard without rest, doctor all the time, take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know

How TO GET WELL-Which is answered in three words-Take Hop Bitters !

The fruit merchants' strawberries may fill the measure ; but Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry fills the measure every time in the people's requirements for an unfailing remedy for all forms of Summer Complaints.

Mr. W. J. Guppy, of Newbury, informs us that he has used Burdock Blood Bitters in his family with good effect, and adds that the Rev. J. R. Smith has used it and speaks of it in high terms of praise. It is the great system-renovating tonic that cures all diseases of the Blood, Liver and

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The Catholic Mecord Belished every Friday morning at 456 Rich mond Street. May, John F. Corpey, Editor. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher & Proprietor.

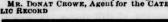
LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISEOP

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP SISTOP VALUE. London, Ont., May 23, 1876. Data Ma. Copyety - As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIG Boors, I deem it my duty to announce to the subscribers and pairons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in list has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in-dependent of political parties, and exclude the promotion of Catholic interests. I am been that under your experienced man-ber and principles your experienced man-ber and the Excorp will improve in useful confident the RECORD will improve in useful bornend it to the patronage and encourage-ment the clercy and Laity of the diocese. Bellevers, ware supcerst.

Yonrs very sincerely, + JOHN WALSH. Rishop of Lo Mr. THOMAS COFFEY

LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY. Bishop's Palace, Kingston, 13th Nov., 1882. DEAR SIR:-I am happy to be asked for word of commendation to the Rev, Clerg and faithful laity of my diocese in behalf Discopt raises, Kingston, 13th Now., 1882. DEAR SIR:-I am happy to be asked for a word of commendation to the Rev., Clergy and faithful laity of my diocese in behalf of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published I Loudop, Wost Rev. Dr. Walst. I am example Most Rev. Dr. Walst. I am example the Journal and an an epiloas character. Is journal and an anter pleased with its excellent conselections from the best writers supply Catholic families with most useful and help the young to acquire a taste for ure liferature. I shall be pleased if my Rev. Clergy will countenance your mission for the diffusion of the RECORD among their congregations.

of the Record among their congregations. the Record among their congregations. tJAMES YOURS faithfully. JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, Bishop of Kingston. LIC Record



Catholic Record. LONDON, FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, 1883.

THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

We have thus far very carefully abstained from any discussion of the boundary dispute, which for the past few years has so seriously agitated the public mind of Ontario. It is a matter of very deep and just regret that the boundaries of all the Pro- Province been successful Quebec as vinces entering the union in 1867 were not clearly defined. Had there been a clear and unmistakable definition of Loundaries at that time, we should have been spared the agitation which, especially since the award tion by the framers of the union act of the arbitrators in 1878, has really disturbed the tranquility of the confederacy. By that award Ontario special benefit of any particular was declared entitled to above 60,-000,000 acres of territory more than at the time of the union she actually possessed. The announcement of the result of the arbitration excited a good deal of comment throughout the the north-west, but old Canada con country. But con-ideration of the sisted of Ontario and Quebec, so that question was evidently held in abeyance till after the general election of two, no addition could be made to September, 1878, in which the Mac- the boundaries of one without comkerzie government, supposed to be pensation given to the other. Bo favorable to the claims of Ontario, met with such a disastrous defeat. A the representation of Quebec was new administration took office in limited to sixty-five, which was for October of the same year, and one of all time to serve as a basis for reprethe results of the change of govern- sentation in the House of Commons ment has been that the arbitration in By this means Ontario enjoys a pres the matter of the boundary has never ent membership in that body of 92, yet been pronounced valid. The which, with the addition of the ne territory could not fail to be largely Dominion Parliament in the session of 1882 declared itself in favor of a increased, so that in a few years she would have nearly double the numreference of the whole subject to the ber of members sent there by Privy Council. For this reference. Quebec. Is it any wonder then that it is well to remember, voted a large Quebec seeks an equivalent for the majority of the members from Ontaproposed addition to the boundaries of rio. The local government of Ontario. Ontario? Not to us the slightest; on the other hand, persistently reand while we consider the award of fuses to go to the Privy Council, and the arbitrators one that is just and thus far has been sustained by the sound, while we cannot lay claim to Legislative Assembly of the Province. It is not our desire now to any special admiration for Mr. Mousseau, we feel that in his speech from enter into the discussion of the subject from anything like a partisan which we give the above extract, he simply expresses the sentiments of standpoint. We feel, however, that nearly all parties in the Province of in view of the danger to life and the Quebec. It is idle for any party to incalculable loss otherwise to which endeavor to ignore the feeling in the territory in dispute is subjected Quebec on this subject. It is a feelby the continuance of the present ing common to Liberals and Conserstate of uncertainty as to its real vatives alike, and must be respected. ownership, we should, in the public We say, by all means let the award interest, say a word or two on the subject. We have noticed that there be ratified, and ratified at once, but not without due compensation to has been an attempt made in connec-Quebec. We can see no reason whattion with the controversy to introever why Manitoba should have been duce a feeling of bitterness against dragged into the quarrel. It is evithe Province of Quebec. And for dent that the prairie Province has this purpose recourse is had to a nothing to gain by a dispute with speech spoken a year ago by the pre-Ontario, and we deeply regret that sent Premier of Quebec to the elecher public men should have been for tors of Jacques Cartier. Mr. Mousa moment led into even a seeming, seau then is reported to have said : much less into an actual hostility to "You have heard of the great question the Province. Manitoba has just of the boundary award. It will not be necessary for me to go into all the details of this question. The Government of Mr. Mackenzie had submitted this quesnow, at all events, as much territory as she can properly manage. What tion to an arbitration, and in 1878 the arbitrators decided that Ontario should she wants is not additional territory but the control of her public landsobtain an additional extent of boundary of 62,000,000 acres. When we, the Conand such assistance from the Federal servatives, remained in power, we refused to accept this decision, and offered to refer the case to the Privy Council. When government as will enable her to prosecute public works and improverefer the case to the Privy Council, when at St. Jerome, in 1878, with the Hon. Mr. Masson, I laid down the conditions on development. which we held our position as members of

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

the Federal Cabinet, I said : "If the Pro-vince of Ontario is to acquire an additional territory of 62,000,000, acres more than she was given under the British North America Act the Province of Quebec will have the right to demand an equiva-lent. It would be impossible for the Pro-vince of Quebec to remain in this position if Ontario gained her case, because any improvement in her position must be fol-lowed by an equal one in ours. Otherwise the Federal equilibrium would be broken." SOCIALISM IN GERMANY. We cannot be surprised, in view of the Bismarckian reign of despotism, at the growth of socialism in Germany. There is no effect withcut a cause, and the cause of German socialistic activity is not hard to find. When men have to bear with such a government as that at

In those observations Mr. Mous eau affirms (1, that the Conservative party on its accession to power refused to accept the decision of the arbitrators, and (2) that in case Ontario acquired 62,000,000 acres more than she was given under the British America Act, Quebec should have an equivalent, otherwise the Federal equilibrium would be broken. That Mr. Mousseau's first statement is in accordance with fact none will deny. That in his second statement he declares the almost unanimous feeling of his own Province few, if any, will be found to dispute. Now, before we

in Ontario condemn Mr. Mousseau and the people of Quebec, it is well to recollect that Quebec has many reasons to urge in support of her

position. If at the time of Confederation it was thought that Ontario

should come into possession of such a vast domain as the arbitrators have assigned her, Quebec would, there

can be no doubt, have demanded and received some equivalent, otherwise the union could have not been effec-

roken.

ted on the terms agreed upon. Previous to Confederation Upper and Lower Canada formed but one Province, and as such laid claim to the whole north-western country, including the present disputed territory, then in possession of the Hudson's Bay Company. Had the claim of the well as Ontario would have had ownership in these territories. At the time of Confederation a new order of things was inaugurated, but it was not, we think, in contemplathat any portion of the north-west territories should be acquired for the Province. True, it will be said that Ontario owned the territory from the beginning. In this view we cannot concur. The old Province of Canada had, we think, a just claim to when that Province was divided into sides, by the British America Act Catholic influences. Socialism in its

whose head stands the greatest foe of popular liberty in Europe, if not in the world, Prince Bismarck, it cannot be surprising that the masses have at times recourse to dangerous extremes. Socialism can never inism. deed afford them relief, but they are pleased with its specious declarations and yield to the persuasions of its leaders. The latter are for the most

part selfish and designing men who care very little, it anything, for the freedom and happiness of the people. The spread and growth of socialism, no matter what its form, is one of the gravest evils of the period. Its main theories are not only unsound, but opposed to the fundamental principles of truth and justice. Its aim is the deification of the people and the justification of every deed, however reprehensible, stamped with the approval of the multitude. Royalists themselves have of late years often borrowed from socialism both in theory and practice. Their greatest misdeeds they have often cov ered with the tattered robe of popular sanction in the form of plebiscites. But these expressions of popular will, secured by misrepresentation and falsehood, nowise represented the sound opinions of the people, no more than do the electoral triumphs of German socialists prove that the views of the sound and healthy masses of the German nation are infected by the heresies of socialism. By these sound and healthy masses, we mean of course the Catholic ele ment of the German people, for all others are at the mercy of every innovation and every error. They, cannot by any means concur. We like the Catholic Germans, have every natural good quality to constitute a permanently great people, but any people separated from the centre of truth and enlightenment, the Holy Apostolic See, every nation divided from that See is not only exposed but certain to fall under the way of wicked men. Germany is a nation that has lost in prestige, usefulness and power, ever since the period of the so-called Reformation. But specially has Protestant Germany lost since it has fallen under the sway on the one hand of Bismarckian royalists, and on the other, of socialist anarchists. There cannot be any arrestation of socialism in Germany otherwise than through

solence in Ireland or America. She to the greed of the neighboring forming our readers that the Rev. bas, however, wasted so many men- republic our most valuable territor- Fathers Ryan and Doherty are now access on Russia that the latter has ies. Mr. Mackenzie's speech is one attached to the Jesuit house at ceased to regard them with the that, on the whole, reflects no credit Guelph. slightest concern. That she will on him in respect of any quality of now also threaten the Shah with her which a statesman is supposed to be direst displeasure there can be no possessed. It is the completest misdoubt. But her threats will nowise representation of Canadian sentiment affect the intercourse of Persia with we have yet seen. Afghanistan, nor prevent the latter country from seizing the first occa-

sion to join hands with any state or any people to put down British do-We are informed by a despatch minion in India, which has so long suffered from her intolerable despot-

MR. MACKENZIE'S SPEECH.

We have always given Mr. Mackenzie credit for a large amount of political sagacity and a still larger amount of candor. We must, therefore, in view of our estimate of the ex-Premier, express our astonishment at his late remarkable utterances at Greenock. We heartily subscribe indeed to his statement that Canadians would never submit to have their domestic affairs legislated upon at Westminster. Every one so well knows the feelings of our people on this subject that the ex-Premier's declaration of Canadian determination to preserve legislative independence was quite supererogatory. Canada has not the slightest intention of abandoning those privileges of self-government acquired at so much cost. There has not been shown at Westminster such wisdom in dealing with colonial or even domestic affairs as ever to inspire the people of this country with any desire to have recourse to its legislative halls for the regulation of their internal affairs. When Mr. Mackenzie undertook to state that Canadians would give their last man and spend their last dollar to preserve the integrity of the British empire, he affirmed something in which we

look upon the present connection between Great Britain and Canada in the light of an international contract more than that of a connection based the late Count de Chambord besolely or. Canadian dependency. queathed the munificent sum of 400. True, Canada is nominally a dependency of Britain, but Canada is now really a nation whose connection with Britain depends entirely on the latter's good behavior in our regard. This country would never bear with another Ashburton or another Washington treaty. It is prepared If with niggard hand they contribute to make sacrifices to build it. self up in connection with Britain as long as Britain is prepared to deal justly by us, but the connection would not be worth a moment's lease were any of the injustices that in the past characterized Britain in this country and yet characterizes her policy aside some small portion of the elsewhere, to be resorted to here. If God, for some such noble purpose, Mr. Mackenzie means that Canadians are prepared to spend their last but oftentimes divide their entire fortune among heirs, for some at least dollar and give their last man in preof whom they know it must prove serving British supremacy in Africa. ruinous. Let no Catholic forget it that in contributing to Peter's Pence are ready to assist in massacring he is assisting the best of all good Zulus, Afghans, and Hindoos-he is, in our estimation, greatly mistaken. works. The support of the Holy Father in a manner to some extent There are, it is true, a few amongst commensurate with his dignity is the first duty of Catholics. All should then gladly seize on every opporfew. The people of Canada, as a tunity offered to contribute generwhole, are far from approving of British rapacity and injustice in ously to the Peter's Pence collections. We trust that our readers will everyevery quarter of the world. They where specially distinguish themhave no desire for its perpetuation. selves by generosity on all such oc-In so far as their own connection casions. They cannot take better with Britain is concerned, as it is to means of laying up treasures in heathem advantageous, they have no ven or winning the hundred fold reward here below than by giving, But let not Mr. Mackenzie deceive with a cheerful heart, out of that himself on this important subject. which God has given them, towards the support of the Father of the Faithful. PERSONAL. We beg to extend our hearty congratulations to the Hon. D. Mills on his recent admission to the Bar of Ontario. The legal profession in this Province may well feel proud of the acquisition of a gentleman so able, upright, and in all regards so distinguished as the late Minister of the Interior. We learn with regret that the Rev. Father Lory has left Guelph for Montreal. Our regret for his dethe administration of the day, and all to bear in mind whenever we hear parture is, however, lightened by the at once the air is filled with threat talk of the debt of gratitude due by knowledge that that pious and zealand fury. Britain will not permit this country to England and of our ous priest, Rev. Father Renaud, has French aggression in the far off east filial obligations to a mother country been appointed pastor at Guelph. nor put up any longer with Irish in- that for her own interests sacrificed We also feel hearty pleasure in in-

WAIL FROM THE RIGHTEOUS. At the recent Methodist Union Conference in Belleville the Rev. Dr.

A DELUDED FOREIGNER.

Rev. Dr. Douglass said the object of having Montreal Conferences rather larger than some of the western Conferences arose from the peculiarity of the ground. The largest part of Montreal Conference was in Quebec Province. Throughout the Eastern Townships and the Ottawa Valley there was a constant decrease of Borna and increase of Borna from New York, that on the 9th inst... Johan Jaskosky, who stole 12,000 roubles in Moscow, was there on that day taken into custody. He is alleged to have stated that he thought the Protestant and increase of Roman Catholic population that placed their min isters in a painful position. Small settle this was a free country, and that he could not be arrested here. There ments of Protestants were located between masses of Roman Catholics, and the disdoes indeed appear to be in the couragement to Protestants was beyond conception. If the Montreal Conference minds of certain foreigners a belief conception. If the Montreal Contario, had a part of the lower limb of Ontario, that America is a refuge for criminwhere Protestantism was strong, they would be able to change round the dis-couraged ministers. Protestantism must decline in Quebec and must increase in Ontario. He could show that in Quebec als, and that on this side of the Atlantic a man need not fear punishment for crimes committed on the other. Too long indeed were forcity, where the population was 60,000, the Protestant population had declined to 7, 000. A Protestant minister had told him eigners of all classes permitted to find homes both in the United States 000. A Protestant minister had told him he must close up the galleries of his church. Mr. Colby, M.P., had told him there was an alarming increase of Catholics in his constituency, and that the hierarchy was buying up land. In view of the 24,000 in Toronto, if any change were requisite a portion might be taken from it and added to Belléville Conference. He hoped the recommendation of the Committee would be adonted. and Canada without regard to their antecedents. The result is too well known to require recital here. Foreigners of the lowest type and class, to the shame of their law-abiding fellow-countrymen, soon assumed a boldness and a defiance of law and be adopted.

SEPT. 21, 1883.

Douglass is reported in the Globe of

the 8th inst, to have thus spoken:

authority manifested by daily out-We desire to direct special attenrages of the most unprecedented and tion to some of the rev. gentleman's unpardonable character. Johan statements. He affirms, and this in Jaskosky is the faithful type of a the face of all the expenditure made to "evangelize" the benighted Paprather numerous class of European criminals. His arrest will, we trust, ists in Lower Canada, that in the Eastern Townships and in the Ottawa have the effect of keeping others of his ilk from our shores. We have no Valley there was a constant decrease room here for the idle, lazy and of the Protestant and a constant incriminal of the old world. America, crease of the Catholic population. Verily there must, with all the zeal both Canada and the United States, and lavish diffusion of funds on the is a land for the workman of intelligence and self-respect, but we have part of our evangelical brethren, be no use whatever here for the drone, something "rotten in the state of Denmark" when Dr. Douglass is the thief or the assassin.

PETER'S PENCE.

In addition to his other noble legacies which we noticed in our last, 000 francs to the Peter's Pence fund. This generosity of a Catholic prince should have many imitators in both the old and new worlds. How few indeed, especially in America, of our wealthy Catholics think of the Holy Father and his necessitous position. some paltry sum to Peter's Pence when their diocesan ordinaries call for a collection for this purpose, they believe they have fulfilled their whele duty as Catholics towards the supreme pastor of the faithful. And in dying they not only forget to lay wealth given them by a bountiful

SEPT. 21, 18

THE SCI

We begin this w of a series of art laws of Ontario in Catholic rights. of such pressing i Catholic who pri ignorant of the r people in the Pro the matter of e now numerous e should be true en and to the interes secure such ame as we require.

DIOCESE OF

We are autho Rev. Father Dow of the diocese, to that the Rt. Rev been appointed B that he has acce ment, and that h Rome about the month to be conse and people of th lighted at the : learned and disti and will extend I arrival a most con

IRELAND'S STR FA Taylor, a Protesta the seizures and o Ireland by the Cro

the distributions of Ireland made by th plete as that of.Car the example by whi itans claimed to be The principal suffe Irish nobility, who their broad lands w as their ancestors ha inhabitants. Al ne proprietors took th aristocracy, and pres under every succeed at the close of the wards, after this Recountry and their e readiness, and sough lands. But the Cro land which they had the most unfavoral showed that they, i their new acquisit firmness they displ They were, for the origin and mean siasm gave them a acter, which must share of respect. Them the lands of t paralleled public r atrocious instance ation recorded in an question. Few, ho at that period; the was theirs by right which they suppose authority over the the vanquished. Papists, and they h on them as idolatro punishment was an the sight of heave however, whose co luded by this miser sophistry. Several their lots to the ori trifling consideration towed it as a present to their officers ; a quently seen the m that had assigned t tains, gratuitously, pense. Tradition records, that the o esses of the estate granted. And this so many of the ne either fallen in the that the right of countless instance females. The land, howev

retribution on Bismarck's treachery. BREAKING FAITH WITH ENGLAND.

present dominant state is a veritable

We are informed by recent telegraphic despatches that an envoy of or India-if he means that Canadians the Shah of Persia is en route to Cabul, a proceeding said to be contrary to the engagements of the Shah with the Indian government. By the Indian government is, of us who are afflicted with this manner course, meant the shadow of British of loyalty. But these are, indeed. authority in Hindostan dignified by the name of government. We cannot feel surprised at the anxiety of the British representatives in the east at the action of the Shah's government in despatching an envoy to Cabul. The Afghans are well known to entertain the bitterest feelings of hostility towards Britain desire for its immediate severance. which dreads their alliance with any power as a forerunner of her own ruin in India. The late reported As soon as Canada perceives it to be advance of the Russians towards to her advantage to rid herself, even Mero has, there can be little doubt, of the nominal dependency now so very seriously disturbed British binding her to Britain, she will do sensibilities that the uneasiness now it. It is then not only idle, it is not created by rumors of the Shah's co- only absurd, but absolutely misleadquetting with the Ameer will be ing for the ex-Premier to state that found difficult of abatement. It is this country will never permit separnot indeed very difficult to arouse ation from Britain. Canada owes British jealo 1sy or British ire. Let very little to Britain in comparison to French legislators speak of colonial that which Britain owes to Canada. extension, let French soldiers achieve On two memorable occasions at least, a triumph in the remotest part of the Britain succeeded in preserving her world, let Irishmen in America own peace and saving herself from assemble to discuss British tyranny the dire consequences of war with or let Mr. Parnell at home make the the United States by a sacrifice of slightest declaration of hostility to Canadian interests. This it is well

rom what source Protestantism in Ontario is to draw the increase spoken of by Dr. Douglass. But we do see in the migratory movement of the Catholic population of Quebec towards Ontario a fecund source of growth for our population in this Province.

compelled to make such a statement.

We cannot, we must confess, feel sur-

prised that ministers, by the growth

of Catholicity, are placed in a pain

ful position and that Protestants in

the east are discouraged. But what

will our western Protestant friends

think of Dr. Douglass's statement?

Well they not also be pained and dis-

couraged ? Will they not close down

on the supplies from which eastern

itinerant preachers have so freely

drawn? Dr. Douglass makes an-

other statement in which we can but

partially concur. He declares that

Protestantism must decline in Que-

bec and must increase in Ontario.

Protestantism is indeed on the de-

cline in Quebec, but not on the in-

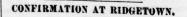
crease in Ontario. In the latter Pro-

vince it barely holds its own, while

Catholicism is making steady but

certain progress. We cannot see

We commend the utterances of Dr. Douglass to our Protestant friends in Western Ontario, hoping that they may therefrom learn a lesson of prudence and economy. We have so often seen them duped by misstatements concerning the decline of Catholicity in Quebec that we hope good things for them from Dr. Douglass's observations.



His Lordship Bishop Walsh adminis-tered the Sacrament of Confirmation to about fifty children at Ridgetown on Wed-nesday, the 12th inst. The children, who about filly children at Ridgetown on Wed-nesday, the 12th inst. The children, who had been receiving instruction for some time previous from their Pastor, Rev. Father West, were examined by His Lordship who expressed himself highly pleased with their knowledge, of the Christian Doctrine. St, Michael's Church was crowded, and after the administration of the Sacrament His Lordship preached a very eloquent sermon on the importance of eternal salvation and the means to be adopted for that purpose. The High Mass on the occasion was sung by Rev. Father Tiernan of London. Besides Father West there were present Rev. Fathers Flan-nery and Hodgkinson of St. Thomas. The following is taken from the East Kent Plaindealer:---"We hope to hear that Bishop Walsh has had a good turn out of Protestants as well as Catholics to hear his discourse in St. Michael's to-day. He is one of the ablest and most day. He is one of the ablest and most eminent men in Canada. His private re-cord is blameless. In his own city he is immensely popular with all denomina-tions. This is an intensely Protestant community, and we are a huse people community, and we are a busy people but it would be a matter of regret. business or prejudice merely, should lead people to forego the opportunity of seeing and hearing a prelate so distinguished."

useless for want of wellians had shown war, and massacred thousands : othe as slaves to the pl we have already se service of foreign p of shutting up the Connaught was laid as bondsmen and prietors; and treat been by Joshua. The peasants th hopes of life when of the Puritans. of the Puritans. related by Ludlow probably suggest r that made by the the other side of party found two whom was killed And being brough na, and I asking h be hanged ? he or please !—so obstine of these poor crea 392. The Cromwelliar

serfs with a rod of them as an inferi caste, with whom sympathy. The v with them and their sion of contempt, intellectual and m peasants were for parishes without prohibited from a worship, or any Catholic clergy we country, under paideclared a capital of or perform any Romish worship. ful few who linge 'EOUS. Union ev. Dr. lobe of

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and to the interests of our religion to secure such amendments to the law as we require.

SEPT. 21, 1883

THE SCHOOL LAW.

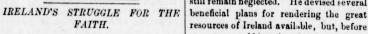
DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

the matter of education. We are

now numerous enough and surely

should be true enough to each other

We are authorized by the Very Rev. Father Dowling, Administrator of the diocese, to announce officially that the Rt. Rev. Dr. Carbery has been appointed Bishop of Hamilton, that he has accepted the appointment, and that he leaves Dublin for Rome about the beginning of next month to be consecrated. The priests and people of the diocese are delighted at the appointment of so learned and distinguished a prelate, and will extend His Lordship on his arrival a most cordial welcome.



XX. Taylor, a Protestant writer, speaking of the seizures and confiscations made in Ireland by the Cromwellians, says that the distributions of the greater part of Ireland made by them was nearly as com-

plete as that of Canaan by the Israelites, the example by which of course the Puritans claimed to be directed and justified. The principal sufferers were the Anglo-Irish nobility, who were now plundered of their broad lands with as little ceremony as their ancestors had used to the nativ inhabitants. Al new and strange class of aristocracy, and preserved their acquisitions under every succeeding change. The Irish at the close of the civil war, and after-wards, after this Revolution, resigned their country and their estates with wondrous readiness, and sought an asylum in foreign lands. But the Cromwellians clung to the land which they had obtained, even under the most unfavorable circumstances, and showed that they, in some degree, merited their new acquisitions, by the resolute firmness they displayed in their defence. They were, for the most part, men of low origin and mean education; but enthusharm gave them a stern dignity of char-acter, which must command a certain share of respect. That the act which gave them the lands of the kingdom was an un-paralleled public robbery, and the most paralleled public robbery, and the most atrocious instance of unprincipled spoli-ation recorded in any history, nobody can question. Few, however, felt any scruples at that period; the country, they deemed, was theirs by right of conquest—a right which they supposed to give them absolute authority over the lives and properties of the vanquished. The sufferers were Papists, and they had been taught to look on them as idolatrous blasphemers, whose on them as idolatrous blasphemers, whose punishment was an acceptable service in the sight of heaven. There were some,

We begin this week the publication of a series of articles on the school laws of Ontario in their bearing upon Catholic rights. The matter is one of such pressing importance that Lo Catholic who prizes duty should be ignorant of the requirements of our people in the Province of Ontario in

The character of the rude soldiers was soon changed by the possession of pro-perty. Enthusiasm did not become extinct, but it was strangely mixed with more than an ordinary share of worldly prudence. This was first evidenced by the readiness with which the Irish army concurred in Cromwell's usurpation. Originally the most hostile to his designs, they suddenly discovered that his success was essential to discovered that his success was essential to the security of their new possessions, and they willingly exerted themselves to invest him with despotic power.

Cromwell entrusted the government of Ireland to his son Henry, a man not devoid of generous qualities and amiable manners. Taylor claimed that under his administration the scandalous peculation of the commissioners of the forfeited estates was repressed, the violence of the soldiers restrained, and legal protection afforded to the peasantry. The Lorddeputy, he adds, made a tour through the island, and formed a just estimate of its natural advantages. He was particularly struck with the fine harbours and noble bays on the west coast, which afford so many facilities for commerce, but which

still remain neglected. He devised several resources of Ireland available, but, before any steps could be taken for their accom-

plishment, the Protector died; and a new revolution removed Henry from a situation which he had filled with equal integrity and ability. It is honourable to the character of Henry Cromwell, and the officers of the Irish army, that they were deeply impressed with the necessity of encouraging learning. They purchased, at their own expense, the magnificent library of primate Ussher, which his heirs were about to sell by auction, and kept it for a second college, which they intended to found in Dublin; but, after the Restoration, this, with many other useful projects, was laid aside, and this valuable collection transferred to the library of Trinity College.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, than whom no man in our day possesses a fuller or clearer knowledge of his country's history, holds no such high estimate of Henry Cromwell. His recital of the banishment of the people to Connaught and to the West Indies is one of harrowing interest :

Indies is one of harrowing interest: "Need we marvel," he says, "that all over the land the loud wail of grief and despair resounded for days together? It was one universal scene of distracted leave-taking, and then along every road that led toward Connaught, each a via dolorosa, the sorrowing cavalcades streamed, weary, fainting, and foot sore, weeping aloud! Towards the seaports moved other pro-cessions; alas! of not less mournful char-

cessions; alas! of not less mournful char-acter-the Irish regiments marching to embark for exile; or the gangs in charge to be transported and sold into slavery in the pestilential settlements of the West Indies! Of young boys and girls alone Indies: Of young boys and girls alone Sir William Petty confesses six thousand were thus transported: "but the total number of Irish sent to perish in the tobacco islands, as they were called, were estimated in some Irish accounts at one however, whose consciences were not de-luded by this miserable and blasphemous sophistry. Several of the soldiers restored accounts at one hundred thousand." Force was necessary hundred thousand." Force was necessary to collect them; but vain was all resistance. Bands of soldiery went about tearing from the arms of their shrieking parents, young children of ten or twelve years, then chain-ing them in gangs, they marched them to the nearest port! "Henry Cromwell (Oliver's son), who was most active in the kidnapping of Irish 'white slaves,' writing from Ireland to Secretary Thurloe, says: 'I think it might be of like advantage to your affairs there, and ours here, if you your affairs there, and ours here, if you should think to send one thousand five hundred or two thousand young boys of twelve or fourteen years of age to the place aforementioned (West Indies.) Who knows but it may be the means to make them Englishmen—I mean, rather, Chris tians.' Thurloe answers: 'The commit tee of the council have voted one thousand girls and as many youths to be taken up for that purpose." The piety of the amiable kidnapper will be noted. But it was always so with his class; whether confiscating or transplant-ing, whether robbing the Irish, or selling them into slavery, it was always for their spiritual or temporal good—to sanctify or to civilize them. Accordingly we read that at this period "the parliamentary commissioners in Dublin published a commissioners in Dublin published a proclamation by which and other edicts any Catholic priest found in Ireland after twonty days twenty days, was guilty of high treason, and liable to be hanged, drawn and quar-tered; any person harbouring such clergy-man was liable to the penalty of death, and loss of goods and chattels; and any person hereing such a such a such as the s person knowing the place of concealment of a priest and not disclosing it to the authorities, might be publicly whipped, and further punished with amputation of ears. Any person absent from the parish church on a Sunday was liable to a fine of thirty paper. of thirty pence; magistrates might take away the children of Catholics and send them to England for education, and might tender the oath of abjuration to all pertender the each of abjuration to all per-sons at the age of twenty-one years, who, on refusal, were liable to imprisonment during pleasure, and the forfeiture of two-thirds of their real and personal The same price of five pounds was set on the head of a priest and on that of a wolf, and the production of either head was a sufficient claim for the reward. The worship, or any other purpose. The Catholic clergy were ordered to quit the country, under pain of death; and it was declared a capital offence to celebrate mass, or perform any of the ceremonies of Panuish worship. Still there were a first to around a transmission of the ceremonies of panuish worship. Romish worship. Still, there were a faith-ful few who lingered near their beloved them, nevertheless, braved the danger for

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

congregations, and, in spite of the fearful hazard, afforded their flocks the consola-tion of religion. They exercised their ministry in dens and caves ; in the wild fastnesses of the mountains, and in the deserted bogs. The Cromwellians learned that the abominations of Popery were still continued in the land, and emplayed blood-hounds to track the haunts of these devoted men. During the latter part of the eighteenth century, priest-hunting was a favourite field sport in Ireland. The character of the rude soldiers was soon changed by the possesion of pro-perty. Enthusiasm did not become extin-thit was first evidenced by the readinese, with which the Irish army concurred in Cronwell's usurpation. Originally the most hostile to hil designs they and on the shot the foremost of the most hostile to hil designs they and laws they and the shot the foremost of the most hostile to hil designs they and laws they and they have and the shot the foremost of the troopers who were entering the which he shot the foremost of the troopers who were entering the mouth of the cave after the first day's smoking. Ludlow caused the trial to be repeated, and the crevices through which the smoke escaped having been closed, 'another smoke was made.' The next time the soldiers entered with helmets and breast-plates, but they found the only armed man dead, inside the en-trance, where he was suffocated at his post; while the other fugitives still pre-served life at the little brook. Fifteen were put to the sword within the cave, and four dragged out alive; but Ludlow does not mention whether he hanged these then or not; but one at least of the original number was a Catholic priest, for the soldiers found a crucifix, chalice, and priest's robes in the cavern." Of our kindred, old or young, sold into

Priest's robes in the cavern." Of our kindred, old or young, sold into slavery in the "tobacco islands," we hear no more in history, and shall hear no more until the last great accounting day. Of those little ones—just old enough to feel all the pangs of such a ruthless and eternal severance from loving mother, climate or endure the toil! But at home —in the rifled nest of the parent's heart —what a memory of them was kept! There the image of each, little victim was ensbrined; and father and mother, bowed with years and suffering, went down to the grave "still thinking, ever thinking" of the absent, the cherished one, whom they were never to see on eact the suffering they were never to see on earth again now they were never to see on earth again now writhing beneath a planter's dash, or fill-ing a nameless grave in Jamaican soil! Yes, that army of innocents vanish from the record here; but the great God who marked the slaughters of Herod has kept a reckoning of the crime that in that hour so notably likened Ireland to Rachel weeping for har children weeping for her children.

Cromwell died in 1658, and was succeeded by his son Richard as lord protector. The latter did not, however, long hold the place, for the nation had tired of radical misrule, and demanded the restoration of Charles II., which was effected without recourse to arms.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION. Ι.

We need make no apology to the readers of the RECORD for again drawing public attention to the grievances and injustices under which the Catholics of dated April 2, 1878, the following is Ontario labor in the all-important matter found of education. Catholics there are to be found who find occasion and reason to complain of the deficiencies of our schools in this Province, but instead of laying the blame for these deficiencies, the existence of which in certain cases we regretfully acknowledge, where it of right belongsthe one-sided school system of Ontariobey condemn bishops, pricets and churth as the cause of all the shortcomings of the Separate Schools. The time has now, we think, come when the Catholics of Ontario must speak out in a just but firm demand of their rights. This we hold is the opportune moment for decisive, energetic and united action on the part of the Catholics of Ontario, to have themselves placed on a footing of equality with their non Catholic fellow-citizens. These latter have by law established in Ontario a system of education suitable to themselves. Catholics have not. Why this in. equality ? Very greatly, we fear, through the apathy of Catholics themselves. Well indeed, might we of the Catholic minority of Ontario take a leaf from the book of the Protestant minority of Quebec in regard of educational rights. Let us now, then, sinking all minor differences in the assertion of our rights, prove ourselves not only worthy of our position and political influence in this great country, but show ourselves faithful members of the church which is so solicitous for the god-like training of the little ones of Christ. In a memorandum prepared some months ago by the writer on the inequalities and injustices of the school system of Ontario, certain of its most glaring defects and inconsistencies were pointed out. Speaking of the theory of public schools in Ontario we then said :- Dr. Ryerson, in a letter dated 3rd May, 1864, and addressed to the Hon. P. J. D. Chauveau, then Chief Superintendent of education for Lower The General Regulations for the govern-Canada, sets forth the principle as by him held of the Public schools of Upper Canada: The public school in each section, or district or division, is strictly non-denomi-national-having no symbols, or ceremonies, or instructions peculiar to any one religious persuasion, and to which any religious persuasion can object. The only exception to this is wherever the daily exercises, as in many of the schools, are opened and closed by reading a por-tion of the Scriptures, and prayer; but this is at the option of the trustees and

pupils are required to be present at these exercises whose parent or guardian object to them. If the teacher hears any pupils recite a catechism it must be by private arrangement between the teacher and the parent or guardian of such pupils, such must not interfere with the regular and must not interfere with the regular exercises of the school.

In his speech on Confederation Hon. George Brown declared the principle of the common schools of Upper Canada to be opposed to religious education in the schools themselves. He said : (Feb S. 1865) "I have always opposed and continue to oppose the system of sectarian education, so far as the public chest is concerned. I have never been able to see why all the people of the province, to whatever sect they may belong, should not send their children to the same common schools, to receive the ordinary branches of instruction. I regard the parent and the pastor as the best religious instructors, and so long as the religious faith of the children is uninterfered with, and ample opportunity afforded to the clergy to give religious instruction to the children of their flocks, I cannot conceive any sound objection to mixed schools." So much for the theory. Now as far as regards the practice of Public Schools in relation to religious instruction, they are

decidedly Protestant wheresoever the frustees of any section or municipality decide in favor of the introduction of the reading of Scripture and recitation of prayer. In so far as Catholics are concerned, the reading of Scripture and recitation of prayer ordained by any other than the authority of the Church constitute acts of religious worship in which they cannot participate without a violation of conscience. Protestants themselves have not failed from time to time to call for the holding in the Public Schools of religious exercises peculiar to and acceptable to themselves. They see the necessity of a religious training for their children, and no Catholic objects to Protestant parents exercising all the influence they can to secure the imparting to their children of such training. What Catholics do and will continue to object to is the present actual forcing of Catholic children in many places not only to remain without religious training in schools, acceptable to themselves, but to assist at scriptural readings and prayers not approved by their Church. It is all, well to say that parents and guardians may object, but any one who

knows the hardships attending such objections must admit that few parents or guardians can desire to take such a course. Now, no man, in such a matter as the education of his children, should be by law forced to meet, or undergo, any unnecessary hardship. That Catholics attending public schools are placed at a disadvantage compared with non-Catholics attending the same, we need only point to the fact that in a Memorandum of the Minister of Elucation of Ontario,

FURTHER MEMORANDUM ON THE SUBJECT OF RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN THE

PUBLIC SCHOOLS. A Deputation from the Synod of the Presbytery of Hamilton and London, consisting of the Rev. John Laing, M. A., Moderator, and the Rev. W. Cochrane, D. D., Clerk, have submitted for my con-sideration the following questions, viz:— I. May the local Trustees, without con-May the local

to by his or her parents or guardians. Pupils shall be allowed to receive such religious instruction as their parents or guardians desire, according to any general regulation provided for the organization, government and discipline of Public Schools." "2. In the section of the Act thus

2. In the section of the Act thus quoted the principle of religious instruc-tion in the Schools is recognized, the re-strictions within which it is to be given are stated and the exclusive right of each parent and guardian on the subject is secured." "3. The Public School being a day,

and not a boarding-school, rules arising from domestic relations and duties are not required, and as the pupils are under the care of their parents and guardians, on Sabbaths, no regulations are called for in respect to their attendance at Publi Worship."

"III. Opening and closing Religious Exercises of each day." "With a view to secure the Divine

"With a view to secure the Divine blessing, and to impress upon the pupils the importance of religions duties, and their entire dependence on their Maker, the Council of Public Lastruction recommends that the daily exercises of each Public School be opened and closed by reading a portion of Scripture, and by prayer. The Lord's prayer alone, or the forms of prayer hereto anneyed, may be used, or prayer hereto annexed, may be used, or any other prayer preferred by the Trus-tees and Master of each School. But the Lord's prayer shall form part of the open-Lord's prayer shall form part of the open-ing exercise, and the ten commandments be taught to all the pupils, and be repeated at least once a week. But no pupil should be compelled to be present at these exer-cises against the wish of his parent or guardian, expressed in writing to the Master of the school."

Rev. W. T. McMullen, one of the delegates who last year asked Mr. Mowat to make the reading of the Bible obligatory in the schools of Ontario, writing to the Globe, protests that they would not encroach on the rights of minorities or compel any pupil to take part in the reading of the Bible. He says :-

"We believe that the moral element in education is like the salt in a man's food, which must be supplied in and with the food, and that even when children are attending a Sabbath School, one hour a week for moral and religious instruction is totally inclosure in this size. is totally inadequate. In this view we are in profound accord with the Roman Catholic Church, as is evidenced by her system of Separate Schools, in which, with much greater fairness, it might be charged that religious instruction is 'compulsory.' Who would think of one hour a week as unfisient for writing or entiberation. sufficient for writing or arithmetic? By our application to the Government we By make no confession of 'inefficiency' on the part of churches or Sabbath schools. We ask a system of education worthy of the name, and charge that to educate every sense but the moral sense is to educate a human being on the theory of its being less than a human being—a mere intel-lectual animal. The Creator has not been pleased to make a race of creatures for which such a system of education is complete and adequate. Further, a system so secularized as to be non Christian, must, in consequence of the tendencies of human nature, be in constant peril of becoming anti-Christian."

Mr. McMullen here supplies us with one of the test arguments for the establishment of a Catholic system of education in Ontario. Let him and those who think with him Christianize the Public Schools as best they can, but let us Catholics train our children as our sense of duty tells us we should. We can not do so as we ought under the present system. Let us then have a change.

MONTREAL NOTES.

cemetery chapel, where a number of priests were hearing confessions. It was ten o'clock before all the pilgrims, then numbering nearly 8000, had received ten o'clock before all the pilgrims, then numbering nearly 8000, had received Holy Communion. Rev. Fr. Picard then celebrated Mass, and the multitude pro-ceeded to make the stations of the cross. After the usual prayers the following rev. gentlemen made short exhortations: Fathers Chevrefils, S. Lonergan, Jolly, S. C., and Deschamps, P. S. S. There were also present Rev. Fr. Chevrier, P. S. S., and Rev. Fr. Talbot of the Trap-pists. About noon the pilgrims reached the last chapel and Rrv. Fr. Talbot cele-brated Mass, and in well chosen words told the multitude to renew their demand in favor of their departed friends, and not to favor of their departed friends, and not to forget that the sacrifice of the mass was

the same sacrifice as that of the cross. The pilgrimage was indeed a success, and Rev. Fr. Picard, the zealous director, of "L'Union des Prieres," will likely have of "L'Union des Prieres," JER. C.

THE SACRED HEART CONVENT, SAULT AU RECOLLET, MON-TREAL, P. Q.

It was not without emotion that during It was not without emotion that during a recent visit to Canada, I stood again within the classic walls of what I still love to call "my convent home." Many years had passed since I crossed its portals to go forth and battle with the world. But few of those who guided my footsteps in youth were there to welcome me, but I felt that the lapse of time had wrought no change in the faithful loving hearts that greeted me, and my title of "Pupil of the Sacred Heart" was sufficient introduction to those who had avalated the helt religiour who had replaced the holy religious already called to their reward or those who had gone to labor in other parts of Amer-ica at the noble work of education in which the Sacred Heart holds the first which the solution from the first hours the first rank. It is not my intention to describe my personal feelings during that too short hour spent with those I love so dearly— such sentiments are for the heart's inmost depths, not for the columns of a newspaper —but I would wish to call the attention of the American media to this credit in

of the American public to this grand in-stitution and give a slight description of it

stitution and give a slight description of it as it appears to-day. The Sacred Heart convent stands on the bank of the Prairie or Back River, at a distance of six miles from Montreal, in one of the most picturesque situations surrounding the city. All that is beauti-ful in nature seems to combine and ren-ders the Sault an earthly paradise, while nothing that a cultivated taste could suggest has been spared in the arrangement of the magnificent partere and the grounds surrounding the convent.

surrounding the convent. This noble edifice of Norman architecture, is built entirely of handsome cut stone. Its chapel is justly allowed by all vis-itors to be one of the prettiest in Montreal, itors to be one of the prettiest in Montreal, and with this sanctuary are connected the sweetest reminiscences of the pupils of the Sault. To the main building has just been added a splendid wing one hundred and thirty feet long, and fifty-six wide. This wing, which will be ready for occupa-tion in September of this year, is intended solely for the baarding school. On the solely for the boarding school. On the first floor of this addition are the study-hall for the younger pupils, the library, the chapel of the lummuculate Conception, and the music rooms, twenty in number, On the second floor are the class rooms, and the study hall, a spacious, beautifully finished apartment, 110 ft. long and 22 ft. high. Over this and of the same dimensions is a dormitory which at once attracts the attention of the visitor, by its well c-iling, and the beauty of the prospect from the handsome gothic windows at the end and on either side of the room. Com-municating with this dormitory is a suite of private rooms for the pupils who wish to indulge in such a luxury. I should have mentioned that on the ground floor have mentioned that on the ground floor are a large dining hall and fine recreation rooms, where the pupi's amuse themselves when the weather will not permit them to go out. In the tower, between the aldition and the main building, are the studio, cabinet of Natural History, Mistress Gamerile room etc. 1

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adminis-nation to n on Wed-ren, who for some tor, Rev. by His lf highly of the 's Church nistration preached ans to be High Mass v. Fathe ther West ors Flan-Thomas. rom the hope to d a good Catholics hael's to-and most rivate recity he is enomina-rotestant regret, if ould lead

of seeing ished."

sophistry. Several of the soldiers restored their lots to the original proprietors for a trifling consideration, or generously bes-towed it as a present. Others sold their lots to their officers; and the writer has fre-quently seen the muster rolls of the troops that had assigned their grants to their cap tains, gratuitously, or for a trifling recom-pense. Tradition, in many instances, records, that the officers married the heir-esses of the estates which they had been granted. And this is not improbable; for so many of the nobility and gentry had either fallen in the war, or gone into exile, that the right of inheritance must, in countless instances, have vested in

females. The land, however, seemed likely to be useless for want of cultivators. The Cromwellians had shown little mercy during the war, and massacred the wretched peasantry by thousands ; others, they had transported as slaves to the plantations; numbers, as we have already seen, had entered into the service of foreign potentates. The design of shutting up the miserable remnant in Connaught was laid aside; they were kept as bondsmen and slaves to the new pro-prietors; and treated as the Gibeonites had

been by Joshua. The peasants themselves resigned all hopes of life when they fell into the hands of the Puritans. The following an ecdote, related by Ludlow in his Momoirs, will probably suggest reflections different from that made by the narrator : "Being on the other side of Nenagh, an advanced party found two of the rebels, one of whom was killed by the guard before I came up to them; the other was saved: And being brought before me at Portum-na, and I asking him if he had a mind to

be hanged ? he only answered, If you please !—so obstinately stupid were many of these poor creatures."—Ludlow, vol. i. The Cromwellians ruled their wretched

serfs with a rod of iron : they looked upon seris with a rod of iron: they looked upon them as an inferior species, a degraded caste, with whom they could not feel sympathy. The very name of Irish was with them and their descendants an expression of contempt, associated with ideas of intellectual and moral degradation. The peasants were forbidden to leave their parishes without permission; and strictly prohibited from assembling for religious worship, or any other purpose. The Catholic elergy were ordered to with the

Tavesing the School Law, require Teach-ers to use the Bible in whole or in part as a text book, giving such instruction as is needed for the proper understanding of what is read? what is road ?

2. Is there anything in the Regulations and Programme at present in force to prevent the introduction of such reading of the Holy Scriptures as part of the regular course of instruction, and work of the School, when the Trustees desire this to be done?

I explained verbally to the Deputation my views of the Laws and Regulations upon these important points, and pro-mised to express them officially in writing in order that they might be generally un derstood.

The law on the subject of Religious Instruction in Public Schools will be found in the ninth and tenth sections of the Public School Act (Revised Statutes Cap. 204). The ninth section reads as follows:—

"No person shall require any pupil in any Public School to read or study in or from any religious book, or to join in any exercise of devotion or religion objected

to by his or her parents or guardians." The tenth section provides that "pupils shall be allowed to receive such religious instruction as their parents and guardians desire according to any General Regula-tions provided for the organization, gov-ernment and discipline of Public Schools."

By section 4, sub-section 10 of the Act respecting the Education Department (Revised Statutes, Cap. 203) the Educa-tion Department is empowered to make Regulations from time to time for the oranization, government and discipline of the Public Schools, and the like power was possessed by the former Council of Public Instruction under the Act of 1874. ment of Public Schools now in force are those prescribed by such Council in 1874, and comprise the following Regulations on the subject of Religious Exercises and Religious Laturation **Religious Instruction:**

"II. Religious and Moral Instruction in the Public Schools."

"1. As Christianity is recognized by common consent throughout this Province, as an essential element of Education, it ought to pervade all the Regulations for elementary instruction. The Consolidated Public School Act, section 142, provides, that no person shall require any pupil in

COTE DES NEIGES CEMETERY Should be visited by every Catholic who comes to this city. It is easily reached from any point in the city, as there are three entrances. The western one is on the Cote des Neiges road leading from Guy street, the eastern from Mount Royal avenue off St. Lawrence and Bleury streets, and another (which is never used by funerals) from Mount Royal Park.

THE STATIONS OF THE CROSS in this cemetery surpass anything of the kind on the continent, and must be seen in order to form an idea of what they really are. The representations of the different stations are of plaster and clearly depict the scenes of the road to Calvary. These plaster casts are inclosed in glass, framed, and set in cast iron niches which tramed, and set in cast from hences which are seven feet high, four feet wide, and two feet deep. These stand on greystone foundations and are protected in front by a cast iron railing three feet high. The difference in clevation between the first and eleventh station is about thirty feet. and eleventh station is about thirty feet. From this station there is a slight descent and then a very steep hill till one comes to the summit of Calvary, where we see the scene of our redemption. The central figure is that of our Saviour crucified, the face expressing great agony. To the right of our Saviour is St. John and to the left His Blessed Mother. Still further to the right is the Penitent Thief on his cross. The face is that of a criminal but expresses, penitence and resignation. On the ex-treme left is the Impenitent Thief. The expression on this face is terrible. He is

ooking towards Our Saviour, and has the right arm uplifted, the lips opened and the teeth clenched as if cursing our Blessed Redeemer.

The figures are all life size and crosses are about fourteen feet high. All are now being repainted.

THE FOURTEENTH STATION is much larger than the others and is a little chapel. Under the altar is a full-

size representation of our Lord in the tomb. Above the altar is the station and around it the different articles used at the crucifixion are represented. This station and a large extra space,

which is required when mass is celebrated, is surrounded by an iron railing. A large awning in front protects the celebrant and

assistants from the rays of the sun. On Monday, the 3rd inst., a most impressive ceremony took place. The occasion was the pilgrimage of the congregation.

General's room, etc.

The wing is connected on each floor with the main building, and is furnished throughout with every modern improve-ment. The entire convent is heated by steam, and is exceedingly comfortable even in the midst of the most severe Canadian winter. In this establishment ladies of refined taste and superior education devote their lives to the moral and mental training of the pupils under their care. French is the In pupper affect that the second seco ladies an opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of that tongue which is now more of a necessity that tongue which plishment. English is, however, equally well taught, and the pupils graduate in both languages. The number of scholars received at the Sault au Recollet is limited, the religious preferring a choice selection to numbers, on whom they could not be-stow the same care. Of the education given by the ladies of the Sacred Heart I need say nothing. Their reputation is world wide, but in justice to my Alma Mater I may add that nowhere is it more thorough, more solid, more attractive than at the dear old Convent of Sault au Recollet.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

Amongst other clericsl changes in the Archaliocese of Quebec are the following: Rev. Father McCrew, late vicaire of the church of St. John the Baptist in the city of Quebec, leaves for the Vicariate-Apostolic of Mgr. Bosse in the Galf of St. Lawrence. Rev. Father O'Leary trans-ferred from St. Ronnald to be vicaire at St. Leaveh of Leavie and Rev. Father Morferred from St. Ronuald to be vicaire at St. Joseph of Levis, and Rev. Father Mc-Gratty from St. Joseph of Levis to be curs of Valcartier. Rev. Father Cobbet, ex-Secretary of the archdiocese, replaces Rev. Father O'Leary as vicaire at St. Ronuald. The Quebec Mercury says: Rev. John O'Farrell has been appointed P. P. of Fearming Co. Durchester, P. O. in the Frampton, Co. Dorchester, P. Q., in the place of the Rev. John E. Maguire, about to join the Redemptorist Order.

Will "Subscriber" please give us his name and we will write him in regard to the matter in question.

Our travelling agent, Mr. Wm. Tallon, tion of the Scriptures, and prayer; but this is at the option of the trustees and teachers, as also the version of the Scrip-tures and the prayers to be used; and no teachers, as also the version of the Scrip-tures and the prayers to be used; and no

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Written for the Record. O Silent Heart.

lent Heart! O See of deep cold rest! nee depths are stirr'd with woe, where no human eye may scan ow thy calm-clad breat.

6

O silent heart : O tear-stained eye ! Whose springs of sorrow lie beyond ou Far in the depths that shade our lives We hear thy murmuring sigh.

O silent heart ! O pulse of grief ! Whose throbs are felt in brightest hour. As requiem breath creeps through the tree And wakes each slumb'ring leaf.

O silent heart ! O friendless hand ! Touch'd by misfortune's cares, Kneel at the threshold of bright hope Ye know a better land.

O slient heart ! O sea of deep cold rest ! O tear-stain'd eye ! O pulse of grief ! The morn is cold, the noon is clad with

While eve in sweetness sinks behind the

Bo shall it be O silent heart with thee, Thy day of life spann'd by the morn and eve Will fade behind the distant hils And leave its glory on the purple sea.

Nor tears nor woe shall stain the azure hue Nor wave of sorrow dim the golden light. But peace and love will form an arch on high And wed the east and west in rainbow dew.

Then wake fond heart ! O flower crush'd Breathe forth the perfume of each honey'd

Though Summer weave her garlands in the We hear her pulse beat e'en beneath the

Chatham, Ont. THOMAS O'HAGAN.

HALF HOURS WITH THE SAINTS.

Saint Paternus.

Love of PEACE.—St. Paturnus, bishop of Vannes, began and ended his days in solitude. Born in the year 490, in the district of Vannes, he passed, while still young, into Britain, to announce the Gos-pel. He there embraced the monastic life, became the superior of the monks in Wales, founded many monasteries, and afterwards proceeded to Ireland, with the aim of establishing peace among the in-habitants, who were torn by sanguinary feuda, and he was successful in his object. feuds, and he was successful in his object. Having undertaken a pilgrimage to Jeru-salem with St. David of Wales, he was there consecrated bishop by the patriarch John III. On his return, Paternus was elected bishop of Vannes. A division of oppinion, agitated by false brethren, hav-ing been created amongst the bishops of the province with respect to himself, he wasformed retiring after having adminia. policeman; he took it and returned pres-ently saying that Father Matthew was coming. And he came and reached his hand down to me and I grasped it, but the boards were higher than my head and it seemed our communication must stop there. But I have told you that I was in a moment of enthusiasm. I felt the need of getting closer to that good man. I saw a bit of rope hanging in the form of a festoon from the end of the boards, I put my foot on it, held still by Father Matthew's hand, seized the ends of the boards with the other, and in some, to myself (up to this moment) incompre-The province with respect to missin, he preferred retiring, after having adminis-tered his diocese for some years, so as no longer to afford any ground for dissension. He withdrew to a solitude in France, and there ended his days in a holy manner towards the year 557.

MORAL REFLECTION .- The greatest sac rifices imposed by the love of peace will appear less costly if we call to mind the example set by our Saviour, and His ex-press recommendation : "Blessed are the peaceful, for they shall be called the child-ren of God."—(Matt. v. 9)

Saint Encratida.

moment, then he took me by the hand as if I had been a little girl and led me to the front of the HOLY COMPASSION .- Encratida, a native of Portugal, fled from her paternal home in order to avoid a marriage which her and led me to the front of the scaffold to see him administer the pledge. From a hundred to two hundred took it, and all the tragedies and theatri-cal representations I ever saw melted into one could not have given me such emo-tion as that scene did. There were faces both of men and women that will haunt me while I line faces exhibiting such con in order to avoid a marriage which her father sought to force her to contract, the consequence whereof to her faith she greatly feared. Besides which, she ear-nestly desired to belong to God alone, and God in effect accepted the offering. Hav-ing retired to Saragossa, where she hoped to remain unknown, a violent persecution broke out there in 204. Eighteen martyrs me while I live; faces exhibiting such con-centrated wretchedness, making, you would have said, its last deadly struggle with the broke out there in 304. Eighteen martyrs there met their death in one day in the midst of the most cruel torments. Encratida was not able to disguise her compass ion and the interest she felt for these mar tyrs. She was suspected, denounced to Dacian the prefect, who caused her to be brought before him. She avowed her faith without flinching, and reproached Dacian with his cruelty. He caused her to be treated with exceptional cruelty : she was bound to a wheel, had her sides lacerated, bound to a wheel, had her sides lacerated, and her left breast with the underlying parts torn away. Her bones were laid bare after a few days she resigned her soul to God.

MATTHEW. The Story of the Daughter of a Polisi Princess in Paris. (Extract from a letter of Jane Weish Carlyie to her husband, Thomas Carlyie,)

MRS. CARLYLE AND FATHER

to her husband, Thomas Carlyle.) Now let me tell you something which you will perhaps think questionable, a piece of hero-worship that I have been after. My youthful enthusism, as John Sterling calls it, is not extinct then, as I had supposed, but must certainly be immortal. Only think of its blazing up for Father Matthew ! You know I have sources of the Polish set. I atten sources of the Princess Julie So much is now said about the faith cures that I have thought it would not be So much is now said about the faith cures that I have thought it would not be inopportune to give you an account of one I received from the lips of the person most deeply interested. I passed the winter of 1865-67 in Paris, and was a great deal in the Polish set. I attended the weekly soirces of the Princess Julie Czetwertijuska, a widow with two daughters. These girls were unaffected, full of life and sweetness, intensely devoted to their religious duties, and very fond of dancing. The soirces were intimate gatherings, almost entirely composed of their compatriots, with an occasional sprinkling of strangers. On one occasion, a lady present, in speaking to me of these daughters alluded to one as "la petite du miracle" (the young girl of the miracle). "What do you mean by that i" I asked. "Oh, you know the miracle of healing performed on Micheline. I do not re-member the particulars, but her mother will tell you the whole story. It made a great noise in Paris at the time it hap-pened." for Father Matthew ! You know I have always had the greatest reverence for that priest, and when I heard he was in Lon-don, attainable to me, I felt that I must see him, shake him by the hand and tell him I loved him considerably. I was ex-pressing my wish to see him to Robertson the night he brought the ballad collector, and he told me it could be gratified quite easily. Mrs. Hall had offered him a note of introduction to Father Matthew and easily. Mrs. han had observed min a hote of introduction to Father Matthew and she would be pleased to include my name in it. "Fix my time, then. He was ad-ministering the pledge all day long in the Commercial Road." I fixed next even-

ng. Robertson accordingly called for me at five and we rambled off in an omnibus all the way to Mile End, that hitherto for me unimaginable goal ! Then there was still the way in the second second second second second second the second secon pened." Of course I sought an early opportunity

CURED BY FAITH.

to talk on the subject to both the Princess Julie and Micheline, and received a min-ute account of the whole affair. Some of the details have escaped my memory, but the leading facts remain distinctly im-

the way to walk, the place, the "new lodging," was a large piece of wasts ground boarded off from the Commercial Road for a Catholic cemetery. I found "my youthful enthusiasm" rising higher and higher as I got on the ground and saw the thousands of people all hushed into awful silence with not a single exception that I saw—the only religious meeting I ever saw in Cockneyland which had not plenty of scoffers hang-ing on its outskirts. The crowd were all in front of a narrow scaffold from which an American captain was then haranguing it, and Father Matthew stood beside him, so good and simple-looking! Of course About three or four years previous Micheline was at school in Paris. In running out of a door she fell and hurt her knee. She said nothing about it, either to her teachers or her mother, and the other pupils paid no attention to it. She went about as usual for some time without complaining, until the pain caused her to limp very badly. An ex-amination by a doctor showed that the knee was greatly swelled and inflamed. n, and rather Mathew stood besternin, so good and simple-looking! Of course we would not push our way to the front of the scaffold where steps led up to it, so we went to one end where there were no Absolute quiet was ordered. But the trouble increased. She was taken home and distinguished surgeons held several steps or other visible means of access, and handed up our letter of introduction to a policeman; he took it and returned presconsultations. Her sufferings were in-tense. Various modes of treatment were tried, and the doctors, after several months, informed the Princess Julia that the direct model of the several months informed the several months in the several mon the disease was a chronic one without hope

of improvement or cure. One of these experiments, and, as it proved, the final one, was fastening poor little Micheline in a sort of iron cradle, which kept the whole lower part of her body absolutely motionless. Iron bars reached from her waist down below her feet, with transverse bars behind and at the sides. In front was a strong webbing which could be uncorded when desired. myself (up to this moment) incompre-hensible way, flung myself horizontally on the scaffold at Father Matthew's feet. This cording was only touched by the doc-tor, who at stated intervals undid it to He uttered a scream, for he thought (I suppose) I must fall back, but not at all, I jumped to my feet, shook hands with him and said—what? God only knows. He made me sit down on the only chair a moment then he took me her the examine the knee and to allow changes of dress. Her young companions con-stantly sat with her, cheering the long, sad hours of her imprisonment. The bility of recovery was often discussed at last it was discovered that the skill of

the best Paris surgeons was at fault. "Well, if your doctors can do nothing for you, Micheline, let us turn to God, and see if He will not help you," said one of the girls.

And thereupon these pious young crea-tures decided upon a "Novena"—nine days' special prayer for a desired object. days special prayer for a desired object. The girls were to go at a stated hour each day to the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires, while the invalid, in her dreary iron cage at home, was to join them in have said, its last deadly struggle with the powers of darkness. There was one man in particular with his baby in his arms, and a young girl that seemed of the "un-fortunate" sort that gave me an insight into the lot of humanity that I still wanted. And in the face of Father Matthew, when one looks from them to him, the mercy of Heaven seemed to be laid bare. Of course Loried but I longed to lay way head down

HEALT'S UNANSWERABLE LOGIC.

violator of the laws." A Steamer in the Niagara Whirlpool."

The following, which is substantially Mr. T. M. Healy's reply to Gladstone's appeal for "peace and good will," will speak for itself. Seldom is the plain truth put in such unanswerable shape, and those who protested against its "vio-lence" have a poor conception of the real nature of the struggle which is going on, or the kind of speech it calls for: Mr. Healy said he did not think it would be suitable that that debate should close without two or three words from him in answer to the speech of the Prime Minister (hear, hear.) There was no member of that House had a greater respect for the Prime Minister than he had (hear, hear, from the Irish members.) He thought that in his relations with Irish members, though they might differ from the Prime Minister, they could not help entertaining a feeling of respect for his personal charac-ter and admiration for his extraordinary genius and for the touching power of his In the year 1846 a small steamer was built in the eddy just above the railway suspension bridge to run up to the Falls. She was very appropriately named The Maid of the Mist. Her engine was nather weak, but she safely accomplished the trip. As, however, she took passengers aboard only from the Canada side, she did lattle more than pay expenses. In 1854 a larger, better boat, with a more powerful engine, the new Maid of the Mist, was put on the route, and many thousands of persors made this most exciting and impressive tour under the Falls. The admiration which the visitor felt as he passed quietly along under the American Fall was changed into swe when he began to feel the mighty pulse of the great deep just below the tower; then swung around into the white foam directly in front of the Horse-shoe and saw the sky of waters falling towards him. And he seemed to be lifted on wings as he sailed a baptism of spray. To many persons there was a faccination about it that induced them to make the trip every time they had an according the fully the fact. ter and admiration for his extraordinary genius and for the touching power of his oratory—oratory by the power of which he was cable to carry his supporters with him in any direction he liked any mo-ment he pleased (hear, hear.) Of course the Irish members were a very small band of men in that house—men uneduca-ted in its efforts and when of men in that house—men uneduca-ted in its affairs, and when the Prime Minister chose to avail of an occasion of that kind to make a speech that would be reported through-out the press of the country, he was abler in regard to them, if he might say so, "to make the worse appear the better reason" (Irish cheers). The Prime Minis-terwas not theore he was not compised to was a factmation about it that induced them to make the trip every time they had an opportunity to do so. Owing to some change in her appoint-ments, which confined her to the Canadian shore for the reception of passengers, she became unprofitable. Her owner, having decided to leave the place, wished to sell her as she lay at her dock. This he could not do, but he had an offer of something more than half of her cost if he would deliver her at Niagara, opposite the Fort. To is he decided to do, after consultat on with Robinon, who had acted as her cap-tain and pilot on her trips under the Falls. The boat required for her navigation an engineer, who also acted as a fireman, and a pilot. On her pleasure trips she had a clerk in addition to these. Mr. Robinson agreed to act as pilot for the fearful voyage, and the engineer, Mr. Jones, consented to go with him A somearcant machinet Mr. reason" (Irish cheers). The Prime Minis-ter was not there; he was not cognisant of the facts when he addressed the house, and his feeling appeal to peace and good-will was no *v* ore germane to the discus-sion than if one man knocking down another had said to the man on the ground, "little children love one another" (Irish cheers). Appeal to christian senti-ments were all very well, but they had nothing to say to the issues between them; they had nothing to say to the facts, figuree, allegations, and contentions of the figures, ailegations, and contentions of the figures, allegations, and contentions of the character which they brought forward (Irish cheers). The Prime Minister told them to use language in the House which would not create prejudice in the country. But why did not the Prime Minister appeal to the English newspapers to observe similar sentiments ? (Irish cheers) to act as pilot for the fearful voyage, and the engineer, Mr. Jones, consented to go with him. A courageous machinist, Mr. McIntyre, volunteered to share the risk with them. They put her in complete trim, removing from deck and hold all superfluous arcicles. Notice was given of the time for starting, and a large number of people assembled to see the fearful plunge, no one expecting to see either boat observe similar sentiments { (Irish cheers) It was rather late in the day now for these speeches (Irish cheers). It was rather late in the day now, when every form of insult and calurny was heaped upon the Irish members. Would the Prime Minister instruct the Home Secretary, who now sat besides him (Irish cheers)— would he instruct the President of the Council who wont to Shefield to make of people assembled to see the fearful plange, no one expecting to see either boat or crew again, after they should leave the dock. This dock, as has been before stated, was just above the railway suspension bridge, at the place where she was built, and where she was laid up in the winter; that, too, being the only place where she could lie without danger of being crushed by the ice. Twenty rods below this eddy the water plunges sharply down into the head of the crooked, tunultuous rapid which we have before noticed as reaching from the bridge to the Whirlpool. At the Whirlpool the danger of being drawn under was most to be apprehended; in the Rapids, of being turned over or knocked to pieces. From the Whirlpool to Lewiston is one wild, tarbui-ent rush and whirl of water without a square foot of smooth surfice in the whole Would no instruct the President of the Council, who went to Sheffield to make speeches, barbaric speeches regarding Irish members (Irish cheers)—would he instruct these right, hon, friends of his to cease the utterances of the calumnies and misrepre-sentation which they had been using (Irish sentation which they had been using (Irish cheers), for, so long as they had the thorn thrust into their side, so long as the cancer was eating into their vitals, so long should Prime Ministers continue to hear expres-sions in that house grating on their feel-ings and the feelings of the majority (loud Irish cheers). The sooner the fact was re-cognized the better, that a state of war ex-isted between England and Ireland (Irish hears). About three o'clock in the afternoon of June 15, 1861, the engineer took his place in the hold, and knowing that their fluting would be short at the longest, and might be only the preface to a swiit destruction, set his steam valve at the proper gauge, and awaited—not without anxiety—the tick-ling signal that should start them on their flying voyage. McIntyre joined Robinson at the wheel on the upper dock, Self-pos-seesed, and with the calmness which results from undoubting courage and confidence. cheers). It was not physical, because the people could not give their feelings physical effect, but it would be physical if the people of Ireland could carry out that war (Irish cheers). The right hon, mem-ber for Bradford, who was now in his place, should admit the truth of that statement (Mr. Forster dissented). If not, then why should thousands of armed soldiers and police be garrisoning the country (hear, hear, hear). He merely stated the state of feeling in Ireland was such that the people would break out in open revolution

if they had the power. A Two-Minute Sermon to Young Ladies.

heavy head and his weeping eyes sink languidly on the table." Nevertheless, it considers beer a beverage of exceeding virtue in comparison with spirituous liquors, which, it contends, "transforms man into a bloodthirsty wild beast and a violator of the law?" power so mighty that its impress was stamped on his features and on his mind, Through a slightly opened door he had seen a vision which awed and subdued him. He me reverent in a moment. He gr crable in an hour.

"From "Niagara: Its History and Geo-gy," By Geo. W. Holley.

Evil of Card Playing.

SEPT. 21. 1958

A Western young man, who shared with his father a love of card playing, won \$100 off the old gentleman one night and left home next morning for New York. He had not been there many days before he was astounded by seeing his own name in the city papers and learning that he had savagely attacked his father with a poker, inflicting probably fatal in-juries, knocked his mother senseless, and fled from justice. It happened thus:— The morning he left home a neighbor had mentioned the fact that he had beaten his father at poker the prehad mentioned the lact that he had beaten his father at poker the pre-vious evening. An old lady, hard of hearing, carried off to a neighboring town the report that the young man had beaten his father with a poker and run away to New York New York.

Make a Beginning.

Remember in all things that if you do The first weed pulled up in the garden, the first weed pulled up in the garden, the first seed in the ground, the first dollar put in the saving bank, and the first mile to make the trip every time they had an

put in the saving bank, and the first mile traveled on a journey are all important things; they make a beginning, and there-by a hope, a promise, a pledge, an assur-ance that you are in earnest in what you have undertaken. How many a poor, idle, hesitating outcast is now creep-ing and crawling on his way through the world who might have held up his head and prospered if, instead of putting off his resolution of industry and amendment, he had only made a be-cinning ! ginning !

We refer the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Benziger in another column. The books mentioned should be in every Catholic household in Canada.

Monied Aristocracy.

It is interesting to look back of the fin-It is interesting to look back of the fin-ery which wealth has put on the backs of the women at the watering places, to see how the money has been obtained. "Do you see that lady in the white ottoman silk?" a correspondent was asked. "The one with the shapely figure ?" he respon-ded. "Yes, that's the one; but her shape always seems to me like a certain bottle of always seems to me like a certain bottle of bitters." "Why ?" "Because her father's fortune came from the manufacture of constituent of cocktails. Over vonder, in a dainty mull, is the wife of a face pow-der; going down the hallway are the two daughters of a cough syrup, and the swell who drove past a few minutes ago in a dog-cart tandom was the son of a pill."

M. A. St. Mars, St. Boniface, Manitoba, About three o'clock in the afterneon of writes: Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is a public benefit. It has done wonders here, and has cured myself of a bad cold in one day. Can be relied upon to remove pain, heal sores of various kinds, and benefit any inflamed portion of the body to which it is applied.

> Remember This. If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well when all else

fails.

sessed, and with the calmness which results from undoubting courage and confidence, yet with the humility which recogniz s all possibilities, with downcast eyes and firm hands, Robinson took his place at the wheel and pulled the starting bell. With a shriek from her whistle and a white puff from her escape pipe to take leave as it were, of the multitude gathered on the shores and on the bridge, the boat ran up the eddy a short distance, then swung around to the right, cleared the smooth water, and shot like an arrow into the rapid under the bridge. She

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desirable dressing.

MORAL REFLECTION.—Amongst other virtues, the Apostle St. Peter specially urges upon Christians "to have compassion one with another, being lovers of the brotherhood and merciful,"—(1 Pet. iii, man lost!"

Saint Stephen.

DISINTERESTEDNESS.-St. Stephen, the founder and third abbot of Citeaux, is remarkable for many reasons, but chiefly on account of that evangelical disinterest-edness which excited the admiration of his contemporaries. A disciple of the God who had sent forth His apostles without who had sent forth fris apostes without provisions, without scrip or staff, he relied upon Him under every conjuncture. "What stores are needful," he would say, "to those to whom a roof of thatch, a gar-ment of coarse stuff, a little bread, and memorandum book in my reticule, I drew him aside and put it in his hand and bade him keep it for my sake, and asked him to give me one of his medals to keep for his. And all this in tears and in the ut-most agitation ! Had you any idea that your wife was still such a fool ? I am sure I had not. The Father got through the thing admirably. He seemed to water from the brook are sufficient ?" He loved to gather round him the shepherds of the neighbouring parts, to instruct them, and he afterwards often gave them all there was in the monastery. On a certain occasion when one of his monks had brought home an abundant alms, he inthe thing admirably. He seemed to understand what it all meant quite well, inarticulate though I was. He would not uired whence it came, and on learning that the benefactor was not very reputable ive me a common medal but took a little he had the whole of it distributed on the Whenever he himself collected lver one from the neck of a young man spot. ms, he at once shared the proceeds with

the poor. That Providence on whom he ever relied always came to his assistance. The holy abbot died in the year 1134. MORAL REFLECTION .- "Seek first the kingdom of God and His justice, and all these things shall be added unto you," saith our Saviour.-(Matt. vi. 33.)

Mr. R. A. Harrison, Chemist and Mr. K. A. Harrison, Chemist and Druggist, Dunnville, Ont., writes : "I can with confidence recommend Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dys-peptic Cure for Dyspepsia, Impure Blood, Pimples on the Face, Biliousness and Connot help it. All that it was put into my heart to do Ich konnte nicht anders. Timples on the race, Bhotasus and Complex stipation—such cases having come under my personal observation." Sold by Hark-ness & Co., Druggists, Dundas st. Try Ayer's Fills and be cured. Misery is a mild word to describe the mischief to

Mr. H. F. MacCarthy, Chemist, Ottawa, writes: "I have been dispensing and job-bing Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda for the past two years, and consider that there is no better pre-paration of the same kind in the market. It is very palatable, and for chronic coughs it has no equal." body and mind caused by habitual con-stipation. The regular use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills in mild doses will restore Cathartic Phils in Mild doses will react the the torpid viscera to healthy action. The well known drug firm of Ormand & Walsh, Peterboro, writes that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is one of their "standard summer medicines, and has a Extract of Wild Strawberry is one of their "standard summer medicines, and has a good sale." An unfailing remedy for all forms of Bowel Complaint. The Catholic Church has trebled its forty years. The Catholic Church has trebled its membership two and a half fold in the last

just as well now as nine days hence. He knows we are going to pray through the period, and it is as easy for Him to answer in advance. It all depends on my own were to come and me away he might never muster determination perhaps to come again in all his life, and there would be a

Mr. H. F. MacCarthy, Chemist, Ottawa,

faith.' I was turning sick and needed to get

I was turning sick and needed to get out of the thing, but in the act of leaving him-never to see him again through all time, most probably-feeling him to be the best man of modern times (you excep-ted) I had another moment of youthful enthusiasm which you will hold up your hands and eyes at. Did I take the pledge then? No, Lut I would, though, if I had not feared it would be put in the news-papers. No, not that, but I drew him aside, having considered if I had any ring on, any handkerchief, anything that I could leave with him in rememberance of me, With all the powers of her nature she made a fervent act of faith, and in an in-stant after she was cured. Pain had left her, strength had returned. On a small table by the bedside was the work-baske of the maid who habitually ast with her of the maid who habitually sat with her, but who chanced to be absent at that moment. She reached out, took the scissors, and was in the act of cutting away the webbing when the attendant returned and saw the sick girl about to extricate herself from the iron frame. Alarmed, and believing this could only be fever or insanity, she rushed out of the room to leave with him in rememberance of me, and having bethought me of a pretty memorandum-book in my reticule, I drew call the Princess Julie, exclaiming, "Oh, Madame la Princesse, pray come at once to Madamoiselle Micheline; she has gone crazy.'

In the agony of terror the Princess hastened to her daughter, whom she found standing erect, as she had not done for standing erect, as sub-field not done for nearly two years. Emotion took all strength from her. She sank into a chair by the door, unable to articulate a word, while Micheline advanced to her mother saying: "Mamma, let us thank God, for He has cured me." The doctors were immediately sum

silver one from the neck of a young man who had just taken the pledge for exam-ple's sake, telling him he would get him another presently, and then laid the medal into my hand with a solemn blessing. I could not speak for excitement all the way home. When I went to bed I could not sleep, the pale faces I had seen haunted me, and Father Matthew's smile, and even next morning I could not anyhow subside moned and found that not only could their patient stand and walk like any othe young girl, but all traces of disease had disappeared, and the knee had returned to its normal healthy condition. They declared their inability to explain the matter but found themselves forced to accept the next morning I could not anyhow subside into my normal state until I had sat down and written Father Matthew a long letter -accompanying it with your "Past and Present!" Now, dear, if you are ready to beat me for a distracted gomeril I can-

but found themselves forced to accept the entire cure. A process verbal was drawn up with all the usual French formalities signed by the surgeons and deposited in some public office. My acquaintance with the family began about two years after these events; Mich-eline was then as bright and gay as pos-sible, in perfect health and spirits, an act-ive walker by day, visiting her friends and going about among the poor, and in the evening dearly loving a little dancing. From time to time I hear of her, and her health continues unimpaired. This incident was so widely known in Paris at the time that it is not an indis-cretion to give the names of the persons concerned, and I enclose my card to authen-

oncerned, and I enclose my card to authen-

Ladies-caged birds of beautiful plum-age, but sickly looks; pale pets of the parlor, who vegetate in unhealthy atmosphere, like the potato germinating in a dark cellar—why do you not go into the open air and warm sunshine, and add lustre to your eyes, bloom to your cheeks, elasticity to your steps and vigor to your elasticity to your steps and vigor to your frame. Take exercise; run up a hill on a wager, and down again for fuu; roam the fields, climb the fences, leap the ditch-es, wade the brooks, and after a day of exhilarating exercise and unrestrained liberty, go home with an appetite acquired by healthy enjoyment. The beautiful and blooming young lady-rosy-cheeked and bright-eyed-who can darn a stocking, mend her own frock, command a ing, mend her own frock, command a regiment of pots and knives, and be a lady when required, is a girl that young men are in quest of for a wife. But your pining, screwed-up, wasp-wasted, doll-dressed, consumptive mortgaged, music-murdering, and novel-devouring daugh-ters of fashion and idleness, you are no more fit for matrimony than a pullet is to look after a brood of fourteen chickens. The truth is, my dear girls, you want less The truth is, my dear girls, you want less fashionable restraint and more liberty of action; more kitchen and less parlor; more exercise and less mock desty. Loosen your waist-strings and breathe pure atmosphere, and become something as good and beautiful as nature designed.

BEER DRINKING.

Views of a German Paper.

Recent statistics, based on the last cen-sus, show that in Milwaukee, where there is more beer made and drank than in any other city of equal size in the United States, there are twice as many suicides as States, there are twice as many suicides as in any other city of like population. This fact leads the *Skatz-Zeitung* to discuss the subject. It assumes that in all the cities of the country the Germans are, in proportion to their numbers, twice as well represented among the suicides as any proportion to their numbers, twice as well represented among the suicides as any other people, and the excessive use of beer is assigned as the cause. "There is no doubt," says the *Staats-Zeitung*, "that the moderate use of beer brightens up and cheers men, but there is also no doubt that too much beer stupifies and demor-alizes the drinker, and if its use is peralizes the drinker, and, if its use is per-sisted in, makes him melancholy and weak-minded. It is apt to result in cer-tain attacks of melancholia, which come

arrow into the rapid under the bridge. She took the outside curve of the rapid, and when a third of the way down it a jet of a water struck against her rudder, a column dashed up under her starboard side, heeled her over, carried away her smoke stack, started her overhang on that side, threw Robinson flat on his back, and thrust Mc-Intyre against her starboard wheelhouse with such force as to break it through. Every eye was fixed, every tongue was silent, and every looker-on breathed freer as she emerged rrom the fearful baptism, shook her wounded sides, slid into the Whirlpool, and for a moment rode again on an even keel. Robinson rose at once, seized the helm, set her to the right of the large pot in the pool, then turned her directly arrow into the rapid under the bridge. She pot in the pool, then turned her directly through the neck of it. Thence, after re-ceiving another drenching from its combing waves, she dashed on without further accident to the quiet bosom of the river below

dent to the quiet bosom of the river below Lewiston. Thus was accomplished the most remark-able and perilous voyage ever made by men. To look at the boat and the navigation she was to undertake no one would have pre-dicted for it any other than a fatal termina-tion. The boat was seventy-two feet long, with seventeen feet breadth of beam and eight feet depth of hold, and carried an engine of a hundred horse power. In con-versation with Robinson after the voyage, he stated that the greater part of it was like what he had always imagined must be the what he had always imagined must be the swift sailing of a large bird in a downward flight; that when the accident occurred the boat seemed to be struck from all directions at once; that she trembled like a fiddlestring

boat seemed to be struck from all directions at once; that she trembled like a fiddlestring and felt a; if she would crumble away and drop into atoms; that both he and McIntyre were holding to the wheel with all their strength, but produced no more effect than if they had been two flies; that he had no fear of striking the rocks, for he knew that the strongest auction must be in the deepest channel, and that the boat must remain in that. Finding that McIntyre was some-what bewildered by excitement or by his fall, as he rolled up by his side but did not rise, he quictly put his foot on his breast to keep him from rolling round the deck, and thus finished the voyage. The effect of this trip upon Robinson was decidedly marked. But this was incorrect, since the disease which terminated his life was contracted at New Orleans at a latter day. "He was," said Mrs. Robinson to the writer, "twenty years older when he came home that day than when he went out." He sank into his chair like a person over-ome with weariness. He decided to aban-dou the water, and advised his sons to ven-ture no more about the Rapids. Both his weak-minded. It is apt to result in cer-tain attacks of melancholia, which come upon the beer-toper, and in which he be-wails himself and his fate, pittes himself tas a wrotched being and finally lets his

Gilead" in the use of Hop Bitters. If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scource of all countries-mal-arial, epidemic, bilious, and intermittent fevers-by the use of Hop Bitters.

fevers-by the use of Hop Sitters. If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel mis-erable generally, Hop Sitters will give you fair skin, rich blood and sweetest breath, health, and comfort. In short, they cure all Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, Bright's Disease. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother, or daughter, can be made the picture of health, by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will you let them suffer?



THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER. There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause-whatever it may be. The great medi-cause-whatever it may be. The great medi-cause-whatever it may be. The great medi-or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where WARNER'S SAFE CURE has achieved its great reputation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all Kidney, Liver and Urinary troubles; for the distress-ing disorders of women; for Malaria, and physical troubles generally, this great rem-edy has no equal. Heware of impostors, imitations and concections said to be just as the disorder for the system Constors, inclusions and concections said to be fust as the distress of the distress of the system.

ood. For Diabetes ask for WARNER'S SAFE IABETES CURE. For sale by all dealers.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Toronto, Ont. Rochester, N.Y. London,Eng.



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SEPT. 21, 1883.

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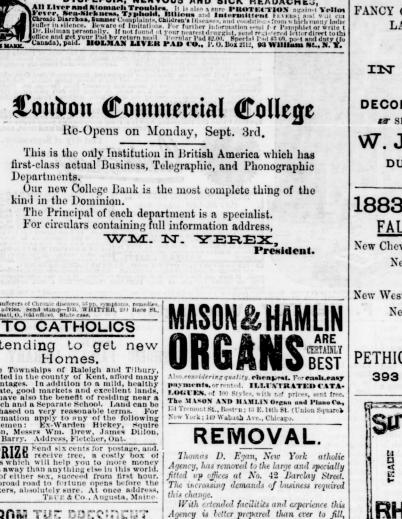
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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

R & CO., Y. London,Eng.

THE CATHOLIS RECORD.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

DUBLIN, Sept. 12, 1883.—The cautious and statesmanlike policy of Mr. Parnell, in which Mr. Davit has heartily joined, is rapidly bearing fruit in Ireland, and continues to disconcert his Liberal and Tory opponents. A grand programme has been arranged for the autumn and winter to more completely organize the national movement. There are to be suc-cessive demonstrations at Waterford, Mal-low. Carriek on Shannon. Cork. Ennis. cessive demonstrations at Waterford, Mal-low, Carrick-on-Shannon, Cork, Ennis, Belfast, Mullingar, Tipperary and other centres. Mr. Dillon has postponed his journey to Colorado in order to attend the meeting at Tipperary. The platform throughout all these meetings will be the same as at last Sunday's meeting at Cap-pamore, to the effect that legislation is required to secure to the Irish laborers adequate garden plots and comfortable homes. The league will also insist on an extension of the land act, enabling occupi-ers to become owners by purchase by in-stalments covering a long period. It will also be proposed that members of Parlia-ment be paid. Both the government and the Tory press denounce the proposals as ment be paid. Both the government and the Tory press denounce the proposals as revolutionary, and tending to a renewal of a condition of anarchy. The league intends to make the greatest possible demonstra-tion for the purpose of arousing the people to the home rule policy. Under the assumption that they will kindle hostility to viceregal rule and result in mob violence, the cabinet has already decided to have the principle of these meetings attended by a government reporter.

by a government reporter. Mr. Parnell enters upon the canvas for the vacant seat in Limerick wi h great energy, and is warmly supported by the Roman Catholic clergy. His candid te

by a government reporter. Mr. Parnell enters upon the canva's for the vacant seat in Limerick, wi h great energy, and is warmly supported by the Roman Cathelic clergy. His candid te has an excellent prospect. The demonstration at Waterford last Sunday was grand success. Over 30,000 persons attended and the meeting was very enthusiastic. Michael Davitt re-ceived a warm welcome at the hands of the citizens generally. The meeting ment for Ireland, not only in name butin reality, and declaring that Ireland must have that which England, by the necessity of the time, granted to Canada because Canada was rebellious. The adoption of the resolutions was greeted with loud cheers. Michael Davitt, in his speech, denounced the land act as entirely inade-quate to the needs of Ireland. He statud that not one-sixth of the land cases had yet been heard, and that when they had Lorge JU. The size of the land cases had yet been heard, and that when they had quate to the needs of ireland. He stated that not one-sixth of the land cases had yet been heard, and that when they had been all settled the reduction of rent would not amount to £1,000,000. The mayor of Waterford presided at the banquet in the evening. The mayor, a number of priests and many leading citizens who have hitherto kept out of politics at-tended the Galway meeting, which was also a successful affair. The tone of the speeches was very radical but not illegal. Michael Davitt said that the object of the league was to achieve national independ-ence for Ireland. Richard Power, M. P. for Waterford city, replying to the toast, "Ireland as a Nation," described England as a nation insulted by France, hated by Europe and harrassed and embarrassed by Ireland. In a letter to the London Times, Pro-

In a letter to the London Times, Pro fessor Baldwin, one of the sub commis-sioners under the land act, says of the Irish grievances: "Permit me to add a few words suggested to me by experience. Until overcrowding shall be relieved in the black spots of Ireland, and an occupy-ing promittary on a successfully large ing proprietary, on a successfully large scale, shall be created, and until a mea-

scale, shall be created, and until a mea-sure shall be carried for giving adequate recognition of the will of the Irish peo-ple in all matters affecting their local wants and interests, and for calling into active play all that is good in them, there will not be contrationation to prese in Ira will not be contentment or peace in Ire-land. The first of them is now in able hands. Of the third I will say nothing at present. As regards the second I have to state that owing to a variety of causes the system of farming pursued in the vast number of farms in Ireland is such that

dressed by prominent Irish speakers who urged the necessity of electing Home Rulers to represent them in Parliament, and claimed that to ensure the prosperiyof their country Ireland must have a Parlia-ment not only in name but in reflity. Legislation was necessary far the better protection of the Irish laborers. The resent wholesale poisoning of 45 labor-ers on the farm of F. A. Leigh, of Rose Garland, was instanced as a said and flagrant wrong, and one in which the laborer has no redress. It seems that Leigh discovered a heifer on his farm sick with dry murrain. By his orders the ani-mal was shot and salted, and part served to laborers in the harvest field. All those who ate of the meat were taken sick and have since died. The physician who at-tended them during their illness testified in at that he believed the deleterious sub-stance was conveyed in the beef. Step-have been taken looking to the prosecu-tion of Leigh or the recompensing of the families of the victims. It seems as if there will be a very active autumn campaign. Extreme Radicalsare preparing to contest all the great boroughs

It seems as if there will be a very active autumn campaign. Extreme Radicals are preparing to contest all the great boroughs in England at next election, even in oppo-sition to Liberal candidates of the old school. A programme issued by Mr. Pank-hurst, Ultra-Radical candidate for Man-churter is a two-fitheres. It can chester, is a type of the rest. It comprises the abolition of the House of Lords ; adult manhood suffrage; payment of members of Parliament; disestablishment of the Church; abolition of Parliamentary oaths; secular, free and compulsory education and local self-government for Ireland. At

ampton. He maintains an easy demeanor, and reiterates his former statement that he only acted in self-defence, and is confident of acquittal.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

Chatham Planet, Sept. 14th

Last Monday evening, a large number of the parishioners of St. Joseph's Church, with the Revs. Fathers William and Innocent, and a goodly number of other friends, assembled at the Cathclic Presby-tery to present Mr. J. W. Marentette, who is about to leave our town, with some token of the warm regard in which he is held by the people of Chatham. Amongst those present were: Mr. J. G. Penne-father, collector of Customs; Messrs. C. J. father, collector of Customs; Messrs. C. J. O'Neil and A. Craddock, barristers; Mr. Stephenson, of the Planct; Messrs. Hey-ward and Kemp; Mr. Heffernan, President of the C. M. B. A.: Mr. O'Hagan, head master of the Separate School; Major Rielly, Mr. Tetrault, Mr. H. Pennefather, jr., Mr. Dumas, Mr. Robert Pain-court, Messrs. Reardon, Kuhn, Wildgen and Mays. When Mr. Pennefather, who occupied the chair, had explained the purpose of the gathering, Mr. O'Hagan advanced and read the following address, which was signed by some of the principal which was signed by some of the principal members of St. Joseph's congregation :--To JAMES W. MARENTETTE. Esq., Снатнам.

DEAR SIR,-Learning that you are about to leave our town, the members of St. Joseph's Church, with their Rev. Pastor, Father William, have assembled here this evening to testify to the high esteem in which you are held, both as a devoted son of St. Joseph's and a worthy citizen. Since your boyhood you have shared your talents and your social instincts freely with the good people of Chatham; yes, more, you have bequeathed to them the example of a courteous gentleman, a good and trustworthy friend. We beg, therefore, to express to you out We beg, therefore, to express to you our deep regret at your departure, and assure you of our earnest wish for your future success and happiness. Your severance from Chatham will be felt keenly by our esteemed pastor, Father William. The choir of St. Joseph's Church has lost its accomplished leader, and the members of the C. M. B. A. the counsel of a wise and trusted horther. In every canacity in trusted brother. In every capacity in which your varied talents were employed, which your varied talents were employed, you have proved yourself an earnest and faithful worker. Be pleased, therefore, to Mrs. Marentette this Rosary—tokens of our warm regard for yourself and your read lady good lady. May the cane accompany your every footstep along the sure and pleasant paths of happiness, and the Beads tell the stars of grace that shine from the firmament of your happy lives! your happy lives! The presentation of the gold headed cane, valued at \$40, was made by Mr. Tetrault, and the rosary and gold cross, presented by Father William, accompanied with a next energy in which he do presented by Father William, accompanied with a neat speech, in which he closed by saying : "Be kind enough to present to Mrs. Marentette this rosary wreathed by pearls and gold to remind her of prayer, and centering in a cross the emblem of hope and future happiness." Mr. Maren-tette replied in feeling terms to the address, thanking the good people of Chatham for their expressions of good will towards him, and assuring them that he would not soon forget the "caning" they had given him. Speeches and songs followed. Messrs. O'Neill, Craddock and Pennefather did honor to the bar, the lat-ter of whom made a very happy speech.

SIIS SEFT \$49.75

The St. Joseph's Church excursion to Detroit 1 ist Tuesday by the steamer Vic-toria was a grand success. About six bun dred shared in its plea-ures. The day was delightful and not a circumstance oc curred to mar the round of happiness that

curred to mar the round of happiness that marked the cheerful outing: Last Sunday evening Rev. Fr. William delivered an excellent sermon on "The Infallibility of the Pops." Father Wil-liam spares no pains to instruct his con-gregation on the dogmas of our Holy Church, which he explains eloquently, simply, and in no spirit of controversy. The result is that St. Joseph's Church is crowded every Sunday evening—many of whom belonging to other congregations are pleased to hear the great truths of Christianity so ably expounded. The Chatham C. M. B. A. is in a flour-ishing condition. Mr. Heffernan, the popular President, is an energetic and able officer, while the society has no warmer friend in Ontario than the spirit-ual director of Chatham Branch—the Rev.

ual director of Chatham Branch-the Rev. Fr. William, O. S. F. Work on St. Joseph's school promises

well for the coming year. Promotions were made in the various rooms at the beginning of the term under the supervision of Mr. O'Hagan, the Principal and the

ion of Mr. O'Hagan, the Principal and the teachers of the respective classes. Last Monday evening Mr. James W. Marentette was banquetted and caned in the presence of a delighted concourse of his friends at the Catholic presbytery. Mr. Marentette's departure from Chatham is a great loss to Catholic society. He will be greatly missed in Church circles, social circles and progressive circles. We are pleased to hear that our popu-lar young barrister, Mr. O'Neill, is adding day by day to the dimensions of his legal

day by day to the dimensions of his legal business and his reputation as a good reliable lawyer.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

SUPREME COUNCIL OFFICERS.

SUPREME COUNCIL OFFICERS. President-F. J. Riester, Buffalo. 1st Vice-President-W. C. Shields, Corry, Pa. 2d Vice-President-Thos. Coffey, London, Ont. Heeorder-C. J. Hickey, Aleyany, N. Y. Treasurer-J. M. Welsh, Hornelisville, N. Y. Marshal-J. A. Hickey, Detroit, Mich. Guard-J. T. Kinster, M. D., Bradford, Pa. Trustees-R. Mulholland, Dunkirk, N. Y., John Clifford, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Wm. Franklin, Buffalo, N. Y. J. S. McGary, Franklin, Wm. Look, Detroit. CRAND COUNCIL. OFFICERS OF CANADA

GRAND COUNCIL OFFICERS OF CANADA,

 GRAND COUNCIL OFFICERS OF CANADA,
 President-J. Doyle, St. Thomas.
 Ist Vice-President-D. B. Odette, Windsor.
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 Bardou, Cayuga.
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Branch No. 1 Windsor....J. M. Meloche "2 St. Thomas...P. L. M. Egan 3 Amherstburg..H. W. Deare 4 London.....Alex. Wilson 5 Brantford.....Prof. J. A. Zinger 6 Strathory.....P. O'Keefe



LOCAL NOTICES. with the members of Branch 15 of that city. He says: Although a perfect stranger, I assure you, when it became known I was a C. M. B. A. member, I could not Visit to London. SFECIALISTS From the International Throat and Lung Institute, 173 Church street, Toronto, will be at the Tecumsch House, London, the first Thursday and two following days of every month, next visit being September 6th, 7th and 8th. We make a specialty of treatment of catarrh, catarrhal deafness, bronchitic asthma consumition and all have been better treated by my best friends at home. I can safely say that I have experienced the benefits of being a member of this Association." SAM. R. BROWN.

chines on sale.

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WESTERN

5th, 1883.

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ENGE for Constitution, &c. Billousness, Headache, Indisposition, &c. Cr5UPERIOR TO PILLS and all other system-regulating medicines. The boxe it is SNA11.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the un-dersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Post Office, Amherstburg, Ont., will be re-ceived at this Office until MONDAY, the 24th instant, inclusively, for the erection of

POST OFFICE, &c.

AMHERSTBURG, ONT.

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Sec. Grand Council.

bronchitis, asthma, consumption, and all the diseases of the head, throat and lungs, using the spirometer, the wonderful inven tion of M. Souvielle, of Paris, ex-aide surgeon of the French army, which conveys the medicines directly to the diseased parts. Consultation Free. For information write, enclosing stamp, to 173 Church street, To-ronto, or 13 Phillip's square. Montreal. For the best photos made in the city go to EDY BROS., 280 Dundas street. Cal and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures walk several miles every day and some-times catch long hanks of tro.t. Of late she has become more infirm and though a specialty. SPECIAL NOTICE.-J. McKenzie has removed to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and at

The Hon. F. J. R. Masson, Senator, was The Hon. F. J. R. Masson, Senator, was married, on the 11th inst., in the chapel of St. Louis, in the Basilica, Quebec, to Miss Cecile Burroughs, daughter of J. H. R. Burroughs, Esq., Joint Prothonotary of the District of Quebec. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. X. Plamon-don, chaplain of St. John's Church. Mr. Burrough's son having already married Burrough's son, having already married Mr. Masson's daughter, the bride thus becomes the step-mother of her sister-inlaw.

October 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th &



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The Geneva Adve contains the follo against the vile preacher. The edit neither a Catholic 1 is an American who and hates sham Hence these words gan of Boston has books, taking a star religion. His reas that Boston has c old Puritan ways" profligacy, sin and had stood with us o New York, and see hundred Irish imm girls under twenty dressed, but many eyes, comely forms they looked upon fore them, and tur lecherous eyes of defenseless girls, ey Americans, and sav devils to get behind mass of struggling i notions as to the o might have been ch ten of this scene b their homes in Irela dock as pure in 1 were born. The ro Boston are not th fisted Irishmen. Л merry making, oc spree and perhaps a is all. To our sorr of New York and

born, well up in t and it is among the ply their vocations. those girls astray, double housekeepe family, and anoth Mr. Morgan should London

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she can still walk at a prefty lively gait she can still walk at a prefty lively gait she requires considerable attendance, and Father O'Farrell has very generously undertaken to support her the rest of her days.—Quebec Chronicle, Sep. 31.

naw. The Catholics of Halifax, N. S., re-alized \$20,000 from a Bazaar, which lasted a week. Archbishop O'Brien was present every evening.

The Rev. Mr. O'Farrell is about leav-The Rev. Mr. O'Farrell is about leav-ing Valcartier to take charge of a parish in the Eastern Townships. He is taking with him Mary Goodenough, who will pass her 100th anniversary in a few days. The people of Valcartier will miss the old woman. She had become a kind of mem-ber of each family of the place, depend-ing on their generosity for her hving. Up to within the last few years she would walk several miles every day and some-

if the labor expended on them were charged at ordinary wages, in addition to other expenses, incidental to the working of these farme, there would be nothing left for landlords. This is a matter about which there is no room for controversy or

Which there is no room for controversy or doubt. Is not this a source of danger ?" The castle authorities now admit that they have given up all hope of finding Tynan, Sheridan and Walsh, believing that the Fenian organizations having these refugees under their protection are able to baffle the detectives. The authorities however declare a determination to mainhowever, declare a determination to maintain unrelaxed a constant watch at the different ports, in order to secure the arrest to nake a flying visit to Ireland on the assumption that the government has entirely abandoned the chase. The detec-tives pretend to believe that in this way will some day be able, also, to arrest British territory Mr. Bryne and even they upon British territory and any of the Irish Mr. Eagan, the ex-treasurer of the Irish Land League. The rates and taxes for the maintenance

of the city of Cork amount to nine shil-lings on £1 or £90 on \$1000. A great part of this outrageously heavy imposition is levied to support a large extra police force, which the people are bound to maintain, although the Government has not the diphtee varue for courtaining not the slightest excuse for quartering them upon the city, only two fatal outrages having occurred within its limits for two years, and these were committed by policemen. This and kindred evils are among the greatest cause of Irish pov-

erty. The people of Ireland are well pleased with the result of last session. On all sides preparations are being made to take adpreparations are being made to take ad-vantage of the new laws for the develop-ment of the material well-being of the population. The general feeling is in favor of utilizing Mr. O'Connor's labor-ers' bill. There are good prospects that substantial advantages will be conferred on this most deserving class of the Irish people people, The Argentine Republic sent last week

The Argentine Republic sent last week a large subscription to the Parnell fund, through that patriotic dignitary of the church, Monsignor Dillon, with a flatter-ing letter promising future help. The Irish party gained a new triumph in the dismissal of John Byrne, collector concerded Dublic an investorate enewy of

in the dismissal of John Byrne, collector general of Dublin, an inveterate enemy of the people. A Dublin despatch says:—Large and enthusiastic demonstrations were held on Sunday evening at Carrick-on-Fergus and Limerick, under the auspices of the Irish National League. The meetings were ad.

ter of whom made a very happy speech. Fathers William and Innocent spoke feel-ingly of Mr. Marentette's departure, regretting that a good Catholic, an accom-plished musician and a favorite citizen was

about to sever his connection with Chatham. "Our invited guests," elicited speeches from Mr. Stephenson, of the

⁴ 5 Brantford....Prof. J. A. Zinger
⁴ 6 Strathroy....P. O'Keefe
⁴ 7 Sarnia....John Langan
⁴ 8 Chatham ...F. W. Robert
⁴ 9 Kingston....J. J. Buggee
⁴ 10 St. Catharlnes.P. H. Duffy
⁴ 11 Dundas....Matt'w Sheppard
⁴ 12 Berlin.....George Lang
⁴ 13 Stratford....John Skelz
⁴ 16 Autor....John Skelz
⁴ 16 Prescott.....John Gibson
⁴ 17 Paris.....John Sheppard
⁴ 18 Niagara Falls James Abbott
⁴ 19 IngersollF. H. Doty
⁴ 20 Maidstone.....Toos. F. Kane
⁴ 21 St. Clements. Wm. Pendergast
⁴ 22 Wallaceburg. Thos. F. Kane
⁴ 21 Thoroid......John McQuade
⁴ 21 Thoroid......John Kound
⁴ Thoroid......John McQuade
⁴ 21 Thoroid......John Keysanes J. Duffy
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Bishop of London, Ont; the Rt. Rev. Louis Mary Fink, O. S. B., Bishop of Leavenworth, Kansas, and many priests, who are also members of the Association. The value of a C. M. B. A. membership does he recognize the power which lies in this easy method of providing for the future.

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There are prospects of having several more C. M. B. A. Branches organized in Ontario at an early date. Rev. Father Ontario at an early date. Nev. Father Bardou is working up a Branch at Cay-uga. The Rev. Father is interested in the temporal as well as the spiritual welfare of his devoted flock. He cannot do his parishioners a greater temporal benefit than establish in their midst a Branch of that noble organization of which he him-self is an active member.

From numerous letters which we are receiving, we are convinced that Grand Deputy Forster of Doon is working hard in the C. M. B. A. cause among our Ger-



num. Daniel r. Bealty of Washington. New Jersey, comes to the front with another remarkable offer in the way of Organs at low prices. He nows offers a still Pipe-top Organ with 35 Stops for \$40.75; a reduction never known before in the his-tory of the business. Surely Mr. Beatty is endeavoring to give his patrons a first-class instrument at a price which leaves but a smail margin. See his large advertisement in this issue.

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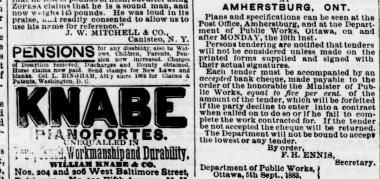
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Department of Public Works, } Ottawa, 5th Sept., 1883, }

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