#### CLERICAL.

''e make a specialty of Clerical Suits, and turn out better fitting and better finished gar-ments than any Western House.

# N. Wilson & Co.,

Irish Ecclesiastical Monthly. . LITURGY.

2. How the Priest is vested at the Office of

the Dead.

There is no special direction in the Roman Ritual describing the dress to be worn by the priest presiding at the Officium Defunctorum, when it is celebrated apart from the ceremony of bringing the corpse to the church. For this ceremony the parish priest, or the priest who offi-ciates in his place, is to wear, according to the Ritual, a surplice, black stole, or even a cope of the same colour :—"Indu-tus superpelliceo, et stola nigra, vel etiam plu-viali éjusdem coloris." This rubric, as in-terpreted by the decision of the Sacred Congregation, (12th Aug., 1854), means that the priest is to be vested in sur-slice stola and come or in surplice and plice, stole, and cope, or in surplice and

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of Buffalo, calls culated to do esting and im-men of our age, cise a mighty policity; for most e councils and rmingly incul-

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econd or Third Section No. 7, M. QUINN, Sec-813-3w

CONSULT

OTEL.

Now, the Ritual, as I said, has no special rubric about the celebrant's dress at the Office; it does not direct him to divest himself of any portion of the dress he himself of any portion of the dress he wore at the function of conveying the corpse to the church, nor does it prescribe another; it simply orders the office to be commenced at once, as soon as the corpse has been placed in the middle of the church and the candles have been lighted. Two questions then suggest themselves. First, Is the priest, who assisted at the function of conveying the corpse to the church, to put off the cope and stole when the office of the Dead, at which he is to preside, begins? Secondly, How is the celebrant to be vested at an Office of the Dead which is not preat an Office of the Dead which is not pre-ceded by the Exsequiæ—for example, on the occasion of a Month's Mind?

In the first case, the priest may re-tain the stole, or the stole and cope he wore at the Exsequiæ; or he may put them off and assist in his surplice alone. This, the Sacred Congregation has deci-

"An Sacerdos, qui juxta Rituale super-pelliceo et stola indutus praefuit ela-tioni corporis, debeat retinere stolam dum praeest Matutino et Laudibus, quae immediate sequuntur? Saltem si in hac functione utatur pluviali, quum in eo casu non possit deponere stolam quin aliquantisper pluviali exuat?" S. R. C. respondit, "In utoque casu licere." In the other case, when the Office docs not follow the ceremony of conveying the

not follow the ceremony of conveying the not follow the ceremony of conveying the corpse, the priest who presides at it may wear the stole or the stole and cope, or only the surplice. On this question, also, we have decisions of the Congrega-

What is decided for Vespers holds, of course, for Matins and Laudes, as there is no reason for making a difference between them.

All are aware that it is ordered by the rubric to change the white cope for the black one, when the Vespers of the Dead succeed the Vespers of the day in choir, on the feast of All Saints. Martinucci adds that, where the Matins and Laudes of the day are not said in choir on the 2nd of November, but only the Officium Defunctorum, the priest, who officiates at the Office, is to be vested in stole or cope over his surplice. "Si ecclesia non tenebitur Officium peragere, et Matutin-um cum Laudibus pro defunctis cantabisuperpelliceo vestietur pluviaii nigro vel stola nigra."

3. Introductory Prayers Omitted. The usual introductory prayers are omitted in beginning the Office of the Dead; that is to say, the Vespers commence with the recutation of the antiphon of the first psalm; and the Matins with the Invitatory, and, when the Invitatory is not said, with the first antiphon. The older rubricists raise the question whether the Pater Noster, which is usually said on bended knees before the commencement of any portion of the Office recited in choir, is also to be omitted. Gavantus tells us that it is the practice of the papal chapel to say the Pater Noster. The older editions of "Caeremoniale Episcoporum" also enjoined it, but it is a remarkable fact that this is one of the particulars which are changed in later editions. Gavantus, Guyetus, and nearly all the old rubricists be said, and they rely on the silence of the Roman Ritual with respect to it, though the Ritual treats of the Officium Defunctorum as a separate and indepen-

dent function. 4. Choir Salutations to be observed. In the course of the Officium Defunctorum the usual choir salutations are to

be observed :—
"Utrum in Officiis luctuosis Hebdo-Sanctae et in Officiis Mortuorum Omitti debeant, 1. salutatio Chori a quocunque adveniente post incoeptumOffici-um et opportuna resalutatio ? 2. Salutatio Chori a Celebrante in accessu et recessu ? 3. Salutatio Chori a Celebrante a sede sua ad altare pergente ? 4. Salutatio Chori a

quocunque cantaturo Lectionem vel a Subdiacono Epistolam cantaturo ? Resp. S. R. C.—"Negative in omnibus, excepto Officio Feriae Sextae ab adoratione Crucis usque ad Nonam Sabbati Sancti."

#### PASTORAL LETTER

His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa, ON FREEMASONRY.

JOSEPH THOMAS DUHAMEL

By the Mercy of God and the Gracs of the Holy Apostolic See, Bishop of Ottawa, Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, &c.

To the Clerry, the Religious Communities and Faithful of the Diocese of Ottawa, Health and Benediction in the Lord the Lord.

MY VERY DEAR BRETHREN,

In his Eocyclical Humanum Genus, Leo XIII., addressing the Bishops, says: "Tear off from Freemasonry the mask that hides it, and show it in its true colours, by pastoral letters that treat the subject professedly; instruct the public on its real nature."

When the Pope issues an order or when the Pope issues an order or points out our duties, we owe him unre-served submission. Let us not forget this truth, My Very Dear Brethren; for it is in the name of Godthat the Pope com-mands, it is in the name of Jesus Christ and with the special aids of the Holy Ghost that he directs the sculs of the faithful faithful.

faithful.

As an evidence of our obedience to the visible guide of souls on earth, we this day draw your attention to free-masonry, the miseries that mark its progress, and the object which it pursues.

In the persecutions this day raging against the Church one fact stands out in bold relief above all others:—the captivity of the Pope, which has continued

tivity of the Pope, which has continued more than fourteen years.

Our Head a prisoner, is a misfortune for the Church and a shame for Catholics. The Ruler of more than two millions of Catholics dares not leave his residence, lest he should expose himself to the attacks and insults of his sworn

enemies.

Cast a glance at Rome, My Very Dear

Cast a glance at Rome, my Very Dear Brethren: there you will see two royal palaces standing face to face:—the Vatican and the Quirinal. In the Vatican dwells the legitimate king Leo XIII. The revolutionists have taken forcible possession of the Quirinal, where they have set up a king subservient to their

nave set up a king subservient to their own purposes.
And this prison of the Pope is well guarded. In December 1878, in January 1879, and later, in 1882, We saw, during four months, the agents of the Italian police stationed before the bronze gate of the Vatican, and we never once failed, on our way to an audience with the Sovereign Poptiff to meet at the same gate ereign Pontiff, to meet, at the same gate, an Italian soldier on duty.

Some pontifical soldiers mount guard within; but could they prevent Italy from penetrating into the sacred precincts? Leo XIII. has on many occasions declared that his position grows

ing upon their numbers and the powers which they have been allowed to assume, pursue their object with unremitting perseverance. Sometimes they originate, sometimes they second social, political and religious agitations; they employ a thousand expedients to lull asleep or intimidate those in power who ought and could vindicate triumphantly the inalienable rights of Religion, and it too often happens that they succeed in baffling the best laid schemes of the faithful children of the Church. To swell the number of their tools and dupes, they enlist in their service those who do not believe in God, those who acknowledge no revelation, those who live outside the Church and even those who flatter themselves that they may remain Catholics while they become members of societies whose doctrines are either heretical, in-fidel or atheistical. Those who are firmly attached to the Church and long to see it triumphant at what sacrifice soever, are made the butts of the coarsest raillery by unprincipled men, and those who are silly enough to be misled by them. Catholics are taxed with fanaticism and ignorance, by men who hold in abhor-rence the doctrines which Pius IX. and LeoXIII, have branded as bad, erroneous

dangerous, &c.
To certain Catholics, whose influence, writings and active concurrence would go far to uphold the cause of religion, the more artful among the initiated, and often the least suspected members of those secret societies, cunningly suggest that kind of prudence which has nothing of a Christian character, which prevents them from undertaking anything in the cause of truth, and which stimulates them to blame those true disciples of the Divine Master, whose sole ambition is to see the growth and spread of the kingdom

With these same objects in view, those men hold up to ridicule all that is most holy, the practices, the morality and teaching of religion; they applaud every injustice committed against the Church; and if they occasionally affect an attitude of respect for this divine society, it is in order more effectually to bring into con-tempt those of its dignitaries who are the most devoted and most forward in the struggle against evil; in one word, they aim at the destruction of all that is Christian.

Among the secret societies, freemasorry holds the first place; it is as the parent of all the others. It is this sect principally, which has instigated those sacrilegious robberies, against which it concerns us, on all occasions, to make a solemn protest. It is owing to this sect that the Vatican became first, for the immortal Pius IX., and is now for the intrepid Leo XIII., a very prison house.

Our judgment of freemasonry must not be formed from programmes put prominently forward, nor from certain personages who are or have been members of the masonic sect. Let us warn all to be upon their guard against the interested and deceitful assertions and denials of freemasons themselves. Thus

interested and deceitful assertions and denials of freemasons themselves. Thus many among them deny that freemasonry is a bad society, pretending that it is merely a friendly association for mutual help, that its members seek nothing but toleration and brotherhood, that their object is to secure for their fellows a greater amount of liberty, and that their chief means of action are the spread of education and the popularizing of science.

the popularizing of science.
Others, however, there are, who, as Leo Others, however, there are, who, as heo XIII. says, "take no care to dissemble their intentions, and who vie with one another in audacity against the sacred Majesty of God. They avowedly undertake to destroy the Holy Church, so as the success were possible, in to succeed, if success were possible, in completely despoiling the Christian nations of all the blessings which they owe to the redemption effected by Jesus Christian

It must be confessed, My Very Dear Brethren, that freemasonry is not defi-cient in skill. Must it conceal its machinations? It conceals but does not abandon them. Does it think that in some doomed spot the moment is come for carrying on in open day the work of destruction? It ventures in a thousand

It adroitly assumes all shapes: With kings, the children of kings and the great of the world, it is an aristocrat; with the common people it makes itself popular. It flatters the ambition of every class; that of the rich, and that of the poor; that of the learned and that of the ignorant.

Freemasonry envises the place which the Church occupies in the world, and fain would seize it. Who, since the publication of the Encyclical, Humanum Genus, will say that freemasonry disembles its ambition to set up an anti-Church? It has lodges for Churches; it has its worship it carries out its core. church? It has lodges for Churches; it has its worship; it carries out its ceremonies with or without permission from the authorities when the circumstances favour it; it has its hierarchy; it adores its own god, that spirit which aspired to be equal to the Most High. As substitutes for the teaching of the Church, the masonic sect has its doctrines of positivism and naturalism. Instead of trivism and naturalism. Instead of Christian morality, it preaches that freedom and independence of morals which leads to the triumph of the passions in men's hearts, and the reign of disorder in society.

Mortuorum accipere Stolam et pluviale ab initio Vesperarum et quatenus negatieum "Magnificat" vel saltem pro precibus recitandis ? S. R. C. respondit, "Posse sed non teneri."

Mortuorum accipere ad Canticum "Magnificat" vel saltem pro precibus recitandis ? S. R. C. respondit, "Posse sed non teneri."

Thinking itself able to destroy what the Church has built up, and to overthrow what the Church has and even of God himself, if it were pos sible in either case. In vain would free-masons disavow this fact. Did not one of their leaders say that the masonic

sect "labors to consign the corps of Catholicism to the grave?" Let no one be deluded on this subject. Freemasonry is a conspiracy skil-tully managed and powerful, and not merely, as some think, an imaginary sect, or a friendly society. "During a century and a half," these are the words of Leo XIII., "the sect of freemasons has made incredible progress. At once audacious and cunning it has penetrated into the ranks of social hierarchy and begins to assume in the midst of modern States a power that is almost sovereign. Out of this rapid and formidable growth have sprung those dangers to the Church, the authority of rulers and the safety which our Predecessors (the Popes) had long toreseen.

Two organized societies, therefore, stand face to face :- the Church and freemasonry, and in the struggle begun in earnest between them, the cause of Christianity and the world's best interests are at stake.

The Church has been established by

Jesus Christ. She is not the work of man. There is no alternative; man must either obey or persecute her, believe in her or wage war with her. It is useless to call upon her to lay down her arms and sue for peace. Guardian of the so-cial principles, of unchangeable morality, and of the truth, she teaches and acts in open day. Freemasonry, on the contrary, is a secret sect which disseminates na turalistic and anti-social principles; it does the work of the enemy of God and

My Very Dear Brethren, we are the Children of God and servants of Christ; there can be no society between us and those who make themselves the children of Satan, and the slaves of leaders who are generally unknown. We are the sons of light, and between us and the children of darkness a deep-rooted and avowed antipathy ought to exist.

The present Pastoral Letter shall be

read at mass in all the parish Caurches and Chapels and in the Chapters of Religious Communities, on the first Sunday after its reception.

Given at Ottawa under Our signature

the seal of the Diocese and the counter signature of Our Secretary, this fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, feast of our Lady of the + J. THOMAS BP. OF OTTAWA.

By Command, J. SLOAN, Pt.,

DIOCESE OF OTTAWA.

FAREWELL SERMON BY THE REV. FATHER COLE, AT ST. PATRICK'S, OTTAWA, OCT. 19., 1884. I had no idea, dear brethren, when speaking to you last Sunday, that I should be called upon so soon to make my fare-

well address.
Since then I have been informed that Since then I have been informed that I have been appointed to the charge of a neighboring parish. Consequently I find it necessary to make my parting words fewer than they might have been. The first Sunday I came amongst you, my brethren, is still fresh in my memory. I have a very distinct remembrance of the very solemn, manner in

of the very solemn manner in which I was introduced to you; and of how the Rev. Father Smith defined my duties to you and your obligations to me. Now, my brethren, how I have acquitted myself of my duties to you, I leave acquitted
myself of my duties to you, I leave you
yourselves to judge, but if you find that
there has been anything said or done by
me which you may judge amiss, I hope
in your charity you will be kind enough
to attribute it to no evil intention on my
part, and if there is anything which you part, and if there is anything which you find in the performance of my duties to you and my intercourse with you that is satisfactory, you will please attribute it to a spiritual object, to a desire for your eternal walfare.

to a spiritual object, to a desire for your eternal welfare.
You are well aware, my brethren, that when I first came amongst you I was quite fresh from the seminary, possessed of but a few rude theological notions. You will agree with me that, under such circumstances, I was most fortunate in being associated with one whose piety, whose learning, whose administrative ability and experience are second to ability and experience are second to

As to how you have acquitted your-selves of your duties to me, I am most happy to be able to state that in all your dealings with me I have found you such as I should expect good Catholics, and particularly good Irish Catholics. I have found you to be straightforward, honest, kind, respectful and reverential, in the true sense of the word. I have never experienced more difficulty and trouble in my dealings with you than that which a priest must of necessity meet with in the performance of his duties. Such, my brethren, being the case, it is but natural that you should expect me to experience a sincere regret at being forced to take my departure from your midst. Now this regret would certainly be much greater did I not know that whoever may replace me here as curate will be more able, and perhaps more willing, to further your spiritual interests

and good advice of your present pastor and of whoever may follow him. I hope that you will pay attention to all his instructions. If you do so, you will first and above all consult your own interests. both temporal aud spiritual, but, besides this, you will be doing much to lighten the burden which his very responsible position in your regard necessarily im-

poses upon him. poses upon him.

I also hope, my brethren, that when I shall hear from the good people of St. Patrick's, the report will be in their favor. I hope I may never hear of anything done or said by any of you which may be a disgrace to the holy religion and noble race, to which you belong. In conclusion, I have but one particu-

lar request to ask you, and that is that you forget me not in your prayers. No one stands more in need of them than I do. And, in return for your prayers, you may rest assured that I shall not forget you at the altar of Sacrifice. It is a consolation to know that, although we are to be separated corporally, at least there will still exist a bond of spiritual union between us, and that union of prayers will, by the mercy of God, be to your spiritual welfare and to your temporal welfare also; a blessing I wish you all, in the name of the Father, and of the son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

Rev. Father Cole, the highly esteemed and beloved curate of St. Patrick's parish in this city, was last evening presented with two beautiful testimonials on the occasion of his departure for Cantley, where he has been appointed to take charge of a parish. The reverend young gentleman has enjoyed the kindliest sympathies and regards of the parishion-ers, who took advantage of the occasion of the severance of those happy ties to demonstrate the very high opinion which they entertained for him. The presentation took place in the basement of the church in the presence of a large audi ence. The parishioners presented him with a purse of \$400 and the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, of which he was President, with a beautiful badge bearing the monogram of the society. Principal McCabe read the Society's address and Mr. E. T. Smith read the address on behalf of the parishioners, The recipient replied in feeling and appropriate terms to the many complimentary allusions to him in the address. neat address referred to the valuable services rendered the parish by Rev. Mr. Cole and hoped that success would crown his efforts in his new parish Rev. Mr. Cole leaves next week for Cantley. His Rev. Father Whelan, parish priest, in a neat address referred to the valuable

many friends in the city wish him every

#### SHARBOT LAKE CHURCH.

BISHOP CLEART PAYS IT A VISIT—HE AP-POINTS A PRIEST AND MAKES AN AD-DRESS.

Kingston Whig, Oct. 23.

Although yesterday morning proved very inauspicious, by reason of the heavy rain, a fair number attended the Roman Catholic excursion to Sharbot Lake to witness the dedication of St. James' church, recently erected in that village. church, recently erected in that village. The clergy present were Revs. Fathers Twohey, Thos. Kelly, N. Nix, D. Twomey, T. McCarthy, Gorman, McGrath, J. Kelly and T. Kelly (Bishop's Secretary), Hartigan, Higgins, McWilliams, Fleming, (Tweed), and Davis (Hungerford). Of the committee of management there were also present Messrs. P. Smith, F. Cicolari, J. O'Brien, J. McManus, W. Leahey, L. Gaudier, L. O'Brien and W. Duffy.

When Sharbot Lake was reached, about 12 o'clock, the rain had ceased and the balance of the day, although

and the balance of the day, although cool, was fine. The excursionists wendcool, was fine. The excursionists wended their way to the little church. This building is of brick, very neat in appearance, and situated on an eminence a short distance from the railroad. It is capable of seating comfortably 400 people, and was erected through the indomitable efforts of Rev. Father Twohey. Acting on the advice of Righer Cleave. Acting on the advice of Bishop Cleary he went as a missionary to the district, and had not been long in the field before he discovered that a church at Sharbot Lake would be beneficial. In 1882 he solicited and was successful in raising sufficient funds to proceed with the building. Work was at once commenced, and the corner stone was laid last year. Since then Father Twohey has secured nearly enough money to pay for the

church. THE OPENING CEREMONIES.

After Father Twohey had celebrated low mass yesterday he summoned a couple of young people who desired to be married. They belonged to Palmerston. He asked the bishop if the priest to be appointed pastor of the district could unite them on Monday, and his could unite them on Monday, and his lordship said he could. Bishop Cleary was then introduced.

ADDRESS OF THE BISHOP.

Dr. Cleary expressed his delight at seeing for the first time the holy sacrifice of mass offered in the new church. His last visit was at the laying of the corner-stone, and on that occasion he regarded the outlook with a great deal of hope and joy. This was the begin-ning of a new era for the people of the Sharbot Lake district, an era of many blessings. He pictured their position before they had a church. Far removed from the city, they were in a state of destitution as far as the worship of God was concerned. He had hardly been a than I am.

I have but one word more to say, my brethren, and it is that I hope you will always be obedient to the instructions and good advice of your present pastor.

I have but one word more to say, my this neglected mission, and he lost no time in supplying their needs. He was sad when he thought of the large numbers that were scattered through the back country, with no church whatever offer their adoration to God in or pledge their belief in Jesus Christ, Surely without priest or altar their thoughts must have been far from Jesus Christ. Now

A PRIEST WAS ORDAINED to tell them of the faith they should have, a faith that worked through fear of God, a faith that clearly demonstrated the compunction of the soul for sin committed. If a man died a Catholic, with-out the fear and love of God, there was no hope for him. The fact of a man departing this life a nominal Catholic would not save him if he had not faith. Every Sunday henceforth mass would be said in this parish, and he intended to be responsible for this service. A priest would leave the city on Saturday and return to it on Tuesday. The priest appointed to preside over them would reside in Kingston and would have no charge except the parish of Sharbot Lake, Palmerston and Macdonald's Cor-ners. The number of families under his care were 87. These were settled as follows: 31 families at Sharbot Lake; 35 at Palmerston : and 14 at Macdonald's Corers, and 7 scattered throughout the dis-

THE ORDER OF SERVICE.

Mass would be said next Sunday at Palmerston; a week from next Sunday at Sharbot Lake; and on the following Sunday at Macdonald's Corners. There was a German settlement 15 miles from Palmerston, and mass would be said there every Monday morning. The priest whom he appointed was Rev. Father Kelly. In conclusion his lordship thanked Father Twohey for having that the plans of the new building are organized the church so well. He had worked wonders, not only in building a one. It will be erected on the vacant church but in establishing a mission. The district would eventually be one of the greatest successes the church in this diocese would have to boast of. The cost of the church was \$4,338.54, and there had been paid upon it nearly the full amount.

Salvy me sic, as besides being density in the lake and of the town. When this building is completed and the new full amount. FATHER TWOHEY'S GOOD BYE.

After his lordship had spoken Father Twohey thanked him for his kind refer-

ences and bid the people good-bye.

A collection was then taken up. The Bishop subscribed \$50. Altogether \$200

#### FROM CHATHAM.

FEAST OF ST. URSULA AT THE PINES, CHATHAM, ONT

This day, so dear to every Ursuline, was celebrated with more than usual solemnity in our convent, as on this was celebrated with more than usual solemnity in our convent, as on this occasion three young ladies made their first step towards the solemn renunciation implied by the three vows. The aspirants to the religious life, Miss Maxwell, of Brantford, (Sr. Mary St. Andrew), Miss Kennedy, of Chatham, (Sr. Mary Francis), received the white veil from the hands of His Lordship Bishop Walsh, assisted by the Very Rav. Dean Wagner, of Windsor, and Rev. Father William, P. P., O. S. F., the latter being celebrant. At the conclusion of the ceremony His Lordship delivered an unusually impressive sermon on the virtues and obligations of a religious life. His Lordship dwelling especially on the text, "If thou witt be perfect go sell all thou hast and follow me," which implies the constant practice of go sell all thou hast and follow me," which implies the constant practice of self-demal, and the renunciation of selfself denial, and the renunciation of sen-will. His Lordship insisted on obedience as the essence of monastic virtues, the practice of this vow including all the others and meriting the repractice of this vow including all the others and meriting the reward of eternal joys, the happiness of which he most earnestly wished all present. His Lordship then administered confirmation to some of the purils, and later proceeded to the recreation grounds where the pupils were assembled, with whom he conversed in his usual genial manner, having a kindly word for each, and cheered their hearts by granting them a full holiday and promising to favor them with his presence the following Thursday with his presence the following Thursday evening, for which grateful hour they prepared a varied programme of vocal and instrumental music, the pupils dis-playing rare ability. The vocal and inpaying rare activity. The vocal and instrumental performance of Miss Guiney were of the highest, whilst "Who will buy my roses red" as sung by Miss Brothers and the piano solo by Miss Rochleau received well merited applause. At the conclusion of the programme His Lordship thanked the pupils for the agreeable entertainment, with which he are ship thanked the pupils for the agree-able entertainment, with which he pro-fessed himself well pleased. He then gave them his blessing and promised to visit them again after Christmas.

#### Written for the Record. The Angelus.

Ave Maria! when all the fair young morn Is edorous of scented flower and iree; And birds awakening to new rapture oorn. Sing sweet, sing clear, their matin hymn to thee.

Ave Maria! we reverent kneel to say As shining angel said, "Halifull of grace," Gracious as blessed, guide us on our way, Be thou near us when dangers veil their face.

Ave Maria! the sun glances in the street, And men, unresting, wander to and fro; When out upon life's strife, the bell rings

sweet,
To tell of messenger with heaven's light
aglow. Thou shalt be," the glorious angel said.
"The Mother of God," oh blessed ame

women! Ave Maria! we reverent kneel to pray.

And think upon those words of sweetest omen. Ave Maria! 'tis now the eventide, And vesper bells fall soft upon the ear; And speak to troubled hearts, though sore and tried, Of faith, of hope, of love, of haven near.

Ave Maria ! when darkness dims our day, Teach us alway—the bending angel heard— To reverent knee! and pray, as thou didst say.

say, "Be it unto me according to thy word"

The Rev. Father Corkery, who has been parish priest of Cantley, diocese of Ottawa, for the past six years, preached his farewell sermon at that place on Sunday, on the eve of his departure for his new home in Huntley. The feeling of day, on the eve of his departure for his new home in Huntley. The feeling of regret seemed deep and universal, as ex-pressed in the address which was pre-sented him by his parishioners. The reverend gentleman, in reply to the address, assured them that it was only with their approbation and sanction that he had undertaken the good work of which they all felt justly proud. In conclusion, he paid a high complianent to his neighbors who differed with him in creed and nationality, for the many favors they had bestowed on him in the past. Father Corkery will in future preside over St. Michael's church, in the township of Huntley Hastgereeds the Rey Esther. Huntley. He succeeds the Rev. Father O'Maley, who leaves for Ireland in a few days, where he intends spending the re-

An episcopal residence, for the use of his Lordship Bishop Lorrain and the priests of the cathedral, is to be crected in Pembroke, and tenders for it are solic-ited in pattern than the control of the cathedral ited in another column. We understand ground just west of the cathedral. This is a very fine site, as besides being censurrounded by Renfrew, Isabella, Berlin and Church streets will pied by magnificent ecclesiastical buildings, in the order here given, beginning at the east side: Presbyterian church, Convent of Mary Immaculate, Roman Catholic Cathedral, R. C. Episcopal Residence. All these will be in close proxA Never-Falling Tryst.

BY ELEANOR C. DONNELLY.

There are leagues and leagues of land,
There are mountains dim and grand:
ere's many a shining river, love, s
many a silver lake,
Betwixt thy face and mine,
As I kneel at Mary's shrine,
d open at her virgin jeet each hide
pain and ache.

At this hour I can say:
"At an altar far away,
other pair of eyes (like mine) are lifted to
her lace;
And another pair of lips
Murmur, while the Rosary slips
ro' another pair of hands (like mine):
"Heil, Mary, full of grace!"

O with what a fresh delight
Our spirits reunite
dawn, at dusk, at noon, at night; in glaness or in grief;
O'er the plain and o'er the prairie,
Flying straight to Blessed Mary,
''ry hour sure of graces, ev'ry care of swi
relief!

Change, and sorrow, and chagrin, Doutt, distrust, and even sin, May build between our loving hearts momentary wall;
But the instant that we kneel
At Our Mother's feet, we feel
That all obstacles must vanisn,—ev'ry clot

The mountains melt away,
The plains, in vapor gray,
Dissolve like dreams at morning light;
time and space are nought:
For here at Mary's feet,
In closest union meet
"Two hearts that beat as one: two s
with but a single thought!"

#### THE WIDOW'S CURSE.

It was in the winter of 1803 that a home ward bound East-Indiaman, richly-laden, was wrecked on the Irish coast, and every soul on board perished in the raging soul on board perished in the raging waters. The place where this awful and deeply-lamented catastrophe occurred is known to many of my readers. It is a small rocky island near Howth, called Ireland's Eye. The night had been dark, and dreadfully tempestuous; and when the morning broke it revealed the heart-pading spectagle—the shattered bark was the morning broke it revealed the heart-rending spectacle—the shattered bark was there, but not one of its numerous pas-sengers or crew was left to tell the tale of their sufferings. As is usual on such occa-sions, a guard was placed near the wreck, and means employed to get as much of the cargo as possible ashore. In about month (the guard having been removed) month (the guard having been removed), fragments of the vessel, and part of the cargo much damaged by the salt water, had been picked up by the fishermen; and boxes, containing rich shawls, lace, and silks, small casks of wine, rice, and many valuable articles were left by the waves upon the strand for miles around. Some said that bars of gold were found by the fishermen, and small boxes of this precious metal. At all events, the fishermen and some of the peasantry round this men and some of the peasantry round this part of the coast "were," to use the words of some of the neighbours, "made up intirely by this forth nate shipwreck!"

"God save you, sir," said a dark-looking man to a farmer who was walking on his own grounds. "That was a terrible shipown grounds. "That was a terrible ship-wreck that happened there beyant. Many's a beautiful thing is gone to pave the bottom of the say—a rich place it is be all accounts; and many's the fine fel-low is gone to Davy Jones's locker to feed

low is gone to Davy Jones's locker to feed the bungry sharks!"
"You might have said, 'The Lord be merciful to their souls!' and it wouldn't cost you much neither," said the farmer, resuming his walk.
"There are many of the neighbours come to be very rich intirely, all at wanst," continued the intruder. "There's Paddy Brade and Bill Faran have a power. Paddy Brady and Bill Fagan have a power of fine silks, and elegant shawls, and can show a handful of gold too into the bar-gin—I wonder, Mr. Connor, you let your luck slip away from you, when you have so many cars, and might be down on the strand, and I'll be bound you may be sartin of fetching home somethin' or an-

as the fishes or any of your neighbours; and as to its being a waste of time, Mr. Connor, faix, if a person was to make more in one hour nor they could a whole year, hard working, I don't think it's a waste of time either."

return home empty." "Well, then, there will be no harm in trying it once," said the farmer, after some hesitation, during which the other was not idle, but continued impressing upon his mind the rich things which were and, and also those which remained to

be found yet.
"I will be wid you at half-past nine." said he, as he sprang over a hedge, and left the farmer in a more thoughtful mood than he found him.

Brian Connor had an extensive and

thriving farm, and the man who accosted him was a labourer who formerly worked for him, but from his neglect and drunkenness he was discharged.

He was one of those characters that it i

wiser to shun than encourage; who would incite to an unlawful act, a premeditated attack, or a midnight burning, but on the approach of danger would be the first to fly; and it very often happened the greatest offender, in fact, the principal cause of the crime, escaped, while those who were fools enough to be led away by the artful and cowardly villain, suffered the awards

of justice.

When he returned home to supper, and ed his wife of his intended expedition, she strove to persuade him against it : but when she heard who was the cause of it, and to be the guide, she lost all pati-ence, and inveighed loudly and bitterly against "the cowardly desaver," who, she said, "would lead his own father astray,

like an ugly will-o-the-wisp as he is !"
In spite of her entreaties and warnings

farm to the atrand was two miles, and owing to the darkness of the night, and the road being heavy with the rain, they did not arrive there as soon as they ex

pected.

"Are you quite sure the tide will not be on the turn before we get back," said

be on the turn before we get back," said Connor.

"Aw, then, wishs, to be sure, I'm quite sure of it," said Barny. "It will not be on the turn for a good three hours yet, and here we are on the strand, and if I don't very much mistake, we'll be at the wrack in less than half an hour."

It was now quite dark. The wind, which had been high during the day, had abated somewhat of its fury; but a drizzling rain was beginning to fall, and was

ing rain was beginning to fall, and was driven right against their faces. The half hour, and another with it, passed away, and still they were not at the wreck.

"Bad cess to this blinding rain," said

Barny; "we can't see our way fornent us on 'count of it; but, I think, we'll be soon at our journey's end, anyhow, in spite of

"I'm thinking," says Connor, "'tis com-ing in the tide is, and not going out."
"I'm thinking so too, sir," said the driver of one of the cars; but the other man, willing at all hazards to go on, in-cited by the hope of bringing something from the wreck, seconded Barny's oft-reterated assertion, that it was still going

out.

The foremost car, in which Connor was seated, was driven by Barny, and the others followed in succession. Giving the horse a lash of the whip, he cried out—
"There it is!—there it is at long last. Arrah! wisha, didn't I know we'd be at it By this time the waves, which were

above the horses' knees, were beginning to roll in with an awful rapidity; and as Connor started up to take the reins in his own hand and turn back, the horse had lost his footing, and was obliged to swim. "furn back, sir, for goodness sake," cried the men who followed, and who now saw the danger which threatened them. Barny and the now terrified farmer got upon the horse's back, as the car was filled

vith water. "Hould me firm by the coat," said the treacherous guide, "and there's no fear."
And as the farmer grasped the large outside coat, which he wore, he called out to side coat, which he wore, he called out to the other men to turn at once, that he would not go a step farther. They obeyed him, but it now seemed impossible for the horse he was on either to go on or get back; the car was too great an incumbrance to him, and his strength was nearly exhausted from his ineffectual plunging and struggling to get free.

Barny, seeing that now all was over, and that they would have to swim for their lives, suddenly disengaged himself from his coat, and the ill-fated farmer, as the horse gave a desperate plunge, fell

from his coat, and the in-lated farmer, as the horse gave a desperate plunge, fell backwards, encumbered not only by his own great coat, but by the coat which the treacherous villain, Barny, had left in his

Three times did the drowning man rise and lift up his hand, and three times id the men in the last car, as they drove back affrighted from the pursuing waves, hear his wasted cry for help; it grew fainter and fainter, and the last words they heard were, "God forgive you, Barny!" There was a gurgling noise, and the ill-fated

Connor was silent forever.

After a tiresome drive through the heavy sand, now completely covered with the waves, they all got safe, but the horse and car, from which the farmer fell, was lost. The men drove slowly and mournfully heavy and they had fully homeward; they knew not what had become of Barny, and it was two or three days before he made his appearance among them again.

The grief and despair of the widow of

Connor may be imagined but cannot be described. Herreason left her for a time, and it was only from seeing around her her little family of children, who had now no protector but her and heaven, that her

which he met his untimely fate that the body of Connor was found. When the news was brought to Mrs. Connor she hastened out; it was a melancholy grati-fication to have the body of her mur-dered husband decently interred in his own burial ground. By the time she arrived "But, I don't understand what you mean," said the farmer; "do you think I've nothing else for the cars, and horses, and the men, but to go to the strand, and and the men, but to go to the strand, and wait there with my finger in my mouth, to see if the waves id brin' me in a Godsend?"

"Wby, Mr. Connor, if you would be advised by me, and brin' the cars out at half-past nine to-night, I'll brin' you to the wrack, and I'll be bound we will not return home emuty."

and the men, but to go to the strand, and expedition were there, and in the back-ground stood Barny, looking round with a cowering and uneasy glance, yet striving to assume an air of confidence. As the widow approached the corpse, the loud and murmuring voices of the people died away; there was a death-like silence, and every eye was fixed upon her. She stood a few moments bending over the still perfect features of the lifeless form, her face pale as that she gazed on, and her a few tearless eyes ready to start from their sockets. Lifting her eyes and her hands

to heaven, she exclaimed—
"Just and all-seeing Judge! thou knowest who did this; who it was that left me a widow and my children father-less—Oh, my God!" she shrieked, as she glanced wildly around, "wilt thou not

unish the murderer?"
Her friends strove to comfort her, but they might as well have attempted to reanimate the breathless clay before them. An aged man remarked that it was only right that all present should lay their hands upon the corpse; a custom which is prevalent in the country parts of Ireland. It caught the widow's attention, and had the effect of assuaging the violence of her grief. A circle was immediately formed, and each person laying his hand upon the

corpse passed on.
While this solemn ceremony was going on, Barny was seemingly unconcerned. It soon came to his turn; he drew near with a firm step, but as he laid his hand upon the cold corpse, he was observed to shudder, and a sudden paleness overspread his face. He had no sooner done so than the blood gushed from the temples of the dead man, though not a cut nor mark was

body bent forward, her eyes sparkling fearfully, and her voice raised to the high-est pitch of anger, "thou art cursed; yes, the curse of the widow and the fatherless shall pursue thee; thy wife shall be child-less—thy hearth-stone shall be cold—thou shalt eat and drink bitterness and woe while you live—and your death shall be

The sentence died away upon her lips; a strong convulsion setzed her, and she fell into the arms of those near her in a faintinto the arms of those near her in a fainting-fit, from which she was with difficulty recovered. In the confusion which ensued, Barny escaped; all knew he must have been the murderer, yet none laid hands upon him, and when search was afterwards made for him it could not be discovered whither he had fled.

Three years passed over the widow's head, and in attention to her farm, in which her eldest son was soon able to assist her, and the care of her younger children, the poignancy of her grief were

assist her, and the care of her younger children, the poignancy of her grief wore away, and happiness once more spread over her fireside. But where was Barny all this time! Did he enjoy comfort and peace? No; in the emphatic language of Scripture—"The wicked are like the troubled sea." He became a wanderer and a vagabond; he fled to the south, where he had not long been till he became an inciter and assistant of illegal meetings. His conscience was stung by the remem-brance of past villainies; the curse of the widow ever rung in his ears like the knell of the departed; in his waking moments he heard it, and in the dark midnight into every crime.

It was in the commencement of the

winter, three years from the time when he fled from his home, that an abduction of a rich farmer's daughter was planned. Barny was present and an active promoter of the lawless act. On the night appointed they assembled, and were but too successful in securing the girl, and bearing her away from her home, in spite of the cries and entreaties of the distracted parents. Maddened by despair and anguish, the unfortunate father rushed towards his daughter, whose piercing shrieks the un-manly villains strove to smother, but a blow from the butt end of a musket soon laid him prostrate, and the heartless monlaid him prostrate, and the heartless mon-ster, Barny, coolly raising his gun, shot him through the heart. A boy, who lay unnoticed in a corner, observed these vil-lains, and when the police arrived gave such information as led to the recovery of the girl, and the securing of some of the gang. Barny fled on the first intimation of danger, but a reward being offered for his apprehension, it was with much diffihis apprehension, it was with much diffi-culty that he evaded the officers of justice, and after enduring many hardships and fatigues he arrived late one evening within wife and children to misery and starva-tion. Here, looking round with suspicion and alarm, he beheld a man quickly following him, seemingly regarding him with a scrutinising eye. Fear gave wings to his peed: it was not long till he arrived. breathless and fatigued, at the door of his hut, where, after listening for a moment, and finding all silent within, he knocked, and a person inside asked who was there? "A friend," was his reply. "But who are you?" repeated the inquirer. "Open the door, for God's sake!" said he; and after some moments' delay, which seemed to reviving some memory which reassures the guilt-seared mind of the murderer to be lengthened to years, the door was The flowers of New England have often

life. The peelers marched in here yesterday, and nothin' at all id do 'em but I must get out iv my sick bed till they searched for you. Oh! Barny, dear! sorra and misery has come down atap iv us intirely; the childer—God help me! the two poor lanauves cried for the bit to eat, and hard set I was to get it for 'em at all; and at long last my poor Norah cotch the feaver and did die, and my white headed little Paudheen tuck it fro me here alone to cry and break my heart

after 'em.' During the address of his wife Barny stood by the bedside the image of despair. All the dark deeds of his life came careering through his brain, like storm-clouds ing through his brain, like storm-clouds through the wintry sky. The curse of the widow, with an ominous weight, pressed heavily upon his heart, and as he took the extended hand of his wife, he stooped down, and peering into her face,

started back as he perceived how changed it was since last he saw it. "Oh. Norah! Norah!" he exclaimed, that I'm a wicked unforth'nate man, and desolate it is that I've made you; and can you forgive ms, agraugile, after all?"
"God forgive us all!" replied she; "I forgive you from the bottom of my heart, And drawing him closer to her she kissed his cold lips. "'Tis crying you

are, Barny."
"Whist!" said the old woman, in an undertone, as she returned quickly from the door, where she had been listening 'I hear a noise outside; there's more nor

one coming.' Barny started up, and cautiously open ing the door, bent his head forward. Drawing back, he said, "I hear 'em coming. God bless you, Norah!" He crept round the hut, and under shelter of a hedge retreated in a contrary direction to that

from whence the noise proceeded. He was not many minutes gone when four policemen entered; two remaining outside, and the other two entering the hut. Not finding him as they expected they proceeded to search outside; when visible. Barny was transfixed to the spot; the man stationed at the rear of the hut be seemed to have lost the power of motion, whilst the widow, who, the moment she had seen him, became nearly convulsed with rage, broke out into a wild and parameters of the hut the man stationed at the rear of the hut the saw the shadow of some person who tion, whilst the widow, who, the moment crossed a hedge at a distance. They quickly commenced a pursuit, and as it was moonlight there seemed little chance

and the police were gaining fast upon him. He saw before him Ireland's Eye, reposing in the midst of the waves, that fringed with moonlight, laved its rocky sides. With straining eyes he looked out upon it, and he felt a momentary increase of strength in the thought that could he reach that, he might find means to escane from his very straining eyes he looked out upon it, and he felt a momentary increase of strength in the thought that could he reach that, he might find means to escape from his pursuers. He darted on, and plunging in the waters swam for his life. But his strength soon failed him; his limbs grew stiff with the cold, and the curse of the widow, he thought, was dragging him down. The policemen just arrived in time to hear his dying shrieks of despair, which came fearfully mingling with the hoarse murmur of the deep; and thus, near the same spot where he had heard his victim cry for the deep; and thus, near the same spot where he had heard his victim cry for help, did the unfortunate Barny Sullivan meet a watery grave, and the evidence of the oft-repeated remark, that the Almighty does not suffer murder to go unpunished. thought, was dragging him down. The policemen just arrived in time to hear his dying shrieks of despair, which came fearfully mingling with the hoarse murmur of the deep; and thus, near the same spot where he had heard his victim cry for help, did the unfortunate Barny Sullivan meet a watery grave, and the evidence of the oft-repeated remark, that the Almighty does not suffer murder to go unpunished.

PURITAN NEW ENGLAND AND HER CATHOLIC FLOWERS.

# CATHOLIC FLOWERS.

The barren "rock-bound coast" of New England, on which the Puritans landed on December 22, 1620, cannot be regarded as giving a fair type of New England scenery any more than of its productiveness. While the ocean surf warns the cautious navigator from her headlands, the interior of New England invites the travelles and warper to express of headtry. traveller and wayfarer to scenes of beauty which may be rivalled but never surpassed he heard it, and in the dark midnight hour, when the weary sink to rest, it sounded horribly in Lis ears. To escape, if possible, from this ever-present curse he fled to the public-house, and to the haunts of the disaffected, and plunged recklessly into every crime.

which may be rivalled but never surpassed in Old England. Along with this charm of hill and dale, of widespreading meadows, of meandering streams and majestic rivers, of lakes and wooded mountains, of echoing glans and umbrances forcets, there is a flora which not geous forests, there is a flora which not only woos the botanist to study its varieties, but the artist to reproduce its beauties; and which, better still, has so won the hearts of the dwellers among her mountains and her valleys, beside her rivulets and her cascades, that the blossoms of spring, of summer, of autumn, are associated by them with everything dear in life and sacred in death. Moreover, these flowers not only record by their names New England customs, but explain processes of thought among a people whose unflinching logic and staunch natural virtues have become proverbial. There is an experience which comes to

almost every traveller, especially to one familiar with nature in early life. It is that of finding among the varieties of flowers in other lands many which he had supposed peculiar to his own, and even confined to certain districts of his own country. The English daisy is found besprinkling the greensward of Rome; the virgin's bower or traveller's joy of certain districts in Old England is equally at home among the hedges and fences of New England, and the same is true of the Scotch hare-bell; while both these flowers greet the eyes of the pilgrim to Monte Cassino. Even the shamrock is not altogether peculiar to Ireland. The small trefoil runner of the soil of Erin can scarcely be distinguished by ordinary travellers from that which is culled from many a spot in Rome consecrated to the memory of some martyr. This makes, indeed, one of the joys of a traveller, for when none but strange faces meet his eye, his heart may be consoled and gladdened by some little flower at his feet, which not only attracts his gaze but gives wings to his thoughts,

mm silently to the end of the dark and cheerless room, pointed to a bed which was spread on the ground. As he entered, he glanced wildly around; all was cheerless; a few dying embers glimmered facility. association, but by their names, which prove sometimes unexpected links in a chain of evidence, little suspected it may less; a few dying embers glimmered feebly on the hearth, and just gave sufficient light to reveal the pale and wasted features of a female who had raised herself on the bed on his entrance. It was his wife; but

sunshine of these early spring days is be-witching. In vain is the hope of a prize or the fear of demerit marks put before the juniors of any school to the exclusion of the vernal ramble. This must be had ; openly if wisely allowed, stealthily if un-wisely denied. Unnumbered voices of birds, of insects, call to the fields, the streams, the hill-side. Under the dead leaves of a year forever gone, young hands find treasures; mosses, with gray cups vermilion-edged, or the slenderest of all possible stems tipped with burnt sienna like a fairy lance rusted at the point winter-green berries, hanging round and juicy from last year's stalk, protected by the last year's leaves. The truant's steps hasten onward to the hill crowned with pines, where ice-banks have not yet melted under the breath of spring. There, on the edge of lessening snow-drifts, where the pine needles have fallen in showers, but the young leaves make a roof and a shelter, the keen eye of the schoolboy or the schoolgirl finds what has already revealed its presence by the delicious per-fume it sheds around. With what care their hands, trembling with delight, raise the clusters of bloom hidden from the uninitiated! It is the earliest blossom of the cold New England spring, so wonderfully protected by its surroundings as to brave all the rigors of the northern winter, fragrant and snowy clusters of vir-ginal white, just tinged with a flush like that on an innocent cheek. Will any one be surprised that it is called "Virgin's blush ?

Another name for this darling flower of New England is "May flower," for it always blooms in time for the May-day baskets left on the latches or knockers of the doors. To the Catholic child it comes in time to usher in the sweet May devotion, and is typical of her who is the "Queen of Virgins." Strange as it may appear to many a New Englander, who fancies the flower to be peculiarly his own, it blooms all over the whole northern section of the United States, from Maine to Wisconsin, and even in South Carolina, especially near Aiken, a spot surrounded by pines and noted as a health resort for he went out after supper to have the cars ready. Barny Sullivan was there at the time appointed, and off they started with four cars. The distance from Connor's lain!" she cried, her hands upraised, her lains a spot surrounced of his escaping. After an hour's hard run least of the arrived at the very strand where that time three years, he had led poor Connor follow the pine; but, wherever found, is to his doom. He was fatigued and weak, still charming the hearts of the people.

It is now a little later in the year. The willows have burst into leaf; the birch trees are bung with tassels. The grass is green over the hidden springs of the hill-side and meadow, and both are white in

innocence of our first parents, the guile of the serpent, and the fall of Adam? There are indeed no fountains on the squares of those beautiful New England squares of those beautiful New England towns and villages upon which some Jacopo della Fonte has cut with his chisel, as in Siena, the story of man's innocence and his fall; but the blossoms of spring on her enamelled meadows give the story in their own mystical language by a singu-lar juxtaposition of the flowers. At this very time, also, just where hill-

sides merge into the meadows, bloom other flowers, the names of which are calculated to impress the minds of the young. One bends on a stalk with three heavy pendant leaves, itself having three green pendant leaves, itself having three green sepals, and three white or pink or even deep red petals, within which rise the heads of three reflexed pistils with twice three-anthered stamens. "All in threes!" the little ones remark; and when told that the name of the flower is Trillium, a swift thought, a lightning flash of intelligence, flits across his brain. He may never have heard of St. Patrick and his shamrock, for many a New England child is ignorant of many a New England child is ignorant of both, and he may have heard of the Holy Trinity only by way of denial; but the denial has put the thought into his mind, and the three heavy pendant leaves, the three green sepals, the three white, pink or red petals, the three pistils, and the twice three anthers, have taught him what the shamrock in the hand of St, Patrick taught the Irish. Ere long the child will call this the "Flower of the Holy Trinity"—he may indeed already have heard it so called—and will notice, year after year, that it heralds the closing feast of the Paschal season, Trinity Sunday. In the same wet turf, in the shadow of

of the valley, grow on a stalk in the same

way, but the edge is exquisitely fringed, the whole precisely the shape of a very ancient mitre. as, for instance, the mitre still to be seen in the treasury of San Martino al Monte in Rome, and the little flower is actually called mitre-wort; I have never heard any other name given to it. The Puritans of New England would own "no Bishop" as they would own "no king;" but memories are as difficult to root out as instincts, and the little flower benefitted by some such memory and won a fitting name. When we consider how long it was after 1620 before a mitre was actually worn in New England, the little flower betrays by its appellation the traces of some ante Puritan tradition. It is like finding the tracks of strange birds in the red sandstone of the hills. With these flowers comes another; not in the low-lying meadows, but in some nook other."

"It would be a great waste of time, if the severity of his manner. "And, besides, what right have I to anything that does not belong to me?"

"An' sure you have as good a right to "An' sure you have as good a righ stem precisely like that of the flower, is remarkable; but as we unwind it from the this simple flower.

Hower stem to admire its seven strongly.

My list could be prolonged indefinitely, marked lobes, each beautifully indented, by some carelessness the translucent stem, brittle as glass, breaks, and our hand is covered instantly with a juice resembling blood and water! Even the villagers name it "blood-root;" but what an awe crept over us when we heard it called "The flower of the Precious Blood!" This sufficed to render the seven mystical lobes of its leaf emblematic, to our mind, of the

seven Sacraments, and the flower was

henceforth, in our eyes, one of the race

sacerdotal, belonging to the altar, and commemorative of the mysteries of re-

demption!

I remember one flower which was a puzzle to me in my childhood. A strong stem throws out a triple leaf, and at the side of this rises a thick, juicy stalk, bearing a flower like the blossom of a calla, ing a flower like the blossom of a care, only instead of being turned back as it opens, the spathe binds over the upright club of minute blossoms which it surrounds. It is called "Jack in the pulpit."
This word "Jack," corresponding to nothing in the experience of a New England child, is a meaningless name which suggests only ridicule. I have since believed the name to have been actually given in ridicule, and to be a corruption of a more significant and beautiful name, viz., significant and beautiful name, viz., "The monk in the pulpit." The green spathe, striped with reddish brown, curves over the club or figure within, like the sounding board of a pulpit, and might well suggest the image of one of those eloquent preachers, members of some monastic Order whose real-sus exhouting a time. Order, whose zealous exhortations stirred nations as well as individuals, and at-tracted scholars from their retirement, as well as the men of the world from their pleasures. When monks and their expleasures. When monks and their exhortations became the butt of popula ridicule, nothing was easier than transition from monk to monkey and from monkey to Jack, and thus the flower, suggesting by its name thoughts of piety, was degraded to convey a slur upon the great expounders of the spoken Word. The original name, as we believe it to have been, itself, however, involves, like the name of monks' hood, still retained by a well-known flower, a familiarity with monastic traditions which came across the water in spite of Puritan vigilance, and which had a singular, and as some may | purgative are mild and thorough.

have considered, a perverse charm for their

children.

Just before the feast of Pentecost comes round, a slender stem may be perceived rising from among numerous leaf-stalks, being pendulous flowers that move with every breath of wind. The air of the whole plant is that of exceeding gracefulness, and the humming-bird and the bee delight to seek its pendant nectaries. Its colors are Pentecostal, being the red and yellow of those "tongues of flame" which descended upon the Apostles and disciples assembled in that upper chamber with the Virgin Mother of the ascended Lord, "and sat upon each of them," while the name of this flower, "Columbine," recalls the dove (columba), which is a symbol of 'the Holy Ghost, sanctioned by the Gospel itself, and adhered to by artists with a docility born of faith.

Lying off from the meadows and brooksides, yet near enough to feed their springs, is often a swampy ground where cranberries ripen in late autumn; throughout the summer, however, the slender vines, with their minute leaves and still more minute flowers, attract no attention, while we search for a wonderful plant which in July reigns over the swampy patch. The flower stands on a tall, smooth stalk, and while several deep Indian-red petals adorn the edge, the centre of the flower is protected by a sort of awning, very curiously fashioned, stretching over it. Still it is not the flower but the leaves which claim attention, a dozen of which often spring from the same root, and are almost recumbent as to position. Each of these leaves from Just before the feast of Pentecost comes

the same root, and are almost recumben the same root, and are almost recumbent as to position. Each of these leaves from a cup with a broad lip, holding full a gill of water, so armed at the mouth with a strong hirsute membrane that few insects find their way to the clear deposit. The leaf itself is of a bright green, beautifully with a sime of the form of itself. rimmed with crimson; the form of it is most elegant, from the stem to the curves of the lip. It bears the appelation of pilgrim's cup; a name rich in all the holy associations of the ages of Faith, recalling associations of the ages of Faith, recalling the times when princes and peasants, saints and sinners, assumed the cowl and the staff of the pilgrim, and disdained not to drink of the brook by the way!

In this same swampy patch of ground, which in autumn will be covered with which in autumn will be covered with blithe children picking the cranberry crop, is also found the most beautiful and choice variety of a well-known flower. Early in May an almost minute member of this family is found in the meadows, and in the last days of May a still lovelier one rises on its stalk, sometimes of a deep, brilliant yellow, or of pink or light crimson. But this variety bears two, three, even five, of these royal flowers on three, even five, of these royal flowers on a stalk. It is called, not merely "lady's slipper," like its inferior sisters, but the a bridge thrown across some running streamlet, appears a stalk so slender, with "gay lady's slipper," on account of its greater beauty, as if suggesting festal occasions. But the popular name at present is a clear misnomer. The flower is shaped precisely like a wooden shoe, not leaves so small, and a spike of flowers so delicate, that the only wonder is that it has not escaped observation altogether. The flowers, not half so large as the lily a slipper, and we are told by Digby, in his wonderful volumes, "The Ages of Faith," that this flower was formerly called by our ancestors "the Virgin's shoe." Doubtless it was dedicated to her who lived so humbly in the Holy House of Nazareth, even after she had been declared dessed by an Archangel. As a companion to this, in July, as if suggested by the feast of the Visitation, the delicate vine with its white starry blossoms, covering the fences and hedges of pasture lands in New England, is still called "the Virgin's with its white starry bower," or "traveller's joy," reminding us how Mary rose in haste to go over the hill-country of Judea to visit her

St. Elizabeth.

In the last days of August, from the rich loam which forms the bank of meadow brooks, and sometimes, but less luxuriantly, beside a mountain rivulet, springs a spike of flowers of so dazzling a color as to throw light into the shady places which among the hazel bushes, where leaves have fallen and kept it warm throughout the winter, its pure white corolla breaks from a slight, scale-like calyx, and seven petals slender, drooping, of a velvety texture, slender, drooping, of a velvety texture, and perfectly cardinal red in hue; it is actually called the "cardinal flower!"
No other name is given to it, and many a
New England child has caught its first robed these princes of the Church from

as new floral claimants for enumeration as new floral claimants for enumeration come to mind constantly as I write. I must not fail, however, to mention the Michaelmas daisy, which is always in full glory on the feast of St. Michael the Archangel. Of the beauty of this flower in all its varieties of white and purple, with its golden centre, clothing, as it does, hill-sides, ridges, nooks and by-ways, it would be impossible to give an idea, especially when lighted by the clear sunshine of September. The Prince of Archangels never spread fairer banners to the sun than in this flower of New Eng. the sun than in this flower of New England, so beloved as well as admired, associated with the glorious autumnal days often lingering into "St. Martin's sum-mer." In parting, let us glance at one more flower, an October flower, whose beauty the painter has portrayed and the poet sung. Bryant mentions its natural beauties under the botanical name of the Fringed Gartian, but Catholic poets give it the name of "our Lady's eye." Of a blue the name of "our Lady's eye." Of a blue that mocks the skill of the colorist with his brightest tints, veined at its base as tenderly as the loveliest eyelid ever extolled in song, its four cruciform petals are fringed like the lashes of that eye so often dimmed with tears shed for the sorrows of her Divine Son, and we venture to hope also for those of her unworthy children. So beauteous is "our Lady's eye," in truth, that we will allow it to close our tribute to the Catholic flowers of Puritan New England, as it really closes the year of flowers in a land where nature itself leads the soul through ways so varied to the Source of all beauty and

#### Figures Won't Lie.

The figures showing the enormous yearly sales of Kidney-Wort, demonstrate its value as a medicine beyond dispute. It is a purely vegetable compound of cer-tain roots, leaves and berries known to have special value in Kidney troubles. Combined with these are remedies acting directly on the Liver and Bowels. It is directly on the Liver and Bowels. It is because of this combined action that Kidney-Wort has proved such an unequalled remedy in all diseases of these organs.

NATIONAL PILLS act promptly upon the Liver, regulate the Bowels and as a

I do not ask the My pathw I only pray the Througho I do not hope to That pierr I only ask to find My safe re If he afflict me, Withhold If all his wisdo Or unders I do not think Or where! But sometime make His mean

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THE EARLY

Of episcopal missionaries, the established by

next Kingarth Cathan, and E the lifetime of ous churches in ing the names and Kildonnan same holy me cations in the north the ded the Moray Firt f the Fiddich Maluog, of Lishis missionary band of Colum St. Machar. ordained Bisho umba to found at the bank of form the figure he found at th here he fixed cathedral of Ab his honor. It w of St. Columbs cessor of King longed to the nand had fixed h on the southern he church whi place by King Southern Pict Ninian. The o appeared, and Christianity res this occasion is Columba, who friend and disc Pict. To Cainn monastery whi extremity of German Ocean, or the Royal M bsorbed by the and the prima ferred to the m four years of n land. The imp Christianity am trymen in a fer eninsulas of left it firmly well as inner H the northern a

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pointing St. A. lwy, he took h hundred of his fixed his reside shire, where h southern porti The people stil was a cross be thenism and t bors, in which the elements, Woden, were ing several ye

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m for their

1884.

perceived leaf-stalks, move with air of the graceful-d the bee ad the bee taries. Its he red and me" which de disciples er with the Lord, "and the name recalls the bol of the

Gospel it. rith a dociland brookfeed their und where es and still o attention, erful plant
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posit. The orm of it is the curves pelation of all the holy th, recalling d peasants, e cowl and sdained not of ground, overed with nberry crop, nutiful and wn flower. ute member ne meadows, still lovelier etimes of a bears two, Il flowers on rely "lady's ers, but the count of its esting festal

few insects

The flower len shoe, not v Digby, in he Ages of as formerly to her who y House of een declared a companion sted by the delicate vine ture lands in the Virgin's eminding us t her cousin,

st, from the ak of meadow less luxuriulet, springs places which re numerous thape as the ls are long, yety texture, in hue; it is lower!" , and many a ight its first n which are Church from indefinitely,

mention the always in full Michael the of this flower and purple, ing, as it does, by-ways, it ve an idea the clear sun-e Prince of er banners to of New Engdmired, asso-tumnal days fartin's sumlance at one ower, whose rayed and the is its natural name of the colorist with elid ever exciform petals
of that eye so
d for the sord we venture er unworthy "our Lady's ill allow it to holic flowers as it really a land where through ways ill beauty and

ie. ne enormous, demonstrate youd dispute. pound of ceries known to ney troubles. medies acting lowels. ion that Kidn unequalled se organs. omptly upon wels and as a

Trusting.

I do not ask that God will always make
My pathway light;
I only pray that he will hold my hand
Throughout the night.
I do not hope to have the thorns removed
That pierce my feet,
I only ask to find his blessed arms
My safe retreat.

If he afflict me, then in my distress
Withholds his hand;
If all his wisdom I cannot conceive
Or understand,
I do not think to always know his why
Or wherefore, here;
But sometime he will take my hand and
make
His meaning clear.

If in his furnace he refine my heart
To make it pure,
I only ask for grace to trust his love—
Strength to endure;
And if ferce storms beat round me,
And the heavens be overcast,
I know that he will give his weary one
Eweet peace at last.

#### Dublin Review. THE EARLY SCOTTISH CHURCH.

CONTINUED.

Of episcopal churches founded by these missionaries, the first to appear is Lismore, established by St. Moluoc or Lugadius; next Kingarth in Bute, founded by Bishop Cathan, and Eig, where Donnan settled in the lifetime of St. Columba. The numerous churches in the west Highlands, bearing the names of Kilmaluog, Kilchattan, and Kildonnan, if not foundations of the same holy men, testify at least to dediand Kildonnan, if not foundations of the same holy men, testify at least to dedications in their honor. Even in the far north the dedications of Rosemarky, on the Moray Firth, and Mortlach, in the vale of the Fiddich, perpetuating the name of Maluog, of Lismore, mark the extent of his missionary enterprise. It was another band of Columba's disciples that followed St. Machar. This missionary having been ordained Bishop, was admonished by Columba to found his church when he arrived at the bank of a river where its hendings. at the bank of a river where its bendings form the figure of a Bishop's crozier. This he found at the mouth of the Don; and here he fixed his residence, where the cathedral of Aberdeen afterwards rose in cathedral of Aberdeen afterwards rose in his honor. It was also during the lifetime of St. Columba that Gartnaidh, the successor of King Brude, who himself belonged to the nation of the Southern Picts and had fixed his royalseat at Abernethy, on the southern bank of the Tay, rebuilt the church which had been founded in that place by King Nectan in 460, when the Southern Picts received the faith from St. Ninian. The older church had almost disappeared, and scarce the semblance of Christianity remained. Its restoration on this occasion is directly attributed to St. Columba, who was accompanied by his friend and disciple Cainnech, by descent a Pict. To Cainnech is due another foundafriend and disciple Cainnech, by descent a Pict. To Cainnech is due another foundation destined to eclipse the first, and the monastery which he raised in the eastern extremity of Fife, on the shore of the German Ocean, at a place called Kilrimont, or the Royal Mount, was in its turn to be absorbed by the church of St. Andrews, and the primacy from Abernethy transferred to the mouth of the Eden.

In 597 St. Columba completed thirty-four years of missionary labour in Scot-

four years of missionary labour in Scot-land. The impassioned ardour of his zeal had borne marvellous fruits. He found Christianity among a haudful of his coun-trymen in a few islands and half-severed trymen in a few islands and half-severed peninsulas of the remote mainland. He left it firmly established in the outer as well as inner Hebrides, and spread over all the northern and western Highlands of Scotland. And far south of the Grampians the influence of his preaching was felt in the regeneration of the "Apostate Picts." We do not find that he ever met with serious abstacles to his mission. The with serious obstacles to his mission. The natural difficulties of the country opposed the chief barrier; everything else yielded to the stirring persuasion of his eloquence, and the charm of his holy life. Chiefs and people vied with each other in accord-ing the great apostle a willing welcome,

Kentigern. Of royal descent, he was educated in his boyhood by St. Servanus, who loved him dearly for his holy virtues, and who used in his old age to call him Munwho used in his old age to can him Muni-ghu, or the dear friend. After serious de-liberation and earnest prayer, he decided to leave Culross, his early home. Follow-ing the divine inspiration he was conducted to Cathures, now Glasgow, near a church and cemetery formerly consecrated by St. Ninian. Soon a small community formed round the holy man, and ere long the king and people besought bim to be-come their Bishop. Reluctantly he gave his consent, and was consecrated accord-ing to the British rite, when twenty-five years of age. After his elevation his aus-terities increased; on foot he visited his diocese, which in great part had lapsed into heathenism, reforming abuses among the people and enforcing discipline among the clergy. The kingdom was divided into two factions, and a strong party was bagan. In the struggle for supremacy, the pagen party prevailed for a time, and the saint took refuge in Wales. He proceeded to Menevia, where St. David then ruled as Bishop. He founded the monastery of Lianelwy in the vale of Clwyd, a same probable view to it but the vale. name probably given to it by the saint in memory of the river near which he had placed his original seat. The fame of his sanctity again drew to him multitudes anxious to live under his direction, and before his return to Cumbria nearly a thousand monks were assembled under his rule. In the north the battle of Ardderyd, in 573, decided the contest be tween the pagan and the Christian parties, tween the pagin and the Constan parties, and Christianity became dominant in Strathelyde. The victorious Rydderch Hael, or the Liberal, ascended the throne, and immediately recalled the saint. Appointing St. Asaph his successor at Llauelwy, he took his departure with over six hundred of his manks. For a time he hundred of his manks. For a time he fixed his residence at Hoddan in Dumfrieshire, where he labored to re organize the southern portion of his districted diocese. The people still clung to a paganism which was a cross between their old Celtic heathenism and that of their Anglic neighbors, in which idolatry, the worship of the elements, and their supreme deity Woden, were all combined. After spending several years among them to reclaim

them from their profane rites and bring them back to a pure belief, and ordaining

priests and cleries to preserve them in the landmarks of faith, the customs of the Church and the laws of the mons, he returned to his see at Glasgow it was here, on the banks of the Mellendamer, that, according to Jocelyn, his meeting with St. Columba took place, and the two saints exchanged pastoral staves in pledge and testimony of their mutual love in Christ. St. Columba's was long preserved in Ripon in the church of St. Wilfrid. After passing several days together, conversing on st. Columba's was long preserved in Ripon in the church of St. Wilfrid. After passing several days together, conversing on the things of God and the interests of souls, whose salvation they both had so much at heart, "saying farewell, with mutual love they parted never to meet again." St. Mungo died on the 13th January, probably in the year 603, and his body, clothed in his pontificals, was interred in the choir at the right-hand side of the altar. His tomb at this day in the cathedral of Glasgow contains his relics.

The evangelization of Scotland was now complete. The first introduction of the Gospel, however effected, was followed up by a rapid succession of regularly organized missions. Two of these, the earliest in date, directly came from Rome. Ninian the Pict, trained in the schools of Damasus and Jerome, with the ordination of Siricius, brought back to his native Galloway the purity of Apostolic doctrine, which from the banks of the Solway he carried

cius, brought back to his native Galloway the purity of Apostolic doctrine, which from the banks of the Solway he carried to the base of the Grampians; Palladius fulfilled the mission of Celestine in the North-eastern Lowlands; while from the islands and rugged coasts of the west, Columba and his followers overspread the mountainous regions of the north, descending again across the centre of the country till in friendly rivalry they encountered Kentigern advancing from the south. These apostles are now held in remembrance by few in Presbyterian Scotland. To many they are not known, save by a name attached to a ruined chapel, a village, a cavern, a fountain or a market; and the descendants of those whom they baptized scarce honor them whom they baptized scarce honor them with the veneration they accord their leg-

with the veneration they accord their legendary heroes.

Of the immediate successors of St. Kentigern in the see of Glasgow we have no notice. But from the continuator of Nennius it would appear that when, a quarter of a century later, the nation of the Northumbrian Angles received the faith, and their king Aeduin was baptized by St. Paulinus, the Bernician Angles occupying the district lying between the Tweed and the Forth were converted by their Cumbrian neighbors governed by a their Cumbrian neighbors governed by a successor of St. Kentigern.

successor of St. Kentigern.

The church of Paulinus was short-lived, too short to have any permanent effect in leavening the people with Christianity. On the death of its first protector, King Aeduin, the infant church was swept away by the heathen Penda of Mercia, and the apostate Ceadwalla of Wales, who overran the country. The whole of the Cumbrian and Anglic districts were thrown into confusion. It is to the Columban church, established by King Oswald, that the permanent conversion of the Northumbrians and the Angles between the Tweed and Forth is to be ascribed. When the father of Oswald was slain by Aeduin, still a pagan, his sons and the principal still a pagan, his sons and the principal young nobility took refuge among the Scots, and received a Christian education Scots, and received a Christian education in the monastery of Iona. Returning with a small army, recruited probably from the Angles north of the Tweed, the easy and decisive victory of Hefenfeld, in 634, gained through the intercession of St. Columba, placed Oswald on his paternal throne. Bede tells us that at once—
"He sent to the seniors of the Scots, among whom he himself and his fellowsoldiers when in banishment had received the grace of baptism, desiring they would

the grace of baptism, desiring they would send him a bishop, by whose instructions and ministry the Anglic uation which he governed might be taught the advantages of faith in the Lord and receive its sacra-

and accordingly, being ordained, they sent him to preach."

Instead of fixing his episcopal residence at York, where Paulinus had established his see, Aidan followed the custom of his religious brethren in the north, and selec-ted a small secluded island on the Northumbrian coast, where he founded a monastery and ruled it as Episcopal Abbot. After him, at Lindisfarne, the two functions continued to be regulated by the entering the state of the continued to the regulated. by the custom prevailing in the monastic Church of Scotland; and Bede tells us that till his day the bishops of that place exercised the episcopal office in such sort, that ters, reacters, and the other ecclesiastical orders, with the bishop himself, observed in all things the monastic rule. He also bears noble testimony to the efficiency of the church founded by Aidan, and to the missionary zeal of the many brethren who accompanied or followed him on his enter-

"From that time many from the region faith to those provinces of the Angles over which King Oswald reigned; and those among them that had received priest's orders administered to the believers the grace of baptism. Churches were built in grace of baptism. Churches were outer.
several places; the people joyfully flocked
together to hear the Word; possessions and
lands were given of the king's bounty to build monasteries; the younger Angles were by their Scottish masters instructed; and greater care and attention were bestowed upon the rules and observances

of regular discipline." Among the foundations of Aidan was Allong the Coldinham, whose first abbess was Aebba, half-sister of King Oswald. He also founded the monastery of Meirose, with which the great name of St. Cuthbert is for ever associated. On the birth and parentage of St. Cuthbert, Bede, who wrote his life within forty years of his decease, is silent. He was watching his master's flocks on the southern slopes of the Lammermoors, when he saw in a vision the Lammermoors, when he saw in a vision der of the monasteries were the chief

charms, incantations, or other forbidden acts, when they sought relief from their ailments," he was called to Lindisfarne by Eata, now abbot. This was in 664, the year that the Columbian church in North-

year that the Columbian church in North-umbria came to an end.

Aidan, the first Bishop of the line, died in 651, and was succeeded in the episco-pate by Finan, "who had been sent from Hii (Iona), the island and monastery of the Scots." At his death, Colman was sent out of Scotia and made Bishop. Under his episcopate the controversy about the celebration of Easter and the form of the tonsure was brought to its height, and the celebration of Easter and the form of the tonsure was brought to its height, and the Council of Whitby declared against the Scottish castom. Eata the abbot, and Cuthbert the provost, of Lindisfarne, gave in their adhesion to the party that conformed to the usages of the Catholic Church; but Colman the Bishop and many of the monks, rather than comply, went Church; but Colman the Bishop and many of the monks, rather than comply, went back to Scotland, taking with them the relics of St. Aidau. Thus, after a duration of thirty years, the Columbian church among the Angles came to be extinguished. Soon after, Cuthbert was appointed abbot of Lindisfarne, and zealously endeavored to bring into uniformity with the new rule such of the brethren as still remained refractory. On the return of St. Winifred from Gaul, in 669, the Scotthat continued to reside among the st. Winifred from Gaul, in 669, the Scots that continued to reside among the Angles gave way, or returned to their own country. Left to the administration of Wilfrid, the church of the Northumbrians Wilfrid, the church of the Northumbrians was co-extensive with their kingdom, which comprehended, in the reign of Oswin, the territories of the Southern Picts, the Strathelyde Britons, and the Scots of Dalriada. After governing the monastery of Lindisfarne for twelve years, Cuthbert withdrew into greater solitude on the Farne island, at some distance from the mainland, but in 684 was drawn from the mainland, but in 684 was drawn from his retirement to be Bishop of Lindisfarne. Two months after his consecration, King Ecgfrid was slain in battle by the Picts, the Anglic Bishop fled from his diocese on the Forth, and the dominion of the Angles over the Picts, Dalriadans, and Strathclyde Britons, civil and ecclesiastical, came to an end.

an end In 730 the district of Galloway, where In 730 the district of Galloway, where St. Ninian had founded his church, was still in possession of the Northumbrians, and an Auglic bishopric, which endured sixty year, was here established. This, too, was displaced when the native population of the district of the discrepancy of the discrepancy. too, was displaced when the native population, taking advantage of the disorganized state of the Northumbrian kingdom, asserted their independence, and the Solway Firth again became the civil and ecclesiastical boundary.

The glory of the Columban church was now on the wane. What in times of less knowledge had been an innocent divergence from the universal Church was

less knowledge had been an innocent divergence from the universal Church was becoming a guilty separation, and the penalty of schism was to be paid in barrenness. The seventh century still offers some examples of missionary effort, and monks of Iona made foundations at Applecross, on Deeside in Aberdeenshire, and in Athol. But discord had entered the family of St. Columba, and its unity was about to be broken. Adamsan the abbot, the loving biographer of his great patron, going into Northumbria on an embassy in 688, at a time when the whole kingdom was full of the memory of St. Cuthbert, the great champion of Roman conformity, became a convert to the to the stirring persuasion of his eloquence, and the charm of his holy life. Chiefs and people vied with each other in according the great apostle a willing welcome, and his memory still lives enshrined in the veneration and affection of the descendants of those he brought to the faith. This century was one of intense missionary activity in North Britain. The district known as Cambria, or the kingdom of the Strathelyde Britons, extended from the wall of Severus to the River Forth. This was the scene of the labours of St. Kentigern. Of royal descent, he was eduon his return. Before the next celebra-tion of the controverted Easter, Adamnan died (704). "For the divine goodness so ordained it that, as he was a great lover of peace and unity, he should be taken away to everlasting life before he would be obliged on the return of Easter to have still more serious discord with those that would not follow him to the trush." Bede considered it a remarkable dispensation of the divine goodness that the same nation which had wittingly and without envy communicated to the people of the Angles the knowledge of the true Deity, should afterwards, by means of the nation of the cised the episcopal office in such sort, that while the Abbot, who was chosen by the Bishop with the consent of the brethreu, governed the monastery, all the priests, deacons, chanters, readers, and the other ecclesiastical orders, with the bishop himself, observed in all things the monastic rule. He also bears noble testimony to the efficiency of the church founded by Aidan, and to the to the abbatial office complicated the schism. In 710, Nectan, king of the Picts, with his people, submitted to the new celebration of Easter; but nearly the whole of the Columban monasteries disregarded his edict and in of the Scots came daily into Britan, and his edict, and in consequence the "Family with great devotion preached the word of faith to those provinces of the Angles over and expelled the kingdom. Thus, the churches of Eastern Scotland were separa. ted from Hii, and its supremacy over the churches and monasteries of the Picts was terminated. The conservative faction in the parent monastery was increased by the advent of many of the refugees, and the contest continued till 716, when Ecgbert, a holy priest from Ireland, finally induced the monks to abandon the inveterate cus-tom of their ancestors, and embrace the Roman rites. Eggbert, assured of their correction, "rejoiced to see the day of the Lord; he saw it and was glad."

the Lammermoors, when he saw in a vision the soul of Bishop Aiden carried to heaten by choirs of angels, and resolved in consequence to devote himself to the service of God in the religious life. He took

the monastic habit at Melrose, where Boisil was prior, in the year 651. Ten years later, on the death of Boisil, Cuthbert was promoted to his place. After several years spent in training his community by counsel and example in the perfections of monastic discipline, and in correcting abuses among the surrounding populace, "part of whom, Christian in name, profaued their profession by wicked lives, and some, disregarding the precepts of their religion had recourse to charms, incantations, or other forbidden 825 St. Blathmac suffered martyrdom in one of the attacks of the Danish pirates, to whom he refused to reveal where the rich shrine of St. Columba was concealed from their cupidity. To the descents of the Danes succeeded the ravages of the Norwegian Vikings, who first settled in the Orkneys, and afterwards spread over the western isles. The relics of St. Columba were finally removed to Ireland at the end of the ninth century; with the departure of that treasure the independence of Iona ceased, and the abbey began to be held by the Abbots of Armagh.

TO BE CONTINUED.

"Every thought of the Pontifical heart," says the Protestant Boughi, in a recent number of the Nineteenth Century, "dilates and broadens to embrace the world. He is the only power in existence whose inherent and essential obligation it is to go on increase the recent in the protection of the protect whose interent and essential congation it is to go on incessantly acquiring and extending over all civilized and even all barbarous nations an intellectual and moral ascendancy."

A NEW SUIT. Faded articles of all kinds restored to their original beauty by Diamond Dyes. Perfect and simple. 10c. at all druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

An eccentric old fellow who lives along-An eccentric oid fellow who lives along-side of a graveyard was asked if it was not an unpleasant location. "No," said he, "I never j'ined places in all my life with a set of neighbors that minded their own business so stiddy as they do."

Do NO VIOLENCE TO THE LIVER and general system by repeated doses of mer-cury in the shape of calomel and blue pill. Many persons thus dose themselves even without the advice of a physician. The best substitute for such pernicious drugs, and the use of which is never followed by and the use of which is never followed by disastrous effects upon the general health, is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which permanently tones the stomach, regulates the bowels, purifies the blood, and gives a healthful glow to the cheek. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

Though numerous causes may operate to turn the hair gray, all that is needed to restore the natural color is Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. For more than twenty years its sales have been enormous, but we have yet to learn of its first failure.

An Englishman who was in Edinburgh was with a Scotch guide in St. Giles' Cathedral, and the subject turned on the unfailing source of southern jest, the Scotch observance of the Sabbath. the Scotch observance of the Sabbath.
"Now, what would you do," asked my
friend, "if a donkey fell into a hole on the
Sunday? Would you get it out, though
it was the Sunday?" The Scotch guide
deliberated for a time, and then slowly
assurand "I never heard o' any donkey answered, "I never heard o' any donkey in Scotland being sic a donkey as to fa into a hole on the Sawbath day."

Mr. A. Fisher, of the Toronto Globe, says: "I take great pleasure in recommending Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure to the public. I have suffered with Dyspepsia for some time, and have tried several remedies without receiving any benefit. Being recommended to do so I used one bottle, and must say that I find the result perfectly satisfactory, not having been troubled with this distressing disease since, and would recommend others similarly afflicted to purchase a bottle at once and try it, as I am satisfied they will receive benefit from its use." Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

#### A Perfect Beauty.

with Hypophosphites, in Consumption and Wasting Diseases. Dr. C. W. Bar-ringer, Pittsburg, Pa., says: "I think your Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is very useful in consumption and wasting diseases." Do not delay in getting relief for the

little folks. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure. I you love your child why do you suffer when a remedy is so near at hand i There are a number of varieties of corns. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a bottle at once.

Sure to Conquer.

The most troublesome cough is sure to yield if timely treated with Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. Pieasant to take and safe for young or old.

"Lunch, sir? Yes-ser, pickled salmon cutlets, kidness, greens and"— "Gammon! Have you got no wholesome meat sir? flesh or fowl that one can eat, sir? sir? flesh or fowl that one can eat, sir ?'
"Eat, sir? Yes-ser, on the dresser; pork,
sir ?' "Pork, sir, I detest, sir." "Lobsters?" "Are to me unblest, sir," "Duck
and peas!" "I can't digest, sir." "Puff,
sir." "Stuff, sir!" "Fish, sir?" "Pish,
sir!" "Sausage?" "Sooner eat the dish,
sir." "Shrimps, sir? prawas, sir? crawfish? winkle? scallops ready in a twinkle?
wilks and cockles, crabs to follow?'
"Nothing I can swallow! Waiter!"
"Yes-sir." "Bread for twenty! I shall
starve in midst of plenty!" starve in midst of plenty !"

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River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882.

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Temple, at 1,305. All members all to be present. C. A. SIPPI, President.

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#### Catholic Record. LONDON, SATURDAY, NOV. 1, 1884

LEO, POPE AND KING.

In our last issue we spoke of the heartiness of the gratification with which the Catholics of Rome received the publication of the Pope's letter to Cardinal Jacobini making provision for the establishment of a cholera hospital under the immediate supervision of the Sovereign Pontiff himself. Not only did the Catholics see in this act of sublime generosity a proof of the charity animating the illustrious Pontiff now happily reigning, but infidel Italy was, in the presence of such bounty, forced to render testimony to the noble purposes which inspired such a sovereign act of benevolence. The first utterances of the radical press after the publication of the Papal letter bore homage to the charity of the Holy Father. But a sudden change came on. Some power behind the throne made itself at once felt and, as in the case of the good Sisters at Naples, who were first belauded, but, when dying out of devotedness to the plague-stricken, were loaded with injuries, so now in the case of the Holy Father his heroic devotion to his people drew at first impulse an expression of admiration from a press which, in obedience to its masters, now turns on the aged Pontiff with a virulence and mendacity worthy men whose very souls are not their own. Fearing the effect on public opinion of the Panal letter, the leaders of the Masonic body, which controls not alone the pres but the government of Italy, passed around the word that the generous action of a despoiled and outraged sovereign should be decried and his motives distorted, his attitude traduced and his purposes vilified. The onslaught on the Holy Father, led on by the Masonic chiefs, is not confined to Italy. The whole radical press of the continent has been similarily instructed. The instruction has been obeyed with a singular unanimity incomprehensible to all ignorant of the power and the discipline of Masonry. On the one hand the Pope is accused of seeking for terms of conciliation with Italy, on the other he is charged with an unjustifiable act of usurpation. In the one case he is indicted for cowardice, in the other for treason. The Italian government, miserable creation that it is of Masonic intrigue and violence, is so completely subjected to the control of the lodges that its attitude towards the Pope in regard of the foundation of a cholera hospital could not be any other than one of repression and, if needs be, violence. A government that has robbed and outraged the Father of the faithful could not hesitate at such a trifling thing as inhibiting the foundation of such a hospital. Fortunately, in one sense, the cholera has not visited Rome, and the likelihood now is that the scourge will not reach the Eternal City. But the questions raised by the issuance of the Pontifical letter are of the gravest character and deserve the attention of the whole Catholic world. The Rassegna, an Italian organ of radical tendencies said :

"We quite understand that at the Vatican, the Pope should take such measures as he thinks best to protect its inmates against the cholera, or to restore them to stricken by the plague. But outside the Vatican, in Rome, there is the Syndic. head of the municipality; there is the Prefect, head of the Province, and there is the Minister of the Interior who is responsible for all sanitary measures.

"Interference from any other quarter of the Syndic, the Prefect, the Minister of of the Church. Here is the reason why, the Interior. Outside of the Vatican the Pope can have no rights above those of any private individual.

"A cholera hospital under Papal auspices outside the Vatican, without agreement dination of one remedial measure with a hundred others, all tending to the same end, would not, in the calamitous times of an epidemic, be either regular or legitimate. The correct mode of procedure would have been this, that the Pontiff should have, through the medium of his Secretary ofState, or others, addressed himself to the Syndic, declaring his intention, with the view of devising with that official some means of securing its realization. Since this was not done, it is the duty of the Syndic to make known to the

his consent and control no cholers hos. pital can be established anywhere in Rome utside the Vatican."

Not content with taking this position on the question of the right of the Holy Father to dispense charity in the case of the advent of cholera, the Rassegna raises he question of the right of municipal in terference in case the disease should break out in the Vatican itself. It says:

"The hypothesis of an outbreak holers in the Vatican itself does not appear to have received sufficient considration from the authorities of the municipality and province of Rome. And why? Would the Vatican be quarantined? Or would there be established a cholera cemetery in the space reserved for the Swiss guards? What guarantee would Rome have either for the cure of the sick or the conveyance and burial of the dead ? Has any arrangement been made between the authorities of Rome and the Head of the Church in view of such eventualities only too possible. An answer will be necessary, but above all it will be useful to see to-day itself to any omission of yesterday."

ones ventured to leave the Vatican. But besides this danger the Holy Father has no protection, as the statements of the Rassegna prove, against interference in the Vatican itself from municipal and provincial underlings often ready to arrogate to themselves powers entirely beyond their sphere, not to say their capacity. Commenting on the declarations of the Ras segna, Le Journal de Roms says that the former journal, controlled by its hatred of the Holy See, has awkwardly drawn from the cholera visitation a strong argument against the simultaneous presence in Rome of two sovereign powers. It is impossible that even a modus vivendi between the two powers can be devised in the presence of any incident, however slight its gravity. Armed with the law made by themselves, the enemies of the Papacy refuse to the Pope the liberty of alms-giving and personal care of the plague-stricken; they even threaten, if the contagion should visit the Vatican, to her warmest recognition. The expediexclude it from communication with tion to Dongola, the Queen tells Parliathe outer world. All this proves that the law of guarantees has guaranteed nothing, regulated nothing. It further proves that either of the two sovereignties now in Rome must go. Which of these will go? We have not on this point the slightest doubt. There may be delay in the coming of the good time when right and justice will assert their ment of affairs in that country. I have power. The delay may be of a vexatious character. The Holy Father may, in fact, be forced to leave Rome before the good time comes. But the good time will come. when Rome will, as of old, be ruled by the Pontiffs. How little they, who accuse the Holy Father of a purpose of reconciliation with Italy, understand of the merits of the case? Do they find anything in the history of the Popes that could induce them to believe that the Holy Father could acquiesce in violence and fraud, and could condone unrepentant sacrilege? They know nothing of the his- the extension of the parliamentary fran- holy object. There was, he added, a false estimate on the attributes and prerog. | the blessing of God attend your labors. atives of the Sovereign Pontiff, who exclearness of perception and force of expression so peculiarily his own, wrote on

"Yet there is a peculiarity in the case thich we have all along had in mind. Though the sovereignty in its own nature is temporal, yet the right of the Pope to govern is not purely temporal. These States are not precisely the domain of the Pope, for he is, after all, their administrator rather than their sovereign health, if, unfortunately, they should be He is not elected sovereign of those stricken by the plague. But outside the States, but is elected bishop of Rome. and therefore Pope, or supreme visible head of the Church, and it is because he is Pope that he exercises the right of sovereignty over them. They are states of the Church. The sovereignty is vested in the Holy Se and therefore is a right of the spiritual "Interference from any other quarter cannot be permitted without the consent character which attaches to all the rights though we can distinguish, we cannot though we can distinguish, we cannot practically separate the political from the religious question in the recent act of wrestling Æmilia or Romagna, from the Holy See, and annexing it to the kingdom of Sardinia. There is in the outside the Vatican, without agreement with the authorities of Rome, without the co-or- their surveillance, and without the co-or- against the Church, the sin designated in il times under the name of sacrilege not only because it despoils the Holy See of its goods, but because it appropriates to profane uses what was devoted to sacred uses. The Church, by her divine constitution, it may be conceded, was not invested with the right of sover signty over these States, nor any right to appropriate the government of them to herself. But when they came legitimately into her possession, and she tecame, whether by the act of the people, or the concession of princes, or as first occupant of the vacant throne, their legitimate sovereign, the right of sovereignty over them ceased to be a laical Cardinal Secretary of State that without society, and of the Pope as supreme

the question of the Papal power:

chief of that society. It then could not be attacked without attacking not merely a temporal, but also a spiritual right, and incurring the guilt of sacrilege. The Pope in his capacity as temporal ruler has and can have no authority even to alienate them, and can alienate them only as spiritual head of the Church, and then only for spiritual reasons, for the interests of religion, of which he is supreme judge. Under every point of view then, the political question is complicated with the spiritual."

The good day, we have add, must surely

The good day, we have said, must surely come. Right must triumph, for, as the writer we have just cited, says :

writer we have just cited, says:

"After all, honesty is the best policy.
Even in politics a firm adherence to right
is the true policy for states and empires,
and only such changes and reforms as
are in accordance with the rights of individuals and nations are ever really advantageous. Those made against right,
against justice, and in defiance of legitimate authority, always carry along with
them a curse that more than neutralizes
all the good they are able to effect. It
is the missortune of most reformers that of in accordance with authority. They which radical papers were once so fond of speaking? What now of the liberty they declared to be the Pope's in Rome? He is denied the right of the commonest individual, that of expending his means as he thinks fit in benevolence. And as for liberty, his very life were in darger if he liberty, his very life were in darger if he commonest and relative the liberty of the commonest individual, that of expending his means as he thinks fit in benevolence. And as for liberty, his very life were in darger if he commonest individual, that of expending his means as he thinks fit in benevolence. And as for liberty, his very life were in darger if he commonest individual, that of expending his means as he thinks fit in benevolence. And as for liberty, his very life were in darger if he commonest individual, that of expending his means as he thinks fit in benevolence. And as for liberty, his very life were in darger if he maintenance of which is of the last necessity for public order, public freedom, and national prosperity. No doubt there were in the six teenth century great and crying abuses, though not so great as in some preceding centuries, but by attempting to reform the mixture of the last necessity for public order, public freedom, and national prosperity. No doubt there were in the six teenth century great and crying abuses, and or some preceding centuries, but by attempting to reform the mixture of the last necessity for public freedom, and national prosperity. No doubt there were in the six teenth century great and crying abuses, and or some preceding centuries, but by attempting to reform the mixture of the last necessity for public freedom, and national prosperity. No doubt there were in the six teenth century great and crying abuses, and contains the mixture of the last necessity for public freedom, and national prosperity. No doubt there were in the six teenth century great and crying abuses, and contains the mixture of the last necessity for public freedom, and national prosperity. a moral Governor of the universe, who always sooner or later avenges his out-

#### THE SESSION.

The British Parliament re-assembled on the 23rd for what will, there is little doubt, prove one of the most eventful sessions of that body. The Queen's speech is brief but pointed. She informs the Houses that they have been brought together to discuss the great question of the representation of the people. She intimates that her relations with all foreign powers are amicable. In regard of the Soudan she states that the information from that distant region includes painful uncertainties, but adds that the energy, courage, and resource conspicuously displayed by General Gordon in his successful defence of Khartoum deserve ment, has for its object the rescue and security of that gallant officer and those who co-operate with him.

Two brief paragraphs follow dealing with the Egyptian and Transvaal difficul-

"I am using my best endeavors in given my support to the Egyptian gov-ernment in the difficult financial position in which it was left, through the failure of the recent conference. I regret the occurrences in the Transvaal, and am considering with the Cape Government means to secure an observance of the

Addressing the Commons, Her Majesty informs that body that the operations in

The government will, no doubt, press pect him to abandon the inalienable right the Franchise Bill with all possible urof Holy Church to any Sovereign, be he gency. That it will pass the Commons however so powerful. More than twenty by large majorities there is not the years ago the late Dr. Brownson, with that slightest reason to fear. What, however, will be its fate in the Lords? If the Marquis of Salisbury be true to his pledges and earnest in his threats, the Bill will be rejected by the Upper Chamber. The rejection of the Bill must precipitate a crisis, the only solution of which can be found in an appeal to the people. Elections in that case would likely be held in January and the House again convoked in February. How would a dissolution find the Irish party? Ready for action? Yes, ready, united and enthusiastic. From seventy to eighty or eighty-five seats would, in the new Parliament, be filled by followers of Mr. Parnel!. In other words, Ireland would then be represented in some measure as she ought to be, for the very first time since the union. It is impossible, from views of Parliamentary government gathered in this country, to form an idea of the influence which eighty members can exercise in the British Commons.

As far as Great Britain is concerned, a dissolution would find the Liberals prepared to enter heart and soul into a campaign against lordly aggression. Mr. Gladstone's majority could not fail to be increased. The result of such a popular verdict would be disastrous in the extreme to the standing influence and even usefulness of the House of Lords as at present constituted. It would of necessity involve changes in the constitution of that chamber which might lead to its officement. That its effecement might of that chamber which hight effacement might effacement. That its effacement might the people to live in caravansaries, and men of all classes joined together in demand the chamber which had be allowed to session just opened will, in any case,

liberty or the strengthening and perpet nation of the aristocratic elements of the constitution.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

At the Anglican Church Congress,

lately held in Toronto, the question of religion in the public schools was discussed at some length. The Venerable Archdeacon Dixon, of Guelph, in what the Globe calls a thoughtful paper on the subject, declared that education was not the mere cramming the minds of the youth with facts, but the training of them to grasp the ideas of others, and to form opinions of their own and at the same time develop their moral character. Some years ago, he said, there was in England what might be called the "useful knowledge boom," during which it was attempted by copious statistical recitals to prove that to give a youth a smattering of the sciences would make him a good and useful citizen. The ghost of this idea was yet abroad in Can ada, but in the United States it had been to a certain extent laid. Then, held Archdeacon Dixon, the burglars and midnight assassins had been educated in the schools. Secular knowledge did in . deed sharpen the wits, but it also had the effect of enabling criminals to escape justice. In Russia the conspirators against law and order were not of the uneducated classes, but from among the students of universities. Mr. Dixon admitted that these things were not true of Ontario, but held that profanity, filthy language, want of obedience, and respect for elders, were even here fearfully on the increase. "Under the fair surface of the educational system there was a heaving mass of corruption." He noticed among the upholders of secular education a tendency to do away with Christianity in every sense. He plainly affirmed-though sorry to think that his opinion was not in accord with the spirit of the age-that the Church of England should demand to be placed in the same position as the Roman Catholic Church n respect to education, having its own schools, with religious instruction, under the supervision of its own clergy. Mr. Dixon was followed by the Rev. Canon Hill, of Strathroy, who found fault with the provision now made for the imparting of religious education in the public schools. He wanted the learning of the bible to be made compulsory in the schools. Many parents were not, he said, willing, and many not fitted to give their children religious instruction, and the half-hour in the Sunday-school was not sufficient for this work. Rev. John Langtry who followed, was very clear and outspoken in his expression of opinion. He stated that there was more in man than the intellect, and that the other elements were more important than the mere training of the intellectthe emotions, the religious faculty, the passions. All these should be educated if the predestined end of man were to be reached. What, he asked, was that end of the various sects of Protestantism. if not to develop and perfect the mind | The battle goes on in every country. which was in Christ Jesus. Man's life. the Soudan render it necessary to ask he maintained, had no meaning at all ada to be vigilant, to be ever on further pecuniary provision. The if it was not to be a fellow-worker with the alert in defence of Christian speech is sententiously closed by the God in this endeavor. As Christians they rights and Christian liberty. Once ematical association, and the French had not, in his estimation, a right to before Christianity freed the world from cemetery further off. Here stands the "MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—A Bill for educate at all except with this high and the enslavement of Casarism which had monument raised by France in 1861, in time when the State allowed the people aim of life. It is now face to face with its expedition against China. North of to grow up as they would, and he was about to say that at that time the ever, now more determined than ever to voted by the council of Pekin, a Trap-Church was not much better than the state. The State, however, in time, awoke to its duties, and sought for a model after which to form the minds of the people, but rejected the model given by God to take up the model of the devil. But let us follow exactly the Globe report of Mr. Langtry's discourse:

"He said it with deliberation. rie said it with denocration. The evil one was represented to be an intellectual being, but filled with an all absorbing selfishness. The tendency of the present educational system was to develop the people on that model. It might be said that the desire of religious people was to educate a class of ecclesi astics, but such an inference was not fairly deductible from the position taken by Christian people. They wanted simply to educate the young all round, and to the highest extent. Every truth of God should be taught and just in the control of the contr God should be taught, and just in as far as that truth was taken from or added to would the character resulting be defective. They were thankful to the Government for what had been promised that the reading of the Bible and prayer should be compulsory, but as Christian men they must insist upon more—that in this Christian land Christian truth should not be the only thing which it was unlawful to teach in the Public

The next speaker was the Rev. O. P. Ford, of Woodbridge, who very emphatically declared himself a supporter of separate schools. A declaration which was received with applause.

"In the first place they had a right to separate schools, and in the second place they could not otherwise secure religious instruction for the children. This was manding that they should be allowed to live in their own homes. That they had prove a turning point in English history, either for the enlargement of popular already been granted to another denom-

ination. The government would not pretend that in doing that they had done wrong. "Our people," he said, "are chary of using their political power to gain their rights." John Stuart Mill, in his Essay on Liberty, said that while it was the duty of the State to see that all children were educated, it was not its duty to educate all children. If there were necole not only willing to pay for its duty to educate all children. It talled were people not only willing to pay for their own schools, that is, schools for their own children, but to provide schools for the poor people of their own faith, the State had no right to interfere and impose its cast-iron system upon both rich and poor of that denomination."

These were the only clerical speakers

on the subject. They agreed in affirming the necessity of religious education, the inadequacy of the means now provided for the imparting of such education through the public school system and the advisability of having established denominational schools on a firm basis. We are heartily in accord with these gentlemen in principle. The great want of the day is religious training in the school-room. Banish God from the school-room, and you banish Him from the heart and affections of the child. But we may remind the gentlemen whose views we have just cited, that the public school system of Ontario which they now so strongly condemn, is the product of Protestant statesmanship and that their own denomination is in part responsible for its institution and maintenance in its present shape. The Cath olic bishops of Canada years ago foresaw the evils that must flow from the adoption of such a system and insisted upon separate schools for Catholic children. Their demand was partially acceeded to, but among the most violent opponents of their demand were members, lay and clerical, of the Anglican body. To strike a blow at Romanism, they lost sight of principle. Now that they see their own organization crumbling to pieces because, to a certain extent, of the evil results of secular educationnow that they see Christianity itself menaced by the inroads of the infidelity begotten of godless schooling-they demand separate schools for their children wherein they may train them in their own tenets. No Catholic will be found objecting to the concession of such a privilege to the Church of England or any other body of religionists. But the day has, we fear, passed when any such demand could receive favorable consideration. We are now in an age of Cæsarism, the product of the modern paganism resurrected and vivified by Protestantism. The state is now substituted for God. It is made the arbiter of consciences, the dictator in matters of parental and individual right. Religion in its eyes is an obstruction to progress, an antiquated device for the enslavement and debasement of the human race. It is Catholic Church is now contending. Cosarism has on its side the influence and activity of the Masonic and kindred associations, the sympathy and assistance Hence it behooves us Catholics in Canset up material happiness as the end and the same dread foe, now as aggressive as assert domination over mankind. This the contest will be prolonged and desist so long as a ray of hope shines on the privilege and the glory to choose

We cannot part from the Church Congress without a brief reference to Dean question. He is thus reported :

combat.

"Rural Dean Nesbitt said that an opinion he had formed that Sundayschools were a farce, a delusion, seemed to have its confirmation in what they had heard to day. The idea of Sunday-schools seemed to be to coax the children to be good and to learn their lesson. sons. The Roman Catholic Church had no Sunday-schools, and yet that Church retained their children. Those children were taught to believe in the Church. But in the Church of England Sunday. schools, children were taught out of a book-made up of many bookswhich they didn't understand, and which which they didn't understand either. their teachers didn't understand either. (Applause.) They had to learn the verses in this book as a task, and converses the converse tasks and the converse tasks are tasks are tasks are tasks and the converse tasks are sequently they learned to hate this book, the Bible. They were asked "On what is the Church founded ?" the answer being, "On the Bible." But the Church was not founded on the Bible, the Bible was the product of the Church. He condemned the goody-goody books in the Sunday schools. He would make a bonfire of them all, and would put something worth reading in their place The children read these and were taught from the Bible, and when they grew up they knew nothing of the real manual of the Church, the prayer-book. What the drill book was to the soldier the prayer-book should be to the church-

The rev. gentleman must have been wholly misinformed when he stated that Catholics had no Sunday schools,

One of the most serious obligations of the Catholic pastor is to procure the instruction in Christian doctrine of the children of his flock. He is bound by the gravest of precepts to see to the fulfil ment of this duty. In all Catholic parishes a part of Sunday is given to the instruction of the children by the pastor himself, with those whose assistance he can procure. The good work is not restricted to Sunday. Every day in the week he is bound to devote himself, as occasion demands, or opportunity presents itself, to the fulfilment of this duty. No child is permitted to approach the sacraments of penance and Holy Eucharist without a previous training in Christian doctrine. When preparing for these sacraments the pastor is bound to see that they fully understand that which they are about to do, and that they know the nature and gravity of the obligations they incur by their reception. Catechetical instruction of children is, we are happy to inform Dean Nesbitt, the great duty of the Catholic priest. This fulfilled, his other obligations are light and comparatively easy of discharge.

THE CHURCH IN CHINA. It will, no doubt, at the present moment

especially, interest our readers to know

something of the condition of Catholicity

n China. Apart from Manchowria,

Mongolia, Thibet and Corea. China Proper is divided into twenty-five vicariates or bishoprics, of whom one half are filled by French prelates. At Pekin the situation of the Church is one of interest and importance. There is in the Chinese capital a vast religious establishment attended by the Lazarist Fathers, at whose head is the Bishop of Pekin, a See ennobled by the virtues and merits of Mgr. Mouly and Mgr. Delaplace, of happy and sainted memory. This establishment comprises, besides the residence of the bishop and the convent, a seminary for European students, a seminary for Chinese students, printing offices for the Chinese and European languages. The church erected in 1864 is very large and adorned with taste. This constitutes one of the Catholic parochial churches of Pekin. There are three others in various portions of the city. There is, first of all, the Cathedral, built by Portuguese Jesuits, and restored in 1861, then the parish of Se Teng, established in 1865, and another church, which it is proposed to dedicate to St. Joseph, is in process of erection, in the quarter known as Toun-Tang. There is besides a large hospital in charge of the Daughters of Charity, for Chinese sick, The white bonnet is venerated at Pekin as elsewhere throughout the world. The Holy Infancy supports two orphan asylums, and there is a monastery of Chinese against this monstrous tyranny that the religious, called Josephines, devoted to the work of teaching the youth of the city. The government of China, pagan as it is, has not yet decided on the expulsion of these good religious from their schools. The Catholics of Pekin have two cemeteries, that of Chat-la-cul near the house of the Lazarist fathers. Here lies the body of Father Ricci, the famous Jesuit who was president of the Chinese Math-Pekin there is quite a recent foundation pist monastery-founded by expelled struggle will end as did the former. But French religious, Its superior is the Rev. Father Ephrem, who left Tamie in spring, severe. The powers of darkness will not and setting sail from Marseilles, arrived two months after at Tien-Tsin and took their banners of destruction. Ours be possession of his new monastery, to which he has given the name of our and hold to the right in this tremendous Lady of Consolation. The property is an immense one intersected by numerous hills. The monks will cultivate the land with their proverbial industry, but Nesbitt's views on the Sunday-school | the rigor of the winters and the drought in springtime render the harvests in that portion of the country very uncertain. The hills and the valleys of this land now blessed, bear the French names of historic renown and every point of eminence now contains a large wooden

Such are few of the good works which Catholic missionaries in China have undertaken and are prosecuting. Th apostolic zeal of the French priests who are engaged in the evangelization of the Chinese provinces has not alone the effect of converting souls, it gives the Chinese nation a true view of that mysterious West of which its people have so many absurd notions, and conveys a just idea of European civilization, power and culture. The bond of religion uniting France and China enlightens the latter as to the resources of the former, and serves to dispel the gloomy illusions of the anti-foreign party among the celestials. On the other hand, in the preaching of truth and justice, the missionaries dispel from the Chinese character those habits of duplicity and mendacity which are so deeply rooted in the populations of the far east; accustom their flocks to respect plighted faith, and lay the foundations of that public and private honesty of which the absence among the leaders of the Chinese peo-

subjected thei THE PRES On Tuesday bors will sel charged with of a Presider their great When fifty-siz enter upon a portant, the interest in th The great po didates whom choose for th and Vice Pr States. On nominees are land, of New Thomas A. I the republica Maine, for I

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Gov. Cleveland 153 from the votes of New Y tion were assu the doubtful Northern Sta New Jersey, N orado, gave re votes. Addin electoral vot still be twenty required to ele addition to th he would have ity of the tota democrats lo carrying of Ne and profess Pennsylvania. showing the r 1882 and 18 States will co uncertainty o

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property is an by numerous cultivate the industry, but d the drought arvests in that ery uncertain of this land ench names of ery point of large wooden d works which China have

secuting. Th ch priests who lization of the lone the effect es the Chinese at mysterious have so many ys a just idea ligion uniting tens the latter former, and y illusions of among the hand, in the justice, the the Chinese duplicity and deeply rooted ar east ; accusplighted faith, f that public

ch the absence Chinese people has lead to so many unhappy complications. The missionaries have rendered France great service and will yet render her greater service. Thus it is that they revenge themselves for the persecution to which a soulless and hypocritical government at home has subjected their brethren.

#### THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

On Tuesday next our American neighbors will select a body of electors charged with the duty of making choice of a President and Vice-President for their great and progressive nation. When fifty-six millions of civilized men enter upon a duty so solemn and so important, the whole world must feel an interest in the result of their action. The great political parties have placed before the nation the names of the candidates whom they desire the electors to choose for the high offices of President and Vice-President of the United States. On the democratic side the nominees are for President, Grover Cleveland, of New York; for Vice-President. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana; on the republican, James G. Blaine, of Maine, for President; and John A. Logan, of Illinois, for Vice-President. Other candidates have been nominated. but it is now evident that they will receive but an insignificant vote.

For the convenience of our many readers who take an interest in the pending Presidential contest we give a table of the electoral colleges. Each state is entitled to as many electors as it has representatives and senators in Congress. Not one has fewer than three, and New York ranks first with thirty-six, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois following with thirty, twenty-three and twenty-two, respectively.

Alabama 10	Mississippi 9
Arkansas 7	Missouri 16
California 8	Nebraska 5
Colorado 3	Nevada 3
Connecticut, 6	N. Hampshire 4
Delaware 3	New Jersey 9
Florida 4	New York 36
Georgia 12	N. Carolina 11
Illinois 22	Ohio 23
Indiana 15	Oregon 3
Iowa 13	Pennsylvania 30
Kansas 9	Rhode Island 4
Kentucky 13	S. Carolina, 9
Louisiana 8	Tennessee 12
Maine 6	Texas 13
Maryland 8	Vermont 4
Massachusetts 14	Virginia 12
Michigan 13	W. Virginia 6
Minnesota 7	Wisconsin 11
Total vote	401
Necessary to a choice	e201

Of these four hundred and one votes, Gov. Cleveland may count with safety on 153 from the "solid" south. With the votes of New York and Indiana his election were assured, but these are among the doubtful states. In 1880 all the Northern States, with the exception of New Jersey, Nevada, California and Colorado, gave republican majorities. These four states will in this election cast 23 votes. Adding these to the southern electoral vote Gov. Cleveland would still be twenty-five short of the number required to elect him. If, however, in addition to these he secured New York he would have eleven more than a majorand profess hopes of success even in Pennsylvania. The following table, showing the result of state elections in States will convey an idea of the utter

	1	Electora	l Dem.
Year,	State	votes	majority.
1882.	California	8	23,519
1882.	Indiana	13	10,924
1882.	Connecticut	4	4,161
1883.	New Jersey	9	6,809
1882.	Nevada	3	1,135
			Dem. maj.
			for Gover.
1882.	Pennsylvania	30	40,202
		R	epub. maj.
1883.	Pennsylvania	30	15,075
			Dem. maj.
1882.	New York	36	192,854
			Rep. maj.
1883.	New York	36	18,583

uncertainty of the contest:

Wisconsin is by some democrats counted on as a doubtful state. This state elects nine congress. men, of whom six are democrats. There are, on the other hand, republicans who claim for Blaine a solid north. While we should for many reasons rejoice to see the republican nominee elected, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that the candidature of Gov. Cleveland has, during the past few weeks, developed extraordinary and unexpected strength.

In a few days the excitement and agitation which has paralysed business and disturbed if not demoralized the people will be over. Whatever the result, it will not retard the growth nor impede the progress of the American republic. The agonizing excitement of the last few months ought, however, to suggest to American statesmen the advisability of extending the Presidential term from four to six or seven years and diminishing the frequency of congressional and even state elections. The frequency of appeal to the people weakens popular instituPASTORAL VISITATION.

His Lordship the Bishop of London left this city on Tuesday evening, Oct. 20th, for Chatham, where, on the following morning in the chapel of the Ursuline Convent, three young ladies received the religious habit. His Lordship preached an effective discourse on the duties of the religious life, pointing out its advantages and explaining its duties. The priests present were Rev. Fathers William and Innocent, O. S. F., Chatham; Father Lennon, Brantford; Very Rev. Dean Wagner, Windsor, and Father Ryan, Wallaceburg. His Lordship on the same morning also confirmed three children attending the convent after which he made a canonical visitation of the institution. It was a cause of hearty gratification to the first pastor of the diocese, whose interest in the cause of Catholic education is too well known to need special mention, to learn that the Academy of the Pines is in a most flourishing condition. There are, this year, fifty young lady boarders in attendance on its classes, besides an unusually large number of day scholars who reside in town. Two of the Ursuline ladies also assist in the good work of the Separate School.

Grande Pointe in the township of Dover, where a fine brick church, on which \$6,-000 has been already expended, now stands, a monument to the zeal of the good pastor, Father Bauer, and of the faithful French Canadians of Grande Pointe. The interior of the church is not yet completed, but when finished this will be one of the neatest country churches in the diocese. His Lordship here confirmed 17 persons. He spoke to the people in happiest terms in the French language. They were, we need not say it, delighted to hear their first pastor address them in their own beautiful tongue. His Lordship pointed out the nature of the sacrament of confirmation, its excellence and importance, especially in these days when faith and morals are exposed to so many temptations of divers characters. He likewise eulogized them for the lively faith they had shown and for their generosity, as testified to by the fine church they had, by co-operation with their zealous pastor, raised to the honor and glory of God. On the 23rd His Lordship visited the flourishing and populous French-Canadian mission of Paincourt, where the Rev. Father Bauer resides. The good people of Paincourt were delighted to have their Bishop among them. They have had just finished a magnificent brick church which reflects honor on pastor and people, and is a credit to the diocese of London. Religion is in a flourishing condition among the good Canadians of Paincourt. His lordship administered the rite of confirmation to 87 persons. He also blessed a beautiful statue of the Blessed Virgin, and consecrated the new cemetery of the parish. Here, as at Grand Pointe, the people were delighted to hear His Lordship address them in the French language. He spoke at length in very effective terms of the various duties incumbent on Christians. He also commended the parishioners He townships sustain 30,927 horned The townships sustain 30,927 horned the parishioners He spoke at length in the making is successfully raised in the making is successfully prosecuted in the townships of Howard, Harwich, Orford, and Raleigh.

The townships sustain 30,927 horned here were provided in the properties of the provided in the provide ity of the total electoral vote. Ardent democrats look with certainty on the carrying of New York by Gov. Cleveland carrying of New York by Gov. Cleveland to their traditions and to the teachings of the total electoral vote. Ardent democrats look with certainty on the carrying of New York by Gov. Cleveland to their traditions and to the teachings of the total electoral vote. Ardent for their zeal in the interests of holy religion and urged them to continue faithful to their traditions and to the teachings of Howard some thoroughbreds have been out of his love here with all His saints. Let us burning from dusk until one o'clock a. In the interests of holy religion and urged them to continue faithful to their traditions and to the teachings of Howard some townships sustain 30,327 normed to the cattle, 15,180 horses, 19,959 sheep, and leaven with all His saints. Let us be urning from dusk until one o'clock a. In the interests of holy religion and urged them to continue faithful to their traditions and to the teachings of Howard some townships sustain 30,327 normed to the cattle, 15,180 horses, 19,959 sheep, and leaven with all His saints. Let us be urning from dusk until one o'clock a. In the interests of holy religion and urged them to continue faithful to their traditions and to the teachings of Howard some townships sustain 30,327 normed to the cattle, 15,180 horses, 19,959 sheep, and leaven with all His saints. Let us be urning from dusk until one o'clock a. In the course of the beating in the townships sustain 30,327 normed to the cattle, 15,180 horses, 19,959 sheep, and leaven with all His saints. Let us be urning from dusk until one o'clock a. In the course of the beating in the cattle, 15,180 horses, 19,959 sheep, and leaven with all His saints. Let us be urning from dusk until one o'clock a. In the cattle, 15,180 horses, 19,959 sheep, and leaven with all His saints. Let us be urning from dusk until one o'clock a. In the cattle, 15,180 horses, 19,959 sheep, and leaven with all His saints. Let us be urning the church. We may here be permitted to say something of the progress of Catholicity in the County of Kent, 1882 and 1883 in certain Northern to point out some of the material advantages of that fine county, and to indicate the promise it gives to incomers, no matter whether from Canada or elsewhere, in point of soil, climate, production, railway and market facilities. The census of 1861 gave the total Catholic population of Kent at 4,655. In 1881 it had risen to 8,307, thus showing a ratio of increase in all regards satisfactory. The same census states the French population of the county is 4,896. Nearly all those of French origin in the county are Catholics. In the report of the agricultural commission of Ontario (1881) we find epitomized a great deal of valuable information concerning the county. We gladly lay it before our readers in the hope that it may serve to arrest the tide of Catholic emigration from Ontario. Nowhere in the United States will intending emigrants find a country of greater promise than that included in the limits of the municipal county of Kent. There are within this county five flourishing Catholic parishes. Chatham, Ridgetown, Bothwell, Wallace-

burg and Paincourt, attended by seven priests. Of Kent the report referred to says The first settlers entered the Township of Camden in 1780, and during the next twenty years Howard, Harwich, Raleigh, and Dover were opened up. The last township organized appears to have been that of Zone in 1835. Only two townships are reported as "all settled," but it may be concluded that all the land at present available has been occupied and that the balance consists of swampy or springy land, which, in process of time, may be cleared and drained.

cases from three to four feet deep;

sists of sandy, gravelly, and black loam—the latter extremely rich, particularly in the Township of Raleigh. There is absolutely no stony, rocky or hilly land in the county which may be set down as objectionable for the purposes of cultivation. Very little comes under the head of rolling but cultivable. About forty per cent. consists of bottom lands. forty per cent. consists of bottom lands. nine per cent. of swamps, and in the Township of Chatham sixty seven per cent. of wet lands. About fifty four per cent. of the cleared area may be des cent. of the cleared area may be described as first-class for agricultural purposes, thirty-four per cent. second-class, and the remainder third-class. The townships are all well watered,

except Tilbury, which depends mainly on rain or surface water collected in collected in holes or cisterns dug for the purpose.
The creeks in Raleigh dry up in the summer, but water is obtained by digging at variable depths in that and all the other townships

variable depths in that and all the other townships.

First-class improved farms, with su-perior dwellings and outbuildings, can be purchased at from \$50 to \$50 per acre; second-class from \$40 to \$50 per acre; acre, according to quality and locality

About forty-two per cent. of the cleared acreage is free from stumps. There are no pine stumps in any of the townships. About sixty-four per cent. of the farms in Kent are under first class fence, consisting, principally, of hardwood rails and wire.

About forty-six per cent, of the farm houses are either of stone, brick or first-class frame; the remainder are of log, or On the 22nd His Lordship visited inferior frame. About forty-five per cent. of the outbuildings are superior the remainder inferior.

Kent is one of the counties that have benefited greatly by the operation of the Drainage Acts of the Ontario Government, a large area, now yielding splen-did crops—particularly of Indian corn, which is grown to a very large extent in the county—and wheat, having been reclaimed by an extensive system of open drains. Tile draining has been commenced in several of the townships, with prospect of its extension as its advantages are discovered.

At least eighty-five per cent, of the farmers use labour-saving machines, but harvesting machines are more in request

than those used for seeding.

In some townships no artificial fertilizers are used; in others salt and plaster are utilized to a limited extent on grain and clover and meadow land.

Generally throughout the county the uncleared land is suitable for cultivation. In Tilbury and Dover, drainage is indis-pensable in connection with the clearing of the bush and lowlying land.

The township acreage of Kent is given as 533,063, exclusive of Camden, which has made no return; the total number of cleared acres, excepting Camden, is about 217,964. Of the latter about 25 per cent, is devoted to fall wheat, which yields, on an average, 24 bushels to the acre; spring wheat (very little sown), average 14 bush.; barley, 4 per cent. and 30 bush, : oats, 12 percent, and 41 bush. rye (none grown); peas, 6 per cent. and 17 bush.; corn, 12 per cent. and 40 bush.; buckwheat (little sown), 25 bush.; pota-toes, 1 per cent. and 125 bush.; turnips (very little grown), average not deter-minable; other root crops (very little grown), average not determinable; hay, 12 per cent, and 1½ tons per acre. About 12 per cent, is devoted to pasturage, and 3 per cent, to orchards acreage is devoted to the cultivation of white beans, clover and tobacco. Kent is well adapted for grain growing, stock raising, and dairying. Some townships are better for stock than others, but grain successfully raised in all.

imported. The horned cattle and sheep are principally native and grade; some interest has of late been manifested in improving the breeds. Attention is also being paid to poultry breeding, Hogs of improved breeds are generally raised in

Kent is one of the finest fruit growing counties in Ontario, every description of fruit cultivable in the Province being found there. The lake shore in many places presents for miles a continual line of apple and peach orchards and vineyards.

About thirty-seven per cent. of the acreage is still covered with timber, consisting mainly of oak, black and red ash sickory, hardwood, soft maple, cherry, and sycamore. A small quantity of black wal-nut is still to be found in the Township of Camden, but in Orford, where it was extensively grown, it has disappeared. The tulip (or whitewood) tree is also found at many points in Kent. The timber now cut is principally used for hardwood manufactures, fencing and firewood.
Considerable attention has been paid to
tree planting in some parts of the county,
the effect on the appearance of the farms

and roadsides being already striking and agreeable. The market facilities of Kent are not excelled by those of any other county. It is traversed by both the Great Western and Canada Southern Railways, and in addition to railway communication, it has many excellent roads and good shipping at hand, and, in the summer, daily communication is maintained by steamer between Chatham and Detroit. between Chatham and Detroit.

Kent has several grist and saw mills, an iron foundry, three bending factories, three planing mills, one cloth and woolen factory, three carriage factories, two sash and door factories, two stave and heading factories, several shingle mills, and sixteen

The population of Kent, as now municipally constituted, according to the census of 1871, was 39,639.

So much for Kent from the material standpoint; let us now return to the pastoral visitation. On the morning of Oct. Clay and sandy loam, with clay and gravel subsoil, predominate. About sixteen per cent. consists of heavy clay, in dates, children and adults, and including Freemasonry. From the rev. gentleman's

twenty-four per cent. and from two to eight feet deep. The remainder consists of sandy, gravelly, and black loam—

in a sermon of all second son of Sir James Campbell, of Stracathro, Forfarshire, Scotland, by towards the close of his discourse pointed | benefit of their delivery. out the necessity of having a new church built in Chatham. The old one, he thought, as did they themselves, had survived its usefulness and should give place to something more worthy their town, more in keeping with the solemn rites of holy religion and more expressive of their love of God and generosity in his service.

It is, we learn, in contemplation to erect a church at a cost of about \$40,000, which will be a veritable ornament to the town of Chatham and a monument to the Catholicity of Kent. We cannot close our reference to Chatham without speaking of its fine separate school, one of the finest in the Province, as well in respect of efficiency as in the style and completeness of the building. The head master, Mr. Killackey, gives great satisfaction by his industry and tact in the government of the school. He is assisted by two accomplished (secular) lady teachers and by two devoted religious from the Ursuline convent.

The Very Rev. Dean Wagner, of Windaccompanied His Lordship to Paincourt and Grande Pointe. At Chatham, during confirmation service, there were present, besides these rev. gentlemen, Rev. Fathers Ryan, Wallaceburg; Dixon and McKeon, Bothwell; Bauer, Paincourt; and Fathers William and Innocent, O. S. F., of the town. Father Fauteux, of St. Pierre de la Tamise, assisted at the ceremonies at Pain. court.

#### ALL SAINTS.

This feast was instituted to honor of all the saints reigning with God. Its origin dates back to the year 607, when Boniface IV., having purified the Pantheon, dedicated it under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin and all the martyrs. Pope Gregory IV. introduced it into France in the ninth century, and it was then soon universally adopted. The Church, in this solemnity, purposes to render God thanks for the blessings He has accorded the elect, to excite us to imitate their virtues in placing before our eyes the countless multitude of saints of every age, rank and condition, and of both sexes, and in inviting us to contemplate the happiness they enjoyhappiness to which we ourselves are called; to solicit the favor of heaven for her children by the merits of these potent intercessors; to enable her children to repair the faults they may have committed in the celebration of the particular festivals of the saints in their recurrence, and to glorify God in those saints they know not and for whom no special day has been assigned. What reproaches, indeed, have we not to address ourselves on this latter point? Let us, then, on this Feast of All Saints, make up by our fervor for the omissions attributable to our neglect in the celebration of other feasts throughout the out of his love has made them feel the effects of his boundless mercy, and that he has enriched them with such magnificence and bounty from out of the celestial treasures, sighing also for the moment which will unite us with them in heaven.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

- On Sunday last the Rev. Father McManus, lately ordained in St. Peter's Cathedral, this city, preached his first sermon to a pleased and appreciative congregation in Goderich.

- His Lordship the Bishop left the city on Monday for the purpose of administering confirmation in various parishes of the County of Essex. On Sunday next he will solemnly dedicate to the worship of God the beautiful new church of Our Lady of Lake St. Clair, at Walkerville.

- On Tuesday, the 28th, His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa celebrated the tenth anniversary of his consecration. We had hoped this week to give a report of the celebration of the festival, together with a brief historical sketch of the diocese of Ottawa. Both, we are obliged, through pressure on our space, to lay over till next issue.

-It will be gratifying to the many friends of the late Father O'Mahoney to at first thought. He was stricken with fever towards the middle of September, and notwithstanding the best medical attendance available, gradually sank till he died on the 29th of that month. His last moments were consoled by the presence and ministrations

of a neighboring priest. - We are happy to learn that the Rev-Father Fillatre, O. M. I., of the College of Ottawa, is just now delivering a series of lectures in that city, on the subject of

addressed the large congregation present living topics will be efforts of the highest Stracathro, Forfarshire, Scotland, by merit. We should be glad to see these Janet, youngest daughter of the late Mr.

- The Rev. Father Kennedy who, for four years, pursued his theological studies at Genoa, Italy, in the college of Brignoli Sale, and was ordained for this diocese last month in that ancient and historic city, arrived in London on Friday evening. On Saturday he left for his native parish, Kinkora, where, to the delight and gratification of the pastor, his old friends and fellow-parishioners, he officiated in the beautiful new Church of that place.

- We learn with pleasure that on the 16th inst. the beautiful new residence of Mr. Timothy Coughlin, M. P., near Offa, was solemnly christened "Shandon Hall," a name beautiful in itself, and a thousand times more so by its historical and literary associations. We wish Mr. Coughlin many long years of happiness and prosperity in his beautiful new home-one of the finest in that wealthy and populas riding he so worthily represents in the Canadian Commons.

- The Ottawa Sun says : "Treasurer sor, and Father Schneider, of McGregor, Robertson, of Quebec, when asked whether the Quebec government was responsible or not for the loss by the recent dynamite outrage, replied, 'most decidedly not.' The government is not responsible until the building is delivered over, and it would only be responsible were it proved that the outrage had been committed by enemies of the Crown and State. The investigation is now going on, and unless this can be proved the contractor, in my opinion, is clearly responsible." All very well, as far as it goes, but there is not the slightest doubt in our mind that the contractor will be paid a heavy bill of damages. The investigation as at present conducted

is a solemn farce. - The news from Belgium is not of a reassuring character. A few days ago the king, evidently influenced by radical violence, requested the withdrawal from the ministry of M. Jacobs and M. Woeste. The premier, M. Malou, after the request had been considered by the Cabinet, informed the king that the Cabinet must stand or fall together. The king insisting on his request, M. Malou resigned. M. Bernaerdt was then intrusted with the formation of a government which the latest despatches tell us is made up after this manner: M. Bernaerdt, President of Council and Minister of Finance; M. Volder, Minister of Justice; M. Thonissen, Minister of the Interior and Instruction; G. Feralpontus, Minister of War; M. Peereboom, Minister of Railways; M. Chimay, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Moeau, Minister of Agriculture. - We read in the Pembroke Observer

of the 18th that the Municipal Council of that enterprising town entered, on the previous Saturday, into an agreement with Mr. W. B. McAllister for the lighting of its streets by electric light. The Observer says: "There are to be five electric lamps on the streets, two on the east side of the bridge and three on the west. These lamps are to be kept illuminated by electric light. The Council have agreed to pay Mr. McAllister for all six hundred dollars per annum. The east end lamps have been placed in position, and nightly shed forth their brilliant rays. One lamp also burns nightly in the west end, but the exact location of the lamps in this end has not vet been decided on, and the others have therefore not yet been put up." The town of Pembroke has in this matter shown an enterprise that does its citizens great honor. Larger and wealthier municipalities-our own forest city, for instance, might take a leaf out of Pembroke's book of enterprise. Most of our towns and cities are, through the influence of gas monopolies and corporation rings, badly lighted.

-L'Echo de Fourvieres, in an able article on the Rosary and the 19th century, declares the Rosary a book open to all intelligences, in which they may read and contemplate the principal mysteries of our religion. The choicest blessings are vouchsafed to those who recite it worthily-holiness of life, purity of morals, contempt for the world, and peace in families. Wherefore the Sovereign Pontiff offers it to Christians as the great remedy for the social evils of the day: incredulity, which impoverishes the intellect; sensuality, which weakens know that his death was not sudden as the body; and naturalism, which paralyses the soul and effaces its strength. - The retirement of Mr. Trevelyan

from the Irish Chief Secretaryship has given the national party great satisfaction. On the 22nd Mr. O'Brien, M. P. for Mallow expressed his joy at the removal of Trevelyan from the Chief Secretaryship, adding that if Irishmen stand loyal by Parnell Spencer would soon follow him and possibly English rule itself. The new Chief Secretary is Mr. Henry Campbell Bannerman, of tions and lessens respect for government, the basis of a sure and lasting progress.

the basis of a sure and lasting progress.

the basis of a sure and lasting progress.

the basis of a sure and lasting progress. whom we are enabled to present our

merit. We should be glad to see these Janet, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and force. His Lordship dwelt on the lectures published, that all Catholics, as Henry Bannerman, of Manchester. He nature and effects of confirmation and well as these of Ottawa, might enjoy the was born in 1836 and educated at Glasgow University, Trinity College and Cambridge University. In I858 he received his B. A., and in 1860, M.A. Under the will of his uncle, Mr. Henry Bannerman, Hunton Court, Kent, England, in 1872 he assumed the additional name of Bannerman. For the counties of Lanark, Scotland, and Kent, England, he was magistrate and represented the Stirling Boroughs in the Liberal interest since 1868. From 1871 to 1874 he was financial secretary in the War Office and was again appointed to that office in 1880. Again in May, 1882, he was nominated to succeed Mr. O. Trevelyan as secretary to the Admiralty. He was married in 1860 to Charlotte, daughter of the late Major-General Sir Charles Bruce, K. C. B. Mr. Bannerman is an unswerving Liberal and a firm adherent to the principles of that party of which Mr. Gladstone is the head, and is known for cautiousness in action. He is a good speaker and took active part in the elections both in Scotland and England, Mr. Bannerman enters on a field wherein he will find success impossible unless the Castle be obliterated. Men abler than he have failed in Ireland, and gone down to dishonored graves because of the blighted influence of that cursed institu-

- Rev. Father Hobin, O. P., late of

Minneapolis, but now assigned to New York, arrived in the city on Saturday last. Father Hobin is an old London boy, whom our people were most happy to greet. The announcement that he would fill the pulpit in St. Peter's Cath. edral on Sunday evening last brought a vast congregation to that sacred edifice. The rev. gentleman spoke of the evils of relapse into sin. He said that inconstancy has ever since the fall of our first parents been one of the leading characteristics of man. There was no resolution, however strong, it did not break ; no tie of friendship, however firm, it did not sever; no hope, however noble, it did not blast. No matter how fully persuaded of the evils of sin, man seemed unable to resist its charms. Why? Because he did not put to profit the graces he received from God. He frequently abused these graces most shamefully. Hence, his last condition was worse than his first. He urged his hearers to guard with the utmost care and solicitude against relapse. Once they had put their hands to the plough let them not look back. They should be watchful in the avoidance of sin. To the vigilant only would belong the crown of life. The enemies of salvation were numerous. Their's was a ceaseless energy. Nothing but sale pless vigilance on our part could save us from falling into their power. We should likewise pray with fervour, submission and constancy. Prayer was a mighty and resistless weapon against sin. Christ had told us we should always pray. This precept we should ever seek to fulfil. Father Hobin closed by a powto fulfil. Father Houn crosses of take erful appeal to his hearers to take advantage of their opportunities to aparture accomments frequently. By proach the sacraments frequently. By means of the sacraments they would receive all the grace and strength they stand in need of to be enabled to fight the good fight with success, and thus obtain the crown of never ending hap-

On Wednesday evening, the 15th in st. in the Chapel of the House of Providence, Kingston, there assembled a number of persons to witness the religious ber of persons to witness the religious profession of Miss Agnes, third daughter of Mr. John Meagher, Montreal, called in religion Sister Mary of Loretto; Miss McDonnell, daughter of Mr. Edward McDonnell, Tubbercurry, Co. Sligo, Ireland, called in religion Sister Mary Scholastic; and Miss Mary Ann, third daughter of Mr. James Butter, Belleville, Ont. called Mr. James Butler, Belleville, Ont, called in religion Sister Mary Juliana Falconieri, His Lordship Bishop Cleary officiated, assisted by Revs. P. A. Twobey, Chancellor, and T. A. Kelly, Secretary. In the Sanctuary were Revs. Fathers Hartigan, McGrath and O'Gorman. His Lordship addressed the candidates at some length on the duties of the life to which they were about wholly to de-vote themselves. They would have to renounce forever their own will, and to be unremitting in their labor of love. His Lordship said that at times their cross would be hard to bear, but amid their trials and privations they would be sustained by the grace of God, and in the end enjoy the inheritance of the saints in glory. At the conclusion of His Lordship's remarks the candidates pro-nounced their vows, in a clear, distinct manner. The Bishop then blessed the cross, ring, &c., and having presented them to the novices, he intoned the "Te Deum." The ceremony was long and very impressive. The newly proand very impressive. The newly pro-fessed were then conducted to an adjoining room, where they received the con-gratulations of the Sisterhood and their relatives.

PUBLIC PRESENTATION.—Miss Emily J.
O'Neil, of Kettle Island, "the Grace Darling of the Ottawa," will be publicly presented, in the City Hall, with the Honorary Testimonial awarded her by the
Royal Humane Society, for saving lives
on the Ottawa river. The brave young on the Ottawa river. The brave young lady, who is of a modest and retiring disposition, would much rather disp with the ostentation of the affair;

City Clerk Lett has been requested to condition of many, who are person. 'y cognizant of Mirs O'Neil's gallant and successful efforts to save lives, a medal would prove a more fitting reward for her endeavours.—Ottawa Sun, Oct. 23.

ere have they gone to—the little girls, h natural manners and natural curis o love their dollies and like their toys, i talk of something besides the boys?

ittle old women in plenty I find, ature is manners and old of mind; ittle old firts who talk of their "beaux' nd vie with each other in stylish cloth

Little old belles, who, at nine and ten, Are sick of pleasure and tired of men, Weary of travel, of balls, of fun, And find no new thing under the sun.

Once, in the beautiful long ago, Some dear little children I used to know, Girls who were as lambs at play, And laughed and rollicked the livelong day.

They thought not at all of the "style" of their ciothes,
They never imagined that boys were "beaux"
"Other girls' brothers" and "mates" were they. Splendid reliows to help them play.

Where have they gone to? If you see
One of them, anywhere, send her to me,
I would give a media of purest gold
To one of those dear little girls of old,
With an innocent heart and an open smile,
Who knows not the meaning of "flirt" or
"style."

ELLA WHEELER.

#### NEWS FROM IRELAND.

The Rev. Thomas O'Reilly, parish priest of Kinnegad, died on Sept. 30th. For a great number of years the rev. gentleman occupied a most prominent position in the popular politics of the country, and was beloved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintage.

was beloved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. The Duke of Cambridge entered Dublin, on September 29th, and got the kind of reception nowadays accorded to members

of the royal family. That is to say, "the usual police arrangements were made."
The Evening Mail of September 29th, says:—"Is Mr. Parnell to have a walk over in Dublin? The proceedings of the last fortnight at the Revision Courts would look like to Day Afronder the Perision. look like it. Day after day the Revising Barristers have been admitting twenty supporters of Mr. Parnell for every five supporters of Mr. rarnel for every five who will go to the poll against him either as Liberals or Conservatives, and each day's proceedings emphasize the extraor-dinary apathy that seems to have settled down upon the Constitutional electors of the Irish metropolis. A casual visitor to any one of the Revision Courts last week would have imagined that in place of Dublin being, as it once was, a strong-hold of Conservative or a moderate Liberal feeling, it is Mr. Parnell's principal recruiting ground. He would have observed cruiting ground. He would have observed with what regularity and order the Nationalist organization brought up its supporters and pressed their claims, and into what absolute and hopeless muddle the Conservative and Liberal agencies seem to have been plunged. He would have noticed, too, that while the courts and the approaches to the court wars the result of the courts. the approaches to the courts were thronged with ratepayers, householders, and lodgers claiming to be placed upon the voters' list, that of them all there was not a round dozen, all told, whose votes would be cast for a Conservative or even a Whig candi-

Most Rev. Dr. Browne, the seventy-second in succession in the Episcopacy of Ferns, is the youngest prelate in Ireland, being only 42 years of age. His career in the Sacred Ministry, though short, has been a distinguished one, and both as student, curate, and pastor, he endeared himself to all whose good fortune it was to have been associated with him. As a professor of St. Peter's College, he distinguished himself by his profundity as a Theologian as well as by his zeal and piety. In the curacy of Barntown, and subsequently the curacy of Barntown, and subsequently that of Wexford, he won golden opinions from all ranks, and as the parish priest of Piercestown, whither he was transferred on the death of Dean Kirwan, by the late on the death of Dean Kriwan, by the late Dr. Warren, he was most deeply beloved. The new prelate is descended from the Brownes, of Mulrankim, an Anglo Nor-man family, who shared the fortunes of Strongbow, and settled in this country in Century. Their principal stronghold was Mulrankin Castle

Queen's County.

In face of the defiant attitude of th Limerick Corporation, the Government have declared certain parishes in the Queen's County subject to extra police tax. Notice appears in the Castle Gazette informing the intended victims that they will be called upon to pay the sums named in the advertisement. The people of the Queen's County have before them the example of the Limerick Corporation, and honor imposes upon them the duty of con-testing the principle of right or wrong involved in the extra police mulct.

Louth. Mr. Michael Davitt delivered a lecture in Dundalk, on October 1, on "Political Party Cries." On his arrival in the town he met with a most enthusiastic reception, and was presented with addresses from all the local public bodies. In replying to a vote of thanks he briefly referred to his which he characterized as false and perjured, and said that, moreover, it was

known to be so by the Crown officials. County Court judges are among the fficials appointed by the Land Act of 1881 to fix judicial rents; but when they happen to be landlords, as many of them are, how can they be conceived to be free eviction still goes on in a few districts in On the property of Mr. the county. nate tenants." But, if this be so, how could any same being place implicit con-

Longford. On September 28, a very large and en-thusiastic National demonstration was held in the Market square of Longford.

ants of his own.

A demonstration was to have been held at Donoughmore on Sunday, September 28, but Earl Spencer issued a proclamation forbidding it. This proclamation had very little effect. It changed the scene of the meeting, but it certainly did not prevent the meeting being held. At Ahadillane, a village about four miles from Donoughmore, a most enthusiastic demonstration took place.

A publican named Mulvehill, residing at Listowel, was refused a renewal certificate for his license by the local bench, on Sept. 27. Mulvehill was suspected of National sentiments, and the man's worldly property was thereby confiscated.

Limerick.

Not a farthing for extra police is the final decision of the Limerick Corporation. Earl Spencer's compromise has been unanimously rejected. In their manly stand against the injustice of imposing upon Limerick the cost of a force which the city did not ask for, nor desired, the Corporation are supported by the citzens, who, ultimately, should pay if the opposition to the injustice should not end successfully. With the people at their back, their representatives are warranted back, their representatives are warranted in fighting the battle to the last ditch.

Merry.
The new Catholic Church at Castleisland was opened on Sunday, October 5, the Right Rev. Dr. Higgins, Bishop of the Diocese, officiating. The building is one of excellent design and exquisite proportions, and is eminently adapted to its sacred purpose.

On September 27 the tenants of Mr. T. Lalor, D.L., Craig, assembled at Carrick-on-Suir for the purpose of paying their half-yearly rent. A deputation of them explained to Mr. Lalor that the season had been a very bad one, and that they were unable to pay unless they got a reduc-tion. Mr. Lalor replied that he had always been indulgent to them, but that as they had taken their own course by the Land Court and other means, they had no claim on his indulgence, and point blank refused to receive anything less than the rent in full. Subsequently they offered to pay subject to a reduction of 10 per cent.; but this Mr. Lalor refused to accede to, and so the tenantry retired without

Waterford.

paying.

A cry was raised over the report that the Marquis of Waterford was going to sell all his property in Ireland and quit the country for ever—for the country so good, many would say. But the howl of the landlord organs was premature. Waterford has a lot of houses in Dungar-yan which he went to get rid of he had van which he wants to get rid of, but he will not sell his estates. He is rather shrewd to try the market just now.

On Sunday, September 28, a National League meeting was to have been held at Ballymena, but the authorities stepped in and suppressed the meeting which was about to be held. We are not surprised to hear that the effect of this arbitrary conduct of the Castle has been to make the people in that particular district more de-termined than ever in the national cause. t has made them feel that they are in honor bound to support the National League. Earl Spencer and his policemen are at times the best recruiting sergeants the National movement could have.

A disturbance to some extent marred the success of a fine Nationalist demon-stration at Ballinameela, on Sunday, September 28. A number of Mr. Villiers Stuart's laborers, headed by the notoriety-seeker Matt Walsh, of Ballinacole, entered the field shouting "Up with Lord Stuart." They tried to shout down the speakers, and thereby so exasperated many of the audience that a rush was made on them, and Walsh in consequence secured for himself the doubtful honor of police protection. police protection.

On September 25, at his residence, Donoughmore, county Tyrone, the Very Rev. Edward Boyle, P. P., breathed his last. On September 27 the interment took place at Croseroads, Killygordon.

The "justice" of the Land Commission towards the tenants is strikingly manifest-

ed by their rulings at Omagh. Here a number of cases from the estates of Sir J. Stewart, Colonel Richardson, and several others were decided, with the result that the old rent was brought down only fifteen per cent. Donegal.

Michael Davitt, on Sept. 30, attended a fifteen years' imprisonment, and to the evidence on which he was convicted, as at Ballaghadereen and Sligo the previous evening, a large concourse of people assembled and cheered the founder of the Land League most enthusiastically. He was met between Bundoran and Ballyshannon by the committee of the indended and sailing vessels to Australia, the Cape demonstration, and escorted the remainder of the route by several hundred horsemen and a large number of people proceeding from the bias of their class? We find the following in the Dundalk Democrat:— to the place of meeting. The rain all this time continued to descend in torrents, "We are sorry to learn that the work of and the marvel was that any considerable number of people would consent to stand in a downpour of rain of the kind. Yet, Arthur Hamil, Q. C., County Court when the place of meeting was reached, Judge, at Tully, near Louth, the sheriff and his bailiffs have been engaged, and a number of Emergency men employed to gather in the crops sown by the unfortumeeting, Mr. Redmond, M. P., drove into the town also, from Sligo, and shared in the popular ovation which the warm. "Home." And in such a sad condition the popular ovation which the warmman who exerts his legal privileges as a
landlord to the very utmost against tento their distinguished visitors.

On September 28, a very large and enthusiastic National demonstration was held in the Market square of Longford. Notwithstanding a continuous fall of rain throughout the morning, the country people poured into the town in large numbers, and an excursion train was run by the Midland Railway Company for the occasion.

Cork.

Alderman Hopper, of Cork, has hit upon another happy phrase. He says he

Members who reside in Ireland for being National, as he does men like Justin McCarthy, who retain their National opinion in spite of a lifelong absence from the native land. The former, he says, are being constantly "remagnitized at the loadstone of Irish public opinion."

If there is one place more than another in which the folly of driving patrietic feeling under has been exposed, that place is Cork. Yet the police insist here again on preventing the people from meeting to give expression to their National feelings. A demonstration was to have been held at Donoughmore on Sunday, September 28, held out to emigrate under the Govern-Mrs. Barbara McDonough and her four young children were landed at Queenstown on September 29 in a destitute condition, having been sent back from New York by the United States authorities. The woman's story is really pitiable. Her husband, an agricultural laborer, was induced last May by the alluring baits held out to emigrate under the Government plan with his family from Galway to the New World. They arrived all right at Boston, but while proceeding to Kellock, Minnesota, McDonough fell out of a railway car and was killed. To make the matter worse, his wife was in a different compartment and knew nothing about her sudden bereavement until she had reached Kellock. Three days afterwards she gave birth to her fourth child. Destitute and all but friendless, the poor woman for a while endeavored to struggle on, but the Government officials ultimately became aware of her case, and

> who contributed £3. On the same evening that the meeting was held to promote the O'Brien Fund a branch of the National League was established in the same town and officers elected—the Rev. D. O'Donohoe, Adm., being appointed president. This augurs well for the future of Ballina, and it is to be hoped that the other towns of Mayo not having branches of the League will soon follow branches of the League will soon follo the example.

Ireland should indeed feel proud. King-Harman does not despair of her future. Speaking at a harvest home on his Roscommon estate on September 27 he said he believed the hearts of the people were sound, and he "did not despair of the future of Ireland." We can now think of the future with confidence and joy so long as the member for Dublin county has hope for it.

(Translated from l'Electeur, Quebec) IMMIGRATION MATTERS.

SERIOUS CHARGES.

Editor of L'Electeur : SIR:—Is it not high time that attention were called in the press to the public scan-dals now so notorious in connection with immigration matters at Point Levis? Ever since the opening of navigation this season, those scandals have been daily

recurring under the public eye.

And yet the press has been industriously silent upon the subject!

We have presented for our edification the spectacle of two duly recognized agents of the Dominion Government—one agents of the Dominion Government—one a Christian clergyman, and the other a Christian lady—engaged in constant bitter quarrels, and before the officers and employes on the wharf, the lady calling employes on the wharf, the lady calling the clergyman a "cad," and worse opprobrious epithets, and the clergyman denouncing the lady for interfering with the religious instruction of the immigrants—as an untruthful woman, and something still worse. I have myself heard the lady publicly charging the clergyman with spiriting away a little Roman Catholic immigrant girl and placing her beyond the reach of her friends for the purpose of undermining her religious belief. As a set off to this, the lady undertakes the conversion of Roman Catholic girls with such vile books as "Convent Life Unveiled, By Edith O'Gorman, the Escaped Nun." And after such manner as this are the And after such manner as this are the feels tired all the while, and sleep

"Home" it is. The rent is \$1,000 a year. The lady receives \$900 and perquisites. The cost of maintenance of girls for one The cost of maintenance of girls month this season was \$550, or an average of \$6 to \$7 for each meal supplied the girls during their short stay. And the girls during their short stay. And the lady's hotel board bill, at the rate of \$70 per month last winter, was paved by Hon. J. H. Pope, the Minister of Immigration, out of Dominion funds! The lady is an old traveller. She has been on steamboats and sailing vessels to Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, tramped from Dan to Bersheeba. She came here two years ago, went to Ottawa, and somehow fastened herself for a pleasant comfortable position upon the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration. She has a very glib and plausible tongue; but I cannot say that her example and habits are to be commended any more than her management. The state of inebriety in which she is frequently seen has become notorious and is matter of common talk. She has been taken upstairs and put to bed helplessly hearted people of old Tyrconnell accorded to their distinguished visitors.

A resolution expressing confidence in Mr. Parnell and the Irish Parliamentary Party was also passed. Mr. Davitt, in the kept for some hours, to sober up, the kind

to girls of Irish Catholic parents from England who have been sent out in this way, through London agencies in correspondence with Miss Richardson. But very many of the girls consigned to Miss Richardson are "unfortunates." They are picked up on the streets of London, or taken from female reformatories (before heing reformed) and dumped down at or taken from female reformatories (before being reformed) and dumped down at Quebec for distribution through Canada by this Miss Richardson. Into such formidable proportions was the outrageous proceeding growing that the Ontario agents found it necessary to report the circumstances to the Ontario Government, and to refuse this class of persons free transport to their requires.

and to refuse this class of persons free transport to their province.

Miss Richardson, while most encouraging towards "converts," and sending them to just the place where their religious principles will be taken care of, is a good discriminator, and has her antipathies. For respectable Irish immigrant women (who are not "converts"), she can use no better language than "those beasts of Irish women"! For a repeated offence of this character, I am pleased to learn that she has been reprimanded by Mr. Stafford, in whose presence and that of others she used language so unbecoming and unwomanly.

at home.

Mayo.

The Nationalists of Ballina held a meeting on September 25 in the Moy Hotel to the assist in indemnifying Mr. O'Brien, M. P., for the loss he has sustained in connection with the recent trials in Dublin and Belfast. The subscriptions were headed by the Most Rev. Dr. Conway, who contributed £3. On the same evening that the meeting was held to promote the O'Brien Fund a branch of the O'Donohoe, Addidnt for O'Donohoe,

Hector Langevin and the Catholic members of the Government be aware of the manner in which Mr. Pope is running the immigration machine? Is it desirable that a clergyman in the position of the Revd. Mr. Fyles should be officially conected with the immigration department and have official sanction for promulgat-ing his proselityzing sentiments, distribu-Ing his prosentyzing sentiments, distributing religious tracts, etc. I do not charge Mr. Fyles specially with tampering with the religion of the immigrants. But I do say that its avoidance is impossible in the case of any clergyman in his position.

And, finally, if a "Home?" and a matron have reassery which I do not believe in

be necessary, which I do not believe, in-asmuch as all necessary accommodation is provided upon the wharf under the eyes of the Government agents—can a person of the character of this Miss Richardson be tolerated under any circumstances?

I have the honor to remain,

With highest consideration, Yours,

P. S.—I give you the names of Mr. Stafford, Dominion agent; Mr. Persse and Mr. Higgins, Ontario agents; Messrs. Desbarats, Frechette and Labelle, Quebec agents; Dr. Coote and his assistant, Dr. Letourneaux of the Marine Hospital, and refer you to the officers of all the Railways at Point Levis for corroborative tes-timony of my statements. They may not volunteer the evidence, but they cannot deny the facts stated.

What is this Disease that is Coming Upon Us?

Like a thief at night it steals in upor And after such manner as this are the interests of immigration served by these respectable agents of the Dominion Government. It should perhaps have been mentioned at first that the clergyman is the reverend Mr. Fyles, of the Church of England. He is engaged in the interest of the "Society for promotion of Christian knowledge," and occupies a desk in the office of Mr. Stafford, the very efficient Dominion agent, on the wharf.

The Christian lady is named Miss Richardson. She has been appointed matron of what is called the "Home for immigrant girls," at Point Levis. And an expensive "Home" it is. The rent is \$1,000 a year. attended with palpitation of the the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated it for a cess, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a emedy that will act upon all at the same remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Seigel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article is held.

John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield:—Lean confidently recommediate in the control of the shown in what estimation the article is held.

I can confidently recommend it to all who may be suffering from liver or stomach complaints, having the testimony of my customers, who have derived great benefit from the Syrup and Pills. The sale is

increasing wonderfully. Geo. A. Webb, 141 York Street, Belfast:

over:—I have always taken a great interest in your medicines and I have recommended them, as I have found numerous cases of cure from their use. Thomas Chapman, West Auckland:— 1 find that the trade steadily increases. I sell more of your medicines than any other kind.

N. Darroll, Clun, Salop :- All who buy



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CONTENTS,

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'Twas but a litt That came an But in the end In fury over ! And mangled r Lay strewn a And images of Attested to it 'Twas but a litt
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A little word in Breathed in m And happy hon And war is w A little word! If not restrain Let prudence m Stern retribut Lowe, P. Q.

FARM AND Push the fatte Drainage warr Oil the harnes Sign no paper Dampness, mo For quick fat confined Sowed corn

We imported t

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The campaign made in vain if pillar nests in th As soon as ri frosts, squashe They keep the temperature of Asparagus ro the greatest ease so cheaply, and nurseries, that i

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If the soil is n planting should

STEAMER.

. 1, 1884

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or R. Ecker-DULDED BEES take no other. them, send us promise same WILL, acuse, N. Y. & Co., Mont-don, Ont.

EDS, UITINGS,

Serges!

VITED. ONALD.

Written for the Record. A Little Word.

"Those who sow the wind, reap the whirl-

'Twas but a little breeze at first,
That came and went so playfully;
But in the end a whirlwind burst
In fury over land and sea;
And mangled ruins everywhere
Lay strewn around its gory path,
And images of dire despair
Attested to its fatai wrath.

Twas but a little word at first,
Uttered in malice or in sport;
But it became a blight accursed,
A deadly simoon of report;
And joys and hopes and loves went down
In wrecks 'neath its remorseless breath,
And in kind, tender hearts was sown
The very bitterness of death.

A little word inspired by hate, Breathed in mild tones with looks serene; And happy homes are desolate, And war is waged where peace has been. A little word! O tongue, beware! If not restrained by charity, Let prudence make thee shun the snare Stern retribution sets for thee. Lowe, P. Q. Lowe, P. Q. E. C. M.

FARM AND LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Push the fattening now. Drainage warms the soil. Oil the harness twice a year. Sign no paper for a stranger.

Dampness, more than cold, kills bees.

For quick fattening, chickens must be

Sowed corn cures the best in small undles. We imported three million dollars worth

of eggs last year. One of the best New York live stock reporters is a lady.

Begin to feed hens meat when insect

food is exhausted.

Hydraulic cement, if used for plastering cellar walls, will keep moisture from en-Bury the poor cabbage heads along with ne good, to use in stimulating the egg-

crop in the winter. For milch cows try a meal ground from corn and oats and mixed with bran, and you may find a better flow of milk than

from any other.

Sprains are of frequent occurrence on Sprains are of frequent occurrence on men and animals. A good remedy is to immerse the limb immediately, and then repeatedly, in water as hot as can be borne.

A prolific sow in Ohio, four years and the blood is heavy and sluggish with impurities. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier and vitalizer gregating the great number of 162 pigs. She is of a Chester White and Yorkshire

crossed stock. An Easily Cleaned Hen House .- Arrange the hen roosts on a slight incline, and place a sloping floor beneath with the same or a steeper pitch, so that the drop-pings will accumulate at the bottom, always keeping the surface here strewn over with dry earth or coal ashes. Every

over with dry earth or coal ashes. Every morning scrape up and remove the droppings, scattering some of the dry material alluded to afterwards over the space.

Live-for-ever as a Weed.—We knew of a patch of farm land taken in possession by this well-known plant (Sedum Telephium), also called "Aaron's Rod" and "Orphine," and occasionally other names. Cultivators are cautioned to be on their Cultivators are cautioned to be on their guard against allowing it to get a hold. Owing to its tenacity of life, even when deprived of its root, it must be classed among those things that can hardly be eradicated once they become established.

A few plants might be killed by smother-

A few plants might be killed by smothering them with a pile of manure, but this remedy would be quite impracticable where they stood thickly.

Wintering Bees.—The weight of experience goes to prove that indoor wintering is the safest and cheapest rule to observe in caring for bees during the inclement season. Even in the matter of honey consumption, to say nothing of general safety, there is great economy in this plan. Actual test by mouthly weighings of colonies. ual test by monthly weighings of colonies, both indoors and out, have proved that bees properly housed will consume from one-third to one-half less honey than when exposed in our trying northern winters. A cellar that is dry, being plastered bottom and sides with hydraulic cement, bottom and sides with hydraulic cement, but the following notice:

A man put up the following notice:

Whoever is caught trespassing upon of a temperature of forty-five degrees the winter through, will answer for bees. The part where the hives are to be stored should be under a room that is kept heated, and must have the day-light completely shut out. Means for ventilation will have to be provided, by inserting both a pipe to bring fresh air from the outside and another extending from near the cel-lar bottom into the chimney or through the floor above, to connect with a stove pipe. By then having tight-fitting damppipe. By then having tight-fitting dampers in both, it will be easy to ventilate for maintaining pure air and a proper temperature. The hives should be placed in tiers, one above the other, but not touching each other at their sides, neither the sides of the room. With the temperature named, it will be prudent to ventilate the individual hives both above and below. Experienced apiarists are mostly agreed that placing bees in their winter quarters early, say from November 1 to the 15, is the best course. There are great numbers of bees wasted every fall by flying out during raw weather and never getting back to the hives again.

Orchard and Garden. Make currant cuttings. Store cabbage in trenches. Top-dress the strawberry patch. In fall-spading, don't fine the earth. Freezing improves the flavor of cab-

bage. Work up a home market for surplus

garden and orchard yields.
Strictly speaking, the sweet potato is a root, the common potato a tuber.

The campaign torch will not have been made in vain if saved up to burn caterpillar nests in the orchard with.

As soon as ripened and before heavy frosts, squashes should be harvested. They keep the best in a dry place, at a temperature of from fifty to sixty decrees.

Asparagus root, although raised with

Asparagus root, although raised with the greatest ease, can usually be bought so cheaply, and several years old, at the nurseries, that it scarcely pays to bother with the raising of the few needed for a family supply of this esculent.

Fall Planting.—The great secret of success in planting trees in the fall is to mulch them heavily over their roots at the approach of winter. Next to this in importance is the staking of every tree set, so that the wind cannot sway it. Hilling up around the trunk a little, to keep water from settling to the roots, is also desirable. If the soil is not perfectly drained, the

ing upon having a slight mound perman ently where the tree stands when the job is finished. In planting, bruised roots should be cut off smoothly, and then they will callous over by spring under fair conditions, which is an advantage.

Flowers and the Lawn. House the hydrangeas. Dry off agapanthuses. Keep runners from pot violets. Set no evergreens in the fall. Flower lovers dread the frosts. Top-dress the lawn every other year. Stir camations' soil to a slight depth. Don't protect shrubs and roses for some

weeks ye Browalias in pots flower best at a low temperature. They like a light place and frequent airing, and with these supplied are disposed to flower freely.

Keeping over Geraniums.—Bedding geraniums may be kept over winter with

ease by cutting away the softer parts and putting them close together in a box, with moderately dry earth between the roots. During the winter they require only a little light, and an occasional watering little light, and an occasional watering to keep the earth from getting dust dry. Preserving Autumn Leaves.—They should be dried rapidly after gathering or their brilliancy will soon be lost. This may be done between folded newspapers, which should be changed once, or better, twize a day. The papers should be perfectly dry and they will answer better if they are warned before using, by hanging in the sun or over the stove. The pile of drying papers and leaves should pile of drying papers and leaves should be kept well weighted down during the drying process, and also afterwards the same way until wanted for use. Then before arranging them the leaves should be carefully coated on their upper side either with boiled linseed oil, or with spermaceti applied hot by the aid of a heated flatirou, for the purpose of in-creasing and fixing the brilliancy of the

An elastic step, buoyant spirits, and clear complexion, are among the many desirable results of pure blood. The possessor of healthy blood has his faculties at command, and enjoys a clear and known.

Every observer who walks the streets of a great city, and scans with intelligent eye the colorless faces of more than fifty per cent. of the people he meets, can easily agree with us in the statement, that this age, which makes such drafts upon the working energies of the greater part of men in the intense pursuit of business, has destroyed in a proportionate degree has destroyed in a proportionate degree their animal health and robust constitution. Nature, in this stage of exhaustion, can-not he restored of itself, but requires some stimulating tonic, to strengthen and keep the system in regular order, and in Northrop & Lyman's Quinine Wine we have the exact remedy required. The peculiar operation of this medicine, in cases of general debility and nervous prostration, has undergone long and close observation, and it is believed it will never fail, if properly and judiciously administered. Prepared by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, and sold by all druggists.

"Do you call that a veal cutlet, waiter?" said an old gentleman dining at a restaurant. "Why, it's an insult to every calf in the country." "Well, sir, I didn't mean to insult you," returned the waiter.

Jos. Beaudin, M. D., Hull, P. Q., writes: Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil commands a Dr. Thomas' Edectric Oil commands a large and increasing sale which it richly merits. I have aiways found it exceedingly helpful; I used it in all cases of rheumatism, as well as fractures and dislocations. I made use of it myself to calm the pains of a broken leg with dislocation of the foot, and in two days I was entirely relieved of the pain."

these grounds will be given forty lashes on the bare back. Half the penalty to the informer."

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarth, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has relit it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

The following concise verdict was re-

Block, Rochester, N. Y.

The following concise verdict was returned by a jury at Idaho a month ago:
"We find that the deceased came to his death by calling Tom Wattings a liar."

There is one sin which, it seems to me, is everywhere and by everybody under-estimated, tolerated with undue tolerance, and quite too much overlooked in our valuations of character. It is the sin of valuations of character. It is the sin of fretting. He who frets is never the one who mends. And when the fretter is one who is beloved, whose nearness of relation to us makes his fretting at the weather seem almost like personal reproach to us, seem atmost like personal reproach to us, then the misery of it becomes indeed in-supportable. Most men call fretting a minor fault,—a foible, and not a vice. There is no vice, except drunkenness, which can so utterly destroy the happiness of a home.

Seriously III.

A person suffering with pain and heat over the small of the back, with a weak weary feeling and frequent headaches, is seriously ill and should look out for kidney disease. Burdock Blood Bitters regulate the kidneys, blood and liver, as well as the stomach and bowels.

The people of this country have spoken.
They declare by their patronage of Dr.
Thomas' Eclectric Oil, that they believe it
to be an article of genuine merit, adapted
to the cure of rheumatism, as well as relieves the pains of fractures and disloca-tions, external injuries, corns, bunions,

piles, and other maladies. "Will the youngest girl in the school rise," said the school superintendent in a rural school. Every female stood up, including the teacher

from settling to the roots, is also desirable. If the soil is not perfectly drained, the planting should be done shallow, count-

You are wearing out the vital forces faster than there is any need, and in this way subtracting years from the sum total of your life. This rush and worry, day after day; this restless anxiety for something you have not got, is like pebble-stones in machinery—they grate and grind the life out of you. You have useless burdens; throw them off.—You have a great load of useless care; dump it. Pull in the strings; compact your business; take time for thought of better things. Go out into the air and let God's sun shine down upon your busy head. Stop Go out into the air and let God's sun shine down upon your busy head. Stop thinking of business and profit; stop grumbling at adverse providences. You will probably never see much better times in this doomed world; and your most opportune season is now; your happiest day is to day. Calmly do your duty, and let God take care of his own world. He is still alive and is the King. Do not imagine that things will go to everlasting smash when you disappear from this mortal stage. Do not fancy that the curse of heaven, in the shape of the vain task of righting up a disjointed earth, is imposed upon you. Cease to fret and fume; cease to jump and worry early and late. The good time is coming, but you can never bring it; God can, and will; take breath, sir; sit down and rest, and take a long breath. sir; sit down and rest, and take a long breath. Then go calmly to the tasks of life, and do your work well.

A Wise Conclusion.

If you have vainly tried many remedies for rheumatism, it will be a wise conclusion to try Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It cures all painful diseases when other medicines

Dumley was making an evening call, and the nice little boy of the family had been allowed to remain up a little later than usua! "Ma," he said, during a lull in the conversation, "can whiskey talk?" "Certainly not," said ma. "What put that absurd notion into your head?" "Well," he replied, "I heard you say to pa that whiskey was telling on Mr. Dum-ley, and I wanted to know what it said."

A Great Mistake. It is a great mistake to suppose that dyspepsia can't be cured, but must be endured, and life made gloomy and miserable thereby. Alexander Burns, Cobourg, was cured after suffering fifteen years. Burdock Blood Bitters cured him.

A subscriber complained that his news-paper was damp. "Well," said the editor, 'It is because there is so much due on it." Words of Warning and Comtort.

Words of Warning and Computers
'If you are suffering from poor health or
languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer
if you are simply alling, or if you feel
weak and dispirited,
without clearly knowing why. Hop Bitters
will surely cure you.

If you are a minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties, or a mother, worn out with care and work, or a man of business or labor, weakened by the strain of your every day duties, or a man of letters tolling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will most surely strengthen you.

If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation, or are young and growing too fast, as is often the case,

"Or if you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning, or stimulating, without intoxicating, if you are old, blood thin and impure, pulse feeble, nerves unsteady, faculties waning, Hop bitters is what you need to give you new life, health, and vigor."

If you are costive, or dyspeptic, or suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your

own fault if you remain ill. If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting death this moment, and turn for a-cure to Hop Bitters. If you are sick with that terrible sickness, Netvousness, you will find a "Balm in Glead" in Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident
 of, a mia-matic district, barricade
 your system against the scourge of
 all countries, Maiaria, Epidemic,
 Bilious and Intermittent Fevers by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath and health. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

A Lady's Wish.

"Oh. how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend.
"You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady.
"By using Hop Bitters that makes pure, rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me as you observe."

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label, Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

New Catalogue of Organs.

In their name.

New Catalogue of Organs.

The Mason & Hamin Organ and Plano Company have just issued their new Catalogue for the season of 1884-5. It forms a handsome to patch the styles of organs regularly hade by their highest of 46 pages, and contains illustrations of the styles of organs regularly made by their highest of 66 pages, and contains illustrations of the general modes of construction employed in detailed descriptions of the capacity of the detailed descriptions of the capacity of the general modes of construction employed the general modes of construction employed the general modes of construction employed the general modes of such instruments at World's Industrial Exhibitions for many years; with pictures of such instruments at World's Industrial Exhibitions for many years; with pictures of medals, decorations and diplomas of honor obtained.

In looking over such a catalogue one is forcibly reminded of the magnitude which the business of reed instruments has attained. Twenty-five years since only a few were made, under the name "Meiodeons," which had not and did not deserve much favor with musicians, enjoying very limited sale at prices varying from \$40 to \$125. Now \$9,000 organs are made yearly in the United States, which are sold in all civilized countries at prices from \$22 to \$1,000 or more.

The great success achieved by this Company, pecuniary and even more material, is the result of a principle which they deliberately pecuniary and even more material, is the result of a principle which they deliberately pecuniary and even more material, is the result of a principle which they deliberately adopted in the beginning and have never lost sight of. This was always to make the very best; never to sacrifice excellence to economy. Doubless their main object was to make money, as it is with manufacturers generally, but they had firm faith that the best way to do this was not by cheapening their productions so that the market for the sale of their organs may now be said to be the whole world. Royal

CHOICE OF A WIFE.—A celebrated writer, in advising respecting the choice of a wife, expresses himself thus: "This bear always in mind, that, if she is not frugal, if she is not what is called a good manager, if she does not pride herself on her knowledge of family affairs and laying out her money to the best advantage, let her be ever so sweetly tempered, gracefully made, or elegantly accomplished, she is no wife for a man who has to make his way in the world. All those otherwise admirable talents will but open just so many roads to ruin." KIDNEY-WORT

CHOICE OF A WIFE .- A celebrated wri-

LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES. PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.

THE SURE CURE

KIDNEY DISEASES,

"Kidney-Wort is the most successful r I ever used." Dr. P. C. Ballou, Monkt "Kidney-Wort is the Prediction Dr. R. N. Clark, 80, "Kidney-Wort has oured my wife after tw suffering." Dr. C. M. Summerlin, Sun H

IN THOUSANDS OF CASES it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

13° It eleanses the Blood and Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is eleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are cradicated from the system.

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Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at 6 or 64 per cent., according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, if he so desires. Persons wishing to borrow money will consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to

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GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS—THE LARGEST STOCK IN 1HE

CITY TO CHOOSE FROM. W. E. TURNER, Garlick's Old Stand.

CHATHAM, ONT., As usual, carried off all the first prizes in Penmanship at the late London Fair. Young Men and Women who consult their best interests will attend no other. For particulars address-

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LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE CLOSE. DUE FOR DELIV'RY
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exceeding 4 oz. in weight, and prepaid only 8c. will be rated double the amount of deficient postage not prepaid. Newspapers, through Canada or to the United States, 1c. per 4 oz.
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Money Order and Savings Bank.—Office hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
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for box holders only.

London, 30th Sept., 1834.



A special meeting of Branch No: 28, tawa, was held in the basement of St. Ottawa, was held in the basement of St. Patrick's Church, on Thursday (23rd inst.) evening, for the purpose of presenting Rev. T. J. Cole, President of the Branch, with an address and testimonial on the occasion of his leaving the Parish to take charge of the Parish of Cantley, Quebec. There was a large attendance of the members of the C. M. B. A. The rev. reporters was sent for and having gentleman was sent for and having taken his seat, Prof. J. A. MacCabe, Prin-cipal of the Normal school, arose and the members all standing, read the following

address:
To the Rev. Thomas J. Cole, First President of
St. Patrick's Branch, No. 28, Catholic
Mutual Benefit Association.
Rev. Brother—It is with mingled feel-

ings of regret and gratification that we address you on the occasion of your severing your connection with St. Patrick's Parish, and, in consequence, resigning your office as president of this branch.

branch.

While we are truly sorry to part with you as our chief executive officer, and bearing in mind how much of the good teeling and harmony which prevails among us is due to your mild yet firm administration of the affairs of this branch, nevertheless we cannot but congratulate you on your promotion to the charge of a parish, and express the earnest and heartfelt hope that you may be long spared to do honor, as we feel sure long spared to do honor, as we feel sure you will, to any position which it may please the ecclesiastical authorities to

accompanying association badge as a slight token of esteem from the members of this branch.

Wishing you all happiness and pros-perity in your new field of labor, We are, dear brother, Yours fraternally, J. A. MacCabe, President.

J. A. MACCABE, President,
P. E. RYAN, 1st Vice-Pres,
E. T. SMITH, Rec. Secy.
Signed on behalf of Branch No. 28,
The President

The Recording Secretary then pre-sented Father Cole with a heavy gold pin bearing the emblems of the association, and on the rim the inscription nted to Rev. T. J. Cole by Branch No. 28-1884."

The Rev. Father was taken completely by surprise and was very much affected during his reply, which was very brief, merely thanking the members of the branch for the address and badge and promising to further the interests of the association as much as might be in his power in his new field of labor. The rev, gentleman having bid adieu to each of the members the meeting was

#### TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

#### EGYPT.

A despatch from Wady Halfa says there is evidence of a sudden resolve on the part of the Government to augment the forces. There is increased activity among the troops, and an early advance is expected. The Nile is rising slightly. pected. The Nile is rising slightly.

The Canadian contingent arrived at
Wady Halfa.

A Wady Halfa despatch says Wolseley starts up the Nile on Tuesday.

#### ENGLAND.

A mob of roughs attempted to stop a Conservative meeting at Dumphries, at which the Marquis of Salisbury was speaking. They stoned the hotel at which he was stopping, breaking win-dows and also attacked his carriage. The police were obliged to use force to protect the Marquis on his way to the rail-

way station.
The Tichborne claimant, when released from prison, weighed 252 pounds. When he began his imprisonment in 1873 he weighed 364 pounds. He still counts his adherents by the tens of thousands. They include many rich dupes and several members of Parliament. He has already begun an agitation intending to reopen the case, and force a new trial to prove whether he is Arthur Orton, Tho-mas Castro, or Sir Roger Charles Titchborne. He has Issued a manifesto which he signs "Roger Charles Tichborne," in which he charges the Government offi-

which he charges the Government offi-cials with perjury, bribery, suborning, coercing witnesses and packing juries. The Conservative leaders have decided to allow the Franchise Bill to pass the second reading in the House of Lords. but in committee the Marquis of Salisbury will move to insert a clause post-poning the application of the Bill until a Redistribution Act is passed.

The Franchise Bill passed the first reading in the House of Commons with The Conservatives in the House of

Lords are not a unit in accepting the Marquis of Salisbury's policy of resistance l'outrance to the passage of the Franchise Bill. The Duke of Richmond opposes it, and is conducting private negotiations with the Liberal leaders with view to obtaining the best terms possible for a compromise. The basis suggested is the postponement of the operation of the Franchise Bill till 1886, Lord Cairns and Sir Stafford Northcote support the Duke of Richmond, while a number of Torm while a number of Tory peers, under the influence of the warning tone of Gladstone's speech in the Commons, are deserting the Marquis of Salisbury. After the Franchise Bill has been passed by the Commons, a general meeting of Conservatives will be held at the Marquis of Salisbury's house to decide upon the course to be pursued.

A monster Radical demonstration in

favor of the abolition of the House of Lords was held in Hyde Park. Overone hundred thousand persons were present. A long procession, with bands and flags, marched through the principal streets.

The marchers groaned while passing the headquarters of the Conservative Club. banners were displayed, bearing

the inscriptions, "Down with the Lords,"
"The Lords are opponents of civil and religious liberty, and must be abolished."
Speeches were delivered from nine platforms at one time. Miss Jessie Craige, the well-known agitator, presided. Resolutions were passed, declaring the House of Lords useless and dangerous, and ought to be abolished. No speeches were made by members of the Commons.

IRFI-AND IRELAND.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin and others have subscribed £1,500 for A. M. Sulli-

van's family.

A Dublin dispatch says:—A writ of habeas corpus has been granted in the case of Patrick Delaney, who was one of the crown witnesses at Sligo in the Tubbercurry case of conspiracy to murder, and who is now serving a life sentence as one of the Phænix Park murderers. It is expected he will be released in return for the service he rendered the crown as informer in the Tubbercurry case. The Nationalist members of Parlia-

ment are preparing for a vigorous attack on the British Administration for allowing ex-Secretary Cornwall to escape punishment for his alleged scandalous crimes and for their refusal to investigate

the Maamtrasna murders.

Ministerialists declare Mr. Trevelyan's withdrawal of the Secretaryship for Ire-land is due to ill health, and does not

imply that the government intends to discard the Crimes Act. At a meeting of Liberals regarding the Franchise Bill at Portadown, a howling mob attacked the Town Hall, shattered the windows and wrecked several private the windows and wrecked several private houses. Dickson, member of the House of Commons, was attacked while leaving the hall, and received a scalp wound. Others of the Liberals were also wounded.

Others of the Liberals were also wounded.
The police were powerless to quell the riot, which lasted until midnight.

Wm. O'Brien, M. P., editor of United Ireland, Dublin, has asked the committee to close the subscriptions towards the indemnity fund to recoup him for the losses he sustained in defraying the expenses of the recent legal proceedings in connection with the Cornwall seandals. connection with the Cornwall scandals. The fund is \$5,000 short of the amount of Mr. O'Brien's losses, but he says that the family of the late A. M. Sullivan has a prior right to Ireland's gratitude, and he hopes that those intending subscribing to the indemnity fund will instead

send their subscription to the fund for the relief of Mr. Sullivan's family. The Freeman's Journal, of Dublin, asserts Mr. Trevelyan withdraws from the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland because he was unwilling to continue as the mouth-piece of Earl Spencer's policy, and because he was disgusted with the castle officials. It describes Bannerman (the new Secretary) as a courteous non-entity, ignorant of Ireland. The Irish entity, ignorant of Ireland. The Irish Times says the changes have been made to please Parnellites, who boast they have won another victory. The Express says Mr. Trevelyan was the victim of Irish resentment

United Ireland says O'Brien has applied for a new trial of the suit brought against him by Crown Solicitor Bolton for libel.

The Parnellites will move to amend the address on the subject of Home

The Irish Executive urges the impris-onment of the Limerick authorities if onment of the Limerick authorities if they persist in refusing to pay the police tax. He also recommends that the gov-ernment be allowed to levy a tax upon the citizens without the consent of the corporations. The Cabinet referred the questions to H. Campbell Bannerman, Unief Secretary for Ireland. United Ireland encourages the authorities of Ireland encourages the authorities of Limerick to remain steadfast in resistance to the tax for the payment of an extra police force.

France and China. The French Cabinet has decided to

send Gen. de Lisle reinforcements of 12,-000 men. The first contingent will be drawn from Algiers. Despatches state that in the engagement of Tamsui on October 15th, in which the Chinese defeated 1,800 French,

forces captured a French flag. Later advices say the French under Lespes are trying to cut Chinese communications between Tamsui and Kelung. It is reported that two French vessels are anchored at Tamsui. The Chinese have repaired the earthworks and re-organized the system of defence. Hillmen are pouring down. General Lun is very confident and friendly to prohibiting the desecration of bodies.

A Paris despatch gives the following as the particulars of the French defeat at Tamsui: -Ling Ming Schuan, Chinese general, sent some of his soldiers disguised as coolies to assist the French in building forts. The remainder of the Chinese soldiers formed an ambush. Presently a signal was given, whereupon the supposed coolies and soldiers in ambush made a sudden attack upon the Erench and hemmed them in on all sides. The French were overwhelmed and rushed into the sea in the wildest confusion, Admiral Lespes admits 106 of his men were killed. He offered a reward of \$6 for each corpse restored a reward of 50 for each corpse restored. The loss of the French flag was greatly deplored. Lespes endeavored to recover it from the Chinese by offering two new flags in exchange. The Chinese referred the offer

refused the offer. A Hanor despatch says the remander of the Chinese troops before Chu have been withdrawn. The Chinese have abandoned

A Paris despatch says it has been decided to send Gen. De Lisle reinforcements of 9,000 and Courbet 3,000 men. Eight batteries of artillery will be sent to Ton-

#### CANADIAN.

Miss Caron, sister of the Minister of Militia, has made her final vows at the Hotel Dieu, Quebec, and assumed the

black veil.

Mrs. Maitland, of Nouvelle, Glencoe, Illinois, has sent to the Archbishop of Quebec a cheque for \$500, to be distributed among the poor of Labrador. This generous gift has been utilized at once for buying provisions, which will be sent

for buying provisions, which will be sent by schooners to the people in distress. In the course of a recent interview with a reporter, Mr. Van Horne, the General Manager of the Canada Pacific Railway, said they were now considering the question of extensions and branch lines in Ontario, and he believed that one

of the first of the extensions to be con-structed would be the one from Inger-soll through London and Chatham to the Detroit River.

Detectives Fahey and Kellert, of Mon-

treal city, profess to have obtained a clue to the perpetrators of the recent dynamite explosions at the Parliament dynamite explosions at the Parliament buildings at Quebec. The detectives have had an interview with members of the Local Cabinet, and subsequently went before a police magistrate for warrants. Reticence is expressed as to the authors, but it has leaked out that the affair was planned and executed by local conspirators who had grievances against the contractor.

A despatch from Part Arthur states

A despatch from Port Arthur states that six men were killed Thursday by falling rock on McLeod's contract at Red Sucker Cove, about 200 miles east of Port Arthur, on the Canadian Pacific.
Also, three men were killed by a premature blast further east. The names could not be learned.

#### UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES.

The coach which left Helena, Montana, a few days ago for Boulder, 40 miles south, was stopped by five armed men at the top of the Boulder range. On board were Chief Justice D. S. Wade, District Attorney; J. A. Johnson, E. W. Tolle, W. E. Cullen, Judge Chumasers, T. H. Carter, Rev. L. L. Wood and Sheriff Cameron, of Meagher county. As soon as the robbers ordered a halt Sheriff Cameron and several other members of the party opened fire, which the desperadoes returned. Charley Warfield, one of the robbers, was shot dead, and the others retreated to the Charley Warfield, one of the robbers, was shot dead, and the others retreated to the mountains. No one in the coach was hurt. Sheriff Cameron received a shot through his cost. It is believed the attacking party wanted to rescue Neil Murphy, a road agent now under arrest, who was supposed to be on the coach on the way to Boulder for trial. Murphy, however, was left in jail at Helena. Yester day afternoon two posses of five well armed men left for Beaver Oreek, where they expect to intercept the desperadoes. they expect to intercept the desperadoes. Sheriff Cameron with another posse is following the trail from the point where

the encounter took place.

At Palmyra, Harrison county, Indiana, a party of 30 women disguised in men's clothing rode up to the iliquor saloon of Wm. Bott on Wednesday night, and de-manded admission of Bott, whose residence is in the house with the saloon Enforcing the demand with drawn revol vers, they were admitted to the house and at once set to work and broke al and at once set to work and broke all the decanters, glasses and other furni-ture of the bar, and knocked in the heads of the barrels and kegs, and poured out the liquor. They then gave Bott notice that if he re-open the saloon they would pay him another visit and lynch him, as they did not intend to tol-erate the sale of liquor in the town. Bott is looking for such he location is looking for another location.

SCHOOL REPORT.

Mr. C. Donovan, Inspector of Separate Schools, arrived in town last week, and made careful inspection of the schools in this city. We subjoin his report. In his inspection of St. Peter's School Mr. Donovan was accompanied by Rev. Father Tiernan, while at Mount Hope, the Sacred Heart and St. Mary's, he was introduced to the teachers and pupils by the Rev. Father Coffey.

October 23rd, 1884.

To the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate
Schools in the City of London.

Gentlemen,—In accordance with the regulations of the Education Department I have the honor to report on your schools in the following particulars:— I .- THE BUILDINGS.

St. Peter's, situated in one of the finest localities of the city, is a model school-house—built in good style and wearing all the appearances of neatness and durability. Its six class-rooms, large and spacious, have been constructed with a regard to those very im -light and ventilation; are rematters markably clean, and, to some extent, well decorated. The broad halls and staircases are features which teachers and others acquainted with the operations of a large school will fully appreciate. The Sacred Heart school—the property of the Community of that name is a substantial brick building, with two class rooms. It occupies a most de ightful situation, rarely equalled. Mount Hope school—the property of the Sisters of St. Joseph—has one large class-room, airy, lightsome, and very clean. Both the building and grounds are notably the building and grounds are notably handsome and well kept. St. Mary's school has two sufficiently large class rooms, clean, with good light and ventilation. The grounds—in two parts—are very commodious.

Throughout the city most of the desks and seats are of new patterns and in good condition, the rest, though not modern, are generally serviceable, but will bear replacing when circumstances will bear replacing when circumstances permit. The blackboards are plentiful and of very good quality; but maps are insufficiently supplied. Attention (in some cases) to loose windows, door fastenings, and other defects is made im perative by the approach of winter. In general the extent of the accommodation is adequate for the number pupils attending your schools, and the material condition of the buildings is, on the whole, sound and satisfactory.

II .- THE PUPILS. The standing of the pupils in the various subjects taught, is shown as follows:

ST. PETER'S SCHOOL. Senior Dep't, Boys—Mr. S. R. Brown, Master:—Reading good, spelling good, writing excellent, arithmetic very good, book-keeping good, composition good and middling, literature do., geography very good, grammar good, history (Canadian) very good, geometry good, Christian doctrine very good, order and dis cipline good.

Intermediate Boys, Sister Juliana :-Reading very good, spelling good, writing good and middling, arithmetic good, composition middling, geography and grammar very good, exercise in reading lesson good, Christian doctrine very good, order and discipline very good, Junior Boys, Sister Agatha: Reading Junior Boys, Sister Agatha:—Reading good, spelling very good, writing fair, arithmetic good, singing good, exercise

in lesson very good, Christian doctrine good, order and discipline very good.

Senior Dep't, Girls—Sister Frances De Sales:—Reading good, spelling very good, writing very good, arithmetic very good, literature very good, grammar excellent, geography very good, drawing middling, composition good, history very good, domestic economy good, hygiene fair, calisthenics very good, singing very good, Christian doctrine very good, order and discipline very good.

Intermediate Girls—SisterMechtild:—Reading good, spelling very good, writing

Intermediate Girls—SisterMechtild:—
Reading good, spelling very good, writing
middling, exercise on reading lesson
good, arithmetic good, geography very
good, grammar good, composition good,
singing good, Christian doctrine very
good, order and discipline very good.

Junior Girls—Sister Celestine:—Reading very good, spelling very good, writing good, arithmetic good, exercise in
lesson good, calisthenics good, singing
good, Christian doctrine good, order and
discipline very good.

Sacred Heart School.

Senior Dep't.—Madame Scott:—Read-

Senior Dep't.—Madame Scott:—Reading very good, writing fair, spelling good, literature good, arithmetic good, composition good, grammar do., geography middling, history fair, drawing do., sing-

ing very good, Christian doctrine very good, order and discipline do.

Junior Dep't.—Madame Doran:

Reading good, spelling very good, writing middling, arithmetic good, exercise on lesson good, singing good, Christian doctrine good. doctrine good.

MUNT HOPE SCHOOL.

MISS M. A. Walsh, teacher:—Reading good, spelling very good, writing good, arithmetic good, exercise in lesson good, single and specific singing very good, drill and calisthenics excellent, Christian doctrine good, order and discipline very good.

Senior Dept.—Sister Teresa:—Reading good and middling, spelling very good, writing middling, arithmetic good composition fair, literature very good. grammar good, geography very good, singing good, calisthenics good, Christian doctrine very good, order and discipline

Junior Dept.—Sister Benedict:— Reading good, spelling very good, writing middling, arithmetic fair, exercise on lesson very good, singing good, Christian doctrine very good, order and discipline

very good.

It will be readily inferred from the foregoing that the standing of the pupils in general is highly creditable. I have simply to add that there is good evidence to prove that the classes are making satisfactory progress.

III .- REMARKS.

The use of St. Peter's, with its general purposes, as a central school for the city, is a praiseworthy feature. Another good feature is the existence of a library of 600 volumes for the use of the pupils. The system on the whole is well organized and in an active state. Written examinations held monthly and one additional examination in the year open to the public, would tend to stimulate this spirit of activity and increase the effici

ency of the schools.

The action of the community of the Sacred Heart in giving class rooms equipping them with necessary apparatus and supplying teachers—all at their own expense—is highly commendable and deserving of some practical recognition. With best wishes for the continued success of your schools, I remain, gentle-

CORNELIUS DONOVAN, Inspector.

Your obedient servant.

#### FROM INGERSOLL.

We subjoin the report of Mr. Donovan, Inspector of Separate Schools for this Province, on the school work of Ingersoll. Mr. Donovan was introduced to the teachers and pupils by the Rev. Father Molphy, who takes deep interest in the progress of Catholic education and who has, since his appointment to Ingersoll, done much for the Separate School all done much for

in that fine town. We have been favored by the chairman of the Board with the following re-port of Inspector Donovan in the Ingersoll separate school :

The class-rooms are airy, lightsome, and supplied with very good heating facilities. Many of the desks are new and of good pattern; and most of them, though much worn, are serviceable. The blackboards are in good condition, and the maps are generally new and well

supplied.

The playgrounds are large, adorned with shade trees to some extent, but not evenly divided between the boys and girls.

II -THE PUPILS The standing of the pupils is shewn as follows:—Senior Department,—Miss A. Shea, teacher,—reading excellent, writing very good, spelling very good, arithmetic very good, literature very good, composition good, drawing middling, geography very good, history good, grammar very good, singing good, Christian doctrine good, order and discipline good. Juinor Department—Miss Mary Shea, teacher—Reading very good, writing good, spelling very good, analysis of reading lessons good, Christian doctrine good. llows :- Senior Department, -Miss A. ing lessons good, Christian doctrine good, order and discipline very good.

The extent of the accommodation is quite adequate for the number of pupils; dute adequate for the number of pupils; but an improvement could be made ex-teriorly by redistributing the play-grounds so that the boys might have, at least, an equal share with the girls, who now occupy more than three-fourths of the premises.
Genuine activity seems to prevail in

all the classes, and there is good evidence that the pupils are making satisfactory progress.
Your obedient servant,

Cornelius Donovan. Inspector.

#### FROM ST. MARY'S.

The sacred concert held in the Opera House, St. Mary's, on Friday evening October 24th, 1884, for the benefit of the church fund, was a great success. To hall was crowded to the doors. The pro gramme was the following :

"Tantum Ergo,"..... 

PART II.

entertainment.

Patients of the British-American Medical and Surgical Institute, Detroit and Toronto, will be glad to hear Dr. Kergan has established permanent routes throughout Ontario, including the principal cities and towns, over which members of the association travel every six weeks (same day of week each visit). Their first visit to London, Grigg House, under this system occurs Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, October 25th, 27th, and 25th. From London they go to Albion House, Strathroy, for Wednesday, October 29th; thence to Ingersoll, Daly House, Thursday, October 30th; Ayr, Hilborn House, Friday, October 31st, and to Woodstock, Commercial Hotel, Saturday and Monday, November 1st and 3rd. By dealing honorably with everybody, charging moder-Patients of the British-American Mediorably with everybody, charging moderately for their services, fulfilling their promises in both professional and business transactions, Dr. Kergan and his associates have succeeded in building and retaining have succeeded in building and retaining an enormous business. Persons requiring medical or surgical aid can rest assured of receiving only the best, by placing themselves under Dr. Kergan's care. If unable to consult the "British American Surgeons" at any of the above places, write either to Detroit, Mich., U. S. A., or Toronto, Ont., for full particulars.

#### LOCAL NOTICES.

NEW FALL DRY GOODS RECEIVED AT J. J. Gibbons'; new dress materials, new wool wraps; new house furnishing goods; new underclothing for ladies, gents and children; new Cashmere hosiery—all very good value.

L. C. LEONARD is positively selling off his stock of crockery, glassware, lamps, chandeliers, etc., cheaper than at any other house in London. Note the place—Opposite City Hotel, Dundas street.

FINE ARTS. - All kinds of art materials for oil and water color painting and cray-on work, wholesale and retail, cheap at Chas. Chapman's, 91 Dundas st., London.

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

#### MARKET REPORT.

Catholic Record."

GRAIN—Oats, 60c to 35c. Peas, 55c to 60c.
Spring wheat, 70c to 8.c. Fall wheat, 80c to 85c. Secteh, 95c. Rye, 48c to 59c; Beans, 1 25 to 150.

DIARLY PRODUCE — Butter in pails, 18c to 20c; tubs, 14c to 15c; prints, 23c to 25c. Cheese, 12 to 15c. Eggs, 17c to 20c per doz.

POULTRY—Chickens per pair, 50t o 09. Geese, 80 to \$1 00 each. Turkeys, 75c each. Ducks, per pair, 60c.

to 8 00 per ewt.

LONDON.

Wheat—Spring, 1 20 to 1 30; Deihi, 4 100 lbs.
1 20 to 1 30; Democrat, 1 29 to 1 40; Clawson,
1 20 to 1 30; Red., 1 20 to 1 30. Oats, 85c to 88c.
Corn, 1 65 to 1 25. Barley, 96c to 1 25. Peas,
1 00 to 1 05. Rye, 90c to 1 00. Clover seed,
6 0 to 7 00. Timothy Seed, 1 75 to 2 25.
Fiour—Fastry, per cwt, 2 50 to 2 50; Family,
2 00 to 2 00, Oatmeal, Fine. 2 25 to 2 25,
Granulated, 2 70 to 2 50. Cornmeal, 2 00 to
2 50. Shorts, ton, 19 00 to 20 00. Bran, 12 00
to 14 00. Hay, 8 00 to 9 50. Straw, per load,
2 00 to 3 05. Butter—pound rolls, 20c to 25c,
crock, 18c to 22c; tubs, 15 to 20c. Eggs retail,
22c to 24c; basket, 20c to 22c. Cheese, lb., 114
to 12/0. Lard, 11 to 12c. Turnips, 20 to 25c.
Turkeys, 75 to 1 50. Chickens, per pair, 50
to 70c. Ducks, per pair, 60 to 76c. Potatoes,
per bag, 35 to 40c. Apples, per bag, 35 to 40c.
Onions, per bushel, 60 to 80c. Dressed Hogs,
per cwt, 5 50 to 6 50. Beef, per cwt, 4 00 to
6 to. Mutton, per lb, 6c to 7c. Lamb, per lb,
8c to 9c. Hops, per lb, 20c to 20c. Wood, per
cord, 4 75 to 5 00. MONTREAL.

cord, 4 75 to 5 00.

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We ma of Cleric and bette ments th tern Hou N. Wil 136 DL

BISHO A LATE SERMON The following

the Bishop of

Cathedral yeste

Last Monday

ournal what pu a sermon delive the Principal the rev. prince respect. The e-pies, and his reship, and his gr to society in th well as Prote higher education importance to pose the minds theories set fort been propounde man holding no influence over a is probable that duty to pass any But now a pa upon me, as bish nely commissio ventilated in tha ity and Divine P ous operations in the flesh co men. To me, of the nations, sity lieth upon if I preach not and the comma reprove, entres morning I will the published God's governm pursue the sub

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