Specially reported for the CATHOLIC RECORD.

ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

Blessing of the Magnificent New Organ.

Elequent Sermons by the Bishop of Hamilton and Dr. Kilroy.

Pontifical High Mass by the Bishop of Detroit.

Sunday last will long be remembered by the Catholics of London and will be treasured up in memory side by side with the grandest of those other many grand occasions with which, through the kindness and forethought of their good kindness and forethought of their good bishop, they have been within the past few years favored. On that day took place the blessing of the new organ, in the presence of the Bishops of Detroit and Hamilton, a Bishops of Detroit and Hamilton, a numerous clergy, and a great concourse of the laity. Precisely at 10,30 the choristers and clergy formed into procession at the Palace and moved, with all the solemnity and dignity appropriate to the circumstances, to the Cathedral.

Integrin Avenue, during the progress

Dufferin Avenue, during the progress of the procession, was lined by a vast crowd of people. The order of the pro-cession was as follows: cross-bearer, Rev. Father Dunphy, choristers two by two in charge of Rev. Father Kennedy, Master of Ceremonies for kennedy, Master of Ceremonies for the day, choristers, Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, Most Rev. Dr. Carbery, Bishop of Hamilton, assisted by Rev. Father Dempsey, Detroit, and Rev. Dr. Coffey, London; Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, vested in cope and mitre and bearing crozier, assisted by Very Rev. Dean Wagner, Windsor, and Rev. Dr. Kilroy. After a few moments of silent prayer in the sanctuary, His Lordship the Bishop of London proceeded to the organ loft, where he pronounced the blessing as laid down in the Catholic ritual, on the splendid new organ already described in these columns. Upon his return to the sanctuary Pontifical High Mass was commenced by the Bishop of Detroit, with Rev. Father O'Connor, President of Assumption College, as assistant priest, and the Rev. Fathers Walsh and Dunphy as deacon and sub-deacon respectively, of the mass. The ceremonial was faultlessly carried out. The Bishop of Detroit is blessed with a sweet and powerful voice that rang through every portion of the Cathedral.

After the first gospel His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton ascended the pulpit. He took for his text: "And when Jesus was in Bethania, in

the house of Simon the leper, there came to him a woman having an alabaster

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few salutary reflections that will fortify you against the insidious attacks of the utilitarian world in which we live. The world was always selfish, and never more so than at this our time. This selfishness proceeds from a coldness of charity and a weakness of faith which preverts men being generous with God, and causes them to grudge and to envy when anything is offered to God for His glory or for His Church. That there are many amongst you who have not been caught up by the spirit of the world is manifest from this magnificent church in which you meet to-day, and which is the outcome of your generous and unselfish outcome of your generous and unsernish hearts. It is to guard you, kind-hearted and generous people of this city and diocese, against the false reasoning of worldly-minded men, who, when they come to know and understand what you come to know and understand what you have done, will not only disregard what you have done, but would even scoff at and ridicule you, saying that you might have done better with your money; that there were poor, needy and destitute who looked forward to your generosity; and this appears to them a matter of greater necessity than the building and greater necessity than the building and decorating of a church for the honor and worship of God. Only four months have elapsed since we assembled within the walls of your gorgeous church to witness the solemn ceremony of its first blessing and dedication to the service of God.

During that short period much has been
done to perfect the object of this church and to promote its usefulness. You have, by your efforts, obtained a perfect system of heating; you are about to add alter which will reflect credit on the artist as well as on the skill of the artifi-cers, which will be further ornaments to the grace and beauty of your church, You the grace and beauty of your church. For have added this magnificent organ, which is open to-day, and which we have seen the church take under her protection. We have seen the beloved prelate of this church perform the ceremony of blessing and consecrating your organ to the service of the living God. Brethren, it may strike some as strange that the church takes a musical instrument to her own and to God's honor. The church takes all things that are fine and fair enough, she consecrates them to her own purpose and for the glorification of Christ here upon earth. And why should we not consecrate that magnifi-

cent musical instrument, the organ. Our music, my brethren, is not only an art which we have already heard so magnificently displayed on that instrument this morning—music is not only an art, but it is, I would say, a sentiment of humanity. Now, my brethren, why do I say so? You know that soldiers when preparing for war keep up their hearts and courage, and keep themselves in order, by warlike strains of music. A man filled with wine, when the evil wine is working and stimulating his passions, instinctively bursts forth into singing. Even the lowly and the desolate in the dark and dreary nature of their lowliness dark and dreary nature of their lowliness and desolation, will cheer their drooping spirits by bursting into some harmonious spirits by bursting into some harmonious melody. And will not we, who are engaged in the great work, the great conflict of man upon earth—we, who require so many aids to enable us to combat the temptations and dangers of this life—why should not we, also, when we come to serve God, take to our aid those glorious instruments, and strengthen and purify our hearts in psalms and hymns, and with harps, cymbals and organs; stimulating us so that we may all enjoy the great and blessed hope of eternal life held out to us; and when we shall have passed from this mortal life we shall be found in that immortal company of whom St. John the

immortal company of whom St. John the Evangelist speaks in his revelations. Hence it is that the Church takes under her care and under her protec-tion and dedicates to God's service these musical instruments, not only because of their refinement as an art, but also

because music, as we know from experi But, my brethren, while such things are required in the divine service to further the glory of God amongst men, there are always found persons who, not understanding their usefulness, will find fault with the outlay. It is very noteworthy that whatever the servants of God do the world is ever servants of God do the world is ever ready to find fault with them. There is always something wrong, some fault to be found or offence taken. Now, this exhibits a great perverseness of the human heart, but, brethren, it is consoling to us to know that this perverseness of the human mind is not of modern growth. It is very old indeed, as we learn when turning over the pages of the old tasts. It is very old indeed, as we learn when turning over the pages of the old testament. There we learn and read that the great servant of God, the great prophet Elias, in his own day was looked upon as "a trouble in Israel." Jeremish the prophet was accused of destroying the courage of his people, and King David was considered to have acted unseemly, and to have made himself unseemly, and to have made himself ridiculous, when, in happy exultation, he danced before the ark. Even St. John the Baptist, when he retired into the desert and wilderness, was said to have "a devil." And our Blessed Redeemer Himself when mingling with came to him a woman having an alabater box of precious ointment and poured it on his head as he was at table. And the disciples seeing it, had indignation, saying. To what purpose is this waste? For this might have been sold for much, and given to the poor. And Jesus knowing it, said to them: Why do you trouble this woman? for she hath wrought a good work upon me. For the poor you have always with you; but me you have not always." (Matt. xxvi. 6-11.)

He said: My Lords, Reverend Fathers, and Dearly Beloved Brethren,—I have selected this text on the present occasion, in order to direct your thoughts to some few salutary reflections that will fortify you against the insidious attacks of the will the response on which these words, some few salutary reflections that will fortify you against the insidious attacks of the will train world in which we live. The few days before his passion and death, was seated at a table in the house of Simon—Simon the Leper, as he was called, from the healing he had received at the hands of our Divine Lord. There were present at table on the same occasion another and a more splendid proof of the divine power, Lazarus, whom the Lord had recently raised from the grave. It may be the Lord was seated between Simon and Lazarus; but whilst he was (St. Matthew does not mention her name) but from St. John we learn that his woman was no other than Mary, the

> recently heard from his lips the words of eternal life, those words of endearing love which held out to her the hope of ever-Feeling that she owed much to him she came with a holy intention and with confidence, with all the outpourings and prodigality of a generous heart, not taking into account the less or the more, but having an alabaster box of most precious ointment she poured it out over the head of the Lord, and not satisfied with this she anointed his feet until the this ointment. And this odor, my brethren, as it appeared, was not an odor of sweetness to all. There was one of that company to whom, far from being an odor of sweetness, it was an odor of death. St. Matthew tells us that there were in that company on that occasion, some—and amongst those some even o the disciples—who, when they saw what was done, had indignation in their hearts and cried out "To what purpose is this Brethren, this statement, that any disciple should think honor done to our Lord too great, or think any honor too great to be paid unto Him, and it would be a perplexing statement, if St. John did not assure that these were not the thoughts of the that these were not the thoughts of the disciples themselves, that they were not the thoughts of their own hearts, but they were too easily led away by the first speeches, too easily brought under the power of that murmurer, the traitor Judas, who had succeeded in causing them for a passing moment to utter a

murmuring word of discontent. Brethren, the words and the reproof that they
drew forth from the Lord, "Why trouble
ye this woman, for she hath wrought a
good work upon me," the words of murmuring and those of reproof have reached
very far; they have found their fulfilment again and again. Yes, dear brethren, they have found their fulfilment
countless times, in times gone by, and
will many more in times to come. To
what purpose is this waste? These
words, my dear brethren, coming from
the depths of the hearts of men, find
utterance less or more distinct, when utterance less or more distinct, when God's honor or the interest of religion is at stake. Sometimes there are words of discontent uttered in simplicity and good discontent uttered in simplicity and good faith; sometimes they proceed from a more bitter root, as was the case with that un-happy one who was the foremost amongst the murmurers on this occasion, and who himself was a false disciple and an enemy in the guise of a friend. Murmurs of this kind are the views and the utterthis kind are the views and the utterances of the world. It will not avow
itself to be, as it really is, the
enemy of God—the enemy of
Christ and of Christ's Church. But,
brethren, the world cannot permit, no,
it always grudges any work that is done
for God or for God's Church. The world
grudges and grundles when there is grudges and grumbles when there is rendered back to God some of those temporal gifts which men have received from Him. And we know furthermore that the world grudges even spiritual needs, and to the eyes of the worldlyminded man the time devoted to prayer confession and meditation is considered so much time lost. The worldly-minded man will say (and if he does not say it he will think it), what do these people mean by spending so much time in prayer? What comes of it? Is it not sufficient to attend mass and offer prayer sumcient to attend mass and oner prayer once a day? Why set apart a part of each day? To what purpose is this waste? But the world did not allow that every act of homage to God was a delight and source of strength to the delight and source of strength to the true Christian. God was a jealous God and will not give up that homage which was his due. What is the world? Where proof of living for God, this expression of a contrite heart, this costly offering or contribution is made to God or God's Church, then even will the world resent it. The world is not particular how lavish it is when its own comforts and objects are concerned, but when the interests of God or a soul are at stake then, indeed, will it resent it. My dear brethren, let us remember that the first time these words of murmuring, so often since repeated, the first time they were uttered the Lord silenced the murmurers. The Lord accepts the gift and murers. The Lord accepts the gift and takes the giver une r His protection, saying, Why trouble ye this woman, she has wrought a good work. Now, brethren, in these words of our Lord I see the divine permission for the costly gift rendered to Him and His disallowing the belief that the ointment had better been given to the poor. I see in all this His authority and the justification for all that has been done within this gorgeous church and for all that is done elsewhere for the Church of God and the benefiting of our religion. The best that man can bring is not too good for God. The richest ervices. Now, if any should ask me anything concerning this church, or all that is done in it, to what purpose this that is done in it, to what purpose this waste, I may reply in the words of Christ, "that a good work has been done, and I will never go back on that answer, even though I be told that the money here spent might have been more profit ably spent for the benefit of the poor. In honoring this poor woman, Our Lord honored all who have strode in her footsteps. When, in times of dire famine and distress, the Church's resources are taxed to the utmost, even the precious taxed to the utmost, even the precious vessels of the altar are required to clother the needy and feed the bungry and weak and the people who have so willingly poured out gifts in this instance will not be found wanting when further occasions arise, but like the saints and fathers of sister of Lazarus; a woman, indeed, who owed, and felt she owed, so much to the Lord. She owed Him herself. She had old, who sold their possessions in time of famine for the relief of the poor, they will come forward, and as they showed their love and self-denial in the erection and adornment of this beautiful, costly

and stately temple, which is a credit to religion and an ornament of this city, they would in a higher sense return to

God or His people some of the great gifts poured out to them by his bounty

If fling back the charge on the world, to what purpose this waste and I ask the world, to what purpose

this lavish expenditure of thought, of time, of talent, of affection and wealth

time, of talent, of anection and weath on unworthy objects? Is it not the case that men by their wealth-seeking and love of the world, are nursing in their bosoms that which will sting them and then sting them again. I will ask the children of the world who are

working for time and nothing for eternity

sowing that which they cannot reap and

devoting so much time and wealth to the decorating and furnishing of their

homes, where they will lodge but for a a single night, I will ask the children of

the world, why this lavish expenditure

of the treasures which they might have expended for the honor and glory of

Christ and his church. In conclusion

the Bishop of London had looked a few

congregation, and as he thought of the future of his charge, planned and con-sidered the new building which, although

years ago on the old edifice, which inadequate to the requirements of

God's grace had been enabled to complete. The addition of the very fine organ which they heard to day for the first time was a proper and a gratifying thing. He concluded by invoking the blessing of the Saviour and the protec-tion and countenance of the Blessed Virgin on the future of the church.

AT VESPERS.
In the evening at 7 o'clock precisely In the evening at 7 o'clock precisely, the bishops, clergy and choristers were now formed into procession at the palace and proceeded to the Cathedral, when Pontifical Vespers were sung by his Lordship Bishop Walsh, assisted by Very Rev. Dean Wagner and Rev. Father O'Connor. In the sanctuary were the Right Rev. Bishop Borgess, of Detroit, assisted by Rev. Fathers Dunphy and Walsh, Bishop Carbery, of Hamilton, assisted by Rev. Fathers Dempsey and Coffey, Right Rev. Mgr. Bruvere. V. G.

Coffey, Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, V. G., and Fathers Tiernan and Kennedy. Rev. Dr. Kilroy, of Stratford, delivered an eloquent address on the history of the Roman Catholic Church, showing that it had been dominant in every century of the world since the coming of Christ, and was still, in spite of what its enemies ight say, dominant in the nineteenth ntury. Its influence was not exerted entury. in any tyrannical spirit, but it had fos-tered and encouraged all good works, and had been the patron of fine arts in all ages. The darkest age the church had known was from 1775 to the end of that century.
Louis XIV. had been on the throne of France, and was the foremost sovereign of his time. On the accession of Louis XV. all the pent-up infidelity of the world burst out under the teaching of Voltaire and the great unbelievers of Spain and Portugal. In the wars which followed, Rome was taken and the tricolor was planted in front of the Vatican, Pope Pius VI. was dragged out and expelled from Rome, but the powers of Protestant England and despotic Russia combined to drive back the invading troops over the Alps, and the Papal power was re-established by the election of Pius VII. who was elected at a time when the world was declaring that Catholic power was at an end, and the church itself was not free from fear. He went on to relate the history of the imprisonment of Pius VII., during which time he had signed the authority for the establish-ment of the Catholic Church in America; his subsequent release through the com-bined action of the allied powers, led by England and Germany, and the firm re establishment of the Papal power. The speaker had been taught his catechism by the first priest ever ordained in America, and at that time the strength of the Catholics on this continent was estimated at between 15. 000 and 20,000. Now they had over 6,000, some said 6,500 priests, where there were only fifty at the previous period. The persecutions of the Catholica in Falsachers. lics in England were so severe that at one time it was believed there was not one of that faith left in the land. In reland, he said, every effort, and almost every form of persecution had been tried to expel them, but these persecutions had resulted in a most wonderful mul-tiplication of their numbers. The ex-patriation of these faithful Irish to the Jnited States and Canada had resulted and rarest is not too good for God. The fichest and rarest is not too rich or rare for God. The distinguished in arts and sciences were called in to design and ornament God's house; the distinguished in song were secured to beautify the church's although it had been driven out, it had now a stronghold and was every da winning converts to its side—not only from the poor and obscure, but from the very kings of scholarship and the noblest very kings of scholarship and the hobitest and wealthiest families. Such intellec-tual giants as Manning, Newman and Wilberforce showed this, and there was scarcely a noble family in England but what owed one convert to the faith They were doing the same in Holland and parts of Germany and in almost all Protestant countries in Europe, and throughout the United States. The stately edifices erected by them showed that their faith was not dead. They boasted besides the best organized charities in almost all cities, and were training, caring for and educating more children than any other religious body. Their priests were found wherever duty called them, no matter what dan gers were around, and their missionaries were sent out to the ends of the earth The church was never so vigorous, or so provided with great thinkers theologians as it was to day, and the very fact of possessing these men was a strong argument in favor of the truth of her teachings. She held the faith unaltered from the days of the Apostles handed down in direct succession quoted the words of an opponent of the church to the effect that she was in the full vigor of youth, and likely to go on

with ever-increasing vigor on her way. A Pleasing Incident.

Immediately before Vespers a num ber of ladies and gentlemen waited on His Lordship at the palace. The Rev. Father Tiernan on their behalf then read the following address:

My Lord, we, the representatives of the choir and organist, beg your Lordship to accept these candelabra for your beauti-ful new Cathedral and also for your private oratory as a small token great esteem and veneration. And we pray that you may long be spared to spend many anniversaries of your con-

secration as Bishop of London.

His Lordship replied in pleasing terms.

He thanked them for their good wishes. He hoped indeed that God would long spare him to such faithful people as those of this city and diocese. He never tired of London. His Lordship was specially grateful to the choir, which, he said, was a source of pride and satisfacthought impracticable by many, he by

hearty congratulation that they had in St. Peter's Cathedral, the finest church, finest organ, one of the most accomplished organists and efficient choirs in the city.

The singing of the choir, under the

leadership of Dr. Verrinder, organist, was much admired by the immense congrega-tions at both mass and vespers. Consider-ing the progress made during the short time it has been organized we doubt not time it has been organized we doubt not ere long London will possess one of the very best choirs in the Dominion. Mrs. Petley, of Toronto, lent material aid by the rendition of two beautiful solos, "Ashamed of Jesus," and "Consider the Lilies." The singing of this accomplished lady is nowhere more admired than in the Forest City. the Forest City.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. DIOCESE OF LONDON.

MISSION AT THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT. On Sunday, Oct. 25th, Father Zennan, of the Redemptorist order, opened a mission at the above place. His first address took place at St. Peter's Church at the French settlement. He remained there for a week, preaching twice a day, all of his sermons and instructions lasting not less than an hour and some as long as two hours. On Thursday evening, Oct. 29th, the consecration of the parish to the Blessed Virgin Mary took place. This ceremony will long be remembered by the parishioners. If Father Zennan displayed eloquence and power during the previous days in his sermons, he now surpassed all others. Many were the sobs heard and tears shed on that occasion. The closing of the mission took place Sunday morning, November 1st, when the congregation received the missionary's blessing and that of our Holy Father the Pope. With the prayers of all, Father Zennan and Father Kealy were then driven to Zurich. At the latter's German parish Zurich. At the latter's German parish a like success awaited. They remained there until Thursday, Nov. 5th, terminating in the evening. The services at both places were largely attended and much good was done. Great praise is due Father Kealy, our energetic and popular parish priest, for obtaining the services of so spie, exprest and pious a worker for of so able, earnest and pious a worker for the Lord as Father Zennan. May God grant that Father Zennan be permitted to carry on his noble work through many years to come. Fathers Waters, of God-erich, and Kelly, of Mt. Carmel, visited the settlement during the first week and rendered valuable assistance. The ceremonies, one and all, were pronounced a success and we hope the lesson taught the parishioners will forever remain for the good of all. May Father Zennan live long and forever prosper in the service of God, and may the blessings of Our divine Lord be forever with him, is the wish of all the parishingers.

the wish of all the parishioners. A VISITOR.

practical Catholic, we read that she was born in Brussels, Belgium, of French parents. Her earlier years were passed in the quiet and happy seclusion of a convent in France to which her mother took her when only six years old. The Sister Superior seeing the callo, said: "You are the ninety-ninth pupil—when the hundredth comes we will have a great feast," The child left her mother talking with the Sister and ran up-stairs to fetch from her trunk a large doll she had from her trunk a large doll she had brought from home, and coming back to the parlor she cried: "Ah! Sister Superior, the feast will be to-day, here is the hundredth pupil, I have brought her with me."

At this time Rhea gave but little sign of the renowned artiste she has since be-come. She was the liveliest and most frolicsome child of the school. She remained nine years at the convent and took a great fancy to that secluded life. impressions of youth are lasting and impressions of youth are lasting and the religious influences of a conventual life left a mark on the young girl's character that neither Time's effacing finger nor a life of toil, excitement and intercours with a frivolous world has obliterated.

The convent in which Rhea passed so many years of her childhood had for-merly been an abbey. In the garden there still stands a Calvary with a large crucifix, erected in memory of eleven Sisters who became martyrs to their faith in the terrible days of the French Revolution It was here where the silence was sacred amid the impressive ceremonies of the Church, under the holy influence of the pure minded and noble hearted Sisters, surrounded by emblems speaking elo-quently of the past, where duty became a pleasure and religion was exalted into an inspired poem, that the young girl became imbued with a simple rectitude and an integrity which have character-ized her whole life.

She was called home by the death of

her mother. This bereavement was the beginning of all the misfortunes which followed. Her father lost a fortune in speculation and died--leaving his three daughters with a small inheritance. The two elder married. At this time Rhea was only sixteen, and the first and only romance of her life, which was then a passionate reality, is still buried in her heart. She loved a man still young, although ten years older than the girl just budding into womanhood. They had

tion to him. It was indeed a source of year of ideal happiness in contemplating a blissful union, he died at the age of twenty-seven. A cloud fell across the path of the ardent girl. She vowed then path of the ardent girl. She vowed then she would never marry. That vow she has kept and intends to keep. Her heart is buried with the dead. It is likewise said of her that she is neither frivolous, coquettish nor envi-ous; she is full of enthusias n, nothing masses unperceived before her cases; she

ous; she is full or enthusian, passes unperceived before her cros; she passes unperceived before her cros; she is a quick reader of human name, very is a paint to others, and hates a strust. indulgent to others and hates distrust.
When people say, "You have too much confidence in every one," she answers, "I prefer to be mistaken than to live in "I prefer to be mistaken than to live in eternal suspicion." Her greatest virtue, however, is charity. In St. Petersburg no charity ball or festival was considered complete without "La Rhea," and she was always the presiding genius of a fancy fair, selling articles for the benefit of the poor with as much enthusiasm as of the poor with as much enthusiasm as if she were acting before the Imperial Court. She places kindness of heart before everything. Lately in Paris one of the leaders of Mme. Edmond Adam's reception said to her: "When you finally return from America, you must have a literary salon." "Oh! no," exclaimed M'lle Rhea, "I have had enough of the ally return from America, you must have a literary salon." "Oh! no," exclaimed M'ile Rhea, "I have had enough of the world; I delight to associate occasionally with wit and intelligence, but in my own little heart.

little home I will live surrounded by friendship and kindness," Flattery has not the least effect on her. The greater her fame becomes, the more she works, "Noblesse oblige," she says, when urged to rest, "Next year I shall work still harder because they will expect still more from me."

She loves America and its people sin cerely. In an interview she had in Paris, she said: "In America, the ladies are all so pretty, that ugliness is almost unknown there and one of their most attractive charms is that they seem to carry in their looks, their language, their dress even, the independence of their

country."
She thoroughly understands the English language. Her pronunciation is faultless and she has mastered completely the *idiomatique* of the language, while her letters and composition are as perfect as if it had been her native tongue.

OBITUARY.

Diel Sept. 12th, at her residence, Lowe, P. Q. in her 77th year, Catherine C'Connor, widow of the late John Martin. She died the death of the just after a fife of practical piety. Humble, temperate, self-sacrificing, her life resembled those of the first Christians more than that of the reserve modern. Cathelie. Among the average modern Catholic. Among her many virtues was a tender devotion to the Blessed Virgin and a singular affection for the holy name of Mary. This being considered, it is a remarkable and consoling fact that she died on the eve of the feat RHEA.

Of Rhea, the celebrated artist who is to appear in this city on the 17th inst., and who is, we are glad to learn, a devout practical Catholic, we read that she was born in Brussels, Belgium, of French

In the town of Trimba, China, there lives a man a little over sixty years of age. He is wealthy, and has been always possessed of a friendly disposition in regard to his neighbor. From his youth regard to his neighbor. From his yo the dictates of natural honesty. When a boy, his parents brought him to the temple, there to worship the gods of the temple, there to worship the gods of the pagans. But he soon discovered that such kind of worship was not sufficient to satisfy the yearnings of his heart, for such gods were the work of man, and therefore inferior to man. He gave up therefore inferior to man. He gave up pagan worship, and never more entered the temple of paganism; yet his heart was not content. Turning his eyes to the sky; "this," he said, "cannot be the work of man, there must be a supernatural being, who has made the sky, the stars and the world, but who will show me this being?" Thus guided by reason and haing pressessed of means, he will a and being possessed of means, he built a temple at his own expense, and there he repaired to worship the unknown Gol-until lately.

One day the Rev. Pacificus Finocehi, a

Franciscan missionary, delivered in the town a sermon specially adapted to pagans, in which he proved the existence pagans, in which he proved the existence of God, all perfect, all powerful, all just, who created the heavens and the earth, and who will punish the wicked, and reward the just with eternal life in heatened. ven. This man who happened to be present listened with peculiar interest to

The sermon over, he went to the priest and said to him: "Father, I am sixty years old, and not till to day have I found God." Then relating the history of his life, he asked the priest to instruct him in the true religion, and he was admitted among the Catechumens.

This instance proves once more what the Holy Fathers say: "that if men seek after the truth, God will send even angels to instruct them, if there be

A New Church.—The congregation of the Rev. Father LeMoyne, Gower Point, are building a new church and sacristy at La Passe. The buildings are to be of stone and will be completed in the spring The foundations, which are 108 x 42 feet, are already built up. The congregation is nobly seconding the zeal of the building committee.—Pontiac Ad-

individual success is the cynosure of every citizen; the one true immutable almighty dollar becomes the golden calf of public worship, the guardian of peace, the instru-ment of war, the creed of chief and people. Liberty is but a word, the evangel of cranks or fools, an unattainable ideal, and if, instead of spreading its roots through the strata of a thousand different

of fifteen million of fifteen mi

advancement—a whole Pentecost of fiery tongues could not touch their hearts or enlighten their understanding.

But let us waive our reflections and ask history what has been produced by faith and patriotism among the Irish nation. Let us look through the waves of time, which cover the unfading glories of heroes, which cover agent.

which cover the unfading glories of heroes, saints and sages!

The Lord of nations in calling them to existence gave them liberty and power. They built up their own social destinies: making their own laws, establishing their own institutions, effecting conquests or suffering defeat. In the fullness then of His own appointed time, the "good tidings" were brought which consecrated civilization or reclaimed barbarism, which proclaimed that in Christ there is neither Jew nor Greek, barbarian, Scythian, bond or free.

or free.

Monuments of the past indicate that
Pagan Ireland possessed in a striking
vanner the mechanism and harmony of
civilization; the pilgrims of history can
witness the landmarks of her greatness.
The light of Christianity had been shown
and steed for more than four hundred
very horse its raws presentated to the years before its rays penetrated to the Emerald Isle of the West. How glorious was the genesis of that faith implanted by Ireland's Apostle! "O Golden hour amongst the hours"! exclaims a pious prator, when the sands of the Irish shore first embraced softly and lovingly the beautiful footprints of him who preached peace and good things: when Moses struck the rock and the glistening waters of salpeace and good things: when Moses struck the rock and the glistening waters of salwatton flowed in the desert land, when the "name which is above all names" was first heard in the old Celtic tongue, and the Lord Jesus, entering upon his new inheritance exclaimed: "This is my resting place forever and ever; here shall I dwell because I have chosen it." No ination's altars, of the nation's patriotism,

I Were Yes.

Opposition impeded the course of the way of the course of the cour

vasion the crown of empire fell from Ireland's brow.

"The emerald gem of the western world was set in the crown of a stranger."

A trumpet is heard on the eastern coast, the hills of Wexford re-echo to the shouts of the proud Norman as he sets his foot upon the soil of Erin. Chieftain is fighting against chieftain; disunion makes conquest easy, and the conquest is achieved. The Normans, says Froude, were born rulers of men, and were forced by the same necessity which has brought the decrepit kingdoms of Asia under the authority of England and Russia, to take the management, eight centuries ago, of the anarchic nations of Western Europe. Yet 400 years went by before the English monarch, not a Norman but a Tudor, assumed the title of "King of Ireland," and that monarch was Henry the Eighth. With him opened a new era of persecution. A reformation "engendered in beastly lust, brought forth in hypocrisy and perfidy, cherished and fed by plunder and devastation," invaded the Eden of faith like the tempting serpent of Hell. But Irish soil could neither nourish nor harbour the dangerous reptile. Then began that terrible combat which has made Ireland a spectacle of mingled woe and admiration—"to angels and to men," which left her naked and wounded, a mother of sorrows at the foot of the cross—yet with bleeding heart filled with undying faith. Almighty God has called up martyrs to His eternal truth. He who had proclaimed Himself the way and the truth was nailed to a cross; millions from every class and country followed in His footsteps and hailed in the thross of death the sacred symbol of Rademption; but an entire nation suffering the agonies of a prolonged martyrdom, an impoverished and politically degraded people rejecting the allurements of anostacy—this was

of the enslaved nations of antiquity found room in the Roman Pantheon, these nations lost their nationality, and became provinces of the empire; but Ireland, while preserving Patrick's faith in her heart of hearts, never became a homegeneous member of the British Empire, and demands now as she has ever demanded: Ireland for the Irish from sea

manded: Ireland for the Irish from sea to sea.

"If a state submit,
At once, she may be blotted out at once,
And swallowed in the conqueror's chronicle.
Whereas, in wars of Freedom and defence
The glory and grief of battle, won or lost,
Solders a race together. Yea! though they
fail,
The names of those who fought and fell are
like
A banked-up fire that flashes out again
Century after century, and, at last
Will lead them on to victory."

The loyalty of the Celtic race to their
altars and homes has been always as the dial
to the sun, true though not shone upon. altars and homes has been always as the dial to the sun, true though not shone upon. Ireland's faith has never suffered defeat, and though the efforts of her patriotism have never been crowned with complete and lasting success, they maintained jits existence, and like the sacred fire of the vestal virgin, its pure flame was always bright on the altars of the nation. How often has the British charitot of conquest often has the British chariot of conquest passed through the vanquished Isle of Destiny, the land as a garden of Eden before it, behind it a desolate wilderness? Dissension and crime paved its way, deceit and hypocrisy urged on its hellish career,

young;
Thy sun is but rising when others have set;
And though slavery's clouds round thy
morning have hung,
The full noon of freedom shall beam round
thee yet!"

During this eighteenth century the sur Buring this eighteent century the sun shone over the most miserable people on God's earth. Berkely, the philosopher of the ideal, puts this dismal query in 1734—"Whether there be upon earth any Christian or civilized people so beggarly, wretched and destitute as the common Link?

Yet, fair land, Thou art not conquered; beauty's ensign yet
'Is crimson on thy lips and on thy cheeks,
And death's pale flag is not advanced
there.'

Irish?

The vital spark of the heavenly flame of patriotism had not been extinguished, and before the end of the eighteenth century, the streets of Dublin beheld a wonderful spectacle: 80,000 Irish soldiers derful spectacle: 80,000 Irish soldier demanding the freedom of the land wresting by intimidation what right could not command or justice obtain. Ireland obtained legislative independ-

"When Grattan rose, None dare oppose The choice he made for freedom : They knew that swords To back his words Were ready did he need them,"

An oasis appears in the desert. Eighteen years' independence brings life to the land. Commerce flourished, industry was re-warded, the nation prospered. But the Briarean hands of the tyrant stretched out

strength of a mighty revolution rouses the nation from her bed of death. A powerful combination, an army of patriots, unskilled in action, unscruppulous in daring deed, tircless, restless in the prosecution of means, sometimes faulty, to attain a noble end;—soldiers of a "forlorn hope," rebels in heart and soul, the crusaders of Fenianism raised the sword and banner of independence. Their ways, some think, deviated from the broad road of honor; their maxims, some oracularly say, were not characterized by the noble wisdom of their predecessors; their efforts, many declare, were the impotent crimes of wicked folly; yet judged, not according to the standard of that rase-water morality propounded by political pharisaism, but by the eternal principles of right and justice, methinks they loved and labored mayhap unwisely but not too well. Under their inspiration, Irish nationality soared phoenix like from its ashes.

ashes.

In ages gone, the youth of Greece during the Olympian games, showed their prowess and sgillity in an exciting contest called the Torch-race. Several young men are placed at equal distances. Fire is burning on the altar of Prometheus, near the garden of the academy whence the course extends to the walls of the Athenian Metropolis. The torch is lighted, raised and rapidly carried from man to man. There runs a buzz through the eager multitude, sometimes in acclamations for the fleetest, and at other times in railleries when the timid runner extintions for the fleetest, and at other times in railleries when the timid runner extinguished the torch or slackened his pace; and when the flaming brand had been carried successfully to the goal the game was won, the prize awarded. Such is the theme of an allegory and that allegory is the history of Ireland's patriotism. From the blazing pyre whereon Irish Independence expired was caught the torch of Liberty. It has been raised by many Briarean hands of the tyrant stretched out again to conquer their prey.

They broke the swords of the Volunteers, they fanned the fires of a sublime but fruitless rebellion, they bought the souls

meeting. Now, he was not one of those who believed a man was justified in resting his reputation on the performances of his ancestors (hear, hear). The time for such ideas had passed away, never to return. They had accepted him upon trust; but it should therefore be his endeavor by his performance in the future to show them that

THEIR CONFIDENCE WAS NOT MISPLACED THEIR CONFIDENCE WAS NOT MISPLACED. Being comparatively a stranger, he felt it due to them to make some declaration of his political convictions; and he would pretace his remarks by the statement that, whatever might be his private opinions upon any matter, he would be guided in all matters of public policy by the decision, whatever it might be, of the majority of the Irish Parliamentary party (loud applause). To take the most important of all the questions exercising the public mind—namely, the land, his belief was that the days of landlordism in Ireland were at an end (applause). belief was that the days of landfordism in Ireland were at an end (applause). There would never be peace or pros-perity in the country until the very last landford had disappeared (cheers). Perhaps they might preserve one as a stuffed specimen of an extinct genera-tion in their National Museum, but landlordism as a living institution must be definitively abolished (renewed ap-

lause). On the question of education, and protection of native industry, he declared himself entirely as one with the Nation

There was another matter on which he wished to say a word—he alluded to THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN They had it on the testimony of historians of most ancient times that there were no people under the sun who loved equal and impartial justice more than the Irish (applause). They had it also on the testimony both of past historians and present statistics that Ireland, of all the actions in the wealth was the freest form. IRELAND. nations in the world, was the freest from serious crime (cheers). Faults no doubt they had—many and great ones—but he was convinced that the faults and crimes of the Irish people were not the result of innate viciousness in their natural disposition (hear, hear). They were the

the CATHOLIC RECORD.

If privat nature and easts with the programment of the property of the p

his merit. He had no qualification beyond the fact of his name (applause). In any other country such a consideration would have but little weight, but it was otherwise in Ireland (near, hear); and he believed there was something in his name to recommend him to the electors of the County Dublin (cheers). Not very far from the spot in which they were now assembled, in the dark days of '98, his ancestor, John Esmonde, testified with his blood his devotion to his country. On that bridge which was named after the great Irish Liberator, John Esmonde was hanged like a common malefactor, simply because he acted and spoke in accordance with his national convictions (great applause). He stood to day on historic ground—ground hallowed and consecrated by the memories attaching to the name of another illustrious ancestor—Henry Grattan and spoke in accordance with his national convictions (great applause). He stood to day on historic ground—ground hallowed and consecrated by the memories attaching to the name of another illustrious ancestor—Henry Grattan for the brightest victories and the most sorrowful defeats recorded in the annals of our native land (hear, hear). The fact of being a descendant of these two illustrious men was the only claim to plant to that state of things no longer. What they wanted, and what, please God, they would shortly obtain, was the restoration of the Irish Parliament—by constitutional means if it might be—but at all costs the people at all costs the people ware determined to have their native Parliament—by constitutional means if it might be—but at all costs the people ware determined to have their native Parliament—by constitutional means if it might be—but at all costs the people ware determined to have their native Parliament—by constitutional means if it might be—but at all costs the people ware determined to have their native Parliament (boud applause). In conclusion he thanked the meeting for the parliament of the parliament of the parliament of the proposed in the parliament of the propos banded together, presenting one har-monious front, claiming their rights with the million voices of a unanimous people; and with the resistless strength of a firm and irrepressible national will they demanded from England the restoration of their liberties, their "right divine" to live and govern themselves (applause). live and govern themselves (applause). Firm and united in their demand, the national cause must be triumphant and Ireland must be free (loud and prolonge

applause).
Mr. Michael Davitt was then loudly called on by the meeting. On ascending the platform he was enthusiastically cheered. He began by paying a splendid compliment to Mr. Clancy. He then

I am glad to be able to say that I came here to oppose the candidature of Sir Thomas Esmonde, but, having heard him in his fine, manly, outspoken and impressive declaration—that he is with the people and not with his class—that he will go into our movement heart and soul to win national independence, I trust his candidature will be as successful as that of my friend, Mr. Clancy (applause).

Dr. Low's Worm Syrur will remove all kinds of worms from children or adults.

adults.

It is a Remarkable Fact that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is as good for internal as external use. For disease of the lungs and throat, and for rheumatism, neuralgis, crick in the back, wounds and sores, it is the best known remedy, and much trouble is saved by having it always on hand. Jacob Loockman, Buffalo, says he has been using it for rheumatism. He had such a lame back that he could do nothing; but one bottle entirely cured him. Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure? Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure ? It has no equal for removing these troublesome excrescenses, as many have testified who have tried it.

Use the safe, pleasant, and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; nothing equals it. Procure a bottle and take it home.

NATIONAL PILLS are unsurpassed as a safe, mild, yet thorough purgative, acting upon the biliary organs promptly and effectually.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS are safe in all cases. They destroy and remove worms in children or adults.

My Father's Way. "I must look to the sheep in the fold, See the cattle are fed and warm; So, Jack, tell mother to wrap you well— You may go with me over the farm. Though the snow is deep and the wea Von are not a babe at six years old."

Two feet of snow on the hillside lay, But the sky was as blue as June; And father and son came laugning hom When dinner was ready at noon— Knocking the snow from their weary fe Rosy and hungry and longing to eat. "The snow was so deep," the farmer said
"that I feared I could scarce get throu
The mother turned with a pleasant smil
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The mother looked in the father's face, And a solemn thought was there; The words had gone like a lightning fis To the seat of a nobler care; "If he tread in my steps, then day by da; How carefully I must choose my way

"For the child will do as the father doe And the track that I leave behind, If it be firm, and cleer, and straight, The feet of my son will find. He will trad in his father's steps, and "I am right, for this was my father's w Oh, fathers, treading in life's hard road, Be sure of the steps you take; Then the sons you love, when gray-ha

men, Will tread in them still for your sake, When gray-haired men to their sons say, "We tread in our father's steps to-day,

DIOCESE OF PETERBOROU

Pastoral Letter OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF PE BOROUGH, PREVIOUS TO HIS DEP.

JOHN FRANCIS JAMOT, By the Grace of God, and the authori the Holy See, Bishap of Peterborough

To our Beloved Clergy, the Religious Comities, and the Faithful of our Di Health and Blessing in our Lord.

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DEARLY BELOVED BRETHERN,—On the duties, assumed by every Bishot the day of his consecration, is to be ful to make his visit ad limina, at the specified by the holy canons. That has come for us; and we consider that duty is to faithfully fulfil that obliga. The visitation ad limina consists in visit itself which we have to make the Holy See, and in presenting to the I Father an accurate statement of the a of our Diocese.

Father an accurate statement of the at of our Diocese.
When the Holy Father, the supp Pastor of all the flock of Christ, into a bishop a portion of that flock, He a right to expect that that Bishop keep him posted up with his adminition, that he will send Him from time detailed reports informing He time detailed reports informing Hi the progress of religion in his Dic even of losses, if any are sustained, even he will at stated times go

even he will at stated times go self to render an account his stewardship. Everybody will e understand that such a precaution necessary. It is necessary in the Chas it is necessary in the State. It is necessary in the State. It is necessary in the State. It is this right, his deputies will faithfully discharge duties, those deputies not failing to regular information at stated times. According to the rules of the Chapter of the Bishop has to answer a series of tions. The report he makes is care examined by a special committee of the Bishop has to supplement that respectively.

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We have prepared that report wit greatest care. We consider that i duty of conscience to reply to all tions with the fullest precision.

Thank God, we have been able to details, which, many of them, will r cheer up the heart of the Holy Father do not mean to say that everything on as well as might be expected; everything considered, we have reaso be thankful to Almighty God for all blessings to us.

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The Diocese is young, and, with
exception of the southern portion, is
sparsely settled; such is principally
case in the extensive territory includ
the old Vicariate. It is very difficu the priest to go everywhere; still os small settlement, I may say, every fa has from time to time a favorable of tunity to see and hear the priest, a receive the sacraments of the Church It will not be out of place to speak

of some of the questions we have tr at some lergth in our report. When we were appointed Vicar at tolic of Northern Canada, some e years ago, only five Jesuit Fathers att to the few Catholics scattered over vast territory. At present there are teen priests in the same territory, this Jesuits and three secular priests. much more than three years ago we appointed Bishop of the new See of F borough; there were then eleven p in charge of that portion taken from Diocese of Kingston. Now sixteen pare employed in that same portion. are employed in that same portion. have at present thirty-two priest the whole Diocese; and eight of have been ordained by us. We have ited their missions as regularly as we been able; this year we have v twenty-eight churches. We have satisfaction to be able to say that as a our clergy work faithfully in the poof the vineyard allotted to them by vine Providence. They cheerfully vine Providence. They cheerfully into our views and do their best to h build up the Church. Everywhere thing is going on for the advancemour holy religion. We enterinto de

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My Father's Way.

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The mother looked in the father's face, And a solemn thought was there; The words had gone like a lightning flash To the seat of a nobler care: "If he tread in my steps, then day by day How carefully I must choose my way!"

"For the child will do as the father does, And the track that I leave behind, If it be firm, and clear, and straight, The feet of my son will find. He will tread in his father's steps, and say, "I am right, for this was my father's way."

Oh, fathers, treading in life's hard road, Be sure of the steps you take; Then the sons you love, when gray-haired men,
Will tread in them still for your sake,
When gray-haired men to their sons will "We tread in our father's steps to-day,"

DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH

Pastoral Letter

OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF PETER BOROUGH, PREVIOUS TO HIS DEPART-URE FOR ROME.

JOHN FRANCIS JAMOT,

By the Grace of God, and the authority of the Holy See, Bishap of Peterborough. To our Beloved Clergy, the Religious Commun-ities, and the Faithful of our Diocese, Health and Blessing in our Lord.

Dearly Beloved Brethren,—One of the duties, assumed by every Bishop on the day of his consecration, is to be faithful to make his visit ad limina, at the time specified by the holy canons. That time has come for us; and we consider that our duty is to faithfully fulfil that obligation.

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The visitation ad limina consists in the visit itself which we have to make to the Holy See, and in presenting to the Holy Father an accurate statement of the affairs

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Father an accurate statement of the affairs of our Diocese.

When the Holy Father, the supreme Pastor of all the flock of Christ, intrusts to a bishop a portion of that flock, He has a right to expect that that Bishop will keep him posted up with his administration, that he will send Him from time to time detailed removes informing Him of time detailed reports informing Him of the progress of religion in his Diocese, even of losses, if any are sustained, that even he will at stated times go himeven he will at stated times go him-self to render an account of his stewardship. Everybody will easily understand that such a precaution is necessary. It is necessary in the Church, as it is necessary in the State. Every government expects, as it is his right, that his deputies will faithfully discharge their duties, those deputies not failing to give regular information at stated times.

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According to the rules of the Church the Bishop has to answer a series of questions. The report he makes is carefully examined by a special committee composed of learned men. And, if necessary the Bishop has a supplement that record.

examined by a special committee composed of learned men. And, if necessary, the Bishop has to supplement that report with verbal explanations.

We have prepared that report with the greatest care. We consider that it is a duty of conscience to reply to all questions with the fullest precision.

Thank God, we have been able to give details, which, many of them, will rather cheer up the heart of the Holy Father. I do not mean to say that everything goes on as well as might be expected; still, everything considered, we have reasons to be thankful to Almighty God for all His blessings to us.

the priest to go everywhere; still every small settlement, I may say, every family, has from time to time a favorable oppor-tunity to see and hear the priest, and to receive the sacraments of the Church.

It will not be out of place to speak here

of some of the questions we have treated at some length in our report.

When we were appointed Vicar Apos-tolic of Northern Canada, some eleven years ago, only five Jesuit Fathers attended to the few Catholics scattered over that to the few Catholics scattered over that vast territory. At present there are sixteen priests in the same territory, thirteen Jesuits and three secular priests. Not much more than three years ago we were appointed Bishop of the new See of Peterborough; there were then eleven priests in charge of that portion taken from the Diocese of Kingston. Now sixteen priests are employed in that same portion. So we have at present thirty-two priests in the whole Diocese; and eight of them have been ordained by us. We have visited their missions as regularly as we have been able; this year we have visited twenty-eight churches. We have the satisfaction to be able to say that as a rule our clergy work faithfully in the portion of the vineyard allotted to them by Divine Providence. They cheerfully enter into our views and do their best to help to build up the Church. Everywhere some-thing is going on for the advancement of our holy religion. We enter into details:

There are at present fifty-nine churches in the Diocese: twenty-two of them have been built during our administration, in the northern portion of the Diocese, which formerly formed the Vicariate of Northern Canada, and five in the portion taken from Kingston, in all twenty-seven churches. Some of those churches are quite substantial; two are of stone, five of bright the others are formed by identifications. quite substantial; two are of stone, nive of brick, the others are frame buildings. The old St. Peter's church in our Episcopal City has been considerably improved; it is nearly twice the size it was formerly; when the work will be completed (which, we hope, will be the case next year), it will not be altogether unworthy of the title of cathedral. Most of those churches are propelly decorated they are well kent. are properly decorated, they are well kept, and supplied with the sacred vestments

altogether twenty-two missions with at least one resident priest.

We have at present fifty two Catholic schools, attended by nearly four thousand children. A small proportion of these schools, it is true, are conducted according to the principles of public schools; but as they are to be found in those Townships where the Catholic element prevails exclusively, they answer well the purpose for which schools purely Catholic are established. So we claim them as our own.

own.

With the assistance of our devoted clergy, we have succeeded in establishing nineteen such schools, principally in Algoma; they are all, with the exception of two, managed in accordance with principles strictly Catholic. Steps have been taken to have a few more started at no distant date. Eight of those schools are intrusted to Religious Orders. Our Religious Communities, four in number, have under their care some fourteen hun-Religious Communities, four in number, have under their care some fourteen hundred children. The two convents of Port Arthur and of Cobourg have been in existence only for a few years; they have already been blessed with remarkable success. The other institutions, established before our time—those of Peterborough, of Lindsay, of Manitoulin Island, and of Fort William—enjoy a well deserved reputation. The house of Lindsay, which is under the care of the Nuns of Loretto, and which fell a prey to the flames in April, 1884, has been rebuilt and improved, and continues to give the greatest satisfaction. The sisters of the congregation of Peterborough have opened, in the beginning of this year, another school in the southern part of the town, where a Christian and solid education is given to the children of the neightion is given to the children of the neigh borhood.

Besides the ordinary primary schools, the Sisters of Port Arthur have had under

Besides the ordinary primary schools, the Sisters of Port Arthur have had under their management for these two years an hospital, which has given relief to many sick men, employed principally on the railroad. The convent of Fort William, first under the care of the Daughters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, and, since the last summer, intrusted to the Sisters of St. Joseph, has also, besides the School, an Orphan Asylum, in which the Indian orphan children of that Reservation and of the north shore of Lake Superior receive proper care, and the instruction suited to their condition.

The two Houses of Wickwemikong, Manitoulin Island, one for boys, under the direction of the Jesuit Fathers, and the other for girls, under the charge of the Daughters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, in which various branches of industry had been successfully taught for the last four years, have both of them been destroyed by fire within four days last January, a great calamity for that poor Indian Mission. The House for girls has been already re-built, and even improved; the school for boys will be restored, we hope, next summer. It is expected that before long two or three more convent schools will be in working order. long two or three more convent schools will be in working order.

It is our earnest desire to have, as soon as possible, in our Episcopal City, a general Institution, which will be at the same as possible, in our Episcopal City, a general Institution, which will be at the same time Hospital, Orphan Asylum, and a Home for old people, and for those who are not able to earn their livelihood. So far we have taken advantage of the great generosity of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, and of the Sisters of St. Joseph of the House of Providence. Quite a number of our poor people have been received into that noble institution, the House of Providence, Toronto, where they enjoy every comfort, both spiritual and corporal.

We have yet to regret that too many Catholic children cannot have the advantage of attending Catholic schools. In some cases the fault may well be imputed to their parents, who overlook such a blessing, and go to live far from church and priest and Catholic neighborhood, appearing to have only in view their temporal prosperity.

Apostolic, and seventy times since we have been raised to the See of Peterberough; in all we have given Confirmation to 5,758 persons, many of them adults or converts to the Faith. We have visited the churches, and several places, where there is no church, saying Mass, administering Confirmation, and performing other spiritual functions in private houses. Those visits

functions in private houses. Those visits have been repeated twice, three, or four times, even oftener.

There are, nevertheless, three churches which, to our regret, we have never been able to visit: North Bay, Sturgeon Falls, and Sudbury, north and west of Lake Nipissing. Those places have not more than two years of existence at most. Every arrangement was made for us to visit them in the beginning of last September, when a rather serious illness deprived us of that great satisfaction, and tember, when a rather serious illness de-prived us of that great satisfaction, and 'those good people of the blessings which, by the grace of God, the occasion of our visit would have brought to them. Those three places shall be, if it is God's will, amongst the first we shall visit early next summer.

summer.

During our visitations to our dear people, we have almost always the consolation to see them all receiving with piety the Sacrament of Penance and of the Holy Eucharist. They show the greatest eagerness to come to hear whatever advice we may have to give to them; and I hope that many of them endeavor to profit by it. These visits, though rather laborious at times, never fail to bring to our heart great joy and happiness. We like to visit our people; we like in a particular manner to encourage children to be obedient to their parents, to learn well their cate-

to their parents, to learn well their cate-chism. During our visitation, especially at the time of Confirmation, we ascertain that children know their catechism. We are convinced that the young generation is to be looked after, that if before they are admitted to their first Communion and to their Confirmation, they are well instructed in their religion, they will most likely, with God's grace, persevere in the practice of their religion. Those who fall away from the Faith are in many cases persons who were neglected in their young years and were brought up in religirequired.

Eight new missions with resident priests have been established, two in the southern portion, two more in the Muskoka District, and the others in Algoma. We have

we shall tell Him, at the same time that we shall present Him your offering, that as a rule you contribute generously to the support of your pastors; that, though in general not over-burdened with the goods of this world, you cheerfully enter into our views and into the views of the clergy by baloing, to the best of your means, to by helping, to the best of your means, to build churches, priest's residences, school houses or religious institutions; and also that, although comparatively speaking, much has been done in that direction, no mission is heavily encumbered with debts, and that some missions have no debt at

It would nave been more agreeable in one way to us to undertake that long journey during the fine weather in the spring or summer, but we could not so well spare the time. We have during the summer important work to attend to, which we would not like to put off even for one

would not like to put off even for one year; so we choose in preference the winter season, though at some inconvenience. We expect to be able to return to you, dearly beloved brethren, during the month of February.

During our absence, our Vicar General, the Very Rev. P. D. Laurent, of Lindsay, will be administrator. It is to him that the Rev. Clergy will have to apply for dispensations and for any other affairs which may have to be attended to at that time.

We have now to ask of the Rev. Clergy, of the Religious Communities, and of our faithful people to pray for us, that God may send His Angel to protect us, that the Immaculate Star of the Sea may watch over us, the priests saying at mass until our return to Peterborough, when allowed by the rubrics, the prayer, "Properegrinantibus, veliter agentibus."

In return was shall not forget when

peregrinantibus, veliter agentibus."

In return we shall not forget, when kneeling at the Shrines of the Holy Apostles, to pray for yon all, dearly beloved, our joy and our crown, to ask that God may protect you during life, that He may preserve in the faith your dear children. We shall in a particular manner humbly request the Holy Father to give a blessing to His dutiful children of the Diocese of Peterborough.

"The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with your spirit, brethren. Amen."

with your spirit, brethren. Amen."—Gal. vi. 18.

This Pastoral Letter to be read in the

Churches and Religious Communities the first Sunday after its reception.

Given at our residence, Peterborough, under our hand and seal, and the counter signature of our Secretary, this 4th day of November, 1885, feast of St. Charles Borromeo. + John Francis Jamor.

Bishop of Peterborough.

By order of His Lordship the Bishop,

Patrick Conwar,

Secretary.

Dime Novels.

by his teacher recently, drew a revolver and threatened to shoot her. This led to a search of the pupils, when seven revolvers were captured from boys about ten years old. About 120 dime novels were discovered to be the property of the youthful scapegraces. youthful scapegraces.

NOTHING COLORED FOR HIM.

HE WANTED WHITE PALL-BEARERS AND DEMOCRATS AT THAT.

B. Leftwitch, an aged colored man, known throughout the country as Uncle Ben, who died the other day, was not a little eccentric. The day before his death he called his son to his bedside, and asked as his dying request that he should be carried to his grave by whitemen. He named eight of the leading citizens as his rell. hearers, and then said: named eight of the leading citizens as his pall-bearers, and then said: "Let no Republican throw a single shovel of dirt on my coffin." His funeral took place last week, and

His funeral took place last week, and his request was carried out. He was carried to the grave by white men, some of them being sons of his former master. All the expenses were borne by white men, and the large crowd in attendance was composed almost entirely of white men and women. The old negro had ever since the war voted the Democratic ticket and had been almost entered by ticket, and had been almost ostracized by his race for so doing. He stood high in

the community. A SET-BACK.

The commercial traveller of a Philadel. phia house while in Tennessee approached a stranger as the train was about to start and said:

"Are you going on this train?"
"I am." "Have you any baggage?"

"Well, my friend, you can do me a favor, and it won't cost you anything. You see, I've two trunks, and they always make me pay extra for one of You can get one checked on your

"Yes, I see; but I haven't any ticket,"
"But I thought you said you were going
on this train?" "So I am; I'm the conductor."

He paid extra, as usual.

CATHOLIC FRESS

Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph Dear Brethren, these are some of the informations which we shall have to give to the Holy Father. We shall speak to Him of your great faith, of your devotedness to His sacred person, and of your respect and submission to His high and supreme authority. We shall tell Him that, whenever He has thought fit to give to you, as to the rest of the flock of Christ, special instructions, or to invite you to join in some spiritual devotions, such as the recitation of the Rosary and of the Litany of Loretto during the month of October, you have invariably shown every disposition to take advantage of those spiritual blessings.

We shall tell Him, at the same time that we shall present Him your offering, that as a rule you contribute generously to the support of your pastors; that, though in general not over-burdened with the goods of this world, you cheerfully enter into our views and into the views of the clergy by helping, to the best of your means, to Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.

Rev. Dr. Charles Reilly, pastor of St.

Patrick's Church, Petroit, Mich., appeared at the opening session in that city, of the National Prison Reform Association, Saturday evening last, as the Evening Journal reports it, "habited in cassock and surplice, with a small purple cape thrown about his shoulders. He made the sign of the cross saving. 'In the name of the sion in the thought that, after all, treligious millenium may not be far off."

Dublin Freeman's Journal.

The success of boycotting is wholly dependent upon the strength and solid-ity of the combination. Every friend of the cause must be co-operating faithfully in the ranks, and those of their class who are not with them are against them. It is here that the application of boycotting enters. It did not require any definition of that concomitant or effective organization to appear in the English press, or to come from Lord Salisbury, to assure us that it was a mode of action which no law could affect. It is an incident of our nature, an element of civilization itself, and will remain so while honest men believe that it is a duty to aid their fel-lowman, and run the rogue to earth. No law that ever evolved out of the supremest wisdom of the most sagacious Parliament could for any time alienate friends and reconcile unalterable foes. ranament could for any time alienate friends and reconcile unalterable foes. Until law, so-called, can govern man's free and independent will, and, setting, aside his judgment, choose for him his companions, his habits of thought, and his code of morality, that evidence of volition wherein man is seen to distin-guish between friend and enemy, and to which recent events have given the name of boycotting, will continue to operate in every class of life and every country in the world.

Cleveland Universe

The Gatholic doctrine on this point is simply that the soul of the Blessed Virgin never bore the stain of original sin. Her soul was created and united sin. Her soul was created and united to the body free from all rault. The Church does not teach that she was free from any of the corporal afflictions that have come upon human nature in consequence of Adam's sin. The scriptures plainly show that she bore these afflictions that the control of the second con plainly show that she bore these sflictions, and the title given her by the Church, of "Queen of Martyrs," and also the commemoration of her "Dolors" by special feasts, show plainly how far the Mother of God was from being free from all affliction. According to Catholic teaching all the children of Adam have contracted a taint or stain mean their contracted a taint or stain upon their souls from Adam. They come into this world without that adornment of grace which Adam had before his fall. They like him have fallen from the state with which God endowed the race in its head. Our Divine Saviour of course did not bear this privation. The only other exception among the children of Adam is the Blessed Virgin Mary. With duty of conscience to reply to all questions with the fullest precision.

Thank God, we have been able to give death, which, many of them, will rather cheer up the heart of the Holy Father. I do not mean to say that everything coss on as well as might be expected; still, everything considered, we have reasons to be thankful to Almighty God for all His blessings to us.

The Diccess is young, and, with the expected is suited in the expected set of the content of the southern portion, is only sparsely settled; such is principally the case in the extensive territory included in the extensive territory included in the extensive territory included in the expected the everyther; still every where still every where still every the gone of the extensive territory included in the exten

Milwaukee Catholic Citizen.

The following interview is published in an infidel paper. It has a moral that even skeptics ought to appreciate: Reporter—"And you are sure, Col. Ingersoll, that such a thing as hell cannot exist?" Col. Ingersoll—"As sure as I am of my own existence, sir." Reporter—"But suppose a case, Colonel. Suppose a railroad superintendent makes use of his high position to extort ten per cent, a month from the poor devils in the workshops for advances on their pay, which they must submit to under penalty of discharge, is there no future punishment for such a man?" Col. Ingersoll.—"You have caught me this time. For a man so damned mean as that there must be hell somewhere." Exit reporter, leaving the redoubtable as that there must be hell somewhere."

Exit reporter, leaving the redoubtable
Colonel in deep thought whether if we
don't have a hell we oughtn't to. We
see men partaking of all the good things
of life, living in fine houses, faring
sumptuously and possessing every social
amenity. With all these blessings, and "oppress the widow and the orphan,"
"defraud the laborer of his hire," destroy
innocence, blast the happiness of families
and exercise in the most devilish spirit of cruelty the plenary powers and op-portunities of their wealth and position. Yet they are so morally constituted that they are strangers to remorse. They suffer not even the suggestion of mental or moral penalty for their crimes. The round of pleasure goes on for years, and thanks to the science of medicine they escape every physical consequence.
Their lives come to a serene and painless end. Where will eternal justice get an opportunity to even up with these men if there be no hell? Is not hell demanded by every sense of retribution? Good and evil imply reward and punishment. Hell is the corollary of Heaven. "If there isn't a hell there ought to be."

single strain will occasionally rise, awakening in the heart of the hearer emotions strange, tender, sweet, and mystic, so from time to time there appears upon the stage, conspicuous among the modern exponents of the higher forms of the classic drama, and the stage of the stage an artiste whose wondrous genius dazzles and fascinates in a way that no other actor or actress can. Miss Mary Anderson, who embarked at Queenstown on Sunday last for her native land, has, by perfect acting and by her marvellous combination of the gifts and accomplishment which also accomplishment which also accomplishment which also accomplishment which also accomplishes accomplishment which also accomplishment which also accomplishment which also accomplishment which also accomplishes accomplishment which also accomplishes accomplishment which also accomplishes accomplishment which also accomplishes accomplished to the control of the control and by her marvellous combination of the gifts and accomplishments which place an actress at the head of her profession, fairly won the title of Queen of the British stage. She unites rare intellectual culture with transcendent artistic ability. She is, besides, a practical and devoted Catholic; and looks upon the art she loves as a high vocation which is to be conscientiously followed, and which has onerous duties and heavy responsibilities.

and heavy responsibilities.

Baltimore Mirror. When our Protestant friends feel an When our Protestant friends feel an inclination to indulge a tirade against their ancient and imaginery abuses of the confessional, we advise them to carefully peruse the following—one instance out of a thousand—and, as Captain Cuttle says, make a note of it: Washington, Oct. 28.

—There was received at the treasury department to day in an environment. department to day in an envelope post-marked Newark, N. J., a \$500 United States note marked conscience money. Some days ago a contribution of \$200 to the conscience fund was received at the department from a Washington clergy-man who had received it through the con-fessional." Catholics are only men, like other people, and they may fall, but if they retain their faith there comes a time when stern restitution, besides penitence, will be demanded; and that time is when they kneel before a priest in the confessthey kneel before a priest in the confes-sional. Most sensible people, as soon as they understand this, will agree that it is practical Christianity.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

The Most Rev. Patrick Dorrian, D. D., Bishop of Down and Connor, is dead. There were 110 pilgrimages to Ste. Anne de Beaupre this year, about 100,000 persons taking part.

The French Ambassador to the Vatican has returned to Paris to wait for the French Government to declare its religious

The late Miss Mary G. Perkins, of Boston, a non-Catholic, bequeathed \$5,000 to the Convent of Notre Dame, Eggleston Sq., Boston.

It is reported that Lord William Ne ville, who some months ago was received into the Catholic Church in Melbourne, and who has returned to England, con templates entering the priesthood. Miss Maggie, daughter of Hon. Zachar-

iah Montgomery, the Assistant Attorney General at Washington, has entered the novitiate of the order of Good Shepherd at St. Louis.

Germany has prohibited the establishment of a Catholic mission in the Cameroons, as contrary to the May laws, while she allows a Protestant mission at Basle, Switzerland, to send missionaries to that colony.

The Cardinal's hat, as it hangs suspended some 30 feet from the ceiling over the sanctuary in St. Patrick's Cathedral N. Y., attracts much attention. The hat is made of red felt lined with red silk. It will remain thus suspended until a successor to the late Cardinal McCloskey is appointed.

Archangel Gabriel and the answers of the Blessed Virgin render very reasonable and probable the Catholic doctrine without those passages of Scripture and their traditional exposition which form the proof.

T. F. Mahar, D. D.

Mitwaukee Catholic Citizen.

movements of the fellow awakened the movements of the fellow awakened the priest, who, seeing the figure of a man in the diffusive heading the priest, who, seeing the figure of a man in the diffusive heading the priest threw aside the bedclothing, and was in the act of getting up, when the thief shot at him, the ball passing just over his head and going through the particular wall knocking down a large quantities will knocking down a large quantities will knocking down. tition wall, knocking down a large quantity of the plastering. As soon as the thief fired his pistol he dashed out of the room and escaped.

A young lady named Miss Bilodeau, of St. Roch, Quebec, is reported as having been miraculously cured at St. Anne de Beaupre recently. The young lady was absolutely incapable of walking, and wishing to ask a favor of the good St. Anne, was conveyed in a carriage by her parents to that place. The pain caused her by the removal and journey made her lose consciousness; however, she came to at St. Anne's. Next morning she was at St. Anne's. Next morning she was taken to the church, and at the time of administering Holy Communion, she surprised everybody by walking to the Holy Table without assistance; it was only at the moment of venerating the relics of Ste. Anne that she comprehended her complete cure. She returned to the church several times during the day and nothing was noticeable of her former in nothing was noticeable of her former infirmity.—True Witness.

Mgr. Colombert, Vicar Apostolic of Eastern Cochin China, writes a letter to the current number of Les Missions Catholiques, in which he states that twenty-four thousand Ohristians have been massacred in the provinces of Quan ngai, Binh-dinh in the provinces of Quan ngai, Binh-dinh and Phu-Yen. Mgr. Colombert says that the work of two hundred and fifty years must be begun over again. "The mission of Eastern Cochin China is absolutely ruined," he writes. Two hundred and sixty churches have been destroyed. Eight thousand Christians pressed around the French consultate at Outphon without the French consulate at Qu-nhon without shelter. The Arethusa, a French steamer, went to the coast of Binh-thuan, in the hope of saving two thousand Christians there. Mgr. Colombert made an appeal for fifteen thousand dollars to pay the passage of these unfortunate people. The editor of Les Missions Catholiques adds that the Arethusa has returned with only seven Liverpool Times.

Just as in the orchestra, amid the swell of many instruments, where loud, deep tones mingle with soft, low notes, some

Liverpool Times.

Christians. The others had fled, four days before the steamer arrived, to the woods and mountains with Father Villaume.—

N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Absolutely Pure.

test short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans, ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO, 108 Wall Street.

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES. Sealed Tenders will be received up to

The 14th day of November next, bentures of the TOWN OF COBOURG, viz.:

88 Debentures of £100 sterling each, payable at the Bank of Scotland, London, England and maturing on the 31st August, 1893. The Debentures bear interest at the rate of five per cent. from the 30th June, 1874, which interest will be soid with the Debentures.

These Debentures are issued under authority of Act 38 Vic., Cap. 47, respecting municipal loan fund debts, and by sections 8 and 17 of said Act, the said Debentures are made a valid debt, and are constituted a first charge upon all the funds of the municipality.

Tenders will be received for the whole or a part of said Debentures. Further particulars can be obtained upon application to the Department.

A. M. ROSS,
Provincial Treasurer,
Treasury Department, Ontario,
Toronto, 16th Oct., 1885.
369-3w.

THE DOMINION

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References: Rev. Father Bayard, Sarnia;
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Bro. Arnold, Montreal. BLUE, BRONZE AND

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Call on us and we will show you the best assorted stock of Suitings and Overcoatings in London. PETHICK & MCDONALD.

393 RICHMOND ST. AGENTS WANTED -TO SELL THE-

"British - / merican Hierarchy," The Finest Lithograph in

Colors ever produced in America.

The well-known Art Publishers, Messrs. Kurz & Aliison, of Chicago, 111., have just issued the above picture (size 22x28 inches), containing true and really

ARTISTIC PORTRAITS of all the members of the Catholic Episco-pate of British North America and the West Indies. Every Catholic family will buy one. Intending agents can obtain terms and sample copies of this really splendid work of art by at once sending 75c. to

F. A. LAFOREST, Gen'i Agent for Canada, Berlin, Ont.

RETIRING from BUSINESS—Brussels carpet, tapestry carpet, three-ply carpet, at cost.—R. S. MURRAY & CO.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, NATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1885.

ORANGE BRUTALITY.

A WHITE SAVAGE REBUKED BY A MOHAWK

The Orange men of London celebrated Guppewder Plot Day in a manner becoming themselves and the order to which they belong. It is many years since London witnessed such a display of violence and blackguardism as it did on the night of Thursday, the 5th inst. There was, of course, a procession—and a torchlight procession at that—the principal feature of which, the Free Press tells ue, was a life-size effigy of Riel "borne upon the shoulders of two sturdy young men." Our contemporary further adds that when the processionists had arrived at the Market Square the effigy was propped up, and saturated with oil and fired amid the fiercest yells of the crowd. The Indian warwhoop is not more diabolical than the Orange yell of bate and free zy. There are between the treacherous redman and the Orangemen some striking points of resemblance, as there are some very marked lines of difference. The Indian delights in incendiarism, assassination and the massacre of women and children. So does the Orangeman. The Indian is brave and boastful in the absence of his foe, so is the Orangeman. But the Indian is, after all, endued with a courage that never can possess the Orange soul. The Indian can bear suffering for his own cause with an equanimity and endurance that are total strangers to the Orangeman. The effigy burned, and the brethren hoarse from shouting over the incinerated remains of the suppositious Riel, nearly one hundred representatives o London Orangemen, Young Britons and True Blues adjourned to enjoy a dinner at Mr. James Grant's hotel, Ald. Watson in the chair. The speech of the evening was delivered by Bro. W. W. Fitzgerald, County Master, who is thus reported by the Free Press :

"The day and a' wha' honor it" was drank amidst the greatest enthusiasm, the band rendering an appropriate selec-

In response, Bro. W. W. Fitzgerald, County Master, said he did not feel him-self at all able to respond to the toast on this occasion in the manner which it deserved. He need not tell them as Orangemen and friends of Orangemen, Orangemen and friends of Orangemen, of the origin of the day, for he presumed all knew that. He said some presumed to say that because this happened long sgo they should not observe it, but these people made a mistake. If they looked at the circumstances to-day and compared them with those times, they would see a portion of the same element still remained. These people were as ready remained. These people were as ready to blow up a Parliament House as their forefathers. The fact that a few of them forefathers. The fact that a few of them were discovered and punished a few hundred years ago, did not prevent their descendants from plotting treason, and there was just as much necessity that Orangeism should be kept up to prevent the carrying out of such iniquitous schemes as in the days of the Gunpowder Plot. They had always seen these same people scheming against all countries, governments and powers, simply to bring them under what they were pleased to term "Mother Church." In London they found, only a few weeks ago, a certain clars who boldiy advertised that they were going to organize to that they were going to organize to ago, a certain class who boldiy advertised that they were going to organize to assist their fellows. To do what? To assist their co-religionists in their schemes of assassination and robbery and murder. A few days ago these men advertised that they would hold a meeting in the City Hall on this night, and no doubt they would have done so but they were afraid of the Orangemen. Now, if the Order never did any good it did that good of by moral force preventing these the Order never did any good it did that good of by moral force preventing these men from holding their meeting. He sincerely trusted there was enough of the good, patriotic, loyal element in London to prevent the holding of such meetings, and wished these people to distinctly understand that if they hold such the control of St. meetings it must be in the dark of St. Peter's school-house. The Orange Asso-ciation was formed to secure religious freedom—its organization was for civil and religious liberty; and he he ped they would ever continue ready to prevent such traitorous plots as these land leaguers, from being carried out. One thing he wished to call attention to—in the Old Country they had their retignal. thing he wished to call attention to—in the Old Country they had their national platform and their national party, but their national party was nothing but rebels. They could see how these men were able by weighing the balance between the two great political parties in the Old Ccuntry to get their way much more than they should. Unfortunately, in this country there were two great more than they should. Unfortunately, in this country there were two great political parties, and these people were endeavoring to gain their way between the two. That was a reason why they as Orangemen should be united and see that these people did not were tended. as Orangemen should be united and see that these people did not gain too much power—he was of opinion that they had a little too much now. He would like to find Orangemen united so as to prevent their iniquitous scheme. He felt the time was coming, when these people are organizing their land leagues throughout the country, that they should do something. He expected to find Orangemen always true, ever ready and willing when required. He called attention to the fact that it was only a few years ago since the Orangemen applied years ago since the Orangemen applied for incorporation to the Ontario Legislature. Year after year their request was refused by the great Reform party, as they called themselves, year after year it was voted out. Then they applied to the Denision Pallament. He registed out that the Federal Legislature was composed of many elements. Some were Protestant Reformers or Grits from the upper, and some were Cathelias formation. upper, and some were Catholics from the

lower Provinces, and they found by the union of these two elements that they had been twice defeated. But he stated on the very day when the incorporation was defeated the Jesuits were in the House, and a bill was passed incorporating the Holy Fathers of the North-west by a silent vote—not one of those Grits and Catholics standing up to oppose it, although with two exceptions they voted against Orange incorporation. It was a shame on these Protestant Reformers, and they should be ashamed to come back to their constituents after voting as they did. In conclusion, he expressed his belief that they knew their duty, and were ready and willing to do it.

So spake Bro. Fitsgerald, whose name betokens Irish descent and should offer some guarantee, however slight, of

offer some guarantee, however slight, of humanity and civilization. The lack of those attributes in the County Master brought out Oronbyatekha-an Iroquois Indian physician of this city, and Orangeman, who thus rebuked his

"Brother Oronhyatekha said this was a toast worthy to be responded to by every Orangeman in the manner they had responded to it to night. It embraced the principles of the Order and the welfare of every member of it throughout the empire. He alluded to the manner in which the brethren in Quebec had been treated for simply exercising the rights to which they were entitled under the British flag, and also spoke of the murder of Hackett, He held that it was their duty to put down such intolerance wherever it might be. While he might differ from those who proposed to hold a meeting on Monday evening, he believed that they had a perfect right to assemble together to promote whatever objects they had in view. Some confusion ensued, and after it had subsided the speaker said he had simply stated that he disapproved of interfering with any meeting by force if that meeting was not contrary to law. He was going to add that they should not interfere with any lawful assemblage, and to beg them to abstain, as it would bring discredit on the Order." "Brother Oronhyatekha said this wa

The confusion alluded to by the Free Press consisted of cries of "shoot the trai tor," "Put a bullet through him," and similar kindly and fraternal ejaculations from the brethren. But of the Orangemen present who next morning awoke to consciousness, some must have found it hard to think that a lesson of toleration had to be taught them by a descen. dant of the fierce and bloody Mohawks. A glance at the names of those present readily proves the incorrectness of giving the appellation of Irish to the Orangemen of Canada. There were there Towsers, and Bouells and Pringels, and Chitticks, all as Irish-well, as Oronbyateka himself.

The publication even in an imperfect form of Bro: Fitzgerald's speech roused a deep feeling of indignation amongst the thousands of our law-abiding citizens. This indignation found expression in an able editorial in the Advertiser, from which we take the following :

"Mr. Fitzgerald declares that the Orange "Mr. Fitzgerald declares that the Orange Society was formed to secure religious freedom. Upon this subject we have no controversy with Mr. Fitzgerald; but how does he himself propose to support freedom? He intimates that those who favor the Federal union between Ireland and England instead of the present legislative union are rebels, and ought not to be allowed to speak for the purpose of expressing their opinions. Mr. Fitzgerald's plan of governing Ireland has been tried for 85 years, and how has it worked? There are 10,000,000 of Irishmen outside of Ireland. The great majority of these have left the country exists in Belgium, where they have four times the population to the square mile that is in Ireland, and where there is not that is in Ireland, and where there is no one-fourth of the poverty that exists in Ireland. If Mr. Fitzgerald's explanation were satisfactory, it would be found pro-ducing everywhere the same results. We think, and those who have most carefully studied the subject think, that it arises mainly from misgovernment, from radical defects in the constitution and from the hostility of class to class which these detects have fostered and propagated. Mr. Fitzgerald ought to know the law and he knows that if there is a disturb and he knows that it there is a disturb-ance that he will be held legally respon-sible. We are ourselves in favor of re-ligious and political liberty. We are in favor of rational and free discussion, and we insist that those who do not agree with us shall possess this right as well as those who do. We should indeed be very sorry if any class of people should be prevented from meeting for the purpose of rational discussion of what they believe to be in the interest of good

government either here or elsewh "We can well understand what a fright ful calamity it would be to any country to be under the control of men as intol to be under the control of men as intolerant and as unjust as Mr. Fitzgerald shows himself to be. He may think a legislative union preferable to a federal. If he thinks so, he has a right to maintain these views in public if he thinks proper to do so, but his right is no better than the right of those who take a different view. Those who believe in home rule have the right to express their views, and it would be a disgrace to the city if any attempt were made to deny them this right.

"We hope the friends of free discussion

"We hope the friends of free discussion will attend in sufficient numbers to show that they neither countenance. Mr. Fitzgerald's intolerance nor his advocacy

That the editor of the Advertiser here spoke the sentiments of all honest citizens, who, however they may differ on are strongly in favor of freedom of discussion, and the maintenance of the right of meeting against Orange aggression and violence, is evidenced by the letters addressed him by the public. An "Irish Protestant," alluding to Bro. Fitzgerald's threat of interference with the meeting on Monday night, wrote:

"Whether the advocates of home rule will submit to this taunt and consider themselves squelched remains to be seen. The insult, however, is one that can probably be wiped out without the shedding of blood. Brother Fitzgerald and his "trooly loy?" associates are not likely to attempt any forcible effort in preventing Monday night's mass meeting, but he, at least, would do well to be present. Then he can judge for himself of the "traitorous plots of these Land Leaguers." He will learn much about the condition of Ireland that he does not know at present. Up to this time his mental vision does not seem to extend beyond the emoluments of "Whether the advocates of home rule extend beyond the emoluments of "high places" in the glorious Order and the fees he may succeed in extracting from Orange clients. Is not this the true secret of your zeal, Bro. Fitz?"

Then a "Citizen" recalled a very stirring incident in Orange history :

ring incident in Orange history:

"Brother Fitzgerald, in his very extraordinary speech last night, is reported to have said, "Those people (the Catholics) were as ready to blow up a Parliament House as their forefathers." Now, Mr. Editor, it is a matter of history that the Parliament House of Canada was destroyed by a mob not many years ago, and even Brother Fitzgerald will scarcely have the hardihood to say that Catholics had any part in that infamous act." had any part in that infamous act."

Our report of the meeting on Monday. o be elsewhere found, proves what estimate citizens of London place on Orange menaces.

MONDAY'S MEETING.

The meeting on Monday evening last in the City Hall, to discuss the question of Home Rule for Ireland, was in point of numbers, earnestness and unanimity, one of the most successful ever held i London. Those who came to lend active help to the good cause had every reason to feel rejoice I, those who came for information, every reason to feel satisfie 1, and the few who came for purposes of disorder, and there were a few, every cause to feel discomfited. The meeting was in all respects a grand success. Father Flannery's brilliant and powerful speech was received with the greatest heartmess, while the Hon, David Mills. luminous, exhaustive and statesmanlike in his splendid discourse of over an hour's duration, won the approval of every honest man in the hall. Er Mayor Campbell was vigorous, pointe and unequivocal. His speech was in respects entitled to the applause it to all good citizens to know that the best of order prevailed throughout. Bro. Fitzgerald and his fifth of November lambs were nowhere. A righteous public opinion had frightened them into the recesses of the sheepfold.

To them we commend a careful perusal of Mr. W. R. Meredith's letter published in the daily press. It will prove a veritable salve for their wounds. By the success of Monday's meeting freedom of speech and the sacred right of meeting were fully vindicated.

A NATIONAL CURSE.

Under this striking heading the Quebec Telegraph, in its issue of the 2nd inst., denounces the rage for government offices that seems to have spread like great war or epidemic over the whole country, like a cancer eating into the very vitals of the nation, destroying its manhood, robbing our young men of all ambition but that of eking out a shabbygenteel living at the public expense The Telegraph rightly says that the extent, present and prospective, of the evil is such that no thoughtful mind can view it without disgust and alarm:

"When," says our contemporary, "our youth are fired with no higher ambition than to feed at the public crib, to join the great army of office seekers and to dawdle away their lives in Government 'sits' in a continuous struggle to make both ends meet, with little benefit to themselves and often less to their fellowmen, it is time, we think, to call a halt and ask all concerned to look very ser-iously into the actual state of affairs, which is deluging the land with a horde of sapless, cringing hangers-on and time-servers, utterly without self-reliance, constantly waiting Micawber-like for something to turn up, useless both to themselves and others, regular drones in the hive, and positively ruinous to the whole body, social and public."

According to the Civil Service Report

"Better adopt any mode of life than sacrifice their self-respect, their independence, their whole future, than to beg hat in hand and play the sycophant for favors, which, like Dead Sea apples, are fair to behold, to the outside, but nothing but ashes within. We have no quarrel with the Civil Service of the country. It is largely composed of good and deserving public servants. But, at the same time, we are free to say that the somer something is done to disillusionize on the subject in some radical way the public mind, the better it will be for the Provinces, and the better it will be for the rising generation, for, as things for the rising generation, for, as things are going, the glamor which surrounds the Civil Service in many eyes is proving a national curse.

But while heartily concurring in the statements and counsels of the Telegraph we feel bound to admit that nothing that the journals of this country can say will prove an effective remedy for the evil till a radical change is made in the educational work of the country. Our colleges and high schools turn out year young women too, bent on securing an easy living. They have never been taught to look on work, intellect ual or manual, as really respectable. Hence the vice and misery and total lack of true manhood and true womanhood that to-day on every side confront us. The remedy for the great and growing evil justly complained of and so deservedly stigmatized by the Telegraph lies in the hands of the Christian parents and the Christian educators of the rising generation. Let there be less seeking after fashionable folly, less worship of wealth and less idolizing of ease at the fireside and in the school room and society will after year numbers of young men, and and in the school room and society will soon have made a great stride in advance.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAIL-WAY.

The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway marks a new era in the history of Canada. It was little thought then in 1867 the four Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were by the British America Act united into our Dominion, that in little more than eighteen years the structure of Canadian nationality, whose foundations were then laid, would embrace half a continent, divided into seven Provinces and five territories, and that this great half continent should within so brief a period be bound together by great inter-oceanic highway uniting Vancouver in the west, with historic Quebec and the far-famed harbor of Halifax in the east. It is not, we confess, without teelings of hearty satisfaction not unmingled with sentiments of national pride, that we view the compleon of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

adopted to bring about this long desired unification of the Canadian Dominion. But now that the road is built-as the great majority of our people desired it should be built, there can be but one feeling animating every Canadian heart -a feeling of intense pleasure and of patriotic hopefulness in the completion of the gigantic undertaking, which makes us one people from Victoria to Louisburg. On the 6th of November inst. His seriously ill, is now rapidly approaching Excellency the Governor-General ad- convalescence. dressed the following letter to the Premier of Canada:

Premier of Canada:

'Ottawa, 6th Nov. 1885.

'Dear Sir John Macdonald:—

'I have received by cable through the Secretary of State, Her Majesty's commands to convey to the people of Canada her congratulations upon the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway...Her Majesty is pleased to add that she has watched its progress with much interest, and that she hopes for the future success of a work of such value and importance to the Empire. You will, I have no doubt, take steps in order to give publicity to Her Majesty's gracious conpublicity to Her Majesty's gracious con-gratulations. Let me conclude this note by expressing the hearty satisfaction with which I have learned that this great national work has been successfully

national work accomplished.
"I am, dear Sir John,
"Yours sincerely,
LANSDOWNE,"

If the British sovereign evince such interest in this Canadian undertaking, and pleasure at its completion, how deep how intense, how inexpressible the sentiments of our own people of every class and party on knowing and feeling that the Confederation is at last a living reality? The Canadian Pacific Railway will not indeed deliver us from the dangers which we pointed out in a late issue, but its completion will contribute very largely to the obliteration of those Provincial antagonisms and jealousies that are at the root of these dangers.

The Canadian Pacific will revolutionize for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1884, there | the inter-oceanic trade on this continent. rule in Ireland, and one member of which proposed the petition. We are presented themselves at the spring In the debates on the admission of Brit-

glad to see that Dr. Oronhyatekha denounced Mr. Fitzgerald's intolerance, and declared that while he might differ from those who advocate home rule, they had a perfect right to assemble together and promote in a constitutional way whatever objects they had in view. We bespeak for the home rule meeting a good attendance and a fair hearing, and we are perfectly sure that all who attend will be benefitted by an honest and fair discussion of a most important public question, one well deserving the best consideration of every friend of the Empire."

examinations of that year 594, and at the faith the same year of the Canadian Senate, said in his address to that body:

"A railway across the continent on British soil was as much an Imperial as a Dominion necessity. There was no doubt that England so regarded it. The leading minds of the Empire had unmistatively given the high manning a host of others, he would quote love to the young men of the country its advice to the young men of the country is adviced to the young men of the country to live in genteel beggary.

We cordially join with the Telegraph in its advice to the young men of the country is a point of the continent on British soil was as much an Imperial as a Dominion necessity. There was no doubt that England so regarded it. The leading minds of the Empire had unmistatively given the behalve of the work. From among a host of others, he would quote love the young men of the country in the continue of the conti Senate, said in his address to that body:

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national character of the work. From
among a host of others, he would quote
Lord Bury, who had given much attention to this subject, and who, some years
ago, before the construction of the
American Pacific railway, the completion
of which had given double force to his
language, said:

of which had given double force to his language, said:
"Our trade in the Pacific ocean with China and with India, must ultimately be carried on through our North American possessions; at any rate our political and commercial supremacy will have ulterly departed from us if we neglect that very great and important consideration, and if we fail to carry out, to its fullest extent, the principal advantages which the country offers to us, and which we have only to stretch out our hands to take advantage ot."

"Can it be supposed that British Statesmen are not alive to these considerations, and what has money ever been to England when her honor, her interests, or her power had been concerned? That when the time came, that England would do her duty, and do it generously, in this great national enterprise, they might safely believe. The importance of this railway is strongly put in an article published some time ago in the Money Market Review, from which he would read an extract:—

read an extract:—
"That under these circumstances the railway will be made, sooner or later, there can be no doubt. With interests

England did not, as Mr. Miller seemed to anticipate, lend any direct, and gave very little indirect, assistance to the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is our particular pleasure to know that this road is thoroughly Canadian in every sense of the term. But that it will realize Mr. Miller's expectations, as the world's greatest medium of transportation, we do not for a moment doubt. The speech of the Nova Scotian senator on the occasion referred to was that of a statesman. And it must be for him to-day, as it is for all true Canadians, a matter of hearty self-congratulation that the transcontinental road whose construction was fifteen years ago advocated in a spirit of such genuine patriotism and enlightened statesmanship, is to-day an accomplished fact.

HIS LORDSHIP'S ANNIVERSARY.

On Tuesday last His Lordship the Bishop of London celebrated the eighteenth anniversary of his consecration. Among his guests on the occasion were His Grace of Toronto, and their Lordships are, we know, honest differences of of Hamilton and Eudocia, i.p.i. Our as to the mode and means readers will, we are sure, join us in wishreturns of the day.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

- The death is announced of the Right Rev. Mgr. Sears, Prefect Apostolic of Western Newfoundland.

- We are happy to learn that the Rev. Father Twohey of Kingston, who has been

- At a late meeting of the Quebec Branch of the Irish National League Mr. J. P. Sutton, speaking of his tour in Western Ontario in behalf of the good cause, is reported by the Quebec Telegraph to have stated: "Messrs. Jas. O'Brien, Jeff. Welsh, and Geo. Nelligan, Wm. Macdonald and John Reilly of Hamilton were conspicuous workers in the Ambitious City, introducing Mr. Sutton to the prominent Irish residents. While in London Mr. Sutton visited our old friend, Father Connelly, of Biddulph. Father John looks hale and hearty and is as enthusiastic as ever in his love for Ireland. He is idolized by his flock, and deservedly so, for he is uncessing in his efforts for their welfare. Even the Orangemen, when passing his church and parochial residence on the 12th of July, invariably play St. Patrick's Day in honor of Father John. - Our friend Mr. J. P. Sutton med

with great success in Peterborough, The Quebec Telegraph says : "In Peterborough Mr. J. W. Fitzgerald, a prominent resident of this, the most prosperous town in Ontario, worked like a Trojan to make Mr. Sutton's visit a success. Bishop Jamot is a great six-footer of a what Napoleon's Grenadiers must have been. He is a most saintly man, and beloved by his people for his warm heart and kind ways. He not only sympathizes with the Irish cause, but works for it, and encourages his flock to sustain what

he considers a work of justice and hu manity. His efforts are ably seconded by Rev. Fathers Conway of Peterboro', O'Connell of South Douro, and Kelley of Ennismore. Irishmen going to Peter-borough should call on host Daly of the Grand Central, and they will find a good patriot and a first class hotel."

- A correspondent of the Kingston Freeman, signing himself "An old Irishman," speaking of the services of T. H. McGuire, Q. C., in the reorganization of the Irish National League in that city, says : "Mr. McGuire has worked hard for the Irish cause, and has suffered no later than last year, when he was a candidate for Mayor, a defeat which still rings in the ears of every Irish Catholic of this city, for being connected with what he thought was for the good of a just cause. But, Mr. Editor, he has the consolation of knowing that he has the confidence of his co-religionists of every stripe, and not since the death of the lamented James O'Rielly, has there been in our ranks an Irishman fit to lead any movement as Mr. McGuire has proved himself to be. The Irishmen of the old Limestone City will not, I hope, forget their duty, which is now at hand, but will rally around the old flag, with the above gentleman as their leader, and show the Irishmen of Canada that they are equal to the task, and that a meeting be called at once and set the ball a-rolling.

- We read the following paragraph in the Dublin Freeman's Journal, to which we at this moment especially invite general attention: "On the occasion of the departure of the Marquis of Lorne from the Dominion on the expiration of his term of office, both Houses of Parliament presented him with a joint address congratulating him upon the success of his regime. In the Senate, or Upper Chamber, the Hon. Mr. O'Donohue, one of its twelve Irish members, made on that occasion some pungent remarks. "I esteem it a matter of privilege and pleasure," said the Senator, "to accord with the sentiments that have been expressed towards our Governor-General and her Royal Highness the Princess Louise. I trust that he will be able, when he reaches the shores of Great Britain to say to the people there that a very large component part of the population of Canada is of the Irish race, and that none are more contented, more loyal or more true. The Irishmen in Canada will be found a united body whenever the interests of the Empire call for their services, and they will defend it against any power. And so it would be in Ireland, in my judgment, if instead of the present system of restraint and intimidation the people were given a Government similar to our own. All fears would then be allayed, and we should have a solid and united Empire." Mr. Chamberlain and others might peruse this impressive statement with profit. It had its effect upon the ex Governor-General, who in one of the earliest speeches he delivered on his return to England, boldly declared in favor of the fullest measure of Home Rule for Ireland.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. C. Patterson, M. P. for North Essex, was prevented from attending the Home Rule meeting here on Monday night by his accidentally missing the train. He, however, generously sent on his subscription of \$25 to the Parliamentary fund. The hon. gentleman's heart is in the right place and ever true to Ireland.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record GBOWTH OF CATHOLICITY IN ESSEX CENTRE.

On Sunday morning, November 8th inst., the Rev. John O'Connor, P. P. of Maidstone, celebrated the first of a regular succession of Masses that will be said in the village of Essex Centre twice a month hereafter. The audience, which was entirely composed of Catholics, numbered about one hundred. A committee of the Catholic men of the village and vicinity, with those of Gesto, had been or the Catholic men of the village and vicinity, with those of Gesto, had been formed under the direction and chairmanship of the Reverend Pastor, which has completed arrangements for the holding Catholic services and Sunday school in Mr. J. O. Pack's commodium. in Mr. J. O. Peck's commodious Hall until such time as a church can be built

or provided.

The large attendance was quite a surprise, as it was not thought that there were so many Catholics in and around the Centre, notwithstanding that all were not present on this occasion. After mass there were two baptisms and at mass a fair number partook of the hely Secrement. Arrangements were Holy Sacrament. Arrangements were made for catechism classes, to begin after made for catechism classes, to begin arise the next celebration of mass. In the meantime the building committee are soliciting subscriptions for the new church, but will not be ready to make their report to the Rt. Rev. Bishop for some weeks yet.

The prospects are good, however, and it is expected that a church can be built and paid for inside of two years. If, W. D.

Essex Centre, Nov. 8, 1885.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Com-

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HOME RULE FOR IRELAN

Speeches by Rev. Father Flanner Hon. David Mills and Ex. Mayor Campbell.

Movement.

A mass meeting of citizens was hean Monday night in the City Hall for purpose of hearing a discussion of question of Home Rule for Ireland. was called under the auspices of Irish National League branch sociestablished here. The building crowded to the doors and both galler were packed with attentive listent All classes of the people of the city wrepresented. There were seated up the platform Messrs. J. J. Gibbons, p sident; Dr. Hanover, secretary; Tl. Coffey, Hon. D. Mills, Rev. Father Coffery, of St. Thomas; Rev. Father Coffery, of St. Thomas; Rev. Father Coffery, of St. Thomas; Rev. Father Coffery, Iright Rev. Father Coffery, of St. Thomas; Rev. Father Coffery, of St. Thomas; Rev. Father Coffery, Iright Rev. Father Coffery, of St. Thomas; Rev. Father Coffery, Iright Rev. Father ev. Father Dunphy, ex. Mayor Canell, J. P. O'Byrne, T. E. O'Callagh and Thos. O'Brien.

MR. J. J. Gibbons,
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pressed the great pleasure he felt at
immense attendance. He believed th

was some misconception of the object the association, and he wished first the association, and he wished first correct that impression. They were meeting there to sow dissension am their fellow citizens, nor to plot trea against the mother country. Every understood the struggle that was go on to secure Home Rule for Ireland, the least agreeight here. on to secure Home Rule for Ireland, the local association here was organito do, as almost every other city America had done, aid their fell countrymen in the great constitutic struggle for Home Rule in which twere then engaged. He pointed that members of Parliament were paid in the British Parliament, therefore, if the party were not assisting and the party alleged that their objects were to member the Empire, but this was no All they sought for Ireland was which Canada enjoyed. (Cheers) was to assist their countrymen fit cially in the struggle that thoranches were being organ throughout America. Sympathy all very well, but it should practical form. He would not fully into the questions at issue, I ever, as there were many speaker come before them much better pot than himself, and for them he reque an impartial hearing.

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The secretary, Dr. Hanover, read FROM BISHOP WALSH.

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The Palace, London, Nov. 9, 188
DEAR SIR:—I regret that it will not in my power to assist at the meetir this evening, but it may be of intereyou and others to know that I at entire accord and sympathy with purpose of that meeting. I believe be the duty of Irishmen in Canad give practical sympathy to the patr and brave men who are so manfully perseveringly working in Ireland to back, by constitutional efforts, the of self-government for their country a lecture on the state of Ireland, w I delivered in St. Peter's Cathedre November, 1882, I made use of the

lowing words:

"What, then, are the present war
Ireland? What the remedy for her atical ailments?

such as we enjoy here in Canada, is Ireland wants to make her a prosp and contented country. Every people ought to have the right to age their own affairs, and to mak laws that govern them. Neither it islative matters, nor in county go ment, nor even in municipal institu does Ireland enjoy the right to g herself, and she never will be l without it. As long as English Scotchmen, no matter how well i tioned they may be, insist in m laws for the Government of Irelan laws for the Government of Ireian long Irishmen will chafe against arrangement, and will con to protest and agitate. Irishmen a home legislature for affairs such as we enjoy in Canada, upon them the responsibility of e ing the observance of law and the tenance of order, make them feel tenance of order, make them levit is their interest as well as their diprotect the sanctity of life and the of property—that they have the the fame and the welfare of their or in their own hands-and, take my for it, that there will not be an civilized nations a more orderly co or a more peace-loving and law-a

people."

These were my opinions in 1882 are still mine with an increased tion that they are correct and Self-government is, ordinarily, a sary condition of civil liberty, a right of every civilized people.

Herein I enclose my mite towa.

Irish Parliamentary fund, and I is dear sir, yours respectfully, + JOHN WALSH, Bishop of Lor + John Walsh, Sishop of Lot Letters and telegrams were all from Mr. J. C. Patterson, M. P. Walker, W. J. Monorieff, Esq., Ho Carling and Mr. Wm. R. Mered P.P., explanatory of their absence last named gentleman, amongst

things, said : "I desire to say that while entirely opposed to any change relations between Ireland and the relations between Ireland and the the Empire which would result dismemberment or the destruct Imperial sovereignty as regards any movement which has for it the securing for Ireland by cotional agitation a system of logovernment like that which ob Canada, and by which ample for the rights of the minority is phas my hearty sympathy, and judgment deserves that not only has my hearty sympathy, and judgment deserves that not only of Irish blood, but of every wel of the Empire. That somethin kind will be accomplished in was laid which threatened Ireland with a renewal of the horrors experienced in 1847 and 1848 (cheers).

People born and educated in this country can form no idea of the hard-ships, the sufferings, the social ruin and desolation endured for centuries by the farming classes in Ireland. You could understand them perchange if every

per acre for the land he cultivates. I ask you, how could our yeomen of Ontario ever afford to clothe, feed and educate their children on such conditions? But if a tax were put on your industry, if additional rents were imposed for improvements you made on the farm—if, besides, you had to pay tithes to the parson, county cess and extortionate poor rates—I venture to say not only could you not support your family but

could you not support your family but there would be a famine in Canada every ten or twenty years, (that's so, and cheers). Let us suppose again that all those rents, all those moneys, were sent out of the country and drafted away to a

out of the country and dratted away to a set of idle, extravagant, good-for-nothing landlords, luxuriating in Washington, Florida or San Francisco—supposing, I say, that Canada were drained of all its

wealth year after year, where would there be capital to build up our indus-tries, or to establish our factories? I tell you that if Canada were situated as Ireland has been for centuries, in less than fifty years it would be a howling wilderness. the people would flee in

than fifty years it would be a howling wilderness, the people would flee in masses from the country, and wild Indians would roam again over our depopulated cities and deserted villages. But what is the penacea for all these evils, where is the remedy? The late Mr. Isaac Butt, a son of a Protestant rector in Donegal, found it in two words—Mr. Parnell has emphasised those words, and they have found a responsive echo in every Irish heart—Home Rule (cheers).

every Irish heart—Home Rule (cheers).

every Irish heart—Home Rule (cneers).
And we are here this evening to endorse
the policy and strengthen the hands of
our fellow-countrymen in Ireland who
with might and main are striving for

Home Rule (cheers). Our Canadian Government, to its honor be it said, is the only government in the whole world that, so far as a government has legitimized that policy, and sent good advice and counsel to her majesty's government, recommending

majesty's government, recommending Home Rule as the most direct and most

efficient means of conciliating Ireland with England, and of building up an empire truly united and most powerful, that could render happy every subject and bid defiance to every foe (cheers).

cially reported for the Catholic Record. HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

London's Great Meeting-Enthusiasm and Unanimity.

Bishop Walsh Endorses the Movement.

Speeches by Rev. Father Flannery, Hon. David Mills and Ex. Mayor Campbell.

A mass meeting of citizens was held on Monday night in the City Hall for the purpose of hearing a discussion of the question of Home Rule for Ireland. It question of Home Rule for Ireland. It was called under the auspices of the Irish National League branch society established here. The building was crowded to the doors and both galleries were packed with attentive listeners. All classes of the people of the city were represented. There were seated upon the platform Messrs. J. J. Gibbons, president; Dr. Hanover, secretary; Thos. Coffey, Hon. D. Mills, Rev. Father Flannery, of St. Thomas: Rev. Father Coffey. coney, 110n. D. Mills, Rev. Father Flan-mery, of St. Thomas; Rev. Father Coffey, Rev. Father Dunphy, ex-Mayor Camp-bell, J. P. O'Byrne, T. E. O'Callaghan and Thos. O'Brien.

MR. J. J. GIBBONS,
the president, in opening the meeting expressed the great pleasure he felt at the immense attendance. He believed there was some misconception of the objects of the association, and he wished first to correct that impression. They were no meeting there to sow dissension among their fellow citizens, nor to play meeting there to sow dissension among their fellow-citizens, nor to plot treason against the mother country. Everyone understood the struggle that was going on to secure Home Rule for Ireland, and to do, as almost every other city in America had done, aid their fellow countrymen in the great constitutional struggle for Home Rule in which they struggle for Home Rule in which they were then engaged. He pointed out that members of Parliament were not paid in the British Parliament, and therefore, if the party were not assisted financially, many talented and brilliant Irishmen would be kept out of the British House of Commons. Some alleged that their objects were to dismember the Empire but this was not so alleged that their objects were to dis-member the Empire, but this was not so. All they sought for Ireland was that which Canada enjoyed. (Cheers). It was to assist their countrymen finan-cially in the struggle that these branches were being organized throughout America. Sympathy was all very well, but it should take practical form. He would not go fully into the questions at issue, how-ever, as there were many speakers to ever, as there were many speakers to come before them much better posted than himself, and for them he requested

an impartial hearing.

The secretary, Dr. Hanover, read several communications: FROM BISHOP WALSH.

The Palace, London, Nov. 9, 1885.
DEAR SIR:—I regret that it will not b in my power to assist at the meeting of this evening, but it may be of interest to you and others to know that I am in entire accord and sympathy with the purpose of that meeting. I believe it to give practical sympathy to the patriotic and brave men who are so manfully and perseveringly working in Ireland to win back, by constitutional efforts, the right of self-government for their country. In a lecture on the state of Ireland, which I delivered in St. Peter's Cathedral, in er, 1882, I made use of the fol-

"What, then, are the present wants of Ireland? What the remedy for her pol-

Ireland? What the remove the strict al ailments?

a. "I venture to think that Home Rule, such as we enjoy here in Canada, is what Ireland wants to make her a prosperous and contented country. Every free people ought to have the right to manage their own affairs, and to make the laws that govern them. Neither in legislative matters, nor in county govern-ment, nor even in municipal institutions, does Ireland enjoy the right to govern herself, and she never will be happy without it. As long as Englishmen and Scotchmen, no matter how well inten-Scotchmen, no matter how well inten-tioned they may be, insist in making laws for the Government of Ireland, so long Irishmen will chafe against the arrangement, and will continue to protest and agitate. Give Irishmen a home legislature for local affairs such as we enjoy in Canada, throw upon them the responsibility of enforc-ing the observance of law and the main-tenance of order, make them feel that it is their interest as well as their duty to protect the sanctity of life and the rights of property—that they have the honor, the fame and the welfare of their country in their own hands-and, take my word for it, that there will not be amongst civilized nations a more orderly country,

or a more peace-loving and law-abiding se were my opinions in 1882; they are still mine with an increased conviction that they are correct and just. Self-government is, ordinarily, a necessary condition of civil liberty, and the

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Herein I enclose my mite towards the Irish Parliamentary fund, and I remain, dear sir, yours respectfully,

+ JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London.
Letters and telegrams were also read from Mr. J. C. Patterson, M. P.; Col. Walker, W. J. Moncrieff, Esq., Hon. John Carling and Mr. Wm. R. Meredith, M. P.P., explanatory of their absence. The last named gentleman, amongst other ed gentleman, amongst other

things, said:
"I desire to say that while I am entirely opposed to any change in the relations between Ireland and the rest of the Empire which would result in its dismemberment or the destruction of

future, the friends of Ireland may reasonably hope, now that the leading statesmen of the Empire of both political parties concede that a liberal scheme in the direction indicated is one that demands the early attention of the Im-

demands the early attention of the Imperial Parliament."

Rev. Father Flannery, on coming forward, was received with loud cheers. He said he telt highly honored in being called upon to propose the resolution which he now held in his hand. He considered it a great privilege that it was in his power to help in any way the cause of his suffering fellow-countrymen in Ireland, and to strengthen the hands of the leader who had done so much to lift up the name of Ireland and add to the greatness of the British Empire, (cheers). Ireland had done much for Great Britain—her valiant sons had (cheers). Ireland had done much for Great Britain—her valiant sons had proved on many a battle-field that they were loyal, aye, loyal to the death to the flag that floated above them. (cheers). He felt great pleasure in proposing the following resolution.

That this meeting heartily endorses the sentiments conveyed to the foot of the throng by the address to Her

the throne by the address to Her Majesty, proposed on the 20th of April, the throne by the address to Her Majesty, proposed on the 20th of April, 1882, by the Hon. John Costigan, now Minister of Inland Revenue and member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and that day unanimously adopted by the Commons House of Parliament of this Dominion, in which address the Parliament of Chanda (1) that it liament of Canada affirmed (1) that it had observed with feelings of profound regret and concern, the distress and dis-content which prevailed in Ireland; (2) that the Irish in Canada were among the most loyal, most prosperous, and most contented of its people: (3) that the Dominion of Canada while offering the greatest advantages and attractions to the immigrant does not receive that propor-tion of emigration from Ireland which might reasonably be expected, owing in a might reasonably be expected, owingin a great measure to feelings of estrangement existing in the minds of so many Irish men towards the Imperial Government and in which address the Parliament of Canada further expressed the hope that as Canada and its inhabitants had prosas Canada and its inhabitants had pros-pered exceedinglyunders federal system, allowing to each province of the Domin-ion considerable powers of self-govern-ment, some means, all due provision be-ing made for the maintenance of the in-tegrity of the empire and the rights of the minority, might be found of meeting the expressed desire in this regard of the Irish people, so that Ireland might become a source of strength to the become a source of strength to the Empire and that the Irish people at home and abroad might feel the same pride in the greatness of Her Majesty's Empire, the same veneration for the justice of her rule and the same devotion to and affection for our common flag felt by all other classes of the Canadian

people.

That adhering to and reaffirming the sentiments of this address this meeting while firmly opposed to any movement looking to the disintegration of the

ment looking to the disintegration of the British empire, extends an expression of hearty sympathy to the Irish people in their legitimate efforts and struggles to secure for their country the inestimable blessings of local self-government.

Father Flannery proceeding, said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen—I feel I must acknowledge I am very much embarrassed in approaching so difficult a subject, in the presence of so much legal and literary talent. But as an Irishman to the manor born, and with my 30 years of experience of Canadian life and liberty in this free Dominion, I can touch on many questions which may not be considered by other able and honourable speakers who shall address you this many questions which may not be considered by other able and honourable speakers who shall address you this

when Mr. C. Stewart Parnell's name in the whole world? How then first appeared among the advanced nationalists in the British House of Comtionalists in the British House of Commons, when he was represented as an indefatigable and incorrigible obstructionist, I had, like hundreds of others, my misgivings as to the sincerity of his motives and the wisdom of his course as an Irish representative. But when I considered his indomitable pluck and courage—standing alone in the presence of relentless and all powerful opponents — when I read of his stoical indifference as well to the prudential warnings of his for whom it legislates. If it does not indefend the proposed as the proposed as the proposed as well to the prudential warnings of his stoical indifference as well to the prudential warnings of his stoical read to the proposed as an an except of the proposed as a proposed and the was represented as an indefatigable and incorrigible obstructionist, I had, like hundreds of others, my misgivings as to the sincerity of his motives and the wind will only of Great Britain and Ireland (loud cheers).

HON. D. MILLS said that the question was often asked, what in the world had we to do with Irish affairs, and why couldn't we let the people of Ireland settle their own difficulties? He answered this by telling an anecdote of a gentleman who let a boy drown in three feet of water because as well to the proposed and the wisdom of Great Britain and Ireland (loud cheers).

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Julius Cæsar was scarce twenty-five years old when he was already a great conqueror. Alexander the Great at the age of thirty-two had conquered the world. Charles Stewart Parnell before reaching the thirtieth year of his age had already scaled the heights of national fame and at one bound, as the late Wendell Phillips said, had occupied in the Irish heart the place and prestige and power once held by the great Daniel O'Connell (Loud cheers). When all that was pure and patriotic and honest in Ireland, both Catholic and Protestant—when aged priests and mitred prelates gave universal and unqualified adhesion to the course and policy of Mr. Parnell—

Ireland-there are no boards of school cheers). Parnell's first great achievetrustees. Everything is managed from a government board in Dublin, which board is composed mainly of Scotchmen and Englishmen. And a message or pro-clamation from the Lord Lieutenant has ment was his banding together of 600, 000 tenant farmers in one solid phalanx of tenant farmers in one solid phalanx of passive resistance. His advice to them was to hold a firm grip of the land, to retain possession of their houses until they were pulled down over their heads, and to hold on to the land until they were driven off it at the point of the bayonet. They were counselled and directed to feed and clothe and educate their children. To provide all the force of a ukase issued by the Czar

Would you stand it here in Canadawould you put up with it if the Prime Minister, Sir John A. McDonald, were to selled and directed to feed and clothe and educate their children—to provide every necessary comfort for their families—and if anything remained over, to pay that as rent to the landlord. This policy, acted on by the whole nation, triumphed. A judicial court was appointed to adjudicate on the value of lands and fix the rents, which the landlord should accept and beyond which he could not exact one farthing.

Millions of pounds sterling were thus saved to the tenant farmers of Ireland at a period of unusual hardship and distress, and the gaunt spectre of famine was laid which threatened Ireland with a renewal of the horrors experienced in appoint a dozen or more bloated Tories or aristocrats to manage the affairs and the aristocrats to manage the affairs and the moneys and improvements and schools in this Dominion. (laughter and cheers). Thus in Ireland we are deprived of all municipal liberties and rights, and the moneys of the country, whatever there is left of them, are at the disposal of a grand jury, not elected by the people but nominees of the Lord Lieutenan t.

There is a samplance of liberty

the Lord Lieutenan t.

There is a semblance of liberty granted the people, however, in being allowed to elect their poor law guardians. But every J. P., almost every estated gentleman in the country, is an ex-officio guardian. The guardians appointed by the people attend to all the hard work and drudgery of the house, but every time a test vote is called for—when an appointment has to be made—the ex-officio guardians all be made—the ex-officio guardians all crowd in and outvote the men elected by farming classes in French. For count with a count with a count of the count of the

the people.

But it would be an utter impossibility But it would be an utter impossibility for me to enumerate even a part of the sore grievances and hardships and heart-burnings the Irish people have to put up with; and which no other people on the face of God's earth would endure with such hopeful patience or Christian equanimity. To help redress all these wrongs, to help bind all these festering wounds, to aid in averting these national calamities, these periodical famines which recur every ten or fifteen years with such unerring ceror fifteen years with such unerring or lifteen years with such unerring cer-tainty, the National League has been established. We are here to-night to sustain it, and we should consider it a very great privilege that we are invited to form part, and join in this grand movement that now extends from New York to San Fran-cisco, and that embraces all the liberty-loy-ing receipts that lives this great continuous ing people that live on this great continent of America. We ought to rejoice and be glad that we are permitted to unite our voice to the voices of five millions of our fellow-countrymen at home and of twenty millions of Irishmen abroad—all adjuring the English government to stay its hand and let up on Ireland. Not only must we raise our voice, but it becomes our duty to open our purse-strings and contribute our mite to help swell that splendid fund now speeding across the Atlantic wave—that it may enable Parnell to meet his opponents on every vantage ground they may assume. This mighty fund will be a tower of strength and encouragement to the trusted leader of the Irish people. It will put it in his power to have the pick and choice of Ireland's keenest debaters and most eloquent orators to accompany him to the British House of Commons

and in thunder tones say to England "Home Rule or Oh, what a glorious day for Ireland Oh, what a glorious day for Ireland when the victory shall be declared, as declared it must be ere long. All hail! most eventful day that shall see Ireland freed from her chains—no longer bound down in sorrow, but standing erect amid the nations. All hail! auspicious morn, when Parnell with his tried and trusted callogues; shall return triumphant hear. followers shall return triumphant, bearing the message of peace to his native land at last redeemed—when amid the cheers of thousands and the booming of cannon, he shall throw wide the portals of the Irish parliament house in College the Irish parliament house in College Green—and standing upon the altar of his country shall proclaim its eman-cipation—and profound peace and abid-ing prosperity, and additional prestige and power and glory, to the now forever united, now forever consolidated king-dom of Great Britain and Ireland (loud

can Ireland ever expect to enact more just or more liberal laws than are made for her now by the most enlightany other foreign state. Scriputer says "the good shepherd knows his flock." Well, I say, a good government knows the people for whom it legislates. If it does not it never attempts to make laws for that people. The English people have been trying to know us Irishmen for the last seven hundred years and they have never succeeded so far. There is something in the character, the customs, the manners and the genius of the Irish people that England can never understand. There is that in the buoyancy and the elasticity and the generosity and the poetry of Irishmen that can never be appreciated by the phlegmatic Anglo Saxon (laughter and cheers). Not only do English people make our laws but the Welsh and Scotch take a hand in and vote on every question

take a hand in and vote on every question affecting our most sacred and dearest interests in Ireland. What do the Scotch or the Weish know of us or about us? Our most innocent pastimes and pleasures and frolic and fun are looked upon with holy horror by the puritanical Welsh and the Sabbatarian Scotchman. There is something in the air of Ireland which gives life to fairies and banshees, (laughter and cheers) something in the soil of Ireland which is poison for snakes and toads—which none of our law-makers are something (Jaughter and cheers). can appreciate (laughter and cheers) there are sacred traditions of our race and there are sacred traditions of our race and country, and hallowed memories clustering around our holy wells and ruined abbeys and sculptured tombstones, and our raths and our rivers and storied towers, that have no meaning for those who govern us (cheers). But there was one feature of Ireland, however, the the average Facilishman underever, that the average Englishman under-stood and thoroughly appreciated, it was the fat mutton and juicy beef produced on her daisy-clad hills and ever verdant pastures (laughter and cheers). They are a different race of people altogether—they never can understand us or know our feelings or appreciate our wants, and they are, as the experience of ages has proved, quite incompetent to govern us or rule us

they were just as discontented as the they were just as discontented as the people of Ireland now were, and he believed that if the people of Scotland had labored under the same disabilities had labored under the same disabilities as the people of Ireland they would to-day have had the same result. He asked them what would have been the result if the people of Scotland were refused the right to vote because they were Presbyterians? Would they be any more loyal now than the people of Ire-land? He showed that the griev-ances which the people of Scot-land at one time suffered were very soon refressed because of the public opinion of the rest of Europe. Mr. Mills then went on to point out what harsh and cruel disabilities the Irish

harsh and cruel disabilities the Irish people at one time were put under. A man if he was a Roman Catholic could not be a doctor, or a lawyer, nor could he hold a public position. He was not allowed to teach publicly nor privately, nor could he go abroad to educate himself. If a Roman Catholic died he could not even name his own executors. Mr. Mills went on to show how these harsh laws had driven many Irishmen of genius abroad, and their names were to this day to be found in France, Spain and Austria. to be found in France, Spain and Austria.

Macmahon, at one time the chief marshal to be found in France, Spain and Austria. Macmahon, at one time the chief marshal of the French army, was a descendant of one of these men. O'Donnell, a cele brated Spanish General, was another, and in fact in every foreign country almost could be found similar names. Mr. Mills then went on to relate how the people of Ireland were oppressed for their religion, and how it was impossible almost for an Irishman who was a Roman Catholic to get any redress for a wrong done him. He related some anecdotes illustrative of these disabilities, and said that the quantity of land confiscated in Ireland at different times was 11,200,000 acres, or a quantity equal to nearly the Ineland at different times was 11,200,000 acres, or a quantity equal to nearly the whole area of the island. He then discussed the measures which had at different times been brought forward for Catholic emancipation, and how at last it had been wrung from the British Parliament by Daniel O'Connell when that Parliament saw that they must grant it or involve the country in civil war. Were the people of Ireland grateful for their emancipation? They looked upon it not as an act of justice on the part of the British Parliament, but as a personal triumph for O'Connell. And so it was. Mr. Mills next went on to discuss the position of Ireland at the present time, and said that no one to day would say that the disestablishment of the church had not been a good thing for Ireland at the

church had not been a good thing for Ire-land. He next discussed the Irish land question. He showed that the contract system was not a fair one where the parties did not stand upon an equal footing. A contract between a man and his ward was illegal. A contract between one party and another where the one had any hold over the other was illegal. This was exactly the position the Irish tenant stood in towards his landlord. How could a penniless tenant insist upon any clauses he wanted inserted in a contract with a rich land owner? He quoted from an Irish writer to show some of the in-justices the Irish tenants had to submit to. in one case they had reclaimed a large amount of waste land, without aid from the landlord, and then the landlord had the landlord, and then the landlord had taken the land from those who had reclaimed it, and charged them rent for it, and when they were unable to pay that rent were ejected from the land they had themselves reclaimed. He gave illustrations from the same writer of how young Irishmen when they married were refused permission by the landlords to live with their parents, and how they were forced to take mud shanties from those same landlords, and there live with their miserable young shanties from those same landlords, and there live with their miserable young wives on seaweed and a few turnips, and rake together for the landlord 25 shillings or so a year for holdings of four or five acres. It was shown how the landlord made laws for his tenante, the slightest breach of which would bring down evic-

MR. JOHN CAMPBELL

an anecdote of a gentleman who let a boy drown in three teet of water because he didn't know the boy's name, or who he was, or whether his parents could support him well or not, and finally he had a suit of clothes on him that cost breach of which would bring down eviction upon them. The cruelties which the landlords practised on the tenants as shown by the writer quoted, were most horrible. Mr. Mills went on to say that this was the state of things in Ireland when Mr. Gladstone had introduced his Land Bill, which was a great improvement, but which did not yet give sufficient security to the breach of which would bring down e had a suit of clothes on him that cost £7, which he did not want to spoil. (Laughter). He went on to point out that year after year nations were being drawn closer together; and that everyone was more or less interested in the wel-fare of foreign nations. He pointed give sufficient security to the ten-ant. He said the system of misgovern-ment in Ireland had produced serious effects. It was not surprising that the people were discontented, and that the cultivation of the land was neglected. It out that they were more than interested in Ireland, because of a relationship between that country and Canada. He said that 40 years ago the population of Ireland was one-fourth that of England, while it was to day but was not surprising that a man would do nothing towards improving his land when he knew that by so doing he would raise the rent on himself. Mr. Mills claimed that this was the one-ninth. This was a serious state of things. Some said Ireland would never that this was the outcome of the legislative system of government existing in Great Britain. He argued that the wellprosper until the people changed their faith. This was not sound reasoning. Belgium was of the same faith and sup-Great Britain. He argued that the well-being and material prosperity of Ireland would be ensured by the granting of local self-government to the people of Ireland. (Applause.) Mr. Mills took pleasure in seconding the motion proposed by the Rev. Father Flannery.

The Chairman then put the motion, which was carried with great enthusiasure. period prosperously more than three times the number of people that Ireland did in the same area. Mr. Mills went on to show that the cause of Ireland's backward state was on account of the form of its government. The same form of government had been tried in other which was carried with great enthusiasm, a small knot of the Young Briton frater-nity expressing feeble dissent. countries and failed. He was there be-tore them simply as a speculative thinker, and he believed that a form of then came forward in response to a loud government should be established in Great Britain that would be conducive then came forward in response to a loud call. He said he had not come there to talk, but to learn, and was very much pleased that he had come. He was sure a good many like himself who, when they came to the hall, were opposed to home rule, were now in favor of it. He was glad to see the meeting so orderly. When he came he brought a good strong shillelab with him. (Lauphter.) He was in Great Britain that would be conducive to the happiness and prosperity of every portion of the Empire. (Applause.) There were three propositions for Irish government—a legislative union, a federal union, or independence pure and simple. The latter he did not think it was worth while discussing. England would never permit it. Sne would stake her existence on the issue betore she would allow Irish independence. A federal union such as existed in Canada was what he approved of for Ireland. lah with him. (Laughter.) He was in favor of home rule for Ireland—(cheers)—and not only for Ireland, but for every other country. (Increased applause.) Mr. Campbell said he could not tell them dismemberment or the destruction of imperial sovereignty as regards Ireland, any movement which has for its object the securing for Ireland by constitutional agitation a system of local self-government like that which obtains in Canada, and by which ample security for the rights of the minority is provided, has my hearty sympathy, and in my judgment deserves that not only of men of Irish blood, but of every well-wisher of Ireland's rights and liberties (loud will be accomplished in the near of Ireland's rights and liberties (loud will be accomplished in the near of Ireland's rights and liberties (loud will be accomplished in the near of Ireland's rights and liberties (loud will be accomplished in the near of Ireland's rights and liberties (loud will be accomplished in the near of Ireland's rights and liberties (loud will be accomplished in the near of Ireland's rights and liberties (loud will be accomplished in the near of Ireland's rights and liberties (loud wint) and the general and unqualified adhesion to the coulded not tell them how the approved of for Ireland, and the could not tell them how the approved of for Ireland, and the could not tell them how the approved of for Ireland, and the could not each Province of the Dominion been left with a Parliament of its own? Because it was found that it was not conducive to the welfare of the different Provinces that it should that it was not conducive to the welfare of the different Provinces that it should be totally separated. Local affairs what he approved of for Ireland, and the could not tell them much about. Ireland, but he could not tell them how the people of Scot. Here in Canada you enjoy all the private of the different Provinces that it should be totally separated. Local affairs would be better attended to by a different Province that it should be completed in official circles that this further respite was given to enable the could not tell them much about. Ireland, but he could not tell them how the people of Scot. Here in Canada, and by which ample o

out that Scotland was contented under the present system, and therefore it was asserted that it was the fault of the people and not of the system. He claimed that when the people of Scotland labored under the same disabilities in the system of the system. He claimed that when the people of Scotland labored under the same disabilities in the system of the system. He asked them how an Englishman or a Welshman could be expected to know what the people of Ireland wanted. Take an illustration. He was a Scotchman and had been brought up on portinge to a great degree. Now he would man and had been brought up on por-ridge to a great degree. Now he would not like an Englishman to come into his house and say: "Here, you can't have por-ridge any more; you must eat roast beef." (Laughter.) He would like it still less if an Irishman tried to force butter-milk and potatoes down his throat—(in-creased laughter)—and he'd give a Dutch-man to understand that he was going to man to understand that he was going to be master in his own house if he tried to make him eat sauerkraut. (Uproarious make him eat sauerkraut. (Uproarious laughter.) This, he said, was precisely what was being done in Ireland. The Englishmen and the Scotchmen were making the Irishmen swallow whatever cuited them. He concluded by again stating that he was in favor of local self-government for Ireland.

THE CONCLUSION.

Rev. Father Coffey then moved, and Dr. Hanover seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to the speakers of the evening, Father Fiannery, Hon. David Mills and Mr. John Campbell. Carried unanimously.

Mr. John Campbell. Carried unanimously.

Father Flannery said he was proud of the honor they did him, and was only sorry he could not have done better for them. Still his friend, Mr. Mills, had gone into the historical part of the question very fully and ably, and they must all feel deeply grateful to him for the interesting information they had gained. He thought also they must, like himself, have admired the out spoken and fearless language of Mr. Campbell. He wished every Scotchman in Canada was like Mr. Campbell. (Laughter). He hoped they would show their sympathy practically as well as by words.

At the conclusion of the meeting the subscription list was very materially in-

C. Coughlin. 10 00 D. O'Gorman 2	The	following	are	the	sums	alre	ad
Martin Durkin. 400 A Friend	Rishop JCPatt C. Coun Rv. W. Father S. R. B. J. J. E J. J. E T. E. O M. F P. Coo M. Mu Dr. Has Thos. Rev. J. P. Kel Denis Daniel John I	Walsh. § erson, MP erson, MP ghlin. Flannery Connolly rown distin. dibbons r Coffey. Callaghan O'Mara bk lrooney. unover. Coffey. as. Walsh A. Dunphy, ly, Jallor Daly. Collins M. Keary und.	25 00 10 00 10 00 5 00 5 00 5 00 5 00 5 0	John D. O'C Michs P. F., M. O' John John John Roge C. J. I P. Gra A Fri John Dan. John Dan. John	O'Gorn Jornal Jo	kin.	202022222222222222222222222222222222222
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All contributions should be addre Thomas Coffey, Catholic Record, Lon-

Correspondence of the CATHOLIC RECORD.
FROM BIDDULPH.

After mass on All Souls Day the Irish farmers of St. Patrick's Parish, Biddulph, Ontario, assembled at the Separate School house near the church to manifest in a substantial manner their sympathy and love for the dear old land of their fathers. love for the dear old land of their fathers.
Resolutions were prepared without delay, when Father Connolly, P. P., who was
present at the meeting, was duly moved
and seconded to the Chair by Messrs. Patrick Nangle and Martin Collisson. Mr.
Patrick Breen was unanimously chosen
secretary to the meeting, and Mr. Martin
Collisson, J. P., Treasurer, when the following resolution was moved by Mr.
Edward McLaughlin and seconded by
Mr. John Barry.

1. That we Irishmen and descendants of
Irishmen of St. Patrick's Parish, Biddulph,
in public meeting assembled, hereby
transmit our most hearty congratulations
to the people of Ireland on their grand
manifestations of fidelity and loyalty to
the National Party of Ireland under the
leadership of that distinguished Irishman
and statesman, Charles S. Parnell. Carried

and statesman, Charles S. Parnell. Carried with the utmost enthusiasm.

2. Moved by Mr. David McIlhargy and seconded by Mr. John McIlhargy, sen.,
That in proof of the sincerity of our That in proof of the sincerity of our desire for the happiness and prosperity of the Irish people at home a subscription list be now opened whereby material and moral aid may be given the Parliamentary Party to achieve in a constitutional manner a National Parliament for Ireland such as we ourselves have the happiness to enjoy in this Dominion of Canada; the most prosperous colony in the British Empire. Carried unanimously.

3. Moved by Mr. Martin McLaughlin, and seconded by Mr. Jame Kinsella:

That we cannot but view with horror and indignation the infamy and cruelty of those Irish landlords who, notwith

and indignation the intamy and crueity of those Irish landlords who, notwithstanding seasons of depression and bad crops, nevertheless ruthlessly exact the last farthing from their unfortunate tenants, with the alternative of being hurled from their homes to find no other shelter than that afforded by the blue vault of heaven or the demoralizing roof of the poor house. Carried unanimously. Afterwards Mr. Edward Bowers was

Afterwards Mr. Edward Bowers was moved to the second chair, when a vote of thanks was duly proposed and seconded to the Rev. Chairman, Father Connolly, for his conduct in the chair, as well as for the deep interest he took in the meeting. Then Mr. Collisson, treasurer, had his hands full with tens and fives and twos, and so on. Let it suffice to say that the good Irishmen of Biddulph are second to none in their love for old Ireland, which will be seen when all the returns are in. God save Ireland.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

A grand sacred concert will be given in St. Peter's Cathedral on Friday evening, the 13th inst., under the direction of Dr. Carl Verrinder. We predict a very large attendance. The admission is placed at the very reasonable figure of 25cts.

We Can Make Home Happy.

- ough we may not change the cottage or a mansion tail and grand. exchange the little grass plot or a boundless stretch of land— there's something brighter, dearer han the wealth we'd thus command
- hough we have no means to purchase Costly pictures rich and rare, hough we have no sitten hangings For the walls so cold and bare— ye can hang them o'er with garlands, For the flowers bloom everywhere.
- We can always make home cheerful,
 If the right course we begin,
 We can make its innates happy,
 And their truest blessings win;
 It will make the small room brighter
 If we let the sunshine in.
- We can gather round the fireside
 When the evening hours are long—
 We can blend our hearts and voices
 In a happy, social song;
 We can guide some erring brother—
 Lead them from the path of wrong
- We may fill our home with music, And with sunshine brimming o'er; if against all dark intruders We will firmly close the door— Fet should evil shadows enter, We must love sand other record
- There are treasures for the lowly Which the grandest fail to find, There's a chain of sweet affection Binding friends of kindred min We may reap the choicest blessif From the poorest lot assigned.

MEWS FROM IRELAND.

A movement is on foot for the removal of Nelson's Pillar to some site where it will be less of an obstruction to business traffic than it is at present. As it stands now, in the centre of O'Connell street, it divides that thoroughfare as completely and effectually as if the upper and lower portions were two separate and distinct

streets.

Michael Davitt was entertained, on Oct.
13, at the Midland Hotel, Dublin, by the
Inns Quay Ward Registration Association,
at supper, and presented with an address.
The Lord Mayor was in the chair, and Mr.
Sexton, M. P., as well as a large number
of leading citizens, was present. Mr.
Davitt delivered a speech in favor of promoting Irish industries and against the
idea of a protective policy for that purpose.

Mr. Parnell, M. P., has taken fifty shares in the Munster and Leinster Bank. He writes—"I am confident that the new bank is founded upon a sound financial basis, and has a field of great area and unlimited capacity to work upon; and I cordially wish it every success.

Wicklow.

Wicklew.

On October 10, John Keogh, J. P., brother to Mr. George Keogh, J. P., of Glencourt, near Bray, went out in the Glencourt grounds to shoot. Some time afterwards, the gardener of the house found Mr. Keogh lying on the edge of a shrubbery, dead. From the position of the body, and the marks of blood among the shrubs, it would appear as if the gun had been carelessly trailed in his hand, and that the lock having become entangled in the underwood, the deceased gentleman turned to release it, and had the muzzle towards his chest, when the right barrel exploded, and the charge of shot was lodged in his breast, causing instantaneous death.

At a demonstration held at Parnell's Cross, near Ferns, on October 11, in favor of two evicted tenants, widely known as the "Kinsella Girls," who have been nine times sent to prison for refusing to quit their farm, Mr. Healy, M. P., made a strong speech in their favor, and in denunsistion of land weakly hing. strong speech in their rave ciation of land-grabbing.

Kilkenny.

Three hundred tenants on the Kilkenny estate of the Earl of Bessborough, on Oct. 10, signed a declaration that they would not pay the half-year's rent, now due, unless they received a reduction of 30 per cent. The Earl subsequently intimated to a deputation, who informed him of the resolution, that he would not accede to their request, but would deal with each case on its merits.

Some excitement and amusement was

two carts of turf were bought by a farmer near Johnstown, from the caretaker of the evicted farm of Mr. James Dunphy, and the farmer, seeing that public opinion had turned against him, after the lapse of a week, was obliged to fill up the turf into his carts, and returned it to the owner, who refused to take it. The farmer then brought it to the cross roads and up-set it there, where it remained an object set it there, where it remained, an object of amusement.

Meath.

Mr. Sheil, M. P., and Dr. Kevin 12od O'Doherty, have been unanimously se-lected as the National candidates for Meath, lected as the National candidates for Meath,
—the latter for the Northern, and the
former for the Southern division of the
county. Mr. Sheil has rendered most
valuable service to the Irish Parliamentary Party in his capacity as Whip. Dr.
O'Doherty has been a life-long patriot,
his devotion to Ireland never having slept
for a day since it earned transportation
for him in 1848.

Cork. Dr. J. E. Kenny will be the National candidate for South Cork. He took a very active part in the Land League movement, was imprisoned as a suspect, by Forster, and dismissed from his post as dispensary physician in the North Dublin Union, by the Local Government Board on account of being a "suspect." Mr. E. Leavy, M. P. the candidate for North. Leamy, M. P., the candidate for North-East Cork, has been one of the most faith-ful members of the present Irish Parlia-mentary Party. He retires from the representation of Waterford city only because that constituency has lost one of its seats under the Redistribution Act. Mr. J. C. Flynn, of Cork, the National candidate for North Cork, has long been known in the South as a Nationalist of an

advanced type.

The commemoration of Father Ma-The commemoration of Father Mathew's anniversary, on Sunday, October
11th, was one of the finest spectacles seen
in Cork for years. Twenty thousand
total abstainers marching in procession is
certainly a glorious sight. It gives hope
of a happy future in at least one respect.
"Ireland sober is Ireland free," is the old
motto. Ireland sober and Ireland free
will we hope be the consummation which will, we hope, be the consummation which teetotalism and extended liberties will lead to.

A feeling of deep regret will be caused by the announcement of the death of the Rev. Canon Murphy, P. P. of Youghal. For 29 years he was pastor of the district. Though from weight of years and a failing constitution, Father Murphy did not for years take any prominent part in politics, he was well known as a true and sterling patriot. In 1849, his generous activity for the suffering people of West Cork rendered his name a household word among them. The decessed was in his 64th year, and for a considerable time filled the important positions of Vicar Forane, Penitentiary, and Theologian of the Diocese of Cloyne.

Clare.

The tenants on the estate of Hector Van-

The tenants on the estate of Hector Van-deleur have received ejectment processes to the number of sixty, and are saked for eight years' rent which they say is not due. The new agent, Mr. Studdert, believing that the tenants owed the amount stated, caused the ejectment processes to be served on them. Some of the tenants say they have lost many of their receipts, and in many instances the agent, they say, forgot to give them one.

Limerick.

The Guardians of Limerick Union have passed a resolution against the action of the Cork landlords in trying to obtain impossible rents from their tenants, and calling on the Government not to grant them police or military aid to carry out their designs.

Tipperary.

The tenants on the property of Mr. Stafford O'Brien, who requested the agent, Mr. John Massy, Kingswell House, to forward to the landlord, on their behalf, a memorial asking an abstement of 30 per cent., have heard direct, through one of the tenants, from the landlord, that he has given instructions to his agent, already announced, how to deal with the tenants. The landlord, furthermore, says the farmers of the country have induced the depression by their National movements, and that, if they were actually paid for tilling the land, they would prefer agitation.

The Belfast papers chronicle the death of Francis Davis, "The Belfast Man," a poet better known some years ago than by his recent works. Davis, though a genuine lyrist, was, like many another gifted one, not regarded in life as his talents deserved. He shared the fate of Chatterton and Otway, as far as suffering from poverty goes, and died, we believe, in circumstances rather pitiable.

Monaghan.

Sir John Leslie, Bart., at an Orange meeting at Errigal-Truagh, on Oct. 12th, announced his intention of contesting North Monaghan at the general election. The announcement was hailed with revolver shots from the few hundred Orangemen present.

Donegal-

In the dark record of felonious landlordism in "sorrowful" Gweedore the future historian may point with relief to the management of at least one estate in that landlord-ridden region. The present owner of Dunlewey, Mr. William Heburn, came into possession on the death of his uncle, Mr. William Ross. The hope that he would maintain the traditions of the family, and possess in a large degree that generous spirit of charity and sympathy for the poor which formed the striking characteristic of the life of his noble predecessor, has not been disappointed. He has reduced existing rents from 20 to 60 per cent., giving an average reduction of over 32 (thirty-two) per cent. on the old rents. He has allowed the same abatement on all arrears, which amount in some cases to three years; and he has, moreover, expressed his willingness to receive such payments as the poor tenants find themselves able to make, though it were but a half gale. He has also given a judicial lease at this reduced rent. To give full credit to Mr. Heburn for his exemplary conduct in this matter it should be added that neither he nor his uncle raised the rents of the estate one penny: that liberal with each case on its merits.

Some excitement and amusement was recently created, in and around Bawnmore and Johnstown, by the appearance, at the cross roads at Bawnmore, of a heap of turf, known to be boycotted. It appears two carts of turf were bought by a farmer near Johnstown, from the caretaker of the swicted farm of Mr. James To Mr. Heburn for his exemplary conduct in this matter it should be added that neither he nor his uncle raised the rents of the estate one penny; that liberal abatements have been made every year for the past five years; and that over £3,600 were expended by Mr. Ross for the permanent benefit of the tenants, after he had purchased the estate, over ten the swicted farm of Mr. James To Mr. Heburn for his exemplary conduct in this matter it should be added that neither he nor his uncle raised the rents of the estate one penny; that liberal abatements have been made every year for the past five years; and that over £3,600 were expended by Mr. Ross for the permanent benefit of the tenants, after he had purchased the estate one penny; that liberal abatements have been made every year for the past five years; and that over £3,600 were expended by Mr. Ross for the permanent benefit of the tenants, after he had purchased the estate, over ten years ago.

The Very Rev. Canon Lyons, P. P., Spiddal, died on Oct. 13. The lamented deceased expired at the advanced age of 74 years. He was educated at St. Jarlath's College, Tuam, and ordained as far back as the year 1839. He was appointed pastor of Spiddal thirty-five years ago. Mayo.

Dr. F. R. O'Grady, Swinford, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Mayo.

"That no rent be paid to any landlord until such time as the tenants wait upon him in a body, or by deputation, and demand a reasonable reduction off the rents nama a reasonable reduction on the reins mow falling due." Such is the order of the day. Resolutions to this effect were adopted, on Oct. 11, at the weekly meetings of many of the Mayo and Sligo branches of the National League. In many cases the course approved of in the resolution was recommended by a clergy-man, the paster of the members of the

It is stated that a police sergeaut and constables surrounded and entered a country house at Belcarra, where the parochial clergy were holding the usual well-known periodical station, and where Mass was being celebrated, and made arrests. It is said the officiating priest, Father Healy—curate to Canon Gibbons, P.P., V.F.,—was seriously affected. He took ill immediately afterwards, and now lies in fever diately afterwards, and now lies in fever dangerously ill, attended by Dr. Jorda and Dr. Maguire.

Sligo.

On October 11th, at Templeboy, Rev. Father Cogrove assembled his parishioners in the grounds adjoining the parish church and addressed them on the necessity of establishing, at the present juncture, a branch of the National League. At the conclusion of the rev. gentleman's address, over two hundred members were enrelled

THE FOUR CARDINAL POINTS of regulating the system are the stomach, the liver, the bowels and the blood. With a healthy action of these organs sickness cannot occur. Burdock Blood Bitters acts promptly upon these organs, restor-ing them to a healthy action.

Poor Ex-Empress Carletta.

These costumes, which were of course paid for, were bought by the rich ladies of Brussels and the dames of the Court, some of whom preserve them as sou

venirs. ce the arrival of Her Majesty at the Castle of Bouchout, after the burning of Castle of Bouchout, after the burning of Ternueren, a decided improvement has taken place, and she leads a quieter existence than before. She holds no more receptions. She always presides at dinner; but she is now attended only by her ladies of honor, who belong to the aristocracy of Brussels, and whose attendance on the Empress lasts only a week at a time. These ladies are, as a rule, excellent musicians, and as the Empress herself is an excellent artiste they pass a great part of cians, and as the Empress herself is an excellent artiste they pass a great part of their time playing from the works of the best masters. When they are fatigued with their musical recreations they occupy themselves with tapestry work. The Empress plies the needle with fairy-like dexterity; the embroideries that leave her hands cannot be surpassed by the finest work of the kind produced in Paris. While they are engaged in their musical performances, or at their tapestry work, the Empress does not speak a word. Sometimes her mind seems to be seeking some recollection or imperceptible thread

some recollection or imperceptible thread that binds her to the past. Twice a day she promenades with her maids in the park, and the walk is generally made in silence. The Empress attends religious services on Sundays and holidays, and at the sound of the organ her sadness disappears and she seems wholly transfoured. the sound of the organ her sadness dispepears and she seems wholly transfigured.
M. Ch. Van Daelem, cure of Maes, is Her
Majesty's chaplain. Dr. Smets, a specialist
of great talent and a rival of of great talent and a rival of Legrand du Saulle, the great French alienist, is her medical director. Col. Dupont, distinguished for his works on artillery, has the military direction of the Castle. The personnel of Her Majesty's household numbers from forty to fifty persons.— Brussels Letter to Paris Gaulois.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate. A RELIABLE ARTICLE. Dr. E. CUTTER, Boston, Mass., says: "I

found it to realise the expectations raised, and regard it as a reliable article."

Household Items Worth Remember-

Inflammation of the Lungs, or the pleura covering them, is the result of sudden colds. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam relieves the sore chest, loosens and cures the cough and difficult breathing, and allays all irritation arising from colds.

and allays all irritation arising from colds.

Mr. H. McCaw, Custom House, Toronto, writes: "My wife was troubled with Dyspepsia and Rheumatism for a long time; she tried many different medicines, but did not get any relief until she used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. She has taken two bottles of it, and now finds herself in better health than she has been for years. Sold by Harkness & Co., druggists, Dundas street. years. Sold by Ha gists, Dundas street.

By a simple system of registered num-bers Mesers. Tuckett & Son can tell which of their workmen manipulated any par-ticular plug of their "Myrtle Navy" tobacco, if the caddy which contained it is known. Should any imperfections be found in any plug, therefore, they can at once single out the workman—from among their 300 hands—who is responsible for it. The system works so thoroughly that the complaints do not average one for every 200,000 plugs turned out.

URIC ACID.—When the Liver and Kidneys fail in their action, this acid in excess is thrown into the blood, causing Rheumatism and other painful conditions of blood poisoning. You may cure this condition by a prompt resort to the purifying, regulating remedy Burdock Blood Bitters.

R. C. Bruce, druggist, Tara, says: I have no medicine on my shelves that sells faster or gives better satisfaction than Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and the sale is constantly increasing, the past year being the largest I have ever had. One of my customers was cured of catarrh by using three bottles. Another was raised out of bed, where he had been laid up for a long time with a lame back, by using two bottles. I have lots of customers, who would not be without it over night.

PROF. LOW'S MAGIC SULPHUR SOAP .-Healing, soothing and cleansing for all eruptive diseases of the skin. Delightful for toilet use.

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

What is Catarrh !

What is Catarrh?

Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are consciously or unconsciously suffering from. It is a muco-purulent discharge caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite in the lining membrane of the nose. The predisposing causes are a morbid state of the blood, the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxomosa, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments and the germination of other poisons in the blood. Irritated by these, the lining membrane of the nose is ever ready for the reception of the parasite, which rapidly spreads up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat; causing ulceration of the throat; up the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal chords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many ingenious specifics for the cure of catarrh have been invented, but without success, until a physician of long standing discovered the exact nature of the disease and the only appliance which will permanently destroy the parasite, no matter howaggravated the case. Sufferers should send stamp at once for descriptive pamphlet on catarrh, to the business manager, A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada.—The Mail.

What is this Disease that is Coming Linen IIs?

For Ex-Cappen Griebla.

The management field in a server in the control of the co

I have always great pleasure in recom-mending the Curative Syrup, for I have never known a case in which it has not relieved or cured, and I have sold many

Robt, G. Gould, 27, High Street, And-Robt. G. Gould, 27, High Street, And-over:—I have always taken a great interest in your medicines and I have recommended them, as I have found numerous cases of cure from their use. For sale by Wm. Saunders & Co., Drug-gists, London, and A. J. White (Ld.,) branch office, 67 St. James st., Montreal, P. Q.

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—"All your own fault
If you remain sick when you can
Get hop bitters that never—Fail.
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d sickest invalid can use hop bitters

with safety and great good.

—Old men tottering around from Rheumatism, kidney trouble or any weakness will be made almost new by using hop

healthy by the use of hop bitters and I recommend them to my people.—Metho-

dist Clergyman.

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hop bitters arrive.

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form of kidney disease that might have been prevented by timely use of hop

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FOR EARLY MASSES

TWENTY-THIRD SUNDAY AFTER PEN "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for is the kingdom of heaven."-Matthey

"Blessed are the poor in spirit, for is the kingdom of heaven."—Matthew All Sainta' Day is a solemn and gifestival for all heaven as well as for world: for to-day God is praised, agreet salvation by our Lord and S Jesus Christ magnified and laude common, universal act of holy con lation and worship between all the that is, among all souls that are un God in the Communion of Saints, win the Church Triumphant, in the Surfering, or in the Church Militan. It seems to me that none but Ca believe in heaven, the eternal home saints after death, because they appear to understand what a sain the Church has proved herself to only power which has been able to eand canonize one. Yes, all we can know of heaven.

d canonize one. Yes, all we can know of heaven

it is the reward, the everlasting lif new and divine state of being whe saints enter into and enjoy when thave left this world; that is, when the in the Church Militant and rise in in the Church Triumphant. If any tian, then, or so-called Christian, he can meditate about heaven, and he can meditate about heaven, and to get there without knowing what is, and without striving to be as ne as he can, he is simply deceiving h I fear that the kind of place some think would be good enough heav them, if we are to judge by the wa live, is in fact not much above with live, is in fact not much above wistate of heil really is. Many are the who ought to have been saints, adamned because they were unfait the vocation God gave them, and to sual to make the necessary sacrific such a vocation demanded. What ki heaven, for instance, do you this many intelligent Protestants we with every day will likely get, who they ought to become Catholics their souls, and are yet afraid to to step; who stand still and count it and cheat their consciences with the doctrine that no real sacrifices are deand cheat their consciences with it doctrine that no real sacrifices are de ed of them, because God will be mor fied if they leave all to Him and do ing themselves? And yet these jand a good many Catholics, too, are just such lives, and in their death will not be divided.

And now do you say—Oh, Fath us, then, what a saint is, that we n sure we are not all wrong, but ma some hope of imitating such, and the company of the glorified o heaven when we die! I answer, is one who does everything he fee God wants him to do, and carefull God wants him to do, and carefull up and avoids everything that he not pleasing to God. Apply that t self. God does not want the sam of everybody, nor require all to me same sacrifices. So that, as a fac are all kinds of saints, as we know in what He does require He deman one should aim at doing it perfectly ye perfect, as your Heavenly F perfect," said our Lord. Be phonest, be perfectly pure, be posober, be perfectly charitable, be pobedient to the laws of God and reperfectly humble, be perfectly fre

obedient to the laws of God and represently humble, be perfectly freforing money or other riches.

Don't let me ever hear you say that you are "a man of the wo must live in it" as an excuse it wretched apology for a Christian liead. You know that is a lie. You man and a Christian man of the king. lead. You know that is a lie. Yo man, and a Christian man of the kin God and of His saints, and that is ti of a place you live in; and must your life accordingly, or you will see the kingdom of God and of His in glory, which is Heaven, when y In to day's Gospel our Lord prothe eight Beatitudes. Think or and if you do not know them be take out your Bible when you gand read them at the beginning of chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel. chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel. that you will merit to be one of the Lord declares to be "Blessed,"

Woman's Superior Enduran

will surely be a saint.

Man is a feeble child of destir can't lose a dollar on a horse race a shoe-button in his soup without vexation in every line of his face as red latters on a circus bill. woman will not so much as bat ar if she happens to come unexpecte to face with an old beau, who hon to face with an old beau, who hon
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It is worse than madness to cough or cold, which is easily su taken in time but becomes, whe itself, the fore-runner of consump premature death. Inflammation attacks the delicate tissue of the l attacks the delicate tissue of the Ironchial tubes, travels with rapidity; then do not delay, get of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive S medicine that grasps this forms of the human body, and drives it system. This medicine promot and easy expectoration, sut cough, heals the diseased parts, a a most wonderful influence in cumpation, and other diseases of the strategies. sumption, and other diseases of t and lungs. If parents wish to lives of their children, and the from much anxiety, trouble and let them procure a bottle of Biol Consumptive Syrup, and wheneve has taken cold, has a cough or he give the syrup according to direct Liver Complaint.

A faint, weary, sick and list ing, with aching back and shoul irregular bowels, proclaim a liver. Try Burdock Blood Bitte cures all forms of liver complain

THE PAINS OF LUMBAGO, accard hips, with all weakness and will speedily vanish under the of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, a rememay be taken internally and a ternally. It is a positive cure

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"Blessed are the poor in spirit, for their world; for tody God in yrakes, and the great size door in spirit, for their world; for tody God in yrakes, and the great size door by our who was strength of the Church Triumphant, in the Church Suffering, or in the Church Triumphant, in the Church Suffering, or in the Church Suffering, or in the Church Triumphant, in the Church Suffering, or in the Church Triumphant, in the Same Suffering, or in the Church Triumphant, in the Same Suffering, or in the Church Harse Suffering, or in the Church Harse Suffering, or in the Church Militant and it is in gody in the Church Triumphant. If any Christian, then, or scalled Christian, fandes the suffering or in the Church Militant and it is proven bare left this world; that is, when they did in the Church Militant and it is glory in the Church Triumphant. If any Christian, then, or scalled Christian, fandes the suffering or scalled Christian, fandes the suffering of the suffering or scalled Christian, fandes the suffer

chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel. So live that you will merit to be one of those our Lord declares to be "Blessed," and you will surely be a saint.

Woman's Superior Endurance.

Man is a feeble child of destiny, who can't lose a dollar on a horse race or find a shoe-button in his soup without showing vexation in every line of his face as plain as red latters on a circus bill, while a woman will not so much as bat an eyelash if she happens to come unexpectedly face to face with an old beau who honeyed up to her five years or more in the most attentive courtship, and then jilted her without a word of warning to marry a dowdy with a little money drawing interest. A woman may not be able to slice onions without shedding tears of pain, but she can step on her own heart and never wince.

It is worse than madness to neglect a cough or cold, which is easily subdued if taken in time but becomes, when left to taken in time but becomes, when left to itself, the fore-runner of consumption and premature death. Inflammation, when it attacks the delicate tissue of the lungs and bronchial tubes, travels with perilous rapidity; then do not delay, get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the medicine that graeps this formidable foe of the human body, and drives it from the system. This medicine promotes a free and easy expectoration, subdues the cough, heals the diseased parts, and exerts a most wonderful influence in curing consumption, and other diseases of the throat and lungs. If parents wish to save the lives of their children, and themselves from much anxiety, trouble and expense, let them procure a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and whenever a child Consumptive Syrup, and whenever a child has taken cold, has a cough or hoarseness, give the syrup according to directions.

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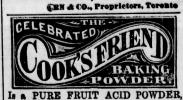
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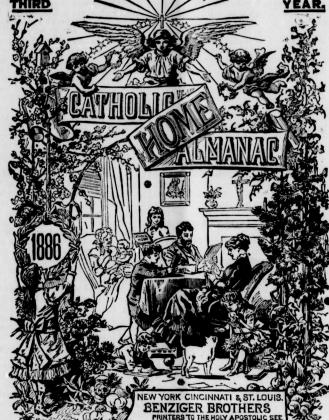


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C. M. B. A.

Stratford, Ont, Nov. 4th, 1885.

Mr. S. R. Brown, G. Sec. C. M. B. A.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.—Yesterday evening I organized, in accordance with your instructions, Branch No. 39 at Neustadt, county of Grey, in Rev. Father Brohmann's Parish. It starts with sixteen charter members, all energetic men and quite enthusiastic in the C. M. B. A. cause. I am sure this will be a prosperous Branch and as the officers are good business men, I do not think you will have any trouble. The following is the list of officers. Yours fraternally,
D. J. O'CONNOR, C. M. B. A. Deputy.

D. J. U'CONNOR, C. M. B. A. Députy.

OFFICIES OF NEUSTADT BRANCE NO. 89.

Bpiriual Adviser, —Rev. G. Brohman,

President,—Jacob J. Weivert.

ist Vice President,—Geo. Herringer,

Ind Vice President,—John G. Gregory,

Rec. Secretary,—Alex. P. McAithur,

Asst. Secretary,—Victor Lang,

Fin. Secretary,—S. Herringer,

Trasurer,—David Schwan,

Marshall,—Henry Keelan,

Guard,—Wm. O'Reilly,

Trustees till end of this year,—D. Berie,

Jos. Istbach, A. Brohman.

Trustees till Dec. 31st., 1856,—Victor Lang,

J. J. Weivert.

THE LATE BRO. DOWDALL.
Almonte, Nov. 2nd, 1885.
S. R. Brown, Esq., Grand Sec. Canada C. M.
B. A., London, Ont.:

MY DEAR SIR & BRO.—I beg to en-

My Dear Sir & Bro.—I beg to enclose to you the papers requisite to be forwarded you on the death of a brother. Would to God some one else had this sad and heartrending duty to perform. When I think of the close friendship existing between us, the many happy hours we spent together, my brain gets into a whirl, my senses leave me and I wonder to myself if it can be true. It is too true—our best member—our most energetic worker for the good of our association is no more. He has passed away from our milst and never in the history of Branch No. 34 will we see one who will be his equal. Were I gitted away from our milst and never in the history of Branch No. 34 will we see one who will be his equal. Were I gitted with sufficient ability to, in a fitting manner, give you a short sketch of his wonderful career, most cheerfully would I do so, but I am not able. The day will come, I hope, when I will read a proper epitaph to his memory. He was the life and soul of our Branch—dear to us all—always speaking in the highest praise of the association and always ready by his voice or pen to say or do all in his power to forward our noble institution. Our Branch is plunged in grief and it will take a long time for us to recover from this stock. So our first President is no more, the one who first lent his all-powerful aid in order that we might have a Branch here, the first name on our roll-book, in fact, the whole Branch owe their existence to him. My dear Bro. Brown, excuse me if I tire you by thus taxing your patience, but if you lived here and knew the many good deeds he has done, the many acts of hisdness he never the server was the words of the dears and the words of the dears are a supplementation. lived here and knew the many good deeds he has done, the many acts of kindness he performed, the words of advice he has given us, you would feel as we feel—we have lost our head, our leader and almost our hope. He was Catholic first. In any way that he could advance the interests of one of us, he neither spared his energy nor his purse—a friend to all, his loss to us can never be estimated.

I hope he is better off than fighting and I hope he is better off than fighting and wrangling in this world. I am sure he is, and is now pleading before God's throne in our behalf. I send you by to-day's mail a few of the obituary notices.

It was a sad day for our branch when we lost him, but God's will be done, and we must bow with true christian resignation and fortitude to His inevitable decree.

Yours fraternally.

Yours fraternally, P. J. Doherty,

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

At a special meeting of the Roman Catholic School Board, Almonte, held on Monday, Nov. 2nd, the following resolution was carried unanimously: Moved by Mr. E. W. Smith, seconded by Mr. P. Say-

That, whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst a beloved friend in the person of Mr. James Dow-dall, late chairman of the R. C. Separate School Board, we, the members of the said Board, respectfully tender our heartfelt and sincere sympathy to Mrs. James Dow-dall and to all the relatives of the lamezted deceased, whose memory will ever remain green in the minds of the Board, and who endeared himself to them by his ever courteous and amiable manner in the discharge of his duties."

JOHN O'REILLY, Secretary

At a special meeting of the Father Mathew's Temperance Association of Almonte, the following resolutions were

unanimously passed :
Resolved, That while bowing to the will of an all wise Providence, we sincerely mourn the loss of the late James Dowdall, Esq., who was always a kind friend to this Association,

Resolved, That in his death the church the c

has lost one of its most honorable and worthy members, the poor a kind and considerate friend, his wife an affec-

considerate field; in a wife an ancetionate husband;
Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved widow and children, also to his
parents, brothers and sisters, the heartfelt sympathy of this Association.

At the regular meeting of Branch No. 20, Maidstone, on November 6th inst., the fol-lowing resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Maidstone, on November the inst, the foliowing resolutions were unanimously adopted,
Whereas by the dispensation of God's holy Providence, Brother Thomas McIntyre, a member of this Branch, has been called away by death.

Be it Resolved, That the members of this Branch hereby tender to his bereaved widow and family their sincerest sympathies; and condole with them in their great affliction. That they recognize in the death of this Brother, that the Branch loss a very sincer member who was an sarnest and practical Catholic, and a conscientious citizen, while his family will mourn the loss of a considerate husband and father;
And be it further Resolved, That a Mass for the repose of his soul be celebrated by the Spiritual Adviser of this Branch at his earliest convenience, after due notice given.

That public prayers for the same and be recited at all Branch meetings, for four successive times; and that the emblems of the Branch in this Hall be hung with crape during the next 80 days.

REV. J. O'CONNOR, PETER TIERNAN.

REV. J. O'CONNOR, RESOlutions.

On Thursday evening, Nov. 5tb., at the

On Thursday evening, Nov. 5th, at the egular meeting of Blanch No. 4, C. M. B. regurar meeting of Branch No. 4, C. M. B. A., the following resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Whereas we have learned with regret that Bro. W. W. Groom, a highly respected member, has suffered a most sorrowful bereavement in the loss of his beloved wife, and whereas four small children have been deprived of the care, protection, and instruc-

ion of an esteemed, intelligent, and Catholic mother.

Be it Resolved. That we the members of this Branch tender our most heartfelt sympathy to our affiliated and sorrow-stricken brother, in this his great loss, and pray that God in His mercy will look down with kindness on him and his little ones, in this the bour of his suffering, and Mary His Holy Mother, the Comforter of the Affiliated, and the Help of Christians, will console, guard, and protect him and his little orphans.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be sent to Bro, W. W. Groom, and to the CATHOLIC RECORD for publication.

FUNERAL OF MR. JAMES DOW-DALL.

A LARGE GATHERING OF SORBOWING

The closed stores on Thursday morning last, coupled with the arrival of numerous conveyances and the number of persons on the street, all wearing sad faces, testified to the fact that something unusual was about to take place, and that the peoples' hearts had been deeply touched. The mournful occasion that had called forth such a general expression of sympathy and sorrow was the funeral of the late Mr. James Dowdall, the hour for which had been fixed for ten o'clock. Long before the hour had arrived people from far and near began to pour into town, and from the youngest to the eldest all evidencing the pain felt at the premature decease of one so well and favorably known. Nature appeared to share in the general grief, and mingled her tears with those of the mourners. Long before the hour for interment a continuous stream hour for interment a continuous stream of persons made their way to Mr. Dow-dall's late residence to take a last look at his familiar face as he lay in the casket in an apparently peaceful slumber, and with but little evidence of the ravage of disease perceptible. Some idea of the respect in which he was held could be formed by noticing the crowd retiring from the presence of the dead, each looking as though conscious of the loss of a personal though conscious of the loss of a personal friend, many making no secret of their tears. We were particularly struck with the genuine sorrow evinced by the chil-dren. The casket, which was a very rich dren. The casket, which was a very rich one, bore several very beautiful floral tributes. Amongst others there were very handsome wreaths presented by Miss Menzies and Miss Braniff; a cross by Dr. and Mrs. Lynch; a pillow by the Separate School Board (of which the deceased was School Board (of which the deceased was Chairman); and an anchor by the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. Shortly after ten o'clock, with the rain steadily descending, the funeral cortege was formed in the following order, and led by Dr.

Cricket Club.
Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.
Hearse.
Mourners.
County Court Judge and Members of the Bar.
Mayor and Town Council.
Board of Education.
Separate School Board.
Roman Catholic Day School.
General Public on Foot and in Carriages.

Roman Catholic Day Scheol.

The procession, which was of great length, proceeded through Union street to Main street, across the bridge to the Island, thence to Mill street, Bridge street and the church. The sacred edifice, which was tastefully draped, soon became densely crowded. High mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Devine, of Osceola, assisted by Rev. Dr. Faure, of Buffalo, Father Chaine, Arnprior, Father Lavin, Pakenham, Father Corkery, Huntley, Father Donohue, Carleton Place, Father Dowdall, Pembroke, and Father Foley, Almonte. The remains were borne to the grave in the new Roman Catholic cemetery in the same order as before, and the vast crowd left the burial ground fully convinced that many others could have been better spared. We repeat what we said last week, that the flight of time will reveal more and more how much he is missed and wanted. We cannot attempt an enumeration of gentlemen from cannot attempt an enumeration of gencannot attempt an enumeration of gen-tlemen from a distance who came to attend the funeral, and we can only say in general terms that they came from Pembroke, Renfrew, Arnprior, Pakenham, Brockville, Ottawa, Perth, Smith's Falls, Carleton Place, Lanark, and all the region round about. The fol-lowing centlemen acted as pallbearers: and all the region round about. The following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: Thos. Murray, M. P. P., Pembroke; M. Galvin, Arnprior; Dr. Kelly, Ottawa; W. McGarry, Drummond; J. L. Murphy, Carleton Place; J. O'Reilly, Almonte; J. Slattery, Almonte; P. J. Doherty, Almonte.—Almonte Gazette, Nov. 6.

MODERN JULIANS.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal. Paganism is a word which had its origin in the devotion of the pagani—the dwellers in fields and farm-lands—to their gods, when Rome and Alexandria, and the other great cities under Roman sway, had accepted Christianity. They clung to Pan and the worship of Isis when Rome and Alexandria had cast out their gods. But Paganism has come to have a broader meaning, and to day it covers many in

the cities.

It has gone out of fashion to offer liba.

It has gone out of fashion to offer liba. tions to statues of Venus and Mercury, but the essences of which this goddess and god were the symbols get the same con-

god were the symbols got the same constant service as of old.

The Emperor Julian, surnamed the Apostate, longed for the gods which had been overthrown. He foreswore Christ and trampled on His Cross; but his demons could not save him. He—the demons could not save him. He—the Emperor—was forced to admit that it was useless to fight against the Gallean. "Thou hast conquered!" he cried at last. Culture and luxury, the command of a world, the power of magic, were futile to save the soul of the apostate from description.

pair.

To day there are many Julians. It is the age of apostacy. Everywhere we hear the doctrine preached that belief in Christian and provided a

the doctrine preached that belief in Christianity is of no importance, provided a man "keeps square" with the world—that is, pays his bills and does not become involved in a great scandal.

People who let go Christian dogmas must, sooner or later, let go Christian morality. One flows from the other. The dogma, "I am the Lord thy God," precedes the commands of Divine Law. Without it, they would be impossible. But our Neo-Pagans cry out that they will be moral without dogma—without Christ.

Christ.

We have schools that are non-Christian;

But that world which assumes to view the most wonderful Fact as a thing apart from it-self—a curious phenomenon, worthy of half-respectful analysis—pretends to a civ-

lisation created by the very Christianity

ilization created by the very Christianity it denies.

The average rich citizen of our time is a Neo-Pagan—little better, if we are to believe newspaper sketches from real life, than the patricians whipped by Juvennl's active. The citizen who is not rich, but who wants to be rich, worships material things with his whole heart. Light from God comes at times into his soul, but he turns away from it. "Success" is before him; it means a fine house, horses of good breed, diamonds, bonds and securities. And, beyond that, social consideration, dinners of supreme excellence, a brief spell of idleness before death comes and the Gallian conquers him. Christianity has had no place in the life of such a man though he endowed a college and bereaved relations hired an expensive clergyman to preach a grandiloquent sermon over him. Like Julian, in a Christianity around him, he turns from Christ and dies with his gods—or rather, his gods outlive him. His house, his horses, his diamonds remain while he "lies howling."

Everywhere around us we meet with this new Paganism. It is shameless, open. It frankly acknowledges its god—Money, and then Venus or Bacchus—each one to his taste. But the chief modern god is a demon called Respectability, a kind of gilded Hypocrisy, empty and hollow, but served by thousands. This is the god most frankly worshipped, though others be served in secret. The Lares and Penates are modelled after him. It is respectable to have a picture gallery—arranged by experts—decorations by great artists for one's dining room, an English butler, and dinners to which the feasts of Lucullus were simple. Our modern Julian does not enjoy these things. He has neither the time, the taste, nor the training for such enjoyment; but he would damn his soulrather than not have them; he would impoverish the widow and the orphan—in the way of business, of course—rather than not have them; he would impoverish the widow and the orphan—in the way of business, of course—rather than not have them is only pleasure is in the possession

and the orphan—in the way of business, of course—rather than not have them, but his only pleasure is in the possession of things that the voice of the world declares things that the voice of the world declares to be valuable, and proper for a rich man

to have. He does not have his slaves flung to the He does not have his slaves flung to the lampreye, as Juvenal's rich citizens did. Christian laws would forbid it, and lampreys are out of fashion; but he makes the lives of those employees who are helplesely dependent on him miserable by dragging from their pittaness contributions to his pleasures. It is respectable to put his name down for some ostentatiously charitable object; he may make a good round offering to his god, but it makes no difference to him whether his clerks are tempted to steal by the almost unendurence to him whether his cierks are tempted to steal by the almost unendur-able hardships of their lot. He has a hundred slaves and sycophants, and his clients attend him, almost ready to do murder at his bidding.

Juvenal's patrician had, at least, the traditions of his order. He could be

noble in the Pagan manner, and the fine arts elevated him mentally, though his heart was corrupt. But our modern Pagans are never noble. They can understand nothing beyond their own pigunderstand nothing beyond their own pig-gishness. Success that does not bring money is to them an impossible word. Self-sacrifice and purity of intention are silly inventions. These are out of their range. Their gospel is the Wall street bulletins, and their prayer-book the daily newspaper. A St. Paul or a St. Augus-tine could not come from this materialis-tic mass, unless God chose to work a greater miracle than he did when he con-verted the fiery Paul or the noble Augus-tine.

tine,
But low, base, sodden, hoggish, unChristian as we know modern Paganism to be, its materialism will choke our fer-vor and dim our hope, unless we fight it with hourly prayers.

ing paper. The Week, contains, among other remarks upon the great Cardinal Newman, the following:—"But Cardinal Newman is not a Jesuit or an Ultramontane, in his heart he detests them, their syllabus, their Papal infallibility and all their works; he has never succeeded, at least never since the first days of his conversion, in narrowing his intellect to the conception of the Church of Rome, as the only true Church, outside of which there is no salvation," and farther on (mark, however, with less firmness of assurance) "he no doubt regards the Church of England as a bulwark against Atheism. . . but he also regards it as his virtual ally against the Ultramontane and Jesuit party in the Church of Rome."

As we have no reason to believe that the Week is the keeper or guardian of either the professed or the private religi-ous tenets and opinions of Cardinal Newous tenets and opinions of Cardinal Newman, it may not seem audacious to bring the pen to task, whose cacoethes scribendi has urged it to ventilate somebody's personal pique against the Jesuit (or what this somebody would have synonymous) the Ultramontane party in the Church of Rome by an optensible paragraphy and Cardinal by an ostensible panegyric upon Cardinal Newman. The writer's conception of the Jesuit rests upon the same ground of puerile prejudice as that which supports the universal Protestant appreciation (?) of this powerful foe to heresy; however, it is not my intention to dwell upon this point, if I may show that the writer of the above remarks is, like Agamemnor, the victim of a delusive vision. It is to be hoped that the stern and stubborn truth which I shall summon to my assistance shall not awaken him too rudely.

It is a temptation, though hardly worth the labor and time of indulging it, to

reveal to this ultra-Protestant moralist reveal to this ditra-frotestant moralist the real and only meaning of which the word Ultramontane is susceptible when applied to Catholicism, that would, how-ever, be an aimless deviation from my

the conception of the Church of Rome as the only true church outside of which there is no salvation," why did he say in his "Apologia pro vita sua," which was given to the world purposely, that it may know the processes by which his intellect became adjusted to those dogmas and convictions, which can never go forward to meet any intellect even though it be that of a "Charles I.," on account of their God-given immutability, why did he say, "There is no medium in true philosophy between Atheim and Catholicity?" Why did he further say, "There are but two alternatives, the way to Rome and the way to Atheism." Anglicanism (which the Wask would have him support as a bulwark against Atbeism) is the half way house on the other!

the half way house on the one side, and Liberalism is the half-way house on the other?

Cardinal Newman is too well known and too well fortified by the love and veneration of the century, to make him a successful instrument of individual religious intolerance. It must be granted him, that through all the trying stages of his active moral development, he neverforgot the worth of his first, because of the care with which he ever preserves his present faith. We all agree that Anglicanism, when compared with worse influences, may be used as a temporary bulwark against Atheism; any phase of Christianity will, in a measure, answer this purpose, and as common believers in God, we are all in the ranks against infidelity. So much do we grant our "suburban creeds," but to try and convince us Catholics that the great and glorious Newman has not been able to outlive the impressions of his earlier mistaken convictions far enough to enable him to speak truthfully and conscionably about the Church of England, where necessity compels him to speak at all, is a poor and vain endeavor indeed.

I see his quiet and respectful confirmation of his ultimate awakening to the truth in the words of his immortal Apologia, "when I look back," he says, "on the poor Anglican Church for which I had labored so hard, and upon all that appertained to it, and thought of our various attempts to dress it up doctrinally and esthetically, it seemed to me to be the

tained to it, and thought of our various attempts to dress it up doctrinally and aesthetically, it seemed to me to be the veriest of nonentities. "A mere national institution" he was obliged to call her, when his eyes had been opened to real light, and to that religion, which is by striking contrast—cosmopolitan.

"I looked at her (the Catholic Church),

"Hooked at her (the Catholic Church), at her rites, her ceremonial and her precepts, and I said this is a religion." Without dwelling upon the insinuated meaning of this very natural conclusion, we can see from other sources, what sort of attitude Cardinal Newman found himself forced to sustain toward the Church of self forced to sustain toward the Church o self loreet to sustain two wat the "expects to meet". his friend "Pusey in Heaven" (at which the Week'seems'surprised) has no bearing upon this view of the subject. If the writer of the Week article (weak in more senses than one) properly understood the abstract Catholicity of our faith he would not be astonished that we hope to meet less zeal-ous and less worthy souls than Dr. Pusey's from among our separated brethren, in God's Eternal Kingdom. For my part (if I ever get there) I shall not be at all amazed to greet this mistaken contributor to the Week when these vagaries of his instructed but ill-educated moral sense shall have been absorbed by that rectifying and consoling conviction which has made Cardinal Newman the idol of a world of bright intellects and faithful, sympathising hearts.

K. M. B. sympathising hearts.

From the American Catholic Quarterly IN MEMORIAM: CARDINAL McCLOS-KEY.

BY MONSIGNOR CORCORAN, D. D.

October, 1885, his long period of ministerial life and ecclesiastical dignity forms an important link between the early days of American Catholicity, then just emerging from its previous state of weakness and childhood, and her present condition of matured growth, robust health, and vigorous strength. In his boyhood he could not find in his native city a church wherein he could assist at the Holy Sacrifice nor a priest at whose hands he could October, 1885, his long period of minisfice, nor a priest at whose hands he could receive the Sacraments, but had to cross over the river, frequently with great inconvenience and some risk, to hear Mass in one of New York's two churches, Mass in one of New York's two churches, or enjoy the blessings of Confession and Communion. God signally rewarded the fidelity with which young Samuel and his fervent family, who had destined him for the ministry, maintained their faith and cherished its pious obligations in spite of all obstacles. The life of this holy child, who grow up to man's estate and to yenall obstacles. The life of this holy child, as he grew up to man's estate and to venerable age, ran parallel with the prosperous growth of the American Church. Brooklyn has now within her precincts a bishop, with more than a hundred priests, and nearly as many churches and chapels; New York has replaced her two insignificant churches by an archiepiscopal see, two hundred priests, and over a hundred magnificent temples of the True Faith. If in his youth he knew and felt the trials and privations to which the church amongst us was subjected, his last days were cheered by the splendor to which she had attained, adorned and honored by the ecclesiastical dignities which she had it in her power to confer.

her power to confer.

His sacred studies, which were begun in the Seminary of Mount St. Mary's, that has given so many bishops to the American Church, were completed in Rome at a riper age, by a two years' course of theological study at the Gregorian Universities of the study at the Gregorian Universities of the state of the study at the Gregorian Universities of the state of the versity, commonly known as the Roman College, and by daily intercourse with the illustrious theologians of the Eternal City. ever, be an aimless deviation from my starting point.

We have to reconcile ourselves to the alarming fact—fact since the Week uses the plainest and most emphatic of all affirmative language to express it—that Cardinal Newman "in his heart detests the Jesuits and all their works," including their "syllabus," which is the pure exponent of that creed to which, as the whole world knows full well, Cardinal Newman has sacrificed all human and worldly considerations. If Cardinal Newman has "never been able to narrow his intellect to"

"never been able to narrow his intellect to"

"all llustrious theologians of the Eternal City. If his proficiency in sacred science was not given generally the prominence it might the prominence it might the prominence it might the commanded, we must attribute this rather to the prelate's modesty and humility, that delighted to conceal gifts which, if allowed a chance to display assessment of each parishioner in the district circumscribed by municipal assessment of each parishioner in the district circumscribed by municipal assessment of the congregation.—We have no doubt that the ultimate result of the above plan will add another structure to our town which will not do it any district circumscribed by municipal assessment of the congregation.—We have no doubt that the ultimate result of the above plan will add another atructure to our town which will not do it any district.—Gazette, Nov. 5.

oratory that carries conviction to every hearer, were particularly his, as all who had the good fortune to hear him can bear

But all these gifts and endowments were as nothing compared to the beauty of his noble soul, which was the seat of all of his noble soul, which was the seat of all those virtues that render a man acceptable before God and dear to his fellow-men. If we had to mention only one trait of his character, we should select what perhaps was the most conspicuous, certainly the most edifying—the admirable blending in him of dignity, which repelled none, with a sweetness and charity that attracted all. The poet deemed these two things incompatible:

"Non bene conveniunt nec in una sede mormanur Majestas et amor,"
and perhaps with his heathen notions he

Majestas et amor,"
and perhaps with his heathen notions he could not well think otherwise. But in the soul of our deceased prelate, where Christian virtue had solid roots, they coexisted in wonderful union. In him were coupled the majesty of a prince, which inspired no fear, but exacted reverence of all, with the simplicity and amiableness of a child. So that we may justly style him, in the words of Holy Writ, "beloved of God and of man"—"dilectus Deo et hominibus"

The watchful, provident eye of Ro The watchful, provident eye of Rome could not long overlook the merits of the young ecclesiastic, whom it had first learned to know within the portals of the Holy City. He was gradually raised to her honors. He was first Bishop of Albany, then Coadjutor and subsequently Archbishop of New York, and finally Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, the next dignity to that of Vicar of Christ. All, Catholic and Protestant, applauded his exaltation; for all felt that in no worthier representative could the Amerihis exaltation; for all felt that in no worthier representative could the American Church receive honor at the hands of the Father of the Faithful. The meek way in which he bore his honors disarmed even prejudice itself; and the unanimity of the non-Catholic press in praising the record of his life and extolling his memory, is perhaps without precedent in our ecclesiastical annals.

He is gone, full of years and of merits; but his work lives after him, and his name will be a blessing to generations yet un-

will be a blessing to generations yet un-born. "Eternal rest give unto him, O born. "Eternal rest give unto him, O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

VISIT OF BISHOP CARBERY TO DUNVILLE.

His Lordship Bishop Carbery, of Hamilton, visited this place on Monday, 25th ult., for the purpose of holding confirmation. His Lordship was met by a number of young men on horseback, on his way from Cayuga, who escorted him to St. Michael's Church, followed by a large number of his parishioners in vehicles. After arriving at the Church, and before the ceremonies attending the mass, the following address was presented to His Lordship by Mr. Geo. Jewhurst, on behalf

Lordship by Mr. Geo. Jewhurst, on behalf of the congregation:—
Right Rev. J. J. Carbery, O. P., D. D.
My Lords:—Welcome. With many thanks to Him who rules above, we this day joyfully greet you, considering it a special blessing in having Your Lordship in our midst, and to whom we are very much indebted for so friendly as well as so benefictal a visit. We without hesitation feel safe in saying that no parish in the diocese committed to your care could be more gratified or more grateful on receiving a visit from your Lordship than we of the Dunville Parish. We also were greatly delighted to learn of your appointment as successor to the late Bishop Crinnon, notwithstanding you were at the time entirely unknown to many of us; but we WEEK," AND CARDINAL
NEWMAN.

Ottawa, Oct. 31, 1885.

Editor Catholic Record.

Dear Sir.—The last issue of this interesting paper, The Week, contains, among other ing paper, The Week, contains, among other in the seventy search of the broad Atlantic and on learning of your safe arrival on this side of the broad Atlantic wave the greater was our desire to be once in your presence, and as time has favored us presence, and as time has favored us with this long-expected meeting, we are doubly thankful and trust in Providence that your health and strength may b spared in order that we may greet yo many more times in this parish. We frequently think that we are delinquent, as well as in want of knowledge of the many duties attributed to us in this world, and heartily regret for the like occurrences, but these may be owing to different reasons, the former to neglect on our part, the latter to want of more on our part, the latter to want of more instructions, which we at present cannot obtain on account of the insufficiency of priests, and in consequence of the deficiency of clergy, we cheerfully and submissively content ourselves with having a kind and agreeable visit from our worth, and externed ourselves with having a kind and agreeable visit from our worthy and esteemed pastor Father Kelly, every three weeks; but we sincerely hope the future may bring us brighter prospects, that his visits may be more frequent, and we become more enlightened in the faith of the Holy Catholic Church. We ardently hope that the candidates who are placed before your Lordship this day may answer in a creditable manner, and prove to be what they are tending to exemplify, that they may be so strengthened by the gifts of the Holy Ghost that the impression may never be effaced from their memories, but forever imprinted thereon. In conclusion we humbly tender your Lordship our forever imprinted thereon. In conclusion we humbly tender your Lordship our sincerest thanks, and unanimously combine in respectfully wishing you a cheerful and pleasant stay while with us, also fervently beseech God to grant you health and strength and peace with all men in your Canadian home and while sojourning here on earth. Before closing we earnestly and humbly beg your benediction upon us and upon our families.

Signed on behalf of the congregation:

—W. Billington, J. Barry, J. Newman, R. Sassie, G. Jewhurst.

R. Sassie, G. Jewhurst. Dunnville, Oct. 26, 1885. After the ceremonies of the day a meet A Protestant Tribute.

Ruskin's "Modern Painters,"

Ruskin's "Modern Painters."

After a most careful examination of influences of "Catholicism" for good and evil, I am persuaded that the worship of the Madonna has been one of its noblest and most vital graces, and has never been otherwise than productive of true holiness of life and purity of character. There has probably not been an innocent cottage home throughout the length and breadth of Europe during the whole period of vital Christianity in which the imagined presence of the Madonna has not given sanctity to the humblest duties, and comfort to the sorest trials, of the lives of women; and every brightest and loftiest achievement of the arts and strength of manhood has been the fulfillment of the assured prophecy of the Israelite Maiden: "He that is mighty hath magnified me, and holy is His name."

MR. EDITOR,—SIR:—I am creditably informed that a certain evil-minded and vindictive individual, in order to satisfy his sordid desire to injure other persons, is circulating a report that I (at the last meeting of the directors of the Western Ontario commercial travellers association) moved a resolution censuring the action or results of the deputation that last month visited Montreal at the expense of the association. Such is a fabrication worthy only of emanating from the fertile imagination and long brains of the indiimagination and long brains of the indi-vidual who invented it. By inserting this you will confer a favor,
Yours respectfully,

JNO. A MILLER. London, 9th Nov., 1885.

In response to invitations issued by Mrs. In response to invitations issued by Mrs. McDougal, a large number of citizens sat down to supper in the St. Patrick's Orphans' Asylum bazaar rooms, Rideau street. His Worship Mayor McDougal was present as well as several other members of the council. The affair passed off very happily. The ladies in charge of the bazaar report as improvement in the inbazaar report an improvement in the in-terest taken in their work of charity since yesterday and they confidently hope to see a generous turn out before the bazaar closes its labors to morrow evening.— Ottawa Free Press. Nov. 4.

The home of a Catholic should be a The home of a Catholic should be a Catholic home; a sanctuary of religion, made beautiful and holy by religious observance; by night and morning prayer in common; by the presence of the crucifix and the images of the Blessed Virgin and the saints; by blessing and thanksgiving before and after meals; by special devotions in sacred seasons and by the unnoticed symbols of reverence and love that clothe the family circle as with an that clothe the family circle as with an atmosphere of Heaven.—[Rt. Rev. J. L. Spalding, Bishop of Peoria, in his pastoral

IMPROVEMENTS.—The Rev. Father Brunet of Portage du Fort, has had his house reshingled, roof tarred, and a new veranda put round the house, painted slate color and white, which, altogether, gives the dwelling a very pleasing and comfortable appearance.—Bryson Equity, Nov. 5.

Successful .- Mr. Wm. Stafford, stu-SUCCESSFUL.—Mr. wm. Stafford, student in the law office of Messrs. Macdonell & Dowdall, has passed his first intermediate examination at Toronto without an oral. Many friends in Almonte will be pleased to hear of his success.—Almonte Country Nov. 2 Gazette, Nov. 6.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Dress Velvets, in black and all fashionable colors, very best value, at J. J. GIBBONS'.

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 go to EDV BROS., 280 Dundas street. 'all and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

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VOL 8.

In Memory

"We have come for thee dear sister,
Thy pure soul to bear away
To the bleeding Heart of Jesus,
To the spotless Queen of May.
We too, labored in this convent,
Labor'd till our journey's end
Hasten then, O Sister Borgia,
Thy sweet voice with ours to blend.

Angel voice that echoed sweetly Through the chapel bright and rair Virgin hands that worked so nobly. Heedless of all earthly care. Yes, she's gone, the seraph singer, Angels lulled her soul to rest, Slumber only to be broken. At the call of visions blest.

Oh! how often in that convent Will there fall a silent tear. For the fair young bloasom faded When the harvest time was near. Soythe in hand the cruel reaper, Stole him softly to her bed, But beneath his scythe destroying Lay the grace seeds sweetly spread

All for Thee, O gentle Jesus,
Sue had borne her cross of pain,
All her life for Thee she labor'd,
Seeking but Thy grace to gain.
Now Thy sacred hand hath beckon't
This spouse so faithful to her home,
Where she'll dwell'mid silvery pini
Free from this bleak world so lone.

Mourner, chase the tear that lingers Do not weep thy sister dead. Tho' the earth so cold and dreary Pillows now her sleeping head; Far above in Heaven's mansion She now reigns 'mid light divine; Mingling with the angels singing, "Thou art mine and I am Thine." Let the past unveil its shadow, Bring to mind the golden hour, Bring to mind the golden hour,
When no thought or sunny memor;
Had she of this earthly bower,
When the incense slowly rising
Filled her heart with rapture blest
As she heard the sacred message,
"Sister; here, thou'lt find thy rest."

Farewell, Sister! now thou'rt lowly In thy tomb so cold and deep. In thy tomb so cold and deep, Never more shall pain or sorrow Wake thee from thy peaceful sleep Farewell, Bister! now thy praises Mingle with the angels' swell. To thy sweet reposing spirit We shall say "a last farewell."

M. A. R IN MEMORIAM.

The Month's Mind of the late Maguire, of Galt, will take place church of that town on Tuesda 24th, at 11 a.m. The annivers vice for the late Dean O'Reilly, of was held in St. Augustine's chur on the 17th inst., at 10.30 a. m. and laity testified by their preses by their prayers their regard artion for the deceased.

THE NON-CATHOLIC PRE CHURCH TROUBLES.

It is well worthy of remark closest attention on the part of (that when a spirit of disaffect disobedience seizes upon any p their brethren in Christ, these l apt to go to most deplorable e in the gratification of their s pride. For from pride spring rebellion within the fold of Ch that rebellion lay or clerical. spirit of disaffection disturbs an sects, we hear little or nothing the non-Catholic press takes ver care not to expose to their ful the divisions and dissensions of tants. But let a Catholic, or a f olics, rise in revolt against the and the news is cast forth upon winds of heaven, to be carried to ends of earth, that there has uprising against episcopal tyrar authors, abettors and promote disturbance are egged on by no lic advice and encouragement f bad step to some other still worse last they find themselves gr the darkness of schism or A case in point—though that the final results trouble will not be so dep

is that of the recent difficult Joachim's church, Detroit. It custom to notice such matters, as we do that the legislative ar tive powers of the Church ale promptly, finally, and successful them. As there have, been very untruthful reports p of the action of the Bishop of I this case, and as not a few in Ca have been misled by the statem alone of the non-Catholic pres interested private individuals, it a duty to lay the facts of clearly before the Canadian pu Joachim's, a French Canadia consisting of about 800 familie many years attended by a pr was never affiliated to the Detroit, but simply permitted his services to that diocese for number of years. When that pired, the Bishop of Detroit that the 4,000 souls in the paris be attended to in a manner sa to his pastoral zeal and dev invited the Fathers of the Con of the Holy Ghost and the Im Heart of Mary to take charg parish. At once a cry was raise the good Fathers that they di

nationality from their new

tion, and were therefore duty amongst the pe