

# The Catholic Record.

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

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## CLERICAL.

**WE** have received a large stock of goods suitable for clerical garments.

We give in our tailoring department special attention to this branch of the trade.

**N. WILSON & CO.**

## CATHOLIC PRESS.

London University.

A Jesuit at Berlin is one of those phenomena which proves the old saying that wonders will never cease. We translate the following remarks on the subject from our contemporary, the Markische Kirchenblatt:

For a whole week a Jesuit stayed at Berlin, and was received most affectionately by Jews, heathens and Christians alike. He was actually entertained by the Government, and yet Berlin suffered no sort of injury through it, and has got over it quite unscathed.

The bold individual who thus found his way to the lion's mouth, contrary to a law specially made to rid the country of him and the like of him, is Father Strassmeier, the celebrated Orientalist, who has lived in England ever since the Jesuits were turned out of Germany. Now, last month the annual Congress of Orientalists was held at Berlin, and to hold such a congress in the absence of Father Strassmeier is like playing Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark. So three pressing invitations were sent to him by the local committee of Berlin, and only the third he would accept. Well, considering that five worshippers from India, and heathen Chinese and Japanese were present at that congress, it would have been strange if one of the most eminent, if not the most eminent, Orientalist of the world had been kept out, merely because he puts the letters S. J. after his name.

"No Catholic need apply" is just as much a standing advertisement in Germany as "No Irish need apply" used to be in England. The following is an illustration. A police official at Tilsit, in Eastern Prussia, was a candidate to the post of superintendent of the constabulary in the district of Danman. His chances were far the best, and he had every prospect of being elected, when, lo and behold! he received one morning, from the clerk of the magistrature of the district, a letter, of which the following is a translation:

I beg to inform you that, at the meeting of the magistrature held on the 1st inst., your candidature was thrown out because you are a Catholic.

This is very plain speaking, or, what the French would call more forcibly, une franchise brutale, "quite a brutal candour." If the same thing had happened to a Protestant in a Catholic country, no end of papers would be read on the subject at the forthcoming meeting of the Protestant Alliance. But Catholics are so much used to this sort of thing, both in Germany and in England, that individual cases, like the one quoted, pass quite unnoticed.

New York Tablet.

ENGLAND has conferred upon King Alfonso a garter, and he feels as proud of the bangle as a child does of a rattle. So Spain is to embrace Sister England for a garter and America for a little chaff in the shape of unmeaning sympathy. Ireland, though trampled upon, scorns England's paltry bribes and treats her threats and tattered promises with equal contempt.

THE English have a very happy way of turning defeats into account. No sooner does a man or horse or dog become distinguished but they at once claim that they were of English descent or breed. The London Times consoles itself with the reflection that Iroquois and Foxhall are of pure English stock, though bred in America. This must be consoling to English pride. In this manner every distinguished Irishman or American is somehow traced to be purely English. There are exceptions to this rule, for though George Washington was of English descent, they disclaimed him as a traitor and renegade, and though Mr. Parnell is also of English descent, they completely disown him.

United Ireland.

In our first number we wrote: "We, perhaps, have something to learn from the English governing themselves; but the English have this much to learn—

that they cannot govern us." We are bound to say that John Bull, though he is a dull boy, is progressing bravely in that lesson. "We are in this dilemma," says Lord Derby, in the Nineteenth Century, "that we sincerely desire to govern Ireland according to Irish ideas, but the one dominant idea which has taken possession of the Irish mind is, that we should not govern Ireland at all." Wonderful are the strides of Education—Compulsory Education—across the Channel! As soon as his countrymen in general have got as far as Lord Derby in the Irish alphabet, they will see their way out of the dilemma—and out of this island.

Catholic Review.

The well known phrase used by our Blessed Lord in replying to His Mother at the marriage of Cana, has long been used by Protestants as an evidence of the indifference or, shall we say contempt, which they suppose that it was possible for such a son to entertain for such a mother. Of course there was no contempt, as is evident to the least careful student, who remembers that our Lord in addressing His Mother used a title which in all the classic Greek authors is given to queens, wives and ladies of rank. But the phrase on which the alleged contempt turns is "what is this to me and to thee." Once before we have published in the Catholic Review the curious discovery made by modern missionaries that this was a Chaldaic idiom, intimating satisfaction, unity of thought, &c. In a recent discussion on the text in the London Tablet, Father Egger, S. J., relying on the Bombay Catholic Examiner, recounts this most interesting discovery as follows: "The prefect of the Dominican mission in Kurdistan had his proctor give 250 francs to the Archbishop on the occasion of a visit which this prelate paid to him. The prefect offered the money, a considerable sum for that country, to the Archbishop for the repair of a church which was falling into ruins. The Archbishop raised his hands, looked at the Fathers, and, leaning back on the divan, exclaimed, 'Man bain anta un una!' "What is that to me and thee?" The proctor, who knew how to speak a little Chaldaic, was somewhat taken aback by this remark. When he interpreted the words to the prefect, the latter shared his surprise. He told the proctor to ask the Archbishop why he was not satisfied. The Archbishop replied with a look of surprise, "How not satisfied? I am delighted, you have surpassed my expectations, you have divined my thoughts. It was my anxious wish to obtain some aid for the repair of that church. In fact, it was for this very reason that I came to see you." He repeated the "Man bain anta un una," and expressed his surprise that the missionaries did not understand the words of the Bible which in Chaldaic implied union of thought and sentiment, something like, "We have but one thought between us." Ahuristad chief, a Catholic, whose violent conduct was a scandal and a trouble to the mission, once lifted his arm to strike a priest. His arm stiffened. He regarded this as a divine warning and made a retreat at the monastery of Mar Tacob. His arm remained stiff, but he left the retreat with a softened heart and better dispositions. At his departure the superior of the monastery recommended to him, as a reparation for the scandal he had given, to rebuild a ruined church, and to give some assistance to a Christian village which had just severely suffered from a flood. The chief exclaimed: "Man bain anta un una." He then explained how he had thought himself of doing what the Father had just recommended to him during the whole of the retreat, and how glad he was that the Father recommended to him the very way to repair the scandal he had given which he had proposed to himself."

By the arrest of Mr. Parnell and other leading members of the Land League, confidence in Mr. Gladstone's magnanimity as well as in his sincerity receives a severe shock. The arrest was a most arbitrary act and a downright piece of tyranny. It was significant to note the reception of the announcement by the New York press. Even the Herald, that seems to have taken a personal dislike to Mr. Parnell, and a fawning fondness for the English Government, while secretly approving the act, sees in it something to be regretted. The other papers at once stamped it as "a blunder" with more or less emphasis. And the over-faithful Herald and the "philosophical statesman"

who writes its anti-Irish articles, wheeled into line next day solemnly announcing that "a careful review of the situation leads to the conclusion that the cabinet has made a mistake in this supreme mark of authority." The sudden arrest of Mr. Parnell either means that the Government under a momentary madness of Mr. Gladstone has taken one of its sudden fits of cruelty and ferocity, or that Mr. Gladstone has greater dread of Mr. Parnell than he has confidence in the Irish people and in the effect of the operation of the Land Bill on them.

Boston Pilot.

ENGLAND is eating her stomach because she has no hand in the Yorktown celebration, and because she is the party over whom the victorious eagle is supposed to scream. But sooner than be quite outside, she begs for the slave's place under the table. Archibald Forbes writes to the N. Y. Herald, asking that, as the French representatives have been invited, representatives be also asked from England of the Cornwallis, Dundas, and other families of those Englishmen who tried to strangle American Independence and were whipped at Yorktown. Nothing could equal the British impudence of this, except its coarseness and indecency. If those Englishmen were asked, no doubt the insensitive brutes would accept!

The miserable wretch who is called the Czar of Russia is spending millions of the Russian people's money to save himself from the hatred of the Russian people. The latest news is that his palace of Anittenkoff has been "surrounded by a submarine passage which can be patrolled by sentinels and immediately placed under water." It is also stated that "the Czar is negotiating for the purchase of various houses surrounding the palace." So long suffering are the people! This man, assuming some absurd superiority over his countrymen, keeps from them their natural rights, and defends his wretched life from their vengeance by thousands of brutal soldiers, spies, and expensive barriers. Why doesn't he stop it all by letting the Russian people govern themselves and own their own country? He belongs to a dead era, he and all the Emperors, Kings, and privileged aristocrats. They may hedge in their lives and power with the stolen wealth of past centuries; but the tide is rising, and nothing can stop it but the hand of the Almighty.

Providence visitor.

APPROPOS of Buckshot Forster's false assertions that crime is prevalent in Ireland, some statistics that have recently been gathered together may prove interesting, while they undoubtedly convict the Quaker of calumny. Immorality was never a general vice among the Irish people, the proofs of which are seen in the figures which show that offences of this kind are nearly double in England and triple in Scotland proportionately to what they are in Ireland, where, moreover, they are mostly found in the northern districts, peopled by the Scotch and English residents. Other crimes run in the same ratio; for instance, serious crimes against the person in Ireland, for the year 1875, numbered 2,886, while in a correspondingly large population in England they were 4,189, and in Scotland 5,925. There were five murders in all Ireland in 1881, while England had four in a single day in same period. In 1870, when there was no call for coercion, agrarian crimes, so called, but which generally would not be misdemeanors in any other country, counted up in Ireland 1,329; from January 1, 1880, to January 31, 1881, when Forster began to cry for coercion to rule the Irish, these same offences were only 887. Maimings for cattle, for which Sir Charles Dilke said stringent laws were necessary, for ten months prior to November, 1880,

were in Ireland 47, while in England for the previous year 3,725 people were convicted for such cruelties. And we might prolong the list until we balanced the wife-beating, woman-kicking, child-butcherer atrocities of the lower English classes with the absence of any such happenings in Ireland, but the task would be a lengthy one, and would not stop the bigoted misrepresentation of the Irish people.

Buffalo Union.

"Ritualism educated her to Romanism," says the New York Tribune, in itemizing the recent conversion of the youngest daughter of the Earl of Abingdon. Ritualism has been a success that way. Its soulless pomp and circumstance cannot satisfy earnest hearts, but it sets them thirst for the reality of religion and unconsciously points them whither it may be found. The convert above alluded to is but one of many who, during the past few decades, have found their way "through Ritualism to Rome."

DURING the month of October, we give special honor to the Holy Angels. There is high Scriptural warrant for our love and veneration for these glorious spirits, were it only in the constant evidence of their presence and intervention in the affairs of this lower creation. Through all the history of God's first chosen people, angels flash to and fro—they are guides, protectors, healers, smiters of the impious, bearers of promise or of warning. In the new dispensation,—in the history of the Church and the lives of the saints—there is no dearth of like visible angelic manifestations. There are the angels of nations, cities, churches; as well as the ever-present guardian spirit of each individual human life. Faint-hearted Protestantism, striking out as it did, so much of the beauty and sweetness of religion from the lives of its votaries, was yet willing to leave them their guardian angels. So sweet is it to poor human nature to think of its weakness, short-sightedness, and perilous passionate impulse, watched over by those far-seeing, strong, beautiful and passionate beings who love and pity us for its very contradictions which weary us of one another and of ourselves.

"And is there care in Heaven, and is there love. In heaven's spirit for these creatures base. First they compose of their evil moves. And best His works with mercy doth embrace."—That blessed angels He sends to and fro—To serve to wicked man, to serve His wildest foe!

No man is out of the reach of misfortune. No, it comes without bidding, so it stands not on the order of its coming. All alike, rich and poor, peasant and king, are subject to its visitation and slaves to its power.

"Whole scabby sheep will infect a whole flock" and one bad companion will destroy as many as come under the contamination of his influence. If you would be safe from disorders more deadly than pestilence keep from evil associates.

With each repetition of a bad act conscience becomes more hardened, and when the habit is acquired its "still small voice" is hushed entirely. When the soul is in such a state its chances for salvation are slim, indeed—its life may be fatal.

We may deceive each other, but we cannot deceive God. His all-seeing eye penetrates the inmost recesses of the heart and reveals that which we would even hide from ourselves. Consider His presence at all times and under all circumstances.

He who hopes to escape trials has not profited much from the lesson of experience. No man is free from them no matter what his station, and it is better for him so. They are the stepping stones by which we are to raise ourselves to eternal bliss.

Turn a deaf ear to the solicitations of the wicked. If you yield to their counsel, or permit yourself to be deluded by their siren voice, you but plunge the sacrificial knife into your own heart and offer yourself as a ready and willing victim on the altar of the devil.

The grave will cover the deformities of the body, but it will not hide the defects of the soul. They shall be revealed in all their hideousness, and the whole generation of mankind will be the spectators to the scene. The day of God's wrath will be the day of man's fears. Live, mortal, and tremble!

The Philadelphia Times recently

published the resolutions of a Methodist Episcopal congregation at Easton, Pennsylvania, in which they denounced the assassination of Garfield as a more terrible crime than the betrayal of our Lord by Judas. Is that a sample of idiotic gush or downright infidelity? It is blasphemous, at any rate.

## DEATH OF FATHER DELAHANTY.

Rev. Edward Delahanty, late pastor of Colorado Springs, where he died last Friday evening, attended by very Rev. Vicar General Raverdy, was buried yesterday morning from the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.

The ceremonies commenced at 9 o'clock with the recitation of the "Office of the Dead," in which about a dozen priests took part. Then followed a solemn requiem mass.

Father Bender, Rector of St. Elizabeth's in West Denver, preached the funeral oration, giving a short sketch of the deceased's life and priestly career. Father Delahanty was born in the county Waterford, Ireland, and ordained a priest in Boston, Massachusetts. The greater part of his missionary life, however, was spent in Canada, until his health broke down and obliged him, some two years ago, to come out to Colorado.

The preacher referred in simple and touching words to the tenderness of heart and courage of soul which marked Father Delahanty's character, and made him a successful priest, beloved by his people. For twenty-eight years he had labored zealously in the vineyard of the Lord, when he was called to receive the reward of the good and faithful servants. The circumstances of his death were eloquently related by the Reverend speaker and his entire address made a deep and visible impression upon the large audience.

The absolution after mass was pronounced by the Rev. John Guida, S. J., of the Sacred Heart church, and the large and devout congregation passed in file around the bier to take a last view of the dead priest.—Denver Tribune, Oct. 25th.

The subject of the above obituary notice is well known to the readers of the "Catholic Record." Rev. Edward Delahanty for several years labored with great zeal and success in the Diocese of London. The news of his death will bring sadness to many a heart in the missions of Mandstone and St. Mary's, where his untiring exertions and disinterestedness won for him the esteem and warmest sympathy of his devoted flock.

Whist pastor of Mandstone Father Delahanty purchased a splendid property whereon he reared a new church which for beauty of style, is not surpassed by any other religious edifice in the Diocese. The disinterested priest spent in the construction of this building not only the funds collected from the people of Mandstone, but even his stipend; for success went toward the liquidation of the debt he had incurred for the completion of the good work he had so much at heart. It is deeply to be regretted that his health did not permit him to enjoy the fruit of his indefatigable labors.

St. Mary's was the next scene of the zeal and exertions undertaken by good Father Delahanty for the cause of God and his holy church. There the untiring priest enlarged considerably by purchase the property of the church, which was all enclosed by an elegant fence. The old school house was going to ruin. Father Delahanty, in a short time, succeeded in constructing a new and splendid building for the education of the youthful portion of the mission. These and others which we cannot now enumerate, are some of the good and glorious work with which Father Delahanty's life was so long and so devotedly spent. It is a matter of deep regret that failing health compelled this excellent priest to seek, about five years ago, a more congenial climate at the Colorado Springs, where he expired a few weeks since. His many and devoted friends were in hope that the diocese of London would be the last resting place for the remains of the zealous and saintly pastor. An all-ruling Providence has ordained otherwise. Let his will be done. Merely time it will be a consoling and sacred duty for all who loved and admired Father Delahanty to offer up to the throne of mercy their pious suffrages for the repose of his soul.

## CLANCARRILL LANCERS.

The above is the title of a new set of Lancers composed by J. B. Nelligan, and dedicated to our talented Hamilton correspondent, C. Donovan, Esq., B. A. (Clancarrill). It is published by P. Grossman, Esq., of Hamilton. We have no doubt whatever that this set of Lancers will become very popular the coming season. It fully equals, if indeed, it does surpass any other set we have heard of for many years. We hope the accomplished author will be well repaid for his labor by a very large sale of the music.

## FALSE WEIGHTS.

Perhaps the ancient mode of punishing bakers for fraud might be resorted to in these dishonest times—it was at least more humane than that of the Egyptians, namely, baking them in their own ovens.—"A. D. 3000." The bakers of Dublin were punished after a new way for false weights; for, on St. Sampson (the Bishop's) day, they were drawn upon hurdles, at the horses' tails, along the streets of the city.—"Pembrey's Annals of Ireland."

This happened in a year of great scarcity, when a *croquet* (1) of wheat sold for twenty shillings and upwards.—Dublin Penny Journal, 1833.

## NEWS FROM THREE RIVERS.

Mr. E. J. Stobbs, stationer, and for over fifty years a well known citizen of this city, died suddenly on Friday of the last week. His interment took place on the following Sunday, and his remains were attended to the Episcopal Church and thence to the cemetery. Rev. Mr. Jenkins officiating, by one of the largest assemblages of friends ever seen here. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Bureau (ex-Mayor), Ferron, McDonnell, Shortice, E. Hart and Goldman. The deceased was the founder and proprietor of the Inquirer, which was published here some years ago.

Monsieur Lafleche preached at high mass on Sunday, 16th, on the Gospel of the day (St. Matthew xiii, 1-14), and for some forty minutes pointed out a wall that had been given to several nations, and applying it both collectively and individually, he finished with a stirring appeal to all to obey the teachings of Christ and his church.

The Ursuline nuns are putting in the foundations of an extensive additions to their monastery.

The Bishop has removed to his new palace, and it is understood that the old one will be immediately occupied by a number of Jesuit Fathers.

A spire is being constructed on the tower of the Cathedral.

## Jubilee in the French Settlement and Zurich.

The good people of the above named mission had, in the early part of last week, an opportunity of gaining the Plenary Indulgence of the jubilee. For this purpose the spiritual exercises of a retreat were given simultaneously to the three nationalities which compose the mission. Rev. Father Panzer, of Windoor, gave some excellent instructions in German and in French. Mgr. Bruyere, of London, spoke in English and in French to the Canadian and Irish populations. During the whole of the retreat, lasting four days, the good people of Zurich and the French Settlement showed by their punctual attendance at the various exercises how sincerely they appreciated what was done for their spiritual welfare. Daily the churches were filled and the confessional were crowded with devout penitents. Over three hundred persons approached the Sacraments of the church. Many who had been negligent for years past availed themselves of the opportunity to return to the practice of their religious duties, and sincerely resolved to persevere to the end. The zealous pastor of Zurich and the French settlement, the Rev. Father Moran, has every reason to be thankful to God for the many blessings with which his flock has been favored during the jubilee. May the grace of God abide with them forever.

## ORDINATIONS.

On Sunday, 9th inst., His Lordship the Bishop of Chicoutimi conferred the following orders in the Cathedral:

Priesthood: Rev. J. Daley, Sub-deaconship: Rev. Messrs. E. Delahanty, Geo. Gagnon and James Gibbons.

Minor Orders: Messrs. Am. Gagnon, Meril, Martel, P. Pelletier and Et. Simard.

Tonsure: Messrs. Malars and Savard. Rev. Mr. Gibbons, above mentioned, of the diocese of Hamilton, Ont. We beg to congratulate him on his exaltation to the dignity of Sub-Deacon; and also to reiterate the thanks of our representative on the occasion of his recent visit to the Saguenay for the attention and kindness then shown him by our young reverent friend.—Ed. Catholic Record.

## Sacred Heart Academy.

During the past week the children of this educational institution have been favored by the holding of a retreat for their spiritual improvement. The good ladies engaged the distinguished Jesuit, Father Ryan, for the purpose. We had the privilege of being present at some of the discourses of the reverend gentleman, and never have we heard more touching entreaties calculated to make a lasting impression for good on the minds of youth.

We feel sure the children and their parents will consider themselves under an obligation to the Ladies of the Sacred Heart for their thoughtfulness in providing for the pupils the spiritual exercises just brought to a close.

## The Late Mgr. Cazeau.

It is proposed to place a cross and memorial tablet in the Convent of the Good Shepherd, Quebec, over the tomb of the much lamented Mgr. Cazeau. Subscriptions in aid of this object may be sent to Vicar-General Legare, Father Letu, secretary; Father Pessier, Treasurer, or M. F. Walsh, Esq., city accountant.

## Diocese of London.

The priests of the Diocese of London are holding their annual retreat at Mount Hope this week. It commenced on Monday evening and will terminate on Saturday morning. Rev. Father Ryan, S. J., of Montreal, has been conducting the exercises.

TO CATHOLIC FARMERS.—John J. Daley, Esq., of Durham, publishes an announcement in this week's Record which offers an excellent opportunity to anyone who wishes to rent an improved farm on most reasonable terms. Early application should be made by anyone desiring to avail themselves of this offer.



THE MONSTER MEETING IN CORK.

The City Illuminated.

The only demonstration in the South of Ireland within the memory of the living generation that can at all fully be mentioned in comparison with the magnificent welcome given by Munster to Mr. Parnell and Father Sheehy on Sunday is O'Connell's monster meeting at Mallow.

When Mr. Parnell and Father Sheehy arrived at Cork station, they were met by thousands of their countrymen belonging not only to Cork, but from every place for miles and miles round from whence trains could bring them to the city. A deputation had early in the morning proceeded to Mallow, where Father Sheehy was staying, and, on meeting him at his hotel door, they knelt down on the steps and asked his blessing, the example being followed by an extremely large number of persons who had assembled.

On reaching Cork Mr. Parnell and his friends were met by Mr. Healy, M. P., Mr. Redpath, Mr. Dillon, Egan, and an immense crowd of people, who cheered loudly for Mr. Parnell and the Rev. Father Sheehy. A procession was formed consisting of contingents from twenty-five trade associations, and as many Land League branches, each headed by a band playing and banners carried aloft.

Along the route Mr. Parnell and Father Sheehy were presented with addresses and bouquets of flowers. The procession was the largest ever witnessed in the city. Fifty bands and seventy banners were in the ranks. When the park was reached, the chair was taken by Mr. John O'Brien, Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Mr. Parnell said: Fellow-countrymen and fellow-citizens, it is now scarcely eighteen short months since first you did me the honour of permitting me to represent your city (cheers), and I think that you and I can join each other in congratulation upon the magnificent progress that the cause of Ireland has made the meanwhile (cheers). The wonderful character of this demonstration has, I believe, scarcely ever been exceeded in Ireland within the memory of living man.

The spontaneous character of your reception and the magnitude and extent of your numbers all combine to-day to mark this demonstration as one of the noblest and one of the mightiest that has ever shown the invincible determination of the Irish people to raise themselves (loud cheers). I congratulate you, then, and we all may congratulate ourselves, upon the present position in which the Irish cause stands to-day. We trust that we stand at the commencement of a movement for the revival of the ancient industries of Ireland (cheers).

Upon many times in our history has such a revival been attempted, and it has been sought to originate these movements in former times very often; but they have not had the democracy and spirit of the people to sustain them, and hence their failure. But to-day this great industrial movement, which will result in bringing plenty and comfort to the home of every Irishman—is supported by the masses of our people—based for its support upon the affection and the spirit of patriotism in Ireland. We, then, have every confidence in embarking in this movement for the protection of Irish industry—that it will be the only link that although we cannot yet have our own Parliament to protect Irish manufactures, yet shall be able, by the strong force of our public opinion, to give the preference to things that are made in Ireland by Irishmen (cheers).

A happy future lies, then, before us, and together like men, if you refuse to allow the ranks of your organization to be broken, depend upon it that nothing can resist your power, and that by the spirit of order and the abilities of organization and association you will convince our rulers that it is an absolute necessity for them, if they wish to maintain the link of the crown, that the link of the crown and the link of the link between the two countries (loud cheering).

The Rev. Father Sheehy on rising was received with loud and prolonged cheering. He said: Mr. Chairman and fellow-countrymen, I feel a new spirit spring within me, having witnessed what I shall characterize as the most remarkable national and democratic demonstration that has yet occurred in our country to chronicle the ancient resolve of Ireland that this country must be ours (cheers)—that has been the tradition and the sworn word of ages of bravest sacrifices, and you stand here to-day in your many thousands to repeat once more and to register solemnly the vow transmitted to you that day even steps you will not until you have planted those glorious banners of Ireland, not alone on the ruins of the landlord power in this country, but on the ruins, too, of that Government and that alien race which it represents (cheers).

feel that I would be a traitor to the traditions of the past, and that I would be forgetful of the hopes that come before us in the near future, but in the presence of our English and American brethren, I will say that we are "Paddy evermore" (cheers). THE BANQUET.

A banquet took place in the Victoria Hotel, Cork, at half-past seven. Nearly 500 people had purchased tickets, but as only 200 could be accommodated in the dining-room, the others had to dine in an adjoining room.

After the cloth had been removed, the Chairman proposed the first toast, "Prosperity to Ireland."

Mr. Parnell rose to respond, and spoke for about twenty-five minutes under circumstances of some difficulty, owing to the screaming from bands outside, and the state of enthusiasm to which many of his hearers were excited by his remarks. He said the decisions of the recent National Convention require self-sacrifice, and the exhibition of self-sacrifice from all classes who compose the people of this country; and the tenant farmers of Ireland who have chiefly benefited by this land movement—who have benefited at the expense of the landlords, at the expense of the shopkeepers (cheers), at the expense of the trade and the industry of the country (cheers)—who have benefited, I say, by the sacrifices of such men as Father Eugene Sheehy (loud cheers), who went to prison to benefit the Irish tenant farmers and the people of Ireland; Tenant farmers who have benefited by the spirit of self-sacrifice of such men as Michael Davitt (loud cheers), of John O'Connor (cheers), and of your other esteemed and respected fellow-townsmen, Mr. Murphy (cheers)—these tenant farmers will recognize that just as they have benefited by the sacrifices of their devoted men and some five or six hundred other Irishmen who during the last six or eight months have faced longer or shorter terms of imprisonment in the common goals of this country in order to help them—they will understand to-day that now they must show themselves some of the spirit which has distinguished the heroes of this movement (cheers), and we confidently appeal to the Irish tenant farmers not to be selfish, not to think only of themselves, but to

REMEMBER THAT MICHAEL DAVITT appealed to them on the plains of Mayo just two years ago and upon their shoulders the burden of recovering for Ireland her rights of nationhood—so that the responsibility lies heavily and more weightily upon them than it ever did. Now our future depends upon the action of the people of Ireland. You may be helped, as you have been helped in the past, by classes in other countries, by the descendants of Irishmen and by Irishmen themselves who have been compelled to leave Ireland—they may help you by their money and by their sympathy—but believe me all the money and all sympathy that ever could come from America will be vain and useless unless you show the spirit of your forefathers (loud cheers)—the spirit of men who were willing to make sacrifices compared with those you are called upon to make are trifling to the last degree. I have every confidence, then, addressing myself to those tenant farmers whom I see around me at this banquet in such numbers, that you will recognize that to-day rests upon you the duty of vindicating not only your own rights against a tyrannical landlord, but also the rights of Ireland against the tyrannical English Government (loud cheers). My hon. friend, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, will shortly visit the United States (cheers), and I feel proud and happy that they will show our English Government that they are ready to stand by the remembrance of the magnificent enthusiasm presented by the city of Cork to-day (cheers). He will be able to report well of you—to say there is no lack of spirit in Ireland—that the movement is going in and increasing in intensity from day to day, and in will give confidence and strength to our fellow-workers on the other side. Your fellow-countrymen in America will go to work with renewed vigour in aiding you in this great task of the final redemption of Ireland.

On the tenant farmers, as I said a while ago, a very great responsibility practically rests—the protection of the labour of Ireland. I believe they will be equal to the task—that they will not fall back in the slightest degree, and that we shall have every class of Irishmen united together in one grand movement—north and south, east and west, East to West, shoulder to shoulder—and exhibiting such a cohesion as will show our English Government that they are ready to stand by the remembrance of the magnificent enthusiasm presented by the city of Cork to-day (cheers). This struggle is simply a renewal of the old fight which has lasted so long. You were never once winning it then you are to-day. You never had such an opportunity of victory as you have to-day (applause). You were driven out of Ireland by your English conquerors. Where are they now? They do not thrive in Ireland. They stole the land of Ireland, but they did not gain the affections of the Irish people (loud cheers). And we have now a demand from the masses presented, the dejected Irish nation, for the restoration of their land, and, after that, for the restoration of their Government (loud applause).

The Chairman next proposed the toast of "Ireland a Nation."

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., in responding said: Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen.—The toast of "Ireland a Nation" is a toast which can be drunk at the present moment with more willing of pride, of confidence, and of hope than at almost any previous period in our history. When we speak of Ireland as a nation we speak, to some extent, of the future; but even since the notion of nationhood took possession of the Irish mind the Irish people have constituted a nation, free and independent in spirit at least, of all others (cheers). Throughout our whole history, since we conceived the idea of nationhood, the voice, the conscience, the heart of the people has been true (cheers). Well, then, what do you want? You don't want the people—they are behind us, millions here and greater millions elsewhere (cheers). What do we want? We want the continued recognition of our rights. We want to draw the Land League into existence. You should throw back a similar defiance and say, "If you don't give us back our teacher, our father and our friend, we will have vengeance upon you" (prolonged cheers). We will not knock out

your brains, but we will aim a more sure blow against you. We will aim at your purse, and it is there that the life of some landlords lies. More than this, I will not speak to-night. —Voice: Go on.

Rev. Father Sheehy: This may seem a strong talk, indeed, from Kilmaculmham, but nothing else could be expected—nothing else could I say. I thank you sincerely for the reception you have given the mention of my name (cheers). Mr. Redpath, who was most warmly received, said: Ladies and gentlemen, and I thank you for the mention of my name (cheers). In whose social state every door is open to virtue, courage, and genius, without regard to condition, religion, or race. I go back to America to bear the glad tidings to your brethren in America. It is seldom I can find fault with my friend Mr. Parnell, but I will find fault with him for talking of the exiled Irish in America. No true Irishman ever finds himself an exile in America, and no true American ever finds himself an exile in Ireland. I shall go back and tell the Irish, not in exile, but in America, that their breasts ought to swell with pride when they think of their brethren in Ireland, because of your resplendent courage, your incorruptible fidelity, of your unchangeable patriotism, and because of your hatred of British oppression. I will tell them that though you are poor you can't be bribed, and, although you are at the mercy of men, you can't be overawed (cheers). I shall tell them that all Ireland is rallying to array itself under that banner first unfurled by that illustrious convict, Michael Davitt, and now upheld so bravely by the gallant Parnell (cheers); and I shall say that that banner never shall be lowered till all Ireland is free from sea to sea. The Irish people are rallying to the cross so that the old symbol of man's spiritual regeneration may be upheld by the new symbol of Ireland's social regeneration (cheers). From the humblest home of the humblest curate to the ecclesiastical dwelling, where sits, with ever-watchful eye, the successor of the old John of the Rock of Cashel (cheers), the Catholic Church is now doing the Irish race what in the middle ages it did for all struggling peoples—throwing an invulnerable shield between the helpless people and their oppressors. And I shall tell them that never before were the Irish people so united, so self-governed, because never before were they so conscious of victory (cheers). I shall tell them, also, themselves that I have seen a state of set to be a disgrace to the British Government, but has become a crime before man and God. I will tell them that I have taken some American friends to the stable or pig-sties, and who have had things were living. I will remind them that in the government that tolerates and makes possible this infamous state of society stands that recent whose life has been spent in the use of fine words—the Rev. John Bright (groans). I will tell them that I have seen the Irish race in Ireland in the goals—men guilty of no crime, and yet men branded by that dastardly slaver, Forster, as village ruffians (groans). I will tell them that I have seen in Irish goals men that in America we would seek out and place in positions of highest honour (cheers).

AN AMBASSADOR ON THE HOLY SEE. —The Ambassador of one of the great powers in Paris was asked the other day what he thought of the present position of the Holy See; and of the change of the Pope's departure from Rome. His Excellency replied: It is too much the fashion now to vilipend the influence of the Holy See. Napoleon I. taught the lesson of the power of the Papacy to Europe; but she seems to have forgotten it. To the question of where the Pope would go if his position in the Holy City became intolerable, the Ambassador (who is not a Catholic) replied: It would matter very little where he went. In the end we should have to bring him back again. One thing however you may be certain, viz., that the King of Italy would soon follow the Pope; and one more Republic would exist in Europe. Although we should put the Pope back, we should not restore the Kingdom of Italy. King Umberto would then be a pretender like the late Prince Imperial of Don Carlos. But the Pope can never be a pretender. He is always the *Sacrosanct Pontifex*. He has no rival, and no Catholic disputes his sovereignty. As there are millions of Catholics under every government I again say that we should have to interfere. We do not want the Pope anywhere else. His proper place is in Rome.

to do is to make up your mind you shall win (cheers). They are omnipotent by combination and by union. The lesson of combination has been written in letters of triumph within the last two years. The lesson can never be unlearned; it is not only the people themselves that are conscious of their omnipotence, but what is still more important, the enemy begins to see we are unconquerable. Make the incident in the Mansion House the other day. You remember the time when in that place, which, I am sorry to say, has been more the house of the refuge of vicious ruffianism and metropolitan snobbery than Irish patriotism—I say that in that building the other day a few gentlemen connected with the Land League came and put this question before the citizens of Dublin: "You want patronage for an exhibition of Irish industry. Who are to be your patrons?" (The question of England?" hisses and shouts of "No.")

A Voice: No, nor the Prince of Wales (groans). Another voice: Parnell (loud cheers). Mr. O'Connor: Shall you have your present the Lord Lieutenant of a coercive ministry (cries of no)? Or shall you have as patron of a National Irish exhibition the people, the nation of Ireland (cheers)?—and in that home of funkiness, that refuge of snobbery, the people said "Aye," and from that moment forward the word has gone forth decisively declaring that now we are to be governed by the people of Ireland alone and to rule (cheers). What do you want next? You want steady, persistent, practical work. I know you have done a lot of that in the county Cork already. I have consulted a local bird—he is not unfamiliar to Mr. Bunce Jones, and he is not very far from me at present (cheers). I have seen the work that you have been doing in the county Cork, and I am delighted to hear you have a majority of Land Leaguers in the County Board of Guardians, and that all the town commissioners are Land Leaguers to a man, and that in the city of Cork you have already got more than the third of the true principle of Legation, in that the parliamentary party in St. Stephen's have a solid, united country behind them, have your sentinel at every post, and a united, and combined, and self-conscious country like that will very possibly in very few years come to see no longer the necessity of raising "Ireland a nation" (cheers).

Rev. Mr. O'Regan, Curate, also responded. The Chairman next proposed, "Our countrymen in exile and prison," compiling the toast with the name of Father Sheehy (loud and prolonged cheers). The enthusiastic cheers outside the building were so loudly given that it was difficult to hear the voice of Father Sheehy within the building, and Mr. Parnell went to the window and addressed the crowd, congratulating them and the people of Cork upon the extraordinary success which had attended the proceedings of the day, thanking them for their reception of him, and asking them to be as silent and attentive as possible, as Father Sheehy was about to speak. In conclusion, he expressed his belief that a great and mighty voice was before the country.

Father Sheehy then went to the window, and was greeted with most enthusiastic cheers. He briefly and eloquently addressed the crowd. Returning to his place at the table, he said: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen.—The toast to which I am invited to speak is one that deeply touches the hearts of every man and woman assembled here on this festive night (applause). We are asked, in this hour of our festivity and our rejoicing, to remember of absent brethren—those on the other side who have been separated from us by seas, and those on the other who have been separated from us by prisons (hear, hear). Now, as one of those most recently released from those prisons (cheers). A Voice: Her Majesty's boarding-school.

Rev. Father Sheehy: I am in an especial manner entitled to speak according to the requirements of the occasion, and I tell you that I had great fears that if the winter finds our brothers—I think you will permit me to call them that (cheers)—within the prison walls of Kilmaculmham—and believe the same conditions obtain elsewhere—I look forward to the most grave results. Now, I tell you what I will do after the year's absence. In the meantime, if Buckshot Forster (groans) does not unlock his prison doors, my first act on returning to Limerick will be to assemble the delegates in Limerick, and I will place them in the name of the respective districts not to say anything of rent this year (tremendous cheering)—under no condition whatsoever, remember as a compensatory advantage for the enormous injustice done to our imprisoned brethren (great cheering). That will make a short work of the Land Act (cheers). Now, here is a challenge for Buckshot Forster: If before next month every man in Kilmaculmham has received under the Coercion Act is not released not one cent of rent will be paid in the county of Limerick (cheers).

A Voice: Here is Cork the same. Rev. Father Sheehy: Now, there is one name prominent beyond all others which is entitled to our special remembrance. He has already spent many years in silence and in solitude sacrificing for the national and social welfare of his native land. He is imprisoned for a time which is undefined, but it is signified for us in the possibility that it may be for seven years—I think this is the shortest limit of the imprisonment of Michael Davitt. He was who drew the forces of Ireland into combination by his own force and strength; together it was who brought the Irish people together in the national interest of self-reliance. Will you permit him to be punished for seven years in goal in the future? I ask you to emphasize your opinion in regard to the continued incarceration of Michael Davitt, and I ask you that in his name you pledge yourselves to go and do as the men of Limerick have done, and so, perhaps, the word will go along the whole line. Ireland will rise to its feet and say, "Give me back Davitt or we will give you no rent" (cheers). What is the purpose of Davitt's incarceration? I say distinctly because he drew the Land League into existence. You should throw back a similar defiance and say, "If you don't give us back our teacher, our father and our friend, we will have vengeance upon you" (prolonged cheers). We will not knock out

your brains, but we will aim a more sure blow against you. We will aim at your purse, and it is there that the life of some landlords lies. More than this, I will not speak to-night. —Voice: Go on.

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DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES. —At a meeting in aid of the Protestant "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel," held in Salisbury, England, recently, the Rev. J. H. Jenkins said "that he would that might hear a good deal about the success of missions, but he thought that what he saw of their own (Protestant) mission in Hong Kong was scarcely successful. Though he was there over eight months he thought he did not see the Bishop more than once, and he did not see the clergy in Hong Kong more than two or three times. Their work seemed to be rather amongst English colonists than among the poor people. Where one saw mission work really doing justice to itself and putting forth its utmost exertions was among the Roman Catholics. The Roman Catholic priests were trained better than the Anglican ones for the work. Before they were allowed to go and work in a distant place like Hong Kong, they had to live three or four years on the mainland, where they had to rough it in every way. They had to provide all spiritual privileges for the people and had to learn the language, or else they could not make themselves understood by any one. The work was through mission work. After they had served three, three or four years, and in some cases eight years, perhaps they went to Hong Kong, Shanghai, or some other place where there was no need for such asceticism. What did they do when they got to such a place? Instead of living in valleys or on the hills, and taking houses among the English residents, as the Church of England missionaries, Wesleyans, and so on, did, they planted their houses in the very midst of the people, they built small mission places and lived close to them, and they not only lived among the people, but actually assumed their dress, and even the manner of wearing their hats. One there saw Catholic priests with long pig-tails and little skull caps, talking Chinese, and acting as if they were natives. They had capital schools, they had a house of charity, where the sick poor might obtain things that they required, they had nurses, and they had a crèche in which mothers could leave their children when they went out. They had perfect organization. There was a Bishop and a clergy, there was unity among them, and there was self-denial in their work. Without self-denial there could be no true missionary spirit. It was one thing for a missionary to say, 'I have forsaken all to come to you,' but another for the natives to see the missionaries living comfortably."

SAD CONDITION OF THE EMPRESS EUGENE. —A London correspondent says:—"I have received a very sad account of the condition of the ex-Empress of the French. She has never recovered the loss of her son, and is now living in almost unbroken solitude, taking no interest in external events or persons. She is so fatigued and seems to have fallen upon her bed and household, for at this time, with the exception of young Francesco Pietri, there is not a single person about her who formed part of the old imperial entourage. All are either dead or gone, leaving her a helpless widow passing most of her time in a state of mourning, and interesting herself in nothing that passes around her. On French politics she never speaks now, and even the late elections have failed to arouse the most transient interest in her mind. She has not even the satisfaction of feeling that any of the so-called Bonapartists would, if they could, recall her to France. Her life is not only sad and lonely, but more full of terrible regrets and remorse at the thought of the shallow foundation on which her apparent power once rested. Peculiarly her means are ample, but she has now no political objects to which to devote her income, which cannot fall short of 250,000 per annum."

THE VIRGIN MARY. —The world is governed by its ideals and seldom or never has there been one which has exercised a profound and, on the whole, a more salutary influence than the medieval conception of the Virgin. For the first time woman was elevated to her rightful position, and the sanctity of weakness was recognized as well as the sanctity of sorrow. No longer the slave or toy of man, no longer associated only with ideas of degradation and of sensuality, woman rose, in the person of the Virgin mother, into a new sphere, and became the object of a reverential homage of which antiquity had had no conception. Love was idealized. The moral charm and beauty of female excellence was for the first time felt. A new type of character was called into being, a new kind of admiration was fostered. Into a harsh, ignorant and benighted age, this ideal type infuses a conception of gentleness and purity unknown to the proudest civilizations of the past. In the pages of living tenderness which many a monkish writer has left in honor of his celestial patroness in the millions who, in many lands, and in many ages, have sought, with no barren desire, to mould their character into her image; in those holy maidens who, for the love of Mary, have separated themselves from the glories and pleasures of the world, to seek, in fasting, and vigil, and almsgiving, charity, to render themselves worthy of her benediction, in the new sense of honor, in the chivalrous respect, in the softening of manners, in the refinement of tastes displayed in all the walks of society; in these and in many other ways we detect its influence. All that was best in Europe clustered around it, and it is the origin of the purest elements of our civilization.—Leccky's Rationalism in Europe.

THE POWER OF ENJOYMENT. —Comparatively few people possess uniformly cheerful dispositions. Most of us have our sad hours and moods. But whatever his disposition, a man is bound by the laws of his own being, and by those of his social relations, to cultivate the virtue of cheerfulness assiduously and constantly. He has no more right to injure his neighbor's happiness than to interfere with his pecuniary property, and he cannot indulge in venting ill-humour or spleen, with gloomy forebodings or complaints, or even carrying a sad, sour, frowning visage, without seriously diminishing the enjoyment or comfort of others, and thus infringing on their rights. Any individual who tries to do so can win himself from despondency and selfishness. The power of enjoyment is in itself a faculty capable of improvement, and as practice always enhances power, it is a good thing to form the habit of enjoyment. It is not true that the sources of pleasure are few and rare, but it is surely true that we pass by unnoted. We crave the excitement of business, politics, or fashionable life, and forget the world of innocent enjoyment that we trample under foot. Nature and art offer their treasures in vain; the loveliness of childhood, the attraction of home, the real satisfaction of honest labor, the simple pleasure of little things, all plead for utterance, but we repulse them. How can we possess a cheerful spirit and a glad heart when we so continually deplore our simple pleasures? Every innocent means of happiness should be welcomed, and gloomy thoughts persistently banished.

Sayings of the Saints. —The darts of envy and detraction pierce the hearts of those against whom they are directed only after piercing the heart of Jesus Christ.—St. Vincent de Paul. Perfection does not consist in not seeing the world, but rather in not relishing it. The first Christians were in the world bodily, but not in heart, and nevertheless did not fall of being very perfect.—St. Francis de Sales. A friar once asked counsel of Brother Giles, companion of the famous St. Francis of Assisi, saying, "Father, I am frequently assailed by an evil temptation, and I have oftentimes besought the Lord to deliver me from it, and yet He takes it not from me; counsel me, Father, what could I do to do?" To whom Brother Giles made the following reply:—"My brother, when a king arrays one of his knights in strong armor of proof, it is a token that he requires him to fight valiantly for his sake against his enemies."

The Church and Education. —The Rev. W. H. Platt, a Protestant clergyman, makes the following admissions in a recent number of the San Francisco Christian Advocate:—"In 1830 the Council of the Christian Education Society of the poor. The third Liberty Bazaar, 1849, and that of 1850, 1851, did the same. For many long centuries the schools of the Church were the only schools, and its libraries the only libraries. The Church opened its streams of intellectual life and power not only at Oxford, Cambridge, Pisa, Bologna and Paris, but wherever books had a reader or a scribe a student."

"Don't know half their Value." —"They called me of Ague, Biliousness and Kidney Complaint, as recommended. I had a little bottle left which I used for my two little girls, who the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I would have lost both of them one night if I had not given them Hoo Bitters. They did them so much good I continued their use until they were cured. That is why I say you do not know half the value of Hoo Bitters, and do not recommend them high enough."—B. Regeister, N. Y.—American Rural Home.

A General Alarm. —Is needed when the frame is consumed with fever as with a slow fire, brought on by sluggishness of the kidneys, or torpidity of the liver, Barwick Blood Bitters will not act on the system like a chemical engine, and remove all fever and restore to a normal state of health. Price 81,000 trial size 10 cents.

H. I. McCarthy, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, writes:—"I was afflicted with Chronic Bronchitis for some years, but have been completely cured by the use of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in doses of five drops on sugar. I have also pleasure in recommending it as an embrocation for external use."

Female Complaints. —De. R. V. Prince, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—I was weak for six years, and could scarcely walk about the house. My breath was short and I suffered from pain in my breast and stomach all the time; also from palpitation and an internal fever, or burning sensation, and experienced frequent smothering or choking sensations. I also suffered from pain below across my bowels and in the back, and was much reduced in flesh. I have used your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription," and feel that I am well. Very respectfully,

What They Say. —DAY KIDNEY PAIN CO., Buffalo, N. Y.: I have sold over 100 hundred of your Pills, and have never heard a complaint. It gives excellent satisfaction, and I believe it to be the best kidney remedy now on the market. I. N. REED, Druggist, Toledo, O.

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LETTERS FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH. London, Ont., May 23, 1879. DEAR MR. COFFEY—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its principles.

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY, Bishop of London, Office of the "Catholic Record."

Catholic Record. LONDON, FRIDAY, OCT. 28, 1881.

CRUEL FOLLY.

The British Premier, both in and out of Parliament, has frequently avowed the determination of his government to do justice to Ireland. No government was ever in a better position than the Gladstone administration to repair the wrongs of centuries inflicted on a generous people.

at least as well as any British statesman with the situation in Ireland, should deal vigorously with the evils of the tenure of land in that country. Instead of doing so, he has given his best efforts to remove the apparent and most glaring injustices of landlordism with the view of preserving the system. The people of Ireland very justly resented such dealing with the question most affecting their interests.

All these gentlemen are professors in Memramcook College in this Province.

AT YORKTOWN.

The celebration of the great triumph achieved one hundred years ago by the combined armies of the United States and France over the British forces led by Lord Cornwallis have attracted very general attention both in Europe and America.

The slightest manifestation of independence on the part of ministers in regard of his arrogant and distasteful dictatorship brought them to early and sudden deprivation of office. The position held by the ex-President of the Deputies was certainly anomalous and untenable.

AN APPROACHING FALL.

The result of the late French elections proved, as we pointed out at the time, that the influence of Gambetta was decidedly on the wane. It was his boast and glory to represent a metropolitan constituency.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

This would be a most appropriate time for the government of Great Britain to call the attention of the powers to the condition of the peasantry in various out-of-the-way countries.

THE NEW VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Senate at its session of the 10th inst., elected Mr. Bayard of Delaware, to its Presidential seat. This election proved but temporary, as a compromise between the parties subsequently raised Mr. David Davis, of Illinois, to the Presidency of the Upper Chamber of the American Congress.

he been nominated he would of a certainty have been elected. His choice as President pro tem. of the Senate bespeaks his future election as President of the United States.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

This would be a most appropriate time for the government of Great Britain to call the attention of the powers to the condition of the peasantry in various out-of-the-way countries.

The Montreal Star gets off the following truism: The apathy of the elector is the temptation of the politician. The less interest the elector takes in the affairs of his country, the greater the danger of the politician and the schemer getting control.

It is really laughable to witness the impertinence of the cable man. He volunteers occasionally to tell people of the American continent what he thinks of the condition of affairs in Ireland.

In Ireland it is considered a grievance that the tenantry refuse landlordism permission to fox-hunt over their farms. If the tenantry were to set out upon such an expedition over Canadian farms they would find themselves in the lock-up in a very short space of time.

WHAT A humiliating state of affairs for a great nation like England to contemplate! The corporation of the city of Dublin have passed a resolution to extend to Mr. Parnell the freedom of the city, while the government have stricken his name from the list of magistrates.

MR. PARNELL pronounced the Land Act a sham and a fraud. He was proceeding to prove this by bringing a number of test cases before the courts. Gladstone and Forster, however, considered 'the best manner of covering up their knavery for a time would be to place Mr. Parnell in jail, and they did it.

It is a common expression that Ireland is England's weakness. How easily this could be changed. Give the former country a Parliament in Dublin such as we have here in Ontario, and Ireland might be made a strength to the empire.

A rumor is afloat in England of a "matrimonial alliance" between the Princess Beatrice and Thomas Duke of Genoa, the only brother of Queen Marguerite of Italy.

The observance of the 31st October was always spent in revelry and mirth, and we really think there was something very pleasant in seeing the young people and domestic of the family enjoying themselves on such occasions.

"A Comic Irish Alphabet for the Present Time" has made its appearance.

The observance of the 31st October was always spent in revelry and mirth, and we really think there was something very pleasant in seeing the young people and domestic of the family enjoying themselves on such occasions.

The Montreal Star of 19th inst., says: Mgr. Racine, Bishop of Sherbrooke, and Very Rev. Mr. Hamel, V. G. of Quebec, who have just returned from Rome, dined yesterday with the reverend gentlemen of the Seminary, and afterwards visited Mgr. Fabre. His Lordship Bishop Racine speaks very despondingly of the great development of ultra-liberal ideas amongst the Italian population, and in fact throughout Europe in general.

An eviction sale at Cork left some small light in upon the kind of rents imposed by that model landlord, Mr. Bence Jones. Six of this gentleman's tenants were sold up. The first defaulting tenant was shown to be rented at £83, the valuation being £38 10s; the next at £74, valuation £28 10s; the third at £28 8s, valuation £11; the fourth at £23, valuation £37 15s; the fifth at £61, valuation £25 10s. So that on an average the rent was more than three times the valuation.

indignant when it is hinted, that he rack-rents.

It is most amusing to witness the manner in which some of the small fry of the Canadian press treat the Irish question. They bubble over with loyalty to such a degree that whatever little common-sense nature once endowed them with has departed. Why, little fellows, were the condition of things in Ireland to be imported into Canada for one week, we feel confident even many of you would handle a musket, brush up your knapsack and forthwith proceed to exterminate the landlords, bailiffs, stipendiary magistrates, peelers, &c., &c., who live and thrive and fatten on the hard labor of a people to whom the land rightfully belongs.

"Would you rob the landlords of their estates?" This question is often put now-a-days by the pro-English press. We would simply say: "Decidedly not." But do these estates belong to the landlords? They do. How did they obtain them? From the British government. Who gave them to the British Government? It confiscated the land, a legal phrase for robbery. But let this pass. The people are quite willing to let bygone be bygones. They want the land, and are willing to pay a fair price. They desire to purchase what of right belongs to them, and ask the government to compel the holders to sell. They will not live in squalor and hunger while the resources of the country are squandered on the continent by alien spendthrifts.

A rumor comes from Montreal that there is some little unpleasantness in the Dominion Cabinet over the appointment of the Montreal Judgeship. Sir John and Sir Alexander Campbell are said to be in favor of appointing Mr. Brooks, M. P. for Sherbrooke to the Bench there, and bringing Judge Doherty to Montreal, while Sir Hector Langevin persistently supports Mr. Groulx's candidature. This is probably the reason the proclamation has not yet been issued. Of course, Sir Hector "goes in" for his own "satisfaction" and very properly. Sir John and Sir Alexander and Hon. Mr. Pope "go in" to see that the "English Protestant element" is duly protected, and very properly again. Now, there are exactly two Irish Catholic Judges on the bench in the province of Quebec, (there isn't one in all Ontario) but let the "Irish Catholic element" in either province say a word about the injustice done them, and they will be at once told:—"Oh, you shouldn't raise the question of class in the matter of appointments."

HALLOWEEN.

From the Dublin Penny Journal, 1833. In the olden time, as Walter Scott would say, the evening of the 31st October was always spent in revelry and mirth, and we really think there was something very pleasant in seeing the young people and domestic of the family enjoying themselves on such occasions.

By some of the superstitious observances of Halloween have been traced to a heathen origin, and are therefore considered impure. There were, no doubt, formerly charms and incantations practised which were highly censurable; such as those performed in the name of the devil, &c.; but we imagine nothing of that kind is now attempted, the tricks practised being merely a species of innocent diversion. We think the individual must be fastidious indeed who would object to them.

THE PURITY AND SANCTITY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

Eloquent Sermon by His Lordship Bishop Cleary, of Kingston.

St. Michael's Cathedral was filled to its utmost capacity on Sunday evening last by a congregation among whom were many of our separated brethren, including Protestant ministers, who had assembled to hear the sermon of the gifted and eloquent Bishop of Kingston. The services of the evening opened with Pontifical Vespers, at which His Grace Archbishop Lynch officiated. The music rendered by the choir was of the highest order and was favorably commented on by the many strangers present.

Matthew, l. ch. 22 and 23 v. Now all this was done that it might be fulfilled what God spoke by the prophet, saying, "Behold a Virgin shall conceive and shall bring forth a Son, and they shall call his name Emmanuel, which being interpreted, is God with us."

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His Lordship Bishop Clerly on ascending the pulpit read the text of his sermon from—

Matthew, 1 ch., 22 and 23 v. Now all this was done that it might be fulfilled what God spoke by the prophet, saying, "Behold a virgin shall conceive and shall bring forth a Son, and they shall call his name Emmanuel, which, being interpreted, is God with us."

The millennial doctor, St. Bernard, commenced one of his most charming discourses on the Blessed Virgin Mary by declaring that "nothing gave him more pleasure, and nothing filled him with more apprehensions, than to speak upon the Virgin Mother of God."

St. Michael's Cathedral, take the theme from the Church, and offer my feeble sentiments in union with the priests and people of all the congregations of worshippers throughout the universe who honor the Blessed Mother to-day in the ineffable mystery of her spotless virginity. It is difficult to speak worthily of her who is the most beautiful, the most gifted, the most exalted and honored of God among all His creatures, whom He prepared in the most special manner by the unlimited effusion of His graces to be the living tabernacle of the eternal Word made flesh, the true Ark of the Covenant in the midst of Israel, in whose womb dwelt the Son of God, the written letter of the Law, but the only begotten of the Father, God of God, Light of Light, true God of true God, consubstantial with the Father."

Little indeed is recorded of her with parchment and ink; for her name and office were predestined to be the synonyme of modest retirement in the Church throughout all ages, for the instruction of Christian females whose character should be formed in the likeness of her Divine Son, to whose image, as it is written in St. Paul to the Romans, all the elect of God must be made conformable. She shines, however, as the morning star of the day of redemption; she is the beginning, the nucleus and the end of the inspired book. Her powerful agency in subduing the infernal empire of our race is extolled by God the Father in Paradise, and His eulogy is written upon the first page of Holy Writ. Pronouncing His malediction upon Satan, he said, "I will put enmities between thee and the woman, and thy seed and her seed; she shall crush thy head." Thus the woman is bound up in the merciful decree of God, promising redemption to our accursed race through the Saviour to come, the seed of the woman. She is allied with her Son; she is a party to the bond, which was the titling of redemption. Why is she assigned a place before her Son? She, of herself, had no power to redeem fallen man. God alone could effect that. She is a creature, and had need of redemption through her Son, equally as all the other children of Eve. If she was conceived immaculate and born sinless, it is not that she was exempt from the sentence of universal condemnation, but that her Divine Son, for the sake of His own honor, indissolubly linked with hers, interposed between the sentence and its execution in her behalf, and redeemed her by anticipation. We are redeemed by regeneration; she was redeemed more perfectly by preventing grace. Shall any one pretend to think that the woman here referred to as the heroine of combat in the deadly warfare between Satan and mankind, exercises no influence upon the issue? She certainly did not add anything to the sufficiency of the Saviour's atonement; for His is "the only name under heaven given to men whereby we must be saved." But she does what the Catholic Church has taught from the beginning, and shall never cease to teach, that the woman of whom the Son of the Eternal Father took flesh, whom He called by the sacred name of mother, and loved beyond all others in heaven and on earth, who was united with Him in His joys and sorrows, in Bethlehem and Nazareth, on Calvary and the mountain of Galilee, has a maternal influence over the heart of her Son, that she can move Him to exercise His divine power, miracles also, if necessary, even as for whom He shed His blood; that, moreover, she has a place in the economy of redemption, by virtue of her queenly prerogative in the court of heaven, for the more abundant dispensation of grace to the children of her predilection and all who invoke her benign patronage. I abstain purposely from dwelling upon the clause in the promise made by God in Paradise which attributes to the woman the actual crushing of the serpent's head, because the original Hebrew text, grammatically considered, leaves the reader free to interpret this clause with reference either to the woman or her seed. I will state, however, that all antiquity, from the very first age of the Church, refers it to the woman. The vulgar translation, which was generally accepted in

the first three centuries when the Hebrew was still a living language, contained this version of the clause; and when St. Jerome revised the vulgate in the fourth century, although he was the most learned Hebrew scholar of his period and felt himself jealously watched by critics, Hebrews, Greeks and Latins, he did not deem himself warranted to make any change in the accepted translation of this clause which gives the victory over the infernal serpent to the woman, the mother of the Redeemer, fighting with Him and through Him, and by the omnipotence of His grace operating in her, for the effectual fulfilment of the office in all ages, as mediator or intercessor at the throne of mercy. This woman was in this sense the hope of Israel. Her figure was before the minds of all the children of faith from the beginning, identified with the promise of redemption, and transmitted from Patriarch to Prophet, and from Prophet to Kings and people unto the advent of the desired of the eternal hills, "the expectation of the nation." So firmly did men believe in her that Achaz, King of Judah, apprehending the destruction of Jerusalem by the forces of two hostile kings, who had surrounded it, the Prophet Isaiah, by express direction of God, gave him full assurance of safety by referring to His inviolable promise of a Redeemer, who, it was well known, was to come out of Judah; his name would be called Emmanuel, the destruction of Jerusalem, and the promise of redemption, were the prophetic assurance was in the words of my text, as they are cited by the Evangelist in sequence to the narrative of the Incarnation of the Word through Mary: "Behold," said Isaiah "the virgin shall conceive and shall bring forth a Son, and his name shall be called Emmanuel." Here, then, is the woman of the first promise or redemption referred to most significantly as an object of faith in Israel, a signal of hope, a figure in the foreground of redemption, as the prophetic mind conceived it. She is the ideal woman of whom Emmanuel should be born, and yet she was a virgin, or rather "the Virgin," the great sign of God to sustain the hearts of the King and people of Judah in the hour of seemingly inevitable destruction. It is for nothing that she is thus put forward in the utterance of God's decrees of mercy! Shall she be a name without office, a joint combatant with her Son against the spiritual enemy of man, and shall she have part in the victory, no share in the distribution of the dearly-purchased blessings of redemption? Take into your hand the holy gospels, is she not the frontispiece of all and each? Matthew and Mark begin the inspired narrative with her genealogy; Luke's exordium is the heavenly message, delivered to her by the Archangel Gabriel, saluting her as full of grace and blessed among women, "the chosen one of God the Father's predilection, to be overshadowed by the Holy Ghost, and become the mother of the Eternal Son by His assumption of human nature in her, and of her by free consent. The Evangelist John, to whom the dying Saviour gave the care of her at the foot of His cross, has hardly unfolded the eternal origin of the Word made flesh when he proceeds to establish the reality of the Divine maternity of the Virgin Mary in its influence over the human heart, and the Divine power of her Son by the performance of His first miracle at her request, albeit His hour, pre-arranged by His Father, for the manifestation of His Divinity, had not yet come. Who shall adequately describe the dignity, the power, the graces and virtues of this virgin-mother of the Son of God, all graces, blessed among women, whom all generations shall call blessed? Let our soul magnify the Lord and our spirit rejoice in God our Saviour, who hath done great things for her, and who is his name. We call her the Virgin-Mother of Jesus, combining her two chief titles. Her maternity conveys principally the idea of her dignity, her power, her intimate union with the family of the Triune God-head, whereby she is exalted above all creatures, even the highest order of angelic spirits, who come nearest to the throne of incomprehensible majesty. They bow down in reverent adoration before Him who looks with filial love and devotion into His Mother's Virginial face. How beautiful must she be whom the God of heaven prepared for Himself to be a mother worthy of Him in the sight of angels and of men! How must He love her who gave Him His being among men, the flesh of her flesh, blood of her blood, life of her life! Who fondled him in her arms and suckled him at her breast! Who bore for his sake the fatigues and privations of the journey into Egypt, the fears of Herod, the agony of his loss in Jerusalem in His passion, the martyrdom of compassion in His passion, the sweetest transition as she stood by His cross! But, my dear brethren, whilst we love to salute the Virgin Mary by the most exalted title of Mother of God, in which all her dignity and power and queenly prerogatives are concentrated, we are no less proud of her title of Virgin, by which she is distinguished from all other women, who have lived and died. This angelic virtue may abide for all time in His Church, and living examples of it be everywhere and always present to the eyes of the faithful, our Blessed Redeemer instituted a state of perfect chastity or order of life that the Son be distinguished by its observance. The occasion was a remark passed by His disciples, who, on hearing Him proclaim the absolute indissolubility of Christian marriage, said "if the case of a man with his wife be so, it is not expedient to marry." He replied by telling them of a higher motive for abstaining from marriage. There are persons incapable of marriage," said He, "who were born so from their mother's womb, and there are persons incapable of marriage, who were made so by men, and there are persons who have made themselves incapable of marriage for the sake of the kingdom of heaven; then, holding up the state of these last-named as a great and glorious prize, worth striving earnestly for, but difficult to be secured, He cried out, "He that can take, let him take it." In like manner the apostle, St. Paul, exhorting the young maidens and widows of Corinth to enter into this holy state of perfect chastity, and pledging their vows to God for the sake of the kingdom of heaven, proclaims: "I say to the unmarried and to the widows it is good for them if they so continue, even as I;" and again: "He that is without a wife is solicitous for the things that

belong to the Lord, how he may please God; but he that is with a wife, is solicitous for the things of the world, how he may please his Father and he is divided. And the unmarried woman and the virgin think on the things of the Lord, that she may be holy both in body and in spirit, but she that is married thinketh on the things of the world, how she may please her husband." There is, in my exhortation and praise of virginity, summarized in the inspired sentences of the Apostle of the nations—virginity recommended earnestly to both sexes as the more perfect state of life; its principle and motive not being the difficulty of married life, nor the impossibility of divorce, nor any other, but the high aim of attaining to God an undivided heart, of continual thought upon the things of the Lord, of holiness in body and in spirit, of freedom from the solicitations of the world, enabling them to attend upon the Lord without impediment. We do not see how noble a virtue this is in the Christian dispensation. It is the principle of true liberty of the children of God to hold daily and hourly communion with Him, even as the angels who surround His throne. What wonder that the Virgin Disciple of Christ, the guardian of the Virgin Mother, should have been favored with a vision of the special glory that awaits the virgin, in heaven, of which he has written in the 14th chapter of his Apocalyptic an enchanting description: "Let a Lamb stand upon Mount Zion, and with Him one hundred and forty-four thousand, having His name written on their foreheads. And I heard a voice from heaven as the voice of harpers harping on their harps. And they sang as if they were a new canticle before the throne, and no man could say the canticle except those one hundred and forty-four thousand who were purchased from the earth, these are they who have not defiled their names, and they follow the Lamb whithersoever He goeth. These were purchased from among men, the first-fruits to God and to the Lamb; they are without spot before the throne of God." Lift up your heart and minds, dear brethren, and follow in thought the procession of beautiful virgins of both sexes, following the Lamb whithersoever he goeth thro' the courts of heaven. Behold that mark upon their foreheads, 'tis the monogram of the Eternal Spirit, the Father and the Son. Listen to the song they sing as of harpers harping on their harps. Is sweet and measured comes the glad City of God. The Angelic choirs are hushed in silence by its music. Others may sing the nuptial song, and many there are who shall be happy to join in the psalms of the choir of penitents; but no song so lovely in the ears of God and His angels as that of the one hundred and forty-four thousand virgins who follow the Lamb. Was it not congruous, therefore, that, in view of His decree to institute upon the new covenant a state of perfect virginity among His followers, to which all are entitled, and only a privileged few, "purchased from among men," are in successive ages efficaciously attracted, the Eternal Son of God should have pre-ordained that the woman of whom He was to take flesh should be a virgin, the most beautiful, the most perfect, worthy to be the model in whose likeness all others should be formed, and fitted to follow in her train as she entered the heavenly court side by side with her Divine Son, the adorable Lamb of God? If virginity is to flourish forever in the Church, if the virtue of chastity is to be practised by her children, it must be guarded and fostered even from childhood, and the image of its beauty impressed upon the youthful mind before nature has awakened to the instincts of sensuality or the impure hisses of the serpent have begun to find an echo in the soul. 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MISCELLANEOUS.

A mercenary little boy overheard a conversation between his parents concerning a wedding that was soon to come off, and recalled the subject at the breakfast table the next morning by asking the following questions: "Papa, what do you want to give the bride-away for? Can't you sell her?"

For weak lungs, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, consumption, night sweats and all lingering coughs, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a sovereign remedy. Superior to cod liver oil. By druggist.

A Western man thought that the "moralists" of Washington were politicians. A Wise Deacon. "Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors visiting us so often."

"Bro, Taylor, the answer is very easy, I used Hop Bitters in time; kept my family well and saved the doctor bill. Three dollars worth of it kept us well and able to work all the time. I'll warrant it has cost you and the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time."

"Deacon, I'll use your medicine hereafter." A young Biddford man proposed for the hand of a beautiful girl lately. As she hesitated about replying, he said: "I await your answer with bated breath."

The girl, who is a good deal of a humorist, said: "Well, Mr. Man, you will have to bait your breath with something besides high wines and Linburger cheese to catch your humble servant. Good evening."

A Great Disappointment. For the last few years, physicians who have made a note of parties purchasing early cumbars, water-melons, etc., have been greatly disappointed because of "no calls" as the people have found Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed to be a prompt and certain cure for colic, cramps, dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, and all pains in the stomach and bowels. By druggists.

The Spartan pluck of the American boy is beyond all praise. Last fourth of July little Willie Waldell, of Holyoke, deposited a package of fire crackers in his father's new alkali, and touched them off. Later in the day he was hanging face downward, over the old gentleman's knee, while a paternal voice was asking him if he had any preliminary remarks to make.

"Oh, Father! Father! I don't believe George Washington never had such a dad as you are!" No Wonder. Many a man's love has been turned into loathing on account of unsightly eruptions on the face, and of the offensive breath of his fiancée. This trouble could have been avoided if she only had some enough to use Burdock Blood Bitters. Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents.

Consumption Can Be Cured. In this changeable climate of ours, every one should remember that Dr. Wistar's BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY has proven itself to be a positive cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, and all lung diseases. It has saved the lives of many even after all hope had fled. Many of our most intelligent families would as soon be without woven clothing in winter, as to not have WISTAR'S BALSAM always on hand, for if never fails to immediately relieve all soreness of throat and lungs. A single dose taken at bed time will gently warm the blood, cause refreshing slumber, and by morning an ordinary cough or cold will be gone. Ask your druggist and your friends concerning the merit of WISTAR'S BALSAM and be wise.

59 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by dealers generally. Top off with a Bit of Pic. What a peculiar American custom, and one which, together with hot cakes and excess of butter, lays the foundation for first-class cases of dyspepsia. Better use Burdock Blood Bitters. Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Cures cancer of the stomach and bowels, dysentery, cholera morbus, and all summer complaints. A young man from the city, while visiting friends in the country, became interested in the interesting spectacle of the farmer's bird man cutting weeds with a scythe. It suggested to his inexperienced mind the "poetry of motion."

When the hired man lay down the scythe and went into the barn a few moments, the city youth picked up the scythe and made a lunge at a group of weeds. The point struck the ground with such unexpectedness that the youth fell over its handle and ploughed to the earth with his head. He was a little discouraged, but he looked so easy that he got up and essayed another stroke. This was disastrous. The blade appended to oval around his legs like a serpent, cutting through his hip-pocket and an inch, amputating a portion of coat tail, and then threw him off his feet and cut slices of flesh out of his calves. He is now confined to his bed, and is in danger of a wheelbarrow being sent to swing a scythe without any previous instructions.

For Dyspepsia, Weakness and Debility. From GEORGE S. BERRY, of Epson, N. H. "Having received great benefit from the use of PERUVIAN SYRUP, I am willing to add my testimony to the thousands of others constantly receiving its praise. During the war I was in the army, and had the misfortune to be taken prisoner, and confined in Salisbury and other Southern prisons several months. I became so much reduced in health and strength as to be a mere skeleton of my former self. On being released, I was a fit subject for a Northern hospital, where I remained some two months and then came home. My physician recommended and procured for me several bottles of PERUVIAN SYRUP, which I continued to use for several weeks, and found my health restored and my weight increased from ninety pounds to one hundred and fifty, my usual weight, and I have been

in my usual good health ever since. I can cheerfully recommend it in all cases of weakness and debility of the system, whether arising from an impure state of the blood, dyspepsia, or almost any other cause, believing it will in most cases give entire satisfaction."

Sold by druggists. Fancy Drinks. Burdock Blood Bitters is not a fancy drink, but a pure medicinal tonic, alterative, laxative and nerve, whose effect is to purify, invigorate and build up the impure, enfeebled and enfeebled body. Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents.

BROTHER GARDNER ON BOYS. "If I had a boy to bring up I wouldn't bring him up too softly," began Brother Gardner, as Samuel Shin quit poking the fire. "Every day of my life I meet men who were brought up softly. As boys they were kissed and petted and stuffed with sweet cake and cried over. As young men they had nuffin' to do but spend money, dress like monkeys, loaf on the streets and look down on honest labor. As men they are a failure. People who don't hate em' an' avoid em' fall to pity 'em an' aid 'em just as bad. When I see a man whom everybody dislikes I realize that he was brought up on the goody-good plan as a boy."

"If I had a boy I'd rub him again' the world. I'd put responsibility on his shoulders. If he got sugar he'd aim it. If he got time for loafin' it would be only after his work was done. If he was ugly or obstinate I'd tan it outter him instead of buyin' him off. If you want to make a selfish man, make the whine of a boy. If you want to make a coward, forbid your boy to defend his rights. I'd teach my boy that all boys had rights, an' dat why he had no business to trample on de rights of older boys, no boys had de privilege of takin' him by de nose. Last year an old man bin' up my way was turned out doors by his boy. He has been tryin' the goody-good plan on that youth for de las't twenty years, an' dis am de legitimate result. He didn't want him to dress plain, for fear people would look down on him. De boy an' to-day a loafer, neither grateful for what his kin done in de pas', nor carin' what happens in de future. Ten years ago he was cried over, run arter an' coaxed an' brought off, an' his mudder libed to see him a loafer an' his father has foun' him ingrate."

If you Don't Believe It, Ask Any German. And he will convince you that St. Jacob's Oil is the most wonderful remedy that has ever been brought before the public. Rheumatism of many year's standing has yielded immediately to its almost magical influence. As many have expressed it, its action is electrical, seeming to drive the pain before it until all discomfort leaves the body and the warm glow of health and comfort remains. It is a certain cure for neuralgia, giving immediate relief upon the first application, and curing, in a short time, the most inveterate cases.

Petitions to Parliament should be written in a bold, round, open hand, and broad pointed pen, the best. Address the Estelbrook Steel Pen Co., 26 John St., New York, for samples. THE ELEMENTS OF BONE, BRAIN AND MUSCLE, are derived from the blood, which is the grand natural source of vital energy, the motor of the bodily organs. When the circulation becomes impoverished in consequence of weak digestion and imperfect assimilation of the food, which should enrich it, every bodily function flags and the system grows feeble and disordered. When the blood becomes impure, either from the development of inherited seeds of disease, or contamination by bile, or other causes, serious maladies surely follow. A highly accented remedy for these evils is NORTROP & LYMAN'S VEGETABLE DISCOVERY AND PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD, which purifies impurities of the blood and fills it by promoting digestion and assimilation. Moreover, this fine alterative and stomachic exerts a specific action upon the liver, healthfully stimulating that organ to a performance of its secretive duty when inactive, and expelling bile from the blood. It likewise possesses diuretic and purgative properties of a high order, rendering the kidneys active and healthy, and expelling from the system the acid elements which produce rheumatic pain. Price \$1.00. Sample Bottle, 10 cents. Ask for NORTROP & LYMAN'S VEGETABLE DISCOVERY and Purifier of the Blood, by all druggists and medicine dealers.

A short road to health was opened to those suffering from chronic coughs, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, lamalgia, lumbago, rheumatism, excoriated nipples, inflamed breast, and kidney complaints, by the introduction of the fine, invigorating and effective remedy, Dr. Thomas' Catarrh Cure. By Universal Accord, AYE'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long laborious and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by physicians and their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use, and being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other pills can be compared with them; and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they cure, and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild but effectual cathartic is required. For sale by all druggists.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.—P. K. FINN, Proprietor. Rates \$1.50 per day. Entire satisfaction given. Opposite P. & M. Depot, Grand Rapids, Mich.

J. J. BLAKE, BARRISTER, AT-TORNEY, Solicitor, etc. Office—No. 83 Dundas street, London.

ST. JACOBS OIL. THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY. FOR RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Croup, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

FUNERAL FLOWERS AND BOUQUETS PRESERVED IN A SUPERIOR STYLE BY MRS. COLVILLE, 471 QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON, ONT. UNDERTAKERS.

W. HINTON (From London England) UNDERTAKER, & CO. The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage.

KILGOUR & SON, FURNITURE DEALERS AND UNDERTAKERS HAVE REMOVED TO THE CRONYN BLOCK Dundas St., and Market Square.

LONDON POST OFFICE. MULLEN UNDER. Great Western Railway, Gungah, 1000 1000 1000.

SEP. 1—RE OPENING—SEP. 1. \$35 SCHOLARSHIPS \$35. LONDON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. Offering the holders to a FULL COURSE.

PHONOGRAPHY. YEREX & PANTON, BOX 815, LONDON ONT. Meetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.—The members of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association will be held on the first and third Thursdays of every month at the hall of St. George's, in our rooms, Castle Hill, Albany Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. ALEX. WILSON, Secy.

Woolverton, Surgeon Dentist, 100 Queen's Street, London, Ont. Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed. WOODWARD, D. D. S., late of Grimsby.

DR. W. J. McGRATH, GRADUATE, of McGill University, Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Physician, left at the office, Office—St. Nicholas Block, 272 Dundas Street, 2ly.

McDONALD & DAVIS, SURGEON DENTISTS, Office—Dundas Street, 3rd door east of Richmond street, London, Ont. City.

DR. WOODRUFF, OFFICE—Queen's Avenue, a few doors east of Post Office, 38ly.

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D. REGAN —IS SELLING— MEN'S STRONG BOOTS AT \$1.50 PER PAIR. THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED IN LONDON.

AGENTS WANTED for Portraits of President J. A. Garfield. OSGAR MARSHALL, 15 Broadway, New York. GARFIELD.

HANRATTY Will hold a daily Fair during the Exhibition, and make the grandest display of new DRY GOODS MILLINERY, MANTLES, SHAWLS, GENTS' FURNISHINGS, CARPETS, ETC., EVER MADE IN LONDON.

Cheap Goods and plenty of them for Cash Buyers. Large premises packed full. Come and secure Bargains at HANRATTY'S DUNDAS STREET, NORTH SIDE, Opposite Ferguson's Grocery Store.

BOYD, WATSON & CO., 102 Dundas St., 101 Carling St., LONDON. WHOLESALE IMPORTERS.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS, FANCY DRY GOODS, SMALL WARES, FANCY GOODS, STATIONERY, & NOVELTIES.

BOYD, WATSON & CO., J. B. HICKS, TAILOR AND DRAPER, REMOVED TO 208 DUNDAS STREET.

A Choice Stock of New Spring Tweeds, Cloths, &c. For FIT, WORKMANSHIP and QUALITY OF TRIMMINGS, no one exceeds me, while my price is much lower, as I am content with simply a living profit. Give me an early call. N. B.—NO WOMEN COATMAKERS EMPLOYED.

LOCAL NOTICES. THE SABBEST OF SAD SIGHTS.—The grey hairs of age being brought with sorrow to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every year as the use of Chinghai Hair Restorer becomes more general. By its use the scanty locks of age once more resume their former color and the hair becomes thick and luxuriant as ever; with its aid we can now defy the change of years, resting assured that no grey hair at any rate will come to sadden us. Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

For the best photos made in the city go to FOX BROS., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and easels, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

Choice Florida oranges, Spanish onions, hammas, Cape Cod Cranberries, A. MOUNTAIN, City Hall.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—McKenzie has removed to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines on sale.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of erupting teething? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and pleasure to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sood every mother at 25 cents a bottle.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering. "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PAIN EXPELLER" has an equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back and Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of Pain or Ache. It will most surely quicken the blood and heal its aching power is wonderful. "Brown's Household Pain Expeller," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Balm or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

JUST ISSUED. THE GREAT IRISH NATIONAL CHROMO! ENTITLED THE CAUSE OF IRELAND. BEAUTIFULLY COLORED, SIZE, 22 X 28. SENT FREE BY MAIL! FOR \$1.00.

The Cheapest Picture yet issued. Nineteen Pictures in one. The well known face of CHARLES STEWART PARNELL, in every life size, all the centre vignettes, whilst the eighteen popular leaders of the Irish National Land League, such as DAVIDE HILLON, SULLIVAN, SEXTON, JUSTICE, MCCABE, HEALY, EGAN, etc., etc., will be recognized as the people of the country. In the lower left corner, the Land League is personified in the figure of a soldier, standing with the sword of the opposite corner, bold and defiant, an Irish cavalier summons the Irish Army to the fortunes of war. Over all floats the Goddess of Victory, bearing in her extended hand the laurel crown.

Sole Agent for Canada. THOS. COFFEY, LONDON, ONT. Send the money in a registered letter to the above address and the picture will be sent by return mail. It cannot be procured anywhere else in Canada. It would be well to order in orders without delay, as the supply is limited.

THE POPULAR DRUG STORE. W. H. ROBINSON, Opposite City Hall, KEEPS A STOCK OF PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

W. L. CARRIE'S 417 Richmond Street, WILL BE FOUND THE LATEST VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. All the approved MUSICAL INSTRUCTION BOOKS.

"THE ORGANIST'S FRIEND," a collection of Organ Voluntaries, in twelve numbers. "LEBERT & STARK'S PIANO METHOD NEW MUSIC ordered tri-weekly." CLOSING BUSINESS.

E. A. TAYLOR & CO. having decided to close their business, of their large stock in quantities to suit customers at great bargains. Anyone wanting should make an early call.

E. A. TAYLOR & CO. BACK TO LONDON. W. D. MCGLOTHLIN, Jeweller, etc., has removed to London and is now located at No. 2 Dundas street, cor. Marl Lane, Cooke's Block, where he will keep constantly a large stock of fine Watches, Clocks, Jewels and Fancy Goods, at the lowest prices, and hopes to meet all his old customers and many new ones. Repairing in all branches. W. D. MCGLOTHLIN, Jeweller and Watchmaker.

LOCAL NOTICES.

THE SADDEST OF SAD SIGHTS.—The grey hairs of age being brought with sorrow to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every year as the use of Chingalee Hair Restorer becomes more general. By its use the scanty locks of age once more resume their former color and the hair become thick and luxuriant as ever; with its aid we can now defy the change of years, resting assured that no Grey Hair at any rate will come to saddle us. Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

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Sole Agent for Canada.

THOS. COFFEY, CATHOLIC RECORD, OFFICE.

LONDON, ONT. Send the money in a registered letter to the above address and the goods will be sent by return mail. It cannot be procured any where else in Canada. It would be well to order in advance, as the supply is limited.

THE POPULAR DRUG STORE.

W. H. ROBINSON, Opposite City Hall, KEEPS A STOCK OF PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Which are sold at prices to meet the prevailing competition and stringency of the times.

Patent medicines, reduced rates. Special attention given Physicians' Prescriptions. June 9/23

W. L. CARRIE'S, 417 Richmond Street, WILL BE FOUND THE LATEST VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

All the approved MUSICAL INSTRUCTION BOOKS.

"THE ORGANIST'S FRIEND"—A collection of organ voluntaries, in twelve numbers. "LEBERT & STARK'S PIANO METHOD," NEW MUSIC ordered tri-weekly.

CLOSING BUSINESS.

E. A. TAYLOR & CO. having decided to close their business, offer their large stock in quantities to suit customers at great bargains. Any wanting should make an early call.

E. A. TAYLOR & CO. BACK TO LONDON.

W. D. MCGLOTHLIN, Jeweller, etc., has returned to London and permanently located at No. 41 Dundas street, cor. Market Lane, Coles' Block, where he will keep constantly on hand a large stock of finest Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Fancy Goods, at the Lowest Prices, and hopes to meet all his old customers and many new ones. Repairing in all its branches. W. D. MCGLOTHLIN, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller.

DRY GOODS.

1881. FALL TRADE!

J. J. GIBBONS

Is now showing a choice stock of Ulster Cloths, Meltons and Mantle Beavers

Dress Material, Suitings—all Wool Cloth Suitings, Cashmeres, Blankets, Flannels and Shawls, Fancy Wool Goods, Etc., Etc.

ALL WILL BE SOLD CHEAP!

Exhibition of DRY GOODS is attractive as ever. We combine with show big sales, Carpets, Clothing, Millinery, Mantles, Silk, Satins, Hosiery, Woollen Goods, and gloves. Immense stock of Dry Goods.

Nice Dry Goods 8 cents per yard, or 12 yards for \$1.00.

EATON'S

Having selected our stock of British Tweeds, Cloths and Woollens from manufacturers samples, we are now showing one of the best assorted stock of

TWEEDS! SUITINGS! OVERCOATINGS! TROWSERINGS!

EVER BROUGHT TO THE CITY

PETHICK & McDONALD

First Door North of City Hall, RICHMOND STREET

BENNET SCHOOL FURNITURE CO.

Manufacturers of School, Church and Office FURNITURE

LONDON, ONT.

Designs and estimates furnished for Altars, pulpits, pews, &c. We are also prepared to give low estimates for church furniture where architects plans are supplied.

REFERENCES—Rev. P. Molphy, Strathroy. Rev. Jos. Bayard, Sarnia.

REID'S HARDWARE

LOWEST PRICES FOR BARB WIRE

Buy only the TWO BARB. It is the best at JAS. REID & CO., nov21z 118 N. S. Dundas Street

JUST RECEIVED

MONITOR PENCILS (Sliding Lead-New) AUTOMATIC COPYING PENCILS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, BUILDING BLOCKS, KINDERGARTEN BLOCKS, BIRTHDAY CARDS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, AT

J. T. LIVELY'S, No. 4 MARKET LANE, LONDON, ONT. 22ap11ly

A. WESTMAN'S IS THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY

LAWN MOWERS, HARVEST TOOLS, RUBBER HOSE, FINE CUTLERY, GARDEN SHEARS, SCALES, Etc., Etc.

Ladies should call and examine the Jewels, CARPET SWEEPERS, and the MAGIC FLUTER—the Newest and Best.

A. WESTMAN, 411 Dundas Street, London, East. 12 McCormick's Block, London East.

STAMMERING

THE LONDON STAMMERING INSTITUTE

No. 131 MAPLE STREET LONDON, - - - ONT.

TESTIMONIAL. DEAR SIR,—I have been troubled with very bad impediment in speech, and was induced to go to the London Institute for treatment, and in a very short time was permanently cured. I take great pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of Prof. STEWELLAN'S treatment. Wm. TOBIN. Strathroy, Ont.

MEDICAL HALL 115 DUNDAS ST.

Two doors west of Homer & Sommerville's Grocery Store.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SHOULDER BRACES.

Every appliance for the sick room. Special attention paid to fitting trusses.

DR. MITCHELL, Office—Medical Hall, 115 Dundas St. Residence—North-East Corner of Talbot and Maple Sts.

EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG LADIES ACADEMY, CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART, LONDON, ONT.

Locality unrivalled for healthiness, offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air, bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the study and invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

French is taught free of charge, not only in classes, but practically by conversation. The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and Instrumental Music forms a prominent feature. Musical Soirees take place weekly, elevating talents, testing improvement and ensuring self-possession, neatness and attention to promote physical and intellectual development, habit of industry and economy, with refinement of manner.

Parents to visit the difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution. For further particulars apply to the Superior, or any Priest of the Diocese.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasant y located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudiments, as well as the higher English literature. Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency: Board and tuition, French and English, per annum, \$100; German, French, and English, per annum, \$120; Drawing and painting, \$10; Book and binding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address—MORRIS SUPERIOR.

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATHAM, ONT.—Under the care of the Ursuline Sisters, this Institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Railway, 20 miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The grounds, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc. The system of education embraces every branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing, fancy work, embroidery, and needlework, wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge. Board and tuition per annum, paid semi-annually in advance, \$100. Modest, but excellent, and painting, from extra charges. For further particulars address, MOTHER SUPERIOR.

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, ONT.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including board and tuition) \$1.00 per month, \$12 per annum. For full particulars apply to REV. DENIS O'CONNOR, President.

GROCERIES.

REVIVING, REFRESHING, INVIGORATING.

ZOE D'ONE

(iced, is Delicious.)

FITZGERALD

SCANDRETT & CO. 169 DUNDAS STREET, DIRECT IMPORTERS, 1844

NOTICE--REMOVAL.

THE ELECTROPATHIC REMEDIAL INSTITUTE has been REMOVED from 244 Queen Avenue, to 323 Dundas St., in the house formerly occupied by Dr. G. W. Wilson, which has lately been fitted up expressly for the purpose. The Institute is now under the treatment of NERVOUS & CHRONIC DISEASES by the various Natural Remedial Agents, including Electricity, in its various modifications, Baths, Electric Baths, Mollers and Turkish Baths, Swedish Movements, Massage, Compound Oxygen and Helio.

Specialties in the following—Diseases of the Heart, Consumption, Paralysis, Spinal Diseases, Nervous Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Tumors and Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Catarrhs, Deafness, Palsy, Lumbago, Sciatica, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, General Debility, and the various affections of the Body, together with diseases of the Eye and Ear, are all treated with unflinching perseverance. The remedial agents—the only rational mode of cure.

G. WILSON, Electropathic and Hygienic Physician, Graduate of the Electropathic College, Philadelphia, and of the Hygienic College, Florence, New Jersey—Physician in charge

"NIL DESPERANDUM."

Important to Nervous Sufferers.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR Nervous Debility and All Nervous Affections, &c. is GRAY'S SPECIFIC. It is the only remedy which has ever been known to permanently cure Palpitation and other nervous affections. It is a powerful tonic, and restores the vitality of the system, and restores the vitality of the system, and restores the vitality of the system.

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FINANCIAL.

THE ONTARIO LOAN & DEBENTURE CO.

WORKING CAPITAL, \$3,000,000.

This Company has the advantage of having a LARGE WORKING CAPITAL, and are prepared to make Loans on good mortgage security at low rates of interest.

Apply personally at the office in London if possible.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE.

WM. F. BULLEN, MANAGER.

LONDON, SEPT. 1881.

THE ENGLISH LOAN COY. (LIMITED.)

Head Office, London, Canada.

Subscribed Capital, \$2,044,100.

HON. ALEX. VIDAL, Senator, President.

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Money lent on the security of Real Estate at lowest rates of interest. Mortgages, Municipal and School Debentures purchased on liberal terms.

Parties having mortgages on their farms will find it to their advantage to apply at the Head Office of this Company.

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THE EQUITABLE SAVINGS & LOAN COMPANY

is now prepared to loan money on mortgage at reasonable rates, and to receive deposits.

Temporary offices at the office of Meredith & Scatcherd, Dundas street west, London.

Permanent offices will be opened on the north-west corner of Dundas and Talbot street, at present occupied by Mr. Thos. Thompson, hardware merchant, about the 1st Sept. next.

D. MACFARLANE, F. H. BUTLER, President, Acting Manager.

THE DOMINION SAVINGS & INVESTMENT SOCIETY

LONDON, ONT.

To Farmers, Mechanics and Others Wishing to Borrow Money Upon the Security of Real Estate.

Having a large amount of money on hand, we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at 6 or 8 per cent, according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, if he so desires.

Persons wishing to borrow money will consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to

F. B. LEYS, MANAGER.

OFFICE—Opposite City Hall, Richmond St., London, Ont.

THE HOME SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

Authorized Capital, \$2,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Money loaned on Mortgages at lowest rates of interest, and on most favorable terms of repayment. Liberal advances on stocks of Banks and Loan Companies at lowest rates of interest, for long or short periods without commission or expense.

Money to Loan as low as 5 per cent, on Bonds and Debentures, without commission or expense.

Applications for Loans to be made to EDW. E. HARGREAVES

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AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO

AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS, COR. DUNDAS & TALBOT STS

Capital, \$1,000,000.

Subscribed, \$600,000.

Paid Up, \$500,000.

Reserve Fund, \$38,000.

Total Assets, \$720,000.

Money loaned on Real Estate at low rates of interest. Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased.

Apply personally at Company's Offices for Loans and save time and expense.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH. Money received on deposit and interest allowed at highest current rate.

JOHN A. ROE, Manager. LONDON, Nov. 21, 1878.

MONEY TO LOAN!

MONEY TO LOAN at lowest rates of interest.

MCMAGHON, BULLHEAR, HEDDISON AND JEFFREY, Barristers, &c. London.

E. P. E. PECE & CO., 838 Broadway, New York.

Wanted. Big Pay. Light Work. Constant employment. No Capital Required. Address, JAMES LEETS & CO., Montreal, Quebec. 7-17

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK'S BLOOD PURIFIERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Bileousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Swelling of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness and General Debility; all these and many other similar complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK'S BLOOD PURIFIERS.

Sample Bottles 10c; Regular size \$1.

For sale by all dealers.

MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE RECORD.

Bracebridge, Ont., March 24th, 1881. Thomas Coffey, Esq. Dear Sir,—The enclosed amount is my subscription to your most interesting and Catholic paper. Wishing you every prosperity. Yours sincerely, JOHN F. MACY, J. R. B. Bishop of Sarnia.

This Coffey, Esq., London. Dear Sir,—I beg to enclose two dollars, with thanks for your charming as well as instructive paper. Respectfully, Yours, N. J. McENERY, Moore, April, 1881.

Dear Sir,—Enclosed you will find \$4 my subscription to your paper. And with pleasure, with its contents as a Catholic paper, and it is looked upon as a welcome visitor to my house. MICHAEL KELLY, Belleville, May 2, 1881.

Amherstburg, July 16th, 1881. Dear Sir,—Enclosed you will find my subscription of \$2 for your valuable paper, the CATHOLIC RECORD, for the year. You will please continue to send it for the ensuing year. JAMES CANNIFF, Hartburg, N. S., June 23, 1881.

Dear Sir,—Enclosed you will find four (4) dollars in account of my subscription to the CATHOLIC RECORD, wishing your paper the success it so well deserves. I remain, yours sincerely, WM. MORRISSEY, Priest.

Dear Sir,—Enclosed find \$2 the amount of subscription for the CATHOLIC RECORD. I wish it was in every Catholic family in the country, as it would be very instructive to their families. Wishing you success in your business. W. F. SCOTT, Chatham, April 15, 1881.

Dear Sir,—I have had the pleasure of your paper since last December, and am pleased with the number in which it is conducted. The interest of our Catholic religion is subserved, while we have sufficient Irish news to make it interesting to those who have had faithful and authentic news. H. J. SMOG, Rock Forest, April 23, 1881.

Bonville, March 24th, 1881. To Thomas Coffey, Esq. Dear Sir,—You will find enclosed \$1 to note my subscription for RECORD. I am much pleased with your valuable paper. This CATHOLIC RECORD, for another year. JAMES MCGONAGHAN, Hamilton, March 11th, 1881.

Dear Sir,—Enclosed find \$2 the amount of subscription for the CATHOLIC RECORD, and am well pleased with your paper and I wish you every success. Yours truly, JAMES TRAILOR, Strathroy, April 14th, 1881.

Dear Sir,—Enclosed you will find \$1.00 for the CATHOLIC RECORD, and the WREATH OF PRAISE to your paper. It's the best we get. Yours truly, P. O'DWYER.

Now you can get WINTER COAL AT SUMMER PRICES

A. DENHOLM, JR. WILLIAM STREET.

Orders left at Clark's Bookstore, 37 Richmond street, or N. T. Wilson's Bookstore, Dundas street, will be promptly attended to.

I am off for My Holidays, as Soon as I go to

SCARROW'S A TRUNK & VALISE!

It is selling them Retail at Wholesale Prices.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

The Country in a most Excited State.

Eleven men returning from working on a Boycotted farm, near Port Arlington, were fired upon and five wounded, one seriously. This is the affair that led to the arrest of Andrew and Patrick Gallagher already reported.

The head office of the Land League has been transferred to Liverpool, where O'Connor is conducting the business. Paris, Oct. 17.—The clerical press commends the Irish arrests.

Cork, Oct. 17.—It is stated that James Power, Secretary of the Middleton Branch of the Land League, and another prominent member of the League, have been arrested. Upton left Dublin last evening for Holyhead. He fully expected to be arrested, but resolved no longer to await the action of the authorities.

A magistrate stated from the bench today that the police had strict orders never to fire with blank cartridge, but to use such cartridges as they might find in the possession of the arrested men.

London, Oct. 17.—The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The arrest of O'Brien and Quinn are taken to mean that the Government will tolerate no form of intimidation, however indirect. It may even be inferred that the case will constitute two vigorous criticisms of its action as intimidation."

Twenty-three persons are in Limerick hospital with bayonet wounds. The members of the League claim that Arthur O'Connor, having been recently thoroughly instructed in the management of the whole affairs of the League, his escape will enable the organization to continue.

Dublin, October 17.—Rioting was renewed here to-night. The police were compelled to retreat over Carlisle B ridge under a shower of stones. It is probable that the riot will be called out at Charleville, County Cork, the police were stationed. The riot was read, and the military was called out and cleared the streets. Thirty-five arrests.

Dublin, Oct. 17.—Forster, replying to a coronation deputation, stated that the police, in clearing Sackville street, acted upon instructions to prevent the mob taking possession of the street. If the mob had been allowed possession the consequences would have been far more lamentable. He regretted that an one was hurt, but should a like occasion arise he would certainly make use of the same force. He said it was the duty of law-abiding people to keep out of the way and thus avoid being implicated in disturbances.

A mob of 1500 chased a number of constables down Abbey street toward Sackville street barracks. The constables reached the barracks amidst a shower of stones. The mob then returned to Sackville street, and, crossing over the bridge, met another body of police near Trinity College. They hunted the police down Dame street. Several streets open for repairs gave the crowd an ample supply of stones. The mob attacked the Irish Times office, breaking the windows, and afterwards proceeded along the southern quays and smashed the windows of every house where lights were seen. The mob showed similar vengeance on the Mail office and the Friendly Brothers' Club. The police were then drawn across Sackville street, and the crowd fled at their advance, and dispersed at midnight.

London, Oct. 22.—Mr. Cowen in an editorial in the Newcastle Chronicle, says: "Not so many years ago Mr. Gladstone wrote as follows:—The prisoners in the Kingdom of Naples were arrested and imprisoned without due legal process, were in vast proportion not tried at all, and when they were tried were so largely by exceptional and not regular tribunals. When they were condemned they were condemned, not by the free verdict of a popular body, but by the sentences of judges dependent on the Government for their bread—a Government, moreover, whose power rested on a flagrant breach of the written legal constitution of the country. The Prime Minister in his time played many parts, but even those familiar with his gyrations were not perhaps aware of the rapid transformation of his opinion on the treatment of political prisoners."

The reproduction of these extracts from the letter to the late Mr. Butt demonstrates it as true that the men for whom he had pleaded years ago were strangers at a distance, whereas those he now imprisons are fellow-countrymen and near. The distinction which the writer here refers to with which the cases are treated to the humble and versatile intellect of Mr. Gladstone, but to plain men it is not so apparent."

Dublin, October 20.—The Land Court opened today. There was a large attendance. Mr. Justice O'Hagan said the Court had decided to follow the rules of procedure. The fee for entering the court would be only one shilling, but that nobody could have an excuse of not having the advantage of the Land Act. There will be a very similar fee on giving notice of appeal. Many tenants, he said, had already applied to have their rents fixed, but to decision could be given before ten days. The Commissioners would do their best to make the Act successful. The judge's statement was received with applause.

THE LAND LEAGUE PROCLAMATION.

The following is the text of the proclamation of the Land League as sent by cable: "FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.—The hour has come to test whether the great organization built up during years of patient labor and sacrifice, and consecrated by the allegiance of the whole Irish race the solid power, is to disappear at the summons of British tyranny. The crisis which we are now facing is not of our making. It has been deliberately forced upon the country while the Land Act is yet untested, in order to strike down the only power which might have exerted any solid benefit for the tenant farmers of Ireland from that Act, and to leave them more helplessly at the mercy of the law invented to save landlordism, and administered by the landlords' minions. The executive of the Irish National Land League, acting on the spirit of the resolutions of the national convention, the most freely elected representative body ever assembled in Ireland, was advancing steadily in its work of testing the Land Act. At the same time they took measures to secure in the event of the Land Act proving to be a mere empty mockery, the rights of landlordism, in order to defend the security upon the necks of the people that the tenant farmers should not be delivered blind-fold into the hands of hostile law courts, but should be able to fall back upon the magnificent organization which was created in order to declare the existence, when Mr. Gladstone stepped in to its rescue. Blow after blow has been struck at the Land League in the mere wantonness of brute force. In the face of provocation which has turned men's blood red, and steadily to the national convention, they were with great labor put in train for adjudication in the Land Courts. Even the arrest of Mr. Parnell, and the excited state of feeling which it evoked, did not induce the executive of the League to suspend the operation of the Land Act, from that cause. But the events which have since occurred, the seizure of almost all the members of the executive and chief officials of the League upon preposterous pretences, and the violent suppression of free speech, put it upon a possibility of doubt that the English law courts would declare the Land League an illegal association, and proceed in the attempt to break its unity, and afraid to abide the result of the test cases, has deliberately resolved to destroy the whole machinery of the central League, and to render the expert and experienced trial of the Act impossible, by forcing it upon the Irish tenant farmers on the Government's own terms. Only one constitutional weapon now remains in the hands of the League. It is the strongest, the swiftest, and most irresistible of all. It is the power of the press. It is the power of the English tongue. It is the power of the English people. It is the power of the English people to say whether they will have their foreign relations hampered or imperilled by having to maintain fifty thousand troops in Ireland in time of peace, dealing with a country as if it were in a state of siege. Gladstone will find Ireland and the Land League are synonymous."

London, Oct. 18.—The Press Association learns that a council of war has been formed in Dublin, headed by Gen. Steele, to consider the military situation in Ireland. It is contemplated to increase the guards to three battalions, and the Second Dragoon Guards will probably be retained at New York.

London, Oct. 18.—The following has been received from William Davison, member of the executive and legal adviser of the Land League at Dublin.—The Executive of the Land League held a meeting at headquarters. The rooms were packed. Intense enthusiasm prevailed. It was unanimously resolved to order a general strike against rent. This declaration was received with round after round of cheers. The city is in a state of great excitement. Arrests are taking place hourly. No one is safe. The announcement that Henry George was on his way to Ireland met with a hearty round of applause. Dublin will give the distinguished American author a reception in every way worthy. Every where the people are patient and forbearing. The policy of passive resistance is being strictly adhered to. The Land League headquarters has been removed to Holyhead. It is in connection with the office here. It is expected that martial law will be proclaimed at once. Parnell and his colleagues are more hopeful and defiant than ever.

Paris, Oct. 19.—Egan today said he considered that Parnell's arrest was due to an outbreak of temper on the part of Mr. Gladstone. The Land League did not depend on any one man or set of men. The reserve fund amounts to £50,000. None of it is kept in Ireland except what is needed for expenses.

Dublin, Oct. 23.—Despite the Government proclamation against public meetings there was a large gathering today near Coeshford, a place presiding.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

On Tuesday, the 11th inst., a number of the leading members and friends of St. Patrick's Church of this village, assembled at the R. C. Presbytery, for the purpose of presenting Father Doherty with an address and a well-filled purse. The address, of which the following is a copy, was read by Dr. Green, and the presentation was made by Mr. James Madigan.

To Rev. J. P. Doherty, Parish Priest, California. Rev. and Dear Sir.—We, the members of your congregation in California and vicinity, here with regret that you are about to leave us, and we feel that we would be doing an injustice to you as well as to our own feelings if we allowed you to go without expressing the high esteem in which you are held by us. Your zeal for the cause of religion and your earnest endeavors to promote our spiritual and temporal welfare are too well known to require comment. By your love for neatness, combined with economy, you have (and we fear often) a little too far exceeded the improved internal comfort and external appearance of the church in this place. Aside from your sacred calling, your gentlemanly bearing and affable disposition have made you a favorite, not only with the members of your church, but also with those of other denominations. We are sorry to lose you but trust that our loss will be your gain, and we ask you to accept this purse as a small tangible token of the respect in which you are held by us all, not for its intrinsic value (for we regret it is not for the sentiment its presentation expresses). We earnestly pray that God in his goodness may spare you good health and assist you in the holy work in which you are engaged, and we humbly ask that you in your prayers will not forget those to whom you are now about to say farewell.

Signed on behalf of the congregation: E. D. Green, James Madigan, James Goslin, T. McMonaghan, Donald Kennedy, Wm. Higgins, T. F. Murphy, Edward Kelly, John P. McKenna, California, Oct. 11th, 1881.

My Dear Friend.—I can scarcely find words strong enough to express to you my gratitude for your kindness on this, the eve of my departure from among you. I can only regard this presentation as another mark of that kindness which I have always experienced at your hands from the first day of my arrival in California until the present time. Although I cannot recognize in myself that perfection of character which your flattering address attributes to me, I can at least discover therein what the Priest ought to be, and what I sincerely desire to be. Whatever little I did towards improving the church was for me an agreeable task. I may say a labor of love; as I considered it a great privilege to be able to contribute a little towards repairing the house of God. In attributing it to me, you have done me a kindness, for your good will and generous cooperation had much more to do with the work than any merit on my part. The pain of separation is sweetened by the thought of being able to revisit you from time to time. I thank you for this manifestation of your esteem for me and commend myself to your prayers that I may strive to acquire those virtues which in your goodness you attribute to me.

I remain, gentlemen, yours sincerely, J. P. Doherty. —California Sachem.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

From United Ireland. There was only one other assembly in Irish history at all comparable to the Convention of 1881. It was then, a hundred years ago, that Daniel O'Connell walked out of the degenereate Parliament, and at the head of his regiments, took their seats in the Volunteer Convention at the Rotunda. That was in the midst of a glittering army; cavalry escorts caracolled; citizen artillery booming out its thunderous salutes; and the Convention, jewelled ladies in brilliant and colorful dress, a lord, not a canon, not anything military than a Metropolitan Police man, was to be seen about the Rotunda last Thursday morning. There was a nobler sight still—the gathering of the cream of the Irish Democracy from sea to sea. The delegates of a factious and rival chivalrous, but still a faction. The delegates of 1881 were, in John Dillon's famous words, fresh from

THE MANHOOD AND BRAIN OF IRELAND.—Men in frize and men in broadcloth—frigate men and cultured men—priests from the convent, and clergies from the Parliament, stults from the Parliament, the nation's strength behind them. They met under the shadow of a prison, and had no fear. All the guns and bayonets were in their enemies' hands, pointed against their breasts, and they would a power before which guns and bayonets are as idle as against the air. And their word is a law which will be obeyed better than Mr. Forster's sixty thousand soldiers. Talk of the peacefulness of the English Revolution in the name of a hostile garrison, while a reign of Russian terror is in full swing, and dispersing with the certainty that their will shall prevail, without as much as a revolver-shot, or an assault upon a policeman.

THE TWO LARGE POLICEMEN STATIONED like mammoth Paris, at the outer gate of the Rotunda stared with all their eyes at the sort of people that were going in. They had some expectation of seeing gentlemen with blackened faces and white shirts; or dissolute ruffians too much out at elbows to have shirts at all. They were almost tempted to put their hands to their helmets. I have seen many a shabbier lad than the average delegate; so respectfully had Bobby, and great grew his respect for the Land League. One delegate bore so close a resemblance to the Duke of Leinster—I don't know whether that it seemed as if his Grace were about to retrace the errors of landlordism, and knock fifty per cent off his rents *compu publico*. Better than dukes or

Important to Housekeepers.

On looking through Green's immense stock, housekeepers will find it well assorted in all the staple lines required by them, and at prices as low as any in the city. He is showing a splendid line in bleached and unbleached table linens, napkins, D'Oyleys, linen towels, sheetings and pillow cases, and remarkably low prices. The largest and cheapest stock of lace curtains in London can be found at Green's, comprising all the latest and the very newest designs in these goods. Parties requiring lace curtains should not fail to see Green's stock. Just received, one case of colored satins, comprising all the leading shades, and are well worth \$1.25 each. Green is selling these at 75c. per yard. They are the cheapest goods in London. Be sure and see them.

THE GREAT CONVENIENCE OF THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY is that by the writing of one letter, making one remittance, keeping one account, paying one freight or express charge, one can get any kind of goods wanted, and never pay more (generally less) than when ordering direct from the dealer. It also has facilities for transacting any private or public business-matters needing personal and prompt attention. The advantages it offers in acting as your agent are more valuable than ever.

Address: THOMAS D. Egan, New York Catholic Agency, 33 Barclay Street, and 35 Park Street. 120. "A Violent from Mother's Grave," 40 other popular songs, words and music entire, only 10c. PATTEN, 53 N. Y. Barclay St. N. Y. 12-14-81

A CATHOLIC FARMER WANTED. ONE of the best chances ever offered in this country to a farmer. A reliable and practical party wanted to take charge of 100 or 150 acres, being one of the best farms in the county of Durham, who understands stock raising. An interest will be given in the business desired, and a comfortable home guaranteed. Must be married, temperate, reliable and experienced. No other need apply. Possession given October 1st, 1882. For particulars enquire of the proprietor by letter or otherwise. JNO. J. DALEY, Durham, Ont. 159-1w

MARE FOR SALE. THE subscriber has for sale a very handsome and valuable mare, suitable for a lady to drive, age 5 years, trots as slow as a snail in an hour, can trot in, easily kept. JNO. J. DALEY, Durham, Ont. 159-4w

TEACHERS WANTED. TEACHERS wanted for the Roman Catholic Separate School, Littleton, Colorado. Male teachers as principal and assistant in boys' schools. Female teachers as principal, assistant and able to teach classes. Assistant must hold 2nd class certificate. Teachers of experience preferred. Applicants must state salary, experience, and references. Apply to J. O'LEARY, Sec'y., Littleton, Ont. 159-3w

NIGHT SCHOOL! H. COOK, Thorough and practical instructor of the Roman Language, will open his classes on 1st of November. TERMS:—\$1.00 per quarter. For further particulars apply at residence. 135 MILL STREET, LONDON, ONT. 159-1w

GARFIELD Agents wanted for Life of President Garfield. A complete, factually history from cradle to grave, by the eminent biographer, Col. Cowell. Books all ready for delivery. Liberal terms. Agents take orders for over 2500 copies daily. Outside any other book for 50c. Agents take orders for 25c. The book is well written, and is a masterpiece. Full particulars, all make immense profits. Private terms apply. GIBSON STIMSON & CO. Portland, Maine. 157-4

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets. LONDON, Oct. 21. GRAIN. Wheat, Spring, 60s 10 to 60 00 to 60 00. "Doth, 60s 10 to 60 00 to 60 00. "Redwell, 60s 10 to 60 00 to 60 00. "Clewson, 60s 10 to 60 00 to 60 00. "Tribble, 60s 10 to 60 00 to 60 00. "Corn, 60s 10 to 60 00 to 60 00. "Peas, 60s 10 to 60 00 to 60 00. "Barley, 60s 10 to 60 00 to 60 00. "Oats, 60s 10 to 60 00 to 60 00. "Clover Seed, 60s 10 to 60 00 to 60 00. "Turf, 60s 10 to 60 00 to 60 00.

London Oil Market. LONDON, Oct. 21. Refined Oil, current lots, 10s 10 to 10 21. "Paraffine Candles, 10s 10 to 10 21. "Oleum Oil, 10s 10 to 10 21.

London Stock Market. LONDON, Oct. 21. 80 Agricultural, 125. "Canadian Sav., 125. "100 Dominion, 125. "100 English Loan, 125. "100 French Loan, 125. "100 Italian Loan, 125. "100 Spanish Loan, 125. "100 Turkish Loan, 125. "100 Russian Loan, 125. "100 American Loan, 125. "100 European Loan, 125. "100 Indian Loan, 125. "100 Chinese Loan, 125. "100 Japanese Loan, 125. "100 Australian Loan, 125. "100 New Zealand Loan, 125. "100 South African Loan, 125. "100 West Indian Loan, 125. "100 East Indian Loan, 125. "100 Central American Loan, 125. "100 South American Loan, 125. "100 African Loan, 125. "100 Asian Loan, 125. "100 European Loan, 125. "100 American Loan, 125. "100 Canadian Loan, 125. "100 Mexican Loan, 125. "100 Argentine Loan, 125. "100 Chilean Loan, 125. "100 Peruvian Loan, 125. "100 Bolivian Loan, 125. "100 Paraguayan Loan, 125. "100 Uruguayan Loan, 125. "100 Brazilian Loan, 125. "100 Argentine Loan, 125. "100 Chilean Loan, 125. "100 Peruvian Loan, 125. "100 Bolivian Loan, 125. "100 Paraguayan Loan, 125. "100 Uruguayan Loan, 125. "100 Brazilian Loan, 125.

CLERICAL.

WE have received a large stock of goods suitable for clerical garments. We give in our tailoring department special attention to this branch of the trade. N. WILSON & CO. (Of the Dublin Penny Journal) Miss Brown is exceedingly fair. Miss White is as good as a fairy. Miss Black has a very head of hair. Miss Green is a first ever merry. Miss Lightly weighs sixteen stones. Miss Rich would make a mistress. Miss Love has a hair of combs. Miss Stomach is a sad man.

Miss Midgley is a terrible scold. Miss Piper is ever cross and contrary. Miss Young is now grown very old. Miss Short is at least five feet tall. Miss Noble's of humble extraction. Miss Love has a hair of combs. Miss Stomach is a sad man.

Miss Green is a regular blue. Miss Scarlet looks pale as a lily. Miss Violet is a beauty from our view. And Miss Wiseman thinks all the men lily. Miss Leonard's a naughty young elf. Miss Lyon's from a terra a foot. Miss Moore's not at all like myself. Miss Carpenter is a man to be proud of. Miss Sadler's ever mounted a horse. Miss White from the stable will run. Miss Kilmore can't look on a corpse. Miss Anselm's ever levelled a gun. Miss Goodhead has no head at all. Miss Howarth is ever complaining. Miss Danes's ever had a fall. Miss Foster's hair is ever fairer than mine.

Miss Wright she is constantly wrong. Miss Tickell, she is not funny. Miss Selinger's ever as kind as a bird. And Miss poor Miss Cash has no money. Miss Barton would give all she's worth. Miss Goodhead has no head at all. Miss Merry is shocked at all things. Miss Foster's hair is ever fairer than mine.

Miss Biss does with sorrow overflow. Miss Hope in despair seeks the tomb. Miss Joy all anticipates we. Miss Selinger's ever as kind as a bird. Miss Hamlet resides in a city. The nerves of Miss Standish are shaken. Miss Goodhead has no head at all. Miss Faithful her love has forsaken. Miss Porter dispises all froth. Miss Seales they'll make well I am think.

Miss Mooky is apt to be wrath. Miss Tickell, she is not funny. Miss Selinger's ever as kind as a bird. And Miss poor Miss Cash has no money. Miss Barton would give all she's worth. Miss Goodhead has no head at all. Miss Merry is shocked at all things. Miss Foster's hair is ever fairer than mine.

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BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Works of Iron, Copper and Tin. Castings of all kinds. Warranted. Address: BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY, VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

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