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Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 6.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, 1884.

CLERICAL.

We make a specialty of Clerical Suits, and turn out better fitting and better finished gar-ments than any Western House. N. Wilson & Co.

136 DUNDAS STREET In Memoriam.

John Martin, who died in Lowe, P. Q., Feb. 7th, 1882, aged 78.

Green grows the grass above thy honored grave, And pure the diamond dews that sparkle fair, When tranquil moonlight pours its golden wave, Or sunrise sheds its benediction there.

And green thy memory glows in many hearts, Jewelled with pearls of purity and truth, With precious gold of learning's various

with benison of virtue from thy youth. That youth in Limerick's memorable vales, Where gifted Griffen sang of "sweet Adare," Remembrance with serene affection hails, For it displays a record bright and fair.

In Shanagolden's cottages arise Voices sometimes, which tell of years long

gone, When the "young master" who, white-haired, now lies, Patiently taught each wild and wayward one.

Taught them indeed, and not alone book lore, But living lessons from that noble page, A truly Christian life-those years are o'er But they have left a worthy heritage.

the progress of true religion.

Lake Shore Visitor.

Their fruits are Christians, graced by wealth of mind. And dignity of soul. and they are found Where the Grand River glistens, forest-shrined, Shannon sparkles, palace-crowned.

An exile, like so many others, sent By-laws tyrannical from Erin's strand, To Canada the "promised land," he went To find new fields of work for heart and hand.

He sought not honors; humble and upright, He followed duty whereso er it led. And gloomy forests hid his gentle light, And on the blind its rays were often shed.

But God hath promised that those who in struct Others in justice, shall as bright stars shine To all eternity with the elect. Rest way-worn spirit; be that glory thine. Lowe, P. Q. D. C. DEANE.

CATHOLIC FRESS.

Ave Maria.

their depravity unless we trace it to their reading matter. The crimes read of and While the late Father Haskins, of Bos-ton,—a convert from Episcopalianism,— was Chaplain of the House of Industry reading matter. The crimes read of and the recital of their commissions are too foul to be spoken, and there is but one way in which they could reach and poison the mind, and that way is through the eye by the medium of the press. Male and female alike greedily read the papers, not that they are so much interested in ton, —a convert from Episcopannial for the four of the her is a four shift have a pricet; I'll go for him myself." He immediately went to the pricet's house on Franklin street, saw Father Wiley, told him his errand, and that he was a Protestant minister. The and there can be no question as to the success which these papers meet, and there can be no doubt but that they return to their owners a handsome revenue. The laws have been powerles conversation which followed this an-nouncement induced Mr. Haskins to to suppress these publications, and the pulpit thus far has spoken to no purpose. Whatever may be said about the progress made in schools and teaching, one thing is very certain, the teacher has failed to remark to a Protestant friend whom he met on leaving the house, that there were certain things in Protestantism which he meant to examine more carefully; and from that day his mind was bent on findteach the pupil to look out for the danger that most of all is to be dreaded. When ing the truth. The old woman was visited by Father Wiley, and received the last sacraments. When she saw the Prottherefore people as a body become moral and decent they can without any very great effort make such moral reforms as they see fit, but it is useless for the hypo-criteto cry change- just as useless as it is for the giver of scandal to preach the necessity of purity or temperance net sectaments. When she saw the Frot-estant Chaplain again, she raised up her poor, weak hands, and, with tearful eves, exclaimed: "God bless you, sir! O God bless you, and may you be a Catholic before you die!" That prayer was heard a blood vessel in their haste to officiate at the burial of a man whose necessity of purity or temperance. soul had taken its flight from the pale of the Catholic Church. If they could only get a chance to talk with their neighbors haskins did become a Catholic, and in course of time a priest also. The years of his ministry were marked with abund-New York Freeman's Journal. A Chinese merchant in Mott street thus expresses his idea of the French-Chinese over the earthly remains of one who rewar: "It like this: I come to your door and licke you, and I wantee you to pay money to me for I lickee you. You think that light? What kind a 'ligion (b.) pudiated them in life, they feel happy. If Catholic priests attempted to force ant harvests of souls, and the poor, the abandoned, and the suffering found in him the kindest of fathers and the most themselves into such public ceremonies or to act officially whenever occasion presented itself, we would immediately to his memory is the home which he founded in Boston for orphan and des titute boys. Its establishment cot him many sacrifices, and but for his laborious that ?" The other day the friends of a young priest, ordained by Mgr. Mermillod, whom the Swiss Liberals hate, held a little festival on the occasion of his first Mass. and State. In the present dirt throwing of the campaign the ministers have taken a hand. How they can do so without soiling themselves remains yet to be seen. devotedness it would soon have been re linquished. The rejoicings were held in a private demesne. A Liberal journal took occa-Philadelphia Standard. demesne. A Liberal journal took occa-sion to remark that it was a "singular persecution" when Catholics were thus permitted to celebrate their religious festivals publicly. The *Courrier de Geneve* retorted by quoting the facts that, since 1876, all manifestations of public wor-ship are forbidden, and that priests are not even permitted to wear their soutanes in the public thoroughfares under model. The Liberalism of our age puts the State above the Church and social culthe Cross of the Legion of Honor upon venerable Sister Mary Ambroise, of the Presentation Order at Tours. The reli gious life of this good Sister extends over a period of more than fifty years, all of which time has been passed quietly, unostentatiously and humbly, in the devoted and untiring service of the sick in the public thoroughfares under penalty devoted and untring service under the care of her Order. For the past few years she has suffered from paralysis, but, of ten dollars fine and fifteen days in prison. Churches stolen from the Catho lic Swiss have not been restored-one of lic Swiss have not been restored—one of which, at Geneva, has been given up to Protestant worship. Catholics are forced to pay an annual tax of \$20,000 to the State for the support of Protestant and the pretended schismatical belief, while they gather alms for their own priests and build board chapels. The situation of the Church in Switzerland is one of other Church in Switzerland is one of drag herself to the bedside of her "dea sick" all of whom love her as a mother. When informed of the action of the Goverment in sending her the Cross she was engaged in her favorite occupation by the bedside of the sick, and, without in-terruptung her ministrations, said simply: "What do they want me to do with it ?" dealing with the pestilence and succor-ing those who were attacked by it. Instead of doing so he at once took to flight, leaving the people to get along as best they might. In this emergency the Cure of the parish, upwards of eighty years old, undertook the duties of the fugitive Mayor, and discharged them with such discretion, energy, and efficiency, that he received the public thanks of the people and the commenda. persecution, and there is at present no Such are the religious whom an infidel Government persecutes and drives from signs of a change. Catholic Union and Times. Many forget that character grows ; that it is not something to put on ready-made with womanhood or manhood ; day by day, here a little, there a little. It grows with the growth and strengthens with the command the respect and admiration of strengtr, until, good or bad, it becomes even the unbeliever.

almost a coat of mail. Look at a man of business,—prompt, reliable, conscientious, yet clear-headed and energetic. When do you suppose he developed all these admir-able qualities? When he was a boy. Let us see how a boy of ten years gets up in the morning, works, plays, studies, and we will tell you just what kind of a man he will make. The boy that is late at break-fast, late at school, stands a poor chance of being a prompt man. The boy who neglects his duties, be they ever so small, and then excuses himself by saying, "I didn't think!" will never be a reliable man; and the boy who finds pleasure in the suffering of weaker things will never be a noble, generous, kind man—a gentle-man. The work of the Church in evangelizing all nations is carried on unremittingly, I get so unobtrusively that we hear little of what is being done in far distant countries, unless some flagrant act of persecution attracts attention to it. A few statistics which we gather from the Liverpool Catholic Times will serve to show, or suggest, at least, the vast work which the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, is doing. It is supporting at present no less than 6,700 missionaries scattered all over the habitable globe. Many of these are in heathen countries. More The work of the Church in evangelizing tered all over the habitable globe. Many of these are in heathen countries. More than 1,000 members of the Capuchin Order are in the islands of the Indian Ocean. In Morocco, China and America there are 2,500 Franciscans. In Jaffa, Natal and Ceylon 300 Oblate Fathers. In the Maylay Archipelago, Corea, and Ton-quin, there are 700 Fathers of the Soci-ety of Foreign Missions, In New Guinea, Armenia, and Madagascar, 1,500 members of the Society of Jesus. In Persia, Abyssinia and China, 200 Lazar-ists. In the Phillipine Islands and cen-tral Tonquin 500 Dominicans. In the course of one year the members of the be a noble, generous, kind man-a gentleman. "The Pope is out with a fresh encyclical,

"The Pope is out with a fresh encyclical, in which he enjoins upon the faithful that prayers should be offered against the chol-era. So long as the people do not neglect other preventive measures, the praying against the cholera will at least do no harm."—Buffalo Express. How do the Christian readers of the Express like this Ingersollite sneer at public appeals to Almighty God in face of impending cal-amity? Evidently, the writer of the above doesn't believe much in prayer for any purpose; yet he appears to be one of those liberal-minded persons who kindly tolerate such "superstitions"—because,you know, they "will at least do no harm." It takes a touch of cholera, or something tral Tonquin 500 Dominicans. In the course of one year the members of the Society of Foreign Missions converted 18,462 heretics and pagans, and baptized 218,000 children. These are only a part of the valiant soldiers of Christ, whom the Church, fulfiling the mission commit-ted to her by our Blessed Redeemer, has sent, and is constantly sending forth, "into the whole world," to "preach the gospel to every creature." They serve to show, too, the great and important work which the Society for the Propaga-tion of the Faith is doing, and the strong claims it has to the support of every Catholic who has a spark of zeal to aid in the progress of true religion. takes a touch of cholera, or something like it, to bring some people to their knees.

London Universe.

London Universe. If the result of the elections to the Bel-gian Parliament held last June have any meaning at all, it is that the Belgian people were dissatisfied with the policy of the late Radical Administration, and wished for a Catholic Government which would reverse the most objectionable of the measures adopted by their predecessors. This is a mere question of common sense, but the man who looks for common sense, but the man who looks for common sense among the deluded infidel scum of the Belgian capital is like him who scrubs a donkey's head, thereby losing his soap. Our readers know full well that one of the most objectionable and disreputable things done by M. Frere-Orban and Mynheer von Humbeeck was to put up godless schools which were not wanted, and to turn the priest out who was wanted. There is no country under the sun in which so many loud-mouthed defenders of the gentler sex are to be found as in this land of equal rights. They are senti-mental in their efforts and truly devoted in their gush. But unfortunately for the record of the male sex, they stand in a bad light and can be looked upon as nothing better than hypocrites. The newspapers give them sadly away and as day succeeds day the story of crime grows blacker. Morals have with us reached a low ebb. They can reach but very little lower, and must soon take a turn. That the knowledge which is every day im-parted to the young before or during the breakfast hour by the paper which the father of the family allows his children to read, is making an impression, cannot longer be doubted. Many of the criminals are young too young to possess in reality or hy avapariance There is no country under the sun in schools which were not wanted, and to turn the priest out who was wanted. Therefore the only logical thing that M. Malou, the new Prime Minister, and his colleagues could do was to bring in a Bill for repealing the School Law of 1879. This they have done, and the Belgian Parliament are now engaged in discussing it. The Radical Burgomaster of Brussels has within the last few days called upon the infidel residuum of the Belgian capital to make demonstrations and manifesta. are young, too young to possess in reality or by experience the viciousness they dis-play, and there is no way to account for to make demonstrations and manifesta-tions to prevent the Bill from passing. But riot and rowdyism are no argument, and M. Malou is the last man in the world to swerve from his duty from fear of an ignorant and misguided rabble. Catholic Columbian.

The Methodist preachers have put the It is astonishing how persistently the

lear of an attempt at union of Churc

Ave Maria

The French Government has conferred

nstead of complaining, she continues to

M. Francisque Sarcey, editor of the Paris Temps, who has made himself no. torious by his animosity towards the Church and her institutions, recently went to the monastery hospital of the Brothers of St. John of God for surgical treatment. The first article he wrote on resuming work after he had been wrought in him as complete, though "Episcopus Nancejensis exponit quod anno 1835 altare majus ecclesiae paro-chialis de Bening privilegiatum in perpet-uum declaratum fuit: cum vero idem cured revealed that a change had been wrought in him as complete, though perhaps not so sudden, as that in St. Paul on the road to Damascus. He was loud in praises of the grace and devoted-ness of the Brothers, and repeatedly ex-pressed his feelings of gratitude towards them. It is said that this Paris editor has annunced his in tentian of heaving sit, supplicatur hinc pro opportuna de-claratione ?" S. Cong. resp. "Dummodo altare sit iterum sub eodem titulo constructum,

non amississe privilegium ab Apostolica Sede constructum." 24 Ap., 1843.

I. "Utrum, diruto altari privilegiato, privilegium non pereat, sed, readedificato altari sub eodem titulo, reviviscat?" has announced his intention of becoming a Catholic and a Brother.

On the occasion of the visit of the Czar to the city of Warsaw, the police expelled all the *Russians* who could give 3, "Quid, si praefatum altare non eodem sed in diverso ecclesiae loco denuo erigatur, licet sub eodem titulo ?" to satisfactory reason for their presence. It was a remarkable homage to Catholic Poland. The Czar knew that he need

S. Cong. resp. Ad. 1. "Affirmative, ut in die 24 Ap., 1843. Ad. 3. "Ut in primo, ut in die, 9 Ap., 1842. 30 Aug., 1847." found. The Czar knew that he need fear no conspirators nor assassing among the Poles, and that he could repose the fullest confidence in these faithful chil-dren of the Church. But is there not a

II.

Second Condition : that there is no other simil-arly Privileged Altar in the church.

It is usually required as a condition for receiving the favor of a Privileged Altar, that there is no other altar of the kind in the church or chapel.

to manifest his distrust in his own sub-jects, and at the same time give the most marked indications of his reliance upon those who for centuries have been treated as outlaws and enemies of the Govern-ment? When will rulers begin to under-stand that the Catholic Church is their surest, if not their only, safeguard amid the dangers of recolutionary upbecase. Writers of authority commonly teach that this clause refers only to altars that are privileged in a precisely similar manare privileged in a precisely similar man-ner, that is to say, for the same class of persons. Thus, the presence in a church of an altar that is privileged for the de-parted members of a particular society or confraternity would exclude, under this condition, the erection of a second altar for the same class, but it would not be a her to the creation of a select the surest, if not their only, safeguard amid the dangers of revolutionary upheavals ? The expulsion of the Russians from Warsaw is indeed a singular and signifi-cant fact of the times. We hope that a people whose loyalty has received such marked homage will soon reap the bene-fits in the acquisition of civil and relig-ious liberty. for the same class, but it would not be a bar to the erection of an altar that is privileged for the faithful departed gener-ally, or vice versa. For example, suppose that one of the altars of the church is privileged for the deceased members of the Confraternity of the Holy Family. Later on, the pastor applies to Rome for an altar privileged for the faithful generally, with-currestriction to this or that class. The petiout restriction to this or that class. The petition is granted, but in the Indult is found the usual clause: "Dummodo tamen in ipsa the usual clause: "Dummodo tamen in ipsa ecclesia nullum aliud altare privilegiatum existat." Here the question arises, does the presence of the Privileged Altar of the Holy Family Confraternity nullify this grant? The Congregation of Indul-gences answers that it does not, because the altars are not similarly privileged, that is, for the same class of persons. If the errant of the Privileged Altare means necessary for retaining the privil-ege. Accordingly, the removal of the altar-stone is not followed by the loss of

the privilege. As soon as its place is sup-plied by another, so that Mass can be said, the indulgence can be gained as be-

In this case, it is the opinion of the authors that the grant of the perpetual altar is invalid, if the existence of the other privileged altar was not mentioned in the petition. If it was mentioned, with the date at which it ceases, then the temporary privilege is supposed to be

A STORY OF ORANGEISM.

NO. 309

Peter McCorry, in Catholic Herald. The threatened cholera on the Contin-The threatened cholera on the Contin-ent of Europe is not so great a plague as Orangeism. The cholera should be stamped out, so should Orangeism. There is no other way of treating it. We remember on one occasion when the Orange cut-throats of Sandy Row in Bel-fast, Ireland, threatened to march through the Catholic quarter in that site notable

the Catholic quarters in that city, notably Hercules street, where the great mass of the people known as provision merchants carried on their business. Those mer-chants were an orderly set of big men, quiet in their demeanor but somewhat chants were an orderly set of big men, quiet in their demeanor but somewhat determined in character when threatened by the scum of the beggarly Orange weav-ers of Sandy Row. The threats to march through Hercules street were repeated, and the inhabitants of that quarter of the city, now known, we are sorry to say, as "Royal Avenue," took counsel together and arranged to allow the women of the Catholic quarter to sally forth and keep back the Orange crew. The day arrived and the women armed themselves, chiefly with long cabbage stalks—those Hercules Street fellows had a humorous side to their well-fed bodies—on came the Orangemen "chairing" a sprig of the aris-toeracy, Lord Arthur Chichester, son of the Marquis of Donegal. This young man was placed in a chair decked with Orange para-phernalia and carried on the shoulders of the Orangemen. The procession numbered some 10,000 men, for Orangeism was ramsome 10,000 men, for Orangeism was ram-pant in those days, otherwise it would never have attempted to march through never have attempted to march through Hercules Street, the only street in the city it feared to enter. The women were at their post, and it was hard to restrain them until the Orangemen put in even an appearance in the vicinity of the gallant thoroughfare. At last the Orange proces-sion came in view. The streets in the vic-inity were nervey. Out maked the sion came in view. The streets in the vic-inity were narrow. Out rushed the vic-inity were narrow. Out rushed the women led by a celebrated "character" known as Jennie O—. There were three Orangemen mounted on white horses in front of the procession. These carried drawn swords. Next came a stan-dard-bearer with an Orange flag followed by half a dozen men carrying the poor stripling, Lord Arthur Chichester. After these came a body of six men with an "open Bible," and framed charters of the Orange lodges, a band of fifers and drum-mers, and then the long procession of yel-ling Yahoos who endeavored to keep up the courage of the men in front by shout-ing, "to h—ll with the Pope." "Steady there," shouted Jennie O, who, by the way, knew she had a thousand men at her back—"let the curs smell the beef!"

that is, for the same class of persons. If the grant of the Privileged Altars differed only as to the length of time for which they are conceded, the decision of authors is that these Indults are considered to be similar. The case is this : a Privil-eged altar for all the faithful departed is erected in a church. The grant, however, is for only seven years. Long before the same purpose, but in the Indult is the clause : duannodo, dc. In this case, it is the opinion of the uthors that the grant of the perpetual ated women who unhorsed the men in front—not a very difficult task it must be acknowledged—and then attacked the would be necessarily lost. To explain what we mean, we will make ome practical cases: 1. Suppose an old church to be replaced y a new one. The Privileged Altar, thick was in the old church. Is the are time. the privilege is the privilege is the church at the church is preserved tivilege lost by this church. Is the the privilege is the church at the church utes the head of the procession was turned to the right about with a sudden wheel, while those who headed that part of the redoubtable body never stopped in their flight until a place of safety was reached. The main body of the procession seeing the leaders on a stampede, without wait-ing for an explanation also took to their heads and the great Orange procession heels, and the great Orange procession that was to have marched in triumph through Hercules street. Belfast, became so demoralized that not a dozen Orange-men could be found in that vicinity for thirty years afterward. During the melee not a single man put in an appearance to help the sturdy women. True, they were at hand and many a poir of wistful eyes among them looked out from their temporary places of conceal-ment to see how it fared with Jennie and her legions. The women and girls triumher legions. The worken and grins frum-phed. Victory was theirs full and com-plete. Had they faltered or had they been badly worsted in the fight, although the Orangemen made the best resistance they could, the men of Hercules Street that day would have cleaned the city of Orange-ism. They were in the humor for it. For years after this event the children

ious liberty. The Privilege is not attached to the Altar stone, but to the Fixture. Having distinguished between a fixed altar and one that is a fixture, we must now call attention to the difference benow call attention to the difference be-tween the *fixture* and the *altare portatile*, or altar-stone. In the ordinary Privileged Altar, it is to the fixture, and not to the altar-stone, that the indulgence is attached. The altar-stone is, of course, necessary for the celebration of the Mass, but by no means necessary for retaining the neighbor

The Methodist preachers nave put the poor negroes up to howling against the encroachments of the Catholic Church, because she has gained many of that race to her fold. The colored people are quick-witted encugh to see where and by whom they are most befriended, so wait a while.

damaged or totally destroyed, and another altar substituted in its place, the privilege would be necessarily lost. tics, and into all affairs that attract general attention. Religion is probably too com-monplace and tame for them, and the by a new one. The Privileged Altar, which was in the old church, is preserved means for display very limited within the and re-erected in the new church. Is th bounds of Protestantism. If a corner-stone of a country school house is to be and re-erected in the new church. Is the privilege lost by this change iIn this case the privilege is not lost, pro-vided the new church is built in the same place as the old one. The Congregation of Indulgences has decided these points scole of a country school house is to be laid the minister nust be there to offer up his prayer and give his benediction, assisted by the gorgeous display of Free-masonry. If a public school has an an-nual commencement, the first thing on the programme is a prayer by a preacher, and the last thing his benediction. The preachers stand ready at a moment's users 1. "An idem dicendum erit (id est utrum reviviscat privilegium) si ecclesi funditus destructa sit et deinceps, ea in eodem loco reaedificata, altare olim privil preachers stand ready at a moment's warn egiatum sub eodem titulo denuo eriga ing to officiate on all public occasions even at the sacrifice of consistency. We

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SWORTH,

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HOLIC MAN of disposition and abits. Must travel active, intelli-pply, with refer-toTHERS, 311

ture above religion. Mankind are to be advanced and protected in all their in. terests, and made happier and better by secular knowledge and science. The special, chief machinery for effecting all this is to be the civil government. France, prominently among other coun-tries, has often furnished illustrations of the falsity of this notion. During the progress of the cholera these instances have multiplied. The latest instance we have observed occurred at Omergues The cholera broke out in that town. It was the duty of the Mayor, a Govern-ment official, to organize measures for dealing with the pestilence and succor-ing these who

thanks of the people and the commenda-tion of his ecclesia-tical superiors.

4. "Quid tandem si ecclesia non in "Quid tandem si ecclesia non in eodem loco, sed alibi reaedificatur ?"
 Cong. resp. Ad. 1. "Afirmative." Ad. 4. "Negative; ut in die, 9 Aug., 1842, 30 Ang., 1847."
 What, if the Privileged Altar itself is much changed, the church remaining unaltered in other respects? Generally sneaking, the privilege in

strange reverse in the order of things when the Emperor of Russia is compelled

to manifest his distrust in his own sub-

Irish Ecclesiastical Monthly.

LITURGY.

6.

In what sense the Privileged Altar must be *Fixture.* We have spoken of the altar structure

as permanent, or a fixture. It must not, however, be supposed that the privilege is

attached to a particular structure in so exact a sense, that if it were very much

Generally speaking, the privilege is ranted to an altar having a certain title that is to say, to an altar dedicated to some mystery or saint, for example, to the Altar of the Sacred Heart, or of the Blessed Virgin, or of St. Aloysius, or of any other saint. This title is mentioned in the Indult. Now this title must be re-In the Indult. Now this title must be re-tained in order to preserve the privilege. Accordingly, a privilege granted to the Altar of the Blessed Virgin lapses, if the priest changes the title and makes it the Altar of the Sacred Heart.

Altar of the Sacred Heart. Again, a privilege is sometimes granted to an altar on account of its having a status or micture of special devotion. If statue or picture of special devotion. If this special object which, in this case, is mentioned in the Indult, is destroyed or

Finally, very frequently the privilege is granted to the high altar of a church. Of course, the particular structure ceases in this case to be privileged, if, in consequence of alterations made in the church t ceases to be the high altar.

But, these conditions being observed the mere change in the altar is not followed by the loss of the privilege. This is true even to the extent of removing the altar altogether and substituting another in its place. The substituted altar might be different from the former one in shape, and size, and material, and yet it contin ues to be the Privileged Altar. It is not even necessary that the new altar should Government persecutes and drives from its public institutions; but their God-given mission, as it places them in a calls forth the exercise of the noblest virtues of the human soul, cannot fail to command the respect and admiration of the same place as the former one. These conclusions are plainly contained rupted.

Another and a rather common case oc-curs to us. A church has a privileged altar to continue for seven years. In order that the privilege may not lapse, the priest applies to Rome for a renewal of the altar, before the seven years are out but in his application he does not state the fact that a portion of the seven years re mains unexpired. The request, however, s granted at Rome, but with the claus dummodo, de. Does the presence of the former altar nullify the grant? Authors are divided on this question. The weight of authority seems to incline to the opin-ion that it does not nullify the second grant, but suspends its operation until the seven years are past.

It is hardly necessary to remind our readers that the application of the pro-bable opinion cannot be extended to the matter of indulgences. To gain an indulgence we must actually comply with what are, as a matter of fact, the pre-scribed conditions. If from any reason we do not observe the necessary con-ditions, though in our action we are influenced by a very probable opinion, we lose the indulgence. Accordingly, in the two cases of privileged altars we have just considered, and in all others where any doubt can enter in, we recommend a full statement regarding the privileged altar which happens to be already in the church, and by this means we shall secure a plain statement in the Indult of the intentions of the Pontiff as to the mode of granting the altar.

III.

Third Condition ; a specified number Masses to be celebrated at the altar.

This condition is not now commonly inserted. If it is, it is to be strictly kept, except in the following circumstances :-(a) When religious, who assist in cele-brating the Masses, are absent for a time, with the leave of their superior, to preach a Lenten or Advent course of instructions or to attend at some ecclesiastical func tion, and the consequence is that the full number of Masses cannot be said: in these circumstances the privilege is not lost but only suspended.

(b) When the priests who say the Masses are absent from sickness, the privilege is not even suspended, but continues in full force.

(c) When the Canons or secular priests are absent for a short time (per aliquot dies aut menses) the privilege is not inter-

used to madden the Orange crowd by yel ling at them, "cabbage stalks."

It is too late this year for our advice to reach the people of Ottawa, otherwise we should encourage them if the Orangemen attempted to carry their insults so far as to outrage the feelings of Catholics by deliberately marching through the Catholic quarters of Ottawa, districts where Catholics might happen to reside in numbers, to send out the women of the threatened quarters armed with cabbage stalks or any handy weapon to prevent them. It would not be necessary for the men to be a mile away, and if a man saw his wife in danger of insult from an Orange ruffian the chances would be altogether unfavor-able to the Orangeman.

The Art of the second s

Those who do not know what Orange sm really is, may charitably imagine that it is not so bad as represented, and that in any event it would be wise to reason with its members and endeavor to convert them from the evil of their ways. We know something of the Orange system and of those who belong to it. In Orange matters those men are beyond the pale of rea-son. Their hatred of their Catholic neighbors drives them insane. This is the re-sult of their teachings and the only merciful way of treating them is to stamp them This may be an illegal method; but all legal methods of treatment in their case have been failures. Let the women cab-bare stall them

bage-stalk them.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Advice to Boys.

2

Whatever you are, be brave, boys! The liar's a coward and slave, boys; Though clever at ruses, And sharp at excuses, He's a sneaking and pitiful knave, boys !

Whatever you are, be frank, boys ! 'Tis better than money and rank, boys ! Be lovers of light, open, aboveboard, and frank, boys !

Whatever you are, be kind, boys! Be gentle in manner and mind, boys! The man gentle in mien, Words and temper, I ween Is the gentleman truly refined, boys.

But, whatever you are, be true, boys ! Be visible through and through, boys ! Leave to others the shamming, The "greening" and "cramming." In fun and in earnest, be true, boys !

THE FIRST SISTERS OF CHARITY.

Donahoe's Magazine.

CONTINUED. M. Antoine Feillet's "La Misere au tempts de la Fronde" has cast new light upon a war that has been regarded too much as 'a contest of private enmity, of romance, of frivolity, led by careless nobles and brilliant court ladies like "la Grande Mademeinelle" and hearing tich frait Mademoiselle," and bearing rich fruit in their memoins written afterwards in idle here methods written alterwales in here hours. It is true that personal pique and hatred had a large share in it, for it was utterly different from the almost contem-porary English Civil War, because it was directed not against principles but against porary English Civil War, because it was directed not against principles but against persons. It is true also that it came to an end, leaving the political state of the country precisely what it had been before, Mazarin as powerful as ever, finance as lisordered, taxation as galling, administra-ion as bad. But it did not sweep the tion as bad. But it did not sweep land and fade like a romance of war. It caused four years of appaling misery to caused four years of appaining iniscry to the people, and many years passed after-wards before the poorer classes had risen out of ruin. When Vincent de Paul was crying out to Court and camp alike, im-ploring pity for the poor, it was not for one unfortunate section of the people that he pleaded "The upor" uscut afmost he pleaded. "The poor" meant almost the entire population. When he and his the entire population. When he and his priests journeyed through the provinces where either army had passed like a blight, he told how one saw the people lying beggared in the streets, or in the fields and woods, unable to rise through weakness, scarcely covered with rags, dragging themselves along the ground like animals, in search of roots, for food, and "having but one sigh between them and death." Scarcely were they dead when the birds would gather to them un-scared, and the beasts from the woods. He scared, and the beasts from the woods. He scaree, and the beasts from the woods. He tells among the countless details of misery, how he went into two hundred houses, and found bread in only two; and how in fif-teen parishes that he visited about the time, there were fifteen hundred poor lying upon straw without food or remedy. The soldiers themselves were so ill provided that their commanders began to protest against being obliged in the winter to clothe their men out of pity; but in their turn, seized with a made of destruction, they seem to have had little pity for others. Contemporary letters tell how in the armies there was neither pity for others. Contemporary letters tell how in the armies there was neither obedience nor discipline; how the soldiers "as if possessed by the devil," marked their path with destruction, outrage and ascrilege; how the terrified people aband-oned their homes at the news of their ap-proach, and how the harvests that were neither trampled nor consumed were beaten to the ground, probaby lest the enemy might find provision afterwards in passing the same way. "The soldiers go passing the same way. "The soldiers go to the farms," said a letter from Port-Royal; "they beat down the corn and will and in sharing their grief she had tried to Royal; "they beat down the corn and will not leave a single miserable grain to the owners, who beg it of them for charity." The religious houses were in some places a refuge; with the doors barricaded, the courtyard crowded with poultry, the basement fail of horses a.d cattle, and the very chapel stored with food, clothing, basement full of norses and cattle, and the very chapel stored with food, clothing, furniture—everything that could be saved for the poor villagers—the convents sheltered the country women and the rem-ter death of anyone of her scattered sisters had to be broken to her with cautious management, so really did she cherish all who had been under her roof declared

were counted twelve thousand families of the respectable class that sinks secretly to starvation, or as the French call them the "pauvres honteux;" and the destitute who did not attempt to conceal their state were reckoned as a hundred thousand. Such was the sea of manifold misery in which the first Sisters of Charity labored; and their labors were not lost, but, per-petuated, have come down to our time multiplied a hundredfold. Let us turn pow to the second aspect of

multiplied a hundredfold. Let us turn now to the second aspect of their origin, and consider the character, or, as we might tetter asy, the personality of the foundress, noticing, as we go, how shrink-ing from publicity, and without any pre-vious design or a mbition, she did a great work for all time. From first to last she had no idea of coming forward in the model. upor did she come forward. Her work for all time. From first to last see had no idea of coming forward in the world; nor did she come forward. Her name is even yet but little known. Let us go to the chapel of the Sisters of Char-ity in the Rue du Bac, and read her epitaph there on the slab of black marble near the altar, before we look at the greatness of her heart and the beauty of her soul. The inscription runs: "Here lies Dame Louise de Marillac, widow of M. Le Gras, Secretary to Queen Mary du Medicis, the Foundress and First Superior of the Sis-ters of Charity, the Servant of the Sis-ters of Charity, the Servant of the Sis-transferences of her remains rendered necessary by the desire of the sisters to possess them and by the troubles at the time of the First Revolution, it ends by recording the hope that the sacred dust resting here may remind others of her charity, and may enkindle the spirit of her who was "the true mother of the poor."

It was her great desire, as she simply said, "to imitate in all things the poverty of our Lord and of his Mother." So we see poor." There was always in the character of Louise de Marillac what St. Vincent called her touch of seriousness, and per-haps this had some share in her first youthful desire to consecrate herself to a religious life; she thought of a most aus-tere Order that had recently come to Paris _ the bare-footed, thorn-crowned Filles de b Bereing. But there was no hard or her pale and fragile, worn out by the lov-ing labors of her life, walking the streets of Paris dressed always as a poor widow, with patched cloak and uncovered hands; and even the last of her fortune, which she never used for herself, she would have she never used for herself, she would have entirely given away but for St. Vincent's advice. Her interior life was distinguished by desolation and suffering—for suffering was hers in soul as well as in body—that earthly crown of sorrow that seems to be the inheritance of all the noblest and pur-est lives. We shall not delay here over her bodily infirmities; she was sinking to her death during iwenty-three years. -the bare-footed, thorn-crowned Filles de la Passion. But there was no hard or cold seriousness. It sprang from an ear-nest nature and a warm heart. Of this warmth of heart we have proof at every turn in her life. Half-orphaned from her birth she had no chance of answering a mother's love, but her father, in his last will, wrote of her that she had been his greatest consolation in this world, and her death during twenty-three years. What we would notice is the delicate sen-sitiveness of her humble soul; she suffered greatest consolation in this world, and that God had given her to him to be the that God had given her to him to be the repose of his spirit under the sorrows of life. After his death she began her thir-teen years of marriage; and of the happi-ness of the union we know but little ex-cept what is told by the touching fact that afterwards, through all her life, she kept relicionaly the anniversary of her marriintensely for years from the grief with which she mourned those faults that a less pure conscience could not have perceived; and so truly did she dread her own unpure conscience could not have perceived, and so truly did she dread her own un-worthiness that she sorrowed for every misfortune of her house and for the death of her sisters, as if her own defects were causing the affliction of others. Such was she who for thirty-eight years St. Vincent de Paul had rejoiced over as "a soul always pure." And when worn out with age and labors she expired, M. Por-tail, who had heard the confession of her whole life, standing by her death-bed, ex-claimed aloud, after the last breath had t passed: 'Oh! beautiful soul that has gone in baptismal innocence!" No strength of swill, no mere natural force of others, will, no mere natural force of others, t who interpreted God's will to her; her t strength was what the poet describes in the transformed to the guidance of others, the strength was what the poet describes in the strength was what the poet describes i religiously the anniversary of her marri-age day. One child was born to her, that age day. One child was born to her, that Michel for whom her tenderness was so great that St. Vincent at one time declared no mother could have been more a mother than she, and at another wrote to calm her anxiety : "In the name of God leave your son to his heavenly Father, who ioves him even more than you do." In the fate of her uncles she suffered keenly_____ those two famous De Mariliacs who lost ' In the their lives to Richelieu's vengeance after the 'journee des dupes." Michel was her favorite of the two, the Keeper of the strength was what the poet describes in the Sir Galahad of romance, whose strength was as the strength of ten the Sir Granal of the strength of ten sequent elevation control is and not your adding and adding and the grain of wheat falling and adding and adding and adding and the strong adding and the base things of this world that they may confound the strong and the base things of this world, ard the things that are conspring more directly from divine seed, the lowly virtues of a hidden soul?

spring more directly from divine seed, the tender-lowly virtues of a hidden soul ? And now we have come to our third sisters and last characteristic of the origin of the sisters of Charity. It was unsuspected that of Paul always disclaimed it by those who were engaged in it. St death, vincent de Paul always disclaimed it the office unders not as the designer, but merely as the one who er love numerely as the one who and not we have come to our third sisters of Charity. It was unsuspected that of siger, but merely as the one who er love numerely as the one who er love and not entered upon his in an ere of the first "cour servante," as they into the first "cour servante," as they into a spread, and frienders in the oning, each part the office under more favorable auspices, so one has ever had committed to his charge a grander field of labor. nor one seem-ingly more fraught with promise of an abundant spiritual harvest in the near the office which in other houses is called a grander field of labor. Nor one seem-that of superior. "Do not delude your-ingly more fraught with promise of an abundant spiritual harvest in the near the first sisters, "God alone has founded your Society. We never formed an idea that office with more cordial feelings, your Society. We never formed an ideal that office with more cordial feelings, of it. Ah! who would ever have thought there were to be Sisters of Charity when hopes on the part of the Clergy and laity there were to be Sisters of Charity when the first of you came to serve the poor in a few districts of Paris? Oh! my children, I did not think of it. Your isome end, of what he may accomplish for the I did not think of it. Your 'sœur ser-vante' did not think of it either. It is God that was thinking of you; it is He that we must call the author of your soci-hand of God, the inspiration of the Holy interests of religion, morality, and Chris-tian charity, then will Archbishop Ryan. The faithful may well believe that the ety-for truly there was no other." The Ghost guided and directed his selection gradual development that led up to the Staters of Charity can be traced, beginning becomes the spiritual head, and the pro-dicaly and far back in the life of Mdle. Le moter, guardian and defender of its dimly and far back in the life of Mdle. Le Gras. First, the De Marillacs had, as a family, a certain resoluteness in the ser-vice of God, and there was no doubt a tra-diton of charity: the marriage had a bond of sympathy in the love of the poor, for which her husband's family was already become still further celebrated, for it is not as Louise de Marillac but as Mdle. Le Gras that the name of the fundress is his installation as Archbishon of Philadel Gras that the name of the foundress is known. * The charities of her married his installation as Archbishop of Philadelphia : I desire, at the close of these inaugural life were like the first dawn before the ceremonies, dearly beloved brethren of the episcopacy, the clergy and the laity, to suprise of the future work ; whatever time she had at leisure, after the care of her express to you the feelings of gratitude that now move my heart. Christianity is not stoicism. No Christian, and especichild and of her household, was devoted to the poor, and she not only gave them food and tender service in sickness, but with her own hands she helped in the burial of the not stoletsm. No Christian, and especi-ally no Christian Bishop, could remain unmoved at the spectacle which I witness-ed last night and witness to-day. When I gaze on this magnificent Cathedral filled by you, the faithful people whom God has now committed to my care, and in dead. The next trace is a vow that, should she survive her husband, she would devote the rest of her life entirely to our After this vow, made on the 4th of May, 1623, she spent a month of great trial of mind till the day of Pentecost, when her three-fold trouble vanished, and has now committed to my care, and in whose faces I read the generous welcome whose faces I read the generous welcome that warms your hearts; when I look upon you, Very Rev. and Rev. Priests of reminds us irresistily of the "valiant, she woman" who had looked well to the ways of her house. In her widowhood of nearly thirty-five years, entirely devoted to the poor, the same intelligence was shown in her management of each new work of charity as it was placed in her hands; she wond be presented in her hands; she would be so placed as to be helping my neighbor, but how this could happen i diposal, so that there was no failing, no giving up, eren when hospitals, school, prieons, forsaken children, refugees of war, all came successively as the sphere of work enlarged. But, above all, her clear as she afterwards wrote her own account this great diocese, and my future co-labor-

intelligence showed itself in her piety, where, eagerly embracing every practice approved by the Church, she shrank from self satisfaction and novelty as selfish waste of time, declaring her dislike of "those little practices which only serve as a sort of amusement, and are nothing compared with real virtues." This led to as implicity, a sincerity, that marks her life and all she did, and every page that she wrote with swift pen to guide those whose sanctity she was forming. She had a great devotion to the hidden life of the adoring wonder of many sains. One beautiful thought of hers was that the Christian life of the individual ough to correspond to God's plan in creating the whole race; for the plan of creation whole race; for the plan of creation ito as the means of restoring the soul to correspond to God's plan in creating the whole race; for the plan of creation ito as the means of restoring the soul to correspond to God's plan in creating the whole race; for the plan of creation ito as the means of restoring the soul to correspond to God's plan in creating the whole race; for the plan of creation ito as the means of restoring the soul to correspond to fast if e ought to embraced the Incarnation also, and the plan of a life ought to embrace mortifica-tion as the means of restoring the soul to correspond to fast if e ought to embrace mortifica-tion as the means of restoring the soul to correspond to fast if e ought to embrace mortifica-tion as the means of restoring the soul to correspond to fast if e ought to embrace mortifica-tion as the means of restoring the soul to correspond to fast if eaven and for ten years. Having a great desire to do something for the poor, and eaver pride and eaver to a correspond to fast plan in creating the whole race; for the plan of creation the plan of a life ought to embrace mortifica-tion as the means of restoring the soul to construct the the something for the poor, and the plan to fast prestoring the soult to as first permitted, in 1627, to collect

whole race; for the plan of creation embraced the Incarnation also, and the fall of a life ought to embrace mortifica-tion as the means of restoring the soul to its first paradise of purity. So much her hidden spirit; and yet her soul--that garden of the Spouse-had vast regions of beauty that tempt us to linger. Main for St. Vincent and his priests of the mission, who were journeying through the sourced with crucifix in hands in trans-tors of love and sorrow, her confessions with heart-broken weeping, her tears of joy on the communion cloth where she had received, her kueeling without a stir, leaning against the altar rails during the whole time of Mass, when she was known to be weak and ill, and her wondering word to the sister who expressed surprise: "Ah if one realizes it !" Her outer life was marked by poverty. It was her great desire, as she simply said, "to be the source was marked by poverty. It was her great desire, as she simply said, "to be weak and ill, then the poorts, of the parishes." To be CONTINUED.

ARCHBISHOP RYAN.

Philadelphia Standard. Philadelphia Standard. Ere this issue of the Standard reaches its readers, the Most Rev. Archbishop of Philadelphia will have arrived in this city and been duly installed in his exalted position. The preparation for this eager-ly expected event are now complete. It is unnecessary here to refer to them. In another part of the Standard the de-cib are given though by the time most tails are given, though by the time most of our readers see them they will be ac-

tails are given, though by the time host of our readers see them they will be ac-complished facts. In next week's issue a full account of the installation ceremonies will be given. They will be, as are all the solemn func-tions of the Church, grand, impressive and beautifully suggestive and significant of the optimum varities they symbolize and beautifully suggestive and significant of the spiritual verities they symbolize and represent. The dedication and con-secration of edifices for divine worship, the ordination to the sacred office of the Priesthood, the consecration of Bishops, the investiture of Archbishops with the pallium and many kindred functions, are instances in point. For the Church knows and understands as God has taucht and

with their proper external expression. The installation of one who has b already consecrated Bishop, and his subsequent elevation to the dignity of Arch-

SEPT. 13, 1884.

"they shall know that I have loved thee____ loved thee, and, therefore, strengthened thee for conquest."

UNITY OF FEELING AND PURPOSE. UNITY OF FEELING AND PURPOSE. After God, I must depend upon you, dear brothers of the elergy. I find among you that which is most essential to success, unity of feeling and purpose. You re-member that the night before our dear Lord's Supper He lifted His eyes to Hea-ven and asked His Father that these first priests who sat around him should be one —one eyen as Thou. Father, and I are one cry out with David, the shepherd boy of Israel, whom God through His prophet anointed King, "Quis sicut Dominus Deus noster ??" "Who is as the Lord our God, who dwelleth on high and looketh down on the low things in Heaven and on earth, raising the needy from the earth, and lifting the poor from the dunghill, that He may place them with the princes of His people?" To a man who knows not, or appreciates not, the genius of the Cath-olic religion, occasions like this may appear as those of mere man-worship on the part of an obsequious priesthood and credulous people, and dangerously calcul-ated to engender and to foster pride and arrogance in the heart of a prelate so hon-ored. Such a superficial observer might imagine that pride would whisper to the prelate : "Rejoice, thou hast loved jua-tice and hated iniquity, therefore hatt God, thy God, anointed thee with the oil of glainess above thy fellows. Now grasp thy crozier-sceptre and wear thy mitre-crown with conscious superiority, and crush thy enemies if they should by the communicated life of the vine in which you are engrafted.

God, thy God, anointed thee with the oil of gladness above thy fellows. Now grasp thy crozier-sceptre and wear thy mitre-crown with conscious superiority, and crush thy enemies if they should arise. Thy dominion extends fur-ther and deeper than that of kings and rulers, for intellect and conscience must hear and obey thee. The ring of espousals with the Church that knows how to dom-inate is on thy incre. and men kiss it in To you, beloved children of the laity, I come as father. A stranger to you percome as fainer. A stranger to you per-sonally, I am no stranger in my represen-tative character. I come with my creden-tials from Him who said, "G, and teach all nations." "He who hears you hears Me." "I am with you until the end of the inate is on thy finger, and men kiss it in subjection to thy will. The robe of almost subjection to thy will. The robe of almost royal prelatic purple is upon thy shoul-ders; the adorned sandals thou warest, by which 'thy feet are rendered beautiful on the mountains to preach peace,' but peace by the sword, by submission to thy sway, so that thy opponents may be trodden down by those sandalled feet. Behold, the wedding feast is already spread, and the friends of the bridegroom and the bride are preparing their lighted lamps or torches to receive thee, but thou canst Me." "I am with you until the end of the world." I come to you with the shep-herd's crook in my hand—the symbol of the gentle authority of the Good Shepherd and Bishop of your souls, I come with the mitre, the "helmet of salvation," on my head, because now I must be at once pro-tected and rendered visible to you in the great battle between the right and the wrong, the true and the false, in which, wrong, the true and the lake, in which, though all unworthy, I am now your leader. I come with the cross on my breast—the sign to man of salvation and civilization and victory. How great is the torches to receive thee, but thou canst close the entrance to those who please thee not, for thou art lord and master of mission that we have to the world in this nineteenth century. All must combine to effect it. We are the teachers, but without the silent but persuasive elo-quence of your personal example we shall

them all." Ab, dear brethren, you know how far from the truth is such a description. The Church, while she exalts the office, ever humbles the man. The higher we mount in her hierarchy, like one ascending a great mountain, the vaster seems the horizon of responsibility that circles us, the deeper the precipices that yawn be-neath us, the more lonely the vast soli-tides that we tread, the greater the firmateach in vain. As the world needed and still needs Jesus Christ, as there is no other name given to man by which he shall be saved, as the power that produced Christian civilization is the only power to perpetu-ate it, so the world needs the Church tudes that we tread, the greater the firma-ment of God above us, and the more insignificant our individual selves !

which is Christianity organized and united as Christ formed it. Oh, how great is our mission and responsibility, and how vast our conquest for God and humanity, if we be only loyal to Him that sent us ! JUDGMENT ON HIM WHO RULES. As we tread these heights Religion whispers to us: "Beware! remember judgment will be most severe on him who rules. Souls stamped with the image and

THE HOPE FOR THE FUTURE. Thinking men begin to see that only in the united Christianity of the Church is inscription of God are committed to your guidance, and God will demand at your there hope for the future. The individual hands as He did at those of His prophet there hope for the rather. The individual conscience needs the certainty which the Church inspires by her infallibility, to conquer the certainty of gratification which passion inspires. If I be not certhe blood of His people." Beware! on these dizzy heights the lightnings of heaven cleave the great trees, while the humble shrubs that cluster around their namole shrubs that cluster around their trunks are untouched. Lights of the world to illume the dark passes of danger, woe to you, woe to you if your flame be-comes extinguished. Think not that your elevation is your at five pass and chosen we but I tain of the great truths of religion-of Hell and Heaven, of the all-seeing eye of God, and the unerring record of His judgment Book, by which my eternity is to be decided, I will not oppose the certain pleasure which present temptation pre-sents. The Family needs the Church and act. "You have not chosen me, but I sents. have chosen you, that you may go and bring forth fruit, and your fruit may her sanctifying teachings of the indis bility of marriage and the supernatural sacramental character of that great conremain." In proportion to your humility and not your ability alone, shall be the result : "Unless the grain of wheat falling tract. And this is not a matter of mere opinion, but the absolute revelation of God, which a Catholic has to believe at his because of the marvelous cohesiver at an because of the marvelous cohesiver at an because of the marvelous cohesiveness of all the elements in the Church, each part because the weight of the whole has in some sense the weight of the whole, for all believe alike. Great God ! how this world, and the things that are not, that temptible and the things that are not, that they may confound the things that are— that no flesh may glory in my sight." Oh, occasions like this, for him who thinks at all, are not for self glory, but rather for

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re broken through. Round Paris the that no one had ever seemed to be sur villages had been entirely deserted and nearly all the abbeys pillaged. The terror passed by another in her affections. But the glory of her great heart was her love that overspread the country was no panic, but the result of known deeds of violence. for the poor. Its motive and its manner can be summed up in one word; she real ized that the service of the poor is accep-The Mere Angelique Arnauld tells, in one of her letters, of a dying soldier who dreaded above others one crime of his life; in the speking of a convent a nun had fled ted by Jesus Christ as the compassionate service of Himself. It was always to her as if the Redeemer, whom she could not as if the Redeemer, whom she could hot see, was disguised and waiting in His own world, to receive through his suffering creatures the sympathy of those who re-membered His word. "Ye have done it unto Me." That was the word that inout of his reach by climbing the iron-work of the grille, and he had shot her, while she hung clinging to the crucifix above. This then was the war at the height of which, in 1652, the first Sisters of Charity spired Vincent de Paul and the first Sis-ters of Charity and uncounted myriads that left the soil of France set out for Poland, there soon after to begin fearlessly on the battlefields of strange nations their long career of service to the more ; and the change those words have wrought in the world since eighteen hun-dred years ago—the life that is in them to wounded But we have not yet outlined even in

dred years ago-the fire that is in them of raise up systems of charity to comfort the poorest, the helpless, the despised—this must surely tell us how beautiful an office have the Sisters of Charity in common with the other great orders of mercy, no mere suggestion that sea of misery that made trial of the first years of the Sisters of Charity. "You need not go to Picardy and Champagne to see wretchedness," said the cure of St. Sulpice, preaching to less than the office of preaching by deeds not words the divinity of Christ; since no voice but the voice of God could have so ask alms; "go to the foubourgs of Paris-go to the garrets, and to the cellars where the poor are lying on the ground without food or fire." Instead of one thousand awakened the heart of man, so changed the world by one utterance, so provided an there were three thousand sick in the Hotel Dieu at the height of the Fronde, everlasting impetus for the comfort of all human sorrow, not as a dry work of duty and the war had taken away nearly all i s revenue. Vincent de Paul and his priests but as a labor of reverence and love. Louise de Marillac had possessed from childhood a bright intelligence. Her edu-cation was the work of her father rather of the mission, those apostles of the poor, themselves could hardly live. Even the

cation was the work of her father father than of the convent at Poissy; we are told that she studied philosophy "in order that the highest science might be open to her." One of St. Vincent's letters shows rich had to make great sacrifices; the ladies of Paris were sending immense sums to the famine-stricken country, but they keenly felt the effort. Some there were whose generosity counted worldly goods as nothing ; Madame de Miramon, that that she had learned Latin, and her father's one care seems to have been that her edu-cation should not incline her to waste great-hearted lover of the poor, in 1652 sold her necklet of pearls for a sum that nind and heart afterwards in a weak and hind and heat alter wards in a weak and frivolous life. After her marriage we see her clear intelligence at work, and in the charge of the household and the assistance in our days would be a thousand pounds; and the next year she sold her household silver. The plague was adding to the of her husband in his worldly affairs, she misery of the city; it was raging, in 1652, when Conde, besieging and burning the Hotel de Ville, was stupefying with terror a people already starving. A few days before a petition had been sent up to Par-liament praying for freedom from rents, and showing that all business had ceased ; the shops had closed, and workmen were dying every day from sheer hunger and exhaustion; it stated how no resource was left to them but to sink among the throng of mendicants, and how even then they left to them but to sink among the throng of mendicants, and how even then they could not hope to get relief, because of "the infinite number of the poor that are in Paris." In the faubourgs alone there

was spread, and friends, even God's angels, were commanded to be glad at the feast, because he that was lost was found -he that was dead had come to life again ? The Bishop before the world is the returned prodigal in presence of his own soul, and one mortal sin in life is sufficient for all this !

TRUST IN HIM WHO RULES THE STORM. I should not dare to ascend to that Pontifical chair with triumph. I dare not put my hand to the helm of this great vessel if I do not trust in Him alone who rules the storm. I dare not lead this army against, not flesh and blood alone, but owers and principalities, and the spirits f wickedness in high places, if He, the

God of Armies, had not promised to be with me. "Who am I," cried Moses, "that I should go to Pharaoh and deliver the children of Israel?" Who am I that in this trying nineteenth century I should dare to face in this vast and cultured city the infadity and the vice that also i rule the infidelity and the vice that, alas ! rule the inhidelity and the vice that, also i rule more or less in the very best and most cultured of our communities? God replies, Come, as He did to the leader of His people. Fear not, "I am with you." When I look at the work before me and When I look at the work before me and then on myself and my weakness, I tremble, but I hear the whisperings of the two great patron saints of my Cathedral and diocese. One tells me: "I also was weak, most miserably weak. I swore that I knew Him not. Him my Lord and my God-my love and my all! Yet He took

me from the poverty of my weakness and from the dunghill of my degradation, and placed me at the head of His princes—the fed. princes of His people." And the other Apostle says: "I was the chief of sinners, Apostle says: "I was the chief of sinners, not worthy to be called an Apostle, for I

not worthy to be called an Apostle, for 1 persecuted Him, and yet He forgave ma and strengthened me. The blood of Stephen, His first martyr, was on my soul, for I held the garments of his mur-

for us for fidelity to this mission. Surely if, as the Scriptures tell us, Onias, who had been High Priest, and Jeremias, who centuries before had been prophet, did, after their death, pray much for the people of God, will not the mother of our dear Lord who knows best of all what the salvation of the world cost her, who saw Him in agony pay the price drop by drop on the cross, will she not be interested in the world that He saved, and pray for it, and every saint, in proportion to his meas ure of love for God, must love the world for the salvation of which God did not spare His only begotten Son. I will end by saying that to God and to you I consecrate what may remain to me of human life.

When Doctors Disagree.

it will be time enough to doubt the re-liability of Kidney-Wort. Doctors all agree that it is a most valuable medicine in all disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, and frequently prescribe it. Dr. P. C. Ballou of Monkton says : "The past Dr. year I have used it more than ever. and with the best results. It is the most suc-cessful remedy I have ever used." Such a recommendation speaks for itself. Sold by all druggists. See advt.

By taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla many a poor sufferer who submits to the surgeon's knife because of maliguant sores and scrofulous swellings, might be saved, so und and whole. This will purge out the cor-ruptions which pollute the blood, and by which such complaints are originated and

Use the safe, pleasant, and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Ex-terminator; nothing equals it. Procure a

SEPT. 13, 1884.

In the Twilight.

BY WILLIAM D. KELLY.

There is a picture on my wall suspended, A rare old etching of the Virgin's face, Upon whose features are together blended Gladness and sorrow with becoming grac The sharing sunbeams thro' the windo

streaming, A golden halo wreathe above her head. And, as alone I sit here, to my dreaming Come back the legends of her I have rea

there are still living three venerable men

saw or might have seen the youthful candidate present himself for admission into

erend man who questioned him of himself and his purpose, "I have come to offer myself to God, and ask admission into

myself to God, and ask admission into the Society of Jesus." "Have you thought seriously of this step, my son, of the hard life you are em-bracing? You are young in years, your hopes must be ardent, your heart must be ambitious to be great." "It is because I am ambitious to be great that I have come to devote wrealf

many a noble career lies open

haps, when you will regret your present

after gold, nor put his trust in treasures,

down to earth to cull its neglected blos-

metal, the rustle of the bank-note is music

bank notes cannot ensure refreshing sleep

there, that the Prince of Heaven

of mind or admission into heaven.

the novitiate.

world ;

God.

before you.'

How, when a child, her parents' home for-saking. She chose God's temple for abiding place, And, of the funces of H is love partaking. Increased in wisclom and celestial grace : Her girlish voice, methinks, I hear repeating The sacred psaimody King David sung, And now I catch the words of sweet entreat-ing.

That spoke incessantly her prayerful topgue.

They might have seen, too, the light of heaven's inspiration in the boy's face as he entered for the first time the presence I see, at Nazareth. a maiden kneeling, Her inmost heart while holy thoughts control, With eyes upcast, as if Heaven were revealof the Master of Novices. "Father," he says, in answer to the rev.

The second secon

I see again, at Bethlehem, a stranger An entrance to the village-inn denied. Her new-born Babe reposing in a manger. The dumb beasts standing that rude crib

beside; The star I see which, in the East appearing, The Magiled to the Incarnate Word, And myriads of angel forms revering The Virgin Mother and the Infant Lord.

I see once more, at Calvary, a Mother, Beneath the Cross, heart-broken, standing

there, Knowing an anguish so intense none other Than her own soul immaculate could bear; I see the sorrow written on her features, The silent torture of her heart I know, And recognize to her, of all God's creatures, Befell the greatness of a mother's woe.

The sun has set : the aureole has vanished, But all its loveliness the face retains, And, like a dream that waking hours have banished,

The memory of the legend still remains; While as the twilight, dusky shadows bring

ing. Obscurity across the painting flings, seem to hear the notes of angels singing, And feel the sweeping of seraphic wings Ave Maria.

FIFTY YEARS A JESUIT.

HONORING REV. PETER J. BLENKINSOP, S.

Philadelphia Standard.

"Son, you bind yourself irrevocably, not for a day, not for a year, nor for a score of years, but for your whole life, to poverty, to chastity, to obedience." "My enlistment in God's service is not The unusual event of a Jesuit's golden jubilee was celebrated in this city within the past week, and the honored priest was J. Blenkinsop, S. J., Pastor of St. Joseph's between the death of Father Barbelin, S. J., for only a year or for only fifty years. is for as long as God shall give me life. and the appointment of Father Ardia, S. J. wish to live not for time but for eternity.

FATHER CONNOLLY'S SERMON. After the Gospel the following sermon was preached by the Rev. Edward D. Connolly, S. J., now at St. Joseph's but soon to assume the duties of Professor of Liter-

ature in Georgetown College : "Blessed is the man that is found withor if commanded to do so by your Superout blemish, and that hath not gone after "ior." "It is written, Father, as you know, that 'blessed is the man who hath not gond

out blemish, and that hath not gone after gold. Who is he, and we will praise him? for he hath done wonderful things in his life."—Epistle for St. Joachim's Day, Sun-day within the Octave of the Assumption. This day, the Sunday within the Octave of the Assumption, the Church assigns as the Feast of St. Joachim, the father of our Blessed Lady. While celebrating the festi-val of the holy patriarch (not the less de-voutly because he is the patron saint of our Holy Father the Pope), it will not be out of accord with the spirit of Catholic out of accord with the spirit of Catholic usage, if, with a view to God's glory and our own edification, we celebrate at the same time another most happy occasion. On the Feast of Our Lady's Assumption,

fifty years ago, the venerated Father who is Celebrant of the Mass at which we have come to assist, who for many years was Rector of St. Joseph's Church in this city, from which this Church of the Gesu derives its origin, and who for the past year has devoted himself to the service of this congregation, consecrated his young life to God by entering the religious state. An anniversary so interesting in itself,

so interesting to you, my brethren, could not be permitted to pass by without some

forgotten him as he was then, who rememforcheads, and then, under that Labarum, that sign by which we conquer, march on to meet the foe. weave its unseen folds over our breasts and these lips of ours were a reward strangely forgotten him as he was then, who remem-ber the elasticity of his steed, the vigor of his frame, the mild earnest as of his eye. His brother is here, a reveal priest, a beloved pastor, an honored while in the Councils of the New England dergy. His sister is here, for more than twenty years distinguished as Superior of the Sisters of Charler in the United States And

And be it said here as a truth most true, and be it treasured in heart and brain as a truth most consoling and inspiring, that forces like these. the cavaliers of heaven. all the armaments of God, stand ready under arms, anxious to aid, listening for Charity in the United States. And, although the other five who spoke their vows in the same year and place with him have all passed to their reward, yet the call of any and every soul that has a temptation to overcome or a noble end to pursue. his brothers in religion, older than he, who

At last the years of trial are over, and another golden day has dawned. The voice that spoke to the inner spirit of the boy has indeed proved to be the voice of God, and the Naries in promitted to the the has indeed proved to be the voice of God, and the Novice is permitted to take the vows. It is the fifteenth of August once more. There is mass in the little chapel of the Novitiate in Frederick, Maryland. The flowers are blooming, the lights are gleaming about the sacred tabernacle. With faces bowed and folded hands the With faces bowed and folded hands the black-robed sons of St. Ignatius are kneeling before the sanctuary. The priest has spoken the Domine non sum dignus, and now he pauses for a while in the sacred ritual, and the host remains unconsumed upon the altar. The solemn moment for the taking of the vows has come, and within the chapel all is still. The novice advances to the altar-steps, and kneels be-fore the consecrated host : fore the consecrated host

great that I have come to devote myself to the service of God." "But you have bright prospects in the fore the consecrated host: "Almighty and everlasting God," a voice is head to speak in accents firm and clear, "I, Peter Blenkinson, though all un-worthy of Thy divine sight, yet trusting in Thy infinite goodness and mercy, and moved with the desire of serving Thee, do yow, before the Most Blessed Virgin "It is uncertain, Father, whither a car-eer in the world may lead and where it may end. I desire to follow that career may end. I desire to follow that career which most certainly leads starward and ends beyond the stars." "But you are yet without experience. You can know but little of the world and its allurements. The time will come, perand the whole court of heaven, to Thy Divine Majesty, perpetual poverty, chas-tity, and obedience in the Society of And I do promise to enter that Society, forever to lead my life therein. "No matter what may happen," the boy pleaded, "God will not fail me. He is constant. And I therefore can be con-stant. If I should live for fifty years, amid all the changes, my heart shall still remain unchanged. I wish to live for God, understanding all things according to its constitutions. And, therefore, I beseech Thy boundless goodness and clemency, by the blood of Jesus Christ, to deign to accept this holocaust in an odor of sweetness, and as Thou hast given me the grace to make the offering in desire and in deeds, so also, I not for myself nor anything less than implore Thee, give me plentiful grace to omplete it."

"Better is one short hour of glorious life Than years without a name."

for so the secular poet sings.

or so the secular poet sings. "Better is one day in the courts of the Lord than a thousand in the abodes of sinful men," for so the divine poet sings. Many actions, gallant and fine, have been done, and, God be praised, every day are done by brave men, and unselfish women; but of all the deeds that admir-ing lips have sung or human eyes have went over, or at which men have cheered "Son, you will have to take a vow of poverty. You will have to love poverty as you love your mother, you shall have absolutely nothing of your own, you shall be a beggar, and you will have to ask for alms from door to door if need be, wept over, or at which men have cheered and clapped their hands, there is none more noble than to renounce at a blow, and place beyond recovery, all that is dearest and sweetest in the lives of men. The seraphs of God. the most exalted of the heavenly spirits, the poets among the angels, as they chant their fervid epics, delight to weave into their heroic coup-lets the story of souls that have made this and you must remember the beautiful saying, that 'the fair flower of poverty was never known to grow in heaven, but offering, this divine capitulation, by which so much was its bloom and beauty loved a man surrenders all his powers to heaven, came and wins the glory of victory, not the soms and bear them back as treasures to His home.' The clink of the precious shame of defeat.

If the religious should die the moment after pronouncing the vows, his soul would speed immediately to heaven, without passing through the fires of purgatory, because such is the merit of the offering he to many an ear, but a pillow filled with Cash can procure many a comfort, many a pleasure of feeling; it can open every makes that it procures him a total remis-sion of sin. By the act of consecration door, and can even win consideration, but it cannot purchase noble thoughts or peace the most precious of all gifts is presented to God. We make Him a return equal in some respect to the first and greatest ben-efit He has conferred on us. We restore "You will have to take a vow of obedience. You will have to submit yourself, will and understanding, heart and mind, deed and word, to the will of another. to Him our being, the most royal gift, because the earnest of all other gifts His Majesty can make us. The excellence of You will have to lose yourself. You will belong to another, will be his slave, sub-ject to him in all things, except in what is evidently sinful. The very breath of your nostrils, the pulses of your veins, will be host be permitted to pass by without some hosting, the places of your vens, will be reacting the second baptism, and they recognition; and accordingly this day has his, not yours." been set apart by your pastor to honor the event and make it an occasion of edification of the second baptism and they host not yours." In the text I have cited it is averred ence. Although I yow to obey a man, it

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

inadequate. Indequate. If the man we have been looking for had lived his life for the sake of the world's applause, then, indeed, our tribute of esteem might be worth the having. But when a soul thinks its thoughts and does its deeds for the sake of the under which display for the sake Brother Irlide is dead. For nearly half a century Brother Irlide, Superior General of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, had honored the garb of his noble of that eulogy which Almighty God has promised to pronounce in person over his life and work before the full assembly of profession by those virtues which adorn the devout Christian and the accomplished life and work before the full assembly of the citizens of heaven : "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; because thou has been faithful over a few things I will place thee over many things; enter into the joy of thy Lord;" if, I say, his hope has been to hear the divine lips deliver his panegyric, then there is reason to fear that any words of commendation which a any words of commendation which a human tongue can utter may appear flat

to sleep; carnest and serious, he deter-mined to throw himself early in life into the turbulent tide of French politics, shortly after the first empire had fallen before the allied armies of Europe. His and stale and unprofitable. And yet the esteem of honest hearts is a thing to be desired, and their applause has a high value when bestowed on God's servant in the name of God. However disproportionate the good opinion of mer twenty-five years gave earnest that he would stand foremost among the most eloquent pleaders of his time. But Pro-vidence had other designs in view, and, before the last impassioned appeal that may be to the reward deserved by him who has been good and faithful, still it must be borne in mind that the actions of Christian men done in the state of grace may be termed in some true sense the actions of Christ Himself, in much the same way as in the body the motion of the members is attributed to the head. And in this view, the testimony of our esteem has more than a human value. And so it is worth the having, and so it is worth the offering, and so we do here desire to offer it with all our hearts.

When, on the fiftieth anniversary of their nuptials, we celebrate, according to a beautiful custom, the golden weddings of friends of ours to whom God has granted length of years, we offer them gifts of gold, in the attempt to symbolize precious offering how precious is the esti-mation in which we hold them in our thoughts ; and just as on a golden wed-ding day, the children and children's children and kinsmen and friends of the children and kinsmen and friends of the married pair vie with each other in offer-ing tokens of affection and regard, so, to our Father, on this day of jubilee, we, his brothers in religion, who are honored by fellowship with him in the Society of Jesus; we, his brethren of the priesthood, whose honore and duties he has honoreably whose honors and duties he has honorably whose honors and duties he has honorably and dutifully borne; we, his spiritual children, who have been reared in God's household by his care, his lessons, his counsels, who have never spoken our tale of sorrow to his ear without hearing the word of consolation from his lips; we, members of this congregation, who have the privilege of clasping his hand and calling him friend and father; all of us here present, old friends from old St. Joseph's, and new friends in new St. Joseph's, sons and daughters of the Christian family, carry our tribute of congratulation, rejoicing with him in the dawn-ing of this day, which crowns with its golden fruit the blossoms of fifty years. And we offer him—not gifts of gold, for

those virtues which make not only a good man, but the amiable, courteous and refined gentleman. As a consequence, his learning put him in the front rank of modern scholars. Few would suspect that the unassuming Brother who trod the poorest quarters of fair Paris with far greater delight than he did her boule-vards was the neer of the Academicians this he hath never gone after-we offer this he hath never gone atter-we offer him tokens more precious than gold, for gold can be bought; more lasting than gold, for gold will rust; we offer him the unpurchasable, the enduring treasure of the heart, our love and gratitude. we thank him-nay thank is not the And

accomplished scholars of his country as authority without superior. Latin, Greek, Italian and Spanish literature were as -we never can sufficiently thank him for the example he has given us of steadfast faith and constant mind. We pray God familiar to him as the classic works of his own tongue, and yet so sensitive was his modesty that very few not intimately acquainted with him understood the depth and variety of his attainments. It to bless him. We bespeak for him all hap-piness. We wish him health and length of years. And we ask him to reach forth those consecrated hands—hands from old practice well skilled in benediction—and less our striving for our souls' salvation, goodness aiding, of all the problems of science and philosophy to which his nature inclined him. When who are here to-day not one may be missing when we celebrate our Father's next jubilee in heaven.

Water as a Remedy.

and wherever a heart beats, to which religious education is an object of love There is no remedy of such general apthere will sadness rule when the tidings of Brother Irlide's death shall have been olication, and none so easily attainable, as water, and yet nine persons in ten will pass it by in an emergency to seek for something of far less efficacy. There are but few cases of illness where water should not occupy a high place as a remedial made known. HIS WONDERFUL COURAGE IN THE FACE OF agent. A strip of flannel or a napkin folded lengthwise and dipped in hot water and wrung out, and then applied around the neck of a child that has the croup, will usually bring relief in ten minutes. A towel folded several times and dipped in hot water, and then quickly wrung and applied over the seat of the pain in tooth ache or neuralgia will generally afford prompt relief. This treatment in colic works like magic. I have seen cases that have resisted other treatment for hours the statute books of a nation, was vield to this in ten minutes. There is nothing that will so promptly cut short a congestion of the lungs, sore throat, or rheumatism as hot water, when applied promptly and thoroughly. Pieces of cot-ton batting dipped in hot water and kept applied to old sores and new cuts, bruises and sprains, is the treatment now genermurmur, and quietly submit to the inev itable. But little such timid counsellors kuew of the fibers of steel that beat within his bosom. With the consummate tact and politeness which so notably dis-tinguished him, the Brother threw wide ally adopted in hospitals. I have seen a sprained ankle cured in an hour by his doors to the committee which was to decide the matter, and when informed by ering it with hot water, poured from a height of three feet. Tepid water acts promptly as an emetic, and hot water taken freely half an hour before bedtime them that he was a lawbreaker in keeping his schools open, he told them that he was quite willing to be a lawbreaker, and such is the best of cathartics in the case of con a lawbreaker he continued to be to the day of his death while his enemies stipation, while it has a most soothing effect on the stomach and bowels. This gashed their teeth in despair. The mag-nificent courage with which Brother Irlide treatment continued for a few months, with proper attention to diet, will cure, it is said, any curable case of dyspepsia. Cassell's Saturday Journal. defied the enemies of France, who pre-tended to be her rulers, elicited the ad-miration of all friends of true civilization the world over, and made men think again of the heroism and self-sacrifice of those Brothers who braved and died by The Record of the Fairs. The superiority of Wells, Richardson & Co's., Improved Butter Color over all others made, is again demonstrated by its record at the Autumnal Fairs. The test of practical use is what tells the story, and the great value of the premiums given by the Activation of the fairs. lies in the fact. Prussian bullets fourteen years ago. Notwithstanding edicts and bulletins, threats and frowns; notwithstanding the fierce opposition of a turbulent munici-pality, Brother Irlide flinched not one jot,

BROTHER IRLIDE.

A SYMPATHETIC SKETCH OF HIS NOBLE

CAREER.

FROM THE TRIBUNE TO THE CELL.

Born at Bayonne, on the stormy coast of southern France, his nature caught up

from his very birth the restless force of the waves that oft lulled his infant hours

eloquence and dauntless courage at once marked him as a leader among men, and his success at the Bar at the early age of

leaped from his lips in defence of the widow and the orphan had ceased to be heard, a deep-rooted change had come

over the impetuous young advocate. Without a day's hesitation, he dropped

very outset of his changed career the same indomitable energy, the same fidelity to duty, and the same strict observance of

the spirit of his calling which had filled with hope the hearts of those friends who

predicted for him a high place in the councils of the nation.

CHARACTER AND LEARNING OF THIS GREAT

MAN. Nothing distinguished this gifted and

Nothing distinguished this gifted and saintly man so much as a fulness of re-ligious spirit which made the success of his work the ever present topic of his thoughts, speech, and writings. To labor for the spread of Christian education was the passion of his life. To this end he lent all the energies of his strong will and impulsive character. This spirit filled him to overflowing. saturated him

filled him to overflowing, saturated him from head to foot, and left no moment

free from schemes and projects looking to the advancement of the cause which was so dear to him. Nature had done

her work well in bestowing on him the brilliant qualities of heart and mind, and he supplemented her liberality by a life of arduous study and by a cultivation of those virtues which make not only a

vards, was the peer of the Academicians and members of the institute of France.

As a linguist he was regarded by the most

Italian and Spanish literature were as familiar to him as the classic works of his

was infinitely more congenial to his ardent charity to sit for hours teaching their elements to the children than to discuss

such a man dies the loss is not only a

national but a universal one. The French are not alone in their mourning,

AT HIS DEATHBED.

He has gone from the France which he

educator.

ATTENTION !

New York Freeman's Journal. The schools are open, but all children who ought to go to school, have not gone

3

yet. To the rich there is open a vast choice of schools both in America and Europe. So wide has been spread the reputation of convent schools, that there is little danger a Catholic parent will hesitate between one of them and a secular boarding-school. But no school should be chosen without

due examination and grave thought given to find the one most suitable to the pupil, It has been sometimes said of convent schools that they do not make their pupils "abreast of the times." They do not teach the doctrine that a girl must cultivate the utilitarian "cheek" so necessary in the world. This-the only objection made to them—is well taken. They do not permit the bloom of modesty to be brushed off girlhood; they are hermitages where the pearl of virginity is carefully guarded. The scandals of the newspapers are not canvassed within their walls are the love letters of admirers brought to them from without. These restraints are not felt in fashionable boarding-schools. Prudent fathers, Catholic or non-Catholie, do not object to them. The convent-schools have one model, the Immaculate Mother of God; con-

sequently their pupils are not expected to practice the brazen stare, the hard manhis lawyer's gown of silk to assume the coarse and sombre habiliments which the grand virtues of the Venerable De la Salle had sanctified. Having become a member of the Order of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, he exhibited at the years on test of his changed extract the same ner, and the knowing air, which are considered distinguished by the young ladies who do not aim to be good women, but women of the century, "abreast of the

There are many good schools for boys, although no school can have the effect of a father's direction and example, or the discrete mother. No boy influence of a discreet mother. No boy should be sent away to a school vaguely recommended. School-life means future life or death to the boy. The saying of Blanche of Castile, that

The saying of Blanche of Castle, that she would rather see her son dead than know he had committed a single mortal sin, expresses a feeling that must be usual among Catholic parents. This being the case, how important are his early train-ing and associations! How closely ing and associations! How closely guarded should his youth be, that he should be prepared to resist temptation, and moreover, that the delicate Catholic instinct should be cultivated in him ! and horeover, that the deneate catabile instinct should be cultivated in him ! How, then, can a parent hesitate, if a Catholic school is at all possible ? Christianity must be well taught. If our children are to be worthy of the

saints and martyrs, they must learn that the Faith which Our Lord Jesus Christ the Faith which Our Lord Jesus Christ taught and teaches, is worth dying for. They must be taught this every day. They must not be allowed to forget it. How can this be done, if not in school ? Few parents have the time to instruct their children carefully at home, and some are doubtful of their ability.

Left to the mercy of a non-Catholic day-school, and an hour's mumbling of the Catechism on Sunday, what is to become of the children ?

The sad experience of the past ought to answer that question; the numbers of nominal, indifferent, incredulous people baptized Catholics show the result of it. The work of non Catholic schools and mixed marriages is sufficiently evident to the observer.

the observer. The time is not far off when parents, passed beyond the gates of death, will long for the prayers of their children—when each prayer will be sweeter to them than the drop of water Dives craved from Laz-arus. But the poor children, neglected now, will be prayerless if they have never been taught to pray as (Cristians should been taught to pray as Christians should.

The Passion Flower.

One day as a Spanish priest was preach-ing to the aboriginal inhabitants of Peru on the Passion of our Lord, his eye suddenly fell on a curious flower hanging in festoons from the trees overhead, which presented a vivid picture of the awful drama of Calvary. The rings of thread which surround the cup of the flower, and which are mottled with blue, crimson and The GREATEST DANGERS. His lot as Superior-General of the Christian Brothers was cast in a most try-ing and critical time. Irreligion, in the

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An Andrews

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orn Cure ? se troublethat blessed is the man who hath not gone after gold, nor put his trust in the treas-ures of this world. And here it may be useful to observe that if the man who does not care for money is blessed, it folwho lows that he who positively renounces it is more blessed still, since he imitates more closely the example of the Lord Christ, sequently most blessed of all is the man who, not content with renouncing riches merely, gives up the pleasures also, as well as the honors of the world, and binds himself to God by the vows of pov-

erty, chastity and obedience. Who is the man that hath not gone after who is the main that in a both and the gold i who is the i and we will praise him. We seem to detect the faintest touch of sarcasm here—who is he i and we will praise him, for he hath done won-derful things in his life—as if the speaker, observing the love of money to be so comdoubted whether any such man mon, doubted whether any such man could be found at all, or insinuated that, could be found at all, or instructed that, if found, he would turn out to be a very extraordinary person indeed. And yet such men are not rare. The Cathohc Church, being holy, must bear in her bosom many close followers of the Man Divine, who spent his energies, not in going after gold, but in winning souls to heaven.

Let us try to answer the inquiry of Holy Writ, try to discover at least one child of happiness, one man who hath not put his trust in money and treasures. And be it well understood that if we succeed in finding him, we have by express tain. concession from the Sacred Scripture the right to praise him, even though it be to his face, and that according to the revealed word, which pronounces the judgment of Almighty God, our good taste in so doing Almighty God, our good taste in so doing cannot be questioned. A delicate ear does, indeed, shrink at the sound of its own praise; but the mau who hath not gone after gold belongs not so much to himself as to the Christian Commonwealth, and there may be circumstances in which, for the general good, he has not a right to his still state an anation? Strongest faith among the faithfui, St. Peter, his patron, whose name he had received in baptism. There, too, stood, with his splendid chivalry, the archaogel St. Michael, the veteran soldier, who in routed the powers of Satan. Upon his still stood the valiant woman, stronger own feelings, or at least is obliged to sur-render his right for one day in fifty years. Let us go back in imagination to half a

Let us go back in imagination to haif a century ago. God's blessing was on that day—that golden day—the progenitor of this day of jubilee, the Feast of Our Lady's Assumption, the 15th of August, 1834, when a lad of sixteen years, a student of Georgetown College, asked for admis-sion into the Society of Jesus. There are present here to day some who have not

is because that man holds in my regard the place of God. I am still in one respect that man's superior, because, though vow to obey, I vow voluntarily, and I obey voluntarily, and thus it is I who give my Superior his appointment to command

me. "Obedience does not diminish liberty, it rather perfects it. True liberty makes a man master of himself, and 1 am truly free, because I have so much mastery over myself as to be able to renounce my own will. The shackles of obedience are not like the yokes that hold dumb driven cattle

in subjection. They are the chains of duty, and being such are the finest orna-ments of the freeman." Such was the nature of the answers to

the probing of the Master of Novices. Two years the candidate had to pass in probation before he could legally be perprobation before he could legally be per-mitted to take the vows_two years of waiting before Sir Galahad could see the Holy Grail. The time, indeed, seemed long, but the trials were not severe to one

who knew how to turn to heaven for aid. The strength to withstand and overcome in the spiritual conflict is not derived solely or mainly from the strong fibre of It comes chiefly from the a hardy nature. grace of God, asked for in prayer, granted bountifully in the sacraments. If the

Novice's soul through weariness flagged in the fight, the powers of heaven were quick at its cry to the rescue. With auxiliaries such as these victory was cer-Upon his side during those days of trial Blood.

stood his guardian angel, who by heaven's special appointment had always had him in his keeping. There, too, stood the soul of strongest faith among the faithful, than a nation's strength drawn up in line of battle, the Blessed Virgin Mary, whose heel had crushed the demon. Upon his side stood the Lord Christ Himself, with

Besides the heroism that accompanies every such act of self-devotion, the sacri-fice may possess a peculiar excellence from the character of the person making it. God who is wise and wonderful inspires in many ways the hearts and minds of men. Some enter the religious state moved by disappointment or failure in the world. Others hide their forcheads in the world. Others hide their foreheads in the monk's cowl because they hope to e able to shut out thereby the memory

be able to shut out thereby the memory of a regretful past. Some to whom an early call has been vouchsafed, and unhappily has not been heeded, make a late offering of a heart in which passion and pride have left only a few expiring embers amid the wan ashes to be laboriously fanned into a flame by the breath of a tardy devotion. But cer-tainly it is a fairer sight to see, when youth and innocence fly straight to God on the wings of an ardent love, a maiden passion, than when bitter experience hob-bles into heaven on the crutches of repentance.

Other scenes I might lead you to view in the career of fifty years. I might lead you to another altar, where at a later day you to another altar, where at a later day the son of Loyola, following the command of his rule, obeys the call to the priest-hood, where the Bishop anoints the palms of the young Levite with the holy oil, delivers the sacred vessels into his hands, and invests him with the power—the stupendous power not entrusted even to the angles of ensecrating the hangen the angels-of consecrating the banquet of Christ's Body and the chalice of His

Butour purpose to-day is to commem-orate merely the adoption of the religious state, and the after consummation of the neart's desire by the profession of the

We shall not speak, then, of the loyalty, We shall not speak, then, of the loyalty, the love, the zeal of all those fifty years, nor of the studies, the labors, the honors, the responsibilities, of the professor, the pastor, the spiritual director. It will suffice us if we can answer confidently the inquiry of Holy Writ, and can point out a man who hath not gone after gold nor put his trust in money and treasures.

And having discovered such a man, shall

the great value of the premiums given by the Agricultural Fairs, lies in the fact, that the judges in these cases are regular farmers, who know what their needs are and what will supply them. Wells, Richardson & Co's. Improved Butter Color, which has taken first premium at all fairs where exhibited, is put up in a vegetable oil so prepared that it cannot become rancid. a most important property. and came out a conqueror at the end. loved so well, mourned by the noblest, best and most intelligent of the land. become rancid, a most important property, the lack of which is fatal to so many of the Butter Colors offered for sale. It does not color the butter milk; it imparts a bright natural color, which is unattained by many others: and being the strongest is the cheapest Color in the market.

For sufferers of Chronic diseases 36 pp, symptoms, remedies, helps, advise. Send stamp-DR, WHITTER, 200 (Race St. Cincinnati O., (old office). State case.

thers on the stamens represented the Five Wounds; the three styles, the nails which fixed Our Blessed Lord to the Cross; and the guise of anti-clericalism, sought to shatter the foundations on which Catholic France rested, and, with well-devised cunning, the shafts of the enemy were chiefly aimed at the education which the Church singular column which rises in the centre of the flower recalled the harrowing scene of the second Sorrowful Mystery of the Nost Holy Rosary. So, without Bible or books, the holy missionary instructed his converts on the Passion; and to this day our beautiful creeping garden flower is called the Passion Flower, which in all approved and supported. Schools and colleges wherein the name of God might be heard were ordered closed, and the sorrowful note of protestation which went up from Catholic France against the most niquitous measure that ever disgraced languages bears the same name. throughout the world. Brother Irlide was told that his schools were doomed, that he might as well close their doors without a Well dressed people don't wear

dingy or faded things when the loc. and guaranteed Diamond Dye will make them good as new. They are perfect. Get at druggists and be economical. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

Ayer's Ague Cure acts directly on the liver and biliary apparatus, and drives out the malarial poison which induces liver complaints and bilious disorders. Warranted to cure or money refunded

Orpha M. Hodge, Battle Creek, Mich. writes: I upset a tea kettle of boiling hot water on my hand. I at once applied Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and the effect was to immediately allay the pain. I was cured in three days.

A Sad Neglect.

A sau repret. Neglecting a constipated condition of the bowels is sure to bring ill health and great suffering. Burdock Blood Bitters regulate the Bowels in a natural manner, purifying the blood and promote a healthy action of the stomach, liver, kidneys and

A Cure for Cholera Morbus.

A positive cure for this dangerous complaint, and for all acute or chronic forms of Bowel Complaints incident to Summer and Fall, is found in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry ; to be procured from

any druggist. Most EXCRUCIATING are the twinges best and most intelligent of the land. Mgr. Guibert, Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, the venerable Archbishop of Rheims, the Bishop of Orleans and the Bishop of Versailles were present at the bedide of their dying Brother, and spoke the last words of comfort to him. Baron Macou, his life long friend, wept as the faithful Christian expired, and the noble Senator Chemelong a ginut Among his collearues. which rack the nucles and joints of the rheumatic. Northrop & Lyman's Vege-table Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, by promoting increased action of the kid-neys, by which the blood is more effectually depurated, removes through the natural channels certain acrid elements in the circulation which produce rheumatism and gout. The medicine is also a fine laxative antibilious medicine and general correc-tive. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggista, Dundas St. Christian expired, and the noble Senator Chesnelong, a giant among his colleagues, mingled his tears with those of the pre-lates and nobles who witnessed the last hours of Brother Irlide.

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paper can be stopped. Persons writing for a chauge of address should invariably send us the name of their former post office.

Catholic Record LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 13,1884.

CANADA AND THE PRESIDENCY.

letter with pleasure : The majority of Canadian journals that To the Editor of the Sun : have spoken of the coming Presidential contest have pronounced against Mr. Blaine. He is denounced as anti-English and therefore must be anti-Canadian No more mistaken view could be held. We support Mr. Blaine because he is anti-English and because we believe he must be friendly to Can ada. One of his leading organs puts the case for the Maine statesman in this respect very tersely and fairly :

"Mr. Blaine's expression of a desire to see the people of the Western world united in closer commercial relations with the United States, is generally ap-plied to the countries of Latin origin which lie to the South of our own. This which he to the Solution our own. This is because the diplomatic questions which arose during his secretaryship of state, had reference to those countries exclu-sively. There was a lull in our relations with Canada, as Mr. Evarts had disposed with Canada, as ar. Evans had disposed of all matters which grew out of the Washington Treaty, and the later dis-agreements had not yet arisen. But it is not to be supposed that our next Presi-dent cares less for our Northern neighbors than for the Peruvians or the Bra bors than for the Peruvians or the Bra-zillians. His long residence in a state on the border line between the two coun-tries is assurance enough that Canada is never out of his thoughts when he takes a survey of our foreign relations; and his speeches on the Fisheries Award in Conpress, give evidence that he shares all the views of his New England neighbors as to the importance of right relations with the government and people of the

Mr. Blaine will be elected, and will, we trust, be largely assisted in securing election by the thousands of Canadian American electors. His election is in Canada's best interests.

THE CORNWALL ACQUITTAL.

The acquittal of the infamous wretch Cornwall of the horrid crimes of which he is guilty, adds no strength to the administration of justice in Ireland and serves to bring the Castle into further odium. The American says of the trials :

"These acquittals will do good service to the national cause. They show, in a case that excited the disgust of the world, that English rule in Ireland rests on such foundations that it is obliged to screen the worst offenders from the punishment they have deserved, if those offenders are its friends. They will deepen the popular disgust with alien rule by offending Irish opinion at a point at which it is especially sensitive."

The Castle stands before the world adjudged and condemned. Cornwall and French and Bolton are among its most

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

other, have tended to promote the highdead and already putrid carcass of the gerrymander by the very strange pro-cedure of the lst inst. His Worship the Mayor, who, for the nonce had dropped his Ah-Sin-like smile, so childest interests of Ireland, while materially, nay, marvellously assisting in the propa gation of holy faith throughout the vorld. like and bland, to assume a warlike

We furthermore affirmed that efforts frown, was induced to believe that his one were being, especially of late years, vote, added to those of the nine aldermen ceaselessly made to weaken, with the view of finally severing, the connection in favor of the scheme, would secure the requisite two-thirds majority. Mayon between the Vatican and the faithful Bate, who is not encumbered by any very Irish, and that these efforts have been large intellectual acquirements, was easily taken in hand and promoted by the made to believe that ten make two-thirds government of Britain, which of all govof sixteen. Perhaps alderman Cunningernments is the deadliest and most imham held the teacher's wand over the will placable foe, not only of Ireland but of ing mayor. But, whether or not, he voted the Apostolic See.

straight-but threw away his precious vote. "Do we want," we asked, "testimony Mr. Edward Mahon, a clever young barrister of Ottawa, in a letter to the Sun, of England's undying hostility to the Roman Pontiffs ? We have it in abunddisposes of the whole contention that 10 ance. Which is the nation that subsimakes two-thirds of the whole council, dized assassins and conspirators to rob very briefly and clearly. We publish his the Holy See of its patrimony? Eng. land. Which is the nation that aided To the Editor of the Sun : SIR,—I notice by the papers that it is claimed by the promoters of the new scheme of re-distribution of wards, that the same has been approved by a two-thirds majority of the City Council. This is clearly erroneous. The unprecedented vote by the Mayor does not at all affect the result one way or the other. A full council either comprised 15 or 16. The vote given on the re-distribution scheme failed, no matter whether the total legal vote be considered 15 or 16. The vote stood 10 in favor of the bill (inclusive of the Mayor's vote) and six against. It reand abetted the House of Savoy in all its deeds of shameless spoliation and in its violations of international law? England. Which is the government that refused the request of thousands of its loval subjects to intervene for the protection of the legitimate rights of sovereignty in the case of the Supreme Pontiff ? The British government. Who torgets Lord Palmerston's criminal connivance at the machinations of the sworn enemies of the Papacy and of religion? the Mayor's vote) and six against. It re-Who is it that does not know that this quires no argument to prove what is mathematically self-evident. If the Mayor's vote ought to count, the total being 16, it is plain that 10 is not two-thirds. If the powerful British minister consorted with, counselled and assisted the foes of is plain that 10 is not two-thirds. If the Mayor's vote be excluded, the vote will stand 9 to 6, and 15 being the total, 9 is less than two-thirds. In this connection I may say that the action of Ald. Brown in Christianity to accomplish the destruction of the Papal sovereignty. Who does not remember Mr. Gladstone's fierce and fiery onslaughts on the gov. opposing the dismemberment of the grand old keystone ward will meet with the ernment of the Papal states, and his later declaration that the faithful Cath-

cordial support of the electors of St. George's Ward generally. Yours etc., EDWARD MAHON. olic cannot be a good citizen or a loyal subject? What people received with open arms and glad acclaim the enemies of order, authority and religion ? The Mr. Mahon scores a solid point in this British people." brief communication. Some of the pro-We recalled to mind the fact that

moters of the villainous scheme threaten Mazzini and Orsini were accorded a symall manner of vengeance on the Mowat Govpathetic welcome, Garibaldi and Victor ernment if administrative ratification of Emmanuel almost deified by the English their project be refused. Most of them are at best deadly enemies of that govern-

We asked if any man there was who ment and their few nominal friends of the did not recall with shame and sorrow the administration who support it have done brutal frenzy of the British people, more to make the liberal party odious to fomented and fanned into flame by the the majority of the citizens of Ottawa government itself at the time of the resthan can well be calculated. No party oration of the English hierarchy. can prosper that has to carry the burden

We reminded our readers of the ray. of narrowness and bigotry. If Mr. Mowat ngs of the Tories against the Papacy and be not stronger in the Ottawa district called on them to recollect its fierce than he is, it is due to some such men as shout of exultation, when the Eternal those Liberals who have in hand this gerry-City at length fell before Piedmontese mander outrage. One of them, we learn, reachery and strength of numbers.

proposes to "talk" to the Premier in "per-These, we said, were matters of history son" on this subject. We have no objecthat cannot and ought not to be forgottion to his doing so. We are satisfied that ten, for they clearly prove that Britain is Mr. Mowat will not be moved by trickery the worst because the most unscrupulous nor by menace, and that a government and implacable foe of the Holy See. believing in representation by population

Then we went on to show the purpose will never hand over the governing power of Britain in its efforts to malign the in any city to a minority of its population. Irish people before the Holy Father.

"To alienate," said we, "the Irish IRELAND AND THE VATICAN. from their attachment to the Roman Pontiff has ever been a cherished object More than a year ago there appeared with British statesmen. To bring about n this journal an article under the above misunderstanding between the Holy title that awakened widespread interest. Father and his faithful Irish children In that article we held that to Rome the they have recourse to every form of de-Irish nation has ever been the object ception and misrepresentation. Sad of the deepest and heartiest solicitude. indeed would that day he for Ireland and We pointed out that in the worst days for the holy cause of truth throughout The consecration of Father O'Callaghan of persecution, when none other of the the world were such efforts to prevail, will take place in the Church of St. Cle-Already the enemies of religion rejoice sovereigns of Europe could be found to lend the Irish sympathy or assistance, because of a seeming triumph of British when the Irish appeared the abandoned malignity and misrepresentation at of all nations, the Supreme Pontiffs were Rome. They rejoice because of their anticipation of trouble between the Irish their fearless protectors and wisest coun. and the Vatican. But these anticipations of trouble will be doomed to bitterest disappointment. The Irish are a faithful, a forbearing race, they are essentially Catholic, and, therefore, so neither British misrepresentation on the one hand, nor the machinations of a few designing foes of religion in their own midst on the other, can sever the connection between the faithful Irish and

course in resistance to tyranny more galling, and injustice more crying than

the world has ever yet witnessed. We earnestly trust that action will be at once taken in this matter, and that soon the Irish race will be ably and successfully represented in the Eternal City." For the writing of this article we were

by not a few denounced as unorthodox and all manner of threats made against the RECORD if it persisted in the wicked course above indicated. We had the atistaction, however, of receiving expressions of heartiest approval from those whose views we value most, and were content to bide our time. Time has been our avenger. Errington, the British agent in Rome, has been since repudiated

by clergy and laity, and sits in Parliament in defiance of their will. One year after the article above cited appeared in our columns a letter, every statement of which we know to be well founded, appeared in the columns of the Boston Pilot from its Roman correspondent. We invite our readers' attention to this letter :

Rome, June 12th. The appointment of the Very Rev The appointment of the very Rev. Father Thomas A. O. Callaghan, Prior of the College of the Irish Dominicans at Rome, to the position of auxiliary Bishop of Cork, with the right of succession, has been looked forward to for some months past. The fact became known months past. The fact became known to several persons in Rome on June 9th, although it was already determined on and sanctioned by His Holiness on Thursday, June 5th. In this appointment the Holy Father

has given a new sign of his special affec-tion towards Ireland. From the great majority of the clergy in the Diocese of Cork, strong representations were sent to His Holiness in favor of Father O'Calto His Holiness in favor of Father O'Cal-laghan, and numerous petitions to the same effect were sent by the laity. On the other hand, powerful English influence was brought to bear on the authorities in Rome and on the Holy Father against such appointon the Holy Father against such appoint-ment. Active efforts were employed and even what seemed to be political reasons were urged by persons here against the raising of Father O'Callaghan to this dignity. But all this failed to move the Sovereign Pontiff. He took into consideration and gave due value and weight to the almost unanimous wish expressed by the clergy and laity

and weight to the almost unanimous wish expressed by the clergy and laity in favor of the Irish Dominican, and chose him accordingly. As he remained unmoved by the many and powerful representations made to him by English persons in high position against select-ing Mgr. Moran for Archbishop of Sydney, so has he turned a deaf ear to the representations made to him in a like spirit on the present occasion. It is evident from this, and indeed from

is evident from this, and indeed from the very words used by the Holy Father on several occasions, that he has a deep affection for Ireland, and that he regards English influence exerted un-

feature in the second s the age of eighteen he entered upon his novitiate at the Dominican Monastery of Tallaght, County Dublin. He soon after-wards went to Rome, where he studied and taught. On returning to Ireland he labored successfully in the missions of his Order at Tallaght, Cork, Galway and Newry, in which place he began the con-struction of a church which is one of the architectural gems of Ireland. From here he was sent again to Rome to his old residence of St. Clement's and on the death of the late Father Mullooly in 1881, he was appointed Prior of this Convent. In 1876 he visited the United States, where he remained for a few month

EUROPEAN UROP OUTLOOK.

If America is this year blessed with a ost abundant harvest, so also is Europe. A summary of the information regarding the harvest outlook obtained from the reports of the recent gathering at the Vienna International Seed Market, where delegates from all parts of the old world meet annually to establish a fixed basis of crop tatistics, shows that throughout Europe the wheat crop is excellent and India has a large exportable surplus. The English crop is ten above a hundred average; that

of Ireland will be reaped from a largely decreased acreage. The prices are lowest within the century, so that the English farmers are despondent over their big crop. The French prices have dropped 5 cents a bushel within a fortnight. The same tendency exists throughout Europe. Wheat from the fields of Northern Russis is offered on the Baltic at 92 cents a bushel. The European crops of hay and rye are very short. Hops are a little below the average. Of maize an enormous vield is reported, there being 1,800,000 bushels.

PERSONAL.

We have very great pleasure in record-ing the fact that Mr. Frank R. Latchford, B. A. of the College of Ottawa and lawstudent of the firm of Scott, Maclavish & McCracken, of that city, has passed with high honors the Second Intermediate examination of the Law Society of Toronto. Mr, Latchford stood third on the list, and is one of eight who qualified themselves to write for scholarships and medals. We congratulate Mr. Latchford on this happy matters." result, which reflects credit not only on

himself but on the College of Ottawa wherein he was graduated. The alumni of that institution are now ranked among the ablest in the legal and other profes sions, giving evident proof of the solidity of Catholic education. We wish Mr. Latchford continued and unbroken suc cess in the profession he has chosen to follow.

IS ENGLAND DECLINING?

There is a journal published at the Dominion Capital called the Free Press, to which we have of late had to make frequent reference. This journal takes some special pleasure in dealing, after its own peculiar fashion, with the views expressed by the RECORD. In its issue of the 30th ult. we see ourselves brought before the public of the metropolis in this manner :

"There is a well-conducted weekly newspaper in London West called the CATHOLIC RECORD, which occasionally abandons its sensible and argumentative tone for that of the charivari or comic journal. Its editorial in the current number on 'France and Germany,' is the finest piece of burlesque writing which has appeared in the Canadian press for many years past. The author is a natural born humorist, and this faculty properly followed up should win for him golden rewards in the field of journalism. He is delighted at the growing friendly relations between France and Germany, and draws a msgnificent augury of the peaceful future from the fact. We sup-pose this is a sarcastic reference to the little scene in Paris recently, when the Parisian mob tore the German flag down from the Continental Hotel, and burned it in the streets; or was it a sly drive at the scene in the garden at Strasburg when a German, who resented abusive allusions to his country, was killed by a blow on of Franc against Germany is just, and cannot die so long as French territory is occupied by German soldiers and natural born French citizens in the Alsatian provinces are the serfs of Germany. Our contem-porary then tells us of 'the zeal with which Germany resented the recent English aggression on her fishermen in the North sea, and the summary manner in which one of her war ships took possession of Angra Pequina in South Africa and

SEPT. 13, 1884.

Cairo to Khartoum is ne while if the great, irregu the river round the Nul Aba Hamad to Korosk

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instead, the journey may by above 500 miles.

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by running a railway cataracts. Some miles line have been already

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would not exceed in all possible that the arrival number of British troop point of such high impo-itself free Khartoum. F Nile is navigable to with Abu Hamad, where catar It is thought that these of surmonted by towing the

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this, Ireland will soon have the right of home rule on certain matters of local concern—a right which Scotland and Wales are denied, at the present mo-

SEPT. 13. 1884

To this we answer not Fudge, but Fraud. Fraud, Fraud. If Ireland has now a good land law, which we deny, and if Ireland is soon to have home rule in any form, no thanks to England for either. Ireland has never obtained anything from the English sense of justice; but she does at times wring concessions from her foe through the fears of the latter. No more at present.

FRANCE AND THE POWERS.

All the powers of Europe with the sole exception of Britain-Italy we do not reckon with the great powers-look with approval on the success of France in China.

Late advices from Europe assure us that :

"Russia is holding herself in readiness to give material aid to France in China, and thereby secure for herself important advantages on the Kuldja frontier. The feeling in official circles at Berlin is warmly favorable to France. At Vienna public as well as official opinion warmly approve of the attitude assumed by France in China, principally because any increase of French influence is believed increase of French influence is believed to be detrimental to English predomin-ance in the far east, which is on the whole considered to be detrimental to the colonial interest of Germany and Austria. Italy has no confidence in the French colonial enterprise nor any col-onial aspirations or interest of her own, and therefore takes only the interest of a theatrical spectator in Franco-Chinese

Italy, by alienating herself from France ten or twelve years, believed she was strengthening her position. Such, however, has proved to be far from the case. She sacrificed her true ally and sincere friend and is now the abandoned of all nations, as she will very speedily, if she has not already found out. France. on the other hand, a few years ago friendless, has now the sympathy and support of all Europe. The recent strictures of the English journals on the victory of the French at Foo Chow have fanned public

indignation in France into a flame against Britain. A Paris despatch, evidently from English sources, says :

"Never since the battle of Waterloo has public opinion in France been more savagely hostile to England than at the present moment. The papers of all creeds have united in transferring their hatred from Germany to England, and are constantly recalling the fact that when 'France has wept or France has bled perfidious Albion has rejoiced.' The official *Republique* Francaise is as loud and bitter as the *Ori du Peuple*, while the Bonapartist Pays for once gives tongue with the Debats and Voltaire. What they consider the supercilious hypocrisy and sham high moral tone adopted by the entire English press, has fairly ex-asperated France, and rankles in the breast of every Frenchman. A prom-inent French statesman remarked to your correspondent last night: 'Even to England, and are constantly recalling your correspondent last night: 'Even supposing that the slanderous com-ments of the Times and Standard Chow, yet it does not lie in the mouth of any Englishman to utter one word of disparagement after the bombardment of Copenhagen years ago, and especially after that of Alexandria, where the logical consequence of Admiral Seymour's action was the wanton destruction of a city, the third in commercial importance in the Mediterranean, and handing over an entire civilized community to pillage

our city youths, could It were not only a relie heartiest congratulation be thus rid of this eleme lation; but we have grav acceptability of the Cana eyes of Gen. Wolseley. Denison ought, we think of U. E. Loyalists, and I at the disposal of that command of the Khar The fame of the U. E. I now restricted to Canad extended to the land of all the false prophets deserts forever silenced achievements of these freedom-loving fathers suggestion for what it is Col. Denison will give consideration. EDITORIAL

The masters of such servants must be as guilty as the servants, whose crimes and outrages, crying to God for vengeance, they seek to shield.

THE LAST VAIN EFFORT.

In the Ottawa Free Press report of the City Council proceedings there, on the 1st inst, we read the following :

"Ald. Cox presented report No. 3 of the Property committee, which was received and adopted, on motion of himwhich was self seconded by Ald. Gordon. It recom mended the adoption of a scheme for the redistribution of the wards, which had been entrusted to the committee by a resolution of May the 28th, on which occasion the committee had reported to the Ontario government in favor of con-stituting seven wards in the city instead of five. The scheme of redistribution as submitted by the special committee was ratified by the council on the following

Yeas .- His Worship the Mayor, Alds. Cunningham, Gordon, Whelan, Lewis, Cox, Cherry, Erratt, Whillans, Swaiwell,

Any proceeding more silly than this of the accidental majority at the council board of the metropolis it were impossible to conceive. Every step taken by them, from the beginning of the movement for the redistribution of the city wards, has been characterized by a gross disregard not only of justice but of the very letter of the law. The appointment of the committee which decided on the gerrymander and the instructions given it by the council were notoriously conceived and carried out in contraven-

tion of the statutes. The committee was

instructed to do that which it could not

sellors. On the other hand, we maintained that when heresy in its diabolical rage sought to destroy the Papacy, not only in those countries whose wicked ruler had cast off the voke of truth, but even in countries that yet held to the dogmas

of Catholicity; when Britain, especially, with all its perfidiousness and all those contaminating influences it knows so well how to employ, bent its every energy to the effacement of Papal authority throughout the world-Ireland, through every privation, every trial and every vicissitude of fortune, remained unalterably true to the See of Peter. We insisted that if there be to-day

Ottawa, September 3.

flourishing churches in happy communion with Rome in England, Scotland, the American Republic, Canada and Australia, this fortunate state of things is attributable to Irish faith and Irish devo-

Nays.—Ald. Brown, Heney, Germain, Laverdure, Desjardins, Durocher, 6. The council then adjourned." tedness to the teachings and councils of the Roman pontiffs.

And we added : "What nation, we may with truth and pertinence ask, what nation on the face of the earth has shown such unbroken constancy in its adhesion to the rock of Peter ? All other peoples have at some one period or another in the course of their national lives given way to either the gross errors of heresy or the specious fallacies of radical and revolutionary innovation." We then proceeded to state that on

account of Rome's solicitude for Ireland and Ireland's fidelity to Rome, the ties binding the one to the other have ever been of the closest character.

do, viz., decide on a redivision of the And we ventured to assert, fearless of city into wards without the concurrence contradiction, that the very closeness of of the council, and that by a two-thirds vote. Now it is sought to revive the one hand and filial submission on the their case as well as vindication of their fear a reply.

the Holy Apostolic See." We concluded by an expression of

opinion that too long have the Irish in Ireland and America left the Holy See without means of accurate information on topics of closest and most intimate connection with their welfare. That too long the "sneaking and scented popinjavs" so well described by Mr. Leamy, M. P., have been permitted to belie and belittle the Irish race before the Roman court.

We expressed ourselves as having been long convinced that the exigencies of the times, the interests of religion and the true advancement of Ireland all require that the Irish people should have in Rome some trusted and respected representatives of their just views and claims : that in fact the older Ireland at home and the newer and greater Ireland in America should both be properly represented at the Vatican.

Our last words were: "The Holy Father is the arbiter of the nations. He is the friend and protector of the weak and the oppressed. The Irish people may safely approach him, nay, it is their

bounden duty to do so, to make a clear these ties, of paternal solicitude on the and firm but respectful statement of

ent's on Sunday, June 29th, the Feas of St. Peter. Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of the Propaganda, has consented to be consecrating prelate on the occasion. P. L. CONNELLAN.

There are as yet no accredited agent from the Irish in Rome. We hope the time will soon come when there will be. At all events the day of English misrepresentation has gone by. The highest interests of religion, every requirement resolute in adhesion to the Holy See that of justice, demanded its speedy and final termination. It has gone, and well in-deed it is that it has gone. May such a day never again rise to darken the bright hopes of a faithful people and afflict the most devoted children of the Roman

A SPECIMEN BRICK.

The dog days were this year later in oming, and in consequence the noble army of cranks did not fully develop at the usual early date of summer. One has favored us with some attention. He gives us his views on Popery and on the RECORD's evil ways in a postal card writ-ten from Montague, Ont., bearing date Aug. 27. The superscription of the card is a curious piece of epistolary architect-

Pontiff.

The Year 1884. Care of Mr. Thomas Coffey, Roman Catholic Record Office,

London City On the other side of the card is crowded the following disquisition :

"Godhead's Bodily all fulness dwelleth in Christ. "The Eternal Life of the Elects but re-

jected by the dragon's popish beast and so making God liar, so the infidel Lambert reproving the infidel Ingersoll. Alas! New York City's tramway once made on A Sabhath day consciouting the near late New York City's tramway once made on A Sabbath day occasioning the very late earthquake; and thou mayest publicly re-ply thereto if thou dare: *Metanoia* repent-ance, not *metasoma* penance. Christ Bare Elects sins not hell's goat's sins. The Holy Spirit's Inspired John Brown is the Panyam in 1884 response to page of 1884 Penman in 1884 year, not in year of 1884 as so in thy paper."

pulled down the British flag there.' Our contemporary need not have taken the trouble to tell the people of Ottawa that "there is" such a paper as the RECORD. They know as much of this journal as they do of the Free Press, and

we do flatter ourselves that by the masses of the intelligent population of that city the opinions of the RECORD are regarded French people. with at least as much respect as those of the Free Press. We rejoice to know, on

the authority of the Free Press, that we are a "born humorist." We have never before had the privilege of receiving such a compliment, and feel grateful to the Ottawa journalist, but demur to his view as to our capacity to conduct a comic journal or organize a charivari. Our contemporary is, we must in honesty confess it, better suited for the tin-kettle argument than many journals we know. He affects to treat our statements in regard of England's position in Europe

at the present moment as fudge. Then he unburdens his mind of the following twaddle :

"Her political policy of late, especially towards Ireland, has been tempered with justice, which no other nation shows to a province so situated as the Emerald Isle is. The land laws of Ireland are more liberal than those enjoyed in Eng-land and the education of the Irish land and the education of the Irish people has been pushed on a liberal scale by national aid for many years superior in the extent of its operation to that obtained by the English people themselves; and Ireland which is denied no privileges which the other portions of the British Isle possess, enjoys some which they would like to have. Besides

and fire The Republique Francais scoffs at the jeremiads of the London press, and compares them to crocodile's tears. There is no doubt but that Egypt is at the bottom of all this hatred and is at the bottom of all this natred and venom towards England, that now is fanned into something akin to frenzy by the comments of the English papers on the French victory at Foo Chow." Egypt has not so much to do with the

bitter feeling in France as the persistent intermeddling of England in French foreign affairs. To the average English mind no nation has a right to do anything in the way of self-assertion that may offend the susceptibilities of Britain. In Tunis, Madagascar and China England has shown that her old time jealousy and hatred of France survive. Hence the just indignation of the

TO KHARTOUM.

The expedition to Khartoum, for the relief of Gen. Gordon, is destined to excite no ordinary attention. The purpose of the expedition itself, the splendid record of the commanding officer, and the great difficulties in the way of his success, all combine to fix upon it an interest which, if unusual, is not to be wondered at. The route to Khartoum is described by a contemporary :

"The Nile route is that by which General Wolseley proposes to reach Khar-toum. Gen. Stephenson, on the other hand, advocates the direct route across the deset as effecting a saving in distance of 500 miles. It was on account of this difference of opinion that Gen. Stevenson asked to be relieved from taking part in the relief avnadition. Since Hubble asked to be relieved from taking part in the relief expedition. Since Khartoum lies upon the Nile, and the Nile is a great river flowing from Khartoum to Cairo, it might seem that this waterway would af-ford the best means of transport between these two places. But it has two grave disqualifications. Its course is over an ex-tended tract of country. extremely circutended tract of country, extremely circuitous, and it runs in many parts upor shallow, rocky beds which create cataracts or rapids. Thus the distance by river from

The best of landle lar in Ireland because tify themselves with t of the best of them O'Hagan, yet of him that he is an absentee. says : "Lord O'Hagan Catholic lord chancello cellor ever made a Kni scarcely goes near Irela married a second wife tocratic family. They don, and are now at gets small share of the there."

- The cholera situati up by the American : holds its grasp on Sou is making its way in deaths aggregate some number of the small dirty and uncared for that it has not spre France or Switzerland no more of the outbre -if it was cholera,-in encourages the hope not finding its way feet through filthy cit last made the tour of ica."

- It is a mis as some would that the press Provinces is by any 1 in favor of the ann The St. John's Globe "Here we have the B miniature, but with without the least fr this is not the case. adjudged by the Gov able of self-governm representative institu colony, which has I years in a constant is now in an attitud to the Crown. It has SEPT. 13, 1884.

miles from Cairo, whence to Hannek, 241

miles, it is rendered impassible by a series

of cataracts. Dongola, not far beyond Hannek, is a centre to which the trade

Hannek, is a centre to which the trade from the south largely gravitates, and it has been proposed before now to extend the navigation of the Nile to this point, by running a railway alongside the cataracts. Some miles indeed of this line have been already laid down, and some miles further have been surveyed, and the requisite material and rolling stock have been accumulated at a point beyond Wady Halfa. It is calculated now that by running sections of tramway

beyond Wady Halfa. It is calculated now that by running sections of tramway alongside the rapids in addition to this line and by thus enabling goods to be transhipped at the rapids to trucks drawn by animals, the use of the river for traffic could be obtained as far as Dongola. The tramway which would be necessary to lay would not exceed in all ten miles. It is possible that the arrival of a sufficient

possible that the arrival of a sufficient

possible that the arrival of a sublichent number of British troops at Dongola, a point of such high importance, would of itself free Khartoum. From Dongola the Nile is navigable to within 140 miles of

Abu Hamad, where cataracts again begin. It is thought that these cataracts could be

surmounted by towing the boats by hand.

and thus water communication by the aid, of short stretches of transvay be secured with Khartoum. The route is an ex-tremely long one, but is certainly prefer-able to the passage of the Korosko desert"

Gen. Wolseley has, in our estimation,

taken the wise course in adopting the

Nile route; that of the desert having

nothing but its comparative shortness to

recommend it. We will await with inter-

est the result of this most extraordinary

expedition of relief. It may reach Khar-

toum in time to relieve Gordon, and it

may not, but in either case it is certain

that Gen. Wolseley has now before him a

task more difficult than any he has yet un-

dertaken. In respect of the composition

of the Canadian contingent, we have

heard it suggested that a "noble six hun-

dred," composed of the "dudish" class of

our city youths, could easily be formed.

It were not only a relief, but a matter of

heartiest congratulation to the country, to

be thus rid of this element of our popu-

lation; but we have grave doubts as to the

acceptability of the Canadian dude in the

eyes of Gen. Wolseley. In any case, Col.

Denison ought, we think, organize a band

of U. E. Loyalists, and place their services at the disposal of that gallant officer in

command of the Khartoum expedition.

The fame of the U. E. Loyalists, which is

now restricted to Canada, might thus be

extended to the land of the Pharaohs, and

all the false prophets of the Soudanese

deserts forever silenced by the martial

achievements of these descendants of

freedom-loving fathers. We offer the

suggestion for what it is worth, and hope

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The best of landlords are unpopu

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

NEWS NOTES.

Duke of Edinburgh's recent visit to Dublin harbor, calls hum a "fiddling fool of the Georgian race, and the embodi-ment of all that Ireland abhors." A Paris despatch says the irritation of

A Paris despatch says the irritation of the French press against England is spreading to the people. A journal called Anti-Anglais is selling in large numbers on the boulevards. A Hong Kong despatch says heavy

sources. Rev. Father Boucher, who speaks Egyptian, has been appointed chaplain to accompany the Canadian contingent in the Nile expedition. The fourth officer, whose name is not yet known, will be drawn from the Three Rivers battelion. battalion. Surgeon-Major Neilson, B Battery, goes as medical officer.

resolution will favor State acquisition of land with State labor. The congress will also consider a plan for returning trade unionists to Parliament.

sands were preparing to avail of the op-portunity to make their first visit to the park and to enjoy the unusual attractions of Father Flannery's picnic. But the clerk of the weather had not been consulted and the sky, which was veiled in sombre clouds all morning, gave evident fall. A grand meeting was called to order in the pavillion erected by the park authorities, and which gave shelter to eight or nine hundred people. On the platform were seated Rev. Father Flannery, P. P. St. Thomas; Rev. J. P. Molphy, Ingersoll, Rev. D. J. McCrea, C. C., and Rev. M. Brady, C. C., of Woodstock. The lay re-presentatives were C. O. Ermatinger, M. P., Dr. Wilson, M. P. P., J. J. Hawkins, of Brantford; J. A. Gibson, James Brady and Mr. Gurnet, of the Chronicle, Ingersoll; Meessra. Disher. Green, Farley and othera.

behalf of the Glaggow branch expressing confidence in Parnell and O'Brien, editor of the United Ireland. After adjourn-ment Healy, McCarthy and Sullivan, members of Parliament, addressed the meeting. Healy referred to the danger to which the English were exposed in having Irish exiles in their midst.

A Paris despatch says Gabriel Charmes advocates the employment of privateers to crush England's naval power. He holds up Capt. Semmes, of the Alabama, as a model for future naval heroes of France, and he says, with a score of Alabamas, would annihilate England's ower.

An Irish National League demonstra-An Irish National League demonstra-tion was held at Carrick-on-Suir to-day. There was a large attendance. A letter was read from Archbishop Croke express-ing approval. O'Brien, Editor of United Ireland spoke, denouncing Gladstone, Spencer and Trevelyan.

He introduced Dr. Wilson, M. P., who spoke for twenty minutes on the great progress of St. Thomas within the last ten yesterday. Seventy thousand persons took part in the procession, which was ten miles in length, and headed by 400 progress of St. Thomas within the last ten or twelve years and the parallel pace which Father Flannery's church and con-gregation kept with the material progress so visible all round. C. O. Ermatinger, M.P.P., next addressed the meeting in congratulatory terms, as did also J. J. Hawkins, Esq., D. J. Donahue, our popu-lar young barrister; Captain McBride and Mr. Joseph Gibson, of Ingersoll, whose eloquent and polished discourse on the true source of domestic happiness was greatly admired and felt. An election for a gold watch and chain carters on horseback, and 400 survivors of the Reform agitation of 1832. Numer ous banners and emblems were carried bearing legends attacking the House o Lords or caricaturing the Conservative leaders. Lord Randolph Churchill was represented as a sucking baby's bottle and the Marquis of Salisbury attired an an old woman weeping. Forty bands furnished music. Speeches were made at Glasgow Green, on which eight platforms were erected. Liberal demonstrations in favor of the Franchise Bill also too place in Swansea and Carlisle yesterday

in the former 17,000 persons partici-pated; in the latter, 20,000. Sixty-four persons suspected of plot-ting against the Car have been arrested at Warsaw. The police have ordered all

Following closely upon the scandalous

ST. THOMAS. praise for the energetic and zealous man-ner in which church affairs are managed The St. Thomas annual picnic was held Thursday, the 28th ult., in Fair-View Park, in this parish. Although but a little village, in fact, what in Ireland is termed which was officially opened for the first time, and presented to the city on this oc-casion. The park comprises about twentya mere cross-road. La Salette boasts of five acres of woodland, all cleared of underbrush, with walks and carriage ways

a mere cross-read, La Salette boasts of a splendid brick church, 120 by 52 ft., and a very commodious pastoral residence with private chapel attached, together with a beautiful new cemetery that would do credit to more ambitious par-ishes in town or city. Under the able management of Father Dillon the debt has been reduced to two theorem ded has been reduced to two thousand dol-lars and he has no apprehensions for the future—a grand parish is secured—and long may Father Dillon live to enjoy it. Con.

Special Correspondence of The Pilot. INFORMER CASEY'S CONFESSION.

> GOVERNMENT BY SUBORNATION IN IRE-LAND.

Last week 1 wrote you something on the discovery of the way in which Irish Governments and Irish officials play "Ven-ice Preserved." What then had burst upon the world so startlingly has since been amply verified. No time was lost in bringing forward in Parliament the ghastly subject of the informatic confessions and subject of the informer's confessions, and as the telegraph has doubtless made you aware, the Government, driven into a aware, the Government, driven into a legislative culd esc, surrendered at dis-cretion and promised an inquiry into the subject of Myles Joyce's trial, provided the Archibishop of Tuam brought the matter formally before them. It would seem as though events were working in the same harness with retribution, for not a moment was lost ere the stipulated co dition was fulfilled. Hot foot upon Lord Huntington's promise, so reluctantly dragged from him after two or three hours' hard battling in the small hours of the morning penultimately previous to the prorogation, came the publication of the Archbishop's statement in the papers, the Archbishop's statement in the papers, an identical copy of his letter to Earl Spencer, declaring his attestation of Thomas Casey's statement and his belief that the man acted *bona fide* and through a desire to give satisfaction and be recon-ciled to the Church. The Lord Lieutenciled to the Church. The Lord Lieuten-ant's reply, merely acknowledging the Archbishop's communication and promis-ing best attention for it appears in one of the Tory papers to-day, and it is stated in another that preliminary investi-gations were begun yesterday at the Castle of the Lord Chancellor and the Attorne General Other divisioners. Attorney General. Other officials are also pursuing investigations in the vicinity of the informer's *habitat*; but if the whole inquiry be left to the people whose inter-est it is to keep back the truth, it needs no ghost from the grave to tell us that the whole business is likely to be a sham. The odds appear strong in favor of Bol-ton, so far as we can judge from the steps as yet taken about the inquiry. But the stars in their courses fight against him. Ere this reaches your hands an indictment of a character much more damming than that formulated with respect to the Maamtrasna cases will see the light of day. It has been sworn by one who does not bear the informer's taint—a man named Grundy who has just finished two years' imprisonment for an ellegad theat each Grundy who has just inished two years' imprisonment for an alleged threat against some of the witnesses against Joe Poole, the man who was hanged for the informer Kenny's murder, a charge of which the Dublin public believed Poole to have been innocent. Grundy declares in his affidavit that he was offered money before his conviction by the Superintendent of the Dublin Detective Force-sufficient money to take himself and his sweethear comfortably to any colony and give them a fand to start life with—if he would swear against Poole. He indignantly refused to perjure himself, and the bribery experiment having failed, the plan of menace was resorted to, dark hints of a possibility of the man finding himself in the dock as an alternative to giving evidence, being thrown out. Grundy was, how-ever, scornful. He was duly arraigned,

PRESENTATION TO MRS. J. A. KIL-ROY, WINDSOR.

Some time ago the friends of Mrs. J. A. Kilroy, of Windsor, resolved to pre-sent her with a small token of their esteem and to show the high apprecia-tion which they entertained of her many excellent qualities. As long as Mrs. Kilroy is in Windsor she has shown her-self on every occasion to be write the second Kilroy is in Windsor she has shown her-self on every occasion to be quite happy to assist in every work of religion or charity by means of her magnificent voice. A religious service or a concert would, to the people of Windsor and its surroundings, or, in fact, wherever Mrs. Kilroy has sung, sound flat unless she was there to enliven matters and to im-part thet beauty of compared and to determine the set of compared and the set of the part that beauty of expression and senti-ment which no one in Upper Canada knows better how to do. The audiences who have been how to do. The audiences who have been honored by Mrs. Kilroy's presence hung with rapture on every note. She by the magic of her voice and by the simple grandeur of her appearance, holds all who have the pleasure of listening to her spell bound with delight. with delight. Her friends, represented by Very

Her friends, represented by Very Rev. Dean Wagner, Francis Cleary, Esq., Mayor, and M. A. McHugh, Esq., made the presentation in the parlors of Dean Wagner's residence on the evening of Sunday, August 31st. The gift consists of a tea and coffee silver set suitably en-graved. The Mayor explained the object of the presentation. "They," hesaid, "felt proud to be able to show to her how much they appreciated her services, especially as Mrs, Kilroy always gave her services gratis. She, (to use an expresservices gratis. She, (to use an expres-sion of her own) receiving her voice from sion of her own) receiving her voice from God gratis, wished to give it to God and His worship gratis. The chant of the church under Mrs. Kilroy's rendering made every one think more of God and His worship, of their religion and its observances." After a few feeling remarks by Dean Wagner Mr. Kilroy responded on behalf of Mrs. Kilroy. The following are the names of those who wished to make a return to Mrs. Kilroy for the pleasure they have re-

Kilroy for the pleasure they have re-ceived from listening to her charming voice

Mr. J. E. D'Avignon, Very Rev. Dean Wagner, Mr. J. Rochelean, Rev. Father Bauer, Messrs. Cameron & Bartlet, Rev. James Scanlan, Mr. W. Latham, Rev. L. A. Dunphy, M. Rochford, Mr. Francis Cleary, Mayor, Mr. Jas, O'Gorman, Mr. M. A. McHugh, Mr, T. A. Bourke, Mr, J. Davis, A Friend, Mr. A. H. Joseph, Mr. Wm. Benson, Mr. John Curry.

There is a community of nuns Pekin composed entirely of native Chinese women. In the same city is a Trappist Monastery whose members are all Chinamen.



Cairo to Khartoum is nearly 1,900 miles, while if the great, irregular arc made by the river round the Nubian desert from divided into classes, the proprietors, as they are termed, representing the aristocracy, who are all-powerful, and the com-Hamad to Korosko is disregarded mon people, who are little above mere and the track across the desert is chosen instead, the journey may be shortened by above 500 miles. Moreover, it is princially in the line of this arc that the serfs, and from whom the proprietors have strenuously sought to keep all power. Assuming that the practical benefits to rapids are most spread out. These stretches of shallow and broken water are result from union are considerable, is it stretches of shallow and broken water are nearly all of them impassable at the sea-son when the Nile is low, and even when the Nile is high the navigation is too dangerous to be common. On the other hand the Nile route offers great advan-tages, not the least important of which is the constant and abundant water supply. The ordinary navigation of the Nile ends at Wady Halfa (the Valley of Grass), 836 miles from Cairo, whence to Hannek, 241 to the advantage of Canadians to enter

into political relationship with people who are adjudged by the mother land to be unfit to have such political institutions as we have enjoyed for a century ?" - The Ottawa Sun very vigorously

and justly condemns the proposed employ. ment of Canadians in the Khartoum expedition. We are enabled to give the Sun's own words. Had he paused, says that journal, to enquire why the hardy Canadian voyageur is the man he is, he must have arrived at the conclusion that it is owing to the excellent sanitary nature of the country in which he is born and brought up. Living in a pine-clad country with a limestone formation, he is able to defy with impunity all the laws of health. His frequent wettings do not produce rheumatism, and notwithstanding his diet of grease soaked beans dyspepsia has no terrors for him. But change these conditions and take him from the pure air of his native clear-sky land, and put him on the Nile-a putrid, sluggish stream running for a great portion of its length through an arid desert, from which it drains all manner of filth from Central Africa-and what would be the result The sturdy wielders of the axe and pikepole would go down like wheat before the sickle. It would be suicidal for such a Canadian contingent to go to Egypt, and if the mad scheme is carried out, it will bring sorrow into many a Canadian home. The men who are such splendid fellows in the Canadian forests and streams should not be sent to work in an African sewer. We admit the compliment, but we fear

that too high a price will be exacted for

CATHOLIC SOTES.

The tenacity of the Indian memory is very great. It is said that the Mic-Mac Indians still chant the Gregorian Masses taught them centuries ago by the Jesuit missionaries.

Bismarck is determined to maintain peace with the Pope. Dr. Schlozer, whose withdrawal is demanded by a large party in Germany, will return to his post as agent at the Vatican.

"Father" Taylor's Sailors' church, in Boston, has been purchased by Arch-bishop Williams and will be turned into a Catholic Church for the Italians, who are becoming quite numerous in that city.

It has just been decided in Rome that the indulgence for the prayer of the Angelus may be gained not only when it is recited at the sound of the bell, but when it is said without any bell-ringing, or in places where the bell is out of hear ing.

Following the example of their breth-ren in Rome, the Catholics of Venice energetically worked together in the recent municipal elections, the result being the achievement of a brilliant victory over the infidel candidates. Of the seventeen successful candidates, no less than fourteen are Catholics. At Cuneo the Catholic party was similarly success-ful, electing five out of a total of seven Col. Denison will give it full and fair candidates proposed.

The Bishops of the whole Catholic world have petitioned the Pope, asking that the month of October be consecrated to devotion to the Queen of the most The Dublin Irishman, referring to the

fighting in Tonquin between French and Chinese is reported from Chinese

The congress of trades unions opens at Aberdeen on Monday. The special fea-tures of the meeting will be the submis-sion of a resolution for a reform of the land laws so as to bring under cultiva-tion 10,000,000 acres of land in Great Britain which is not now cultivated. The resolution will force State acquisition of

Wolf has taken formal possession, in the name of the German empire, of all the West coast of Africa between the eighwest coast of Africa between the eigh-teenth and twenty-sixth degrees south latitude, with the single exception of Walvish Bay, annexed to the British possessions a few weeks ago by authority

of Cape Colony. At the Irish National League Conven-tion on Saturday a motion was made on

There was an immense demonstration in favor of the Franchise Bill at Glasgow

at warsaw. The polee have ordered at warehouses, shops and taverns closed at nine each night during the Czar's visit, Each police agent is charged to watch five hours. The Emperor William and Francis Joseph will be the Czar's guests during his visit. Cossacks have been sent to guard both sides of the Warsaw and Vienna Railway.

running through and around it. It is situate a few rods south of Wellington avenue and is distant about one mile and avenue and is distant about one mile and a half from the centre of the city. The Canada Southern division of the Michigan Central R. R., which runs from west to east through the centre of St. Thomas, started every hour from Church street station, took up passengers at every street crossing, and conveyed them to a tem-porary station erected in front of the gate leading to the park. By three o'clock p. m. a great crowd had assembled and were spending money very freely at all

were spending money very freely at all the refreshment and ice-cream stands,

while the scene was enlivened by the lively

while the scene was enlivened by the lively strains of two splendid bands, the Odd-fellows' brass band from this city, and Chadwick's string band from London. The picnic so far gave every promise of being a grand success, and from what was whispered on all sides. The whole city of St. Thomas was stirred, and thou-sands ware preserving to avail of the or-

signs at this hour of an approaching down-

Messrs. Disher, Green, Farley and others. Letters of excuse were read from Sir John A. McDonald, Hon. John O'Connor, Hon.

Father Flannery in coming forward to appoint a chairman thanked the great crowd he saw before him for their pres-

ence and adverted in humorous terms to

the rain he saw coming, saying he was con-

fident the brilliant eloquence of the gentle-men about to address them would have the effect of scattering the clouds and bringing

back the sunshine. He had great pleas-ure in nominating as chairman, Mr. James

Brady, of Ingersoll. Gheers greeted the name and portly form of Mr. Brady who

pronounced a very sensible and eloquent

peech on the great social advantages to e derived from meetings of this kind.

An election for a gold watch and chain then commenced in which the competition

between three young ladies was very keenly kept up till the closing of the pol

at 5.30 p. m. when it was announced that Miss Frances had received 1220 votes,

Miss Teresa Kildea 211, Miss Foley 1441 and Miss Burke 2440. To the latter the

chairman, amid desfening applause. Cheers were given for the other competi-

tors, for Father Flannery and for the Queen. When the rain, com-

W. R.

T. Anglin, Hon. John Carling, W Meredith and John Charlton, M. P's.

A grand meeting was called to order

DUBLIN, Aug. 16. Last week I wrote you something on

lar in Ireland because they do not identify themselves with the people. One of the best of them is certainly Lord O'Hagan, yet of him we see it stated that he is an absentee. A contemporary says : "Lord O'Hagan, the first Roman Catholic lord chancellor, and first chan cellor ever made a Knight of St. Patrick scarcely goes near Ireland now. He has married a second wife of an English aristocratic family. They live much in Lon don, and are now at Biarritz. Ireland gets small share of the means he made there."

consideration.

- The cholera situation is thus summed up by the American : "The cholera still holds its grasp on Southern France, and is making its way in Italy, where the deaths aggregate some scores a day in a number of the smaller towns along its dirty and uncared for coast. But the fact that it has not spread into Northern France or Switzerland, and that we hear no more of the outbreak of the pestilence, -if it was cholera,-in Northern England, encourages the hope that this plague is not finding its way prepared before its feet through filthy cities, as it did when it last made the tour of Europe and America.

- It is a mistake to suppose as some would have us believe, that the press of the Maritime Provinces is by any means unanimously in favor of the annexation of Jamaica The St. John's Globe says of the proposal "Here we have the British constitution in miniature, but with all its parts working without the least friction. In Jamaica this is not the case. The island has been adjudged by the Government to be incapable of self-government; it is without representative institutions; it is a Crown colony, which has been ten or a dozen years in a constant state of ferment, and is now in an attitude of defiant hostility to the Crown. It has a population sharply

Holy Rosary, that the festival of the most Holy Rosary—which falls on the first Sunday in October—be raised to the rite of the first class throughout the world, and also that the proper office recited by the Dominican Fathers be extended to the whole Church.

Loretto Convent, Niagara Falls.

examp le of Lord St. Leonards, another British nobleman has done his best to bring the peerage into disrepute. Lord Cahir, an Irish peer, is the hero of the latest escapade. He amused himself by cotting unrearing during in cotton latest escapade. He amused himself by getting uproariously drunk in a coffey room at Deptford, and getting into an room at Deptord, and getting into an altercation with the manager, an attempt was made to put his lordship out of the place, and ultimately he was handed over to the police. When arraigned be-fore a magistrate, Lord Cahir assailed the presenter in mere acquire with a terthe prosecutor in open court with a tor rent of abuse, calling him a scoundrel, a wretch and a liar. When rebuked by wretch and a liar. When rebuked by the magistrate for his conduct, his lordship became highly indignant and menaced the police with violence until brought to his senses by a threat of committal. Finally he was bound over to keep the peace for six months.

MATRIMONIAL .- On Wednesday morning an interesting event, which has been looked forward to for some time past, looked forward to for some time past, took place, namely, the joining in the holy bonds of wedlock of Mr. Chas. White, of the Imperial Bank, Fergus, to Miss Minnie Doty, daughter of E. Doty, Esq. The interesting ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's father, and was performed by Rev. Father Molphy. Miss Kate Hipkin acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. A. P. Wright, of the Imperial Bank, Wood-stock, acted as groomsman. Among stock, acted as groomsman. Among those present were, Mr., Mrs. and Miss White, of St. Thomas, father, mother and sister of the groom; Mr. and Mrs. D. Doty, of Goderich, uncle and aunt of the bride; Major and Mrs. Hipkin, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wilson and Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Robinson, Mrs. E. Vine and Miss Hackett. The bride was made the recipient of a large numwas made the recipient of a large num-ber of handsome and costly presents. The happy couple left for a trip to the Eastern States, including New York city, by the 2.05 train.

We were glad to notice on reading the report of the recent teachers' examination, that Miss O'Neil, of Parkhill, succeeded in obtaining a certificate of the second class grade A. A short time ago we alluded to another instance of this kind and we now record this one with more pleasure as the young lady is not yet seventeen

ing down in torrents, caused a rush for home. A large crowd, however, remained in the pavillon enjoy-ing the dulcet notes of Charlton's clarionet in the string band, to which the light fantastic kept measured time till nine p. m. when, at a signal from Father Flan-nery, God Save the Queen was played, and all retired in perfect order. The gen-eral opinion prevails that had the day been fine, no such happy gathering or successful pic-nic had ever been witnessed n these parts. THE LA SALETTE, OR PORT DOVER JUNCTION PIC-NIC

came off on Wednesday, the 3rd. inst. came off on Wednesday, the 3rd, inst. La Salette is a quiet village, situate at the junction of the Canada Southern and the lake Erie and Georgian Bay R. R's., midway between Woodstock and Port Dover, which gives its name to the sta-tion, which gives its name to the sta-tion, while the Post office is known by the name of La Salette, given to it by the influence of the former Pastor, Rev. H. Layes. People gathered to this centre from Javes. People gathered to this centre from the neighboring towns of Norwich, Tilson-

burg, Waterford, Simcoe and Delbi, so that over two thousand sat down to the abundantly furnished tables at noon. A platform had been erected for speech making, which is always so welcome and enlivening a feature of rural festivities. Mr. John Freeman, M. P. P., advanced to the front and in a short address nominated to the office of chairman the Rev. Father Flannery, of St. Thomas. The latter rev. gentleman accepted the posi-tion with thanks for the honor conferred, and proceeded to enlarge on the many and proceeded to enlarge on the many advantages such friendly gatherings secured for the people. He called on Mr. Maybee, of Simcoe, who spoke very learnedly and amusingly for twenty miputes. After him came Mr. John Freeman, Norfolk's representative in our local Parliament. Mr. Wallace, Mayor of Simcoe, the patriarch of the county, who, the chairman remarked, had missed his vocation, as his eloquence and his vener-able appearance, had he been ordained, would have been very strong recommen-dations to his election as Archbishop or Cardinal. Mr. Wallace's speech verified

Cardinal. Mr. Wallace's speech verified the anticipations of the rev. chairman, and was warmly applauded. Dr. Me-Taggart also made a very telling speech, after which an election took

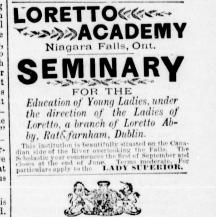
servitude. Poole was meanwhile lying in prison, the Crown not being able to get up a case against hit. After undergoing most of his sentence, 3rundy was taken off suddenly one night, from Clonmel Jail to Dublin, and placed *tete* a *tete* with the now infamous Crown Solicitor. Bolton, Grundy now swears, offered him £500 to swear against Poole, and twitted him with being a fool for not embracing the offer before and saving all the imprisonment he had endured. Grundy rejected his offer, he swears, with indignation, was sent back to Clonnel, and finished the remainder of his penal term. Such is the system of "treasons, strategies, and spoils" by which governments acquire a sanctimonious reputation for justice, and ener-getic Crown lawyers grow fat. But if we are not about to set down the pegs that make the music, the wisest amongst us are sadly mistaken.

Up to the time at which I write there is nothing decisive from County Waterford It is generally believed, however, that Mr. John O'Connor, of Cork, is the man for the vacancy. There is no Nationalist in the South of Ireland who better deserves the honor of representing the county which gave the first shake to the Beres-ford gave. He is honest carnest zealwhich gave the first shake to the Beres-ford gang. He is honest, earnest, zeal-ous, argumentative, and eloquent, and has done a brave man's share in stirring up the spirits of the people in the South to that resistance to police oppression which has ended in the surrender by the Govern-ment of the principle of extra police im-position and the snuffing out of Pasha Plunkett, R. M. By the time this reaches you he will probably be Member for Waterford.

OBITUARY.

Ottawa has lost by death one of its nost worthy citizens in the person of Mr. Peter Kearns, which took place a few days since. He was indeed a noble example to fathers of families, and was truly devoted to his own. In all his dealings he was ever speech, after which an election took is been and the analysis as a sight majority over Miss bort just and honorable, and for these as we winning by a slight majority over Miss been just and honorable, and for these as we as many other noble qualities of head a section of the just and honorable, and for these as well as many other noble qualities of head and heart, his memory will long live green in the remembrance of hosts of friends. We noted the his mice and family our heart extend to his wife and family our hearty

The second was an a second of the second of a second of a





Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned at this department, endorsed "Tenders for Work," will be received until noon on Saturday, the 13th of September next, fo the following works:

Thunder Bay District – Additions to the Court-house and Jall at Port Arthur. Lock-up, etc., Fort William.

Agricultural College, Guelph, two framed cottages.

Asylum for Insane, London, steam heat-ing for drying rooms.

Andrew Mercer Reformatory, Toronto, addition to lanndry, and framed shed for girls' refuge.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, outside water closets for west wing, etc.

Plans and specifications for the several works can be seen at the Jail, Port Arthur, the Asylum for Insane, London, the Arth-cultural College, Guelph, and at this p-partment, where forms of tender can also be procured.

The bona fide signatures of two parties willing to become sursties for contractors to be attached to each tender.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

C. F. FRASER,

Commissioner, Department of Public Works for Ontario, Toronto, Aug. 23rd, 1884. 307-3w

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

6

Wicklow Lord Waterford recently increased the rents of his Wicklow tenants, and, in some cases, the increase ran from 80 to 100 per

cent. over the Government valuation ! It is but right to say that in fixing the rents at this figure. Lord Waterford enjoyed the advantage of having the co-operation of the Chief Land Commissioners.

Kildare. A largely attended meeting, in connec-tion with the National League, was held on August 15, at Old Kilcullen. Mr. Leahy, M. P., and Mr. Harrington, M. P., were among the principal speakers. Resolutions were passed, expressing confidence in the leadership of Mr. Parnell, renewing the de-mand for the restoration of the Irish Par-liament, calling for a final settlement of the Land question, and for the amend-ment of the Laborers' Act, demanding a satisfactory solution of the Irish Univer-sity question, and pledging themselves to Kildere. A great demonstration was held, on August 15th, at Monaghan. Canon Hoey presided, and among the speakers were Mesers. Healy, Sullivan, O'Brien, and Big-

Monaghan.

manifesto.

Derry.

Where, and oh ! where have the glories

Donegal.

Galway.

Sligo.

representatives into Parliament.

Limerick.

county, magistrates, merchants, traders, and the representative men of every class headed the farmers and laborers of Mon-aghan, who crowded in to hear their member's first formal account of his On Aug. 15, a demonstration was made by the laborers of the county Limerick at Kilfinane. The complaints as to their condition were repeated, and resolutions demanding an amelioration of their lot, and calling upon the Irish party to sup-port the present Government in abolishing the Mone of Lords were adouted. memoers inst formal account of mis stewardship. Such a magnificent meeting would be a striking manifestation of pop-ular power in any part of the country, but it is signally so in the Province of Ulster and in the shadow of Lord Ross-

and using apon the first party to sup-port the present Government in abolishing the House of Lords, were adopted. A movement has been set on foot in Limerick to raise a monetary testimonial on behalf of the families of John Daly and James F. Egan, who were lately con-victed of treason felony at the Warwick assizes. Already a number of subscripassizes. Aiready a number of subscrip-tions have been received. At the Murroe Petty Sessions, on Aug-ust 12, a somewhat curious case was heard, in which a caretaker placed on a farm on

In which a caretaster placed on a farm on Lord Cloncurry's property by the Land Corporation was charged with refusing to give up possession of the holding he was placed in care of when demanded on the part of the company. A decree for pos-session was granted, as also in some similar cases

Where, and oh ! where have the glories of the Twelfth of August gone ? In Derry the aburd annual ceremony called "the shutting of the gates" was gone through as usual; but, though the 'Prentice Boys had been reinforced by some Orange lodges from country districts, when they went to hold an open-air meeting on the old wall near Walker's Monument, they could not muster up even a bundred per-Tipperary. At a large and influentially attended meeting held at Tipperary, on August 8, in support of the meeting to indemnify Mr, William O'Brien, M. P., in connection with the recent Castle scandal trials in Dublin, a committee of twenty members was appointed to collect subscriptions, and a considerable sum was handed in. The attendance recent in which his could not muster up even a hundred per-sons, nor could these be warmed up into

a considerable sum was handed in. The extraordinary regard in which his Grace of Cashel is held by the great mass of the people, even outside his own dio-cese, was well exemplified in the incident which took place at Roscrea, on August 9. His Grace had made a detour, in order to avoid a demonstration, but the townsfolk were not to be baulked in their desire to give him an Irish welcome. They surged out in thousands towards Templemore to intercept him, and so enthusiasm. Good news from Gweedore ! The evicted tenants are in their former homes again. They are as yet only caretakers; but their good priest, Father McFadden, has hopes that, with the assistance of patriotic and charitable friends, he may be able ere long to bring about their rein-statement as ordinary tenants. In the performance of this task the worthy pastor will doubtless experience no little trouble; but, with a heart that never falters, he has Templemore to intercept him, and so earnest were their entreaties, and so affectionate their demonstrations, that the Archbishop found himself compelled to alter his course, and journey with them determined to accomplish his purpose; and he will succeed. The revelations in reference to the Maamtraana tragedy have excited intense interest throughout the district. The police authorities have been unusually atter his course, and journey with them towards the town. Here an address of welcome, couched in happy terms, was read by Count O'Beirne, to which the Archbishop replied in sympathetic terms. If the stranger, who is not used to the exhibition of such the between Prelate and previous matter to find out the secret prompt in instituting inquiries, with what object or what result, however, remains to exhibition of such ties between Prelate and people, wants to find out the secret he needs only take up the report of the sermon preached the next day by the Archbishop. In that splendid oratorical effort the priest and the patriot are equally reflected. The Archbishop is an Iriahman who is proud of his country and his countrymen, and he has an abiding faith in the triumph of the principles for which they are strugging. He under-stands them, and they him. That is the whole mystery. Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, one of the cranks be seen. The government have behaved shamefully to Mr. Fitzgerald and the Tubercurry prisoners. Six of them have been released on bail, after the most strenuous efforts by the Irish Party, but five are still confined in prison, and will be detained there for another two months without bail in spite of the solemn pledge of the Solicitor-General that they should

whole mystery. Waterford. Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, one of the cranks of the Irish Party in Parliament, is likely to lose his seat for Dungarvan if he does not get on his good behavior before the general election. The Dungarvan people want their man to work cordially with Mr. Parnell. This apparently Mr. O'Don-nell is not willing to do. He gives little time or attention to Irish business in the House of Commons, but he writes long letters to the papers criticising, in a very captious and unfriendly with Mamtrasna case declare the the solemn pledge of the Solicitor-General that they should be arraigned at the Summer Assizes. What reliance can be placed on the pledge of an Irish Minister when Mr. Walker's promise in the House of Commons can be over-ridden at the dictation of some irre-sponsible local official? Still it may be, after the confessions of Philbin and Casey, that Mr. Fitzgerald and his comrades will not lose by the delay, as even a Dub-lin jury must now be slow to accept the testimony of murderer and highwayman Delany. When the informers in the Delany. When the informers in Delany. When the informers in the were Maamtrasna case declare that they were letters to the papers criticising, in a very captious and unfriendly spirit, the policy and proceedings of his colleagues. obliged to send an innocent man to the gallows to escape punishment, even special jurymen may reflect that a convict undergoing a life sentence would hardly hesitate about being the means of getting men sent to penal servitude merely for ten years in order to save himself. The Cunard steamer, which arrived at Queenstown, on August 11, from Boston, brought Patrick Leyden, his wife, and five children, who were sent back by the Mas-sachusetts authorities, being unable to Antrim. On August 11, an important meeting On August 11, an important meeting was held in St. Mary's Hall, Belfast, to open a fund for the indemnification of Mr. Wm. O'Brien. The subscriptions an-nounced on the spot amounted to over £30, and included a contribution of £5 from the Most Description from the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian. The children, who were sent back by the Mas-sachusetts authorities, being unable to take charge of themselves, and about to become a burden on the taxpayers. The circumstances connected with this family are very heartrending. On landing, it appears, Leyden had 10s. which defrayed his expenses for one night, and he, with his family, made towards the railway ter-minus, and on the randwidd made a bed fact that a Bishop of Dr. Dorrian's standing in Ulster places himself at the head of in Ulster places himself at the head of this movement is a circumstance that augurs well for its success. That the people will carry the matter to a successful issue there is little room to doubt. Northern

Newcastle, on Aug. 15th, was the ren-dervous for an excursion of Nationalists of the surrounding districts. The total strength of the gathering may be fairly estimated at between three and four thou-sand persons. The following bands ac-companied the various contingents, viz.— Castewellan Young Blood Brass Band, Downpatrick St. Patrick's Flute Band, Ballee St. Joseph's Flute Band, Ballydongan St. Malachy's Flute Band, Ballydongan St. Malachy's Flute Band, Ballydongan St. Malachy's Flute Band. There was a slight drizzling rain while the excursion ists marched through the town and during their stay. There was no speechmaking, but notwithstanding this there was no sign of torpidity among the members of the excursion. Monaghan. THE STAGE-DRIVER'S STORY. How General Scott's Life was Saved and How His Driver Twice Escaped Death.

The traveler of the present day, as he is hurried along by the lightning express, in its buffet cars and palace sleepers, sel-dom reverts in thought to the time when the stage coach and packet were the only means of communication between distant points. It is rare that one of the real

points. It is rare that one of the real old-time stage drivers is met with now-a-days and when the writer recently ran across Fayette Haskell, of Lockport, N. Y., he felt like a bibliographer over the discovery of some rare volume of "for-gotten lore." Mr. Haskell, although one of the pioneers in stage driving (he for-merly ran from Lewiston to Niagara Falls and Buffalo), is hale and hearty and bids fair to live for many years. The strange stories of his early adventures would fill a volume. At one time when going down gar, M. P's. A banquet took place in the evening. Mr. Healy was the central figure in a demonstration which may well be re-garded as marking an epoch in the history of popular gatherings in the North. Priests from the four corners of the volume. At ene time when going down a mountain near Lewiston with no less a personage than General Scott as a passen-ger, the brakes gave way and the coach came on the heels of the wheel Lorses. The only remedy was to whip the leaders to a gallop. Gaining additional momen-tum with each revolution of the wheels the coach swayed and pitched down the mountain side into the streets of Lewiston. Straight ahead at the foot of the steep hill flowed the Niagara river, towards which the four horses dashed, apparently to certain death. Yet the firm hand never relaxed its hold nor the clear more's mansion. Of course that spirited nobleman and his pen-and-ink legions were prevented from putting in an ap-pearance by "circumstances over which they had no control." Having brayed brain its conception of what must be done in the emergency. On dashed the horses until the narrow dock was reached on the intriver bank, when by a masterly exhibition of nerve and daring, the coach was turned in scarce its own length and the horses brought to a stand still before the pale lookers on could realise what had occurred. his bray in the newspapers against Mr. Parnell, the decay of Eogland, and the Church of Rome, Lord Rossmore wisely swallowed his terrific threats and reserved himself for another occasion and another A purse was raised by General South and presented to Mr. Haskell with high com-pliments for his skill and bravery. Notwithstanding all his strength and his robust constitution the strain of con-

his robust constitution the strain of con-tinuous work and exposure proved too much for Mr. Haskell's constitution. The constant jolting of the coach and the necessarily cramped position in which he was obliged to sit, contributed to this end, and at times he was obliged to abandon diving a directed

and at times he was obliged to abandon driving altogether. Speaking of this period he said: "I found it almost impossible to sleep at night; my appetite left me entirely and I had a tired feeling which I never knew before and could not account for." "Did you give up driving entirely " "No. I tried to keep up but it was only with the greatest effort. This state of things continued for nearly twenty years until last October when I went all years until last October when I went all

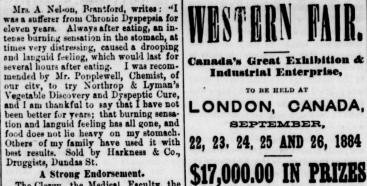
o pieces." "In what way ?" "Oh, I doubled all up, could not waik without a cane and was incapable of any effort or exertion. I had a constant desire to urinate both day and night and although I felt like passing a gallon every ten minutes only a few drops could escape and they thick with sediment. Finally it ceased to flow entirely and I thought death

"What did you do then ?" "What did you do then ?" "What I should have done long before : listen to my wife. Under her advice I

began a new treatment." "And with what result ?"

"Wonderful. It unstopped the closed passages and what was still more wonder-ful regulated the flow. The sediment vanished; my appetite returned and I am now well and good for twenty more years wholly through the aid of Warner's Safe Cure that has done wonders for me as well as for so many others."

Mr. Haskell's experience is repeated every day in the lives of thousands of American men and women. An unknown evil is undermining the existence of an innumerable number who do not realize the danger they are in until health has entirely departed and death perhaps stares them in the face. To neglect such important matters is like drifting in the current of Niagara above the Falls.



A Strong Endorsement. The Clergy, the Medical Faculty, the Press and the People all endorse Burdock Blood Bitters as the best system renovat-ing, blood-purifying tonic known. Its work bears out their best recommend.

\$',049 in pecial Prises by Friends the Western Fair. The Western Fair for 1884 will far surpass all its predecessors. The prizes are larger, and the new features and novelties to be introduced will make it the most attractive Exhibition ever held in Canada. Wait for it. Write or call on the Secretary for Prize Lists, Posters, Programmes, or information required. Few are the remedies whose beneficial qualities and real merits have made qualities and real merits have made them so popular with the public, and in-creased from year to year their consump-tion, which, whilst possessing the most valuable remedial properties, are yet so simple in their compound, and so easy to take, as the Quinine Wine, prepared by Northrop & Lyman of Toronto. This article is prepared from the pure sulph-ate of Quinine, combined with fine Sherry Wine, and choice aromatics, which relieves the Quinine of its bitter taste, and does not impair in the least E. R. ROBINSON, GEO. MCBROOM, President. Secretary, EPPS'S COCOA. taste, and does not impair in the least degree the efficacy of its action upon the patient; while small doses, frequently repeated, strengthen the pulse, increase muscular force, and invigorate the tone of the nervous system, and thus, by the general vigor which it imparts, creates We may except many a fail shaft by keeping ourserves and fortified with pure blood, and a properly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half JAMES EPI'S & Co., Homocopathic Chemists, London, England. general vigor which it imparts, creates an appetite, which gives to the stomach tone and energy, and fortifies the system against all infectious diseases. Ask for Northrop & Lyman'sQuinine Wine. Sold by all druggists.

Respect Age.

Age should always command respect. In the case of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry it certainly does, for 25 years that has been the standard remedy with the people, for Cholera Morbus, Dysent-ery, Diarrhœa, Colic and all Bowel Com-plaints.

An Ex-Alderman Tried it. Ex-Alderman Tayler, of Toronto, tried Hagyard's Yellow Oil for Rheumatiam. It cured him after all other remedies had failed.

GCOD THE YEAR ROUND .- National Fills are a good blood purifier, liver reg-ulator, and mild purgative for all seasons Orion Catlin, 49 Pearl Street, Buffalo, N, Y., says: "I tried various remedies for the piles, but found no relief until I used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which entirely cured me, after a few applications." Since Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has be-come celebrated, unprincipled persons are imitating it. Get the genuine.

The Signs of Worms are well known but the remedy is not always so well de-termined. Worm Powders will destroy

Worms often cause serious illness The cure is Dr. Low's Worm Syrup. In destroys and expels Worms effectually.



WORM POWDERS. Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual Costroyer of worms in Children or Adults.



LIBRARY The following books, in paper covers, will be sent to any address on receipt of price, by writing Thomas Coffey, Catholic Record office, London, Ont.: General History of the Christian Church, from her birth to her final triumphant state in Heaven, by Sig. Pastorini.

25 cents. The Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation,

The Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation, by Sir Jonah Barrington. 25 cents. The Spanish Cavaliers, by Mrs. James Sadlier. 15 cents. Legends of St. Joseph, patron of the Universal Church. 25 cents. Life of St. Joseph. Translated from "The Mystical City of God." 25 cents. The Invasion, a great Irish Historical Tale, by Gerald Griffin. 25 cents. Canvassing, a tale of Irish Hife, by John Banim. 15 cents. Bessy Conway, or the Irish Girl in Amer-ica, by Mrs. James Sadlier. 25 cents; Winifred, Countess of Nithsdale, a tale of the Jacobite Wars, by Lady Dacre. 25 cents.

Lisnamona, by Wm. Carleton. 25 cts. Tales and Stories of the Irish Peasantry,

by Wm. Carleton. 25 cents. Valentine McClutchy, the Irish agent, by Wm. Carleton. 25 cents. The Emigrants of Aghadara, by Wm. Carleton. 25 cents. The adventures of a Protestant in Search of Palician by Lot. 25 cents.

of a Religion, by Iota. 25 cents. The Jesuits, by Paul Feval. 25 cents.

Heroines of Charity. Preface by Aubrey De Vere. 25 cents. Life of St. Francis of Sales, Bishop and Prince of Geneva, by Robt. Ormsby.

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FARM AND LIVE ST

Seed down meadows. Bot-flies last until from Pull weed from root of Help make the fair a s Strong clay is not suit The better the tilth the

Seed corn should be s

Soak seed-grain in st vent smut. seeves on good pastu

idly. Wheat and quack gra Take recreation with

Seed corn should be s stalks are cut. A little oil-meal fed keep up a full milk flow In bee robbing close only one or two bees can Have regard to mor bad people may contam When hops have acqu and the seed is firm and fit to cather.

25 cents. Tubber Derg, or the Red Well, and other Tales of Irish Life, by Wm. Carleton. 15 cents. Fardorough the Miser, or the convicts of Fardorough the Miser, and Carleton. 25 cts.

and the seed is firm and fit to gather. Indigo was formerly c crop in the south, but is by the better paying coi Winter and Spring wheat and rye there are varieties. The differe brought about through not so fixed but that changed By sowing t

changed. By sowing t continually later throug ations, they will become spring sorts, and the would restore them a

grain. Fattening Animals.-mence a course of liber early, for much of the to keep up extra anima fat. If old corn is used i on the scheme of gre immature corn and n

with harvesting will so the feed and may be fed meal. The animals s receive green food and etc., from fruits will c Artificial Propagatio tonishing results may

the way of increasing taking artificial propa yields by such means, toes from single pour when that variety first and brought fabulous fresh in the minds of n time ago the English P conducted a series of creasing the wheat pla stool that were wonde A single grain of wh 2nd of June of one ye

duced a plant that tw taken up and divided each one of which wa These were sub-divide as much as they would until October 15th. was repeated once mo soil that was in even wheat, 500 plants wer which contained 100 of a large size. Fro

planted the year befor 386,840 grains. Such to the farmer the p high culture may hav ing yields. Harvesting Tobacc greenish yellow spe maturity appear on

vesting may begin. usually occurs in A north in September. to the ground and all it is cut, but not in a ate danger in the cut it is better, unless cloudy, to cut only evening. In a few h enough that it ma house. Here it is t downwards, from p distances that the air between the plants.

tied to the butt of

good hanger, while t air is indispensable t

there must be sufficie

by the building to p

swaying it, as this with the leaves by broadmission of rain ag

also be prevented. the stem of the lea

which usually takes Stripping is then in job for damp weath not crumble. Bind

in small bundles, termed, and then be

Sow spinach in ri

Pear blight is an Exhibit at the fai

In gathering grap Early tomatoes h

Shade growing ca

For drying, use Radishes for win

Turnips will stil

rich soil. Cucumber bugs

slacked lime. The golden heart ful table ornament.

ful table ornament. Set strawberries crop will follow no To propagate b earth on the tips of

If autumn plant plated, be sure it i land. If draining

time will not peri make slight moun

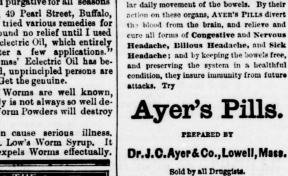
to come, to approx

Lift bouvardias.

Shift cinerarias Repot double p Slip the pelargo There is a doub

Flowers a

Orchard :



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or some Derangement of the Liver and Digestive System. Sufferers will find relief by the use of **Ayer's Pills** to stimulate the stomach and produce a regu-

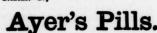
action on these organs, AYER'S PILLS divert the blood from the brain, and relieve and cure all forms of Congestive and Nervous Headache, Billous Headache, and Sick

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Are pleasant to take. Contain their own

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lar daily movement of the bowels. By their

Headache; and by keeping the bowels free, and preserving the system in a healthful

HEADACHES

Are generally induced

by Indigestion, Foul

Stomach, Costiveness, Deficient Circulation,

Nationalists, of all men, have most cause to understand and appreciate the character of a Belfast Orange jury.

Armagh. The political situation in Ulster is gradually resolving itself into a stand-up fight between the Tory faction and the National party. The Whigs are politically dead. Thus in Armagh for the coming revision sessions the Nationalists and Conservatives have locked a number of

around to protect the children. A large crowd congregated, uttering words of sympathy, but no one in authority on be-half of the Local Government Board or the poor law institutions came forward to give them a night's lodging. Leyden states that he emigrated to America about six Conservatives have lodged a number of claims, while the Whigs are taking no part claims, while the wings are taking no part in the registration battle. A good-looking young lady, twenty-one years of age, who had expectations of a considerable fortune, has eloped with a years hence, and in the month of May, ast year, his wife and five children assisted to emigrate to Worcester, Mass. from the Boyle Union, county Roscom-mon, contrary to his wishes, as his small laborer double her age, who was employed by her aunt at Armagh. The two met at the railway station, and took tickets for wages were only sufficient to maintain himself. After his wife and family had

where they were married. The Glasgow, young lady then acquainted her friends by telegraph of the step she had taken, and was taid in reply that her aunt, who had promised to leave her property to her, had cast her off and would not give her a penny. penny. A great National and Home Rule de-

monstration was held at Lurgan, on Aug. 15. The local band met the Belfast Grattan Band, who came for the occasion. Down.

ment in Ireland !

men at Queenstown, and, notably, Mr. Fitzgerald, P.I.G., the Leyden family were relieved from the necessity of lying in the streets all night. A collection was set on foot, and a sufficient sum was pro-cured to enable Leyden and his family to obtain food and lodging. Here is a striking proof of the steady progress of popular opinion in very unex-pected quarters in the North. On August with, the Ballymena Board of Guardians adopted, by a large majority, a strongly-worded resolution of the Youghal Board of Guardians in favor of local self-govern-

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minus, and on the roadside made a bed, placing his five children thereon, a box or

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and powers of all —concentrated —In them, and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or —combined —Fail. A thorough trial will give posi-tive prace of the tive proof of this. Hardened Liver.

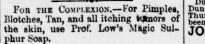
Five years ago I broke down with kid ney and liver complaint and rheumatism. Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with water.

All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bittens; I have used seven bottles; the s has all gone from my liver, the hardne swelling from my limbs, and it has worked a miracle in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave. J. W. Morey, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881.

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nal Tale, by Lady slated from the

SEPT. 13, 1884

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

FARM AND LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Seed down meadows. Bot-flies last until frost. Pull weed from root crops. Help make the fair a success. Strong clay is not suited to rye. The better the tilth the better the wheat. Soak seed-grain in strong brine to pre-

vent smut. Beeves on good pastures gain fat rapidly. Wheat and quack grass are near rela-

tives. Take recreation with fish pole and gun

Seed corn should be selected before the

Seed corn should be selected before the stalks are cut. A little oil-meal fed daily will help to keep up a full milk flow. In bee robbing close the hive so that only one or two bees can enter at a time. Have regard to morals in hired help; bad people may contaminate the children. When hops have acquired a strong force and the seed is firm and brown, they are fit to gather. Indigo was formerly cultivated as a field crop in the south, but is now superceded by the better paying Grains.—In both wheat and rye there are winter and spring varieties. The difference in these was brought about through cultivation, and is not so fixed but that it can be easily changed. By sowing the winter varieties.

changed. By sowing the winter varieties continually later through successive gener-ations, they will become transformed into spring sorts, and the opposite course would restore them again into winter

grain. Fattening Animals.—It pays to com-mence a course of liberal feeding of these early, for much of the food needed later to keep up extra animal heat, now makes fat. If old corn is used it should be ground on the scheme of great scheme. The on the scheme of great economy. The immature corn and nubbins that come with harvesting will soon form an item in the feed and may be fed along with ground meal. The animals should continue to

when that variety instead of the existing the many persons. Some verse soft a large size. From the single grain of wheat planted on the and of June of one year in good soil, produced a plant that two months later was taken up and divided into eighteen parts, each one of which was planted by itself. These were sub-divided and planted again as much as they would bear, at times up until October 15th. The same operation was repeated once more the next spring. From this careful attention, in a tilles soil that was in every way adapted to wheat, 500 plants were obtained, some spring. From this careful attention, in a tilles soil that was in every way adapted to wheat, 500 plants were obtained, some spring. From this careful attention, in a tilles soil that was in every way adapted to the farmer the place which art and planted again as much as they would bear, at times up until October 15th. The same operation sar repeated once more the next spring. From this careful attention, in a tilles soil that was in every way adapted to the farmer the place which art and planted again planted the year before the totaly jeldwas of a large size. From the single grain planted the year before the totaly jeldwas planted in the spring to the songle grain planted was in grey way adapted to wheat, 500 plants were obtained, some soto which contained 100 stalks bearing head of a large size. From the single grain planted the year before the totaly jeldwas planted in the spring to the songle grain planted the year before the totaly jeldwas to the farmer the place which art and high culture may have in largely increasing the roles which indicated the year before the totaly jeldwas to the farmer the place which art and high culture may have in largely increasing the roles on the songle grain the data so the place which art and high culture may have in largely increasing the roles of the year before the totaly jeldwas to the place which art and high culture may have in largely increasing the roles areason as the which may have in largely incr

high culture may have in largely increased ing yields. Harvesting Tobacco.—As soon as the greenish yellow spots which indicate maturity appear on the leaves, the har-vesting may begin. In the south this usually occurs in August, but farther north in September. Cut the plant close to the ground and allow it to will where it is cut, but not in a full sun. To obvi-ate dauger in the cutting from this cause, it is better, unless the day be partly cloudy, to cut only in the morning or evening. In a few hours it will be wilted enough that it may go to the drying house. Here it is to be suspended top downwards, from poles, placed at such distances that the air can readily circulate between the plants. A piece of twine

ears are not looking well, remember they love richness and moisture at the root and treat accordingly. Its home is in the swamps of warm latitudes. Liberal doses of liquid manure and water, alternately, every evening soon does wonders for this plant, and it is not too late yet to work treat improvements on any plants that

every evening soon does wonders for this plant, and it is not too late yet to work great improvements on any plants that have not had fair treatment. Fall Propagation.—Take such plants as verbenas, petunias, gazanas, heliotrope and some geranium, and it is a much better plan to propagate young stock now for carrying over winter, than to attempt to keep the old plants by lifting and pot-ting them. And even of these sorts that lift readily, and of which it is desirable to have some old plants for winter decora-tion, it is well to lay in a stock of fall struck plants. By this time most plants have reached a state of development in which the ends of growing shoots are in a good condition for cuttings. In preparing these for the sand, trim off square with a sharp knife juat at or below a leaf joint, and remove the leaves from the part that enters the sand, the rule can be laid down as to the size of cuttings, for some kinds may easily be twice as long as others.

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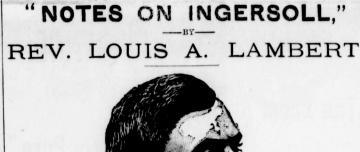




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out the country. "They are written by the hand of a master."-- Washington Catholic. "Remarkable for keenness of logic and (these Notes) play havoe with many of the infidel's pet theories."

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hee's Magazine. "Should be read by Christians of all denominations. Father Lambert scourges the little infidel with his own whip."-Springfield [Miss.]Herald. "Father Lambert has completely upset all the infidel's sophistry and exposed the shal-lowness of his eloquence."-Catholic Columbian. "The refutation will serve to dissipate the haze of doubt which may have found its way into the hearts of the fathering, through the seductive oratory of the infidel humorist." -Baltimore Mirror.

-Baltimore Mirror. "Father Lambert takes a firm hold of the infidel at the very start and keeps him in the toils un'il he disposes of him. Every man in the United States, of whatever religious belief, or no belief, should have a copy of the book."-Bay City Chronicle. "We hope this pamphlet will find numerous readers among non-Catholics who desire, o see the rot and rant of ingersoil rubbed out by the learning and logic of Father Lambert -San Francisco Monitor.

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Louisville Old Path Guide (Protestant).
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would be a gentle-Irish Brigade, by ents. e Writings of Car-

cents. blumbus, by Rev.



or Churches,

Private HE BEST STYLE enough to bring it



between the plants. A piece of twine tied to the butt of each stalk affords a good hanger, while the free circulation of air is indispensable to proper curing; still there must be sufficient protection afforded by the building to prevent the wind from by the binding to prevent the wind runa get swaying if, as this will cause damage to the leaves by breaking them. Any admission of rain against the leaves must also be prevented. It should hang until the stem of the leaf is hard and brittle, which usually takes two or three months. Stripping is then in order, and this is a job for damp weather, so the leaves may not crumble. Bind the leaves carefully in small bundles, or hands as they are termed, and then box for the factory. Orchard and Garden. Sow spinach in rich soui. Pear blight is an infection. Exhibit at the fairs if possible. In gathering grapes use scissors. Early tomatoes have the best flavor. Shade growing cauliflower heads. For drying, use corn fit for the table. Radishes for winter may yet be sown.

Turnips will still come from seed on rich soil. Cucumber bugs detest a dusting of air

slacked lime. The golden heart celery makes a beauti-ful table ornament.

ful table ornament. Set strawberries this month and a fair crop will follow next year. To propagate black caps throw a little earth on the tips of the shoots. If autumn planting of trees is contem-plated, be sure it is done only on drained land. If draining is designed, but the time will not permit before winter, then make slight mounds where the trees are to come to approximate drainage.

to come, to approximate drainage.

Flowers and the Lawn. Lift bouvardias.

Litt bouvardias. Shift cinerarias often. Repot double primroses. Slip the pelargoniums. There is a double clematis. Syringe camellias daily now. Rubber plants do well in north win-

dows. Sweet Williams propagate from cut-

tings. The tiger lily came from China in 1804. If not already done, daisies should be divided and rest. There is no grander tree for the lawn or

street than the American elm, where it is suited as to soil and has a chance for de-

velopment. Large Leaved Caladiums.—If the large leaved caladium esculentum or elephants

STRAWBERRY CURES CHOLERA CHOLERA INFANTUM DIARRHEA, ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS SOLD BY ALL DEALERS. DR. JAS. M. STEVENSON'S NEW DRUG STORE, RICHMOND ST., NEAR DUNDAS ST. Try our WINTER FLUID, the best remedy for chapped hands, etc. "Surgery in rear of Store. NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION Parties at a distance may consult Dr. Stevenson by letter. Enclosing two three-cent stamps will ensure a reply. EVANS BROTHERS PIANO Manufacturers,

DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT. We are now manufacturing Pianos, with the very latest improvements. Having had many years experience at Pianoforte mak-ing, is conclussive evidence that we know how to make a first-class Piano. Every Piano guaranteed for first years. Buy an EVANS BROS, Piano. Remember the piace Nitschke Block, Dundas St., LONDON, ONT. Tuning and Repairing promptly at-tended to.

FATHER RYAN'S POEMS! Beautifully Bound in cloth Prices 2.00. Sent free by mail on receipt of Price. Address Thos. Coffey, London, Ont.

CASHOCIATION-The regular meetings of Londoz Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and thirst Thursday of every month, at the hour c 18 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. ALKX. WILSON, Pres. C. HEVEY, Rec. Sec. LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE CLOSE. A.M. P.M. P.M. DUE FOR DELIV'RY A.M. P.M. P.M. MAILS AS UNDER. Great Western Railway Going East—Main Line. For Places East—H. & T. R., Buffalo, Boston, East-ern States. (Thro Bars) New York, G. T. R. East of Toronto, Montreal, Kingston, Ottawa, Quebec and Maritime Provinces. Montreal, Kingston, Ottawa, Quebec and Maritime Provinces. For Toronto.... Gor Hamilton For Hamilton ThroBags-Bothwell, Glencoe. ThroBags-Bothwell, Glencoe. Mailway P. O. Mails for al places West of London, Detroit, Western States, Manitoba, &c.... Thro Bags-Chatham Mt. Brydges. Blenheim. Newbury.... Sarnia Eranch, G. W. R. Sarnia Lenach, G. W. R.
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 Glanworth. Wilton Grove. Loop Line Railway. Canada Southern East of St. Thomas, and Pt. Bruce and Orwell. Canada Southern East of St. Thomas, and Pt. Brace and Orwell. Aylmer. C.S.R. West of St. Thomas, Essex Centre, Ridge-town and Amherstburg. St. Clair Branch Railway P. O. Mails-Courtwright to St. Thomas, St. Thomas, Port Stanley. Port Dover & L. H. Mails. London, Huron & Bruce-All places between Lon-don, Wingham, Hyde Park, Clinton, Seaforth, White Church, Ripley, Kincardine & Lucknow. Allsa Craig. $\begin{smallmatrix} 6 & 00 \\ 6 & 60 \end{smallmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \cdots \\ 1 & 15 \\ \hline \end{matrix} \qquad \begin{matrix} \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \end{matrix}$ 6 00 **1 15** 10 30 2 45 8 00 2 45 2 45 8 00 London, Huron & Bruce-All places between London, Wingham, Hyde Park, Clinton, Seatorth.
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 Determine the control of the cont An Old Soldier's EXPERIENCE. " Calvert, Texas, May 3, 1882. "I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

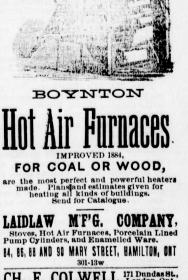
as a cough remedy. "While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AYEE'S

CHERRY PECTORAL "I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung diseases. J. W. WHITLEY."

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngost children take it readily.

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THE CATHOLNC RECORD.

but persons who comply with the re-quirements of our constitution are ad-mitted as members of our society. As a friend and brother we have always found you true and sincere and the sen-tuments of friendly feeling and brotherly love which you have always testified towards us, have found a strong respon-sive echo in our own hearts, but particu-larly so on this occasion, when going as you are to new fields of labor, some of us at all events can not hope to again clasp your hand in the warm grasp of friend-ship. Such being our feelings toward your Partin **B**. **A**.

C. M. B. A. Pins will be sent on receipt of price, \$1.35, by addressing T. P. TANSEY, 571 St. Martin street, Montreal; or Thos. CoFFEY, CATHOLIC RECORD office, London.

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Nelson. Committee.

been engaged in commercial pursuits in Montreal during the last twenty years,

Such being our feelings toward you, you cannot therefore be surprised if we take advantage of your last evening with us to give expression in a more tangible form to our sentiments of regard.

form to our sentiments of regard. We present you, therefore, with this pin, not, indeed, for its intrinsic value, which is but slight, but with the hope that whenever you wear it you will rest content with the earnest assurance now given that it is the tribute of that warm feeling which animates us towards your-self, and that you will be able to give a kind thought to the members of this branch. heartfelt sympathy. Resolved, That in the demise of Mrs. McCault there has been lost an endearing wife, a true and faithful Christian, and a most patriotic Irishwoman. Resolved, That a copy of these resolu-tions be presented to our bereaved friend and one sent to the CATHOLIC RECORD for vublication.

When you gaze upon the emblems with which it is adorned, emblems typical of the Catholic faith, you will be able to reflect that in our prayers you and yours John McCarty, Arthur Kavanagh, John are not forgotten.

Nelson, Committee. Montreal, Sept. 1st, 1884. S. R. BROWN, Esq., Grand Sec. C. M. B. A.—Dear Sir and Bro.—Death has claimed his first victim from the ranks of the C. M. B. A. here, in the person of our late Bro. Patrick Dinahan. A fatal attack of inflammation of the bowels carried him off after a brief illness of twenty-four hours. Mr. Dinahan had been energed in commercial nursuita in To yourself and family we wish contin-ued and increasing prosperity and happi-ness, and we feel confident that your well-known business capacity and integ-rity will always ensure for you those desirable ends.

Signed on behalf of the members of Branch No. 30. JOHN O'MEARA, President.

M. SULLIVAN, Rec. Sec'y. Mr. Donegan, who was completely taken by surprise, said he had not ex-pected to receive from the branch such and enjoyed the confidence and respect of a very large circle of friends. He was a brother to the Rev. Father Dinahan of Memphis, Tennessee, who came here to take charge of the funeral and convey the remains to London, Ont., his native taken by surprise, said he had not ex-pected to receive from the branch such a flattering testimonial. It was impos-sible for him to express fully the grati-tude he felt for the kind sentiments contained in the address he had just listened to. He assured the members that though he felt that the regret ex-pressed by them at his departure was great, it was not greater than his own in being obliged to go. He had found warm-hearted and affectionate friends in Peterborough, and had derived great benefit from his association with them. Were it not for the fact that he had been offered a position which, in a pecuniary point of view, would tend greatly to his advantage, he would not think of leaving. He would still remain a member of Branch 30, at all events until the organization of a branch at Cornwall. He had heard that a branch was being formed there. He hoped this city. The funeral took place on Thurs-day from the late residence of the deceased, on Bonaventure St., to St. Pat-rick's church, where a grand requiem high mass was celebrated, thence to Bonaventure Depot. The C. M. B. A. attended in full force and a large numattended in full force and a large full-ber of citizens was also present. A magnificent wreath with the letters C. M. B. A. worked on a raised cross was placed on the ooffin by the president, the gift of the Branch. At the regular meeting of our Branch, At the regular meeting of our Branch, held August 25th, Bro. T. J. Finn, Presi-dent in the chair, The following Pre-amble and resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted : Whereas, it has pleased Divine Provi-dence to remove from our midst by the hand of death our late lamented friend and follow members Proc. Pathiak Diva at Cornwall. He had heard that a branch was being formed there. He hoped this was true, and he would be glad to give to the persons who had the work in hand the benefit of his own experience and to assist them in completing the good work. He would never forget branch 30, and hoped to hear of its con-tinued advancement. Were the prin-ciples which guided its actions and the actions of its sister branches more thoroughly understood the C. M. B. A. would become Catholic in a broad sense indeed, in the sense of being uni-versal. He was overjoyed to learn that their venerable and much loved Bishop had looked into its rules and found that they were in accordance with the teachand of death our late lamented friend and fellow member, Bro. Patrick Dina-han—in view of the loss which we have sustained in his decease, and of the still greater loss sustained by those who were Resolved, That while we how in sub-mission to the will of Almighty God, It is only a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that by his death our second it on the lost on efficient each

our association has lost an efficient and worthy member, his family a kind Christian protector and society a true Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them and they were in accordance with the teach-ings of the Catholic Church. Nothing indeed could be more in accordance with such teaching than the objects of their society, which was to promote in its more than the index of the society of commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best, and whose chastisements are meant in mercy. Resolved, that this heartfelt testimon-ial of our sympathy and sorrow be for-warded to the family of our deceased brother and published in the official or-gans of our Order. their society, which was to promote in its members sobriety, integrity and frug-ality, and to provide a fund for the widows and orphans of deceased mem-bers. Their good Bishop had expressed himself in sentiments of approval of such objects, and he expected to find that his approbation would result not only in an increased membership in branch 30, but in the formation of branches in all the parishes of his Lordship's diocese. He

Resolved, That as a further tribute of respect, we attend the funeral in a body and drape our hall in mourning for the space of one month. Our beloved Order is surely and stead-

space of one month. Our beloved Order is surely and stead. ily gaining ground in this city. Earnest enquiries are received by some of us every day in regard to our aim, benefits. erv day in regard to our m. benefits

nearest and dearest to him.-be it

friend.



The Royal Baking Powder Is "Absolutely Pure."

The following certificates from well known chemists and scientists form as str an array of evidence as was ever given in behalf of any article of human food:

GOVERNMENT CHEMIST'S REPORTS.

Prof. Edward G. Love, the Government chemist, says

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates or other injurious substances. "E. G. LOVE, Ph. D."

Prof. H. A. Mott, Government chemist, says:

"It is a scientific fact, that Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure. " H. A. MOTT, Ph. D."

W. M. McMurtrie, Prof. of Chemistry, Illinois Industrial University, late Govnment chemist, Dep't of Agriculture, says:

"The Royal Baking Powder has been used in my family for many years, and this practical test, as well as the chemical tests to which I have submitted it, prove it perfectly healthful, of uniform excellent quality, and free from any deleterious sub-WM. MCMURTRIE, E. M., Ph. D." stance.

Rush Medical College, Chicago.

Dr. Walter S. Haines, Professor of Chemistry, Rush Medical College, Chicago,

TORONTO. Toronto, July. 7. - Wheat-Fall, No.2, 109 to 110; No. 3, 107 to 106; spring, No. 1, 109 to 110; No. 2, 107 to 106; No. 3, 105 to 105. Barley, No. 1, 70 to 700; No. 2, 65 to 650; No. 3, cartra, 60 to 690; No. 3, 50 to 52c. Feas, No. 1, 78 to 800 Ko. 2, 78 to 74. Oats, No. 1, 4010 41c; No. 2, 400; Corn, 00 to 000c. Wool, 00 to 000c. Flour, Superior, 500 to 550; extra, 475 to 000. Bran, 15 50 to 15 50. Barley, (street), 66 to 00c. Rye, street, 60 to 000c. Wheat, street, spring, 105 to 111; fall, 10 to 103. Oatmeal, 500 to 000. Cornmeal, 375 to 390. "I have recently examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by yself in the open market, and have found it entirely free from adulteration and injurious substances of all kinds. I have several times before tested the Royal Powder, and have always found it, just as in my present examination, skillfully compounded and composed of the purest materials. WALTER S. HAINES, M. D."

Dr. H. D. Garrison, Professor of Materia Medica and Toxicology, Chicago College of Pharmacy, says :

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder obtained from my grocer and find it to be composed of pure and wholesome materials in correct proportion. It contains no alum or other injurious substance. The purity of the cream of tartar employed in this powder is worthy of special mention, since it does not contain the tartrate of lime usually present in baking powders in which cream of tartar of inferior quality is used. H. D. GARRISON, M. D."

College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago.

Prof. C. B. Gibson, Chemist, College Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, says "I recently procured a sample of your (Royal) baking powder from the kitchen a private family in this city, and subjected it to an examination. I found it so different from many of the baking powders advertised as 'strictly' and 'absolutely pure,' and 'so far superior,' that I thought you would be pleased to know it, and might find use for the certificate.

"In view of the vast difference and stupendous frauds that are offered to the most 'gullible' people on the face of the earth, it pleases me occasionally to strike an honest article. C. B. GIBSON."

Kentucky State College.

Dr. A. E. Menke, Professor of Chemistry, Kentucky State College, says : "I have very carefully examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, and find it to be a cream of tartar powder of high strength, not containing any terra alba, alum, or other deleterious ingredient, everything being pure and wholesome.

"ALBERT E. MENKE."

Prof. Henry Morton, president of Stevens Institute of Technology, says : "I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, terra alba, or other injurious substance. "HENRY MORTON."

Dr. J. H. Wright and Dr. Albert Merrell, analytical chemists, late the firm of Wright & Merrell, St. Louis, each says :

"I have made a careful analytical test of Royal Baking Powder, purchased b myself in the open market here, and in the original package. I find it to be a cream of tartar powder of the highest grade of strength, containing nothing but pure, wholesome, and useful ingredients JUAN H. WRIGHT, M. D.

"ALBERT MERRELL M D"



GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS-THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY TO CHOOSE FROM.

MARKET REPORT.

TORONTO.

LONDON.

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THE CHRISTIAN MOTHER; The Educa-tion of her Children and her Prayer,

W. E. TURNER, Garlick's Old Stand.

LOCAL NOTICES. OTTAWA. report made every week for "The Catholic Record."

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

SEPT. 13, 1884

Correct report made every week for "The Catholic Record." GRAIN-Oala, 42c to 44c. Peas, 70c; Spring wheat, 0 90 to 51 0; Fall wheat, 1 00 to 51 10; Scotch. 1 20. Rye, 48c to 50c; Beans, 1 25 to 150. DIARY PRODUCE — Butter in pails, 15c to 16c; tubs, 14c to 15c; prints, 00c to 20c. Cheese, 12 to 15c. Eggs, 17c to 20c per doz. POULTRY-Chickens per pair, 50 to 00. Geese, 80 to \$1.00 each. Turkeys, \$0 00 to \$1.50 each. MEATS-Pork-Dates, per barrel, 18 00 to 16 5c; ham. 14c to 17c; bacon, green, 9c to 18c; young pigs, 2 00 to 4 00 each. Beef, 11ve weight, 4jc to 5jc. Mutton and lamb, 10c. MISCELLANKOUS - Potalocs, new, 00c gal.; 55c to 45c a bag. Cabbage, per dozen heads, per doz, 2tc. Hay, 13 00 to 1400; straw, 475 to 500. Flour, No. 1, 5 50 to 575. Oalmeal, 4 75 per barrel. Provender, 1 40 per cwt. Hides. rough, 5jc to 6c; inspected, No. 1, 7 50 to 8 00 per cwt. FINE ARTS .- All kinds of art materials for oil and water color painting and cray-on work, wholesale and retail, cheap at CHAS. CHAPMAN'S, 91 Dundas st., London. For the best photos made in the city go to EDY BROS., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

BAKING POWDER.

Hides. rough, 5/c to 6c; inspected, No. 1, 7 50 to 8 50 per cwt. **NONTREAL FLOUR-Receipts 400** bbis. Quotations are as follows: Superior, 55 35 to 54 55; spring extra, 4 25 to 44 30; superime, 58 25 to 53 55; strong bakers, 8: 40; superime, 58 25 to 53 55; strong bakers, 8: 75; for 29 90; pollarda. 52 50 to 53 75; for 52 50; GRAIN - 0 \$2 25; control of 10; middlings, 52 75 to 52 90; pollarda. 52 50 to 53 75; for 52 50; GRAIN - 0 \$2 25; control of 10; middlings, 52 75 to 52 90; for 8: 50; to 57; for 52 50; GRAIN - 0 \$2 25; control of 10; for 10; for 10; for 10; for 10; for 10; 10; for 70; for 10; for 8: 50; for 6: Rec. 70; for 70; for 10; for 8: 50; for 8: 50; for 8; for 60; for 7; 10; for 70; for 8: 50; for 8: 50; for 7; butter, new townships, 16; to 16; for 7; butter, 12; for 16; for 6; for 7; 19 00; to 320(0); Lard, 10; to 11; for 16; Morris-butter, 12; for 16; for 16; for 7; 19 00; to 320(0); Lard, 10; to 11; for 16; for 7; 19 00; to 320(0); Lard, 10; to 11; for 16; for 7; 10; for 10; for 10; for 10; for 10; for 10; for 7; 10; for 10 Without exception the best in the market. Call for a free sample and be convinced. PREPARED AT

STRONG'S DRUG STORE.

184 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON. Patent Medicines at Reduced Prices. Physicians' Prescriptions & Family Re-ipes a specialty.

TO THE CLERGY.

MR. J. M. DENTON, of London, has for many years enjoyed, and still enjoys, an en-viable reputation for turning out ordered Clothing for the Cirgy. A large experience gives him an advantage in this regard en-joyed by few other merchant tailors. He always makes his purchases personally in the English market, selecting for the purpose above named, the choicest and most suit-able textures manufactured. This seeson his stock of West of England and French Broad-Cloth is unusually large, and comprises not only those goods suitable for clergymen, but also lines in Tweeds, ets., which will enable him to carry on business on as advantageous terms for the general public, as any house in the Dominion.

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PERFECTION IN COOKING



The most perfect Cooking Stove ever manu-factured: constructed with a round fre-top and grate, and as easily controlled as the ordinary "Royal Rase Burner." A great saving of fuel is effected, and (with coal) a continuous fire can be retained for 24

McClary Manufacturin gCo., London, Toronto, Montreal & Winnipeg. Makers of a full line of "McClary's Famous Stoves." Wholesale only.

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LONDON. Wheat-Spring, 175 to 1 80; Deihl, # 100 lbs. 170 to 1 80; Treadwell, 170 to 176; Clawson, 160 to 170; Red, 160 to 175. Oata, 117 to 130, Corn, 120 to 130. Barley, 110 to 115. Peas, 1.5 to 130. Rye, 120 to 125. Beans, per-bush, 150 to 200. Flour-Pattry, per cwt. 300 to 325 Family, 275 to 300. Oatmeal Fine. 2 50 to 275 Granulated, 275 to 300. Oatmeal Fine. 2 50 to 275 Granulated, 275 to 300. Oatmeal Fine. 2 50 to 200 to 1400. Hay, 800 to 1000. Straw, per load, 200 to 3 60. Bhorts, ton, 20 00 to 22 00. Bran, 12 00 to 1400. Hay, 800 to 1000. Straw, per load, 200 to 3 60. Butter-pound rolls, 16 to 17c; erock, 14 to 16c; tubas, 18 to 14c. Eggs retail, 17 to 18c. Cheese, 1b, 9 to 10;c. Lard, 12 to 14c. Turnips, 30 to 40c. Turkeys, 100 to 2(6c. Chickens, per pair, 50 to 75c. Ducks, per pair, 70 to 50c. Potatoes, per bag, 100 to 10. Apples, per bag, 75 to 1 25. Onions, per bushel. 60 to 80. Dressed Hogs, per cwt. 800 to 550. Beef, per cwt. 60 to 7 00. Mit-ton, per 10, (510 cike, Lamb, per h), 07 to 07c. Hops, per 100 ibs, 20 to 2 c. Wood, per cord, 500 to 550. WANTED A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel If ALL I JJ short distances in section in which he resides. An active, intelli-gent lady also wanted. Apply, with refer-ences, to BENZIGEN BY OFFICERS, 36 and 35 GBRCIAN St, New York. OVER 40.000 COPIES SOLD

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THE CHRISTIAN FATHER; What he should be, and what he should do. With Prayers suitable to his condition. From the German by Rev. L. A. Lambert, Water-loo, N. Y. With an Introduction by Rt. Rev. S. V. Ryan, D. D., C. M., Bishop of Burfalo. Lining for burning wood supplied with every stove. Send for special circular. Sold by all prominent dealers. Every stove guaranteed.

mode of government, &c., and in every case where an impartial study of the matter has taken place, there is an im-pression decidedly in our favor. From present appearances there is no reason to doubt that we will have a very large accession to our ranks in the near fu-ture. May God speed the good work which is supplying a long felt necessity. Yours fraternally, J. J. KANE, Rec. Sec. Branch No. 26.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION TO A MEMBER OF BRANCH THIRTY.

ed. The allusions to his own efforts to promote the growth of the present branch he felt were hardly deserved, in-asmuch as he had only done his share and others had worked equally hard, nevertheless he was pleased to know that his efforts had not been overlooked, He reciprocated the kind and friendly feelings contained in the address and would always look back with pleasure to the happy days he had spent in Peter-borough. borough Quite a pleasing incident occurred in connection with the proceedings of Branch 30, C. M. B. A., Peterborough, at their regular meeting held on Monday, the 1st inst. The members had heard The business of the meeting was the n concluded.

THE BOTHWELL PICNIC.

these efforts would not fail through the

apathy or indifference of parties address-ed. The allusions to his own efforts to

that trustee John Donegan was about to leave for Cornwall, and they determined London Free Press. leave for Cornwall, and they determined not to let him go without manifesting towards him their sentiments of good will. Accordingly they procured from Mr. J. P. Tansey, jeweller, Montreal, a very beautiful gold pin, on which ap-propriate Catholic emblems were engraved. When the proper moment **arrived** the members arose, and the Pres-ident, turning to Mr. Donegan, presented him the pin in the name of the mem-bers, and also the following address :--DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,-We, the members of Branch No 30, Peterborough, of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Associa-Bothwell, Sept. 4-(Special) To-day Father McKeon's four congregations of Bothwell, Alvinston, Thamesville and Wardsville held their annual picnic here in the beautiful grounds of Mr. Wm. Regan. About 2,000 people attended and the picnic has been a grand success. In-vitations were sent to Sir John Macdonald,

arrived the members arose, and the President, turning to Mr. Donegan, presented in the pin in the name of the members, and also the following address:-DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—We, the members of Branch No 30, Peterborough of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, have heard with deep regret that you are about to take your departure.
This regret is, however, to some extent from amongst us.
This regret is, however, to some extent that such departure is occasioned, not by the fact that your abilities in your own sphere of life have received a well deserved recognition at the hands of an from whom you have accepted a situation much more lucrative and more in second to nome in your efforts to promotion of Branch 30 you have beard that since the formation of Branch 30 you have beard more in second to nome in your efforts to promote its growth and to facilitate the performance of business at meetings of our branch.
As a trustee of our branch you hare been indefatigable in seeing that nome the parture is occur branch you hare been indefatigable in seeing that nome the second to nome in your efforts to promote its growth and to facilitate the performance of business at meetings of the second to nome in your efforts to promote its growth and to facilitate the performance of business at meetings of the second to nome in seeing that nome the second to nome in your efforts to promote its growth and to facilitate the performance of business at meetings of the second to nome in seeing that nome the second to nome in your efforts to promote of business at meetings of the second to nome in seeing that nome the second to nome in seeing that nome the second to nome in seeing that nome the second to nome in t

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ny people. Yours faithfully in Christ, + JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, Bishop of Kingston, From the Pastoral Letters of Right Rev. M. J. O'FARRELL, D. D., Bishop of Teraton.

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Swinburn

by Mr. J. Brown To the Right Rev of Hamilton My LORD,-M cordially greet of your diocese parish, have lo might lay our bishop and exp love, veneratio chief pastor. Welcome, th

by and bringin nal City. Cae coming from d and apostolic joy to be hor amongst us tonal words and i tolic benedict your venerable little children,

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precious gift o But, my lord flowing at your we feel a pang of the very del able pastor, g well may we f been our frie 37 years, to ance, encourag the developme whose untiring cheerful assis owe the pr magnificent ch ample and w children can re and secular ed pray that God us in good hea guide us and good works.

For you, also same fervent many years o success in your asking your L to bestow yo ourselves and James Hou liam Casey, T fernan, Bernan J. McManamy The Rt. Rev. 1

Hamilton : MY LORD :received a ver velcome from behalf of the