

# The Catholic Record.

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

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NO. 309

## CLERICAL.

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### In Memoriam.

John Martin, who died in Lowe, P. Q., Feb. 7th, 1882, aged 75.

Green grows the grass above thy honored grave,  
And pure the diamond dew that sparkles fair,  
When tranquil moonlight pours its golden rays,  
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 parts,  
With benison of virtue from thy youth.

That youth in Limerick's memorable halls,  
Where gifted critics sang of "great Adare,"  
Remembrance with serene affection vailes,  
For it displays a record bright and fair.

In Shanghain'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.

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

An exile, like so many others, sent  
By laws granted 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 where'er it led,  
And gloomy forests hid his gentle light,  
And on the blind his rays were often shed.

But God hath promised that those who instruct  
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 PRESS.

#### Ave Maria.

While the late Father Haskins, of Boston, a convert from Episcopalianism, was Chaplain of the House of Industry in that city, a poor old Irish woman, who was among the inmates, seeing her end approaching, begged for a Catholic priest. The superintendent answered that he would send one as good as any of her Catholic priests; and the Chaplain was summoned. Mr. Haskins went to the dying woman, who repeated to him her desire to see a Catholic priest. The earnest manner in which she proffered her request moved his heart, and he said to her: "You shall have a priest; I'll go for him myself." He immediately went to the priest's house on Franklin street, saw Father Wiley, told him his errand, and that he was a Protestant minister. The conversation which followed this announcement induced Mr. Haskins 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 finding the truth. The old woman was visited by Father Wiley, and received the last sacraments. When she saw the Protestant Chaplain again, she clasped up her poor, weak hand, and with tearful eyes exclaimed: "God bless you, sir! O God bless you, and may you be a Catholic before you die!" That prayer was heard in heaven. Not very long after, Mr. Haskins did become a Catholic, and in course of time a priest also. The years of his ministry were marked with abundant harvests of souls, and the poor, the abandoned, and the suffering found in him the kindest of fathers and the most devoted of friends. The best monument to his memory is the home which he founded in Boston for orphan and destitute boys. Its establishment cost him many sacrifices, and but for his laborious devotedness it would soon have been relinquished.

#### Philadelphia Standard.

The liberalism of our age puts the State above the Church and social culture above religion. Mankind are to be advanced and protected in all their interests, 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 countries, 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 Government official, to organize measures for dealing with the pestilence and succoring 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 Curé 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 commendation of his ecclesiastical superiors.

The work of the Church in evangelizing all nations is carried on unremittingly, yet 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 than 1,000 members of the Capuchin Order are in the island of the Indian Ocean. In Morocco, China and America there are 2,500 Franciscans. In Java, Natal and Ceylon 300 Oblate Fathers. In the Malay Archipelago, Corea, and Tonquin, there are 700 Fathers of the Society of Foreign Missions. In New Guinea, Armenia, and Madagascar, 1,500 members of the Society of Jesus. In Persia, Abyssinia and China, 200 Lazarists. In the Philippine Islands and Central Tonquin 500 Dominicans. In the course of one year the members of the Society of Foreign Missions converted 18,462 heathens and pagans, and baptized 218,000 children. These are only a part of the valiant soldiers of Christ, whom the Church, fulfilling the mission committed 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 Propagation of the Faith is doing, and the strong claims it has to the support of every Catholic who has a spark of life to aid in the progress of this vision.

#### Lake Shore Visitor.

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 sentimental in their efforts and truly devoted in their goal. 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 sally 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 imparted 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 by experience the viciousness they display, and there is no way to account for their depravity unless we trace it to their 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 the political situation, nor in the welfare of their neighbors, but because they wish to satisfy a morbid craving. The more sensational the sheet, the larger its circulation and the more closely it is read. This can be proven by reference to the number of obscene papers that are printed. 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 powerless 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 teach the pupil to look out for the danger that most of all is to be dreaded. When therefore 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 hypocrite to cry change, just as useless as it is for the giver of scandal to preach the necessity of purity or temperance.

#### New York Freeman's Journal.

A Chinese merchant in Mott street thus expresses his idea of the French-Chinese war: "It like this: I come to your door and knock, and I wantee you to pay money to me for the chicken you. You think that light? What kind a 'ligion' 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. The rejoicings were held in a private demesne. A Liberal journal took occasion to remark that it was a "singular persecution" when Catholics were thus permitted to celebrate their religious festivals publicly. The *Courier de Geneve* retorted by quoting the facts that, since 1876, all manifestations of public worship are forbidden, and that priests are not even permitted to wear their soutanes in the public thoroughfares under penalty of ten dollars fine and fifteen days in prison. Churches stolen from the Catholics, 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 persecution, and there is at present no 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 strength, until, good or bad, it becomes

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 admirable 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 breakfast, 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 gentleman.

"The Pope is out with a fresh encyclical, in which he enjoins upon the faithful that prayers should be offered against the cholera. 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 calamity? Evidently, like many 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 like it, to bring some people to their knees.

#### London Universe.

If the result of the elections to the Belgian 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 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 Mynderse von Humbeck was to put up godless 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 manifestations to prevent the Bill from passing. But riot and rowdiness are no argument, and M. Malou is the true 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 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 enough to see where and by whom they are most befriended, so wait a while. It is astonishing how persistently the preachers will stick their noses into political affairs, and into all affairs that attract general attention. Religion is probably too commonplace and tame for them, and they mean for display very limited within the bounds of Protestantism. If a cornerstone of a country school house is to be laid the minister must be there to offer up his prayer and give his benediction, assisted by the gorgeous display of Freemasonry. If a public school has an annual 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 warning to officiate on all public occasions, even at the sacrifice of consistency. We have known them to almost rupture a blood vessel in their haste to officiate at the burial of a man whose soul they had taken from the pale of the Catholic Church. If they could only get a chance to talk with their neighbors and the earthy remains of one who repudiated them in life, they feel happy. If Catholic priests attempted to force themselves into such public ceremonies, or to act officially whenever occasion presented itself, we would immediately hear of an attempt at union of Church and State, in the present dirt throwing of the campaign the ministers have taken a hard. How they can do so without soiling themselves remains yet to be seen.

#### Ave Maria.

The French Government has conferred the Cross of the Legion of Honor upon venerable Sister Mary Ambrose, of the Presentation Order at Tours. The religious 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 uniring service of the sick and suffering in the hospital under the care of her Order. For the past few years she has suffered from paralysis, but, instead of complaining, she continues to drag herself to the bedside of her "dear sick" all of whom love her as a mother. When informed of the action of the Government in sending her the Cross she was engaged in her favorite occupation by the bedside of the sick, and without interrupting her ministrations, said simply: "What do they want me to do with it?" Such are the religious whom an infidel Government persecutes and drives from its public institutions; and their God-given mission, as it places them in a sphere above all earthly positions, and calls forth the exercise of the noblest virtues of the human soul, cannot fail to command the respect and admiration of even the unbeliever.

M. Francisque Sarcey, editor of the Paris Temps, who has made himself notorious by his animosity towards the Church and her institutions, recently wrote 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 cured revealed that a change had taken place 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 devotedness of the Brothers, and repeatedly expressed his feelings of gratitude towards them. It is said that this Paris editor has announced his intention of becoming a Catholic and a Brother.

On the occasion of the visit of the Car to the city of Warsaw, the police expelled all the Russians who could give no satisfactory reason for their presence. It was a remarkable homage to Catholic Poland. The Car knew that he need fear no conspirators nor assassins among the Poles, and that he could repose the fullest confidence in these faithful children of the Church. But is there not a strange reverse in the order of things when the Emperor of Russia is compelled to manifest his distrust in his own subjects, 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 Government? When will rulers begin to understand that the Catholic Church is their surest, if not their only, safeguard amid the dangers of revolutionary upheavals? The expulsion of the Russians from Warsaw is indeed a singular and significant fact of the times. We hope that a people whose loyalty has received such marked homage will soon reap the benefits in the acquisition of civil and religious liberty.

### Irish Ecclesiastical Monthly.

#### LITURGY.

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 between the fixture and the altar portable, 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 privilege. Accordingly, the removal of the altar-stone is not followed by the loss of the privilege. As soon as its place is supplied by another, so that Mass can be said, the indulgence can be gained as before.

In what sense the Privileged Altar must be a 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 damaged or totally destroyed, and another altar substituted in its place, the privilege would be necessarily lost.

To explain what we mean, we will make some practical cases:

1. Suppose an old church to be replaced by a new one. The Privileged Altar, which was in the old church, is preserved and re-erected in the new church. Is the privilege lost by this change?

In this case the privilege is not lost, provided the new church is built in the same place as the old one. The Congregation of Indulgences has decided these points:

1. "An idem dicendum erit (id est, utrum reviviscat privilegium) si ecclesia funditus destructa sit et deinceps, ea in eodem loco reedificata, altare olim privilegiatum sub eodem titulo devotum erigatur?"

2. "Quid tandem si ecclesia non in eodem loco, sed alibi reedificata?"

S. Cong. resp. Ad 1. "Affirmative." Ad 2. "Negative; ut in die, 9 Aug., 1842, 30 Aug., 1847."

2. What, if the Privileged Altar itself is much changed, the church remaining unaltered in other respects?

Generally speaking, the privilege is granted to an altar having a certain title, that is to say, to an altar dedicated to some mystery, or saint, or 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 retained 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.

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

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, it 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, size, and material, and yet it continues to be the Privileged Altar. It is not even necessary that the new altar should hold the same place as the old one in the church. Finally, this is the case even though the church is new as well as the altar, provided the new church is built in the same place as the former one.

These conclusions are plainly contained

in the following decrees of the Congregation of Indulgences:—

"Episcopus Nancejensis exponit quod anno 1835 altare majus ecclesie parochialis de Bening privilegium in perpetuum declaratum fuit: cum vero idem altare marmoreum hodie constructum sit, suppliciter quod privilegium preceptum sit, suppliciter hinc pro opportuna declaratione?"

S. Cong. resp. "Dummodo altare sit iterum sub eodem titulo constructum, non amissis privilegium ab Apostolica Sede constructum." 24 Ap., 1843.

1. "Utrum, diruto altari privilegiato, privilegium non perdat, sed, reedificato altari sub eodem titulo, reviviscat?"

S. Cong. resp. Ad 1. "Affirmative, ut in die 24 Ap., 1843."

Ad 2. "Utrum, ut in die, 9 Ap., 1842, 30 Aug., 1847."

II.

Second Condition: that there is no other similarly 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.

Writers of authority commonly teach that this clause refers only to altars that are privileged in a precisely similar manner, that is to say, for the same class of persons. Thus, the presence in a church of an altar that is privileged for the departed 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 bar to the erection of another altar that is privileged for the faithful departed generally, 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, without restriction to this or that class. The petition is granted, but in the Indult is found 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 Indulgences answers that it does not, because the altars are not similarly privileged, that is, for the same class of persons.

If the grant of the Privileged Altars differs only as to the length of time for which they are granted, the decision of authors is that these Indults are considered to be similar. The case is this: a Privileged altar for all the faithful departed is erected in a church. The grant, however, is for only seven years. Long before the seven years are expired the church receives a Privileged altar in perpetuity for the same purpose, but in the Indult is the clause: "dummodo, &c."

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 annulled by the grant of the perpetual privilege; otherwise two similarly privileged altars would exist in the church at the same time.

Another and a rather common case occurs 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 remains unexpired. The request, however, is granted at Rome, but with the clause: "dummodo, &c." Does the presence of the former altar nullify the grant? Authors differ on this question. The weight of authority seems to incline to the opinion 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 probable 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 prescribed conditions. If from any reason we do not observe the necessary conditions, though in our intention we are induced 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 of 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 celebrating 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 function, 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 interrupted.

### A STORY OF ORANGEISM.

Peter McCorry, in Catholic Herald.

The threatened cholera in the Continent 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 out-throats of Sandy Row in Belfast, Ireland, threatened to march through 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 merchants in their dilemma but somewhat determined in character when threatened by the scum of the beggarly Orange warriors 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 rally 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 "chaining" a sprig of the aristocracy, Lord Arthur Chichester, son of the Marquis of Donegal. This young man was placed in a chair decked with Orange paraphernalia and carried on the shoulders of the Orangemen. The procession numbered some 10,000 men, for Orangeism was rampant on those days, otherwise it would 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 procession came in view. The streets in the vicinity 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 standard-bearer with an Orange flag followed by half a dozen men carrying the poor wretched 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 drummers, and then the long procession of yelling Yahoos who endeavored to keep up the courage of the men in front by shouting, "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!"

Every third or fourth door in Hercules Street at that time was the entrance to a narrow court or alley way, and into these the women had packed themselves. As the Orange procession came slowly onward the women gradually came forth from their hiding-places, and the first turn of the procession into the forbidden street was met by an onslaught of infuriated women who hurled the men in front—not a very difficult task it must be acknowledged—and then attacked the young Earl in the chair, smashing that article into pieces which pieces were exchanged by a few of Jennie's lieutenants for their cabbage stalks, and in ten minutes 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 waiting for an explanation also took to their heels, and the great Orange procession that was to have marched in triumph through Hercules street, Belfast, became so demoralized that not a dozen Orangemen 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 pair of watchful eyes among them looked out from their temporary places of concealment for an explanation also took to their heels, and the great Orange procession that was to have marched in triumph through Hercules street, Belfast, became so demoralized that not a dozen Orangemen could be found in that vicinity for thirty years afterward.

For years after this event the children used to madden the Orange crowd by yelling 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 unfavorable to the Orangemen.

Those who do not know what Orangeism 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 reason. Their hatred of their Catholic neighbors drives them insane. This is the result of their teachings and the only merciful way of treating them is to stamp them out as you would stamp out a plague. This may be an illegal method; but all legal methods of treatment in their case have been failures. Let the women cabbage-stalk them.



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 gleaming, Gladness and sorrow with becoming grace; The smiling sunbeams thro' the window streaming, A golden halo wreath above her head, And, as alone I sit here, to my dreaming, Come back the legends of her I have read. How, when a child, her parents' home forsaking, She chose God's temple for abiding place, And, of the fulness of His love partaking, Increased in wisdom and celestial grace; Her girlish voice, methinks, I hear repeating The sacred psalmist's words of David's song, And now I catch the words of sweet entrancing, This spoke incessantly her prayerful tongue. I see, at Nazareth, a maiden kneeling, Her innocent heart while holy thoughts control, With eyes uplifted, as if Heaven were revealing, Eternal mysteries unto her soul; I listen to the angel prophesying, How she, a virgin, should beget a Son, And harken to the modest maid replying, "What will the Lord, that unto me be done?" 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 Magi led to the incarnate Word, And myriads of angels for us revealing, 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 sorrowful, the most majestic, The silent torture of her heart I know, And recognize to her, of all God's creatures, Before the greatness of another'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, Obscurely across the painting flings, I 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. BLENKINSHIP, S. J.

Philadelphia Standard.

The unusual event of a Jesuit's golden jubilee was celebrated in this city within the past week, and the occasion was made doubly so by the death of St. Joseph's between the death of Father Barbelin, S. J., and the appointment of Father Ardia, S. J., as Rector of St. Joseph's.

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 Literature in Georgetown College. "Blessed is the man who is found without gold, and that hath not gone after gold. Who is he, and we will praise him for he hath done wonderful things in his life."—Epi. for St. Joachim's Day, Sunday 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 festival of the holy patriarch (not the less devoutly because he is the patron saint of our Holy Father the Pope), it will not be 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 recognition; and accordingly this day has been set apart by your pastor to honor the event and make it an occasion of edification for his people. In the text I have cited it is averred that blessed is the man who hath not gone after gold, nor put his trust in the treasures of this world. And here it may be useful to observe that if the man who does not care for money is blessed, it follows that he who positively renounces it is more blessed still, since he imitates more closely the example of the Lord Christ, and consequently 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 poverty, chastity and obedience.

Who is the man that hath not gone after gold? Who is he? and we will praise him. We seem to detect the faintest touch of sarcasm here—who is he? and we will praise him, for he hath done wonderful things in his life—as if the speaker, observing the love of money to be so common, doubted whether any such man could be found at all, or insinuated that, if found, he would turn out to be a very extraordinary person indeed. And yet such men are not rare. The Catholic 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 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 cannot be questioned. A delicate ear does, indeed, shrink at the sound of its own praise; but the man 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 own feelings, or at least is obliged to surrender his right for one day in fifty years.

Let us go back in imagination to half a century ago. God's blessing was on that day—the golden day—the promulgator 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 admission into the Society of Jesus. There are present here to-day some who have not

forgotten him as he was then, who remember the elasticity of his step, the vigor of his frame, the mild earnestness of his eye. His brother is here, a revered priest, a beloved pastor, an honored voice in the Councils of the New England clergy. His sister is here, for more than twenty years distinguished as Superior of the Sisters of 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 there are still living three venerable men, his brothers in religion, older than he, who saw or might have seen the youthful candidate present himself for admission into the novitiate.

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 of the Master of Novices. "Father," he says, in answer to the reverend man who questioned him of himself and his purpose, "I have come to offer 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 embracing? 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 myself to the service of God."

"But you have bright prospects in the world; many a noble career lies open before you."

"It is uncertain, Father, whether a career in the world may lead and where it may end. I desire to follow a 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, perhaps, when you will regret your present purpose."

"No matter what may happen," the boy pleaded, "God will not fail me. He is constant. And I therefore can be constant. If I should live for fifty years, amid all the changes, my heart shall still remain unchanged. I wish to live for God, not for myself nor anything less than God."

"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 for only a year or for only five years. It is for as long as God shall give me life. I wish to live not for time but for eternity."

"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, or if commanded to do so by your Superior."

"It is written, Father, as you know, that 'blessed is the man who hath not gone after gold, nor put his trust in treasures,' and you must remember the beautiful saying, that 'the fair flower of poverty was never known to grow in heaven, but so much as its bloom and beauty loved there, that the Prince of Heaven came down to earth to call its neglected blossoms and bear them back as treasures to His home.' The clink of the precious metal, the rattle of the bank-note is music to many an ear, but a pillow filled with bank notes cannot ensure refreshing sleep. Cash can procure many a comfort, many a pleasure of feeling; it can open every door, and can even win consideration, but it cannot purchase noble thoughts or peace of mind or admission into heaven."

"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. You will have to lose yourself. You will belong to another, will be his slave, subject to him in all things, except in what is evidently sinful. The very breath of your nostrils, the pulses of your veins, will be his, not yours."

"If I lose myself, there is a nobler self within me that I shall find. Father, I am most anxious to take this vow of obedience. Although I vow to obey a man, it is because that man holds in my regard the place of God. I am still in one respect that man's superior, because, though I 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 I 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 ornaments 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 permitted to take the vows—two years of waiting before St. Gallaad 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 a hardy nature. It comes chiefly from the 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 for the rescue. With auxiliaries such as these victory was certain.

Upon his side during those days of trial 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, St. Peter, his patron, whose name had been received in baptism. There, too, stood, with his spiritual chivalry, the exalted St. Michael, the veteran soldier, who in other fields had led the heavenly hosts and routed the powers of Satan. Upon his side stood the valiant woman, stronger 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 his five sacred wounds, pledges most personal of His desire to succeed and to save. Upon his side stood the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, the Blessed Three in One, whose great names we have been taught to emblazon on the banner of Christ's cross, as with our right hands we

weave its unseen folds over our breasts and foreheads, and then, under that Laborum, that sign by which we conquer, march on to meet the foe.

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 the call of any and every soul that has a temptation to overcome or a noble end to pursue.

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 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 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 before the consecrated host.

"Almighty and everlasting God," a voice is heard to speak in accents firm and clear, "I, Peter Blenkinsip, though all unworthy of Thy divine sight, yet trusting in Thy infinite goodness and mercy, and moved with the desire of serving Thee, do vow, before the Most Blessed Virgin and the whole court of heaven, to Thy Divine Majesty, perpetual poverty, chastity, and obedience in the Society of Jesus. And I do promise to enter this Society, forever to lead my life therein, 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 deed, so also, I implore Thee, give me plentiful grace to complete it."

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

for 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 admiring lips have sung or human eyes have 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 couplets the story of souls that have made this offering, this divine capitulation, by which a man surrenders all his powers to heaven, and wins the glory of victory, not the 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 makes that it procures him a total remission of sin. By the act of consecration the most precious of all gifts is presented to God. We make Him a return equal in some respect to the first and greatest benefit He has conferred on us. We restore to Him our being, the most royal gift, because the earnest of all other gifts His Majesty can make us. The excellence of the offering can be surpassed by that of no other oblation on earth except the sacrifice of Christ in the Mass. Some of the most precious of all gifts is presented in like it also to martyrdom. It is in all things a martyrdom save that the robe with which it clothes the soul is not wet with the dew of the veins, not crimsoned with the heart's red.

Besides the heroism that accompanies every such act of self-devotion, the sacrifice may possess a peculiar excellence from the character of the person making it. The most precious of all gifts is presented in like it also to martyrdom. It is in all things a martyrdom save that the robe with which it clothes the soul is not wet with the dew of the veins, not crimsoned with the heart's red.

Water as a Remedy. There is no remedy of such general application, 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 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 yield 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 cotton batting dipped in hot water and kept applied to cold sores and new cuts, bruises and sprains is the treatment now generally adopted in hospitals. I have seen a sprained ankle cured in an hour by showing 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 is the best of cathartics in the case of constipation, while it has a most soothing effect on the stomach and bowels. This 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.

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 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 vegetable oil so prepared that it cannot 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 unattainable by many others; and being the strongest is the cheapest Color in the market.

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BROTHER IRLIDE.

A SYMPATHETIC SKETCH OF HIS NOBLE CAREER.

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 profession by those virtues which adorn the devout Christian and the accomplished educator.

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 to sleep; earnest and serious, he determined 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 eloquence and dauntless courage at once marked him as a leader among men, and his success at the Bar at the early age of twenty-five years gave earnest that he would stand foremost among the most eloquent pleaders of his time. But Providence had other designs in view, and before the last impassioned appeal that 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 his 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 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.

Nothing distinguished this gifted and saintly man so much as a fulness of religious 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 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 part 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 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 boulevards, was the peer of the Academicians and members of the institute of France. As a linguist he was regarded by the most accomplished scholars of his country as authority without superior. Latin, Greek, Italian and Spanish literature were as 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 was infinitely more congenial to his ardent charity to sit for hours teaching their elements to the children than to discuss the problems of science and philosophy, to which his nature inclined him. When such a man dies the loss is not only a national but a universal one. The French are not alone in their mourning, and wherever a heart beats, to which religious education is an object of love there will sadness rule when the tidings of Brother Irlide's death shall have been made known.

THE GREAT-SERIES DYSPEPSIA. His loss to the Superior-General of the Christian Brothers was cast in a most trying and critical time. Irreligion, in 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 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 iniquitous measure that ever disgraced the statute books of a nation, was heard throughout the world. Brother Irlide was told that his schools were doomed, that he might as well close their doors without a murmur, and quietly submit to the injury. But little such timid counsellors knew of the fibers of steel that beat within his bosom. With the consummate tact and politeness which so notably distinguished him, the Brother threw wide his doors to the committee which was to decide the matter, and when informed by 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 a lawbreaker he continued to be to the day of his death while his enemies gashed their teeth in despair. The magnificent courage with which Brother Irlide defied the enemies of France, who pretended to be her rulers, elicited the admiration of all friends of true civilization the world over, and made men think again of the heroism and self-sacrifice of Prussian bullets fourteen years ago. Notwithstanding edicts and bulletins, threats and frowns; notwithstanding the fierce opposition of a turbulent majority, Brother Irlide flinched not one jot, and came out a conqueror at the end.

AT HIS DEATH. He has gone from the France which he loved so well, mourned by the noblest, best and most intelligent of the land. Mgr. Guibert, Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris, the venerable Archbishop of Reims, the Bishop of Orleans and the Bishop of Versailles were present at the bedside 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 Chesnelong, a giant among his colleagues, mingled his tears with those of the prelates and nobles who witnessed the last hours of Brother Irlide.

ATTENTION!

New York Freeman's Journal.

The schools are open, but all children who ought to go to school, have not gone 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 "check" 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, nor 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-Catholic, do not object to them.

The convent-schools have one model, the Immaculate Mother of God; consequently their pupils are not expected to practice the brazen stare, the hard manner, 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 times."

There are many good schools for boys, although no school can have the effect of a father's direction and example, or the 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 she would rather be a simple mortal, 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 training 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! 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 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 mumbing of the Catechism on Sunday, what is to become of the children?

The sad experience of the past ought to answer this 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 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 Lazarus. But the poor children, neglected now, will prayless if they have never been taught to pray as Christians should.

The Passion Flower. One day as a Spanish priest was preaching 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 white, reminded him of the Crown of Thorns stained with blood; the five anthers on the stamens represented the Five Wounds; the three styles, the nails which fixed Our Blessed Lord to the Cross; and the singular column which rises in the centre of the flower recalled the harrowing scene of the second Sorrowful Mystery of the Most Holy Rosary. So, without Bible or books, the holy man, instructed his converts on the Passion; and to this day our beautiful creeping garden flower is called the Passion Flower, which in all languages bears the same name.

Well dressed people don't wear dingy or faded things when the 10c. and guaranteed Diamond Dye will make them good as new. They are perfect. Got at druggists and be economical. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

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CANADA AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The majority of Canadian journals that 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 Canada. 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 applied to the countries of Latin origin which lie to the south of our own. This is because the diplomatic questions which arose during his secretaryship of state, had reference to those countries exclusively. There was a lull in our relations with Canada, as Mr. Everts had disposed of all matters which grew out of the Washington Treaty, and the later disagreements had not yet arisen. But it is not to be supposed that our next President cares less for our Northern neighbors than for the Peruvians or the Brazilians. His long residence in a state on the border-line between the two countries 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 Congress, 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 Dominion."

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 trusted servants. 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 himself seconded by Ald. Gordon. It recommended the adoption of a scheme for the redistribution of the wards, which had been entrusted to the committee by a resolution of May the 25th, on which occasion the committee had reported to the Ontario government in favor of constituting 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 division:

Yeas.—His Worship the Mayor, Alds. Cunningham, Gordon, Whelan, Lewis, Cox, Cherry, Erratt, Williams, Swatwell, 10.

Nays.—Ald. Brown, Heney, Germain, Laverdure, Desjardins, Durocher, 6. The council then adjourned."

Any proceeding more silly than this of the accidental majority at the council board of the metropolis it was 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 contravention of the statutes. The committee was instructed to do that which it could not do, viz., decide on a redistribution of the city into wards without the concurrence of the council, and that by a two-thirds vote. Now it is sought to revive the

dead and already putrid carcass of the gerrymander by the very strange procedure of the 1st inst. His Worship the Mayor, who, for the nonce had dropped his Ah-Sin-like smile, so child-like and bland, to assume a warlike frown, was induced to believe that his one vote, added to those of the nine aldermen in favor of the scheme, would secure the requisite two-thirds majority. Mayor Date, who is not encumbered by any very large intellectual acquirements, was easily made to believe that ten make two-thirds of sixteen. Perhaps alderman Cunningham held the teacher's wand over the willing mayor. But, whether or not, he voted straight—but threw away his precious vote.

Mr. Edward Mahon, a clever young barrister of Ottawa, in a letter to the Sun, disposes of the whole contention that 10 makes two-thirds of the whole council, very briefly and clearly. We publish his letter with pleasure:

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 requires 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 Mayor's vote is 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 opposing the dismemberment of the grand old keystone ward will meet with the cordial support of the electors of St. George's Ward generally.

Yours etc., EDWARD MAHON.

Ottawa, September 3.

Mr. Mahon scores a solid point in this brief communication. Some of the promoters of the villainous scheme threaten all manner of vengeance on the Mowat Government if administrative ratification of their project be refused. Most of them are at best deadly enemies of that government and their few nominal friends of the administration who support it have done more to make the liberal party odious to the majority of the citizens of Ottawa than can well be calculated. No party can prosper that has to carry the burden of narrowness and bigotry. If Mr. Mowat is not stronger in the Ottawa district than he is, it is due to some such men as those Liberals who have in hand this gerrymander outrage. One of them, we learn, proposes to "talk" to the Premier in "person" on this subject. We have no objection to his doing so. We are satisfied that Mr. Mowat will not be moved by tricky nor by menace, and that a government believing in representation by population will never hand over the governing power in any city to a minority of its population.

IRELAND AND THE VATICAN.

More than a year ago there appeared in this journal an article under the above title that awakened widespread interest. In that article we held that to Rome the Irish nation has ever been the object of the deepest and heartiest solicitude.

We pointed out that in the worst days of persecution, when none other of the sovereigns of Europe could be found to lend the Irish sympathy or assistance, when the Irish appeared the abandoned of all nations, the Supreme Pontiffs were their fearless protectors and wisest counsellors. 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 rulers had cast off the yoke of truth, but even in countries that yet held to the dogmas of Catholicity; when Britain, especially, with all its perditions 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 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 devotedness 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.

And we ventured to assert, fearless of contradiction, that the very closeness of these ties, of paternal solicitude on the one hand and filial submission on the

other, have tended to promote the highest interests of Ireland, while materially, nay, marvellously assisting in the propagation of holy faith throughout the world.

We furthermore affirmed that efforts were being, especially of late years, ceaselessly made to weaken, with the view of finally severing, the connection between the Vatican and the faithful Irish, and that these efforts have been taken in hand and promoted by the government of Britain, which of all governments is the deadliest and most implacable foe, not only of Ireland but of the Apostolic See.

"Do we want," we asked, "testimony of England's undying hostility to the Roman Pontiff? We have it in abundance. Which is the nation that subsidized assassins and conspirators to rob the Holy See of its patrimony? England. Which is the nation that aided and 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 loyal subjects to intervene for the protection of the legitimate rights of sovereignty in the case of the Supreme Pontiff? The British government. Who forgets Lord Palmerston's criminal connivance at the machinations of the sworn enemies of the Papacy and of religion? Who is it that does not know that this powerful British minister consorted with, counselled and assisted the foes of Christianity to accomplish the destruction of the Papal sovereignty. Who does not remember Mr. Gladstone's fierce and fiery onslaughts on the government of the Papal states, and his later declaration that the faithful Catholic 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 British people."

We recalled to mind the fact that Mazzini and Orsini were accorded a sympathetic welcome, Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel almost deified by the English people.

We asked if any man there was who did not recall with shame and sorrow the brutal frenzy of the British people, fomented and fanned into flame by the government itself at the time of the restoration of the English hierarchy.

We reminded our readers of the ravings of the Tories against the Papacy and called on them to recollect its fierce shout of exultation, when the Eternal City at length fell before Piedmontese treachery and strength of numbers.

These, we said, were matters of history that cannot and ought not to be forgotten, for they clearly prove that Britain is the worst because the most unscrupulous and implacable foe of the Holy See.

Then we went on to show the purpose of Britain in its efforts to malign the Irish people before the Holy Father.

"To alienate," said we, "the Irish from their attachment to the Roman Pontiff has ever been a cherished object with British statesmen. To bring about misunderstanding between the Holy Father and his faithful Irish children they have recourse to every form of deception and misrepresentation. Sad indeed would that day be for Ireland and for the holy cause of truth throughout the world were such efforts to prevail. Already the enemies of religion rejoice because of a seeming triumph of British malignity and misrepresentation at Rome. They rejoice because of their anticipation of trouble between the Irish 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 resolute in adhesion to the Holy See, that 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 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 popinjay" 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 and firm but respectful statement of their case as well as vindication of their

course in resistance to tyranny more gallant, 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 satisfaction, however, of receiving expressions of heartfelt 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 since been 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. 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 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 affection 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'Callaghan, 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 appointment. 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 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 selecting 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, that if he never loses an opportunity of showing or of expressing his love for Ireland,

The new auxiliary Bishop of Cork was born in that city on May 9th, 1839. At the age of eighteen he entered upon his novitiate at the Dominican Monastery of Tallaght, County Dublin. He soon afterwards 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 construction 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 months. The consecration of Father O'Callaghan will take place in the Church of St. Clement's on Sunday, June 29th, the Feast of St. Peter. Cardinal Simoni, Prefect of the Propaganda, has consented to be consecrating prelate on the occasion.

There are as yet no accredited agents 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 of justice, demanded its speedy and final termination. It has gone, and well indeed 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 Pontiff.

A SPECIMEN BRICK.

The dog days were this year later in coming, 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 written from Montague, Ont., bearing date Aug. 27. The superscription of the card is a curious piece of epistolary architecture:

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 rejected by the dragon's popish beast and so making God liar, so the infidel Lambert reproving the infidel Igersoll. Aias!

New York City's tramway once made on a Sabbath day occasioning the very late earthquake; and thou mayest publicly reply thereto if thou dare: Metanoia repentance, not metanoia penance. Christ Bare Elects sins not hell's goat's sins. The Holy Spirit's inspired John Brown is the Penman in 1884 Year, not in year of 1884 as so in thy paper."

Come along again, John. You need not fear a reply.

EUROPEAN CROP OUTLOOK.

If America is this year blessed with a most 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 met annually to establish a fixed basis of crop statistics, 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. What from the fields of Northern Russia 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 yield is reported, there being 1,800,000 bushels.

PERSONAL.

We have very great pleasure in recording the fact that Mr. Frank R. Latchford, B. A. of the College of Ottawa and law-student of the firm of Scott, MacLachlan & 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 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 professions, giving evident proof of the solidity of Catholic education. We wish Mr. Latchford continued and unbroken success 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 made 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. We call it 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 magnificent augury of the peaceful future from the fact. We suppose 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 the head? The bitterness of France 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 contemporary 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 Pequena in South Africa and 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 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 denur 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 Europe of England's position in Europe at the present moment as *fadjs*. 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 England 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

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 moment."

To this we answer not *Fadjs*, 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 selling 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 to be detrimental to English predominance 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 colonial aspirations or interest of her own, and therefore takes only the interest of a theatrical spectator in Franco-Chinese matters."

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 *Org. des Peuples*, 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 exasperated France, and rankles in the breast of every Frenchman. A prominent French statesman remarked to your correspondent last night: 'Even supposing that the slanderous comments of the Times and Standard were true concerning our victory at Foo Chow, yet it does not detract 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 and fire.' The *Republique Francaise* 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 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 French people.

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 Wolesey proposes to reach Khartoum. Gen. Stephenson, on the other hand, advocates the direct route across the desert 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 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 afford the best means of transport between these two places. But it has two grave disadvantages. Its course is over an extended tract of country, extremely circuitous, and it runs in many parts upon shallow, rocky beds which create cataracts or rapids. Thus the distance by river from

EDITORIAL.

The best of landlords in Ireland because they identify themselves with the best of their tenants. O'Hagan, yet of him that he is an absentee. says: "Lord O'Hagan, Catholic lord chancellor, cellor ever made a Kri scarcely goes near Ireland married a second wife a tocratic family. They don, and are now at gets small share of the there."

The cholera situation up by the American: holds its grasp on South is making its way in deaths aggregate some number of the smaller dirty and unclean-for that it has not spread France or Switzerland no more of the outbreak —if it was cholera,— encourages the hope not finding its way feet through filthy cities last made the four of ica."

It is a mis as some would that the press Provinces is by any means in favor of the ann The St. John's Globe "Hers have the B miniature, but with without the least fr this is not the case. adjudged by the Gov representative institu colony, which has b years in a constant s is now in an attitude to the Crown. It has

Cairo to Khartoum is near while if the great, irregular the river round the Nile, the Abu Hamad to Korosok and the track across the instead, the journey may by above 500 miles, principally in the line of the rapids are most abrupt stretches of shallow and nearly all of them impassable when the Nile is low, the Nile is high the navigation is dangerous to be common hand the Nile route of stages, not the least important the constant and abundant The ordinary navigation at Wady Halfa (the Valley miles from Cairo, whence mile, is a tremendous of cataracts. Dongola, Hannek, is a centre to from the south largely g has been proposed before the navigation of the Nile by running a railway cataracts. Some miles line have been already some miles further have and the requisite mater stock have been accum beyond Wady Halfa. I now that by running sections alongside the rapids in line and by thus enabling by animals, the use of the could be obtained as far a matter of time would not exceed in all possible that the arrival number of British troops, point of such high import itself free Khartoum. Nile is navigable to with Abu Hamad, where catar It is thought that these surmounted by towing th and thus water communi of short stretches of tran with Khartoum. The r tremely long one, but is able to the passage of desert."

Gen. Wolesey has, it taken the wise course Nile route; that of the nothing but its compar recommend it. We will set the result of this mo expedition of relief. It toun in time to relieve may not, but in either that Gen. Wolesey has task more difficult than a detaken. In respect of the Canadian count heard it suggested that a dred," composed of the our city youths, could e It were not only a relief heartiest congratulation be thus rid of this elem lation; but we have grav acceptability of the Cana eyes of Gen. Wolesey. Denison ought, we thi of U. E. Loyalists, and p at the disposal of that command of the Khartou The fame of the U. E. I now restricted to Canada 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 con-ideration.

Cairo to Khartoum is nearly 1,900 miles, while if the great, irregular arc made by the river round the Nubian desert from Aba Hamad to Korosko is disregarded and the track across the desert is chosen instead, the journey may be shortened by above 500 miles. Moreover, it is principally in the line of this arc that the rapids are most spread out. These stretches of shallow and broken water are nearly all of them impassable at the season 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 advantages, 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 Gases), 836 miles from Cairo, whence to Hannek, 241 miles, it is rendered impassable by a series of cataracts. Dongola, not far beyond 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 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 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 tramway be secured with Khartoum. The route is an extremely long one, but is certainly preferable to the passage of the Korosko desert.

Gen. Wolsley 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 interest the result of this most extraordinary expedition of relief. It may reach Khartoum in time to relieve Gordon, and it may not, but in either case it is certain that Gen. Wolsley has now before him a task more difficult than any he has yet undertaken. In respect of the composition of the Canadian contingent, we have heard it suggested that a "noble six hundred," composed of the "dudish" class of our city youths, could easily be formed. It was not only a relief, but a matter of heartiest congratulation to the country, to be thus rid of this element of our population; but we have grave doubts as to the acceptability of the Canadian duds in the eyes of Gen. Wolsley. In any case, Col. Denison ought, we think, to 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 Col. Denison will give it full and fair consideration.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The best of landlords are unpopular 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 chancellor 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 London, and are now at Biarritz. Ireland gets small share of the means he made there."

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 hardly

divided into classes, the proprietors, as they are termed, representing the aristocracy, who are all-powerful, and the common people, who are little above mere serfs, and from whom the proprietors have strenuously sought to keep all power. Assuming that the practical benefits to result from union are considerable, is it 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 employment 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 voyager 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 grass 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 pike-pole 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 it.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

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 Archbishop 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 hearing.

Following the example of their brethren 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 successful, electing five out of a total of seven 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 Holy Rosary, that the festival of the most Holy Rosary—which falls on the first Sunday in October—be raised to the rank 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.

Hazelton, I. A., Aug 1st, 1884.  
MY DEAR FRIENDS—Your letter lies before me asking my opinion as to where you should send your daughter to receive a thorough education with accomplishments and still be within your moderate means. I was in the same quandary a couple of years ago, and after looking over several advertisements selected the extremely modest Little Novice of Loretto Convent at Niagara Falls, Ont. I sent for a catalogue, made satisfactory arrangements, and one bright morning in the summer I stepped out of the Canadian Southern train at the Convent gates and face to face with one of the most enchanting scenes my eyes have ever seen. Before us roared and tumbled the world-famed Niagara, with its two Falls in full view, behind arose a beautiful building in grey stone—a gem of a place, Loretto Convent, with its flower gardens in front and well stocked fields and orchards surrounding. Entering we were warmly welcomed, and found our most sanguine hopes realized—the Ladies of Loretto coming as they do from the best families of the Dominion, we found far above the average in point of high culture and accomplishments, polished manners and the various graces that culminate in the perfect Christian lady and one so essential in training young girls to become fitted for every station in life, however exalted. We were shown all over the place, its steam heating appliances which set at defiance the rigors of Canadian Winters, through bath rooms and dormitories with their rows of snowy single beds, to music rooms where pianos, organs, guitars, banjos, violin, all subject to the methods adopted by European Conservatories gave evidence that music was a very prominent feature. Then the studies: its specimens of oil painting in landscapes and portraits, water colors, crayon pastels, china, plaques, the plush and other fabrics gave evidence of a versatility of talent rarely found, yet vested in the gifted artist who presides over art in Loretto. Art needle-work, Tapestry, Kensington tufted and applique, marvels of beauty on plush velvet and satin lace work in all its delicate intricacies are taught here as well as homely plain sewing, which like the common and higher English branches are given as a solid foundation for the graceful superstructure of all womanly accomplishments. Add to this the greatest of all advantages, a thorough grounding in religion and you have all the most exacting could hope for in the most expensive school in the country. To you as to all Mothers, in a similar condition I would say, do as I have done, send your girl to Loretto, where she will receive as good care as at home, and her advantages will bring you as satisfactory results as they have brought to me, and bring Loretto the credit it deserves in overruling passage. Yours sincerely,  
Mrs. M. L. C.

NEWS NOTES.

The Dublin Irishman, referring to the Duke of Edinburgh's recent visit to Dublin harbor, calls him a "fiddling fool of the Georgian race, and the embodiment of all that Ireland abhors."

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

A Hong Kong despatch says heavy fighting in Tonquin between French and Chinese is reported from Chinese 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 battalion. Surgeon-Major Neilson, of B Battery, goes as medical officer.

The congress of trades unions opens at Aberdeen on Monday. The special features of the meeting will be the submission of a resolution for a reform of the land laws so as to bring under cultivation 10,000,000 acres of land in Great Britain which is not now cultivated. The resolution will favor State acquisition of land with State labor. The congress will also consider a plan for returning trade unionists to Parliament.

A despatch from Cape Town says:—The commander of the German Gunboat Wolf has taken formal possession, in the name of the German empire, of all the West coast of Africa between the eighth and twenty-sixth degrees south latitude, with the single exception of Walvisch Bay, annexed to the British possessions a few weeks ago by authority of Cape Colony.

At the Irish National League Convention on Saturday a motion was made on behalf of the Glasgow branch expressing confidence in Parnell and O'Brien, editor of the United Ireland. After adjournment 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 Charms 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 Alabama, would annihilate England's power.

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

There was an immense demonstration in favor of the Franchise Bill at Glasgow yesterday. Seventy thousand persons took part in the procession, which was ten miles in length, and headed by 400 carters on horseback, and 400 survivors of the Reform agitation of 1832. Numerous banners and emblems were carried, bearing legends attacking the House of Lords or caricaturing the Conservative leaders. Lord Randolph Churchill was represented as a sucking baby's bottle, and the Marquis of Salisbury attired as an old woman weeping. Forty bands furnished music. Speeches were made at Glasgow Green, on which eight platforms were erected. Large demonstrations in favor of the Franchise Bill also took place in Swansea and Carlisle yesterday. In the former 17,000 persons participated; in the latter, 20,000.

Sixty-four persons suspected of plotting against the Czar have been arrested at Warsaw. The police have ordered all warehouses, shops and taverns closed at nine each night during the Czar's visit. Each police agent is armed with a 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.

Following closely upon the scandalous example of Lord St. Leonards, another British nobleman has done his best to bring the peerage into disrepute. Lord Carr, an Irish peer, is demonstrating the latest escapade. He amused himself by getting uproariously drunk in a coffee room at Deptford, 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 before a magistrate, Lord Cairb assailed the prosecutor in open court with a torrent of abuse, calling him a scoundrel, a 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 commitment. 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, 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 Molloy. Miss Kate Hipkin acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. A. P. Wright, of the Imperial Bank, Woodstock, acted as groomsmen. Among those present were, Mr. and Mrs. 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 number 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 teacher's 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 years.

ST. THOMAS.

The St. Thomas annual picnic was held Thursday, the 25th ult., in Fair-View Park, which was officially opened for the first time, and presented to the city, in this occasion. The park comprises about twenty-five acres of woodland, all cleared of underbrush, with walks and carriage ways running through and around it. It is situated a few rods south of Wellington 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 temporary 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 the refreshment and ice-cream stands, 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 thousands were preparing to avail of the opportunity to make their first visit to the park, 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 signs at this hour of an approaching downfall. A grand meeting was called to order in the pavilion 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. Molloy, Ingersoll, Rev. D. J. McCrea, C. C., and Rev. M. Brady, C. C., of Woodstock. The representatives were C. O. Ermatinger, M. P., Dr. Wilson, M. P., J. J. Hawkins, of Brantford; J. A. Gibson, James Brady and Mr. Gurnet, of the Chronicle, Ingersoll; Messrs. Disher, Green, Parley and others. Letters of excuse were read from Sir John A. McDonald, Hon. John O'Connor, Hon. T. Anglin, Hon. John Carling, W. R. Meredith and John Charlton, M. P's.

Father Flannery in coming forward to appoint a chairman thanked the great crowd he saw before him for their presence and adverted in humorous terms to the rain he saw coming, saying he was confident the brilliant eloquence of the gentlemen about to address them would have the effect of scattering the clouds and bringing back the sunshine. He had great pleasure in nominating as chairman, Mr. James Brady, of Ingersoll. Cheers greeted the name and partly form of Mr. Brady who pronounced a very sensible and eloquent speech on the great social advantages to be derived from meetings of this kind. He introduced Dr. Wilson, M. P., who spoke for twenty minutes on the great progress of St. Thomas within the last ten or twelve years and the parallel pace which Father Flannery's church and congregation kept with the material progress so visible all round. C. O. Ermatinger, M. P., next addressed the meeting in congratulatory terms, as did also J. J. Hawkins, Esq., D. J. Donahue, our popular and eloquent Captain Mulvey 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 then commenced in which the competition between three young ladies was very keenly kept up till the closing of the poll at 5:30 p. m. when it was announced that Miss Frances had received 129 votes, Miss Teresa Kildea 211, Miss Foley 141 and Miss Burke 240. To the latter the grand gold watch was presented by the chairman, amid deafening applause. Cheers were given for the other competitors, for Father Flannery and for the Queen. When the rain, coming down in torrents, caused a rush for home, a large crowd, however, remained in the pavilion enjoying the dulcet notes of Charlton's clarinet in the string band, to which the light fantastic kept measured time till nine p. m. when, at a signal from Father Flannery, God Save the Queen was played, and all retired in perfect order. The general opinion prevails that had the day been fine, no such happy gathering or successful picnic had ever been witnessed in these parts.

THE LA SALETTE, OR PORT DOVER JUNCTION PICNIC 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 station, while the Post office is known by the name of La Salette, given to it by the influence of the former Pastor, Rev. J. J. Jones. People gathered to this centre from the neighboring towns of Norwich, "Stoneburg, Waterford, Simcoe and Delhi, 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., advanced to the front and in short address nominated to the office of chairman the Rev. Father Flannery, of St. Thomas. The latter rev. gentleman accepted the position with thanks for the honor conferred, 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 minutes. 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 venerable appearance, had been ordained, would have been very strong recommendations to his election as Archbishop of Canada. Mr. Wallace's speech verified the anticipations of the rev. chairman, and was warmly applauded. Dr. McTaggart also made a very telling speech, after which an election took place for a gold watch, Miss Boss winning by a slight majority over Miss Dertinger, Miss Dumeschal in a good third. Father Dillon, the indefatigable parish priest and Father McGrath, his worthy curate, are deserving of all

praise for the energetic and zealous manner in which church affairs are managed in this parish. Although but a little village, in fact, what in Ireland is termed a merrid cross-road, La Salette boasts of a splendid brick church, 120 by 32 ft., and a very commodious pastoral residence with private chapel attached, together with a beautiful new cemetery that would do credit to more ambitious parishes in town or city. Under the able management of Father Dillon the debt has been reduced to two thousand dollars and he has no apprehensions for the future—a grand parish is secured—and long may Father Dillon live to enjoy it.  
COM.

Special Correspondence of The Pilot. INFORMER CASEY'S CONFESSION. GOVERNMENT BY SUBORNATION IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Aug. 16.

Last week I wrote you something on the discovery of the way in which Irish governments and Irish officials play "Venue Preserve." 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 informer's confessions, and as the telegraph has doubtless made you aware, the Government, driven into a legislative cul de sac, surrendered at discretion and promised an inquiry into the case of Myles Joyce's trial, provided the Archbishop 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 condition 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, he ultimately previous to the prorogation, came the publication of 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 reconciled to the Church. The Lord Lieutenant, in reply, merely acknowledging the Archbishop's communication and promising best attention for it appears in one of the Tory papers to-day, and it is stated in another that preliminary investigations were begun yesterday at the Castle of the Lord Chancellor and the 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 interest 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 Bolton, 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 damning than that formulated with respect to the Maantrana 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 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 sweetheart comfortably to any colony and give them a land 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, however, scornful. He was duly arraigned, convicted on the charge of intimidation, and sentenced to two years' penal servitude. Poole was meanwhile lying in prison, the Crown not being able to get up a case against him. After undergoing most of his sentence, Grundy was taken off suddenly one night, from Clonmel Jail to Dublin, and placed *in loco* 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 Clonmel, and finished the remainder of his penal term. Such is the system of "treasons, stratagems, and spoils" by which governments acquire a sanctionable reputation for justice, and energetic 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 Beresford gang. He is honest, earnest, zealous, 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 Government of the principle of extra police imposition 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 most 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 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 extend to his wife and family our hearty condolence in their sad bereavement.

PRESENTATION TO MRS. J. A. KILROY, WINDSOR.

Some time ago the friends of Mrs. J. A. Kilroy, of Windsor, resolved to present her with a small token of their esteem and to show the high appreciation which they entertained of her many excellent qualities. As long as Mrs. Kilroy is in Windsor she has shown herself on every occasion to be quite happy to assist in every work of religious 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 but unless she was there to enliven matters and to impart that beauty of expression and sentiment which no one in Upper Canada knows better how to do. The audience 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.

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 engraved. The Mayor explained the object of the presentation. "We," he said, "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 expression 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 observance." 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 received from listening to her charming voice:—  
Mr. J. E. D'Avignon, Very Rev. Dean Wagner, Mr. J. Rocheleau, Rev. Father Bajer, Messrs. Cameron & Bartlett, Rev. James Scanlan, Mr. W. Latham, Rev. L. A. Dumphy, 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 in Pekin composed entirely of native Chinese women. In the same city is a Trappist Monastery whose members are all Chinamen.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER  
Absolutely Pure.

LORETTO ACADEMY  
Niagara Falls, Ont.  
SEMINARY  
FOR THE Education of Young Ladies, under the direction of the Ladies of Loretto, a branch of Loretto Abbey, Rathfarnham, Dublin.

TO CONTRACTORS.  
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, for the following works:  
Thunder Bay District—Additions to the Court-house and Jail at Port Arthur. Lock-up, etc., Fort William.  
Agricultural College, Guelph, two framed cottages.  
Asylum for Insane, London, steam heating for drying rooms.  
Andrew Mercer Reformatory, Toronto, addition to laundry, and framed shed for cottages.  
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, Asylum for Insane, London, the Agricultural College, Guelph, and at this Department, where forms of tender can also be procured.  
The bona fide signatures of two parties willing to become sureties 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.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Wicklow. Lord Waterford recently increased the rents of his Wicklow tenants, and, in some cases, the increase ran from 50 to 100 per cent. over the Government valuation!

A largely attended meeting, in connection with the National League, was held on August 15, at Old Killeen. Mr. Leahy, M. P., and Mr. Harrington, M. P., were among the principal speakers.

On Aug. 15, a demonstration was made by the laborers of the county Limerick at Killynane. The complaints as to their condition were repeated, and resolutions demanding an amelioration of their lot, and calling upon the Irish party to support 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 convicted of treason-felony at the Warwick Assizes.

At the Murres Petty Sessions, on August 12, a somewhat curious case was heard, in which a caretaker placed on a farm on Lord Cloncurry's property by the Warwick 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.

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 trial in Dublin, a committee of twenty members was appointed to collect subscriptions, and 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 diocese, was well exemplified in the incident which took place at Roscrea, on August 10. His Grace made a detour, in order to avoid a demonstration, but the townsfolk were not to be balked in their desire to give him an Irish welcome.

He urged out in thousands towards Roscrea, and, in the most affectionate manner, he greeted the thousands of his subjects, and so affectionately that the Archbishop found himself compelled to alter his course, and journey with them towards the town. Here an address of welcome, couched in happy terms, was read by Count O'Brien, to which the Archbishop replied in sympathetic terms.

Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, one of the cranks of the Irish Party in Parliament, is likely to lose his seat for Dunraven before the general election. The Dunraven people want their man to work cordially with Mr. Parnell. This apparently Mr. O'Donnell 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 spirit, the policy and proceedings of his colleagues.

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 announced on the spot amounted to over £30, and included a contribution of £5 from the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian. The fact that a Bishop of Dr. Dorrian's standing in Ulster places himself at the head of the 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 Nationalists, of all men, have most cause to understand and appreciate the character of a Belfast Orange jury.

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. This in Armagh for the coming revision sessions. The Nationalists and Conservatives have lodged a number of claims, while the Whigs 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 laborer double her age, who was employed by her aunt at Armagh. The two met at the railway station, and took tickets for Glasgow, where they were married. The young lady then acquainted her friends by telegraph of the step she had taken, and was told 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.

A great National and Home Rule demonstration was held at Lurgan, on Aug. 15. The local band met the Belfast Grattan Band, who came for the occasion.

Here is a striking proof of the steady progress of popular opinion in very unexpected quarters in the North. On August 9th, 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-government in Ireland!

Newcastle, on Aug. 15th, was the rendezvous for an excursion of Nationalists of the surrounding districts. The total strength of the gathering may be fairly estimated at between three and four thousand persons. The following bands accompanied the various contingents, viz.—Castellwellan Young Blood Brass Band, Downpatrick St. Patrick's Flute Band, Ballee St. Joseph's Flute Band, Anaslough Star of Freedom Flute Band, Ballydangan St. Malachy's Flute Band. There was a slight drizzling rain while the excursionists 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.

A great demonstration was held, on August 15th, at Monaghan. Canon Dooy presided, and among the speakers were Messrs. Healy, Sullivan, O'Brien, and Biggar, M. P's. A banquet took place in the evening. Mr. Healy was the central figure in a demonstration which may well be regarded as marking an epoch in the history of popular gatherings in the North. Priests from the four corners of the county, magistrates, merchants, traders, and the representative men of every class headed the farmers and laborers of Monaghan, who crowded in to hear their members' first formal account of his stewardship. Such a magnificent meeting was a striking manifestation of popular power in any part of the country, but it is signally so in the Province of Ulster and in the shadow of Lord Rossmore's mansion.

Of course that spirited nobleman and his pen-and-ink legions were prevented from putting in an appearance by "circumstances over which they had no control." Having brayed his bray in the newspapers against Mr. Parnell, the decay of England, and the Church of Rome, Lord Rossmore wisely swallowed his terrific threats and reserved himself for another occasion and another manifesto.

Where, and oh! where have the glories of the Twelfth August gone? In Derry the absurd 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 hundred persons, nor could these be warmed up into enthusiasm.

Good news from Gweedore! The evicted tenants are 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 reinstatement 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 determined to accomplish his purpose; and he will succeed.

The revelations in reference to the Maamtrasna tragedy have excited intense interest throughout the district. The police authorities have been unusually prompt in instituting inquiries, with what object or what result, however, remains to be seen.

The Government have behaved shamefully to Mr. Fitzgerald and the Tubercular 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 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-riden at the dictation of some irresponsible 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 Dublin jury must not be slow to accept the testimony of murderers and highwaymen. When the informers in the Maamtrasna case declare that they were obliged to send an innocent man to the gallows to escape punishment, even special juries may reflect that a convict undergoing 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 10, from Boston, brought Patrick Leyden, his wife, and five children, who were sent back by the Massachusetts 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 five children, which defrayed his expenses for one night, and he, with his family, made towards the railway terminus, and on the roadside made a bed, placing his five children thereon, a box or two and other small traps being placed around to protect the children. A large crowd congregated, uttering words of sympathy, but no one in authority on behalf 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 years hence, and in the month of May, last year, his wife and five children were assisted to emigrate to Worcester, Mass., from the Boyle Union, county Roscommon, contrary to his wishes, as his small wages were only sufficient to maintain himself. After his wife and family had joined him he sustained an injury to one of his legs, which incapacitated him from laboring for their support. The man was engaged at railway work when he met the accident. However, they managed to eke out a living for a little time until they had become a public charge, and then the authorities sent them back, procuring a free passage by the ocean steamer. Owing to the humane exertions of some gentlemen at Queenstown, and, notably, Mr. Fitzgerald, P. L. G., the Leyden family were relieved from the necessity of living in the streets all night. A collection was set on foot, and a sufficient sum was procured to enable Leyden and his family to obtain food and lodging.

Sanitarium, Riverside, Cal. The dry climate cures. Cures Rheumatism, Lung, Full size, 50p., 100p., 200p. Free.

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 his buffet cars and palace sleepers, seldom 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 old-time stage drivers is met with nowadays 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 "forgotten lore." Mr. Haskell, although one of the pioneers in stage driving (he formerly 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 a mountain near Lewiston with no less a personage than General Scott as a passenger, the brakes gave way and the coach came on the heels of the wheel horses. The driver, to remedy what he called a "gallup," gaining additional momentum 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 hill lay a row of houses, and the driver, towards which the four horses dashed, apparently to certain death. Yet the firm hand never relaxed its hold nor the clear brain its conception of what must be done in the emergency. On dashed the horses until the narrow way was reached over the river 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 realize what had occurred. A purse was raised by General Scott and presented to Mr. Haskell with high compliments for his skill and bravery.

Notwithstanding all his strength and his robust constitution the strain of continuous 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 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."

"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 to pieces."

"In what way?" "Oh, I doubled all up, could not walk without a cane and was incapable of any effort or exertion. I had a constant pain in the back 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 was very near."

"What should I 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 wonderful 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."

"Has the same experience been 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 are not realizing the danger they are in until health has slipped their grasp and they are helpless staring death in the face. To neglect such important matters is like drifting in the current of Niagara above the Falls."

A Great Problem. —Take all the Kidney and Liver Medicines.

—Take all the Blood purifiers, —Take all the Urinary remedies, —Take all the Dyspepsia and indigestion cures, —Take all the Ague, Fever, and bilious Specifics, —Take all the Brain and Nerve force revivers, —Take all the Great health restorers, —In short, take all the best qualities of all these, and the —best —Qualities of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that —Hop Bitters— have the best curative qualities and powers of all —cathartics—

—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 Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the 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.

Poverty and Suffering. "I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it."—A WORKINGMAN.

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

FOR THE COMPLEXION.—For Pimples, Blisters, Tan, and all skin blemishes of the face, use Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap.

Mrs. A. Nelson, Brantford, writes: "I was a sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia for eleven years. Always after eating, an intense burning sensation in the stomach, at times very distressing, caused a drooping and languid feeling, which would last for several hours after eating. I was recommended by Mr. Poppelweil, Chemist, of our city, to try Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and I am thankful to say that I have not been better for years; that burning sensation and languid feeling has all gone, and food does not lie heavy on my stomach. Others of my family have used it with best results. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

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

Few are the remedies whose beneficial qualities and real merits have made them so popular with the public, and increased from year to year their consumption, which, whilst possessing the most valuable remedial properties, are yet so simple in their preparation, and so free from any Quinine Wine, prepared by Northrop & Lyman of Toronto. This article is prepared from the pure sulphate 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 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 an appetite, which gives to the stomach tone and energy, and fortifies the system against all infectious diseases. Ask for Northrop & Lyman's Quinine 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, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic and All Bowel Complaints.

An Ex-Alderman Tried It. Ex-Alderman Taylor, of Toronto, tried Hagar's Yellow Oil for Rheumatism. It cured him after all other remedies had failed.

GOOD THE YEAR ROUND.—National Pills are a good blood purifier, liver regulator, and mild purgative for all seasons. Orion Catlin, 40 Pearl Street, Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I tried various remedies for the piles, but found no relief until I used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, which entirely cured me, after a few applications." Since Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has become celebrated, unprincipled persons are imitating it. Get the genuine. The Signs of Worms are well known, but the remedy is not always so well determined. Worm Powders will destroy them. Worms often cause serious illness. The cure is Dr. Low's Worm Syrup. It destroys and expels Worms effectually.

CELEBRATED THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

Is a PURE FRUIT ACID POWDER. It contains neither alum, lime, nor ammonia, and may be used with the most delicate confections with perfect safety. Its great success, arising from its being intrinsically THE BEST YEAST BAKING POWDER, is well as thoroughly adapted to the wants of the kitchen. Beware of cheap imitations of its name and appearance. Beware of such. No addition to or variations from the simple name: COOK'S FRIEND IS GENUINE.

Trade Mark on Every Package. BLYMYER MFG CO BELL'S

Manufacturers of these celebrated BELL'S and GLOCKER, Ac. See Prices and catalogue at H. McShane & Co., Baltimore, Md.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Sole of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Warehouses, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. Favorably known to the public since 1840. Sole of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Warehouses, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. MENEELY & CO., West Troy, N. Y.

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To Farmers, Mechanics and others wishing to borrow Money upon the Security of their Real Estate.

Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at 6 or 8 per cent, according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrow to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, if so desired. Nearly ten per cent. interest on money advanced on their own interests by applying personally or by letter to F. B. LEYS, MANAGER OFFICE—Opposite City Hall, Richmond St. London, Ont.

W. HINTON (From London, England.) UNDERTAKER, & CO. The only house in the city having a first-class Mourning Carriage.

WHITE SULPHUR BATHS. Dunnet's Baths and Pleasure Grounds, Dundas street, London, will be opened on Thursday morning, May 15. The baths have been thoroughly cleaned and refitted.

JOHN FLEMING, Proprietor, 15 DUNDAS STREET, CITY.

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Canada's Great Exhibition & Industrial Enterprise, TO BE HELD AT LONDON, CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 22, 23, 24, 25 AND 26, 1884

\$17,000.00 IN PRIZES \$2,000 in excess of 1883. \$1,000 in special Prizes by Friends of the Western Fair.

The Western Fair for 1884 will far surpass all its predecessors. The prizes are larger, 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 E. R. ROBINSON, GEO. MCBROOM, Secretary.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties well understood by Epps, he has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle poisons are floating around in our blood, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal ailment by keeping ourselves well clothed with pure food, and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half pound tins by grocers. Labelled thus:—EPPS'S COCOA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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Ayer's Pills to stimulate the stomach and produce a regular daily movement of the bowels. By their action on these organs, AYER'S PILLS divert the blood from the brain, and relieve and cure all forms of Congestive and Nervous Headache, Bilious Headache, and Sick Headache; and by keeping the bowels free, and preserving the system in a healthful condition, they insure immunity from future attacks. Try

Ayer's Pills. PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM. FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contain their own preservative, is a safe, sure, and effective destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

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No Charge, for buying goods for you, more than that charged by the manufacturer or importer—generally less. Whatever is advertised anywhere can be ordered through this Agency.

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Seed down meadows. Bot-dices last until frost. Pull weed from root crop. Help make the fair a Strong clay is not suited. The better the till the Soak seed-grain in straw-vent mud. Bees on good pasture. Wheat and quack rye. Take recreation with sometimes. Seed corn should be stalks are cut. A little old-maid fed keep up a full milk flow. In bee robbing close only one of two bees can Have regard to more had people may contain. When hops have been and the seed is firm and fit to gather.

Indigo was formerly crop in the south, but by the better paying cotton. Winter and Spring wheat and rye the varieties. The different brought about through not so fixed but that changed. By sowing the continually later through ations, they will become spring sorts, and will restore them a grain. Fattening Animals—mence a course of liber-early, for much of the to keep up extra amount. If old corn is used in on the scheme of gre-immature corn and n with harvesting will see the feed and may be fed meal. The animals s receive green food and etc., from fruits will c Artificial Propagation tonishing results may the way of increasing a taking artificial propa-yields by such means, toes from single poun when that variety fir- and brought fabulous fresh in the minds of m time ago the English P- conducted a series of creating the wheat st- stool that were made. A single grain of wh- 2nd of June of one year- duced a plant that was taken up and divided each one of which was These were sub-divide- as much as they would until October 15th. T- was repeated once mo- From this careful at- soil that was in ever- wheat, 500 plants wer- which contained a- of a large size. For- planted the year before- 386,840 grains. Such- to the farmer the h- high culture may hav- igh yields.

Harvesting Tobacco greenish yellow sp- maturity appear on v- usually occurs in A- north in September. to the ground as they- it is cut, but not in a- ate danger in the cutt- it is better, un- cloudy, to cut only evening. In a few h- enough that it may- "and" here it is to- done, and from p- distance that the air- tied to the butt of- good hanger, while t- air is indispensable, which usually suffic- by the building to p- swaying it, as this v- the leaves by bre- admission of rain ag- also be prevented. the stem of the lea- which usually suffic- Stripping is then in- job for damp wind- not crumble. Bled- in small bundles, or- termed, and then b-

Orchard at- Sow spinach in ric- Pear blight is an- Exhibit at the fair- In gathering gar- Early tomatoes be- Shade growing ca- For drying, use R- Radishes for win- Turnips will stil- rich soil. Cucumber bugs d- slacked lime. The golden heart- ful table ornament. Set strawberries- crop will follow ne- earth on the tips of- If autumn plantin- time will not per- make slight moun- to come, and then- Flowers a- Lift bonivardias. Shift cinerarias. Repeat double p- Slip the pelargon- There is a doubl- Spring camellia- Rubber plants- dows. Sweet William- tings. The tiger lily c-

If not already- divided and repl- There is no gra- street than the Ar- suited as to soil- velopment. Large Leaved O- leaved caladium

FARM AND LIVE ST-

Seed down meadows. Bot-dices last until frost. Pull weed from root crop. Help make the fair a Strong clay is not suited. The better the till the Soak seed-grain in straw-vent mud. Bees on good pasture. Wheat and quack rye. Take recreation with sometimes. Seed corn should be stalks are cut. A little old-maid fed keep up a full milk flow. In bee robbing close only one of two bees can Have regard to more had people may contain. When hops have been and the seed is firm and fit to gather. Indigo was formerly crop in the south, but by the better paying cotton. Winter and Spring wheat and rye the varieties. The different brought about through not so fixed but that changed. By sowing the continually later through ations, they will become spring sorts, and will restore them a grain. Fattening Animals—mence a course of liber-early, for much of the to keep up extra amount. If old corn is used in on the scheme of gre-immature corn and n with harvesting will see the feed and may be fed meal. The animals s receive green food and etc., from fruits will c Artificial Propagation tonishing results may the way of increasing a taking artificial propa-yields by such means, toes from single poun when that variety fir- and brought fabulous fresh in the minds of m time ago the English P- conducted a series of creating the wheat st- stool that were made. A single grain of wh- 2nd of June of one year- duced a plant that was taken up and divided each one of which was These were sub-divide- as much as they would until October 15th. T- was repeated once mo- From this careful at- soil that was in ever- wheat, 500 plants wer- which contained a- of a large size. For- planted the year before- 386,840 grains. Such- to the farmer the h- high culture may hav- igh yields. Harvesting Tobacco greenish yellow sp- maturity appear on v- usually occurs in A- north in September. to the ground as they- it is cut, but not in a- ate danger in the cutt- it is better, un- cloudy, to cut only evening. In a few h- enough that it may- "and" here it is to- done, and from p- distance that the air- tied to the butt of- good hanger, while t- air is indispensable, which usually suffic- by the building to p- swaying it, as this v- the leaves by bre- admission of rain ag- also be prevented. the stem of the lea- which usually suffic- Stripping is then in- job for damp wind- not crumble. Bled- in small bundles, or- termed, and then b- Orchard at- Sow spinach in ric- Pear blight is an- Exhibit at the fair- In gathering gar- Early tomatoes be- Shade growing ca- For drying, use R- Radishes for win- Turnips will stil- rich soil. Cucumber bugs d- slacked lime. The golden heart- ful table ornament. Set strawberries- crop will follow ne- earth on the tips of- If autumn plantin- time will not per- make slight moun- to come, and then- Flowers a- Lift bonivardias. Shift cinerarias. Repeat double p- Slip the pelargon- There is a doubl- Spring camellia- Rubber plants- dows. Sweet William- tings. The tiger lily c-

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FARM AND LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Seed down meadows. Bot-flies last until frost. Pull weed from root crops.

Wheat and quack grass are near relatives. Take recreation with fish pole and gun sometimes.

Fattening Animals.—It pays to commence a course of liberal feeding of these early, for much of the food needed later to keep up extra animal heat, now makes...

Artificial Propagation of Wheat.—As-tonishing results may be accomplished in the way of increasing all plants by pain-taking artificial propagation.

Harvesting Tobacco.—As soon as the greenish yellow spots which indicate maturity appear on the leaves, the harvesting may begin.

Orchard and Garden. Sow spinach rich soil. Pear blight is an infection.

Flowers and the Law. Lift bouvardias. Shift cinerarias often.

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

NOTES ON INGERSOLL,

REV. LOUIS A. LAMBERT

care are not looking well, remember they love richness and moisture at the root and treat accordingly.

Fall Propagation.—Take such plants as verbena, petunias, gazanias, heliotrope and some geraniums...

THE BREADS OF CARE. Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develop in Kidney and Urinary Diseases...

Why? DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develop in Kidney and Urinary Diseases...

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NOTES ON INGERSOLL, REV. LOUIS A. LAMBERT



OPINIONS OF THE PRESS: The following extracts are from some of the many and lengthy notices which these "Notes" have received from the Press...

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

"The author completely turns the table on the doughty Colonel. We commend the volume to all who would see the assumptions and mistakes of Ingersoll turned inside out, upside down, and for end, over and over."

"It is a book that should be in the hands of every Catholic."—Notre Dame Scholastic. "Reader, get this book, and after reading it yourself, pass it to your neighbor."

"Should be read by Christians of all denominations. Father Lambert scours the little infidel with his own whip."—Springfield Mass Herald. "Father Lambert has completely upset all the infidel's sophistry and exposed the shallowness of his eloquence."

"The refutation will serve to dissipate the haze of doubt which may have found its way into the hearts of the faltering, through the seductive oratory of the infidel humorist."

"An earnest and clear reasoner. The pamphlet should have many readers."—New York Herald. "In this book Lambert gives Ingersoll a scathing such as he has never had before."

HEALTH FOR ALL!!!

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