

The Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 4.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, NOV. 11, 1881.

NO. 161

CLERICAL.

WE have received a large stock of goods suitable for clerical garments. We give in our tailoring department special attention to this branch of the trade.

N. WILSON & CO.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Liverpool Times.

Old Catholicism, which sputtered a good deal some years ago, is quietly dying out, as every such transparent absurdity is certain to do sooner or later. But it is rather hard that the sect should have opportunities of adjourning its extinction at the expense of Catholics. Some time ago a French lady domiciled at Berne bequeathed £400 to the Catholic parish church, and as the Herzos party had seized the temporalities, the windfall dropped into their clutches. Subsequently one M. Leithaud, Secretary to the French Embassy, left £60 to the same church, but, having fortunately appointed a sensible man as executor, the money was not handed over. Madame de Bonarowski, widow of a former attaché of the Russian Embassy, and a Frenchwoman by origin, wishing to devote a sum for Catholic uses in the same parish, was careful to use the description "Roman Catholic and Apostolic." Thus the Old Catholic missed two gifts they would have absorbed with great gusto, and it is to be hoped that other pious legators will put the experience to profit.

Freeman's Journal.

The Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, of Connecticut, is an earnest Sabatarian. His views on the subject of recreation on Sundays were supposed to be rigid, and it was confidently asserted that he would prefer martyrdom rather than partake of a hot dinner on the "Sabbath." It was known that he had been instrumental in putting a stop to the steamboat trip which some unregenerate fold had arranged for the "Sabbath." It made no difference to the Rev. Mr. Bacon whether these persons had attended church or not. He considered such trips ungodly, and he invoked some obsolete Connecticut laws to back him. The proposed trip was stopped, and the Sabatarian rendered thanks that another step toward making the "Sabbath" the dreariest day of the week had been taken. But, not long ago, Dr. Bacon fell from grace. He took a ride on Sunday in company with an Ohioan, Mr. R. B. Hayes, sometimes called ex-President, Mrs. R. B. Hayes, and Congressman Wait. Some treacherous and scoffing man, always on the lookout to discover the little failings of the truly good, applied this obsolete and rigid Connecticut law to Dr. Bacon. Little did this villain imagine that, instead of holding up the pious Dr. Bacon to scorn, he would show how truly noble the Doctor really was. He has sacrificed his principle of never taking recreation on the "Sabbath" in order to give a sick child an airing. It is a well-known fact in the history of those shows which owe so much to the immortal Barnum, that when the child of rigidly Presbyterian or Baptist parents is permitted to attend a circus, it is considered necessary that he should be guarded by several elder Presbyterians or Baptists, who would rather die than approach a circus tent, if it were not for the child's sake. Similarly Dr. Bacon, Messrs. Wait and R. B. Hayes, who lately occupied the White House, gave up their belief in strict Sabatarianism all on account of the child; and hence Dr. Bacon, in discountenancing "Sabbath" steamboat trips and approving of carriage driving, was not more inconsistent than his brother Protestants.

Catholic Columbian.

The last genuine Ecumenical Council was held during the pontificate of Pius IX. of holy memory. "Thirty nations," said Cardinal Manning, "were represented at the Vatican Council; it was the most august assemblage upon earth." What a piteous, pitiful, paltry imitation of that majestic event, were the Pan-Anglican Synods of 1867 and 1878, and the Methodist "Ecumenical" council of 1881.

Catholic Review.

The modes in which the Church worships her Founder are manifold. All things, animate and inanimate,

she calls on to bless the Creator. She employs them in her service of adoration. Her prayer, mental and vocal, may also be classed as audible and inaudible, for, to words of human speech she adds ten thousand actions which also express the thought and prayer of the soul. But how much of her glorious and reasonable ceremonial, none of which is without a meaning and prayer, much of which cannot be omitted by her ministers without deadly sin, how much of it passes to the uncatholic eye as intricate and unmeaning ornament. Even to Catholics how much of the ceremonial and of the music is showing more than a concert and a noise, to disguise the otherwise tiresome duty of worship! Yet it would not be so were Catholics instructed as they ought to be, concerning the beauties of the ritual of the Church.

Irish American.

In his famous philippic on Gladstone, Disraeli described the English Prime Minister as "A sophistical rhetorician, inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity, and gifted with an egotistical imagination that can at all times command an interminable and inconsistent series of arguments to malign an opponent and glorify himself." Viewed in the light of Gladstone's recent exploits it must be conceded that the wily old Jew thoroughly understood his man and limned the character of the hypocritical advocate of coercion with photographic accuracy.

Western Watchman.

Some of our Protestant exchanges are keeping up the silly whine about a Catholic bishop being honored with the chairmanship of the religious celebration at Yorktown. What surprises us most is, the Methodists seem to be the most violent in their wrath. They claim that "the truths of history should be respected." All right. Wesley was a notorious advocate of English rule in America and a violent enemy, and defamer of the colonies. It was not proper that any of his followers should be selected. The Episcopalian were mostly loyalists during the struggle for American independence, and those who adhered to the revolutionists did so against the teachings of their Church. The Presbyterians were the most American of the sects, but theirs was a divided house also. The Catholics to a man were on the side of the colonists. A Catholic priest administered the oath of allegiance to the congregation near the present city of Vincennes before there was an American army in the field. Besides, only the Catholic Church represents the principles for which the soldiers of the revolution fought, bled and died, and it is but right and proper that she should hold the place of honor on an occasion like the Yorktown centennial.

London Universe.

The result of seven centuries' English Government of Ireland! According to the London daily press, Dublin is occupied by 5000 soldiers and 2000 police, who are soldiers to all intents and purposes; for, unlike our English police, they are armed with rifles, swords, and revolvers. This great armed force have at their disposal 1000 horses and 16 guns. Every sentinel in the capital of Ireland is provided with 20 rounds of ball cartridge for the benefit of the inhabitants of that "integral portion of the United Kingdom." Troops in garrison are confined to barracks ready to turn out at a moment's notice to shoot down the natives. Five military magistrates and three civil magistrates have been specially appointed to see that justice is administered with all due promptitude from a martial law point of view, and the city of Dublin has been divided into three districts, so that this peculiar description of justice may be administered as readily as possible. Yet Ireland continues to rank before nations as forming a portion of the United Kingdom.

Where property of the Catholic Church or of her auxiliary organs is concerned, the French Government have been in the habit for the last eighteen months of doing pretty much as they liked. First, they turned the Jesuits out of their homes, next all the other members of religious orders. They dare not turn about 10,000 sisters into the streets all at once—knowing as they do that the people would not stand it—so they do it piecemeal, just a few at a time. Their latest achievement consists in sending adrift the Sisters of Providence from the school conducted by them at Portiens, and putting by teachers in their places. The sisters, however, brought an action against the Government and claimed damages for "unexhausted improvements," for they had converted a perfectly unprofitable day school into a flourishing boarding school. The case came before the Paris Civil Court last week, and was decided entirely in favor of the sisters, who will have to receive an indemnity to be assessed by a public expert.

Mr. Gladstone's Government has selected a Jesuit to take charge of and control the arrangement at Madagascar on

the part of England for observing the transit of Venus next year. The Rev. St. J. Perry, professor in Stonyhurst College, is a distinguished astronomer and a most admirable gentleman in every possible respect; but he is, nevertheless, a Jesuit, as, no doubt, Mr. Newdegate and Exeter Hall will say; and that a Protestant country should select a clergyman of the Catholic Church which, according to Protestants, encourages ignorance and is steeped thoroughly in ignorance—that such a country should select a Catholic priest to take charge of its communications with the heavenly bodies, is to say the least of it, remarkable.

Nice state of things this, particularly so in what we are in the habit of looking upon as the center of civilization. In our own newspapers are obliged to acknowledge that there has been an enormous increase in ruffianism and rioting in England, and in London more than anywhere else. As for straggling outrages, highway robberies, and wife-beating, the London press now, to their credit, trouble and danger, that such offences are of common every day occurrence. It has come to this—as publicly stated by our contemporary, the Spectator, last Saturday—there are parts of London where "there is literally no security against personal violence, and scenes are enacted every night which, if they were reported from Ireland, would immensely strengthen the cry which is perpetually being raised for more coercion." Exactly. Disorders and outrages are more rife in London than ever they have been in any part of Ireland; there has been no suspension of the liberties of the greater portion of the community who have never had anything to do with those outrages. The whole of a metropolitan borough has not been subjected to martial law because of the offences of a few of its inhabitants.

No crowd of people have been shot down because an obnoxious woman has been assaulted. Oh, no! That sort of thing is perpetrated and tolerated only in that "integral portion of the United Kingdom" called Ireland.

Three years ago the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine of Caluire, near Lyons, brought an action against M. Challemel-Lacour, now French Ambassador in London, for having illegally invaded their property while acting as Prefect of the Rhone Department under the dictatorship of M. Gambetta, in the war of 1870-71. They first gained the day in the Court of Lyons and swinging damages were awarded to them. The Court of Appeal quashed the first judgment and referred the matter to the Tribunal of Dijon, which, in its turn, found in favour of the brothers. M. Challemel-Lacour once more appealed, and the case was set down for hearing in the Supreme Court of France. Meanwhile, however, the French Government, recognising as they do the justice of the claim, have tried to bring about an accommodation, and within the last few days a settlement has been arrived at. The brothers will accept the sum of 150,000 francs, or 29000 of our money, in full satisfaction of all their claims, and the case is to be struck off the role of the Supreme Court. This is both a moral and material victory for the Church—a somewhat rare occurrence in France at the present day.

Baltimore Mirror.

In his letter to Isaac Butt on October 23, 1869, Mr. Gladstone wrote: "The prisoners in the Kingdom of Naples were arrested and imprisoned without due legal process; were, in vast proportion, not tried at all, and when they were tried so largely by exceptional and not regular tribunals. When they were condemned they were condemned not by the free verdict of a popular body, but by the sentences of judges dependent on the government for their bread—a government, moreover, whose power rested on a flagrant breach of the written legal constitution of the country." If some great artist were to paint a picture of the present condition of affairs in one of the "sister isles" he could most appropriately call it "Naples in Ireland," with Mr. Gladstone's words quoted above as an explanation of the title.

There are twenty-six Bishops in Ireland. Of these only seventeen signed the address on the Land Act issued at Maynooth on the 28th of September. Archbishop Croke, Archbishop MacHale, Bishop Nulty and Bishop Fitzgerald were among the absent prelates. And even of those whose names are attached to the document, if a priest who writes to United Ireland is to be believed, one left the meeting before the resolutions were introduced, and two others dissented from the favorable view of Gladstone's measure taken in them. So that practically the address comes from a little more than half the Bishops of the country and from those who have all along been more or less opposed to the Land League. It is not fair, therefore, to speak of the manifesto as the expression of the opinions of the Bishops of Ireland.

Catholic Columbian.

One of the best evidences, says an exchange, that many parents are coming to their senses, and what also augurs well for the future of the country, is the manifest desire of parents to have their sons apprenticed to some trade. This is right. Every boy, rich or poor, should be taught a trade, or if he is fitted for it, a profession. If his parents are wealthy, he may never have to use it; but even then it is his insurance against want in case of adversity. The poverty and wretchedness of too many of our people now can be traced to such a foolish oversight on the part of their parents, who were in well-to-do circumstances or even wealthy, but whose wealth has vanished, but their sons have now to drudge for a pittance to keep body and soul together. A trade or profession

is to every man an assurance and safeguard against want. He may not be able to follow it; he may leave it for some other calling more congenial and profitable, but it is his reliance to which he may fall back in case of adversity, and which insures at least steady employment and living wages. Learn your boys to work, put them at trades or professions as they are fitted, and banish forever from their minds that labor is degrading. Teach them that it is manly to earn their living, and that independence, riches and position earned by their own efforts are the only honorable possession to be attained in life. Then we may expect the next generation of men to be of great improvement on the present one, which has been taught to look upon labor as degrading, and to rely too much on the "old folk" for what they eat and wear.

Philadelphia Standard.

One of our dailies says that the Land League in Ireland has committed suicide by issuing the "No Rent" manifesto. Not so. The Land League at its late Convention in Dublin rejected the proposal of a "No Rent" programme, urged by the American representatives of those who have the Irish World as their organ. The Executive Committee, too, of the Land League did not meet and authorize the issue of that manifesto, though it purports to have been done in its name. It was the rash and unauthorized act of six members of the Executive Committee, and not the well-considered and regularly formulated act of that body as a whole. The editor of that thoroughly bad, demoralizing, anti-Catholic newspaper, the Irish World, claims, it is reported, the paternity of the "No Rent programme." If this be true it is on him and not on the Land League leaders whom he has derided, capered, or intimidated, or threats of withdrawal of support, into following his counsel, that the responsibility rests of killing the Land League in Ireland. No newspapers in this country or elsewhere have wrought so many evil to the Irish people in the United States, and no one has so deeply harmed and injured the cause of the people of Ireland as has the Irish World. Its editor regards his bad work with satisfaction, but real Catholics and true friends of the Irish people mourn over it and detest it.

An editor in the Liverpool Catholic Times contrasts the difference between the civil liberty allowed to Catholics by law with their social and political description by prejudice and bigotry. The following remarks are just as applicable to the United States as Catholics in England: "The legal theory of civil and religious liberty," which is the flag Great Britain flies in the face of the administering authorities, permits Catholics to scale the citadels of municipal and parliamentary power alike; and the practical outcome of the social and religious prejudices existing in the constituencies, which is not blazoned forth to the nations, is that Catholics who would dare the feat are arrested and turned back at the outermost ramparts of the constitutional stronghold."

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Father Clarke, in his sermon at St. Ignace's Church, in Baltimore, on Sunday, Oct. 16, on the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, and the part the Catholics had in that event, said:

"The French army passed through Baltimore on its way to Yorktown, in the middle of September. Then there was no resident priest here; but there was a Catholic church, old St. Peter's, in the midst of a forest, completely out of town, where now is the north-west corner of Saragota and Charles streets. One of the chaplains of Count Rochambeau's army, the Abbe Robin, writing from Barras-Septembris 14, 1781, states that the great majority of Catholics here were French Acadians, refugees from Nova Scotia, whence they were driven from amidst their blazing dwellings and their burning crops, which were ruthlessly fired by order of the British Government; and that at their request he and his brethren in the church, and preached to them in their own language, tears rolling down their cheeks as he reminded them of the glories of fatherland, and urged them to continue, as they have been, faithful to the practise of their holy religion; the occasion being rendered more touching and memorable by the sacred music, vocal and instrumental, furnished from the French camp, which, too, helped to renew sweet memories of their once happy home in Acadia.

"We learn from the chronicles of Baltimore that when the French army returned to the States, there was a grand celebration in the Catholic Church, both officers and men being in full uniform, the military bands of the different regiments accompanying the sacred service with solemn music; and not only was the chapel crowded, but the spacious lot around it was filled with military and citizens. The celebrant, it is stated, was an Irish priest, chaplain to Count Rochambeau. Count Rochambeau had several chaplains in his army, one for every regiment. The only Irish chaplain of the French forces whose name has reached us was a Franciscan Father, Rev. Charles Whelan, who was attached to the fleet under Admiral De Grasse, who remained in this country after the war, and exercised the sacred ministry in the State of New York. He met probably in the celebrant referred to. The grandfather of the present worthy Rector of the Cathedral, Thomas Sim Lee, Governor of Maryland, and a convert to our holy Faith, was received in the French camp with a salute of artillery and other military honors, and with Count Rochambeau reviewed the army at a grand parade.

"The legion of the Duke of Lauzun was encamped where now stands the Cathedral, and where we are, and north and west of us, were stretched the camps of the rest of the army. 'The chaplain of the French army,' writes the chronicler, 'frequently celebrated Mass in old St. Peter's.' That church was built by the Jesuits, and was attended by one of our Fathers, who came once a month from our farm, at White Marsh, then called Carrollburg, from the person from whom it was purchased by the Jesuits. One hundred years ago, you see, there was a little Jesuit church here—the only Catholic church then at or near Baltimore—and now, thank God, there is a big Jesuit church here, in which we can fondly renew the memories and devoutly continue the solemn services of the olden time. You perceive I have right and reason to speak upon this subject."

Baltimore Mirror.

VERY MUCH "UNITED" ITALY.

VIEW OF AN ITALIAN STATESMAN—WHAT THE "KINGDOM" GAINED BY VIOLATING THE PAPACY—AFTER THE QUOTE WHAT? THE DEBRIER OF A SCORE OF SQUABLING REPUBLICS.

From the Roman Correspondent of the London Times.

There has reached me a verbatim report of a statement made on this subject a few days ago by an eminent Italian, who has rendered United Italy immense service, who has made himself famous in divers ways, whose patriotism or authority cannot be suspected, and whose discourse contains, perhaps, the future solution of a problem of which the gravity grows each day. I give his words, without note or comment, as they were transmitted to me, convinced as I am that they will be found worthy of meditation by all thoughtful men:

"For the last ten years," said this illustrious patriot, "we have been camping in Rome, which we entered, driven forward by absolute necessity; but we have not been able to fix ourselves there as a regular Government. We are not at home there. Rome, which was then an imperious political necessity, is the most detestable capital we could have chosen. We are under a tent, armed and watching over a prisoner who will not submit. Rome is not a centre, nor is it a dwelling-place. It is too sombre for the sojourn of a worldly Government. We are there a prey to the two-fold fever sent us by the Campaign on the one hand, and by the Vatican on the other; and it is the malaise of the Roman marshes which is the most pernicious. We live in the presence of a power which disputes our right, which we can neither combat nor uphold with parallel embassies. Every struggle between the Vatican and the Quirinal ends to the profit of the latter, and between these two combatants the Republic is every day gaining solid ground. I admit that I should not fear the Republic if it threatened only the dynasty, in spite of my love for the latter; but the Republic menaces Italian unity itself, and no sooner will it have been abolished among us than the disintegration will commence. With a Republican army would be Sicilian, Neapolitan, Tuscan, Venetian, or Milanese. It would not be Italian. The House of Savoy will be for a long time to come the only genius of national unity, and it will fatally fall with the flight of the Papacy from the Italian Republic. The present Pope has made peace with all those with whom Pius IX. had broken it. He has become, or will become reconciled with Germany, Russia, Turkey, and Austria. He allows France to have her own way with marvelous patience, and one of these days we shall hear that England, no longer disinterested in the grave questions that concern the Vatican, has accredited a representative to the Holy See. It is only Italy for whom the Papacy has ceased to be a menace, for whom it is a resource and whose powerful ally it might become; it is only with Italy that the Papacy is not and cannot be reconciled; and all this is due to the fact that we are at Rome, where both of us, in spite of ourselves, are working for the triumph of the revolution and that of the Republic, which menaces us both. Rome has given all she could give us. She is now only a burden upon the Government, a geographical, diplomatic, and political absurdity. When we have recovered a more natural, a more logical, more central, more approachable, a less sombre, and a less unhealthy capital, all that now impedes and threatens us will disappear at once, in spite of the interested clamor that will be raised by the cosmopolitan Revolutionists who are now laying siege to our royalty and our unity. Then the Papacy will both become the greater for the tacit and satisfied adhesion even of the Papacy, and the latter, knowing that only revolution would destroy that work of conciliation which is thoroughly Italian, would be the most powerful ally of the Kingdom in which she would have conquered her independent seat. I hope not to die before having seen my country show itself to the world as a great, enlightened, and political nation."

Nothing is degrading which a high and graceful purpose embles, and offices the most menial cease to be menial the moment they are wrought in love. What services are rendered around the bed of sickness which in other circumstances considered mean, become at once holy and inalienable rights. To smooth the pillow, to profit nourishment, to soothe or to obey the fancies of the delirious will, to sit for hours as a mere sentinel of the feverish sleep—these things are suddenly raised by their relation to hope and life, to sacred privileges.

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADERS ON PARNELL AND GLADSTONE.

Speaking in reply to the toast of the House of Lords at a Conservative banquet at Newcastle on Tuesday, the Marquis of Salisbury took occasion to refer to Mr. Gladstone's attack on Mr. Parnell at Leeds. He said:

Mr. Gladstone has complained that Mr. Parnell deserted him. I think, on the whole, he is unjust to Mr. Parnell. It is impossible for me to forget the circumstances which preceded the election of 1880. I cannot forget the candidature of Lord Ramsay accepting the formula proposed to him by the Home Rule party, and when Lord Hartington, with full knowledge of that fact, cordially and heartily accepted that candidature. Well, Lord Ramsay is now a Minister of the Crown, and I presume that his opinions are not entirely repulsive to the minister under whom he serves. There is no doubt that at the election the word was passed in every constituency to the Irish Home Rulers to vote for the Opposition, and when Mr. Gladstone complains that Mr. Parnell has deserted him, I think he forgets that it is mainly due to the organization over which Mr. Parnell presides that he is now Prime Minister of England (loud cheers). There has been some talk about public plunder. We have been told that for the first time a small body of men have preached the doctrine of public plunder in Ireland. I can only say that before that time a smaller body of men preached the same doctrine of public plunder in England (hear, hear). Mr. Parnell has demurred very strongly to the accusation which the Prime Minister has levelled against him by saying that there is really no essential difference between them—that the sum Mr. Parnell proposed to take off his victims is larger than the sum the Prime Minister proposed to take off his [cheers and laughter], but that the principle on which they both go is the same. That is the contention of Mr. Parnell, and I am bound to say that, reviewing the history of the Prime Minister's dealings with Ireland, that is the principle on which he was sought to base his efforts for the pacification of that country [cheers]—that there is a great deal in Mr. Parnell's contention.

Referring to the Coercion Bill, Lord Salisbury continued: But what use was made of the Coercion Bill? Has it not become a ridicule, or rather, a scandal to the Government of the country? A Government that asks for powers such as these—for they are tremendous powers, to imprison without form of law—is bound to show by its conduct, not only that a cause for such powers is made out, but that it is prepared by a vigorous and unflinching executive to attain the result for which and which alone, such exceptional powers were given (loud cheers). But the administration of the Coercion Act has been the laughing-stock of everybody. The Government has, I believe, looked up 150 second-rate persons, whose presence or absence was, no doubt, of importance to their families or themselves, but was wholly immaterial to the peace of the country.

Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to the toast of the House of Commons, said, in reference to the Prime Minister's late speech at Leeds, that it was not necessary for Mr. Gladstone to measure his words, because whatever he says is sure to be applauded. It does not signify whether he is telling us to grow strawberries or big potatoes or big gooseberries (laughter), or anything else, to a stake up for loss to the agricultural interest. There is nothing too absurd for those who listen to him (hear, hear). But, on the other hand, he has not lost sight of the fact that, without what becomes of the contest? Nothing is easier than for him to put it aside with a contemptuous wave of the hand, and to say that he does not understand what his opponent means (cheers and laughter). When he does this his followers are perfectly sure cheer, and every thing goes right with him. In concluding the hon. gentleman, making a call upon his prophetic spirit, said: I thank you for the House of Commons as it will be. (loud and prolonged cheers).

AMOR PATRIE.

The love of our country—an attachment to the land of our fathers—is a feeling which grows to maturity in all climates, and it is always in the manliest minds that it takes the deepest root. What is this feeling arms the true patriot in defence of its freedom, and makes crowds troop around him, willing to share its fate and to die or conquer in its cause? Even the savage clings to his native soil, however barren, and disdains to barter his independence. There is no nobler answer on record than that given by a Canadian chief to some Europeans who would have bribed him to give up his patrimony. "We were born," said he, "upon this spot; our fathers are buried here;—shall we then say to the bones of our fathers, 'rise up and go with us to a strange land?'"

In this respect there is something wrong as it regards Ireland. No people possess a greater love of country than they do, and yet how many thousands of them do we see annually expatriating themselves to foreign climes, to seek in distant lands that encouragement which they cannot expect at home. Irish landlords will, it is hoped, be awakened to their real interests; it depends upon them to make their native land happy, productive and powerful. —Dublin Fenian Journal, 1883.

And after the lapse of half a century 'tis the same old, old story. The landlords will not be awakened to their real interests—that is, if they can help it. —Ed. CATHOLIC RECORD.

Where are They? (Sixty Years Ago)

Seek ye out a Western land, Search ye there its hills—its length: There is many a yawning grave—

THE CHURCH IN ITALY.

SULLI Holds her Own in the Affections of the People—A Grand and Majestic Scene in the Great Cathedral of Geneva.

Never at any previous period in her history, has the Catholic Church so united or so active. The Pope, Leo XIII, is universally acknowledged to be a remarkable man.

It would be a grave error to imagine that religion is, for all that said and done against her, losing her hold upon the minds of the Italian people.

There are about eighty churches, of which about twenty are larger than any in New York, not excepting even the Cathedral on Fifth Avenue.

On Sundays the Congregations are large that you often have difficulty in entering such enormous edifices as the Cathedral.

I went to see the closing benediction. It was a wonderful sight. The upper part of the sacred edifice was profusely hung with the richest ornate silk damask.

On the steps of the church I met one of the greatest of modern Italian philosophers. "This has been a wonderful scene," said he, "Very," said I, "Believe me," he observed, gravely, "they might as well beat their heads against a stone wall as against religion. They can never overthrow it. It is born in man like a pebble. He cannot excise without it. Overthrow Christianity, and you must replace it. I think the night we first witnessed is pregnant with matter for just reflection.

It is the answer of the people to those who would deprive them of their consoling creeds, of their belief in God, in Christ, their immortality, and above all, of the hope of seeing their dear dead ones once again.

THE GREAT PILGRIMAGE TO ROME.

20,000 PEOPLE IN ST. PETER'S—SPEECH OF THE HOLY FATHER.

On Friday morning the Italian pilgrims assembled at the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore, Rome, to make the first of their visits to the sacred basilica prescribed by the Bull of Jubilee.

On Sunday the Basilica of St. Peter's was closed to the public, and the pilgrims were drawn within the iron gates of the vestibule on the occasion of the solemn reception by Leo XIII.

The Italian pilgrims, organized, as a distinct body, in preparation of the sacrilegious committee of the 13th of July and of the insult and calumnies levelled daily against the Pope at the public meetings held in the principal cities of Italy.

The pilgrims, who come from all parts of the Peninsula, led by the Patriarch of Venice, entered by the bronze gates of the Vatican, and thence turning at the foot of the Scala Regia into the vestibule of St. Peter's, passed into the Basilica.

The members of the Roman nobility, members of the societies of Catholic interests, and deputations from the Roman parishes, and others to whom tickets had been granted, went in through the sacristy.

Beginning with a full expression of the consolation he feels in the frequency of the Italian pilgrimages, and the sentiments of piety and fidelity which animate their members, he went on to describe at length, in forcible words and with emphatic gestures, the grave dangers which were menacing Italy through the operations of the revolutionary sectaries.

ing, as he did, with arms raised aloft to heaven, imploring help.

To describe the enthusiastic cheers reaching sharply through the dome, and the waving of handkerchiefs, as the Pope sat down after imparting the apostolic benediction for the first time from St. Peter's, and as he was carried back to the Vatican, is simply impossible.

SINGULAR CONVERSIONS TO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

It is one of the hallucinations of the Protestant party that Priests, Sisters and the dreaded Jesuits are constantly going about among the Protestant community like so many roving lions.

The miraculous conversion of Saul has its counterpart in every century of the history of the Church.

The Protestant Bishop lives in another instance which shows plainly the Divine power in conversion.

The violent suppression of the Land League goes bravely forward. The rule of the jailer is taking the place of the Constitution in Ireland.

The Duke of Hamilton's family being strangers in Scotland until the time of Bruce, have been long honored with royal plauds, on account of their fidelity and services to the nation and the throne.

Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla and Water Pepper, compounded of Sarsaparilla, Jamaica Pepper, anodyne, and healing gums, and the best French brandy, cures diarrhoea, dysentery, (bloody-flux), summer complaint, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, colic, cramps and pain in stomach, and breaks up colds, febrile and inflammatory attacks. Sold by druggists.

Sisters that leads converts into the Catholic Church; but before closing this brief reference to this interesting subject, we must allude to the conversion of a most exalted lady who was brought to the knowledge of God simply by means of perusing the pages of a pagan philosopher.

Every intelligent person is aware of the fact that the Church has received into her bosom many illustrious converts among the most learned and influential classes of society in every land, men and women whose extraordinary genius and high renown over the age in which they flourished, and whose names will be mentioned in after-ages with reverential respect.

When the Pontiff gives an audience to the pilgrims or other bodies, the members are taken up to pay their individual homage to him after his reply to the address which they have presented.

After having been the patron of the arts and sciences in Rome for many years, this celebrated convert died in the country, and her corpse received the high honor of being entombed in St. Peter's.

Some good advice imparted in a matter of fact manner.

NASBY ON IRELAND.

D. R. Locke, known as "Petroleum V. Nasby," editor of the Toledo (O.) Blade, returned from a European trip on Saturday.

The Duke of Hamilton's family being strangers in Scotland until the time of Bruce, have been long honored with royal plauds, on account of their fidelity and services to the nation and the throne.

A Chat With Mothers About Their Daughters.

In the first place, don't turn your girls into women before their time, by associating them too much with their elders, or by giving them too stimulating diet.

GLADSTONE'S ILL-TEMPER.

The violent suppression of the Land League goes bravely forward. The rule of the jailer is taking the place of the Constitution in Ireland.

HOW PARENTS SHOULD LOVE THEIR CHILDREN.

Parents are bound to love their children.

But this love does not consist in kissing them, caressing them, and calling them pet names.

Parents who love their children will begin their education from their infancy, and not encourage them when young to do what they will in their own way.

A PLEA FOR YOUNG MEN.

It affords a great pleasure whenever we see Catholic young men promptly and regularly at their posts of duty.

A Word to the Girls.

Come here, sit, and sit beside me, and let me give you a little talking time.

The Duke of Hamilton's family being strangers in Scotland until the time of Bruce, have been long honored with royal plauds, on account of their fidelity and services to the nation and the throne.

THE PLAID OR CLOTH OF MANY COLORS.

The different ranks in Ireland were formerly distinguished by the numbers of colors in the garments.

Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla and Water Pepper.

Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla and Water Pepper, compounded of Sarsaparilla, Jamaica Pepper, anodyne, and healing gums, and the best French brandy, cures diarrhoea, dysentery, (bloody-flux), summer complaint, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, colic, cramps and pain in stomach, and breaks up colds, febrile and inflammatory attacks. Sold by druggists.

It is unladylike to romp and play as they do in earlier years—especially must be ladies, and not girls.

True parental love is not only tender, but it is patient, it is watchful, it is self-denying, it is eager for opportunities to be of use, it will not end in words, but will find an outlet in works, and its work will have regard to the eternal as well as the temporal well being of its objects.

A Mother's Influence.

It is the influence of their mothers which has helped to make the great men of literature, statesmanship, and of every department of life.

The mother of St. Augustine, St. Monica, helped to make him one of the great writers of the early Christian era.

The mother of George Washington attributed much of the eminence which he attained to her influence.

Profound Sentiments.

The true exercise of the little virtues consists in enduring the disagreeable and ungrateful, though in the hour of our hardships we feel all our little passions in a ferment.

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Almost young again.

My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless.

In the great square of a city, dreamily, figure stands.

So, stand we that fountain statue, God's great masterpiece of art.

PARNELL'S REPLY TO GLADSTONE.

The Best Speech he ever Made.

A great land meeting was held on Sunday in Wexford, one of the greatest county has ever witnessed.

MR PARNELL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Parnell, who was loudly eulogized, said: "People of the county of Wexford, I am proud to say that your country has not forgotten her traditions, but that you are prepared to die, as you always were, to return a fitting answer to threats, intimidation, awe, and, if it should become necessary, to those means which were used in 1798 (cheers), by an unscrupulous Government—means which failed then, and which, please God, will fail again if they are tried again (cries of "Bravo" and "cheers").

THE MOST UNPARALLELED SLANDER OF THE IRISH NATION.

That ever undertook that task (cheers). I refer to William Ewart Gladstone (groans) and his unscrupulous and dishonest speech of the day before yesterday.

FROM ISAAC BUTT.

passed last session, William Ewart Gladstone and his ex-Government officials were following Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir William Denham in their unscrupulous and dishonest lobby.

GLADSTONE, HAVING STOLEN THE IDEA FROM ISAAC BUTT.

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Time.

In the great square of a city, dreamily, a figure stands. With the wind dimly flowing through its eyes and lips and hands. And the thought that pass and ponder, that world mastery.

principles and declarations which he has laid down with just as much fervor as he made that speech the other evening, will, before long, if he lives long enough, introduce a Bill into the House of Commons to extend this very principle of public plunder which he has sanctioned by his act of 1851, and to fully protect the interests of the tenants and their predecessors in title in the improvements they have made (cheers).

on the aspirations and the rights of the Irish nation with no moral force behind him. These are very brave words that he uses, but it strikes me that they have a ring about them like the whistle of a schoolboy on his way through a church-yard at night to keep up his courage (laughter and applause). He would have you to believe that he is not afraid of you, because he has disarmed you—because he has attempted to disorganize you—because he knows that the Irish nation is to-day disarmed as far as physical weapons go; but he does not lead this kind of language with the Boers (cheers) but the Boers.

Governor of Ireland called upon the commander of the forces in England to inform him that the military forces, being only 50,000 MEN IN IRELAND, WAS INSUFFICIENT. (laughter). Now Mr. Parnell has been arrested, and the first instance in which it is in their power to inflict has been inflicted on the Irish people (cheers). They inflicted upon a bitter insult when they arrested Michael Davitt (cheers). I have heard it stated that the arrest of Michael Davitt did not facilitate the collection of rent in Ireland (loud cheers). I presume that the arrest of Charles Stewart Parnell, though made with that good intention will not have the effect of facilitating the collection of rent in Ireland (laughter, and loud cries of "no rent"). I must say that I shall be greatly disappointed if the people of Ireland—if the arrest of the man who has spayed in their service for four years of incessant toil (cheers), if his arrest and imprisonment make them pay rent (cries of "no rent"). I will only say, in conclusion, that I believe from my heart that bitter as this moment is, that as this humiliation is, as a practical step in that crusade—the first practical step in that crusade against the supporters of the Liberal and Coercion Government of England—that you will make a pledge here to-night to hurl from the representation of this city the two men who represent it (loud cheers and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, which continued for some minutes). How can we avenge Mr. Parnell? Let us commence a crusade which will destroy Liberalism in Ireland and punish Gladstone for the insult and the wound, the bitter humiliation which he has inflicted on the Irish race by hastening the day when we shall see them precipitated from place and from power (loud and long-continued cheering).

Yes, Mr. Gladstone and his Government, and English Governments for generations, have been the plunderers of the Irish people (loud cheer); and because he makes this paltry intervention now, and produces this half-hearted Act of Parliament, he tells us that his conscience and the conscience of the English nation is now clear to strike at us, and to strike us hard (bisses). My friends, England's conscience is not clear in her dealings with this country (hear, hear). Her conscience is loaded with guilt; her hands are crusted with the blood of the Irish race (applause). But, as O'Connell said years ago, "it has pleased England to forgive herself all the harm she ever did us" (laughter). Yes, England may forgive herself, and Mr. Gladstone may pronounce an act of absolute pardon for her, but the Irish people are no parties to it. We will not forgive her until justice is done to us, and justice has not been done to us yet (hear, hear). Now, my friends, what we are engaged in here is the old struggle of our race against British domination—the old struggle of our race against English laws, unjust, oppressive and tyrannical (applause). That struggle will continue. Let not Mr. Gladstone lay the flattering unction to his soul that this Land Bill of his could possibly produce peace and contentment in this country, deprived as the people are of the first rights of free men—the right to govern themselves (hear, hear). We will not accept as a settlement of the Irish question this Land Act, or any other baiting and half-hearted measure. We must have the full measure of our rights, and I am rejoiced to-day to see—and often I have felt in my heart in the House of Commons to see—that there and here the Irish race are still a trouble to England. Whether we are winning or not—and I believe we are winning in this struggle—but whether we are or not, we are alive and kicking (laughter), and I hope I shall never see the day when there will be contentment in Ireland with the hateful Act of Union remains unrepented. When he brought in his Coercion Act he said he was only going to imprison village tyrants and vilify ruffians. It is very strange, indeed, that when he arrests those so-called tyrants the people mourn, and that when those men whom he calls tyrants are released the people rejoice—they light bonfires upon their hills, and illuminate the windows of their houses (hear, hear). Is it likely that those men are tyrants—is it likely that they are oppressors of the people? No; these are the men dear to the hearts of the Irish people, and with good reason, because the Irish people know the men who care for them, and they give back love and esteem in return for it (cheers). I will not further trespass upon your time, but I will say—speaking, I am sure, your sentiments and the sentiments of the people of Ireland—that in spite of those arrests, and the coercive measures with which we are threatened, our motto and the motto of the Irish people, is that of "No surrender" (loud applause).

years, and of a grave department; she was young and lively, bounding over the heath-bell and the violet as the graceful antelope; but "human love is not the growth of human will."

PARNELLS REPLY TO GLADSTONE. The Best Speech he ever Made.

A great land meeting was held on Sunday in Wexford, one of the greatest the county has ever witnessed. Mr. Parnell and six other members were present; every hamlet in the county had some representatives among the thousands who gathered round the platform; the clergy were there as the head of their people, and the great enthusiasm and order prevailed.

in the country, and one of those is Mr. Shaw (groans). He accuses me of not having repudiated what he calls the dynamite policy. Well, I am not aware that Mr. Shaw has repudiated the dynamite policy either. But I will tell you what Mr. Shaw did—what you may see in mind that, in addition to speaking well of him as an honest Irishman, Mr. Gladstone also offered him a situation as one of the land commissioners. Mr. Shaw did not repudiate the dynamite policy any more than I did; but I will tell you what he said, eighteen months ago. He said that his blood boiled whenever he saw a process-server (laughter), and that he never saw one without feeling inclined to take the lynch-pin out of his cart (renewed laughter). Mr. Parnell, now, gentlemen, if I were to say that to you to-day Mr. Gladstone would have me in Kilmainham before three days were over.

Mr. Parnell: What did he do at the commencement of this session? He said something of this kind with regard to the Boers. He said that he was going to put them down, and as soon as he had discovered that they were able to shoot straighter than his own soldiers, he allowed those few men to put him and his Government down, and although he has attempted to regain some of his lost position in the Transvaal by subsequent chicanery and diplomatic negotiations, yet that sturdy and small people in the distant Transvaal have seen through William Ewart Gladstone, and they have told him again for the second time that they will not have their liberties fished from them, and I believe that as a result we shall see that William Ewart Gladstone will again yield to the people of the Transvaal (hear, hear), and I trust that as the result of this great movement we shall see that just as Gladstone by the Act of 1851, has eaten all his old words, has departed from all his formerly declared principles, now we shall see these brave words of this English Prime Minister will be scattered as chaff before the united and advancing determination of the Irish people to regain for themselves their lost land and their lost legislative independence (loud and continued cheering).

THE MOST UNBROKEN SLANDERER OF THE THAT EVER UNDERTOOK THAT TASK. I refer to William Ewart Gladstone (groans)—and his unscrupulous and dishonest speech of the day before yesterday. Not content with maligning you, he maligns your bishops; he maligns John Dillon (cheers for Dillon). He endeavors to misrepresent the Young Ireland party of 1848. No misrepresentation is so patent, too low, or too mean for him to stoop to (groans). And it is a good sign that this misquoting knight-errant, this pretended champion of the liberties of every other nation except those of the Irish nation, should be obliged to throw off the mask to-day, and to stand revealed as the man who by his own misrepresentation is prepared to carry fire and sword into your homesteads unless you humbly abase yourselves before him and before the landlords of the country (cheers). But I had forgotten. I said that he had maligning everybody. Oh, no. He has a good word for one or two people (laughter). He said that the late Mr. Isaac Butt was a most estimable man and a true patriot. When we in Ireland were following Isaac Butt into the lobbies, endeavoring to obtain the very act which William Ewart Gladstone, HAVING STOLEN THE IDEA FROM ISAAC BUTT,

to find, in all my speeches on the land question, any single allusion to any act of violence whatever (hear, hear), much less an incitement to such a mean, underhand, ignominious act as that which Mr. Gladstone, practically speaking, has done when he holds up Mr. Shaw for the admiration of the Irish and the English people (hear, hear). Then, again, Mr. Gladstone says that I am afraid, now that the Land Act has been passed, lest the people of England, by their long-sustained efforts, should win the hearts of the whole of the Irish nation (laughter).

On Friday night a meeting of the citizens of Dublin was held in the Round Room of the Rotunda to denounce the conduct of the Government. The Round Room was densely crowded. The gallery was filled with ladies, amongst whom was Miss Anna Russell. Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. P. G. M. Byrne, M. P., J. O'Kelly, J. T. D. Sullivan, M. P., R. H. Mege, M. P., E. D. Gray, M. P., P. J. Sheridan, Tubercary (ex-suspect).

passed last session, William Ewart Gladstone and his ex-Government officials were following Sir Stafford Northcote and Benjamin Disraeli into the other lobby. No man is good in Ireland until he is dead and unable to do anything more for his country (laughter). In the opinion of an English statesman no man is good in Ireland until he is dead and buried and unable to strike a blow for Ireland (hear, hear); perhaps the day may come when I may get a good word from English statesmen as being a moderate man—after I am dead and buried (laughter and applause). "Mr. Butt," says Mr. Gladstone, "in 1866, speaking of a measure which would give effect to the security of tenure to the Irish tenants, said such a measure will obliterate the traces of the ascendancy of class," and so forth. Perhaps Mr. Butt was a little too sanguine, like most authors of Land Bills, of what his Land Bill would effect (laughter). But I don't wish to inquire too closely into that subject. There was another man whom Mr. Gladstone spoke in favourable terms, but while doing so he also malign and misrepresented his action. I refer to my hon. friend John Dillon (cheers). I don't wish to anticipate the speech that John Dillon will make in reply to Mr. Gladstone on Tuesday night in the offices of the League in Dublin (cheers), but I merely wish to point out in passing that, while William Ewart Gladstone calls Mr. Dillon to-day "one of the most single-minded, devotedly attached to country, and of perfect, unswerving integrity," twelve months ago he put up his mouth-piece in the House of Commons to declare that John Dillon was a man wicked and cowardly and then Mr. Gladstone a little down accuses us of preaching a doctrine of public plunder (laughter), and of proclaiming a new and enlarged gospel of plunder, and further down of the promulgation of the gospel of sheer plunder (laughter).

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MR. DILLON'S SPEECH. Mr. John Dillon, M. P., said: The Irish people, in the course of their history, have made efforts, but they have not always in silence, to many bitter outcries, but I believe that no outrage has been committed on the Irish race which will be felt wherever the Irish dwell more in the nature of a bitter personal injury than the insult that has been offered to our brave and noble men in Kilmainham and the other gaols of the country—was it in issuing a police circular of a more infamous character than any which has ever been devised by any foreign despot?—was it in sending out hundreds of thousands of rounds of ball cartridge and buckshot cartridges to his Bashi-Bazouks (groans)—was it in sharpening the bayonets of the latest issue of the Royal Irish Constabulary (Groans)? And if it was not for all those sustained efforts—efforts which Mr. Gladstone has taken up nobly and well from his predecessors in the title of misgoverning Ireland—I should like to know what are the efforts that William Gladstone talks of when he speaks of the sustained efforts of the Irish people in making for the benefit of the people of Ireland. He charges us with having refused to vote for the second reading of his bill; he charges us with having used every effort to disparage, to discredit, and, if we could, to destroy his Land Bill, and points to our refusal to compromise our position by voting on the second reading as his proof, and then he goes on to say "on every subsequent occasion the same policy was pursued." On the two subsequent occasions when the bill was really in danger.

A voice—That is his doctrine. Mr. Parnell—I would be obliged to my friend in the crowd if he will leave me to make the speech and not be anticipating me (laughter). When people talk of public plunder they should first ask themselves and recall to mind who were the first public plunderers in Ireland (hear, hear). The land of Ireland has been confiscated three times over—first, second, and third by the men whose descendants Mr. Gladstone is supporting in the enjoyment of the fruits of their plunder by his bayonets and his buckshot (applause). And when we are spoken to about plunder, we are entitled to ask, Who were the first and the biggest plunderers (applause)? I say that this doctrine of public plunder is a question of degree, and that W. E. Gladstone, who has shown himself more capable of eating his own words, better able to recede from

and his Cabinet by our thirty-six votes from destruction and defeat (hear, hear); and then, in the close of his speech, he admits our whole position and contention. In one last despairing will he says: "And the Government is expected to preserve peace with no moral force behind it." The Government has no moral force behind it in Ireland; the whole Irish people are against them (cheers). They have to depend for their support upon a self-interested and a very small minority of the people of this country, and therefore, they have no moral force behind them; and Mr. Gladstone in those few short words admits that English Parliament has failed in Ireland (hear, hear). He admits the contention that Grattan and the volunteers of 1782 fought for; he admits the contention that the men of '98 died for (cheers); he admits the contention that O'Connell argued for, he admits the contention that the men of 1848's contention that the men of 1845—(cheers)—after a long period of depression and apparent death of national life in Ireland, cheerfully faced the dungeon and the horrors of penal servitude for; and he admits the contention that to-day you in your overpowering multitudes have established, and, please God, will bring to a successful and a final issue, namely, that England's mission in Ireland has been a failure, and that Irish law have established their right to govern Ireland by laws made by themselves for themselves on Irish soil (cheers). And he would up with a threat—this man who has no moral force behind him—he would up with a threat, "No fear of force, and no fear of ruin through force, shall as far as we are concerned, and it is in our power"—I say it is not in his power to trample

THE MAN WHO RULES OVER ENGLAND TO-DAY. and over Ireland at least with a rule as absolute as that of the Czar of Russia, declared to an English audience the reasons and motives which influenced his mind to arrest the leader of the Irish people. As sure as the sun will rise to-morrow morning, as sure as season succeeds season, the Irish race would have been decimated by starvation two years ago if it had not been for Michael Davitt and Charles Stewart Parnell. When we adopted a suppliant attitude—when we appealed to the voice of reason alone, as we did at the commencement, was the heart of Gladstone moved to pity or was the heart of Bright or any of the other hypocrites of England? No. They called us beggars. They took us this time two years ago that the people should pay their rent (Gladstone had nothing to offer. Although he had acknowledged then, when the acknowledgment was wrung from him, that the people were in suffering—that, to use his own words, 50,000 Irish families were threatened to sentence of death by starvation—he has not remedy. He threw it upon us to provide the remedy, and we did provide it. We saved the 50,000 Irish families whom he and his affectionate Cabinet had left to destruction. The thanks which we received from the English Liberals was a Coercion Act and the Land Act. Well, we know what the Coercion Act means, and we don't know what the Land Act means. I will again refer to the Land Act: Have you ever heard of an act beneficent and demanded by the people which had been forced on their acceptance (cheers)? Have you ever heard of a beneficent act to allow the people to enjoy the benefits of which the leader, the most popular man who ever was in Ireland, must be locked up in prison (cheers)? Have you ever heard of a country where it was necessary to maintain a military force of 50,000 armed men in order to enable the people to avail of the benefits of the Land Act (cheers)? No; the character of that act to my mind, is written in the fact that, immediately before it comes in operation, Mr. Parnell (bisses)—the character of that act is written in my mind, in the fact that the week before it was to come into operation the

MR. SULLIVAN'S SPEECH. Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M. P., who was received with loud cheers, said: The honour has been done to me of asking me to propose the second resolution to this great assembly. Now, citizens of Dublin, I have read recently in an English paper an account of a great cheer that was given recently in the Guildhall in London (groans). That cheer was raised when Mr. Gladstone announced the arrest of Mr. Parnell (groans). It was a cheer of rejoicing that arose in the hearts of the English assembly, and that cheer of rejoicing we answer here to-night with a shout of defiance (loud cheers). And perhaps I might say that cheer of the Irish people, which was raised when Mr. Gladstone announced the arrest of Mr. Parnell (groans). It was a cheer of rejoicing that arose in the hearts of the English assembly, and that cheer of rejoicing we answer here to-night with a shout of defiance (loud cheers). 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The Catholic Record published every Friday morning at 428 Richmond Street. Annual subscription \$2 00 Six months 1 00

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LONDON, FRIDAY, NOV. 11, 1881. DIOCESE OF LONDON.

The following are the recent Ecclesiastical Appointments in the Diocese of London. Rev. Fr. Molphy transferred from Strathroy to the charge of the Maidstone Mission. Rev. P. F. Feron from Lambton to Strathroy.

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP MEHALE. Intelligence by cable on the 8th brought us the announcement that John Mehalé, Archbishop of Tuam, was dead.

ITALY AND THE PAPACY.

The relations between the Papal and Italian governments having been of late brought into marked prominence, invite earnest reflection and honest discussion. It is not Italy alone that is interested in the status of the Papacy.

well turn pale at the decrees of destruction which it is writing with the hand of fate on their palatial walls.

These words, penned before the outrages of July and October last, which disgraced the Italian government and dishonored the Eternal City, are fully borne out by these sad occurrences and by the recent manifestation of socialist strength in various portions of Europe.

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not doubt, as in the great Catholic ages of the past.

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

The Senate of Canada is, as our readers are very well aware, composed of seventy-seven representatives, of whom twenty-four each are chosen from Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, with three from British Columbia and two from Manitoba.

We have said that the Senate is not designed to represent individual but class interests. If it have any other purpose of being it is an anomaly, and interferes with the liberties of the people represented in their capacity of individual citizenship in the House of Commons.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

The government has now, it appears, in its good keeping more than four hundred Land League "Suspects." It is certainly singular that in a time of peace, so many Irishmen, for proclaiming truths at one time vehemently maintained by several members of the present government, should be loaded with prison chains.

they will silence the enemies of Ireland and her people. But they will satisfy all just-minded men that the land system of Ireland requires such a thorough reform as to justify the Irish people in holding the very strong views they do hold in reference to landlordism.

"FAITH AND FREE THOUGHT."

The Rev. Dr. Burns is, we believe, Principal of the Wesleyan Female College, Hamilton. During a few leisure moments recently abstracted from the busy occupations of this prominent post, the duties of which must in their adequate fulfillment require all the ingenuity and diplomacy which even Dr. Burns possesses.

RUSSIAN AGGRESSIVENESS.

While Russia is at home threatened with civil strife she is just as aggressive as ever in the East. Since the practical obliteration of British influence in Afghanistan, Russia has the field there clear for that kind of intervention to which she is so well accustomed with weaker states in her neighborhood.

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have us believe that these ages which he calls dark were ages of the greatest intellectual advancement since the days of Augustine. When, however, he asserts that "our trouble has been in creed-making propensities," we agree with him that Protestantism has brought on its own difficulties and paved the way for infidelity by its restless tendency to invent new and modify old standards of belief.

When Dr. Burns tells us that we know not how Christ's death saves us, his language calls for the very severest condemnation. It proves him to have no belief in revelation, and a very anti-Christian perception of the truth and efficacy of the Divine atonement.

GUNPOWDER PLOT DAY.

On Saturday last, gunpowder plot day, there were throughout Canada some slight manifestations of the usual character. In many places, however, where in former years the recurrence of this anniversary excited the fanaticism of those who disgraced their country by brutal exhibitions of a morbid acrimony, there was no display of any kind.

we believe become even more an object of contention and offer the world the spectacle of struggles the most bloody that have ever engaged the attention of the human race. We do not expect that Mr. Gladstone will take any action in reference to the Russians acquiring Meru.

THE AMERICAN CABINET.

Secretary Blaine is credited with the statement that after the first of January the Cabinet will be a thorough reflection of Grantism. The retirement of the Secretary of State in December will certainly remove the only power in the Cabinet adequate to the repression of the Grant and Conkling influences.

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going to explode, at the Masonic Hall, Dingwall, Scotland, while 500 people were congregated in the building.

HAMILTON LETTER.

Ecclesiastical - New Societies - Sprats to catch Salmon - The Sinking Waters - Local Improvements - Boulevards and Parks - Commercial - Municipal - Miscellaneous.

His Lordship Bishop Cronin has just returned from New York, where he attended the consecration of the Right Rev. Bishop O'Farrell.

Sentiment is always a luxury, reality often a necessity. Sentiment can paint a very pretty picture, but sooner or later the observer turns to it to seek for something real with which to satisfy his wants.

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By way of intermission between political combats the local press talk about parks, sewers and boulevards.

During the month of October Hamilton exported to the United States goods to the value of two hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars.

Two or three candidates are in the field for the mayoralty of 1882, and have commenced active operations.

The free library question is not yet quite settled, and it is said that it is likely to remain in that condition until after the municipal elections.

We have been furnished by cable with a report of an attempt to destroy human life by an infernal machine.

men. What other kind of punishment can there be? The minister who expressed himself so emphatically in a private letter on the matter of future punishment, could not have expected his statements to be made public, as it is quite evident from the weakness of his explanation.

The inconsistency of the doctrine of our separate brethren is very apparent. Their great boast is freedom of private judgment; yet every day we notice some one of the "churches" excommunicating as a "heretic" one or more of its members for practising precisely what they preach.

MISSION WEEK IN ASHFIELD.

Sir,—As a general thing I can command sufficient and adequate language to narrate common events, but to describe the Mission Week in Ashfield, I find my language quite inadequate; for the untiring zeal of the Fathers who held the Mission and the devout earnestness of those in attendance surpass all description.

The weather during the greater part of the week in question was very disagreeable, and the roads in the morning were in a condition for travel; notwithstanding these obstacles to attendance and the care of their homes and stock, the Church was literally crowded from early morning till late at night with the most eager worshippers I ever beheld in my life.

The following is a list of the prize winners at the Bazaar. They are requested to present their tickets to Rev. Father Bayard, who will give them their prizes.

The following complimentary notice of this excellent monthly, under its new management, we copy from the Quebec Chronicle:

"The Harp," a magazine of general literature, 48 pp. C. Donovan, Hamilton, Ont. The November number—the first of volume seven. As will be seen by the above, the Harp has changed owners as well as its place of publication.

We deeply regret to learn that Rev. Father Loiz had his leg broken while a few days ago engaged superintending the removal of the new organ into St. Alphonsus' Church, Windsor.

Mr. Millais's portrait of Cardinal Newman is to go to Australia, where Catholics are anxious to have the likeness of a face which they have never seen in life.—London Universe.

In accordance with a requisition of the Catholic Prelates of Europe, His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. has extended the time for the obtaining of the Jubilee from the 1st of November to the 8th of December next, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin.

A writer in Notes and Queries says that in a certain diocese in Ireland there is a portrait of a Catholic prelate, in the garb of a Highland piper, who played his way through his extensive diocese, and succeeded in defeating the penal laws and administering occasionally to the spiritual wants of his flock.

A few days ago a Catholic priest paid in to the Western Fire Insurance Co., of this city (Milwaukee) the sum of \$300 "conscience money." This doesn't look as if sins were forgiven as easily as non-Catholics imagine, "by just telling them to the priest." Confession includes restitution and repentance also.—Catholic Citizen.

The Jesuit Fathers have been expelled from their mission in Kabylia, in the south-west of Algeria. Their only offence was the gradual spread of the French language and the publication of two dictionaries of the Kabylia dialect. Their schools were so successful that five native pupils have passed with honor the examination for the military school of Saumur, in France.

ALL SAINTS' DAY.—Imposing religious services were held yesterday in all the Roman Catholic churches in town. The Archbishop officiated at the Basilica, His Grace being assisted by the Rev. Rev. F. E. Hamel, Vicar-General, and Reverend Dr. Lullamie and F. X. Faguy as deacon and sub-deacon. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. L. H. Paquet. The service was Gregorian. To a very great extent the day was observed in town as a holiday. Being a dies non all the banks, courts and other public offices were closed and considerable business was suspended.—Quebec Chronicle.

A large congregation attended Service yesterday morning at St. Roch's Church. The grand altar was most beautifully arranged, it being completely covered with gas jets in different shapes and sizes and when lighted had a very pretty effect. The Rev. Mr. Sexton preached a most eloquent sermon on the festival of the Holy Spirit, which was listened to throughout with marked attention. The musical portion of the Mass was rendered by a very large choir. At the Offertory Miss V. Lemelin sang "O Salutaris," by Rossini, with much devotional feeling, her clear, sweet voice filling the sacred edifice. We might add that this gifted lady, during the receding of her solo, was accompanied by violin and organ.—Quebec Chronicle.

LOCAL NEWS.

John Tytler's planing mill was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. The damage is estimated at \$300.

John Gauld, a young man formerly of this city, was killed by having his foot caught in a "frog" in Detroit, and before he could be extricated an engine passed over him, killing him instantly.

During the month of October there were registered at the City Clerk's office 40 births, 23 marriages and 35 deaths, and in London East the statistics were 8 births, 2 marriages and 8 deaths.

On Friday last a man named Donald McDonald had the misfortune to fall from the new school being erected on Talbot Street, and received injuries which proved fatal.

On Thanksgiving Day a young son of Mr. Stephen Grant, steward at the City Hospital, while handling a revolver was shot through the arm. Nothing serious was anticipated until Monday last when lockjaw set in, terminating in his death on Tuesday morning.

A man named Thomas Laurence, employed as cutter in Wallace's dry goods store, committed suicide on Tuesday last, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity. It appears he walked out to the waterworks and taking off his hat and coat he pinned his name and address on them and jumped into the reservoir. When taken out life was extinct. He leaves a wife and family to mourn his untimely death.

WINDSOR LAND LEAGUE.

At a recent meeting of the Windsor Land League, the following resolution was brought forward:— Moved by Mr. John R. Jones and seconded by F. Giblin, "That this League views with indignation the arrest of Charles Stewart Parnell and colleagues, and characterizes it as an action worthy only of the despotic and cruel Government of England, which, afraid to meet the Irish nation in the field of reason, has gone against two of its professed principles, viz: Liberty of speech and freedom of body while untried and unconvicted of crime."

A Good Appointment.

The Quebec Chronicle of the 31st ultimo says:—Mr. John Giblin, one of our oldest and best known citizens, has been appointed by the Dominion Government Deputy Shipping Master of the port of Quebec. It is almost unnecessary to state that this appointment will give unlimited satisfaction to Mr. Giblin's numerous friends. The new Deputy has been a long-life and ardent supporter of the party in power, and no one better deserved at their hands a fitting recognition of his devotion.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

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OUR DEAD.

Devotion to the Passion.

Pain is a desperately difficult thing to bear; is bodily or mental pain the worse? But the soul made miraculously to feel the pain of sense, and this by God—this must be terrific. Will it ever happen to us? Yes, the most of us, probably to all, for a long time, and to such a degree that the very angels shudder at the vision of it. Let us think of this. 1. Of course the great thing is to be saved; yet purgatory presents most serious reflections. 1. Any terrible punishment hanging over us is a fear. 2. Its uncertain severity yet all divine punishments are necessarily severe. 3. This death is not a rest, but the beginning of a punishment. 4. All little carelessness are laying up more fire for us. 5. Our own experience of the little charity there is for the holy souls; it is astonishing how little. 11. It seems from revelations as if the length of purgatories were increasing. What? 1. From want of daily penance. 2. From the increase of our personal comforts and luxuries. 3. From the worldliness of modern devout people. 4. From the quickness, multitude, and variety of our occupations. 5. From a singular want of discernment of God and His claims, brought about by the atmosphere of luxury and unholy life. III. The Carmelite revelation about purgatory and devotion to the Passion. 1. The Passion should be obviously the standing, unintermitting devotion. 2. Only from the Passion can true contrition come, because only from it comes a real understanding of sin. 3. From it also comes the spirit of mortification, both robust piety. 4. It supplies instincts and principles of a Christian sort more than any other devotion. 5. It is the best protection against the self-indulgent and self-dispensing spirit of worldliness. 6. How acceptable to our lady is devotion to the Passion.

1. Because it is the tenderest worship of Jesus, and so most like her own. 2. Because it roots the love of Him most deeply in us—which is her grand joy, her double love, yet single love, of Him and of us. 3. Because it is the continuation of her own Dolours, and of the worship they were to Jesus. 4. Because it enables us to understand her. 5. Because her Maternity of us came out of it. The heart can have tears when the eyes have none. One tear of the heart over the passion of our Blessed Lord! how much of the cruel fire beneath the earth has it the power to quench—and how piercingly we shall one day moan for ever so little a quenching! O beautiful region of the Church of God! O lovely troop of the flock of Mary! The beauty of those souls—the loveliness of their patience—the majesty of their gifts—the dignity of their solemn and chaste sufferings—the eloquence of their silence—the moonlight of Mary's Throne lighting up that empire—ever-winged Angels voyaging thro' the depths of that mysterious pain—innocent purity of the worship it all joins to God. O world, O weary, clamorous, sinful world! who will not break way, if he could, like an unaged dove, from the perless toils and unsafe pilgrimages, and fly with joy to the lowest place in that most pure, most safe, most holy land of suffering and of sinless love!

A "WHOPPER!"

Shall we never hear the last of those misrepresentations that Father Tom Burke, in his historical controversy with Froude, very graphically characterized as "Thumping English Lies?" We find them repeated and retailed, almost every day in the week in the American press, and Ireland and Irishmen almost always made the burden of the malignant slander. At the present time, "the reptile press" appear to be most active in the circulation of such reports. As a specimen we may cite the fact that one of the meanest of the falsehoods published by the English organs after the arrest of Mr. Parnell and which was called to America, and diligently copied by the Philo-British press here,—was that Father Sheehy and Mr. Egan, the Treasurer of the Land League, had fled from Ireland to France, as soon as the arrest of Parnell was made public. That was the way the matter was called to America, under British official manipulation. Now, we have the honest facts, as they come to us by mail. And they show that the cable report was a deliberate lie,—that the British government concocted and fathered that lie, and that every paper that published it is "particeps criminis." Father Sheehy and Mr. Egan had left Ireland, for France, before a word was heard of Mr. Parnell's arrest. The Rev. Gentleman, broken down in health by his long imprisonment, had been ordered by his physicians to seek recruitment in the South of France. Mr. Egan,—the financial agent of the League,—having attended to his business in Dublin, was returning to Paris, where the funds of the Irish people have been placed,—beyond the reach of the British government. And both gentlemen had reached Paris, before a word was known about the arrest of Parnell. They only learned that he had been seized at the same time that the people of Paris were told that the British Government was reviving the "lettres de cachet," and endeavoring, in this age, to restore the rule of the Bastille, the existence of which, in the last century, furnished the motive for the revolution that swept away the Bourbon dynasty in France, and gave to feudalism the shock, under which it has since been crumbling all over the world, and is destined to sink within the existence of the present generation.—Irish American.

Says Dr. Dio Lewis: "Is that your son,—that one with the big head, bright eyes, and small chest? Ah! and so he's the one that took the prize at the High School? No doubt you expect great things from him. But let me tell you confidentially that you had better take him out of school, and send him to a farm for a couple of years. If you do not, when he is forty years old he will be a nobody's clerk, or a mediocre professional man, knowing the books, it may be, but lacking the force to achieve success." ELLIE, Adair. Your contribution, though possessing considerable merit, is not quite up to the standard for publication.

Life's Change.
 BY JUSTIN M'CARHY.
 The pride of the moon may be humbled at night,
 And the darkness of fear be dispelled by the light,
 And the power of the mighty tyrannical
 May be strong for a year and be lost in a day.
 The bright hopes of youth are oft vanquished
 In the garden of life, the sweet smile of gladness
 And the joy of the heart may be wrecked in a second.
 The joys of today may be buried in sorrow,
 Ere the still hours of even may close on the morrow,
 And the love of this moment be hate in an hour,
 And seemingly weakness be turned into power.
 And the halo that dwells round the temple
 Of fame,
 And the prize that encircles a world-known name,
 May vanish like snow in a southern clime,
 Ere to-morrow shall sink in the ocean of time.

MINICLANEBOUS.
 If you wish to make yourself a favorite
 with your neighbor, buy a dog and tie it
 in the garden at night. The dog will sleep
 all that night for thinking of you.
 "First a cough, carried me off."
 And then a coffin they carried me off
 in!"
 This will not be your epitaph if you
 take your cough Dr. R. V. Pierce's
 "Golden Medical Discovery" in time. It
 is a specific for weak lungs, spitting of
 blood, night-sweats, and the early stages
 of consumption. By all druggists.
 We are all more or less echoes, and we
 repeat, in spite of ourselves, the virtues,
 the faults, the movements and the charac-
 ters of those who are constantly with us.

The highest point reached by any rail-
 road is 16,646 feet over the Andes. 553
 gross of Esterbrook's Bank pens would
 stretch the distance.
 "Misfortunes never come singly," tritely
 remarked a friend the other day. "No,"
 said his Celtic companion, "they travel in
 families, and bring their most distant
 relations with them."

Tonic.
 Every one, at times, feels the necessity
 of some restoratives of the vital forces,
 depressed by mental or bodily exhaustion.
 In such conditions, let every one, instead
 of flying to the alcoholic or medicinal
 stimulants, which must be followed by
 depression equal to their excitement, rein-
 vigorate his deranged system by the
 natural tonic elements of the PEPCIAN
 SYRUP. Sold by all druggists.

"I will not strike thee, bad man," said
 a Quaker, "but I will hit thee with the
 weight of the Quaker's walking stick."

Excellent reasons exist why Dr. Thomas,
Edecrin Oil should be used by persons
 troubled with affections of the throat or
 lungs, sores upon the skin, rheumatic pain,
 corns, bunions, or external injuries. The
 reasons are, that it is speedy, pure and un-
 objectionable, whether taken internally or
 applied outwardly.

"I declare I never was more impressed
 in my life with the foolishness of flies,"
 exclaimed a boarder to his landlady, as a
 couple of winged voyagers embarked in
 his soup-plate. "I do not understand you,
 sir," she said haughtily. "Well," he ex-
 plained, "those two poor creatures un-
 doubtedly supposed that this stuff was
 thick enough to float 'em."

People have no right to become dys-
 peptic and remain gloomy and miserable,
 than they have to take poison and commit
 suicide. If the stomach becomes weak
 and fails to perform its functions, Burdock
 Blood Bitters will speedily remedy the
 trouble.

An unknown man was struck below the
 wooden mill at Warren yesterday noon
 and badly injured. Boston Globe. Send
 for Dr. Biss at once to probe the wound.
 Injuries below the wooden mill are dan-
 gerous.

The Day Kidney Pad is the most effec-
 tive and cheapest remedy for diseases of
 the kidneys and urinary organs. Send
 stamp for pamphlet. DAY KIDNEY PAD
 Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

When the ruined physician placed his
 door-plate in pawn he was heard to re-
 mark: "Had I signed the pledge, I
 would not now have to pledge my sign."

Deserving of Praise.
 Too much cannot be expressed in favor
 of that unsurpassed remedy for coughs,
 colds, asthma, croup, sore throat, and all
 lung complaints. If you suffer from
 neglected colds, try Hagyard's Pectoral
 Balm. The cost is trifling, only 25 cents.

"Poor fellow!" exclaimed Fenderson,
 when Jones received a bullet through his
 breast. "A little while sometimes, but his
 heart was in the right place." "And
 very unfortunate it was," put in Fogg;
 "if his heart hadn't been in the right
 place, the bullet wouldn't have hit it, and
 Charley might have been alive to-day."

A PROLIFIC SOURCE OF DISEASE.
 A trifling indiscretion in diet may lay the
 foundation of confirmed dyspepsia, and
 there is no fact in medical science more
 positively ascertained or more authorita-
 tively asserted than that dyspepsia is the
 parent of a host of unobedient ills, not the
 least of which is contamination of the
 blood and the maladies of which that is
 the direct consequence. Their original
 cause is, however, thoroughly eradicated
 from the system by NORTHOFF & LYMAN'S
 VEGETABLE DISCOVERY AND DYSPEPTIC
 CURE, a medicine which only requires regu-
 larity and persistence in its use to cure
 dyspepsia and the many ills that arise
 from it. No deleterious mineral ingredi-
 ent is contained in it, and though its
 action is thorough in cases of coarseness,
 it never produces gripping pains in the
 abdominal region, or weakens the bowels
 like a violent purgative. It invigorates
 the system through the medium of the in-
 creased digestive and assimilative activity
 which it promotes, and is also a most effi-
 cient remedy for kidney complaints, sero-
 fulous and all diseases of the blood, female
 weakness, &c. Price, \$1.00. Sample
 bottle, 10 cents. Ask for NORTHOFF &
 LYMAN'S Vegetable Discovery and Dys-
 peptic Cure. The wrapper bears a fac-
 simile of their signature. Sold by all
 medicine dealers.

Perils of the Deep.
 Special to the Chicago, (Ill.) *Inter-Ocean.*
 The world-renowned swimmer, Captain
 Paul Boyton, in an interview with a
 newspaper correspondent at the seashore, re-
 lated the following incidents in his expe-
 rience:
 Reporter:—"Captain Boyton, you must
 have seen a large part of the world?"
 Captain Boyton:—"Yes, sir, by the aid
 of my Rubber Life-Saving Dress, I have
 traveled over 10,000 miles on the rivers
 of America and Europe; have also been
 presented to the crowned heads of Eng-
 land, France, Germany, Austria, Belgium,
 Italy, Holland, Spain and Portugal, and
 have in my possession forty-two medals
 and decorations; I have three times re-
 ceived the order of knighthood, and been
 elected honorary member of committees,
 clubs, orders and societies."

Reporter:—"Were any of your trips ac-
 companied by such danger?"
 Captain Boyton:—"That depends upon
 what you may call dangerous. During
 my trip down the river Tagus, in Spain, I
 had to 'shoot' one hundred and two
 waterfalls, the highest being about eighty-
 five feet, and innumerable rapids. Cross-
 ing the Straits of Messina, I had three rapids
 broken in a fight with sharks; and coming
 down the Somme, a river in France, I re-
 ceived a charge of shot from an excited
 and startled huntsman. Although all this
 was not very pleasant, and might be
 termed dangerous, I fear nothing more on
 my trip, than intense cold; for as long as
 my limbs are free and easy, and not
 cramped or benumbed, I am all right. Of
 late I carry a stock of St. Jacob's Oil in
 my little boat, (the Captain calls it "Baby
 Mine"), and has stored therein signal rock-
 ets, thermometers, compass, provisions,
 etc., and I have had little trouble. Be-
 fore starting out I rub myself thoroughly
 with the article, and its action on the
 muscles is wonderful. From constant ex-
 posure I am somewhat subject to rheu-
 matic pains, and nothing would ever be-
 lieve, until I got hold of the Great Ger-
 man Remedy. Why, on my travels I
 have met people who had been suffering
 with rheumatism for years; by my advice
 they tried the Oil, and it cured them. I
 would sooner do without food for days
 than be without this remedy for one hour.
 In fact, I would not attempt a trip with-
 out it."

Summer seems to be lingering in the
 lap of fall and making it warm for the
 season. —New Orleans Picayune.
Get Out Doors.
 The close confinement of all factory
 work gives the operatives pallid faces,
 poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings,
 poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and
 urinary troubles, and all the physicians
 and medicine in the world cannot help
 them unless they get out of doors or use
 Hop Bitters, the purest and best remedy,
 especially for such cases, having abundance
 of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in
 them. They cost but a trifle.—Christian
 Recorder.

The London Telegraph says there is
 nothing new under the sun, especially in
 the matter of jokes. Isn't, eh? Guess
 you never have seen the efforts of a bril-
 liant coterie of American newspaper
 humorists, as they ring the changes on
 asking others, if they "ever seen a re-
 stove pipe," or did they "ever see a re-
 cover," or some such snuffing thing.
 Nothing new in humor. Well!—Rock-
 land Courier.

Hagyard's Yellow Oil
 will be found invaluable for all purposes
 of a family liniment. Immediate relief
 will follow its use in all cases of pain in
 the stomach, bowels and joints; rheumatism,
 colic, colds, sprains and bruises. For in-
 ternal and external use, it has no equal
 in the world for what it is recommended.
 For sale by all dealers at 25c. per bottle.
 The water of the holy well in Mecca is
 pronounced by a London chemist, who
 has examined it, as containing, per gallon,
 579 grains of solid matter. We call the
 attention of milkmen to this. The solidi-
 ty and superiority of the Mecca water
 over that of river would make up for the
 expense of importing the former.—Puck.

The Causes of Colds
 are getting overheated in hot rooms or
 crowded assemblies, sitting in a draught,
 or cooling too rapidly after exercise,
 wrapping up warm and changing to lighter
 wrappings, cold and clammy feet. No mat-
 ter what is the cause Hagyard's Pectoral
 Balm is the cure for all throat and lung
 disease, that induce consumption.

By Universal Accord,
 AVER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best
 of all purgatives for family use. They
 are the product of long, laborious, and
 successful chemical investigation, and
 their practice, and by all civilized na-
 tions, proves them to be the best and most
 effectual purgative pill that medical
 science can devise. Being purely vege-
 table no harm can arise from their use,
 and being sugar-coated, they are pleas-
 ant to take. In intrinsic value and
 curative powers no other pills can
 be compared with them; and every
 person, knowing their virtues, will
 employ them, when needed. They keep
 the system in perfect order, they
 maintain in healthy action the whole
 machinery of life. Mild, searching and
 effectual, they are especially adapted
 to the needs of the digestive apparatus,
 derangement of which they prevent
 and cure, if timely taken. They are
 the best and safest physic to employ
 for children and weakened constitu-
 tions, where a mild but effectual
 cathartic is required.

For sale by all druggists.
 The conspicuous youth who wore his
 watch-chain outside his coat, wears his
 brains outside his head. Dr. Hammond
 says the best treatments in such cases is to
 bore a hole in the young man's head and
 pour in about a quart of beef tea and
 kumiss. This would kill him, and he
 would immediately assume his normal con-
 dition.—Northwestern Herald.

No article ever attained such unbounded
 popularity in so short a time as Burdock
 Blood Bitters, and that too during the
 existence of countless numbers of widely
 advertised bitters and blood purifiers. It
 is evident that this medicine begins its
 work at once, and leaves no desirable
 effect unattained.

Thackeray designates a snob as a being
 on a ladder who is quite as ready to kiss
 the feet of him who is above him as to
 kick the head of him who is below.
 Thackeray felt a little that way himself

when a lord sat on the cross spoke and a
 publisher on the lower.—Commercial
 Advertiser.

Keep the Feet Dry.
 This is the season of sloppy weather so
 productive of colds, and lung troubles;
 neglected cold or damp feet is a great
 source of these difficulties. Cure your
 cough with Hagyard's Pectoral Balm.
 Pleasant to take and always reliable.

CHEAP BOOKS.
 We keep the following popular books
 in stock. They will be sent to any ad-
 dress, postage paid, on receipt of price:
 Alha's Dream and other stories..... 25c
 Crucifix of Baden and other stories..... 25c
 Fleurbaug, by Madam Chaven..... 25c
 The Tower, or the Cross and other
 stories..... 25c
 Dion and the Sibyls, a classic Chris-
 tian novel..... 25c
 Flaminia and other stories..... 25c
 Perico, the Sad, and other stories..... 25c
 The Blakes and Flanagan..... 25c
 The Collegians, or the Colleen Bawn
 St. Thomas a' Becket, by E. M.
 Stewart..... 25c
 Art McGuire, or the Broken Pledge..... 25c
 A history of the Protestant Reforma-
 tion in England and Ireland, by
 William Cobbett..... 25c
 Fabiola, or the church of the Cata-
 combs..... 25c
 Bessy Conway, by Mrs. James Sadler..... 25c
 Wild Times, a Tale of the Days of
 Queen Elizabeth..... 25c
 Peter's Journey and other Tales, by
 Lady Harlowe, by Sister Mary
 Nelly Netterville, a tale by the au-
 thor of Wild Times..... 25c
 Fate of Father Sheehy, by Mrs. Jas.
 Sadler..... 15c
 The Spanish Cavaliers, by Mrs. Jas.
 Sadler..... 15c
 Father Matthew, by Sister Mary
 Francis Clarle..... 15c
 Father de Lisle..... 15c
 The school boys..... 15c
 Truth and Trust..... 15c
 The Hermit of Mount Atlas..... 15c
 The Apprentice..... 15c
 The Chapel of the Angels..... 15c
 Leo, or the choice of a Friend..... 15c
 Tales of the Affections..... 15c
 Florestine or the Unexpected Jew..... 15c
 The Crusade of the Children..... 15c
 Address—
 THOS. COFFEY,
 Catholic Record Office,
 London, Ont.

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

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

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

OFFICIAL.
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MAILS AN UNDER	CLOSURE	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Great Western Railway, Guild	11.50	8.00	5.00	11.00
By Railway P.O. for all places				
New York	11.00	8.00	5.00	11.00
Boston, Eastern States, etc.	11.00	8.00	5.00	11.00
London, Liverpool, Glasgow,				
G. T. R. East of Toronto,				
Quebec and Maritime Pro-				
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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY
FOR RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago,
Backache, Soreness of the Chest,
Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swell-
ings and Sprains, Burns and
Scalds, General Bodily
Pains,
Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted
Feet and Ears, and all other
Pains and Aches.

IRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY
 The regular Monthly Meeting of the Irish
 Benevolent Society will be held on Friday
 evening, 11th inst., at the rooms, Carling's
 Block, at 738, St. James Street, at 8 o'clock,
 to be present. B. CROXSON, President.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT
ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of
 London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual
 Benefit Association, will be held on the first
 and third Thursday of every month, at the
 hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall,
 Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are
 requested to attend punctually. ALEX WIL-
 SON, Sec.-Sec.

Professional.
WOOLVERTON, SURGEON DENTIST.
 OFFICE—Corner Dundas and
 Carling Streets, London. (Over Brown &
 Morris's) Charges moderate and satisfaction
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 City of Grimsby.

DR. W. J. MCGUGGAN, GRADUATE,
 M.D. of McGill University, Member of the Col-
 lege of Physicians and Surgeons, Physician,
 Surgeon and Acupuncture. Night calls to be
 left at office. Office—Nitschke's Block,
 272 Dundas Street. 2-13.

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

OCCEIDENTAL HOTEL—P. K.
 FINN, Proprietor. Rates \$1.00 per day.
 Entire satisfaction given. Opposite D. & M.
 Depot, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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

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

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

OFFICIAL.
LONDON POST OFFICE

MAILS AN UNDER	CLOSURE	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Great Western Railway, Guild	11.50	8.00	5.00	11.00
By Railway P.O. for all places				
New York	11.00	8.00	5.00	11.00
Boston, Eastern States, etc.	11.00	8.00	5.00	11.00
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Quebec and Maritime Pro-				
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LONDON CARRIAGE FACTORY
J. CAMPBELL, PROP.

All kinds of Coaches, Carriages, Buggies,
 Sleighs and Cutters manufactured, wholesale
 and retail.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
CARRIAGES SHIPPED TO ALL
PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CARRIAGES
W. J. THOMPSON,
 King Street, Opposite Revere House,
 Has now on sale one of the most mag-
 nificent and comfortable Carriages ever
 made.

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES
 IN THE DOMINION.
 Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition
 Week.
 Don't forget to call and see them before you
 purchase any where else.
W. J. THOMPSON.

BEST IN USE!
THE COOK'S FRIEND
BAKING POWDER

Is the most popular Baking Powder in the
 Dominion, because: It is always of uniform
 quality, is just the right strength, is not in-
 jured by keeping; it contains no deleterious
 ingredients; it is economical, and may always
 be relied on to do what it claims to do.
 The constantly increasing demand for the
COOK'S FRIEND during the course of year's
 has been before the public attests the esti-
 mation in which it is held by consumers.
 Manufactured only by
 J. B. McCLAREN,
 55 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL.
 Retailled everywhere.

IMPROVEMENTS—NEW STYLES—NEW CATALOGUE.
THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.
 Whose cabinet or parlor organs have won higher honors at every one of the great world's
 industrial exhibitions for fourteen years being the only American organs which have been
 found worthy of such an award, have effected MORE and GREATER PRACTICALLY VALU-
 ABLE IMPROVEMENTS in their organs in the LAST YEAR than in any similar period
 since the first introduction of this instrument by them, twenty years since, and are now
 offering ORGANS of HIGHER EXCELLENCE and ENLARGED CAPACITY; also
 singular MEDIUM and SMALLER STYLES of IMPROVED QUALITY, and at LOWER
 PRICES: \$25, \$30, \$40, \$50 and upwards. A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE 36pp.,
 etc., is now ready (October, 1883), fully describing and illustrating more than 100 styles
 of Organs. This, with net prices and circulars containing much information about organs
 generally, which will be useful to every one thinking of purchasing, will be sent FREE
 AND POSTPAID. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 151 Tremont St., Boston,
 or 44 Third St., New York, or 117 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

D. REGAN
 IS SELLING—
MEN'S STRONG BOOTS
AT \$1.50 PER PAIR.
THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED IN
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 Will hold a daily Fair during the Exhibi-
 tion, and make the grandest display
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DRY GOODS
MILLINERY,
MANTLES,
SHAWLS,
GENTS' FURNISHINGS
CARPETS, ETC.,
EVER MADE IN LONDON.

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

BOYD, WATSON & CO.,
 102 Dundas St.,
 101 Carling St.,
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WHOLESALE IMPORTERS
GENTS' FURNISHINGS,
FANCY DRY GOODS,
SMALL WARES, FANCY GOODS,
STATIONERY, & NOVELTIES.

Our FALL STOCK is now complete. Our assortment is simply immense and
 should be seen by every merchant visiting London.
OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT. OUR TERMS ARE LIBERAL.

BOYD, WATSON & CO.,
 (WHOLESALE ONLY)
J. B. HICKS, TAILOR AND DRAPER,
 REMOVED TO 208 DUNDAS STREET
 Eight doors East of his Old Stand.
A Choice Stock of New Spring Tweeds, Cloths, &c.
 For FIT, WORKMANSHIP and QUALITY OF TRIMMINGS, no one excels me, while
 my price is much lower, as I am content with simply a living profit. Give me an early call
N. B.—NO WOMEN COATMAKERS EMPLOYED.

LOCAL NOTICES.
 THE SABBEST OF SAD SIGHTS,
 grey hairs of age being brought with
 sorrow to the grave is now we are glad
 to think, becoming rarer every year as the
 of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more
 general. By its use the scanty locks of
 age once more resume their former color
 and the hair becomes thick and luxuriant
 as ever; with its aid we can now defy the
 change of years, resting assured that our
 Grey Hair at any rate will come to saddle
 us. Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale
 by all druggists.

For the best photos made in the city go
 to Fry Bros, 280 Dundas street. Call
 and examine our stock of frames and
 easels, the latest styles and the most
 assortment in the city. Children's picture
 a specialty.

Choice Florida oranges, Spanish onion
 bananas, Cape Cod Cranberries, A.
 MOUNTJOY, City Hall.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has re-
 moved to the city hall building. This
 is the Sewing Machine repair part and at
 tachmentemporium of the city. Better
 facilities for repairing and cheaper rates
 than ever. Raymond's celebrated ma-
 chines on sale.

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!
 Are you disturbed at night and broken
 your rest by a sick child suffering and
 with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth?
 Depend upon it there is no mistake about it.
WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will
 relieve the poor little sufferer immediately.
 Depend upon it there is no mistake about it.
 There is not a mother on earth who has
 never used it, who will not tell you at once
 that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest
 to the mother, and relief and health to the
 child. Ask your doctor, or any of the
 safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the
 taste, and is the prescription of one of the
 oldest and best female physicians and nurses
 in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25
 cents a bottle.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.
 "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" has no
 equal for relieving pain, both internal and
 external. It cures Croup, Whooping
 Cough, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Tooth-
 ache, Lumbago and any kind of Pain in
 the Head, and is a most sure and quick
 remedy. It is a most valuable medicine, and
 being acknowledged as the great Pain Re-
 liever, and of double the strength of any
 other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should
 be in every family handy for use when
 needed, "as it really is the best remedy in
 the world for Croup in the Stomach, and
 Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is safe
 for all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

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 THE GREAT
IRISH NATIONAL
CHROMO
 ENTITLED
THE CAUSE OF
IRELAND.
 BEAUTIFULLY COLORED,
 SIZE, 22 X 28.
 SENT FREE BY MAIL
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The Cheapest Picture yet
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 The well known face of CHARLES STEWART
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 vignette, whilst the *eighteen* popular leaders
 of the Irish National Land League, such as
 DAVID, DILLON, SULLIVAN, SEXTON, JUSTIN
 MCCARTHY, HEALY, EGAN, etc., etc., will be
 recognized and prove interesting to those
 who are interested in the cause of the Irish
 people. The pictures are mounted in the
 figure of Justice, shielding the oppressed; with
 the opposite corner, hold and defend an Irish
 Cavalier—Lionel Lincoln. The picture is
 a masterpiece of art. Over all hangs the Goddess
 of Victory, bearing in her extended hand the
 laurel crown.

Sole Agent for Canada,
THOS. COFFEY,
 CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE,
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Send the money in a registered letter to the
 above address and the picture will be sent by
 return mail. It cannot be procured any
 other way. Send no money to try it. It will
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THE POPULAR
DRUG STORE.
W. H. ROBINSON,
 Opposite City Hall,
 KEEPS A STOCK OF PURE
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS
 Which are sold at prices to meet the pre-
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 Patent medicines at reduced rates. Special
 attention given Physicians' Prescriptions, from
 June 1st.

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

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Ireland.

Two thousand more applications to have rents fixed have been sent to the Land Court.

Dublin, Oct. 30th.—Parnell has been forbidden to see his solicitor for the purpose of instructing him to take steps to test the validity of his writ, unless the warden is present. A protest against this order has been lodged with the governor of the prison.

At a disorderly meeting of the Dublin Corporation to-day a number of resignations of members of the Council were received in consequence of the rejection of Dwyer Gray's motion to confer the freedom of the city upon Parnell and Dillon.

Parnell's letter, printed on Saturday, caused considerable commotion. The Freeman's Journal suppressed parts of the letter on account of the proclamation of the Government. One of the suppressed portions says: "The only organization any longer possible is that of tenants to meet upon estates where they are called upon to pay rent, and decide upon the line of action recommended in the manifesto of the executive. We have directed those in charge of the relief funds to refuse assistance to tenants on any estate where the rest of the tenants have paid rent or applied to the Land Court to have a fair rent fixed. We advise evicted tenants to continue to rely on the League and not to waste their slender resources in a useless legal struggle."

Dublin Nov. 1.—The police quietly dispersed the Ladies' Land League meeting at Carrick, Tipperary, to-day.

London, Nov. 1.—Orders have been received at Athlone to have flying columns in readiness to proceed, at a moment's notice, to any part of Westmeath and Roscommon.

London, Nov. 1.—The latest accounts of the shooting affair at Belmont, County Mayo, last week, show that two persons are dead and twenty wounded. A renewal of the disturbances is feared, and reinforcements have been sent.

Sexton has been released from prison on account of ill-health. His doctor certified that further confinement would cause his death.

The first decision under the Land Act was given at Monaghan to-day. The Commissioners, after viewing the holding in the case, reduced the rent by 50s for the next fifteen years.

Constable Delaney has been committed for trial for an unprovoked assault during the recent disturbances.

Dublin, Nov. 1.—A military force has been sent to Bettulme from Ballin to quell disturbances. Police have been drafted from all quarters. The workhouse has been converted into a barracks.

Dublin, Nov. 1.—The Freeman's Journal predicts that the Land Court will fail because of the overwhelming mass of business.

Dublin, Nov. 1.—The Freeman's Journal says: "Parnell was suddenly seized with violent spasms on Sunday, and had great suffering several hours before he died."

The Town Council of Waterford has conferred the freedom of the city upon Dillon.

London, Nov. 1.—A Dublin correspondent says: "The jail at Clonmel is being fitted up for the reception of suspects. Further arrests are contemplated. In consequence of recent events connected with Kilmallick jail, showing great laxity in the management, the rules will be applied more strictly. A sweeping change has been made in the official staff. Some of the prisoners will be removed elsewhere. Parnell and Dillon will remain. Great precautions have been taken to prevent the escape of the suspects."

London, Nov. 2.—Sexton has been taken to France as a condition of his release from prison.

Dublin, Nov. 2.—Disturbances continue on the affray on Thursday have died. Six more deaths are expected. Two hundred military and two hundred police are on the spot. The roads leading to Aglow are blocked with stones, and the bridge has been broken for the purpose of impeding the movement of the military.

Dublin, Nov. 2.—An application has been made to the Land Court to fix the rent of a holding in Cork, where the value is £22 a year and £113. Justice O'Hagan said the figures were very startling.

Sexton has assumed the chief direction of the United Ireland and will contribute to its editorial columns.

The Limerick police have been provided with revolvers in the place of batons.

London, Nov. 3.—Branches of the Ladies Land League throughout the provinces complain loudly that their meetings should be dispersed, while the Central League is permitted to meet unmolested.

Mrs. Parnell, wishing to test the legality of the proceedings of the Ladies' League, publicly announced in the newspapers on Wednesday that a meeting of the League would be held that day. There was no attempt to interfere with the meeting, although the detectives watched those who entered the League rooms.

Dublin, Nov. 4.—A meeting of the Central Executive of the Ladies' Land League was yesterday attended by Helen Taylor, a member of the London School Board, who came over to throw in her lot with Miss Parnell and her assistants. She said every Englishman or Englishwoman who had the smallest respect for constitutional liberty was morally bound to enter the League's protest against the inequalities now disgracing the English in Ireland. Mrs. Taylor was appointed a member of the Prisoners' Benefit Society.

A good deal of jubilation exist in Land League quarters at the result of the elections in the great Irish centres in England, on Tuesday.

When the Kilkenny bounds were at Kileen cover, the farmers told the hunting party that they would not allow them to pursue the sport over their farms. The bounds were taken back to their kennels.

London, Nov. 4.—An Armagh correspondent, discussing the fears entertained in some quarters with regard to the working of the Land Act, says: "It is obviously absurd to suppose that because so many thousand notices have been served that they will all, or even a decent proportion of them, ever come to trial. As soon as a few decisions are given, and as soon as the tendency of the decisions

begin to be grasped by the landlord and tenant, amicable arrangements will take place in an overwhelming proportion of cases.

London, Nov. 4.—Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, replying to an address to the Branch Land League, advised the tenants to tender fair rents. If refused, the fault would not be theirs. It would show that the Irish can, for their country's sake, endure insults and injuries. He declared that the Government had established a reign of terror.

Belfast, Nov. 4.—The sub-Commission of the Land Court has given judgment in the case of fifteen tenants on the estate of Ardsleason Crawford, in all except one case, reducing the rents. A rent of £122 was reduced to £89; another of £71 to £48; another £69 to £52. Four additional decisions were given, reducing rent 25 per cent. There was a large attendance of farmers. They received with great delight.

Limerick, Nov. 4.—A serious collision has taken place between the police and the people of Ogunneloe, county Clare, in consequence of the sheriff making seizures for rent. Several persons were injured on both sides.

Mallon, Nov. 4.—The police dispersed a torchlight procession to-night in honor of Sexton.

Great Britain.

The Standard says: "We have the best reason for the belief that Gladstone contemplates resigning the Chancellorship of the Exchequer shortly. There are also grounds for the belief that he meditates retiring altogether from official life."

London, Nov. 1.—A troop ship leaves Portsmouth to-day with 520 men to reinforce various regiments in Ireland.

London, Nov. 1.—The municipal elections were held throughout England and Wales to-day. In a great many cases they show important Conservative gains.

United States.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 31.—At the Vulcan Steel Works to-day Jas. Marrow, James McGovern, James McGuffin and a man named Dalley, were ascending to the top floor on an elevator laden with iron, when the machinery gave way. The men were precipitated to the pavement. McGuffin was crushed between the elevator and the wall and was ground to a jelly. Dalley's skull was fractured, and Deverall's ribs were broken. He will die. Marion received a concussion of the spine and had several ribs broken. McGovern was killed. Both McGuffin and Dalley were almost covered with the iron. He will die.

Two freight trains on the Chicago & Alton Railroad collided near Chicagoville Monday night. Chas. Payne, brakeman, was killed. Both engines and sixteen cars were wrecked. Loss \$400,000.

Abbeyville, S. C., Oct. 31.—Jeff Davis, charged with the murder of George Franklin and his sister, has been acquitted after several trials. The day for his execution was killed. Both engines and sixteen cars were wrecked. Loss \$400,000.

CONSECRATION OF BISHOP WIGGAR.

On the 18th of last month took place in the C. theal church of Newark, N. J., the consecration of the Right Reverend Cardinal Michael Wigger, D. D., as Bishop of Newark. The ceremonies, usual on such occasions were solemn and imposing. The most reverend Archbishop Corrigan, late Bishop of Newark, was the consecrating prelate. There were present also Bishops McQuaid of Rochester, McNiery of Albany, Longhin of Brooklyn, Ryan of Buffalo, Lynch of Charleston, Beckler of Wilmington and McMahon of Hartford, together with Mgr. Sexton, D. D., L. L. D. Prætorian apostolic, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Doane and nearly all the clergy of the State of N. Jersey, secular and regular, besides many from the other States.

Immediately after the consecrating ceremonies, the New Bishop was warmly congratulated by the Bishops and clergy. In the evening numerous deputations of the Laity came to pay their respects at the Episcopal residence. Committees or Deputations with molletts, were also in the city presented an address which was read by their chairman, Mr. Paul V. Ryan.

Address of the Laity of Newark, to the Right Rev. Cardinal Michael Wigger, D. D. Bishop of Newark.

Right Reverend and dear Bishop,

"We, the undersigned, representing the lay portion of your flock, joyfully seek your presence on this auspicious occasion, and with joyful hearts offer to you our warmest congratulations. It appears to us to be of the most happy augury for the country in which you are called by Divine appointment to exercise in its plenitude the sublime office of the Christian Priesthood, resembles in a most important respect the various world in which fell to the lot of the great Doctor of the Nations to fulfill the duties of his apostleship. This circumstance, although it may not be without its difficulties, any more than was the position of the Divine St. Paul, will elicit a cause to shine forth and enlighten mankind, the true pastoral spirit, the untiring zeal, the inexhaustible charity of the Apostleship. Paul was a Hebrew and at the same time a Roman citizen. He was highly educated and yet the rude barbarian was the same to him as the refined Greek. He was specially the apostle of the Gentiles, but he knew not Jew from Gentile, all who received the Heavenly message from his lips were without distinction of Nationality, his most dear children in Christ.

"We, the undersigned, representing the various as we are in race and origin, recognizing in you, our Right Reverend Pastor, the True apostolic spirit, approach you as one united people—united by a stronger tie than that of blood or nationality, and as our common Father, whose noble destiny it will be to rule over us as the children of one family.

"It is appointed for you, Right Reverend Bishop, to fill the office of the apostleship in an age of liberty and great social changes. In all this we behold for you a source of success. How necessary is not liberty? and where on all the earth is it more fully recognized than in the United States. We need not here, in order to worship our Fathers worshipped, to face the tempest on the hill side or risk our health in malarious swamps. The state in which this favored land exists is a source of

the cultivation, of all the faculties of man, both mental and moral. Man has not only an intellect, by which he can grasp and understand truth, but he has a heart, by which he can love what is good—a will by which he can determine to do what is right and to avoid what is wrong. Man has been created not only for this world, but also, and principally, for another world, in which he will live forever. He has duties to perform towards himself, towards his fellow-beings, towards God. That system of education which takes account of all these things—which, besides teaching man the natural sciences, shows him also that the duties of citizenship which I have just spoken of, and how he is to fulfill them—that system of education, I say, is the only true one, and that of a man, a true, sincere friend, and a devoted admirer, and to further it I shall use my best endeavors.

"I also rejoice with you over the number and usefulness of the great charitable institutions which have grown up and prospered under the fostering care of my predecessors, and which, I am happy to state, have from the beginning been materially assisted by numbers of our non-Catholic fellow-citizens. I hope that they will continue to do good in the future, as they have done in the past. I hope that they will prosper more and more, year by year, and whatever I can do to further that good purpose will be freely and cheerfully done.

"Lastly, gentlemen, you have been kind enough to refer to the piety and proficiency of the clergy of this Diocese. I am very happy to be able to endorse this good opinion of them. Were there nothing else to prove them such, the fact alone of so many well-conducted parochial schools existing in the Diocese speaks volumes in their favor. Many of those schools were built, and have been maintained, at great personal sacrifices on the part of priests, who have consented to give freely of their own slender means, that they might have good, Christian schools, where children would not only be taught to read, write and cipher, but, what is incomparably greater importance, would be trained up to become good men and women, useful members of society, true and fervent servants of God. The laity of this Diocese certainly deserve great credit for their generosity and liberality in this matter; but we must not forget to give full measure of praise to the clergy. My relations with them, I am sure, will be of the kindest and most friendly; for this nothing is required but good-will on both sides. I have practical proofs that it exists on the part of the Reverend Clergy; I am certain that it is not wanting in me.

"In conclusion, gentlemen, I once more thank you for your kindness, and I hope that God's best and choicest blessings will descend on you, and on the people you represent, on your children and their children, for time and eternity!"

Next Sunday Bishop Wigger will pontificate at the Cathedral, and on the following Thursday he will celebrate a Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Archbishop Bayley.

By accident, it appears, Leighton was struck with the bolt of the gun, and not only an intellect, but he became very much excited and enraged, so much so that he started to his wagon for his revolver, the Mexican also going after his shooting iron. Leighton pulled his first shot, fired, and having made his enemy "bite the dust" at one shot, he fired three more leaden messengers of death into the already lifeless body of the Mexican. Leighton fled, and was captured recently, and three weeks ago was found guilty of murder in the second degree, by the United States Court at Deadwood. Throughout his trial he appeared utterly indifferent to his fate, there being no more expression about him than about features hewn out of cold and inanimate piece of marble, and his indifference was not a muscle moving, his only cool and collected presence in the court room. A motion was made for a new trial, which motion was overruled, and the court proceeded to sentence the prisoner. In answer to the question if he had anything to say as to why sentence should not be passed upon him he replied "No. Go ahead!" He was then sentenced to be hanged by the neck until he was dead, Saturday, November 19, 1881, being set as his last day upon earth. Young Leighton still maintained his indifference not a muscle moving, his will being sufficient to control whatever emotions were raging within his breast. As he was being taken from the court room to his cell, he remarked to his jailers: "You had better bet your life I will not take any medicine as good as any one." He was then again looked up in his narrow prison, there to await the day when the sentence of the court, just or unjust, shall be carried into execution. In the meantime a bill of exceptions is being prepared and his case will be carried up to the Supreme Court.

His father and brothers, who still reside in Steubenville, did not learn of young Gilmore's situation until after he had been tried, convicted and sentenced. His brother, an attorney of Steubenville, then went to the law office of W. P. Hays, in New York, and returned to Steubenville to secure evidence as to the doomed man's sanity. Rev. Joseph Buchanan, who was superintendent of the public schools at the time young Gilmore attended them, and who was the only one who ever considered him sane, testified in his affidavit that he never learned anything, and that he could never get him to understand the difference between right and wrong. On Friday night about a dozen of Gilmore's old schoolmates met at the law office of W. P. Hays, in Steubenville, and made affidavit in accordance with the facts set forth in the first part of this strange story, also testifying that he always "flew up and got mad" about any little thing, his temper, however, almost immediately disappearing—in short, they say, he was what they would consider a "crank."

With these affidavits young Gilmore's counsel and brother hope to have a new trial granted, or to have him reprieved until the case can be taken to the United States Supreme Court at New York, to be tried there. How an open question, but between the teachings of Beadle's dime novels and a faulty brain there is no doubt that poor young Gilmore was not and is not accountable for his actions.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD and THE HARP, the only Canadian Catholic monthly, published in Hamilton, by C. Donovan, Esq., B. A., can be obtained for \$2.25 in advance. Orders may be sent to the RECORD office, London, or to Mr. C. Donovan, at Hamilton.

Important to Housekeepers.

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

KNABE PIANOFORTES, UNQUALLED IN TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, & DURABILITY WILLIAM KNABE & CO. Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York, Oct. 13th.

I R. HAYES, to sell our *Hand Printing* HAMPER & BROS. Cleveland, O. 191-46 W. 19th St.

A CATHOLIC FARMER WANTED.

ONE of the best chances ever offered in this country to a farmer. A reliable and practical party wanted to take charge of 100 or 200 acres, being one of the best farms in the County of Grey, situated near the town of Durham, who understands stock raising.

An interest will be given in the business if desired, and a comfortable home guaranteed. Must be married, temperate, reliable and experienced. No other need apply. Possession given at once. For particulars enquire of the proprietor by letter or otherwise.

J. J. DALEY, 159-4w Durham, Ont.

MARE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale a very handsome and valuable mare, suitable for a lady to drive, age 8 years, trots as slow as miles an hour, can trot 10 miles.

159-4w Durham, Ont.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples Supplied North & West. Address: Robinson & Co., Portland, Me. June 19

COAL!

ANTHRACITES. DELAWARE & HUDSON COAL CO. The Celebrated Scranton in all sizes, and Pittston, LEHIGH LUMP.

BITUMINOUS: Briar Hill Reynoldsville Hocking Valley Blossburg Straitsville Coke

WOOD: THE BEST OF BEECH & MAPLE. In cordwood, cut and split. Every attention paid to the prompt and proper delivery of orders.

No canvassing agents. No commissions paid for selling. Enquiries by persons out by letter, will receive immediate attention. Car loads shipped to all points direct from mines.

A. D. CAMERON. 160-4w

\$60 a week in your own town. Terms and conditions on file. Address H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Me. A. R. FLETCHER.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE AFFLICTED.

DETROIT THROAT & LUNG INSTITUTE. 233 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT, MICH.

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M. D. (Graduate of Victoria College, Toronto, and Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.)

Permanently established since 1870. Since which time over 25,000 cases have been permanently cured of some of the various diseases of the Head, Throat and Chest, viz:—Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh Ophthalmia, (Sore Eyes) and Catarrhal Deafness. Also, Diseases of the Heart.

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MEDICATED INHALATIONS Head, Throat and Lung affections have become curable as any class of diseases that afflict humanity.

The very best of references given from all parts of Canada from those already cured. Remedies sent to any part of Ontario, duties free. If impossible to call personally, write for "List of Questions" and "Medical Treatise." Address, DETROIT THROAT AND LUNG INST. 233 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT, Mich.

By accident, it appears, Leighton was struck with the bolt of the gun, and not only an intellect, but he became very much excited and enraged, so much so that he started to his wagon for his revolver, the Mexican also going after his shooting iron. Leighton pulled his first shot, fired, and having made his enemy "bite the dust" at one shot, he fired three more leaden messengers of death into the already lifeless body of the Mexican. Leighton fled, and was captured recently, and three weeks ago was found guilty of murder in the second degree, by the United States Court at Deadwood. Throughout his trial he appeared utterly indifferent to his fate, there being no more expression about him than about features hewn out of cold and inanimate piece of marble, and his indifference was not a muscle moving, his only cool and collected presence in the court room. A motion was made for a new trial, which motion was overruled, and the court proceeded to sentence the prisoner. In answer to the question if he had anything to say as to why sentence should not be passed upon him he replied "No. Go ahead!" He was then sentenced to be hanged by the neck until he was dead, Saturday, November 19, 1881, being set as his last day upon earth. Young Leighton still maintained his indifference not a muscle moving, his will being sufficient to control whatever emotions were raging within his breast. As he was being taken from the court room to his cell, he remarked to his jailers: "You had better bet your life I will not take any medicine as good as any one." He was then again looked up in his narrow prison, there to await the day when the sentence of the court, just or unjust, shall be carried into execution. In the meantime a bill of exceptions is being prepared and his case will be carried up to the Supreme Court.

His father and brothers, who still reside in Steubenville, did not learn of young Gilmore's situation until after he had been tried, convicted and sentenced. His brother, an attorney of Steubenville, then went to the law office of W. P. Hays, in New York, and returned to Steubenville to secure evidence as to the doomed man's sanity. Rev. Joseph Buchanan, who was superintendent of the public schools at the time young Gilmore attended them, and who was the only one who ever considered him sane, testified in his affidavit that he never learned anything, and that he could never get him to understand the difference between right and wrong. On Friday night about a dozen of Gilmore's old schoolmates met at the law office of W. P. Hays, in Steubenville, and made affidavit in accordance with the facts set forth in the first part of this strange story, also testifying that he always "flew up and got mad" about any little thing, his temper, however, almost immediately disappearing—in short, they say, he was what they would consider a "crank."

With these affidavits young Gilmore's counsel and brother hope to have a new trial granted, or to have him reprieved until the case can be taken to the United States Supreme Court at New York, to be tried there. How an open question, but between the teachings of Beadle's dime novels and a faulty brain there is no doubt that poor young Gilmore was not and is not accountable for his actions.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD and THE HARP, the only Canadian Catholic monthly, published in Hamilton, by C. Donovan, Esq., B. A., can be obtained for \$2.25 in advance. Orders may be sent to the RECORD office, London, or to Mr. C. Donovan, at Hamilton.

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

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