Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME 9.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1886.

NJ. 417.

NICHOLAS WILSON & CO 136 Dundas Street,

Tailors and Gents' Furnishers.

FINE AND MEDIUM WOOLLENS A SPECIALTY.

INSPECTION INVITED



LETTERS APOSTQLIC.

ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EPISCO PAL HIERARCHY IN THE EAST INDIES.

LEO RISHOP. SERVANT OF THE SERVANTS OF GOD.

FOR A PERPETUAL MEMORY OF THE

The author of human salvation Jesus Christ when he had redeemed us from bondage with his blood, and was soon to ascend into Heaven to His Father, intrusted the work of imbuing the world with heavenly doctrine to those whom he with heavenly doctrine to those whom he named Apostles, who had learned from Him as disciples, and had been witnesses of what he had done and taught. All men were by the design and favor of God to be healed; nor could they have been healed except by offering them the light of truth. Those therefore, mindful of their most noble have a having received the power of the charge, having received the power of the Holy Spirit enter with great courage into the various regions of the world, announcing everywhere the wisdom of the Gospel, going even farther than the arms of the people that subdued the earth had penetrated, so that even from the first days of the Church it was true that their sound hath gone forth into all the earth and their words unto the ends of the

It is a tradition that the duty fell to St. Thomas of discharging the Apostolic office in the wide extent of India. Here, in truth, as ancient written monuments attest, after the Ascension of Christ, when he had gone into Ethio. pia, Persia, Hyrcania, and finally into the peninsula beyond the Indus, after a most difficult journey, and after most strenuous labor, he first enlightened those nations with the light of Christian truth, and giving to the Supreme Shepherd of souls the testimony of his blood, was called to eternal reward in Heaven.

to honor the Apostle that has deserved well of that country: in most ancient books of liturgical prayers and other Thomas, and in following centuries, even after sad diffusion of errors, his memory has not been blotted out; and the faith he had disseminated, although lay as it were in a tran did not become entirely extinct.
Wherefore aroused by new cares of
apostolic men, it has more widely spread,
and flourishing in distinguished examples of virtue, and rising out of the blood of martyrs, has recalled those nations from savagery and by degrees civilized them. At the present time Christianity has been so diffused in the Indies that the children of the Church throughout the peninsula have happily increas the number of sixteen hundred thou-sand: priests are held to great honor, Catholic doctrine is taught in the schools with the greatest freedom, and there shines forth assured hope that more numerous bands are to come from therefore determined to establish in more firm order and manner Catholicity in the Indies: for it has not, though the attention of our Predecessors was great and constant, attained that ordered and permanent establishment whose force is so great in protecting the discipline of Christian life and in begetting the salva-

tion of peoples

To touch very briefly the memory of
past times, in the beginning of the 14th
century, noble members of the Francis
can and Dominican Orders endeavored to free from death as it were the ancient faith; passing over to the Indies with ority and mission of the Roman Pontiffs, they labored greatly in healing the wounds of heresy and in abolishing the superstition of the pagans. But when a more expeditious route by the way of the Cape of Good Hope was opened to the Indies, wholesome fruit increased with the concourse of apostolic men. The Society of Jesus then attained special re-nown; and in the first place arose to a miraculous degree the great apostle of the Indies, Francis Xavier, who having endured incredible labors, and overcome with lofty courage great perils of land and sea bore as if in triumph the sacred Cross into those regions and united to Jesus Christ, destroying manifold error, a great multitude of men not only on the Malabar coast, but also in Coromandel and Ceylon and even in the more distant

rovinces as far as Japan. To this great spread of Christianity, besides the laborious cares of the Missionaries, the work of the illustrious kings of Portugal and Algarve much

availed: who deserved to be most non-orably praised by the Apostolic See in that by their help so great a part of the earth before unknown to Europe had become known: but chiefly because it had been aggregated to the Church of God through the knowledge of Christian

But when Catholic faith had become more widespread in the provinces ob-tained by the Portuguese on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, it was a special care of the Supreme Pontiffs to call priests from all sides to the discharge of their sacred offices in those regions, and to establish much else wisely and usefully, especially in regard to the government of the Christians. With the increase of the Portuguese possessions new dioceses were established in those new dioceses were established in those colonies. Among them is prominent the diocese of Goa, to which Paul IV. gave the honors and rights of the archiepiscopal throne: there were also the dioceses of Cochin and Cranganor: and on the Coromandel coast that of Melia. on the Coromandel coast that of Melia-por, which Paul V. instituted in the city of St. Thomas. To the kings of Portu-gal and Algarve, inasmuch as they had aided the increase of Catholicity, and especially had endowed the above named dioceses munificently from their own funds, the Roman Pontiffs out of gratitude granted the right of Patronate in the new episcopal Sees. When they had made these wise determinations for the well-being of the ancient and the recent body of Christians, they had great hopes that the light of the Gospel would soon shine far and wide in the nations of the far East, and its benefits flow, like a the far East, and its benefits flow, like a most abundant river, to civil society also. But the course thus prosperously begun was fated to meet obstacles. With rupted and lest in so many thousands o en the eternal welfare of souls should be imperiled the Roman Pontiffs transferred their care to those most extensive realms that were not comprised in the Portuguese colonies and strove most earnestly to bring to Christianity as many as possible of that immense multitude, to strengthen them by those aids which pertain to the cultivation of souls, to drive out the wickedness of heresy and to retain their religion inviolate.

and to retain their religion inviolate.

In proportion to the greater difficulty of proper care on account of the great distances between places, the wide extent of the country, the disadvantages of travel, was the greater accuracy with which they looked without restriction to the selection of Evangelical laborers, and the greater accuracy of the and to arranging the government of the Missions. In the seventeenth and eigh-Missions. In the seventeenth and eignteenth centuries, especially through the work of those religious men who were sent by the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda to the Indies, many communities of Christians were formed: the various languages of those races were learnt by the Missionaries; books were written in the varnacular: many minds were im-

the vernacular; many minds were imthe vernacular; many minds were imbued with the spirit of Catholicity and raised up to aspirations of Heaven. In these matters eminent labors were wrought by the Carmelites, Capuchins, Barnabites, Oratorians, all of whom, though not all at the same time, displayed equal industry and constancy in instructions there propoles in Christian. instructing those peoples in Christian-

laborers. Our Predecessors took special care that these Apostolic men should preserve Christian doctrine sacred and inviolate in all India and should not allow it to be stained by any trace of pagan superstition. In fact none are

unaware of the great vigilance they exercised in uprooting entirely vain observances and rives abhorrent to Christian faith, that were the cockle sowed by an enemy among those new crops of the Church, especially in the Kingdoms of Madura, Mayssour, Carnat: nor is there any ignorance of the provident care taken to settle by Poportifical entherity all the questions Pontifical authority all the questions that were raised in a most important matter among the Missionaries of those To obtain full knowledge of these matters Clement XI. sent Charles Thomas Tournon, Patriarch Antioch, with the power Legate a latere as Commissioner Legate a latere as Commissioner XI. Visitor Apostolic, in 1701. Clement XI.

confirmed the wise decrees of Tournon, and Innocent XIII, Benedict XIII. and Clement XII. added grave sanction to secure the most faithful observance o the same, while Benedict XIV. by publishing the Constitution Omnium Sollici-tudinum set aside doubts, added opportune declarations, and thus abolished a discussion that had been sharply agitated for about half a century.
Somewhat later, when the Roman

Pontiffs were planning several things for the welfare of the Indies, the tranquility of the Church in Europe was afflicted with great turbulence : and this resulted in an impediment as well to the increase of the faith in the Indies. Besides a great affliction befell the western prov-nces of the peninsula through the tyran Mipon Sahib, who in many ways dis-turbed Catholicity. Although after that time apostolic men labored much and usefully for Christianity, nevertheless Gregory XVI. considering the whole attentively, understood and de clared that "those regions necessarily demanded from the Apostolic See, with he change of the times, that succon should be borne to religion in peril there, and the form of ecolesiastical rule so established as to obtain the preservation of the faith," And immediately taking the matter in hand he made several decrees that were useful to the Christians of India and much adapted to obtain the increase of religion in those

parts.

But when the measures of the Apos.

availed: who deserved to be most honorably praised by the Apostolic See in that by their help so great a part of the earth before unknown to Europe had tolic See, certainly taken for the sake of the common weal, met with a far different interpretation from many, and that ruinous dissension had broken out which the commanded sea, the Ghates mountains and the ruinous dissension had broken out with the commanded sea, the Ghates mountains and the ruinous dissension had broken out with the common weal, met with a far different mission of Madure, which is inclosed by the Coromandel sea, the Ghates mountains and the ruinous dissension had broken out with the common weal, met with a far different mission of Madure, which is inclosed by the Coromandel sea, the Ghates mountains and the ruinous dissension had broken out with a far different mission of Madure, which is inclosed by the Coromandel sea, the Ghates mountains and the ruinous dissension had broken out with the common weal, met with a far different mission of Madure, which is inclosed by the Coromandel sea, the Ghates mountains and the ruinous dissension had broken out with the common weal, met with a far different mission of Madure, which is inclosed by the Coromandel sea, the Ghates mountains and the ruinous dissension had broken out with the common weal, met with a far different mission of Madure, which is inclosed by the Coromandel sea, the Ghates mountains and the ruinous dissension had broken out with the common weal, met with a far different mission of Madure, which is inclosed by the Coromandel sea, the Ghates mountains and the ruinous dissension had broken out with the coromandel sea, the Ghates mountains and the ruinous dissension had broken out which the coromandel sea, the Ghates mountains and the ruinous dissension had broken out with the coromandel sea, the Ghates are successful to the coronal sea, the coronal sea seemed to threaten greater evil. Pius IX more than once urged His Most Faithful Majesty Peter to unite with him

Faithful Majesty Peter to unite with him upon some decrees to remedy so many disadvantages. An agreement was therefore entered into in 1857, but various difficulties prevented the carrying out of its conditions.

When we, by the great benignity of God, undertook the guidance of the Church, reflecting carefully on this most important matter, we caused a communication to the ministers of the Portuguese kingdom inviting them to treat with us kingdom inviting them to treat with us of this matter and to formulate such new conditions as the times required.
Since this proved agreeable to them, we
made known our mind by letter to our
beloved son King Louis January 6 of this year, and experiencing his equity joined to a desire of concord, we have duly en-tered upon an agreement by which much that is useful has been mutually much that is useful has been mutually determined, and, as is usual, committed to writing. In the first place the right of Patronate of the Kings of Portugal has been equitably defined: the Arch iepiscopate of Goa has been adorned with the Patriarchal dignity ad honorem, and its suffragan dioceses assigned and other interest thinks. rights established. Furthermore it was agreed that the rulers of Portugal should publicly assign to each diocese a revenue for the maintenance of the Canons, Clergy, Seminaries: should co-operate with the Bishops to provide schools for the children, orphanges, and other pious institutions deemed to be for the welfare of the Christians or available to the removal of pagan superstitions. the breaking out of wars and other vicis situdes great disaster threathened the rising Church of the Indies. Lest the diffusion of the Gospel should be interpreted and lest in so any other than the concord of the Christian peoples of India is to be tranquil and firm, rupted and lest in so any other transfer. we therefore consider that the time has come to give established form to Catholicity in the whole peninsula this side of the Ganges, that those nations approaching the prepared mountain of the house of God may feel the benefits of permanent and well ordered rule.

The northern tract of the Indies continued the continued of the Indies continued the continued the continued of the Indies continued the tains three Vicarites because the ancient mission of Hindostan was divided by Gregory XVI. in two parts in the year 1849 and by us in these late years divided into three parts comprising the separate ecclesiastical regions of Agra, Patna and Punjab. The first consists of the aid territory with the exception of the parts assigned to the second, which are the regions called Nepal, Behar, the small province of Sikkim, the old king-dom of Ayadhya, Bundelkand; and the

other adjoining principalities. The third embraces the Punjab region, to which has been added the kingdom of Mission of Bombay, which Pius IX. in 1854 divided into two parts, separating from the northern part the southern or Poon region. The former has besides the islands of Bombay and Salsette the provinces and kingdoms of Broack, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Guzerate, Marwar, Catch, Sindhi, Beluchistan as far as Sabul and Puniah . the southern has the Cabul and Punjab: the southern has the kingdoms and provinces of Konkan, Kandeish, and Delkkan as tar as the boundaries of the kingdoms of Nizam, Maissour and Northern Kanara, with the exception from both of the territories and provinces lately assigned to the Archdiocese of Goa, and to the made of prelates to govern the faithful Archdiocese of Daman or Kranganor, and to rule the missions of the sacred There follow down the Kanara or Malabar coast besides the Archbishopric of Goa three Vicariates between the Ghates mountains and the western sea, namely Mangalor, separated in 1853 from the Verapoly or Malabar Vicariate, through the province of Kanara to the river Ponany; the Verapoly Vicariate from the river to the boundaries of the diocese of Cochin lately restored by us, and the Quilon Vicariate stretching from the southern boundaries of that diocese to

Cape Comorin, except the parishes assigned to the Cochin diocese. Ten missions belong to the eastern part of the peninsula. In the bay of Bengal three at the mouth of the river Ganges; namely the western Vicariate established in the city of Calcutta, and the eastern, both derived from the one of Bengal in 1850. Those that have been declared to belong to the jurisduction of the Bishop of Meliapor are to be excepted from the number of the subjects of both Vicariates. To these is ince of Bengal the Prefecture Apos-tolic erected in 1855. Adjoining the western Vicariate of Bengal is the vast mission of Vizagapatam, which comprises the whole territory between the limits of the Bombay Vicariate and the Bengal sea as far as the river Godavery to the south, and was divided from Madras in 1850. The near mission of Hyderabad extends through the kingdom Nizam and the province of Masuli-pat to the river Krichna, and, designated by Gregory XVI., was by Pius IX. in 1851 raised to the dignity of a Vicar-

On the Coromandel coast there is the principal city of Madras which from 1834 obtained an Apostolic Vicar, whose juris-diction is extended from the river and the ses, with the exception of that tract which has been lately by us assigned to the Meliapor diocese. At its southern limits the old Vicariate of the Coromandel coast was divided in Pondicherry between the river Palar on the north and the river Cavery on the south: Mayssour on the western side embracing the kingdom of that name and the provinces of Coorg, Collegal and part of Winaad and Salem; finally Coimbatour, which is ontained between the Missions of Verapoly, Mangalor and Madure to the east of the Ghates mountains. Last at the

those regions and places excepted which we have given to the Bishop of Meliapor, and which (Madure) Gregory XVI. a few days before his death in 1846 made a Vicarate.

The Ceylon island is divided into three Vicariates, Colombo, Jafnapatam and Kandy: of which the first two were erected out of one previously exsting, to the one being assigned the western and southern provinces, to the other the remaining territory of the island in the year 1849: the third was established by

yes in 1883, a territory being separated from the others in the centre of the island.

Since therefore in all the missions of India which we have mentioned, through the zeal and labors of the evangelical measurements. Christianity, has see the second of messengers Christianity has so pro-gressed, that not only the name of our Saviour is invoked with the greatest freedom, but also a great number of episcopal charges exists, and since these churches are in many ways wisely and usefully constituted, we in the first place render thanks to God for such great prosperity to Catholicity. Next we undertake to realize what our Predecessors long desired, the establishment of the Ecclesiastical Hierarchy in India and the Island of Ceylon. From this we trust there will with the help of God, follow many and not small benefits, especially an increase of harmony and charity, similarity and firm-ness of discipline, more permanent union of the people with the Bishops and chiefly, with the Roman Pontiff, a more easy propagation of Catholicity, together with an increased cultivation of Christian

Having asked therefore, as the gravity of the affair demanded, the opinion of Our Venerable Brethren, the Cardinals of the Congregation of the Propaganda, having poured forth in humility of heart prayers to Almighty God, and having implored the aid of the Immaculate Mother of God, of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul, of Saints Thomas the Apostle, and Francis Xavier, who as they of old brought those nations to the light of the Gospel so now protect and shield them with their heavenly patronage; of our own determination with certain our own determination, with certain knowledge and mature deliberation on our part, of the plenitude of Apostolic authority, to the greater glory of the Di-vine name, and the increase of Catholic faith. We, by means of these Letters, institute the Ecclesiastical Hierarchy

according to canonical prescriptions in all the missions of the East Indies. Besides, following in the footsteps of our Predecessors, who first erected the Archdiocese of Goa, and the sees suffragan to it, Cochin, Meliapor and Cranganor, we confirm the same and wish them to be one ecclesiastical province, as expressed in the agreement entered into with His Most Faithful Majesty, the King of Portugal

Faithful Majesty, the King of Portugal and Algarve.

Moreover we by our Apostolic authority by the tenor of these presents erect into Episcopal Churches all the Apostolic Vicariates of the whole peninsula and of the island of Ceylon, as they have been described by us above. Of the new dioceses we raise to the honor of the Archiepiscopal dignity the following: Agra, Bombay, Verapoly, Calcutta, Madras, Pondichery and Colombo. As to designating the provincial or suffragan churches it will remain to us to determine

as we may deem best.

The Archbishops and Bishops shall each report at proper times as to the state of es to our Congregation of the Propaganda: which for the future as here-tofore shall take special care of these regions, and shall take cognizance of all those matters which the prelates shall in

the line of their office propose.

But the Archbishop of Goa and his Suffragan Bishops shall report as to the state f their Churches to the Sacred Congre-Affairs of the Church. The same sha tudy with the greatest care to piously affairs according to the above mentioned jurisdiction the Catholic faith

It will remain to all the Bishops of India to by degrees decree all those things which can conduce to introducing the common law, as the times may per mit, and are within the authority of the Bishops according to the general disci-pline of the Church. It will be our part and that of the Apostolic See to assist the Bishops in the discharge of their duties by our work, authority and counsel, and to promote in every way possible whatever may seem useful and opportune for the welfare of souls.

people should, as we earnestly exhort, retain concord, preserve charity inviolate, obey in every line of life with willingness and alsority their Bishops and in the first place this Apostolic See, and display such adornment of Christian virtue as to call by their example those who are in wretched error to the wonderful light and kingdom of Christ.

We decree finally that these our Let ters shall never be marked or impugned as surreptitious or obreptitious, or as lacking intention on our part or having any other defect, and shall ever be valid and firm, shall obtain their effect in all things and be inviolably observed, regardless of general or special sanctions issued in Synodal, Provincial and Universal Councils, and all other things to the contrary notwithstanding. We also decree as null and void anything different attempted knowingly or unknowingly in these matters by anybody of any authority whatsoever. We wish that to copies of these letters even printed, and subscribed by a public Notary and bear ing the seal of any man constituted in Ecclesiastical dignity the same trust should be given as to the declaration of

our will manifested by this document the public of Kingston whether he at any

Be it therefore unlawful to anybody to infringe or rashly act against this page of our erection, constituting, instituting, restoring, dismemberiog, suppressing, assigning, adding, giving, decree, mandate and will. If any person shall attempt these things let him know that he shall incur the worth of God and of he shall incur the wrath of God and of

his blessed Apostles Peter and Paul. Given at Rome at St. Peter's the year of the Incarnation of Our Lord 1886, the first of September, of Our Pontificate the

C. CARD. SACCONI .- M. CARD. LE-DOCHOWSKI. Pro Datarius.

ECHOES OF A MEETING.

Statements of the Belfast Delegates Repudiated.

THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON, MR. ROBINSON AND SENATOR SULLIVAN AFTER THE LOYALIST—THE TEXTS OF THE SPEAK-ERS NOT VERY GOOD ONES-DR. KANE

Whig, Sep. 29.
The Young Men's Catholic Benevolent Society, has invited Mr. Davitt to visit the city and lecture on home rule for Ireland. It is probable he will accept. Mr. Justin McCartby, the historian, will also be asked to lecture in the city, and there is reason to expect that he will do so.

A DISCLAIMER.

"The Scotch people were too stupid to seek home rule."

The Palace, on Michaelmas Day, 1886. (To the Editor): In the journalistic reports of the proceedings of anti-home rule meeting in our city hall the night before left the forecome transport to the processing transport. last, the foregoing, among other curious fables, is attributed to his lordship the Bishop of Kingston by a person named Smith.

Smith.

I am directed by his lordship to refer your readers to the brief summaries of his address at the home rule meeting of last November, which appeared in the following day's issue of the Whig and News, and the full report of the same in the Canadam Kreeman of the following Wednesday. dian Freeman of the following Wednesday All three concur in attributing lordship only one remark about the Scotch people in respect of home rule, viz., that they had entered freely into legislative union with England and had found their interest in it.

It is no reproach to the Scotch people It is no reproach to the Scotch people that they made their choice. The imputation of stupidity is most certainly not implied in it. The historical fact was adduced by the bishop solely in explanation of Scotland's acquiescence in the system of law-making for that country at Westminster, whilst Ireland, for the contrary reason, objects to London-made laws for Ireland. The same statement in support of the same argument was made a week or two afterwards by the prime mininister of England in the house of com-mons, and subsequently in his Millothian addresses to assemblies of Scotchmen, without any dissentient voice being raised

against him.

The Bishop of Kingston boasts of 10,000
Scotch Catholics among his spiritual children. They are highly esteemed and cherished by him, and he in return is warmly loved by them. Far from thinking them "stupid," he admires them and frequently extols them in public and private, as a model people, distinguished for people. vate, as a moder people, distinguished for solidity of judgment and practical wisdom and honest tenacity of purpose in all the affairs of life, combined with edifying reverence for the traditions and cu-toms of their ancient race, loyalty to kith and kin and unalterable attachment to holy church and the faith of their fathers—I am, dear sir, yours faithfully, THOMAS KELLY, Secretary.

Secretary.

M'CARTHY ON DR. KANE. Kingston, Sept. 28—(To the Editor): Will you be good enough to publish tae enclosed extract from the report of an interview by a New York reporter with Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P. It must have escaped your attention, and it is very desirable that the people should know what manner of men the anti-home rulers have sent to Kingston in the defence of their

"What do you think of the Rev. Dr. Kane, the Belfast Orangeman, who is at present in Canada, and will visit the United States to lecture against home

"He can scarcely mean what he says." Mr. McCarthy replied. "If he does mean what he says he said something on one occasion in Ireland which merited severe treatment at the hands of the law. think it was a meeting at a place called Tallytish, in the county Tyrone, that he told a crowd of Orangemen that for every landlord fired at or shot in the South or West of Ireland, the Orangemen should forthwith kill the Irish priest and the members of parliament for that county. The remarks were published at the time in the Belfast News Letter, the Orange organ in Ulster. Many persons in the South of Ireland have been sent to penal servitude for five and ten years for utter ing language not half so fierce."
What has Dr. Kane to say to this?

ask the question unreservedly. I would have hesitated had the statement quoted originated with one of less reliability than McCarthy, and if Dr. Kane were not so ready to attack others and repeat, as he has done in the case of Mr. Robinson, unsupported and slanderous statements
A PATRIOTIC IRISHMAN.

WILL DR. KANE RETRACT? Kingston, Sept. 29.—(To the Editor): I see in the issue of yesterday's Netcs an article signed by R. R. Kane, LL. D, Irish loyalist delegate, addressed to me, and containing the following statement: "Mr. Robinson was very much concerned last night to know whether I had threat-ened—at a time when I was not in public life at all-to kick the Queen's crown into the Boyne. Would he now inform

time gave the toast, "To hell with the Pope," and was obliged, by the indignant company to whom he gave it, to withdraw it and apologize. I have been associated with strong Protestants all my life, and never before heard of such an outrage when all december and charity; and corrections are considered. upon all decency and charity; and cer-tainly, now that I have heard of the impious proceeding on the part of Mr. Rob-inson, I am not surprised at the contempt and impatience with which his observations were received last night." tions were received last night." I deny ever having proposed such a toast, and I challenge the reverend doctor to name the person who gave him his information, and the time and place when such toast was said to have been proposed. The statement of Dr. Kane is a pure fabrication, and if he has not better authority for some of his statements about his unfortunate country man he must he in a said for ate countrymen he must be in a sad fix indeed. Awaiting his answer I am, yours

DR. SULLIVAN'S REPUDIATION. DR. SULLIVAN'S REPUDIATION.

Kingston, Sept. 29. (To the Editor.):
Permit me to contradict the statement
attributed by Mr. Delegate Smith to me
at the meeting on Monday night. The
expressions quoted by him referring to me
I never uttered. A reporter's mistake so
absurd as to require at the time no correction was very unfairly taken advantage of
by him.— Yours truly,

M. SULLIVAN.

(The report commented upon by Mr.

(The report commented upon by Mr. Smith in the city hall, and containing the allusions repudiated by Senator Sullivan, did not appear in the Whig.)

SWEET BELFAST.

MAJOR SAUNDERSON'S SONG. Sweet Pelfast is the city for loyalty.
Boasting of order, and breaking the peace;
There we are fond of honoring royalty,
Also of stoning the Irish police:
Loving the sort of religion and charity
Taught in the speeches of Hanna and Kane,
And gaily engaging in scenes of barbarity,
Strewing the highways with wounded and
slain.

God save the Queen" is our favorite chorus

When we go rioting over the town; Also "We'll kick the Pope before us,"
"Rule Britannia," and "Croppies, Lie Down." He's but a traitor, false-hearted and callous In whom such ditties excite no joys, And surely the rebel should swing from the

Who loves not the tune of "The Protestant Boys." Property's rights should be safe from in-

yaslons.
That is a maxim of lovality's school;
But in Belfast, upon certain occasions.
No one should ask us to stand by the rule;
For when the lodges feel war like and frisky
The wrecking of Catholics' houses is sweet.
And the robbing of lots of their porter and
whiskering of lots of their porter and

whiskey
To swill it or spill it abroad in the street.

Life in Belfast has many advantages. Sometimes no "pavers" are whizzing about.

But yet a provision of plaster and bandages
'Twould hardly be prudent to travel with-

out.
Of course 'tis the home of good will and fraternity,
But one thing is plain from the facts of the past:
That men should be always prepared for Eternity—
E-pecially those who must live in Belfast.

PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMEN CON-VERTED

Bloomfield, N. J., religious circles are sor in Hebrew of the German Theol sor in Hebrew of the German Theological Seminary, to the Roman Catholic faith. He was a house father besides holding the position of professor, and in that capacity had charge of the devotional exercises of the schools outside of the regular lessons. Several months ago the students began to notice that in the exercise of his duties his faith in the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church was diminishing, and when on several occasions the students criticised the Roman Catholic doctrines the profes-

The Board of Directors, Professor George C. Seibert, D. D., and Dr. Knox, president of the institution, had their atention called to the matter, and a few weeks ago Professor Casanoweiz was spoken to upon the subject. He immediately acknowledged to at his views had undergone a change, and further said that he soon expected to leave the seminary and prepare for the priesthood. The matter was kept quiet, only a few knowing the facts until a few days ago, when the professor gathered up his property at the seminary and moved to Montelair, where he is now living with Rev. Father Mendel, pastor of the Church of the Impaculate Concention. maculate Conception. Yesterday [September 13] he became a member of the Church and renounced bis former belief. He was anxious to go to Germany to complete his education for the priesthood but he has been prevailed upon by Bishop Wigger to enter Seton Hall College and receive the required instructions under his charge.
One of the professor's most intimate

riends said to a Star reporter y seterday:
"Mr. Casanoweiz is a Russian Jew, thirtyfive years of age, and is the most perfect
Hebrew scholar of my acquaintance. He
was educated in a German Refirmed
Mission in Basle, Germany; graduated
from there two and one half years ago, from there two and one half years ago, came to this country and accepted the appointment at the Bloomfield German Theological School.

Boston Pilot

G. W. Smalley is delighted with Lord Randy's brilliant "repartee" when Labou-chere charged the Government with nepotism in the appointment of a certain clerk. This was Lord Randolph's dazzl-ing reply: "That insinuation is based upon gossipmongering, in which the honorable member has a professional interest." Mr. Smalley pronounces this "equal to Dis-raeli's best ve"n." It is almost as brilli-ant as the repartee of the dude, who, upon being ca'led a foo!, "weplied, don't ye know, quick as a flash, 'you're another."

CARDINAL NEWMAN.

EVERY DAY LIFE AT THE ORATORY We take the following from the Dub-in Freeman's Journal of Monday last: His Eminence Cardinal Newman does not receive many visitors at the Oratory now. A brain that is restless and active as in times gone by leaves His Eminence, whose age falls short of the years of the century by one only, little time for anything but the important work for which there is only the twilight remaining.

There are but a privileged few, such as Lord Emly, who pays the Cardinal a yearly visit, the Duke of Norfolk, and some of the "Old Boys," who are now permitted to see "The Father." permitted to see "The Father." I might remark that the Cardinal is never addressed by the other fathers as "Your Eminence," but as "Father," and spoken of as "The Father." On the other hand, he addresses them as "John, Lewis," &c. The Cardinal has two rooms; he is the only member of the O:atory who has another apartment in addition to his bedroom. One of these rooms is used bedroom. One of these rooms is used for his study, a portion of it being par-titioned off as a place for saying Mass in. Another room leading out of his sitting Another room leading out of his sitting room is used as a bed-room. Both of these are plainly furnished. No visitors are allowed to penetrate either of these rooms. The etrate either of these rooms. The fathers have free access to their supering he is very particular. He has an Irish servant named James Cusack, whom he is very fond of, particularly since James's uncle was killed whilst crossing the line at Liverpool some years ago. This James is very faithful, and although one of the rough "old boys" of Handy Andy's school, he is much liked by the fathers.

The visitors see the same resolute face, identical eve which marked the controversy of our time.

The marks of time are to be seen, but they are only physical. The Cardinal's voice is very weak, so week that only those who are close to the pulpit can hear him they presching. He him when preaching. He wore spectacles when a young man, but reads without them now except when the light is bad.

Those who knew John Henry Cardinal Newman in his writings only will easily recognize him in his daily life at the Ora-Hagley Road, Birmingham. The licity of his life and the plainness of all his personal surroundings, have in no sense been affected by the high dignity of the Cardinalate, which was given to him

that might be called that of a simple monk of the present time. His personal attire is that of an Oratorian Falher—the only difference between him and the other fathers being that he wears a red beretta, red ockings, a red band round his waist, red chain. Every morning he rises at five, without any one to awaken him, he dresses without assistance, shaves himself, and then is engaged in saying Office till seven; at that hour one of the novice, or in his absence one of the fathers, serves "The Father's Mass," which is said in that part of his room which is partitioned off.

It is very seldom His Eminence says Mass in the public church new on account. Mass in the public church now, on account of his age. He has the same privilege granted him which B.shops have, viz, saying Mass in their private apartments. After Mass and thank-giving he retires to his room, makes his bed, dusts his room, 00 he goes down to breakfast. the Cardinal has come; then the Cardinal's caudle is lighted, he opens the letters which have been placed before him, and

John, who used to be a brother to the Cardinel. Father William is very anxious that the Cardinal should be looked after.

On special days, such as his birthday, the Feast of St. Philip Neri, patron saint of the Oratory; the Feest of St. George, from whose church in Rome His Eminence takes his title; his conversion to the Catholic Church, and other feasts, he is confronted with a pile of letters from lords, ladies, and prelates all over the world sending their congratulations to the illustrious Cardinal.

Before finishing with breakfast, I may add that the Cardinal supplements porridge on Fridays and fast days with perhaps an fine fresh herring, but he never s flesh meat on such days.

takes flesh meat on such days.

Breakfast being finished, at about nine o'clock he returns to his room, where his devotions, correspondence, studies, and the book he is now engaged on occupy him till 1.30 o'clock, which is his punctual dinner-time. Whenever the fathers desire to see him they have free access to his room. But it is not often now that he cares to be troubled with particulars of cares to be troubled with particulars of any domestic matter; and if he has to be consulted on some important thing, the fewest words are chosen to gain the desired effect. The 'Oratory Boys' have seen but little of their president of late years. They meet him sometimes in the lower corridor as they come to meals in the house, or at the rehearsals of the plays, in which His Eminence takes such an interest. When the boys meet "The Father" they take off their hats to him as the head of the house. He does not like even the fathers of the house to go out of their way to open a door, nor does he like any one to genuflect to him, unless it be when the fathers ask his blessing before going out. At 1 30 the Cardinal comes down to dinner. This is the only meal

ing him, the butler seeists. A breast of a ing him, the butler seeists. A breast of a tender chicken, or duck, or a little Welsh mutton, or corned beef are all favorites with the Cardinal. If the meatis not tender, he will leave it without a word of complaint. Father William is nearly always in the refectory watching the Cardinal's meal. When the Cardinal has finished his meat, or poultry, two kinds of puddings or pies are put before him. He is very fond of a light rice or tspices pudding. With these be will take about half is very ford of a lightrice or tapioca pudding. With these be will take about half a bottle of Cortone wine, a kind of very fine claret, or some "Saturne," which is the altar wine used at the Oratory; it is the pure juice of the grape. After the sweets he will eat a little Gorgonzola cheese, of which he is very fond; the riper it is the better does he like it. He will not touch American heine afraid of the not touch American, being afraid of the ingredients. He comes down to his dinner with a book under his arm, and reads whilst the dishes are being changed. Dinner finished, he will return to his room and proceed with his work.

He used to go in the summer to the fathers country home at Reduct and

fathers country house at Rednal, near Broomgrove, attached to which there is the burying ground of the deceased fathers. It is here that the body of Father Ambrose St. John rests, the father whom the Cardinal loved as a brother, and whose name now, as when he was preach ing at his Requiem, is enough to move the Cardinal to tears. In 1885 His Emirence used to go there on the Monday and stay used to go there on the Monday and stay till the Friday or Saturday for many weeks, teking with him, or having sent to him, the provisions to last during his stay. This year the fatigue is too much for him. He scarcely ever goes out, except from his rooms in the house to that in the whilst the former are being cleared.
At 5 30 he obeys the voice of the Ves-

per bell and is usually the first at Ves-pers, which are sometimes said in the Chapel of St. Philip, sometimes in the chapter room of the house, when the fathers are summoned by the "Angelus bell" to the community dinner at 5 45.
The Cardinal takes his usual place, but does not partake of the dinner, except on Christmas Day, when he dines off the turkey as one of the fathers. On the other day he is the first to answer the bell, and remains standing at the table till the others come in. When all for the first dinner have arrived the Cardinal says grace, after which the fathers go to their places and remain seated there till the Cardinal unfolds his napkin. The lector has during this time been reading a chapter of our Catholic Ireland, of this land of ours, which, as the compassion of the cause of Ireland, of this land of ours, which, as the compassion of the cause of Ireland, of this land of ours, which, as the compassion of the cause of Ireland, of the cause of Ireland, of this land of ours, which, as the compassion of the cause of Ireland, of the Ireland, of the cause of Ireland, of the Ir other day he is the first to answer the bell, and remains standing at the table till the others come in. When all for the first places and remain classifications of this iand of our Catholic people has during this time been reading a chapter from the life of St. Philip Neri. On the unfolding of the superior's napkin two fathers, who have put on black approns, advance to the middle table and sprons, advance to the middle table and raceive the soup plates from the butler, sprons, advance to the middle table and receive the soup plates from the butler, who is now ladling out the soup. Soup is offered to the Cardinal, but declined. When the other fathers have been helped to soup there is passed through the "drum," a basin of special soup made for the "Father," or a basin of bread and milk, with which he mixes about two teaspoonfulls of brandy and a little ground. buttons to cassock, red trimmings in fact, and a pectoral cross attached to a gold spoonfuls of brandy and a little ground

Then the fathers are offered their choice of two different helpings—perhaps one, roast chicken; the other, sirloin of beef. These are being carved in the refectory by the butler, and being served by the senior waiter. The junior goes with the vegetables, beer, or cider. Wine is not provided for the fathers by the bouse so, in case a father wishes wine he to provided for the fathers by the house; so, in case a father wishes wine, he buys it, and has it put out for him at the table. During this the Cardinal has finished his soup, or bread and milk, and is listening to the reading of some historical work. After the fathers have finished the meat or poultry, two sweets sere offered—in the first place to the Father, then to his su-jects. The Cardinal does not take any, when the server or other helper goes to the next father. The reader then comes from

other scholars and gentlemen talk, of politics, the affairs of the world, and general topics of the house. At seven p. m. the Father leaves for his study, where his work and his Divine Office occupy him until ten p. m., when he always

Resping the Whirlwind.

Washington Hatchet.

Last Sunday a New York preacher charged, in his sermon, that Bob Inger-soll was responsible for the lax views of government in this country which is the foundation of anarchy. The accusation is hardly true as far as the Chicago anarchists are concerned, but it has its value as bearing on the future. The most potent source of social disorder is the destruction of the religious idea. In every country where it has been associated with a political movement it has resulted in riot and blocdshed. All anarchists and nihilists are materialists. Indeed materialism is the foundation of anarchy and nihilism. It is the first step. Destroy the sense of personal responsibility which the sense of personal responsibility which is involved in a belief in a hereafter and the retrogression to a personal irrespon sibility in the present is easy enough. The New York minister said that the kid-gloved people who paid a dollar to hear Ingersoll were buying torches which might be applied to their own homes, and his remark is not only original but it is forcible and true. It is the strongest thing any minister has yet said against the noted infidel. He is a thoroughly dangerous social factor.

ONE OF THE BEST TONICS

Dr. A. ATKINSON, Prof. Materia Medica be when the fathers ask his blessing before going out. At 130 the Cardinal comes down to dinner. This is the only meal which he does not take with his family. It is very plain, and instead of a father service when the does not take with his family. It is very plain, and instead of a father service when the does not take with his family. It is very plain, and instead of a father service when the fathers as the leave of the phosphates in soluble form."

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN. Important Speech by His Grace.

VIGOROUS DENUNCIATION OF LANDLORD, COMMUNISM, AND CONFISCATION. On Monday His Grace the Most Rev. On Monday His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archishop of Dublin, was presented with an address by the clergy and people of Finglas and St. Margaret's on the occasion of His Grace's first visit to the district. It would be impossible to exaggerate a description of the enthusiasm with which His Grace was greeted. Although his visit was merely of an eccle siastical character, simply connected with the duty of Confirmation, the roads leading to Finglas and St. Margaret's were ing to Finglas and St. Margaret's were ing to Finglas and St. Margaret's were spanned at intervals with triumphal arches and mottoes of welcome. "Welcome to our great Archbishop," "God bless our best friend," and such words were inscribed on many banners, and the political sentiments of the people found expression in the inscriptions, "Parnell and Gladstone," "Home Rule," &c.

The ceremeny of Confirmation was performed in the morning at the little Chansi

formed in the morning at the little Chapel of St. Margaret.

After Confirmation a public meeting took place. It was attended by all the people of the district for miles round. Two bands from Finglas attended, and the utmost possible enthusiasm prevailed.
The address presented to His Grace is a very beautiful specimen of the illuminator's art. At either side of the portrait of the Archbishop is a view of Dunsaghley Castle, an old Irish cross, and at the foot the cathedral, Marlborough Street. The crowds who assembled gave a most enthu-siastic reception to His Grace. When the people gathered in front of the Chapel of St. Margaret, the Very Rev.

Caron Flanagan read the address.

His Grace, in reply, said: I am sure you tender this welcome to me in the ame spirit in which so many other excome have been tendered to me by the people of this diocese on so many occa-sions since I came home to you last year from Rome, the spirit of unswerving devotion to that holy cause, of which on the one hand, in the political order, the fullest recognition of the spirit of nationality, and, on the other hand, in the sphere of religion, the most loyal devotion to the holy Catholic faith and to the Holy See of Rome, with the fullest toleration, aye, and protection—(cheers)—for the rights of the non Catholic minority of our population who dwell in our midst (prolonged cheers). (prolonged cheers).
HIS GRACE'S RECENT "INTERVIEW" ON THE

But then, again, there is another reason why I am glad to receive this address You are aware, no doubt, that within the last few weeks I had an opportunity of explaining in very full detail my views the Cardinal has come; then the Cardinal's candle is lighted, he opens the letters which have been placed before him, and reads them. Whilst this is going on the novice has placed on the Cardinal's table the scup plate of porridge and a jug of hot milk, with which he always commences his breakfast, then by the side of that is the pot of coffee, a pot of butter, and a little plate of lean ham or brawn, of which he is always fond.

He sits at a separate table from the rest; in the ordinary course two fathers would sit at such a table, but this table and the two rooms, instead of one, are the Father's only privileges. Although silence at breakfast is not strictly observed by the fathers who may come either before or after the Cardinal, it is very strictly carried out in the superior's presence.

Father William Neville has teken the place of the late Father Ambrose St. John who was a wond the single father who may come either before or after the Cardinal, it is very strictly carried out in the superior's presence.

Father William Neville has teken the place of the late Father Ambrose St. John who was a would sit the such as a space of the late Father Ambrose St. John who was a such as Easter, a desert consisting of fault, wine, and cake, has been placed on the table. Whether it he a feast day or not, the Father and his children talk, of politics. It is no political question. It is purely and simply a commercial quescion the pullit, the two servers take off their aprons, out goes the butter, who rings what a place of the surprise of the well of second bell," which would be at about 6.15. Any father who has not been able to come in for the first dimer does so now.

One of the servers, whose name has been called on by the lector, brings for it at its full value (cheers). The tenants are willing to pay for it at its full value (cheers). The tenants are exceptions of course. It is purely and simply a commercial question. It is purely and simply a commercial question. It is purely and simply a commercial question the pul injustice, and who in struggling sgainst it are claiming for themselves nothing more than that which by every principle of justice is their own (cheers).

THE TRUE STATE OF THE IRISH LAND

QUESTION,
This in truth is the real and only issue of the land question in Ireland, and thank God it is now beginning to be so under-

then, as your enemies would ignorably or maliciously proclaim you to be. The case lies quite the other way. It is you that are struggling against that which is little better than Communism.

Dublin; or as it is in Armagh, or in Tuam
—aye, or as it is in Caehel, by the great
Archbishop of the South—(cheers)—to
whom we are all proud to look up as the
foremost, the ablest, and the most couragous champion of the cause of justice
for the poor (cheers). I can give you as
proof of it. This very morning I had the
pleasure of reading in one of the Roman
newspapers, the Moniteur de Rome, a paper
which, it is no secret, enjoys the personal
confidence of the Holy Father himself—I
had the pleasure of reading in it a long
article in praise of the Irish people for
their bearing in the constitutional struggle
through which we are passing, and which,
please God, we shall soon see closed in a
glorious victory. And what were the
closing words which summed up the conclusion to which the writer of this article
arrived? They were these; that the
I Irish people were detrined to win;
and that for their complete and
speedy triumph nothing more is wanting
now than that they should keen
though now than that they should keen
that a Catholic training and the Catholic atmosphere
of the school room that makes the bone
and sinew of sound morality.
London Universe.
Before Mejor Saunderson lets off any
speedy triumph nothing more is wanting
now than that they should keen
though the lower classes amongst
Oxtontant interccurse with Protestants; but unfortunately the bulk
of the nation is heathentsh, and it would
seem that our danger ought to come from
his witings warns English Catholics
against the dangers according to them from
catchism. He must practically be taught
his Catechism all day long, for it should
be an odor, like the sweet essence of the
roce in a garden, which permeates all che,
even when the flower itself is not to be
seen.

This is what is properly meant by a
religious education. It is not the fact
that a Catholic teacher instructs the pupoir
to a lesson in
Catechism. He must practically be aught
this Catechism all day long, for it should
be an odor, like the sweet essence of the
roce with the flower itself is not speedy triumph nothing more is wanting now than that they should keep to now than that they should keep to their present lines, marching to victory under the skilful leadership of those two great men, whose names, though one of them is an Englishman, have secured for themselves an undying remembrance in themselves an undying remembrance in the standard of purity. Bad as Ulster is it will bear favourable comparison with Scotland and Wales, not to make mention of England. In Connaught, the most Irish province of Ireland, the flower of womankind as far as domestic virtue of womankind as far as domestic virtue. the grateful memory of our grateful people—the great English minister, William EwartGladstone—(cheers)—and the great Irish leader, Charles Stewart

Parneil (loud and prolonged cheers).

THE COMING VICTORY.

Keep then in those paths of justice, and I will promise you that long before the day comes round when the next episcopal visitation is made in this parish of St. Margaret if you are good enough. of St. Margaret, if you are good enough to present me with another address, it will be my privilege then to address gratulation, that by persevering to the end in the path in which your leaders end in the path in which your leaders now direct you to advance, you will have closed the long struggle of seven hundred years in a glorious and a lasting, because a peaceful, victory (cheers). In the meantime accept my best thanks for the enthusiastic kindness with which you the have received me among you here to day (loud and prolonged cheers).

The enormous crowd, who had listened Grace's reply, then knelt down and received the Archbishop's blessing.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Justin McCarthy, M. P., in his speech before leaving for America, last week, said that "Irishmen were sick of hating England." There is deep truth in the word: they are sick of the batred and of the cause for it which happily at last shows signs of weakening. The late words of Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party has made Irishmen believe that hatred of England is not natural and inevitable. But still the drawbacks are wofully stong. But still the drawbacks are wofully strong. It is not the Churchills or Sandersons, nor even the Chamberlains, that represent the most malign English element toward Ireland. Churchill will change again as he has changed within six months; Sanderson, the Orangeman, is only the irritated point of a local tumor, that may But still the drawbacks are wofully strong. be lanced or poulticed out of the system; Chamberlain is the Tappertit of English statesmanship. He is not great in any way, even in malevolence. When he realizes this, he will truckle and traffic with any party that can be used to com-plement his own deficiency. But the Eng-Esbmen that have most to do with Ireland are precisely those which have not changed and are not changing—the few thousand aristocrats who own the country, and who custom, and even religion to support their position and justify their procedure. Baltimore Mirror.

Those of our worthy Protestant fellowthan this, to fix the fair and just price or olics as bigots by nature are invited to than this, to fix the fair and just price or money value of the land (cheers). The tenants are willing to pay for it, and to pay for it at its full value (cheers). There are exceptions of course. There are black sheep in every flock. I do not speak of these. I speak of the tenants of Ireland as a body, and of the overwhelming majority of the individuals who form that body, and whose earnestness in their strug. gle for justice have now won for it the sympathy of all honest men. The tenant formers of Ireland as of a lakes of hoses. age? That was long ago, when Protestants were as swift to persecute Catholics as Catholics to persecute Protestants. But here and now, in this day, in these United States, we find Catholics debarred from high office because of their religion. Catholics never act thus towards Protestants. Which of the two bodies possesses the real spirit of our American institutions?

In disputes more than often the soul of of the land question in freame, and thank
God it is now beginning to be so understood throughout the civilized world.

and the technical element of the issue bestood throughout the civilized world.

Here at home you must still be prepared to find that there are some who cannot see it as we do. For there are some who think and speak and write as if there was but one kind of property in the world, and that was property in land; and moreover as if land itself there was but on the world, and that was property in land; and moreover as if land itself there was but one kind of results and that was but of religion in the sphere of education. It moreover as if land itself there was but one kind of property, and that was the property of the landlord. No, my friends, the tenant has his property in it too; and his property, though the laws of man may be slow to protect it, is as sacred, at least as secred in the sight and before the law of God, as the property of the owner of the vastest estates in Europe (loud cheers).

YOU ARE NO COMMUNISTS

of religion in the sphere of education. It is supposed that a catechetical instruction the school room either before or after or during school hours, is a satisfactory solution of the claims of religion; but this is so far from being an adequate supply to the demand, that it is practically a nullification of the effects of the religious training required.

It is apposed that a catechetical instruction the school room either before or after or during school hours, is a satisfactory solution of the claims of religion; but this is so far from being an adequate ligious training required.

It is apposed that a catechetical instruction the school room either before or after or during school hours, is a satisfactory solution of the claims of religion; but as catechetical instruction.

ed in the school room. The concrete representatives of man's moral and spirit-ual life should ever be present to the pupil's eye, and the voice of religion in his ear. It must enter into the very fibre It is you that are struggling against that which is little better than Communism. It is you that are striving, might and main, to save your little shreds of property from the usurpation and the confiscation of those who would wrest it from you. Thus you are standing well within the lines of justice, that justice to which you appeal in the closing paragraph of your address. It is no wonder, then, that you have with you in your struggle the sympathies and blessings of the Churchatot only here

AT HOME IN OUR OWN CHURCH of Ireland, but far away in the great centre!

It must enter into the very fibre of his moral system, until the becomes thoroughly saturated with its invigorating fashioned, formed under its inspiration. It must be the sunshine that supplies and the expanding will. When the child learns he must learn religiously, that is, he must insible knowledge along with the sympathies and blessings of the Churchator only here.

The proportion of unchastity thus rules:
Autrim 5-8, Armagh 5-0, Londonderry 4-8
Down 4-5, Tyrone 4-0, Fermansh 3-5,
Monsghan 2-8, Donegal 2-0, Cavan 1-6,
the more Catholic and Celtic the county goes, flourishes. Here are the figures Galway 1.5 per cent, Sligo 1, Mayo 0.7 Roscommon 0 7, Leitrim 0 6, God bless the women of Connaught!

FUSBOS SMITH has had another violent attack of the cacethes scribendi. He has the temerity this time to shiver a lance with the Grand Old Man. He has the with the Grand Old Man. He has the assumed audacity to set himself up as knowing more of Gladstone's mind than Gladstone does himself. The professorial pomposity reminds us of the criticism once passed upon Macauly: "I wish I knew as much about anything as that egotist thinks he upon Macauly: "I wish I knew as much about anything as that egotist thinks he knows about everything." Here is a gem of a sentence: Destruction is to be dealt to a Union which has not only given to its members for many ages internal peace, external security, boundless prosperity and wealth, but has enabled them to play the grandest part on the world's seens and to confer inestimable henefits on markind. grandest part on the world's seens and to confer inestimable benefits on mankind. After that, we can only say that we are astonished Gilbert does not write a comic opera of the topsy-turvy school and make Goldwin Smith its hero.

Boston Republic. Four years ago Mr. Pullman would not alienate a single foot of the tract that bears his name. It was never platted, no streets were dedicated, even the one house of worship was to be the property of the corporation and yield its tribute to mammon. Other churches would be built to order and leased with cut throat clauses so long as the rental would be forthcoming Four years ago Father Waldron was assigned to the Pullman parish. He learned that he could have a church edifice owned by the company at Pullman if he would pay a good rental, but the policy of the Church forbids such secular proprietor ship, and he was compelled, greatly, to the inconvenience of his parishioners, to seek a location at some distance from the town. Finally, Mr. Pullman has receded from his position of exclusion and Father Waldron has been able to procure 100 feet at the corner of South Park avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth street, which is within the limits of the town, seuthwest of the hotel. The property is deeded with some reasonable restrictions to the church authorities. Fifty feet is donated by the company, the remainder being purchased by Father Waldron. Plans for a beautiful church building have been drawn. The building will be 100x54, in the Roman etyle, and will cost \$40,000.

Truly, if the growth of Catholicity is commensurate with new churches and schools, as we have every reason to believe it is, a startling impetus has been inaugurated. Our bishops will have to be increased, for the accumula-ted labors of dedications and corner stone laying are becoming too onerous with all their other Episcopal duties, Lake Shore Visitor

If—through the wilful neglect of Cath-olic parents—the souls of their children are lost because they have not received an education comprising a knowledge of God and His Church—it is almost a certainty that the vengeance of God will doom that parent to everlasting punishment. A single act of pride lost heaven to the angels, what then must be the doom of those who rebel against God themselves and rob Him of those souls entrusted to them so that His Church militant might have warriors and virgins, and His Church triumphant might have saints?

Newspaper Law. 1. A postmaster is required to give

notice by letter (returning the paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken. Any neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for payment.

2. If any person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether it is taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

3. Any person who takes a paper from the post-office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has sub-

scribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

4. If a subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post-office. This proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

An Awful Doom

of any nature is usually avoided by thos sympathies and blessings of the Church—
Lot only here

AT HOME IN OUR OWN CHURCH
of Ireland, but far away in the great centre
of Catholicity itself. For, let me tell you,
your cause is as thoroughly understood
and as warmly blessed by our Sovereign
Pontiff in Rome, as it is here by me in

Should have the aroma of purity and truth
and sunctity and truth
up into his intellectual life as a flavor of
its food a healthy and elevated morality,
your cause is as thoroughly understood
and as warmly blessed by our Sovereign
Pontiff in Rome, as it is here by me in

Catholics are hable to be affected by heathenish superstitions, we can always hold our own against Siva, Vishnoo and Buddha and all dangers arising from them can easily be removed by instruction and

What threatens to impair the soundness what threatens to impair the soundness of our faith and the clearness of our intellectual sight, is the influence of heresy. For, although Catholies in Ceylon immensely outnumber Protestants, the latter as a body, are rich, active and influential; they represent the European—that is to say, the governing class; they come say, the governing—class; they occupy most of the public offices and dispose of the much coveted Government situations; in all the small towns of the interior they rule supreme, with no little arrogance, as the representatives of her Mejesty the Queen, and in large centres, what is called "society" is thoroughly imbued with Protestant ideas and manners.

Catholics cannot, therefore, avoid being English customs, manners and language spread, the more also will this contact increase. They must, therefore, be on their guard against the dangers that threatens their faith, and for their guidance, with the help of the experienced writer we have named above, and who was himself a convert from Protestantism, we will place before them the cata-logue of evils which flow from intercourse with heresy.

1. Human respect. Fear of being ridi-1. Human respect. Fear of being ridiculed, it being the disgraceful habit of Protestants though they pretend to be so very liberal, to mock at Catholics and Catholic practices. Concealing one's sentiments through fear of offending Protestants or companions. Trying to be outwardly as Protestant-like as is impossible to a Catholic and rejoicing if one has peen perchance mistaken for a Protestant.

2. Spurious charity, which causes one to hope and express the hope that all Christians are saved, even in heresy, thus confirming in heresy many who might be converted through fear of eternal damna-

3. Becoming obtuse and careless as as heresy. Looking at Protestantism as though it were another Church, whilst it is no Church at all. Feeling no repugnance nor hatred for its errors. Consequently eing cold and indifferent about the cor version of others. Feeling no concern at the sight of so many souls in danger of damnation and at the outrage which the sin of heresy causes to the Majesty of God, Giving a half consent to the accursed doctrine that one should remain in the relig on in which he was born, whatever it may

4. Losing respect for authority in matters both doctrinal and disciplinary. Sift-ing through the dogmas proposed to our We do not recollect ever seeing or hearing of so many church and school dedications as this summer and fall.

Truly, if the growth of Catholicits. priesthood. Viewing the persons rather than the dignity of bishops and priests. Losing that simple and child like confidence which Cathelia is in the Cathelia countries, place in their priests as being their spiritual fathers and pastors.

5. Endeavoring to introduce into the Church lay influence and management to supersede or counteract the influence of the clergy.

6. In matters of discipline, being reo. In matters of discipline, being remise concerning obedience to the precepts of the Church, such as those of abstinence, fasting and hearing Mass on Sundays and days of obligation. Frequenting Protestant churches and meetings. Reading Protestant books and all sorts of newspapers. papers. Perhaps, even, joining secret

7. Neglecting those practical devo-tions, of which Father Faber says that they are to Catholics what "his hair was to Sampson"—the Rosary, images, pic-tures, medals and other blessed objects, relics, invocation of the Saints, familiar love of the Blessed Virgin and the like. Loss of a lively faith in Purgatory, caus-ing one to neglect prayer for the holy ing one to neglect prayer for the holy souls and so forget his departed friends and relations.

8. Hazy ideas about penance, expia-

tion and sacrifice. Losing sight of the virtue of almsgiving as an expiation for

9. A disposition to praise everything Protestant and to run down everything Catholic—authors, literature, newspapers, books, colleges, etc. Sending one's children to Protestant or other non-Catholic

schools.

10. Using Protestant in preference to Catholic expressions—"minister" for "priest," "service" for "Mass," or "office," "sexton" for "sacristan," "Sabbath" for "Sandan," etc. "Sunday," etc.
11. Diminution of one's respect for the

sanctity of marriage. Gradual rubbing off of the natural horror a Catholic feels for of the natural norror a Catholic reess for divorce. Vanishing of one's esteem for the holy state of virginity.

12. Last, but not least, a liking for mixed marriages, although knowing well that the Holy Church holds them in un-

that the Holy Church holds them in unmixed detestation. Sometimes, even having a marriage of that description solemnized in a Protestant church, in defiance of the anathemas of the Church. Let Catholics who, by choice or through necessity, mix with Protestants, look themselves in the above mirror and see whether they have not already to some extent caught the infection. Let them also remember that, although very seldom Catholics at the contact of Protestants leave their Church for the so-called Reformed Religion, yet this intercourse unformed Religion, yet this intercourse un-less well guarded against, causes a gradual decay and sometimes a complete wreck of their faith.

Rule Us, Britannia. BY A NORTH OF IRELAND ORANGEMAN.

Why should there be riot, disturbin' the quiet
Aud peace of the streets of Belfast? Tell me
why?
"Shure the people is nettled, their minds
are unsettled.
The Union for iver! No Home Rule!" they

What pathriot living wooed grudge, now, the givin'
Of lashins of blood his counthry to save?
Thim folks is diminted that can't be con Wid things as they find thim this side of the grave.

While some is debatin', why should we be waitin', Till every one else is prepared for a row? If there's goin' to be shindles—breakin' heads. smashin' windi's, Our time for beginin,' begorrah, is now.

Belfast, without troublin' the Castle of Dub-Is show'n what ud happen in "Ireland the free"—
God help and defind us, if Parnell should rind us— What riots from Ulster all round to the

Stand firrum, now Britannia, where the whole world can scan ye.

(When of standin' ye're tired, its safe ye can sit.)

If Ulster stands gyard wid ye, it will have to go hard wid ye,

Ere Ireland for self-reule shall iver be fit. Londonderry! Boyne-Wather! Oh! miny's

the slaughter It cosht us a fut-hold in Ulster to grashp; Through blood we'll be wadin', and not stop at paradin' On July the 12th, till we breathe our last

We'll resint intherfayrence by Home Rule adhayrints, Wid the business of Parliament (beyant on the Thames), Interruptin', disputin', hear, hearin' and hootin', Confoundin' our speakers wid haws and wid here. What chance of priority wooed we, the

minority, Have in a Parliament stuffed wid Parnells? Wood we stop legislatin', go to work agi-Obstructin' debates wid adjournments and yells? (Now wooed we?) Some think that ould Ireland (dear fog, bog and mire land) and mire land) Could govern herself, once of Eagland she's 'm proud to be sayin' it (day and night shure I's prayin' it) For self-reule, God bless her, she'll niver be

Disunion is raisin' the divil and traison Stalks forth through the land like a snake Stalks forth through the land like a snake in the grass; Free speech is denied us, and worse'll betide shood Gladstone unbridle the tongues of

There's no use in r'arin,' an' tearin' an swearin'.

The matther's as plain as the nose on me face; Home Rule's flat disl'yalty, ojus to r'yalty-Cool impudence, arrah! a burnin' disgrace I'm no wild sectarian. Cath'lic Presbyter.

ian.

1's all wan to me. I bope and let hope,
1's bigotry raises such thunther and
blazes—
Hurroo for free conscience! "To hell with
the Pope." I wundher-be thunder-what plundher is undher Peether's Pince, sint yearly to Rome,
Which the preests keep collectin' (the
thought is affectio'),
While womin an' childher is starvin' at

ers Is explodin' our firesides and blastin' our fame; Boycottin' and slandherin', while thim Yankees pandherin' Wid shin plasther dollars adds fewl to the flame.

It's mob law they're strivin' and daily contrivin' Ruat Cælum, by hook or by crook, to en-And if they're permitted, the guilty's acquitted,
The innocent's slaughtered, as a matter of
course.

Of that saycret intintion, they bouldly make mintion, Egged on by ould Gladstone in recent debates,
While that Judas-like Saxon, Parnell
woode be taxin'
The landlords to pay for boycotted estates 'Iis an omen most sin'sther that min at Westminsther (Min ?—wolves clothed like sheep in Feen-yan disgyuse) Shud be willin', God save us, to have Eng-

land lave us—
land lave us—
Thim thrampin' our Union under fut wid
their lies. I'd rather, be thunder! have limbs dragged Than grasp wan o'thim by his sly, scheemin' hand. Be heavens! I'd load him wid chains till I showed thim That Union meant Freedom and Peace through the land.

Shure, I'm not disagreein' wid statemin far-Enough to look backward an' judge what's to come! Eight censhuries histhory teeches no mys-thery— Waugh! the peace-pipes I'd play is the roll of the drum.

Don't talk of your truces, correctin' abuses, Till the chains of our Union are fastened We'll try wan more version of old time It's wid blisters, not poultices, we'll work a

As long as the ginthry and landlords stand inthry m bulldogs descinded from ould Saxon

stock,
And gyard Ireland's destiny, there's no call
to test any
Gladstorian thee'ries—Parnell?—To the
block! Och! Ulster, sweet jew'l, shure! thy fate wooed be crewl If torn from the breast of ould England's

fair Queen.
Och 'me sow', dear! it's troublin' if I dream
that at Dublin
The Croppies no longer lie down on the
Green.

FLAXMAN MCLINEN, Portadown, County Down, Ulster.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure

COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES, Is prepared in a perfectly agreeable form, at the same time increasing the remedial Potency of both of the specifics. It is acknowledged by leading Physicians to be marvellous in its curative powers in Consumption, Scrofula, Chronic Coughs and Wasting Diseases. Take no other.

THE ROCK ON WHICH MANY a constitu-THE ROCK ON WHICH MANY a constitu-tion goes to pieces is Dyspepsia. The loss of vigor which this disease involves, the maladies which accompany it, or which are aggravated by it, the mental despondency which it entails, are terribly exhaustive of vital stamina. Its true specific is North-rop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which likewise overcomes billious maladies, female ailments, and bilious maladies, female ailments, and those coupled with impurity of the blood.

Rule Us, Britannia.

BY A NORTH OF IRELAND ORANGEMAN. Why should there be riot, disturbin' the And peace of the streets of Belfast? Tell me why?
"Shure the people is nettled, their minds are unsettled.

What pathriot living wooed grudge, now, of lashins of blood his country to save?
Thim folks is diminted that can't be co Wid things as they find thim this side of the grave.

are unsettled.

The Union for iver! No Home Rule!" they

While some is debatin', why should we be waitin', Till every one else is prepared for a row? If there's goin' to be shindles—breakin' heads. smashin' windles, Our time for begluin,' begorrah, is now.

Belfast, without troublin' the Castle of Dub-Is show'n what ud happen in "Ire'and the free"—
God help and defind us, if Parnell should rind us— What riots from Ulster all round to the

Stand firrum, now Britannia, where the whole world can scan ye.

(When of standin' ye're tired, its safe ye can sit.)

If Ulster stands gyard wid ye, it will have to go hard wid ye,

Ere Ireland for self-reule shall iver be fit.

Londonderry! Boyne-Wather! Oh! miny's the slaughter
It cosht us a fut-hold in Ulster to grashp;
Through blood we'll be wadin', and not stop at paradin' On July the 12th, till we breathe our last gashb.

We'll resint intherfayrence by Home Rule adhayrints,
Wid the business of Parliament (beyant on the Thames),
Interruptin', disputin', hear, hearin' and hootin',
Confoundin' our speakers wid haws and wid

What chance of priority woced we, the Have in a Parliament stuffed wid Parnells? Wood we stop legislatin', go to work agi-Obstructin' debates wid adjournments and yells? (Now wooed we?)

Some think that ould Ireland (dear fog, bog and mire land) Could govern herself, once of Eagland she's quit,
'm proud to be sayin' it (day and night
shure I'm prayin' it)
For self-reule, God biess her, she'll niver be
fit.

Disunion is raisin' the divil and traison Stalks forth through the land like a snake in the grass; Free speech is denied us, and worse'll betide us Shood Gladstone unbridle the tongues of the mass

There's no use in r'arin,' an' tearin' an swearin', The matther's as plain as the nose on me Home Rule's flat disl'yalty, ojus to r'yalty— Cool impudence, arrah! a burnin' disgrace. I'm no wild sectarian. Cath'lic Presbyter-

ian.

It's all wan to me. I bope and let hope,

It's bigotry raises such thunther and
blazes—

Hurroo for free conscience! "To hell with
the Pope." I wundher-be thunder-what plundher is undher

e-Peether's Pince, sint yearly to Rome.
Which the preests keep collectin' (the thought is affectio'',
While womin an' childher is starvin' at home. Thim wild dynamiters an' newspaper writ-

ers Is explodin' our firesides and blastin' our fame; Boycottin' and slandherin', while thim Yankees pandherin' Wid shin plasther dollars adds fewl to the flame.

It's mob law they're strivin' and daily con-trivin'
Ruat Calum, by hook or by crook, to en-Ruat Celum, by hook or by crook, to enforce— And if they're permitted, the guilty's acquitted, The innocent's slaughtered, as a matter of course.

Of that saycret intintion, they bouldly make mintion, Egged on by ould Gladstone in recent dewhile that Judas-like Saxon, Parnell, wooed be taxin'
The landlords to pay for boycotted estates

'It's an omen most sin'sther that min at Westminsther (Min ?—wolves clothed like sheep in Feenyan disgyuse) Shud be willin', God save us, to have England lave us—
Thim thrampin' our Union under fut wid
their lies.

I'd rather, be thunder! have limbs dragged Than grasp wan o'thim by his sly, scheem-in' hand. in' hand. Be heavens! I'd load him wid chains till I showed thim That Union meant Freedom and Peace through the land.

Shure, I'm not disagreein' wid statemin far-Enough to look backward an' judge what's Eight censhuries histhory teeches no myswaugh! the peace-pipes I'd play is the roll of the drum.

Don't talk of your truces, correctin' abuses. Till the chains of our Union are fastened We'll try wan more version of old time

It's wid blisters, not poultices, we'll work a As long as the ginthry and landlords stand

dinthry m buildogs descinded from ould Sexon And gyard Ireland's destiny, there's no call to test any Gladstorian thee'ries-Parnell?-To the

Och! Ulster, sweet jew'i, shure! thy fate wooed be crewl If torn from the breast of ould England's fair Queeu fair Queen—
Och! me sowl, dear! it's troublin' if I dream
that at Dublin
The Croppies no longer lie down on the
Green.

FLAXMAN MCLINEN,

Portadown, County Down, Ulster.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure

COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES, Is prepared in a perfectly agreeable the same time increasing the remedial Potency of both of the specifics. It is acknowledged by leading Physicians to be marvellous in its curative powers in Consumption, Scrofula Chronic Coughs and Wasting Diseases

THE ROCK ON WHICH MANY a constitution goes to pieces is Dyspepsia. The loss of vigor which this disease involves, the maladies which accompany it, or which are aggravated by it, the mental despondency which it entails, are terribly exhaustive of vital stamina. Its true specific is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and
Dyspeptic Cure, which likewise overcomes
bilious maladies, female ailments, and
those coupled with impurity of the blood.

Such requests as that wound me. I have
only one supplication for the rich and for
the poor alike. It all rests with God's
infinite mercy. We have had some surbrising things happen; that I will say.
But I ask no names and make no in-

MIRACLES IN AMERICA.

quiries. I cannot specify particular cases of individuals, calling them by name. There was one very striking case of a gentleman from Brooklyn. He was a Protestant, and he was brought here by a WONDERFUL CURES PERFORMED AT THE PASSIONIST MONASTERY IN HOBOKEN. Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 21 —For two or three years the Passionist Fathers in the friend who was a Catholic. He came here once and was improved, and he three years the Passionist Fathers in the monastery of West Hoboken have received many calls from the sick and the lame who have asked special intercession for the healing of their ailments, and many accounts have gone out and been believed of miraculous cures. It is the venerable Father Albino, the first of the here again with still more beneficial re-sults. Then I told him to wait until he was able to come in the street cars, and not go to the expense of a carriage, and he did so, and after he came he went away cured. I do not wish to encourage this, to lead people to foster false hopes, especially poor people, who can ill afford the expense. I cannot say they will be cured or that they will not. They may be benefited and they may receive no benefit at all. It is all in God's provid-Passionist Fathers who came to this country, and who has been connected West Hoboken church for nearly with the West Hoboken church for hearly a quarter of a century, whose priestly blessings is most sought for by these un-fortunates. It was only on Thursday last that what many believe to be a marvel ence. The relic we have is a very sacred one-one of the most sacred in America. ous faith cure was effected through the instrumentality of Father Albino. sufferer was a woman, a New York lady who for many years had been suffering from paralysis. She fell asleep once in a dreft of wind which the

selves from the whirlwind of life and devote themselves to prayer, an examina-

tion of their consciences, and repentance. The number of the efflicted who come daily for succor and divine inspiration is

on the increase, and the fame of the mon-astery as the scene of miraculous cures is

fast becoming second to none in the coun-

"ROARING KANE."

Irish American. The fanatical bigot and firebrand known in Belfast as the Rev. "Roaring" Kane, Grand Master of the Orange body in Ire-

Grand Master of the Orange body in Ireland, accompanied by G. H. Smith, of Armagh, arrived in Montreal on Sept. 7th, "to spread light through Canada and the States" on what they term the "misunderstood position of the Irish loyalists."

The first effort in the enlightening process was exerted in an "interview," in which Kane got off all the stale calumnies about what terrible landlords Mr. Parnell and his brother are, and what a paying

and his brother are, and what a paving

role the Irish leader had found that of the patriot to be. The bell having tolled

very loudly over these "chestnuts," the "Rev. Roaring," speaking of the Belfast

"Those riots have been considerably ex aggerated. However, they were due, in the first place, to intolerance on the part of navvies towards a poor fellow whom they would not allow to work on account

of his religious belief, and whom they ill-treated. The police from Southern coun-ties acted in a most one-sided way, assist

say—"let him roar again." His mission however, will not be barren of gooresults; for, with the shocking details

the inhuman treatment the unfortunat

ignorant of the first principles of liberty

and good government, as they are devoid

of appreciation of the disgust their ruffian-

ism has engendered all over the civilized

world, wherever the tale of Ireland's

rongs has been told to ears that listened

Many forget that the hair and scalp

need cleansing. Extensive use of Ayer's Hair Vigor has proven that it is the best

cleansing agent for the hair-that it prevents and removes dandruff, cools and soothes the scalp, and stimulates

wonders for me, and I want another sup-

Port Colborne, Ont., writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dys-

peptic Cure sells well, and gives the best of satisfaction for all diseases of the

benefit, until I used Dr.

without bias, to the recital of one of the

crowning infamles of British rule

out getting any benefit Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

ply for my friends, &c.'

great agony, and tried in vain the skill of eminent physicians. At last she heard the stories of strange cures by divine interposition which had come through the prayers of Father Albino, of the West Hoboken monastry. So she went there on Thursday afternoon in her carriage, and was supported down the long aisle of the church to the altar rail, being barely able to drag her feet along the carpeted floor. She knelt up to the rail and Father Albino solemnly asked the The monastery, with the great domed church attached, is an imposing structure, towering far above the Hudson on the beautiful Jersey Heights. There are beautiful gardens about it wherein the blessing of God upon her, and at her request, rubbed a sacred relic upon her powerless hands and arms. Then he bade her arise, and she arose and walked Fathers raise fine fruit and vegetables, and in the building itself, on one corridor, weeping and praying to the door of th

draft of wind which came in through an open window, and when she awoke she

was powerless to move. She suffered great agony, and tried in vain the skill

church apparently restored to her usual health and all her disease departed. On only the day before, it is said, Mrs. are many rooms which are set aside for such of the laity as may desire a few days that he was unable to walk without Catharine Murphy, who had come all the way from Pottsville, Pa., to ask the priest paralysis. She had been so sorely affice a year, or even oftener, take a week or ted that she was unable to walk without two weeks in which to withdraw themcrutches, but, when the priest had blessed her and told her to have faith and try to walk without her crutches, she started timidly to obey him, and, as her confidence came, she moved easily, unaided, to a pew, where she knelt in prayer, the solemn scene being rendered still more touching by the sobs which came from the faithful in all parts of the church. The woman left her crutches in the church, and walked

left her crutches in the church, and walked calmly out of the door through which, but a few minutes before, she had been able only to hobble painfully.

Then there was the equally marvellous cure of Miss Lamonte, which took place on Saturday. Miss Lamonte came from the South a long journey, and she, too, had tried all worldly devices and remedies to be rid of her disease. It was in the afternoon, when, leaning heavily upon her crutches, she toiled wearily down the aisle so many of the afflicted have trodden, and, with kind friends supporting her, knelt with her head resting on the rail and asked the priest to beg a heavenly blessing for her. Gently Father Albino, who is a soft voiced, magnetic man, as full of faith as he is of magnetic man, as full of faith as he is of years, placed his hands upon the suppliant's head and asked a blessing upon her, and that she might be freed of her affliction. Then he brought forth the sacred relic—a bit of bone which is said to have been a part of St. P-ul. It is a mere airy trifle now, encased in a circular frame of massive silver, with a piece of lass before it so that all may look reverently upon it—the whole resembling a hand mirror in an elaborate setting. With this he rubbed the woman's shoulders and sides, saying: "Arise, my child." And this she did, but still leaning on her crutches; whereupon, Father Albino

The sufferer dropped the crutches, and, with her relatives by her side ready to catch her should she fall, went to a pew, where she prayed as others had prayed before her, and went away soon after, it is said, wholly healed. Her crutches she left at the rail, and they were put aside by the altar, where are nearly a score of other crutches, and even many more canes and supports which have accumulated there, their owners having gladly bade them farewell and gone away, as they devoutly believed, especially singled out by Providence as objects of His blessing. There are two great groups of these sad mementoes of human ills, one on each side of the altar, and they are gazed upon with reverence by the suppliants who come daily to ak that their woes, too,

may be relieved.

Last Saturday afternoon there knelt at the rail a woman and a young man, the latter with his arm in a sling and the traces of suffering on his face.

"What is the matter?" said Father

Albino as he approached the young man, whose eyes had not left the priest for a moment,

officers, "and my shoulder," said the uppliant, "and my arm is injured."
"I will attend to you soon," said Father Albino, moving away, leaving the young man still kneeling and patiently watting.
"I am sorry these things get abroad," said Father Albino, "for they are calculated to awaken the vanity of priests. The people in their simple faith attribute that power to the priest himself of which he is the humble instrument. People who are afflicted come to me and ask for my priestly offices in their behalf. I cannot refuse them. If they are healed it is the mercy of God. Sometimes the same per-son comes once and twice and even thrice with no result. I counsel such persons to pray and come again and again, and not despair. We have Protestants who come as well as Catholics, and now and then a Jew, all asking relief from their disease. I make no distinction of creed. If the poor and afflicted come to me and request that I ask God's blessing upon them I cannot refuse. If the blessing is granted it is something in which I have no concern. I am only the humble instrument. I am asked at times to make a special and peculiar invocation, as though I had one for one person and another for another. Such requests as that wound me. I have

CATHOLIC CITIZENS.

The Duty Which They Owe to the Commonwealth Wisely Mapped Out By Bishop Ireland.

THE CATHOLIC WHO SUPPORTS THE SALOON DESERVES NO COMPASSION IF HE IS

Just at this time the following able discourse on the "Duty of Catholic Citizens," recently delivered by Bishop Ireland in st. Paul, will be found opportune. The

shop said: The Catholic Church is known to the world through the lives of her children. Her tenets are respected and believed when her members gain respect and credence for their truly Christian conduct. She is misunderstood and despised where

much exhausted, for my heart goes out in pity to them all, and I feel their afflictions as I ask blessings upon them."

The influence of Catholic life is the true means to this end. In the faithful observance of the level of t as I ask blessings upon them."

There is a disinclination among the other Fathers of the order to talk on the social duties, in active participation in social duties, in active participation in social duties, in active participation in subject of the faith cures, and one of them said yesterday that it would be better if nothing whatever got into the newspapers on the subject. This view Father Albino half them to realize the material or spiritual interests of the people individually or collectively, Catholics must always take the lead. It is the holds, though not quite so radically as do mission of the Church to guide society some of his fellow-members of the order. Her children must understand their mission of the church to guide society that the children must understand their mission. sion and assert their true place in the nation. Their virtues must be known to their countrymen. The Catholic body must be regarded as always arrayed on the side of virtue, and wherever an individual Catholic does a wrong we must be able to say with truth that he is a traitor to the

Catholic cause. CATHOLICS MUST PROVE THEMSELVES good citizens of the country. The safety of the republic depends upon the virtues of her citizens. Catholic Americans as members of the true Church must give to memoers of the true Church must give to their fellow-citizens an example of politi-cal integrity. The power of voting is a sacred trust to be conscientiously used. A man is not to be elected to office because of his party affiliations, but because of his eminent fitness to discharge the duties of such office. Catholics are not to vote for a candidate because he chances to belong to the Catholic Church. There have been instances of Catholics of most corrupt lives occupying positions of honor and of trust in American communities to which they had been elected by their fellow Catholics to the great injury of religion and moral We must have the courage

TO REFUSE TO VOTE FOR ANY MAN lose character is known to be tainted This has not been the case in the past. In the large cities of this country, and in the smaller ones, too, for that matter, whenever there is question of moral reform, the so-called Catholic representatives are almost invariably found on the side of lawlessness. Let there be a move to enforce the observance of the Sunday, or to close the saloons on that day, and so called Cathlic aldermen will bitterly oppose it. The American non Catholic public takes note of these things and decides that Catholics are an undestrable element in American

ing Nationalist mobs. However, the disturbance will be only temporary and will lead to a reconstruction of the Belfast Unfortunately for the champion of the Orange rowdies, the American press cor-respondents (most of them honest Pro-Voluntary poverty, embraced for God's sake, is an evangelical council. Foverty resulting from laziness, or stupidity, or debauchery is a crime. The opportunities for obtaining mentals. respondents (most of them home go given testant gentlemen), have long ago given the public here the exact details of the nfernal saturnalia that raged in and about Belfast during the past month; and it is pretty well understood on whose shoulders the blame of the riots rests. He is talking for obtaining wealth, are open to all, and Catholics must use these opportunities. As we advance in temporal prosperity, to a very unsatisfactory audience when he opens his tour with such a tissue of As we advance in temporal prospetity, our influence for good increases, religion becomes more firmly established; good works multiply. Catholics must aim continually to better their temporal condition. lies as he crowded into his Montreal interview; and, like Bottom, he will have to roar "as gently as any sucking dove" before he will hear the American people They must inspire their children with a laudible ambition to advance. It is laudible ambition to advance. It is humiliating to the thoughtful Catholic to lils mission, e the sons of tolerably well-to doCatholics elling papers and blacking boots on the reet-corners. Teach your boys that in land of such unmeasured wealth there Irish tenants are now receiving, at the hands of the evicting landlords, it will are better ways of making a living than give another convincing proof to the impartial minded American public of the impartial minded American public of the justice of the Home Rule cause, and of the iniquity of coercing the Irish people into submission to the rule of such narrow minded swashbucklers, who are as blacking boots on the streets. THAT THERE IS NO EXCUSE FOR POVERTY

among our people, ordinarily speaking, is clear from experience. Those who have sought to thrive have thriven. There is one fruitful source of poverty, intemperance. The man who spends his earnings in the saloon cannot hope to have a home of his own. The Catholic who supports the saloon deserves no compassion if he is poor, and the people who patronize the Catholic business man whose time is spent in the bar-room are doing a direct injury to him, and indirectly an injury to the cause of religion. The saloon keeper, the enemy of God's Church, shall not receive my support. Therefore, the Catholic business man, who spends the profits of his business in the saloon, will not receive my patronage. I would wish to aid my Catholic brethren in every possible way to advance in their temporal affairs, but no Catholic shall be assisted by me to

Mr. G. W. Macully, Pavilion Mountain, B. C., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is the best medicine I ever used for Rheumatism. Nearly every winter I am laid up with Rheumatism, and have tried nearly every kind of medicine without getting any henefit until I used Dr. destroy body and soul in the dram shop. MEN WHO WISH TO WIELD INFLUENCE MEN WHO WISH TO WIELD INFLORMED IN THE WORLD IN THE WHOLE AND THE WISH TO WIELD INFLORMED IN THE WISH TO WIELD INFLORMED IN THE WISH TO WISH THE WISH TO WISH THE WISH TO WISH THE WISH T Mr. T. C. Wells Chemist and Druggist, higher school or college to perfect their education. It is a common error to suppose that because some men of very of satisfaction for all diseases of the blood." It never fails to root out all diseases from the same from the sam little school training have by native shrewdness amassed great wealth, thereeases from the system, cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, etc., purifies the blood, done so well, what might not the and will make you look the picture of ealth and happiness.

Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap is highly recommended for all humors and

mother of scholars as well as of saints. There should be Catholic laymen always ready and able to use their pen in defense ready and able to use their pen in defense of truth, and this can be secured only by giving to our Catholic youth the advantages of a first class collegiate education. Let our youth be trained in correct Catholic principles, and the day is not far distant when Catholic thought will lead in this country and Catholic faith become the faith of the American people.

faith of the American people. BY THE LAYING ON OF HASDS.

EV P. RUDKINS BECOMES A PRIEST OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH-IM POSING ORDINATION CEREMONY BY HIS GRACE, ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO. Peterboro Examiner, Sept 21.

A large congregation assembled in St. Peter's Cathedral this morning at eight engage in the services pertaining to the ordination of Patrick Joseph Rudkins, to the Priesthood of the Church, by His Grace Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, which ceremony is one of the most solemn and impressive of the Catholic Church His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, who ordained the candidate, celebrated mass Clothed in full pontificals—Almice, Alb, Cincture, Cross, Tunic, Dalmatic, Maniple, Stone and Chasuble, emblematic of the sacred power which, in obedience to sacred power which, in obedience to Divine commission, he confers upon the suppliant for ordination. His Grace was assisted in the ceremony by Vicar-General Laurent, of Lindsay, as Arch Deacon; Rev. Father Casey, of Campbellford, as Deacon; Rev. Father McEvoy, of Fenelon Falls, as Sub-Deacon; Rev. Father O'Brien, of the Cathedral, Master of Ceremonies; Rev. Father Hand, of Toronto, as Assistant Priest; also Rev. Father Conway, Rev. Father O'Connell, of Duro; Rev. Father Keilty, Ennismore; Rev. Father McClosky, Victoria Road; Rev. Father Magnire Lindsay; Rev. Father Brown, Port Hope

Rev. Father Brown, Fort Hope;
Rev. Father Fayolle, of the Cathedeal,
and Rev. Father Conolly, of Emily.
His Grace, accompanied by the attendant clergy and the candidate for ordination, walked in procession up the centre
aisle of the church and took their places in
front of the Art. The application. front of the altar. The suppliant for ordination having been duly examined concerning his conduct and morals, his theology, etc., was arrayed in the vest-ments of a deacon. His Grace the Arch-bishop proceeded with the mass as far as the Tract, when having taken his seat in front of the altar, the solemn or DINATION CEREMONIES knowledge of the sacred Scriptures

ORDINATION CEREMONIES
of the church were proceeded with. The
candidate for Holy Orders were presented
to the Archbishop, the assistants attesting
of his worthiness to fill the sublime office

His Grace addressed the assembled clergy and people, charging them if they had any thing to say against his promotion, to let him, before God and the good of the people, come forward and speak. After a short pause he addressed the caudiare an undestrable element in American society. Do these men represent the Church of Christ? You know they do not. Why, then, have they been advanced by the votes of Catholics to positions of trust and importance, and thus given an opportunity to misrepresent us? The Catholic body must disown such men. We must endeavor to be represented in public affairs by men who are true to their Catholic training.

If the CHURCH IS TO WIELD that influence which is justly hers in the affairs of the nation, her children must command respect by reason of their social standing. In this country there is no reason why every man possessed of ordinary abilities should not secure a competency. trine be as spiritual medicine for the peo-ple of God, and let the order of your life be the joy of the church of Christ, that you may build up, as well by example as by precept, the house of God, which is his family; so that neither we who ordain you or you who are ordained, may incur the wrath of the Most High, but rather deserve to be renumerated by Him, which

may He grant by His holy grace.

Here the Candidate prostrated himself before the altar, and the "Litany of the Saint's was chanted," when the Archbishop blessed him thrice.

THE IMPOSITION OF HANDS
was then performed by the Archbisho and the clergy in Stole, by placing their hands upon the head of the candidate, after which the Archbishop invoked the divine blessing upon him. His of then invested the candidate with Chasuble, and after prayer anciated his hand with Holy Oil, and presented him with a chalice containing wine and water and gave him the power to sacrifice to God, to celebrate Mass for the living as for the dead, in the name of the L The Priest repeated the Mass after His Grace. The Archbishop administered Grace. The Archbishop administered communion to the newly ordained Priest who, standing before the altar, made a profession of his faith by reciting the

His Grace, after admonishing him, pronounced a blessing over him.

At the conclusion of the ceremony Rev.
Father Rudkins received the congratula-

REV. PATRICK JOSEPH RUDKINS,

during the services.

second son of Mr. Patrick Rudkins, was born in Peterborough in 1864, and has since that, with slight interruntion, resided in town. Since baybood his object in life was to become a priest, and his daily walk was accordingly of a high character. He after having gone through the course at the parish school should be sent to some higher school or college to perfect their Latin with Mr. F. J. Lynch who taught a night school in Peterborough at that time. In 1881, when he was 17 years of age, he went to St. Michael's College where he took up a course of stude where he fore a college education is worthless. Went to St. Michael's College where he includes the fore a college education have took up a course of study preparatory to Joseph Rusan, If men devoid of education have took up a course of study preparatory to Joseph Rusan, If men devoid of education have the entering the Priesthood. His career was induced to try Dr entering the Priesthood. done so well, what might not the same men have accomplished if possessed of superior knowledge? And, after all, money-making is not the great object of life. There are nobler purposes than

money making for the Catholics to live Seminary, Montreal, where he has since money making for the Catholies to live for, purposes to the attainment of which superior education is absolutely necessary. Catholic truth is to be explained and defended, not alone by the clergy, but by the laity as well. Honor is to be brought to Holy Church by the learning as well as by the piety of her children; for she is the verbeach of the control of the co Archbishop of Toronto.

THE CHURCH'S LOSS IS NOT PRO-TESTANT GAIN.

Proselytism is extensively practiced by Arrosslytism is extensively practiced by all Protestant sects under the hallucina-tion that every soul they seduce from the Catholic Church is a gain for them. This mistake, however, is rapidly becoming discernible to thinking non-Catholic writers who discover from statistical informa tion that the Church through sectarian scheming, generally either return to the Church in which they received the grace of God's faith through the sacrament of

of God's faith through the sacrament of baptism, or else grow up to be baters of the gospel and infidels in belief.

The Boston Congregationalist recently published an article on the "Unchurched Masses," by Rev. C. E. Amazon, of Lowell, Mass, in which he calls the attention of Protestants to the fact that through their efforts many thousands of Catholies their efforts many thousands of Catholics have been alienated from the Church in which they were born, without being won to the Protestant faith. He says: "It is a great mistake to imagine that a good work has been done in a man the moment

Let as not forget that the collapse of Rome in America does not mean the strengthening of true Christianity. The French Revolution gave the death blow to that system in France, but left that country without religion." The writer adds that the Protestant Church, "has really no occasion to rejice over the 2,000,000 members said to have been lost to the Catholic Church in this country during the last decade, for with few exceptions, they have not come to Protestant

Whilst we agree with the Congregational preacher in all he says about sec-tarian stealing of Catholic children through Protestant proselyting influences, we want to tell him very plainly that he is very much mistaken when he says that the French Revolution "gave the death blow" to the Catholic Church in France. It is now approaching a century since that "death blow" was given by that nation which the renowned Edmond Burke well described them when he styled them the "ablest architects of ruin" that had ever existed in the world, and yet the Catholic Church is even now far from being a corpse in France! A Church that could count in December 1881-29 20 1703 count-in December, 1881-29,201,703 Roman Catholics (being 78, 20 per cent of the total population of France) evidently did not suffer the egonies of dissolution from the "death blow" described by the from the "death blow" described by the Rev. C. E. Amazon. Nor can it be said the Catholic Church was mortally wounded in her recent encounter with French Freemasonry when she can still count eventeen archbishops, seventy bishops, 55,064 priests, and 10,217 ecclesiastical students in French seminaries, as she did in 1880. in French seminaries, as she did in 1880. Further, it was found from a return presented to the Chamber of Deputies in 1881, by the Minister of Public Worship,

Raphael's "Madonna and Child."

Raphael's cherubs are famous all over the world, but everybody is not familiar with their origin, the story of which is told in a recent letter from Rome:

There is a pretty legend connected with the composition of the Sistine Madonna. Raphael, so the story goes, was one time painting an altar piece, which was, for the once, veiled from the curious gaze by green curtains while the paint was in process of drying. The artist, weary with his work, bad fallen saleen hafare the classed beautiful. asleep before the closed hangings, but though his body slumbered his wondrous mind still wandered through the realms of fancy, and as he lay in sleep he saw the curtains open, and standing between them, surrounded by myriads of cheru-bim, a glorious vision of the "Madonna and Child." For a moment only the apparition lasted, then the painter awoke to find the curtain closed before the altar piece. Next day he received an order to paint the "Madonna and Child," for the Sistine chapel, introducing Child," for the Sistine chapel, introducing Pope St. Sixtus. Raphael, still haunted by the remembrance of his dream, resolved to paint what he had seen. He sketched the Madonna surrounded by angel heads, with the green curtains drawn back on both sides. St. Sixtus knell down in adoration, his tiara resting or the situal ledges. St. Burbara occupied. Father Radkins received the congratulations of the clergy and people present. A large number of the congregation walked forward and received the blessing of the Priest.

The choir gave their valuable assistance during the services. till one day going to his studio he saw two boys leaning on the side looking intently at his work. He seized the happy moment and fixed them on his

What is Needed

By every man and woman if they desire discomfort or pain. A hundred imita-tions prove the merit of Putnam's Pain

Joseph Rusan, Percy, writes: "I was

RICH MOND LONDON, ONTARIO. REV. JOHN P. COFFEY, M. A., LL.D., EDITOR THOS. COFFEY, PUB. AND PROP.

GENERAL AGENTS: Donat Crowe and Luke King. OlTAWA AGENCY: 2. J. Coffey, General Agent, 74 George St RATES PER ANNUM.—One Copy, \$2.00; five Copies, \$7.50; Ten copies, \$15.00. Pay-ble in every case in advance. Rates of Advertising — Ten cents per line sech insertion.

Approved by the Bishop of London, and
secommended by the Archbishop of St
Bentface, the Bishops of Ottawa, Hamilton
Lingston, and Peterboro, and leading Cath
bis Clergymen throughout the Dominion.
All correspondence addressed to the Pub-All correspondence addressed to the Pub-tiaher will receive prompt attention.

Arrears must be paid in full before the saper can be stopped.

Persons writing for a change of address about dinvariably send us the name of their former post office.

Catholic Record

CONDON, SATURDAY, OCT. 9, 1886. CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER.

GONSECRATED TO THE QUEEN OF THE MOST

Bridget of Sweden, Widow.
5. Denis and Comp. MM.
6. Bun. after Pen. St. Francis of Boile, Conf. tis, Conf.

tis, Conf.

Fris. SS. Tarschus and Com. MM.
Fris. St. Wilfred, Bp. and Conf.
St. Edgard, King and Conf.
St. Callixtus P. and Conf.
St. Callixtus P. and Conf.
St. Theresa, Virgin.
50f. of Tw. Conp. St. Gall, Abb. an

Conf.
17 18th Sun. after Pen. Maternity of the B.
V. M. Bl. Margt. M. Alacoque.
18 St. Lyke Evangelist.
19 St. Peter of Alcantara, Conf.
21 St. John Cantus, Conf.
21 St. Hilarion, Abb., Ursula and Comp.
M.M. 22 Feria, St. Mellow, Bp. and Conf. 23 Off. of Im. Conp. St. John Capistrano

24 19th Sun, after Pen. St. Raphael, Arcn-

24 Bith Sun, after Pen. St. Raphael, Alchangel.
25 SS. Crispin and Crispinian, MM.
24 St. Evaristus, P., M.
27 Vigil of SS. Simon and Jude, St. Florentium, M.
28 SS. Simon and Jude, Apostles.
29 Feria. St. Narcisius, Bp.
30 Vigil of all Saints. Bl. Alphonus Rodrigues, Conf. Fast.
31 2 th Sun, after Pen. SS. Nemesius and Lucullus, MM.

CHURCH DEDICATION AT SIMCOE.

The beautiful new church entitled St. Mary's of the Holy Rosary, was dedicated on last Sunday by His Lordship Bishop Walsh, assisted by Very Rev. Dr. Kilroy, Rev. Dean Murphy, Father Flannery, o St. Thomas, and the zealous and inde fatigable pastor, Father Dillon. The church, a very handsome brick structure 105 feet in length by 40 in width, costing \$6000, is the work of Mr. Crane, builder. of St. Thomas. The corner-stone was laid and blessed early in the spring of this year, and entirely completed, with all the necessary furnishing of elegant pews, grand and side altars, besides an organ gallery capable of accomodating at least 400 worshippers, in addition to the choir. After the bishop, with attendant clergymen and acolytes, had made the circuit of the new church, both inside and outside, High Mass was commenced by Rev. Dean Murphy, a very efficient choir rendering Peter's Mass, and some voluntary selections at the offertory and communion which displayed good taste and skillful training on the part of Miss communion rails, and read the Epistle and Gospel of the day, the 16th Sunday after Pentecost. After referring in eulogistic terms to the generosity of the people and the zeal of their good Pastor in erecting and paying for so splendid a monument of Christian faith and piety, His Lordship preached a most feeling and elequent sermen on the mission, the character and work of Christ. Our Blessed Lord dignified labour by choosing the lowly occupation of carpenter, and allowing himself to be styled the carpenter's son. Paganism treated poverty and toil is most felt, Dr. Kane affects with scorn and contempt; two-thirds of the Roman empire were slaves, over whom tyrannical masters had the power of life and death. Jesus said "Blessed are the poor, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven." Our treatment of the poor shall be the test of our fidelity to God's law, for on the last day he shall say to the just : "I was hungry and you gave me to eat, I was thirsty and you gave me to drink, as often as you did these things to my little ones ye did them unto me, enter into the joy of your Lord." Uis Lordship then enumerated many of the amiable traits of mercy and compassion for the suffering and sorrowstricken in the divine character of our blessed Saviour, and moved many of his listeners to tears of sympathy and grief for having at any time offended so loving and so tender a father.

His Lordship's sermon made a deep and lasting impression on the vast audience, a very large portion of which was non-Catholic. The Protestant population of Simcoe has manifested from the beginning much interest in the efforts of Father Dillon to procure means and money for the erection of this church, and was represented on last Sunday by the most prominent of its citizens, from the judge down, occupying seats and paying most respectful atten-

THE CATHOLIC RECORD of Faith, and was listened to with breath. less attention by the large assemblege Catholics and Protestants attracted by the Doctor's reputation as a distinguished public speaker. Their anticipations were fully realized on this occasion, as never did the able lecturer appear in better voice or in happier vein. His close reasoning and convincing arguments, told in the voice ity, must have powerfully impressed the minds, especially of his non-Catholi hearers, who were present in large numbers. The church was very much crowded both at the morning and evening services, the whole population seem ingly affected by the presence and the eloquence of Bishop Walsh and the distinguished clergymen who accompanied him.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A singular fact in connection with current discussion is this that out of the 113 newspapers published in the Province of Quebec, but forty nine are French. Some of the English dailies in Montreal are amongst the most widely circulated and influential in the Dominion. The English language is assuredly not destined to die even in Quebec. It is a living, conquering tongue—and its friends need not fear for its future. Those who speak it can well afford to let live and be generous-for as it is the language of the present, it will be assuredly that of the future in America. The growth and spread of the English language are the marvel of modern times. A hundred and fifty years ago it was amongst the most unknown and insignicant of European tongues. To day it is the language of two new worlds, America and Australia, of nearly forty millions of people in Europe, besides being the official tengue of Britain's boundless Indian empire in the East, with more than two hundred millions of the human family.

THE KINGSTON REBUFF.

It is a very significant fact that the first breakdown of the Irish Orange delegates was in Kingston, the old-time hot-bed of Canadian Orangeism. The division shown at the meeting there, was the split of Orangeism on the great question of Irish Home Rule. The amendment in favor of that sacred principle was moved by Mr. Wm. Robinson, ex-M. P. P., and ex Orange master. It was seconded by Mr. Montgomery, last year's Grand County Master of Frontenac. Catholics at the meeting were few indeed, none but those drawn there by curiosity attending. And yet in the city once called the "Derry of Canada," at a meeting called by Irish "Loyalist" delegates, to draw from part of the citizens of Kingston an expres sion of hostility to Home Rule for Ireland, a meeting packed in so far as a public meeting can be packed, not only land, but loud, hearty and enthusiastic cheers were given for Messrs. Gladstone and Parnell, the leaders of the English and Irish masses. These cheers were much more enthusiastic than the Kingston daily press admits. Orangemen were at the Kington meeting, arrayed against Orangemen, and for the first time there was a downright split in the camp. Have not the Kingston Home Rulers made their power felt? Messrs. Smith and Kane now pretend to feel ashamed of any Orangeman toasting "To Hell with the Pope." This toast, common in the slums of Belfast, where his influence to call an impiety. With this impiety

he charges Mr. Robinson, but the latter indignantly repudiates the charge. No decent or reputable man, not to speak at all of influential citizens, was seen on the platform at the Kingston meeting, turned by Mr. Robinson into an utter rout. There were thereon a few Orange heelers and second rate politicians, hangers on, hewers of wood and drawers of water to unprincipled leaders, and a half-dozen wretched Protestant ministers, who are known to represent nobody or anything but hatred of Ireland-Careys and Gallaghersnames suggestive of the Dublin "Bird's (vulture's) Nest," and Mrs. Smiley of proselytzing soup notoriety. The News says the cries of the Orange majority in the meeting against Mr. Robinson's amendment were like "the roaring of a herd of bulls." The Whig says the meeting was a "bedlam." The texts put into the mouths of the "Delegates" are ad-

named Smith." His Lordship never attriabsurdity. None but men of the mental and moral worth of "loyalist" delegates could lay such an indictment at the door of a great race. But, besides, the Bishop of Kingston has close relations, relation of paternal affection, with worthy inheritors of Scottish name and fame in Canada and all know how he loves that noble people.
"The Bishop of Kingston," says Fathe

Kelly in his letter to the Kingston Daily Press, "boasts of 10,000 Scotch Catholic among his spiritual children. They are highly esteemed and cherished by him, and he in return is warmly loved by them. Far from thinking them 'stupid,' he admires them, and frequently extols them in public and private, as a model people, distinguished for solidity of judgment and practical wisdom and honest tenacity of purpose in all the affairs of life, combined with editying reverence for the traditions and customs of their ancient race, loyalty to kith and kin, and unalterable attachment to holy church and the faith of their fathers." Kingston proudly ranges herself with her sister cities of Canada in favor of justice to Ireland. For this triumph, for triumph it is in no ordinary sense, Ireland is in debted to the towering intellectual strength, matchless eloquence and tire-less energy of the Most Rev. James Vincent Cleary, sixth Bishop of Ontario's most ancient See.

SCOTLAND'S NATIONAL COUNCIL.

The Church of Scotland has since the estoration of the Catholic hierarchy, sprung into life and activity, displaying an sprung into life and activity, displaying an energy which promises a happy and fruit full future. Scotland's perversion was to our mind the greatest loss experienced by the church at the time of the great revolt against divine authority and teaching in the sixteenth century. The Scotlish people, with their vigorous, hardy intellections of religion will die for want of necessary pecuniary support. To the Catholic Church, then given a fair field, many religiously disposed sons of Scotland, now prejudiced against it, will, it is believed, fly for refuge. Living in an unprejudiced atmosphere, they may recognize that the so-called 'Reformation' here was brought about by the most base proposed with their vigorous, hardy intellections and the sixteenth century. tual power, their courage, virility and force of character, their natural love of right and truth, were to-day among the first and greatest sources of Catholic strength had not they been then ruthlessly robbed of the precious gift of faith. There are, we are pleased to see, signs of better days a-coming in that historic land to which the world is indebted for so many of its monuments of genius in oratory, statesmanship and learning The Scottish correspondent of the Dublin Freeman's Journal gives the readers of that paper, in its issue of the 4th ult. . many teresting details concerning the National Council recently held at Fort Augustus. For the benefit of our many readers interested in Scottish ecclesiastical affairs, we gladly reproduce that portion of the cor. Oblates of Mary and the Mariets. Among respondent's letter dealing with the the orders of women are the Ursulines of Council:

On Thursday of last week the sittings | Sisters of the Poor. Church in Scotland were brought to an and. The splendor and pomp of the clos ing ceremony were worthy of this the greatest event which has occurred in the history of Catholicism in this country since the previous Council had been held 327 years ago. At nine o'clock on Thursday morning Pontifical High Mass was elebrated in the little church attached to ne monastery at Fort Augustus where the Council assembled. The sanctuary was one blaze of splendour. Within it were one biaze of spiendour. Within it were the Metropolitan, the Archbishop of Glasgow; and the Bishops of Aberdeen, Galloway, Argyll, and Dunkeld, all robed in full canonicals, with rich red copes and in full canonicals, with rich red copes and gleaming mitree and croziers. The religious orders, including the Benedictine monks of the monastery, who wore their sombre habits and curiously-formed black cowls, were, with the secular clergy, seated in the body of the church. So also were many of the laity, among whom were Lord Lovat, Lady Stafford, the Hon. Lady Sausse, Mr. Stewart, of Ballechin; Mr. D. P. Macdonald, Invernevis and Captain Chisholm, Glassburn. Baltechin; Mr. D. P. Macdonald, Invernevis and Captain Chisholm, Glassburn.

After Mass the bishops signed the decrees of the Council, which were laid upon the altar for the purpose, and which are to be forwarded to the Pope. Acclamations were then sung to the Holy Trinity, and prayers were offered up for his Holiness, for the Archhishops of Elicians. prayers were onered up for his Hollness, for the Archbishops of Edinburgh and Glasgow, the bishops and the clergy, a constituting the Church; for the people of the Church, for the nation, and for the Queen. Subsequently a procession of the bishops and priests, the Council having been completed, retired from the church been completed, retired from the church to the monastery. In the procession a banner of the Blessed Virgin was carried by Mr. Stewart, and a banner of St. Joseph by Captain Chisholm. The singing of the Te Deum, as the bishops and clergy proceeded to the monastery, concluded this memorable chapter in the cluded this memorable chapter in the resurrected Catholic Church in Scotland. the mouths of the "Delegates" are admitted to have been mendacious. They dared not defend themselves. They ran away as culprits and shame pursues them. The standard of Home Rule, so firmly planted in Kingston by the citizens of worth and respectability—with their patriotic B shop at their head—zannot be shaken by the bombast and braggadocio of the "loyalist" delegates. The good seed to make the midst of the choir, and on it were sown by that eloquent prelate has already the service of the midst of the choir, and on it were placed a mitre, crozier, chalice, etc. All

was, we see, obliged, out of respect for his 10,000 Scotch Catholics, to repudiate one sentence in the speech of "the person of Argyll, and the Archbishops of St. Andrew's and Glasgow. On the 20th High Mass was sung by the Bishop of Argyll, in presence of the Metropolitan of Argyll, in presence of the Metropolitan of Argyll, and the Archbishops of Argyll, and the Archbishops of St. Andrew's and Glasgow. On the 20th High Mass was sung by the Bishop of Argyll, and the Archbishops of St. Andrew's and Glasgow. On the 20th High Mass was sung by the Bishop of Argyll, and the Archbishops of St. Andrew's and Glasgow. On the 20th High Mass was sung by the Bishop of Argyll, and the Archbishops of St. Andrew's and Glasgow. On the 20th High Mass was sung by the Bishop of Argyll, and the Archbishops of St. Andrew's and Glasgow. On the 20th High Mass was sung by the Bishop of Argyll, and the Archbishops of St. Andrew's and Glasgow. buted stupidity to the Scottish natior.
His a judgment too sound, his a scholarship too ripe for such a monstrous aboundity. None but men of the mental to Rome by Archbishop Smith, and in the course of the day a reply was received from his Holiness, warmly thanking the assembled prelates and clergy, and imparting the Apostolic benediction. At vespers, on Sunday evening, which were sung in presence of all the bishops, an eloquent sermon was preached in Gaelic by the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles to a crowded congregation. Every evening during the Council.

Argyll and the Isles to a crowded congregation. Every evening during the Council solemn benediction was given by one or other of the bishops.

Well may this Council cause joy to the Catholics of Scotland. By it have been laid the foundations on which the true "Auld Kirk" may be rebuilt as the national church of the country. It results to mind the gigantic strides Catholicism has made here within the last half century Up till 1878 there was no hierarchy, and only vicars apostolic, three in number administered the affairs of the Church. Scotland then was but a "mission." Now it is recognized by the Holy See as a nation in which the Church is established nation in which the Church is established in full, with a hierarchy consisting of two archbishops and four bishops. More than this—the priests, chapels, and faity have enormously increased of late. Fifty years ago, the clergy did not exceed a score, the Catholic people could be counted only by hundred, and the churches were but few. But at present, so rapid has been the increase, there are over 300 priests, 510 places of worship, and an estimated Catholic population of 342,500. Undoubtedly this great augmentation of the Church in Scotland is due to the influx of people from Ireland, who ted. They consider that once the Presb

of the Church in Scotland is due to the influx of people from Ireland, who carried with them their faith, and who were no sooner landed than by their small, but generously and constantly given contributions, dotted the country with Catholic edifices. Among several Scotch priests another source of increase to the numbers of the Church is anticipa-ted. They consider that once the Presby-ted. terian Church is deprived of its present State aid, to effect which there is a growing agitation amongst Protestants, that system of religion will die for want of means; that it was a movement of no historical importance, and that the Catho-lic Church is still the "Auld Kirk" of

their land. For such a change in the minds of the people, the Catholic Church, now being raised to her full canonical position by the Council at Fort Augustus, is fully prepared." Scotland is ecclesiastically divided into six dioceses, of which two are Metropolitan Sees, viz., St Andrews and Edinburgh, and Glasgow. The Archbishop of St. Andrews and Elinburgh is the Most Rev. Wm. Smith. His diocese includes Elinburghshire, Berwickshire, Fifeshire (southern part). Haddingtonshire, Linlithgowshire, Peeblesshire, Roxburghsbire, Selkirkshire, and Stirlingshire (Northern part). There are in the diocese 41 secular priests and 13 regulars, divided amongst the Jesuits,

Jesus, the Sisters of Mercy, and the Little

The See of St. Andrews was founded before the year A. D. 900, and erected into a Metropolitan See by bull of Pope Sixtus IV. in 1472. The See of Glasgow was founded by St. Mungo about the year A. D. 543 and made a Metropolitan See by Bull of Pope Innocent VIII, 9th June, 1492. Its titular is Most Rev. Charles Eyre, formally Archbishop of Anezarba, and Apostolic delegate for Scotland. It is the most populous and important diocese in the country. It includes the counties of Lanark, Ayr, (northern part), Dumbarton, Renfrew, and Stirling (southern part). There are in the diocese 141 priests, of whom 116 are seculars, and twenty five regulars. The religious communities of men are the Jesuits, Vincentians, Passionists, Franciscans and Marists. Among the religious communities of women are the Sisters of Mercy, Sisters of the Good Shepherd, the Sisters of Charity and the Little Sisters of the Poor. The diocese of Aberdeen comprises the shires of Aberdeen, Banff. Inverness N., Kincardine, Moray, Nairn Ross and Caithness. This See was founded in 1063 at Mortlock, and transferred in 1125 to Aberdeen. It was vacant for 301 years after the reformation. Its bishop is the Right Rev. John Macdonald, formerly Bishop of Nicopolis and Vicar Apostolic of the Northern District. There are in the

diocese forty-eight priests, of whom forty are seculars, and the remainder fathers of the Benedictine order. The diocese of adherents of the establishment are few, Dunkeld, whose titular is the Right Rev. and in many parishes consist of George Rigg, was founded 1115, and the parson, the squire and their salvation of the Hungarian people.

besides communities of the Benedictine Rudical Unionists led by Chamberlain to besides communities of the Benedictine Nuns of the Perpetual Adoration, Sisters of St. Joseph and Servants of the Sacred Heart. The diocese of Argyll and the Isles, comprising the Counties of Argyll and Inverness (south of a line drawn from the northern extremity of Loch Luing to the junction of the Counties of Inverness, the junction and defeat the vote for the resolution and defeat the Tory administration or sacrifice another of their cardinal political principles to save the Tory-Unionist cause. That the Radical Unionists led by Chamberlain to vote for the resolution and defeat the Tory administration or sacrifice another of their cardinal political principles to save the Tory-Unionist cause. That the Radical Unionists led by Chamberlain to vote for the resolution and defeat the Tory administration or sacrifice another of their cardinal political principles to save the Tory-Unionist cause. That the Radical Unionists led by Chamberlain to vote for the resolution and defeat the Tory Unionist cause. That the Radical Unionists led by Chamberlain to vote for the resolution and defeat the Tory Unionist cause. Bute and Arran, and the Outer and Inner

The See of Argyle was founded about 1200. Its last Bishop before the restoration of the hierarchy was James Hamilton, appointed July 14th, 1553. The See of the Isles is said to have been founded by St. Patrick, who consecrated Germanus its Bishop. It was united to Man till the end of the 14th century, and was vacant for 325 years after the death of Roderick Maclean in 1553. Its present Bishop is the Right Rev. Angus Macdonald, consecrated May 23, 1878. He is assisted by 20 priests, who from the destitution of the people, and the physical inhospitality of the region to be attended, have almost superhuman difficulties to contend with in the work of the holy ministry.

A DECAYING INSTITUTION.

When the Protestant Church of Ireland was in 1869 disestablished and disendowed, it was at once foreseen that a similar fate must soon await its sister establishments of England and Wales. More than half the population of England consists of either Catholics or non-conformists, but in Wales nine out of every ten of the people disclaim all allegiance to the state church, which they are iniquitously forced to maintain-often out of scanty earnings and profits. Things have, however, come to a head in the matter of tithe payments in the ancient principality, and one of the earliest of the great political struggles of the future will be on the question of the disestablishment of the church in Wales. Our hearty sympathy, as an advocate of Home Rule and just laws, go out to the people of Wales. This fine, generous and intelligent population gave Ireland the benefit of an almost unanimous Parliamentary support in the late election contest, and will for this, if for no other reason, have Irish support in their uprising against ecclesiastical despotism and rapacity. In the Dublin Freeman's Journal, Sept. 4th, appears a very interesting communication rom its Welsh correspondent. He gives the following particulars indicative of the state of feeling prevailing throughout the principality on the subject of tithe paying :

On Monday a large and influential meeting of farmers was held in the National Schools, Pentre Clyn, Llaufair, to consider the action they should adopt towards the rectors of the various parishes who have given notice of their intention to distrain for tithes. It was decided to intention to take united action to resist the payment of tithes to the uttermost, and to institute a contitutional agitation for the total repeal of the impost. It was stated that at a previous meeting thirty farmers encoted their names, and determined to have their goods sold at public auction.

The excitement here is intense, but at

present active operations between the rec-tors and the tenant-farmers are confined a tenant-farmer of Flanrhaidr, who stated that of 300 farmers in the parish, no less than two hundred and fifty refused to pay the tithes at the Audit on the 13th of July, and that there was no reason to believe that any of them had since paid.
As illustrating the depression in agriculture the farmer declared that calves which four years ago sold for £10 would not now realise £5. Butter at the same time was worth 4d to 6d per pound more, corn realised a much lower rate now, and there was a corresponding failure in every produce of the farm.

At Lianamon the rector, the Rev. Mr.

Evans, was under police protection on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, several men being stationed in and about the rectory house. On Sunday as the rev. gentleman walked to the parish church he was guarded by two members of the Den-

Dealing with the question, the Ottawa Free Press of the 18th declares that the inevitable has come, and one of the next great triumphs of the Liberal party will e the disestablishment of the church in Wales. The anti-tithe movement has taken the country like wild-fire and assumed formidable proportions. The people of Wales have long given loyal support to the Liberal party, and now ask of lucidity, comprehensiveness and conthat party, in terms which will know not refusal, for the disestablishment of a state church in which they have no belief, The Free Press rightly declares the Welsh | Pontiff begins by recalling the deliverance people exceptionally moral and religious, but almost unanimously hostile to the State Church. They are very intelligent and comparatively well educated. The

a greater political disturbing agency than appears on the surface. It is the cloud no appears on the surface. It is the cloud no bigger than a man's hand, which may fore-shadow a devastating political storm destructive to the Tory administration." The success of the agitation in Wales means not alone the doom of the Tory government, but the effacement of the

whole Anglican state establishment. This Church or system has certainly long survived its usefulness. If it have any true principle of life, it is time to test it by placing it on a level with the other religious ystems in the country. Its claim to be the successor of the old English Catholic church, the church of Edward the Confessor, Becket, Fisher, and More, now only excites derision when mentioned. The creation of spoliation, it is time it made restitution to the people it has despoiled, or at all events cease draw. ing on them for a support to which it is not entitled. For it "the night comes on that knows not morn." And of it soon will be sung:
A heap of dust aione remains of thee,
'Tis all thou art, and all the proud shall be,

ABLY DISPOSED OF.

The Belleville Ontario of Sept. 29th, in series of piquant paragraphs, disposes of the Kane-Smith "filth and ferocity" demonstration held in that town the evening before. Accustomed to the plaudits of ignorant Orange rabbles, these vulgar representatives of "loyalist" outrage cannot withstand the pungent criticism of Canadian intelligence. Our sprightly contemporary thus brushes away the delegates' claim that they represent the law, order, peace and loyalty of Ireland :

"Coming as they did from Belfast men, leading representatives of those Orange-men whose marderous attacks on their Catholic neighbors and whose defiance of law has lately made that city notorior law has lately made that city notorious, the assumption that they represent the true Ireland would be amusing only that it is nauseating. If the Land League has erred in not using its influence more powerfully to prevent outrage, how much more should we condemn their traductors who pluming the modern of their contents. more should we condemn their traduc-ers who, pluming themselves on their Protestantism and patriotism, preach veiled treason and deny the rights of the majority of their fellow-cit-izens to the privileges of citizen-ship. They assert that no Protestant is a Home Ruler, and when confronted with facts take refuge on the ejaculation, "Oh there are Protestants and Protestants." Yes, thank God, there are Protestants who do not think the only way to serve God is to curse the Pope, malign their Catholic neighbors and heap upon their innocent heads the revenge for injurious sustained by Protestants in a darker age. There are by Protestants in a currer age. There are Protestants who do not go about in the guise of messengers of the Prince of Peace to rouse the worst passions and prejudices of religious bigotry and There are Protestants who believe that examples are better than precepts and who would show their Catholic neighbors a neareably according their dues and maintaining their own instead of hoggishly demanding all on pain of a religious crusade."

The people of Canada, lovers of freedom and constitutional government, are not the class that Mesers. Kane and Smith can successfully reach. They cannot, as the Toronto Tribune so justly contends, leave any lasting impression here in favor of the abnormal, anachronistic, and illogical views they propound. The Orange Sentinal and Ottawa Citizen, and like equalid and inferior journals, may applaud them, but this is the applause of the imported Ballykilbeggian groundling, not of the Canadian freeman.

QUOD MULTUM.

The encyclical Quod Multum, recently addressed by the Sovereign Pontiff to the Bishops of Hungary, has deservedly attracted wide-spread attention. It is the good fortune of the present Pontificate that all its official utterances are so eagerly scanned by the world at large. The Papal letters of Leo XIII. are monuments ciliatory power. L'Univers gives a substantial and interesting resume of the letter Quod Multum. The Sovereign of Buda, of which the bi-centenary was lately celebrated, and stating that this event offers him a happy occasion to confer with the Bishops of Hungary—as he had long desired to do-on matters affecting the honor of the Christian name, and the seats and paying most respectful attention to everything said and done in the new church.

At Vespers and Benediction, which commenced at 7.30 p. m., Very Rev. Dr. Kilroy delivered a very eloquent lecture of over an hour's duration, on the Rule of the choir, and on it were placed a mitre, crozier, chalice, etc. All the bishops assisted in black copes and the choir, and on it were placed a mitre, crozier, chalice, etc. All the bishops assisted in black copes and white with a hour such that in parliament the disestablishment throughout, as was all the music at the placed a mitre, crozier, chalice, etc. All the bishops assisted in black copes and white with a train. The Free Press adds:

The flow, I have defected to the as well to the development of the strength | was of a as to the augmentation of the prosperity of Christian Hungary. Of these Sovereign Pontiffs, Leo XIII. especially instances Pope | Bourbon Clement VIII., who gave such material ance. A assistance to the Hungarians against the Turks.

to permi

before 1

between

1830 cu

and of c

the var

been all

two cou

the que

through

of revo

found a

French

helped

again be

princip

sense t

erected

tem of

governi

authori

arming

Europe

not, ho

took t

second

Europe

policy

Russia,

the Au

umph.

ests ar

ately

Napol

seat

party

From that time, the reciprocity of regard between the people and the crown of Hungary on the one part, and the sudden Holy See on the other, has never ceased to exists, whereupon the Sovereign Pontiff congratulates the Hungarian nation

on its ceaseless fidelity.

The evils of our day have, however, introduced amongst the Hungarians, a but the amongst other peoples, dangers to which | maxims the Holy Father wishes to call their attention, that they may combat and overcome them. On this point the Holy Father seem to enumerates all the evil results for the hap- isolation piness of society which spring from the application of the principles inspired by rationalism, liberalism, and socialism, and are Spai clearly indicates that the Catholic religion | aid coul alone, is the true strength, and help and At a gi happiness of nations.

It is therefore eminently desirable that portion the Church should enjoy the fullest liberty in the kingdom of Hungary, and that consequently every obstacle to the free higher the tal exercise of religion should be eliminated

The Sovereign Pontiff recalls the princiand assi ples of Christian marriage, the maintenand of g ance of which is so essential as well for the honor and security of families as for the safety of He consequently rejoices that the invalidity of marriages between Christians and | for inst Jews has been upheld, and exhorts the Hungarians to keep firm in their deter- it is tru mination to respect in this regard the pres- senate, criptions of Holy Church, none the less than in respect of civil marriages, which government the Pope again anathematizes and for- to cont bids to Catholics. In the matter of tions of schools the Holy Father also renews the also be condemnations pronounced on mixed, has sou neutral, and lay schools, and recommends | more that by every available means the awful Europe calamity of godless education be the ver spared the Hungarian people. On this French point the Holy Father exhorts the Bishops | about the that they warn fathers of families never nations to send their children to any school in armies which their faith is in the least danger | nificant of contradiction, and that schools be founded, under the guidance of Bishops and priests, wherein their holy faith will been

be taught, protected and held in honor. Directing attention to the magnificent | theorie institution of Catholic learning founded by Cardinal Pazmany at Buda-Pesth, the Holy Father earnestly expresses the desire that institutions of this kind be ever faithful to the spirit which prompted their foundation, a spirit eminently Catholic according to which institutions of a like character, to meet the wants of her the times, should be established and soldier endowed. But if such care must be given Germa the education of youth in general, with and A what solicitude must not the formation | The gr of the clergy be watched ? The Sovereign | for the Pontiff, in an admirable exposition of the ation virtues required by the sacerdotal state | They u Bishops to see to the strict observance of an effe all the prescriptions of canon law, even as the integrity of doctrine in regard of preven certain fallacious opinions. Finally, the in Fra Holy Father, invoking the protection of tween the Blessed Virgin, to whom the kingdom | at all ; of Hungary is consecrated, prays for its happiness and prosperity, of which religion is the true basis, and blesses Bishop, clergy and people, all of whom he unites as one family in his paternal love.

FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY.

L'Univers, discussing French foreign policy, says that the European balance of power has been long since destroyed. It enthus had subsisted, after a fashion, through the the de rivalry of interests between the powers of was a the North. The accord now established between them makes their policy dominant. France is isolated, and her isolation his un is completing itself by her own will, and as a result by her own choice. This deplor- effect able situation has been since 1830 imposed tury on her statesmen by the Revolution, of strong which she has not ceased to propagate the of we maxims and sustain the interests. She and u has not even been able to combine with tary England, the ally of revolution on the con- ciple tinent. To day, owing to the development | and c given European armaments, an English again alliance were to the French nation almost | Revol absolutely worthless, Could it bring us power fifty thousand men ? England applauded | milits the second empire, and gave it free trade; has r but she also welcomed with glad acclaim power the erection of the German empire. She is policy no longer, in the true sense, a European | She power, and consequently interests herself | build less and less in the solution of the Eastern | exist question.

Many journals seem to attach importance to an alliance between France and Engle Russia. Russia came spontaneously to conti the assistance of the House of Bourbon for H during the Revolution. That family power restored, the Czar Alexander at once pro- pons posed a family alliance to Louis XVIII. strug The diplomatic correspondence of Talley- in rand, recently published, shows how look that wily statesman prevented this selve alliance, by persuading his weak-minded | ing p sovereign that the House of Bourbon with

The

grave twee

as well to the development of the strength as to the augmentation of the prosperity of Christian Hungary. Of these Sovereign Pontiffs, Leo XIII. especially instances Pope Clement VIII., who gave such material assistance to the Hungarians against the Turks.

From that time, the reciprocity of regard between the people and the crown of Hungary on the one part, and the Holy See on the other, has never ceased to exists, whereupon the Sovereign Pontiff congratulates the Hungarian nation on its ceaseless fidelity.

The evils of our day have, however, introduced amongst the Hungarians. amongst other peoples, dangers to which the Holy Father wishes to call their attention, that they may combat and overcome them. On this point the Holy Father enumerates all the evil results for the happiness of society which spring from the application of the principles inspired by rationalism, liberalism, and socialism, and clearly indicates that the Catholic religion alone, is the true strength, and help and happiness of nations.

It is therefore eminently desirable that the Church should enjoy the fullest liberty in the kingdom of Hungary, and that consequently every obstacle to the free exercise of religion should be eliminated

The Sovereign Pontiff recalls the principles of Christian marriage, the maintenance of which is so essential as well for the honor and security of families as for the safety of He consequently rejoices that the invalidity of marriages between Christians and Jews has been upheld, and exhorts the Hungarians to keep firm in their determination to respect in this regard the prescriptions of Holy Church, none the less than in respect of civil marriages, which the Pope again anathematizes and forbids to Catholics. In the matter of schools the Holy Father also renews the condemnations pronounced on mixed, neutral, and lay schools, and recommends that by every available means the awful calamity of godless education be spared the Hungarian people. On this point the Holy Father exhorts the Bishops that they warn fathers of families never to send their children to any school in which their faith is in the least danger of contradiction, and that schools be founded, under the guidance of Bishops and priests, wherein their holy faith will

be taught, protected and held in honor. Directing attention to the magnificent institution of Catholic learning founded by Cardinal Pazmany at Buda-Pesth, the Holy Father earnestly expresses the desire that institutions of this kind be ever faithful to the spirit which prompted their foundation, a spirit eminently Catholic according to which institutions of a like character, to meet the wants of the times, should be established and endowed. But if such care must be given the education of youth in general, with what solicitude must not the formation of the clergy be watched? The Sovereign Pontiff, in an admirable exposition of the Bishops to see to the strict observance of all the prescriptions of canon law, even as the integrity of doctrine in regard of certain fallacious opinions. Finally, the Holy Father, invoking the protection of the Blessed Virgin, to whom the kingdom of Hungary is consecrated, prays for its happiness and prosperity, of which religion is the true basis, and blesses Bishop, clergy and people, all of whom he united as one family in his paternal love.

FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY.

L'Univers, discussing French foreign policy, says that the European balance of power has been long since destroyed. It had subsisted, after a fashion, through the rivalry of interests between the powers of the North. The accord now established between them makes their policy dominant. France is isolated, and her isolation is completing itself by her own will, and as a result by her own choice. This deplorable situation has been since 1830 imposed on her statesmen by the Revolution, of which she has not ceased to propagate the maxims and sustain the interests. She has not even been able to combine with England, the ally of revolution on the continent. To day, owing to the development given European armaments, an English alliance were to the French nation almost absolutely worthless, Could it bring us fifty thousand men? England applauded the second empire, and gave it free trade; but she also welcomed with glad acclaim the erection of the German empire. She is no longer, in the true sense, a European power, and consequently interests herself less and less in the solution of the Eastern question.

Many journals seem to attach importance to an alliance between France and Russia. Russia came spontaneously to the assistance of the House of Bourbon during the Revolution. That family restored, the Czar Alexander at once proposed a family alliance to Louis XVIII.
The diplomatic correspondence of Talleyrand, recently published, shows how that wily statesman prevented this alliance, by persuading his weak-minded sovereign that the House of Bourbon

was of a nobility too high in character to permit an alliance with the family of Romanoff. According to his view, the Bourbons needed no monarchical alliance. And yet we know that shortly before 1830 an alliance was cemented between the Bourbons and the House of Romanoff. The plans discussed by the two Crowns were, however, brought to a udden termination, the revolution of 1830 cutting off all prospects of alliance and of comman policy. Since that time he various French governments have been all hostile to Russia. Not that the two countries are hostile-far from itbut that they so differ in policy and maxims of state that an alliance between them has since been looked on as out of the question. After 1830 the French seem to have determined on their own isolation, endeavoring to propagate through Southern Europe the principles of revolution. Of what weight to-day are Spain, Italy and Switzerland? What aid could or would they render France? At a given moment they would all be found arrayed against her. Just in proportion to the intensity of the early French reaction against the revolution, she assumed in monarchical Europe higher and higher rank. But in 1830 the talismanic wand of royalty, that helped raise France from her disasters and assure her a long career of success and of glory was broken, and the nation again became the slave of the detestable principles of 1789. In its most powerful sense this regime is instability itself erected into a principle. At this moment, for instance, France has a four-years system of government. The President is, it is true, elected for seven, but, like the senate, he is but an ornamental piece of governmental machinery. How can a government of four year's duration hope to contract alliances with administra tions of an enduring character? It must also be added that the French republic has sought to divide itself more and more stringently from the rest of Europe, by breaking with Christianitythe very basis of civilization. It was the French Revolution of 1789 which brought about the general armament of European nations. Before that time standing armies were in point of number insignificant. But the great revolt against authority having forced on a general arming of States, France has in the end

been crushed by the coalition of all Europe against her and her dangerous theories. This general armament was not, however, the growth of a day, It took the revolution of 1848 and the second empire to change the face of Europe. Louis Napoleon took up the policy of his uncle, and re-attacked Russia, Austria, and Germany. After the American war Russia emancipated her serfs to prepare herself a soldiery After the war in Italy, Germany at once armed her population, and Austria did not lag far behind. The great powers armed themselves solely for the purpose of resisting that impersonation of revolution, Louis Napoleon. virtues required by the sacerdotal state They understood that nothing short of an an effective resistance and achieve a triumph. The fall of Napoleon has not prevented the revolution from growing in France, while the reconciliation be tween the Northern powers has gone on, at all points, to the ruin of Fernch inter ests and French prestige. It is unfortunately true that the policy of Louis Napoleon is that of the republic. Emperor, leaving for the seat of war in 1870, raised the standard of 1792. After his defeat he

> vinces. Who does not know with what enthusiasm the war with Italy, opening the door to another revolutionary era was accepted by the whole republican party? Louis Napoleon did not prove stronger against an united Europe than his uncle. The revolutionary wars have had for effect the consolidation in less than a century of monarchical Europe-of making strong and enduring governments popular, of weakening and discrediting changing and unstable forms. After some momen tary and passing struggles, the principle of instability has drawn back and can no longer maintain the struggle against solid governmental authority Revolutionary success has combined the powers of the North and developed that has reduced England to a second rate

gave orders to the French to defend them-

selves to the very last. This order acted

on, cost the republic two magnificent pro-

military strength on the continent which power. England by her own senseless policy has brought about this result. She favored continental revolution to build up her commerce, and behold her existence both in Europe and Asia gravely threatened. Discord alone between the Northern nations permits England to exercise any influence on the continent. To-day the English alliance i for France useless, for upon the latter power would rest not only the moral responsibility but the lion's share of the struggle when it came on. We believe, in fact, that the radicals do not look to any alliance, but resign themselves wisely to the purpose of preserv-

ing peace. Austria is the only power

with which France had been able to re-

and a Christian policy could and should have united these two nations. But Frenchmen had come to this, that they even regretted and made a subject of reproach the victories of Prince Eugene over the Turks, preferring the triumph of Ismalism to the aggrandizement of Christianity. The revolution has ever had, like the monarchs of old, the purpose of fighting Austria. The old spirit of Christiau chivalry dead, this false policy and senselesss purpose have given Russia the preponderance of which Louis XIV. and his marshais little dreamed. A little more of Christianity in French foreign policy, a little more condescension to the counsels of the Sovereign Pontiff had better served the French cause and French interests. A republican journal lately expressed the wish that Hungary should dissociate itself from Austria, and that Austria itself should disappear. Now Austria is the only European power interested in the maintenance of France as a nation and in the limitation of Russian ambition.

The domination of the three emperors is, indeed, less burdensome than that of one alone. The European balance of power is an impossibility so long as France refused to return to a Christian policy, permitting an alliance with Austria, an eminently Conservative

power. These are, in the main, sound view enough, but L'Univers exaggerates, we think, French influence in Europe at the expense of Euglish domination and stand. ing as a great nation. France has so far weakened herself by an unfortunate domestic policy as to have little of the strength that is really Britain's, and which the latter power could by a reconciliation with Ireland easily display. That reconciliation is, we believe, at hand, and with it once attained, England needs no foreign alliance to maintain her predominance in the councils of Europe, and of the world, But for Engiand as well as for France there is naught in store but bitter humiliation if they persist in a weak, narrow, revengful policy at home, setting citizen egainst citizen, and robbing the nation at large of confidence, security and determination. It is not foreign alliance that either should seek, but domestic peace based on the sound principle of the equality of all in the eyes of the law.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

HIS HOLINESS Pope Leo XIII., has transferred the episcopal see of Arichat from that place to Antigonish. Henceforth, therefore, the title of the bishop of that diocese will be the Bishop of Antigonish.

CANADIAN'S have every reason to feel proud of their great national highway. contemporary says: "The Canadian Pacific is, with two exceptions, the longest railroad in the world. Its length is out down at 3 990 miles, the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Phul having 4,921 miles, and the Union Pacific 4,519 miles. Next to the Canadian line comes the Chicago and Northwestern with 3,94 miles, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy with 3,702 miles, and the Wabash St. Louis and Pacific with 3,518 miles

THE people of Toronto were not satisfied till they got a crank for Mayor. They have him now, and their city must bear the consequences. Could any one but a creature of the genus crank deliver himself of the following: According to the Globe report he said at the anti-Home Rule meeting on the 2nd that he had hesitated about taking any part in these meetings, because he supposed that the delegates were opposed to any form of Home Rule for Ireland, but he had found that this impression was incorrect. He believed it would be better to lose Irebelieved it would be better to lose ire-land altogether than to allow injustice to be done to the smallest portion of her people. He did not think that the Roman Catholic citizens of this Domin ion would approve of anything which might endanger the integrity of the Empire. In Canada they meant to do justice to all, irrespective of religion. All they asked was that the measure to be granted to Ireland should be a measure of justice to the whole people." Who are to speak for the whole people but the majority?

CONVERSION.

On Aug. 19 Rev. Wm. Pardou, S. J., received into the church Miss Pherbina Adams, daughter of the late Dr. John Adams, dauguter of the late Dr. John Adams, of Oil springs. The young lady had been carefully instructed in the faith by the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, London, and made her first communion in their chapel Sept. 6th. The chapel was beautifully decorated with a protusion of lights and natural flowers on the and the music rendered by the convent choir was most devotional. Those who were privileged to witness the touching ceremony will not soon forget the deep calm joy imprinted on the face of the young convert as she approached the holy table for the first She was afterwards confirmed by His Lordship the Bishop of London.

GLADSTONE-PARNELL AND THE GREAT sold out in six weeks. Second edition sold out in six weeks. Second edition now in press. A few energetic men wanted on salary or commission for this book and Catholic Bibles; must have good references. Experienced men preferred. Apply at once to J. S. Robertson & Bros., 110 Dundas St., London.

Central Catholic Advocate. Central Catholic Advocate.

In these days there seems to be a universal disposition to criticise adversely, to find fault with everything. There is no public utterance or act by any official of church or state, but the general gossips, without even a knowledge or investigation of the subject, and with an absolute disregard of all propriety or respect for disregard of all propriety or respect for persons or province, must intrude their persons or province, must intrude their opinions, criticism or denunciation with a resumption that would be contemptible ishop issues a pastoral condemning or disapproving no matter what, and urging his people to refrain from and avoid it his position and views are criticized, and because every other bishop does not do the same thing, the one is ridiculed as fanatical, or censured as tyrannical, or auded for his earnestness, just as his atterance meets the approval or disapproval of the critics. All the critics however, agreed upon one point unani mously—the utter inconsistency of the Church upon all leading questions; what ne bishop condemns, another tolerates if ne does not praise; what one bishop forids, another allows; organizations excommunicated in one diocese, are recognized in another. How in the world are people

It of course never occurs to the critics that they are intruding upon the prero-gatives of the bishops, interfering with an authority exclusively theirs, and that the action of the bishops is based upon and in accordance with the laws of the Church, of which the public know very little and have no authority whatever to interpret. They rarely read pastorals, or, if they do, are too ignorant of the moral law church judicatory to fully un-derstand them. Of the circumstances or mmediate causes which called for cen sure and admonition, or the habits and condition of the people addressed, the prevailing vices and dangers to morals in localities they know nothing-yet they unhesitatingly criticize and comment on the bishop's word of censure o praise, as the case may be, and presume to pass judgment on it from their stand-point. It is a piece of impertinent presumption and intrusion into matters

o know what to do!

wholly without their province, and of which they are neither competent or It is true that one bishop condemns an organization which another tolerates, and forbide things which another allows; rather it appears so. But, if the causes for condemnation are observed, the cir cumstances and surroundings noted, the apparent inconsistency disappears. The Church allows the fullest individual church anows the uniest individual liberty consistent with morals, the peace and well-being of society, in all things not of themselves sinful: and only condemns and forbids them when they are abused and become an occasion of sin or tend to evil. That which is sinful of itself, the Church condemns and forbids everywhere the world over. Organiza-tions which in their objects or in their mode of government or means of proce-dure, are subversive of law, justice and morals, or deprive their adherents of individual liberty of thought or action, are condemned everywhere; but organizations whose objects, government and proceedings are not illegal, are only condemned when they become illegal in these matters or are guilty of or tend to violations of law, order and morals in the individual mempers or community, or commit some overt act of disobedience or defiance of authority. They may do this in one diocese and be condemned, but not in others, and are tolerated. the same causes exist, where an organin its nature or modes, it will be con

There is a general misconstruction of the causes for condemnation of organizations by the Church, the idea being prevalent that secrecy in any organization renders it antagonistic to the Church, and deserving of condemnation and forbidding of Catholics from membership; but this false idea is due solely to the ignorance of those who think and say so. Secrecy in an organization is not forbidden by the Church; and a moment's reflection will convince anyone that all organizations of every kind, every corporation, business firm, or associa-There is a general misconstruction of that all organizations of every man associa-corporation, business firm, or associa-tion of individuals, is at least a degree transactions. The secret as to its transactions. The demn all secret societies, commonly socalled. Organizations legitimate in their objects, laws and means of procedure which exact nothing of their members contrary to the law of the land, conscience or religion, and are secret only as to their business proceedings and details, are allowed by the Church; but such organizations frequently go beyond the limit and are condemned though not always by name, and upon this point it is always advisable to consult

your pastor before affiliating with any so called secret society.

On the liquor and other questions of individual conduct, the Church only condemns and forbids their indulgence when they become sinful or tend to sin. Some bishops have all but forbidden Catholics to keep saloons or even enter them especially in certain localities; others pro-hibit Catholies from attending promiscuous gatherings at balls, picnics and excursions; others especially admonish against the reading of certain publications and newspapers, and we suppose that almost every popular custom has at one time or another been forbidden or at least cautioned against by some bishop, because in his particular diocese, owing to circum-stances and conditions that may not exist elsewhere, it was a tendency to or occa-sion of sin, and destructive of peace and

Those things are not prohibited in all dioceses because they are not the same in all dioceses, and not the means and cause of immorality and menace to the peace a in diocees where they are forbidden. And to forbid what is not in itself sinful simply because it has become a source of sin and been prohibited in some other diocese, would be manifestly unjust, and in viola-tion of the spirit of the Church. It would be about on a par with putting the whole courtry under stringent sanitary regula-tions because an epidemic prevailed in one section. The Church is misunderstood

establish the Europern balance of power, INCONSISTENCIES (!) OF THE but not inconsistent. She universally and a Christian policy could and should CHURCH. even though it may not be sinful of itself, yet insists upon the fullest liberty to her children consistent with morals, peace of society and eternal salvation of souls.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND,

THE IRISHWOMEN'S PETITION PRESENTED

TO MR. GLADSTONE, Hawarden, Oct. 4 .- Mr. Gladstone and his wife to day received Mrs. T. D. Sullivan, wife of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and the deputation of Irish ladies appointed by the women of Ireland to present the ex-Premier with a mammoth petition in favor of Home Rule. The petition bears the signature of half a million Irishwomen. Great crowds have flocked hither all day in view of the event. Accompanying the deputation were deputations representing the Municipal Councils of Cork, Limer-ick, Waterford and Clonnel. The place was perfectly alive with visitors accorded the freedom of the lawn during the formal ceremonies. Gladstone, Mrs. Gladstone, Herbert Gladstone, Rev. Stephen Gladstone, Miss Helen Gladstone and Rev. Henry Drew met the deputations as they entered the grounds and conducted them into the ibrary. When Mr. Gladstone, with his family, emerged from the house to receive the deputations he was greeted with hearty and prolonged cheering by the multitude on the grounds. Arrived in the library Mrs. Sullivan

Arrived in the library Mrs. Sullivan read the address of the Irish women. The Mayor of Cork, the Mayor of Limerick, the Mayor of Waterford and the Mayor of Clonmel then each pre-sented Mr. Gladstone with the freedom of their respective cities and thanked him for his chivalrous and splendid efforts to restore Ireland's Parliament, expressing the hope that he would soon visit Ireland to receive from the Irish people at their homes the thanks they all felt towards him. When Mr. Gladstone replied his voice

was somewhat husky. He said he believed that the deputations and Nationlist members of the house of Commons truly represented the Irish as people. "At my age, however," Mr. Gladstone said, "the question of visiting Ireland is beset with uncertainties. Whatever may be my condition, whether of bodily presence or absence from among them, the Irish people will always y share my interest and my affec-Mr. Gladstone added that he must deny the statement that he had re must deny the statement that he activated by supporting the proposal to restore the Irish Parliament. He said also that he was thank-Irish measures as had been made during his public career. He con-tinued:—"The whole character of the Irish controversy has altered. We do not now contemplate the dreadful alter-natives our fathers faced a century ago; nor the alternative Wellington when he said he proposed Catholic emanicipation as an alternative to civil war. It was necessary that the late Government's Irish proposals should have been put forward accord with the desires of the nation, and also to make it clear that the proposals stood within the limits of Imperial honor, safety and welfare. These aims were completely attained, and they have been sustained by the singular mild ness and temperance of expression which have, so far, characterized the conductof Irishmen at every stage of the agita tion till now. (Cheers). The cause re-presented by these honorable deputa-tions is the cause of order, of peace, of legality. It is the hope of conducting to the settlement of this great question But where which has kept me in my present position in political affairs. I am quite prepared to withdraw from public life if I could believe that it were better for Ireland, but I am unable to arrive at this

conclusion. England's interest is as much involved as Ireland's. On the lowest grounds of civil and military conomy it is England's interest to change in some way the present civil Government in Ireland, which costs the British taxpayer yearly sixteen shillings per head of the population, while civil government in England and Scotland government in England and Scotland costs yearly but eight shillings per head of the population. On far higer grounds England ought to concede Ireland's request. England's character is concerned. There is a stain upon England in respect of her relations toward Ireland. I deny that the term separation,' which our opponents unscrupulously use to describe ing of the late Government's proposals is correctly applied in the case. The promoters of the Bill never thought of separation. We courted a careful com-parison of the Grattan Parliament with the Parliament the Bill proposed desires free action, which is specially the sphere of local government, would have been attained under our Bill better by far than it was possessed under the Grattan Parlament. The present Government encourages Irish landlards to believe the The sphere within which Irish landlords to believe that the judi

cial rents will be reduced. embodied in the appointment of the present Land Commission; also by the Marquis of Salisbury's speech at the commencement of the Parliamentary session in what he said concerning judicial rents. I do not accept his statement to any great extent regarding the legislation which he said his Govern-ment proposes for the next session. I dgment also on the wonderful encyclopædia delivered on by Lord Randolph Churchill, who performances are less known than his promises. I am unable to gather from these statements a declaration of fresh concessions. I do not wish to close the possibility for a future modus vivendi, but I am unable to gather that anything remains to be done in that direction. It would still be wise to reconsider the pecuniary terms the late Government's bills proposed. Full ustice to Ireland bills proposed. Full, ustice to Ireland requires careful investigation of her requires careful investigation financial history before we reach a conclusion as to what should be accorded her. I hope that Ireland's triumph will

come with promptitude, with cheerfulness and with joy, and I hope that there will be no intervening period of gloom."

FROM PORT ARTHUR.

BAZAAR IN AID OF THE NEW MISSION

From the Sentinel, Sept. 30, bazaar in aid of the fund for building a new Mission House at the Indian Mission on the Kaministiquia, is being held in the town hall here. It opened last night and was well attended. A considerable sum has already been raised by the sale of the various articles donated by the ladies and friends having the in-terests of the Mission at heart. It would be imposaible for the masculine mind to attempt to describe the many beauti-ful things on the tables, or even to arrive at any correct conclusion as to their use suffice it to say that in every case the articles are very handsome indeed and got up in a most tasteful style. The genus home is accustomed to think that bazaars are got up for the purpose of drawing money only, and for no ade-quate return. In this case it is different; the prices put on the articles seem to be most reasonable, and then one has to most reasonable, and then one has to take into account the exquisite pleasure of purchasing an article made by the identical fair hands of the improvised storekeeper by whom you have the pleasure of being served. Everyone who pays the bazaar a visit cannot fail to Everyone who

As you enter the hall, on the right hand is a postoffice, where for the insigni ficant sum of five cents you will receive a letter from anyone you choose. Along the right hand side, extending nearly to the right hand side, extending the the stage, is ranged a set of tables, presided over by the Misses Donnelly, Day, and Jilbert. In McGillis, Faloona and Jilbert, addition to the beautiful ladies' may be seen some screens in water colors painted by the Sisters of St. Joseph's convent here, and an oil painting representing a sylvan and water scene, by Miss Ryan, daughter of Mr. Hugh Ryan. Mrs. Clavet has also presented an exceedingly handsome teaservice, which will be raffled for at

twenty-five cents a ticket. In front of the stage is an oriental structure with the legend "Fish Pond" inscribed thereon. This is under the superintendence of Misses LeMay and Lottie McLean. For the sum of ten cents you are handed a fishing rod and line with a bait attached (the bait has already been handed to one of the fair proprietresses), and you commence to fish in the pond. A bite is guaranteed every time the bait alluded to is advanced. The species of fish caught are vanced. The species of fish caught are various, but in every case are worth the price of the bait. On the stage is a long refreshment table where a sumptuous repast may be had for thirty cents. This department is managed by Mrs. Mo-Teigue, Mrs. Dwyer, Mrs. M. Connolly and Miss McIntosh.

From the Sentinel, Oct I. Last night the bazaar in aid of the Mission House at Fort William was brought to a close. The attendance was large during the evening. The handsome table presided over by the Misses McLean, Miss Russel and Miss Perras sold a very large number of articles. All of the more important things were sold, and the balance were raffled for and augment that the second of the more important things were sold, and the balance were raffled for and augment that the second of the second tioned. Mr. S. W. Ray acted as auctioneer for the cakes and pies, and also the articles remaining unsold. The following is a list of some of the principel prizes with the names of the winners: Sofa cushion, Mrs. Brook; 5 o'clock tea table, Mr. Driscoll, Winnipeg; Handsome cushion, Mrs. O'Hagan; 5 o'clock tea sett, Mrs. Ross; China tea sett, the gift of Mrs. Clavet, Mr. Tyrrell; Hand embroidered cushion, Thomas Ryan; Fancy slippers, J. J. O'onnor; Sett of vases, Mrs. Jilbert; Silver watch, Miss Lillie McLean; Sofa aushion, Mr. with the names of the McLean; Sofa cushion, Mr. Campsupervision of Mr. Thomas Ryan and gave

Catholics of Means and Parish Work,

Catholics of means have three advantages which well fit them for parish work:
(1) Leisure (2) Money and (3) Higher cul-

ure. Catholics poor in purse are just as good as Catholics in comfortable circumstances; but they are willing to see the leadership in parish good works taken by those who can best afford it in money and time, and who can bring the best intelligence to the

We do not find our Catholics of means

discharging their proper duty herein except, perhaps in the single matter of ontributing money and renting prominent pews.

They do not enter the societies connected with the Church.

They are not found actively pushing movements within the Church tending to the moral and material elevation of Cath

They do nothing for Catholic libraries Catholic literature.

They do not promote intellectual cul-ture among the people by organizing lectures, special training classes or any of the diverse methods of congregational work which ought to suggest themselves Socially, they are more snobbish than the wealthy people of any other creed.

The church directories of many Protesant congregations tell the reader that the millionaires and quarter millionaires connected with such do not decline to serve as high privates in every parish society. They teach the Sunday schools and take up the tickets at church entertainments.

It may be true that in this proceeding they are not obliged to associate with badly dressed people (inasmuch as the more humane, should make the wealthy Catholic correspondingly democratic and generous.

He must be liberal with his time and his work as well as with his money. He should make it a point forthwith to join one of the parish societies and make him-self useful on committees. He should not merely support the orphan asylum but join in with movements calculated to avert the tragedy of orphanage.

Just so long as the wealthy Catholic neglects to assume his proper functions in the congregation will ne appear to be an imbecile in the Catholic thought and life of the country,—Milwaukes Catholic Citizen.

Mexford.

A new chapter in the history of the struggle which the Kinsello Girls are making for their old homestead was opened on September 4th, in the Session House, Newtownbarry. The prosecution of these two females and their subsequent imprisonments have attracted a good deal of public attention in the past, and Ellen on the above date was notified that unless the fine imposed on her some months ago, for trespass on her evicted farm, was paid, the rigors of the law would be carried out. She stoutly refused to comply with this the rigors of the law would be carried out. She stoutly refused to comply with this mandate, and she has once again found herself the occupant of a prison cell.

Westmeath. Dr. Joseph Dillon Kelly has been duly sworn in as a magistrate for the county Westmeath. The appointment is a most popular one. Dr. Kelly's father filled the position of town Magistrate for over half a century, and gave universal satisfaction. Mr. Hugh O'Neill, P. L. G., of the Mullingar Union, has also been sworn in as a Magistrate for the county. Mr. O'Neill is also a Catholic and a sterling

On Sept. 6 h, Mr. Martin Forrest, a On Sept. 6.h. Mr. Martin Forrest, a large farmer, who was recently evicted near Millstreet, for nonpayment of rent, was, at Millstreet Petty Sessions, committed for trial to the assizes. He was detained in custody, but was informed that if he gave up possession of his holding he would be allowed out on bail. Sixteen laborers who were found engaged in cut-ting the crops on Mr. Forrest's farms were fined 10s., and compensation was awarded for the damage. Mr. Paul, the Resident Magistrate, said if the men were found

Magistrate, said if the men were found there again they would be sent to prison without the option of a fine. The cases against Mr. Forrest for trespass caused by his cattle on the evicted farm were also heard and fines were imposed.

A few nights ago upwards of one hundred men, some with horses and carts and others with spades, scythes, and sickles, appeared on the farm at Kilabraher of an evicted tenant named Shaughnessy. The party dug the potatoes, cut the oats, and had them all removed before morning. Mr. Saunders is agent over that estate. Mr. Saunders is agent over that estate.

Mr. Saunders is agent over that estate.

On Sunday, Sept. 5th, a collection was made at the gate of the Chapel at Killavullen, in aid of the Irish Parliamentary Fund. The collection was being made by the members of the National League, and when Father Ahern, P.P., came up, he ordered the collectors away, alleging that they were intimidating the parishioners. The collectors refused to leave, and, though the men were not removed by force, two policemen remained close by force, two policemen remained close by during the collection. The action of Father Ahern was commented upon at the National League meeting which was subsequently held.

In consequence of the action taken by Mr. P. H. Pope with regard to the eviction of one of his tenants named Donovan, it has been found impossible to get laborers to cut and save the crops on the farm, and to cut and save the crops on the farm, and in consequence a number of Emergency men had to be employed to do the work. An additional force of police has been stationed at Curryglass since the work commenced, so as to afford protection to the men should any attempt be made to molest them. Up to the present, however, nothing has occurred to call for their assistance.

Limerick.

On Sept. 4, Mr. H. F. Kearney, solici-tor, Cork, attended at Limerick, for the purpose of receiving rents from the ten-ants on the estate of Mr. Shine Lalor, and Mr. Sugrue. Mr. O'Connell, Grenagh, the agent, offered to receive the May gale at agent, one to record the care was accepted.

One hundred and thirty paid, and ten more who asked for time, had their appli-

Mr. Studdert, Captain Vandeleur's agent, at the rent office, Kilrush, is giving abatements of four shillings in the pound on all old rents and arrears. In some cases where two years' rent was due, the agent has given a clear receipt for one year's rent. Several of the tenants on the estate are paying their rents with these reductions. Where judicial rents have been fixed no abatements will be given by Mr. Studdert.

Kerry.

On the night of Sept. 4th, a large con-course of people, with scythes, sickles, and horses, assembled on the evicted farm of Richard Lawlor, of Ballymackelligott, and removed all crops there from view in a short time. The crops were to be removed for the landlord on the following day.

An English tourist writes as follows to one of the London papers:—"Were Bun-crana separated from the English tourist by any other strait than the Irish Sea, its by any other strait than the Irish Sea, its fortune would be made. Were Buncrana in Iceland, Newfoundland, the Agores, or even in the Sandwich Islands, British enterprise would find it out, and its fortune would be made. Because it is in Ireland the 'place' is already a ruin before it has a history or a fortune. The hotel is admirably placed on a projecting eminence, commanding wide and splendid views up Lough Swilly, inland, and down towards the headlands which land-lock towards the headlands which land-lock this lake-like arm of the Atlantic. To the northward just a glimpse is obtained of the gleaming white of the lighthouse of Dunree Head, which shows its light to the

broad Atlantic,'

Tyrone.

A new and quite ingenious plan for disfranchising National voters has been discovered in North Tyrone. That constituency, notwithstanding the weight of the Hamilton influence, is not sosafe that the friends of the young scion of the Baronscourt family, who represents it in Parliament, can afford to neglect any precaution. Twice within a year the youthful Territorialist has been hard pushed to obtain a majority of a few hundred. It will not be the fault of the Orangemen in the division, with their sympathisers of high and low degree, if he is beaten next time. They are respectable men, these constitutionalists, and do not favor Shankill road methods of defending the Union, and perpetuating its blessed consequences. Men too wise to be involved in any such questionable practices, they nevertheless questionable practices, they nevertheless do their utmost to uphold the Orange do their utmost to uphold the Orange regime. Some cases heard before the revising barrister at Strabane, on September 19th illustrate how the trick is done. In that town, it would appear, extensive mills, owned by the Messra Herdman, are situated. They give very considerable employment, and the workers mostly live in dwellings the property of the millowners. In cases where the occupier is a reputed Nationalist or a Catholic, and a member of his family works in the mill—a girl out of nearly every family is so engaged—the female not having a vote is entered as the tenant, and thus the man, gaged—the female not naving a vote is entered as the tenant, and thus the man though otherwise qualified, is deprived of his franchise rights. Where the occupier is an Orangeman, or an anti-Nationalist of any shade, although he may not work in the mill, he is properly returned as the tenant. "Like case different rule" is the principle followed, and so the work of "salting" the register goes gaily forward.

Galway.

The late stiff resistance to eviction has made Woodford, county Galway, a historic spot; but the recent demonstration will make it more famous still. There are forty-nine men in custody for defending Bruder's and Saunders' houses; and to save the harvest for these prisoners, con-tingents from every National League brauch for twenty miles around assembled or twenty miles around assembled in their thousands on September 7, with the needful farming implements, spread themselves over the various fields, and within an hour had all the necessary operations performed. The men of the district which has Woodford for a centre have set an example to the rest of Ireland of the resolute way in which the struggle with landlordism should be carried on. It should be added that many of those who took part in this practical demonstration came from Tipperary and Clare, as well as from several districts of Galway. Lord Clanricarde has had his whistle and

he will have to pay for the article pretty smartly. It is stated that out of the total of something like ten thousand pounds he will have to pay for the article pretty smartly. It is stated that out of the total of something like ten thousand pounds which the late proceedings in and around Woodford cost, about six thousand is the proportion which the most noble blood sucker will have to pay as his share. In rigid justice he ought to be compelled to pay every penny. But, however, the balance of the cost is to be met, it is a glorious satisfaction to know that not a penny ious satisfaction to know that not a penny of rent did the exterminator get as a result of the wicked and wanton campaign.

Mayo.

short time. The crops were to be removed for the landlord on the following day.

It is stated that it is the intention of Gen. Buller to break up many of the protection posts through the county Kerry, and concentrate the police at certain centres, from which larger bodies of constables than are usual will start at certain hours during the night and patrol the disturbed districts. There is no doubt that the present system of isolated protection huts has been found to be worse than useless. It has, in fact, been grossly abused. Many persons are now being protected by police whose lives and properties are as safe in Kerry as they would be in Dublin. A "protection" constable, speaking recently on this point, said:—"Why, sir, you are not considered an aristocrat in Kerry now unless you have a couple of police continually at sour tail."

Mayo.

Mr. Thomas F. Routledge, Turlough berk Royal Irish Contents, sub-sheriff of the county, the subject than is his reverend collability members of the Royal Irish Contents at the subject than is his reverend collability members of the Royal Irish Contents and the subject than is his reverend collability members of the Royal Irish Contents and the subject than is his reverend collability members of the Royal Irish Contents and the subject than is his reverend collability members of the Royal Irish Contents and the subject than is his reverend collability members of the Royal Irish Contents and the subject than is his reverend collability members of the Royal Irish Contents and the subject than is his reverend collability members of the Royal Irish Contents and the subject than is his reverend collability members of the Royal Irish Contents and the subject than is his reverend collability members of the Royal Irish Contents and the subject than is his reverend collability members of the Royal Irish Contents and the subject than is his reverend collability. And he gave neither time, place, dates or circumstances to establish the truth of his numerous statements. He took is assistant

Dublin.

There is a too well-known place in Kingstown, near Publin, called the "Bird's Nest," to which young Catholics are repained, or in which they are unfairly detained. The other days Catholic mother went there to get back her children. She was imprisoned for four hours in a wait ing-room, and in her most just and excusable sarger she broke a window. The case came before a Protestant judge, and he most properly refused to pumish the poor distracted mother. Her children have been rescued. Such an institution is a disgrace.

Kilkenny.

September 5th, at Kilkenny, the Most Rev. Dr. Browurige conferred the season of the first of Order of Priesthood on the following gentlemen, all students of St. Kiernam's College:—Rev. Ambrose Lowrey, Borrisin Gosory, Rev. William Costigan, Comercia, Rev. Dr. Browurige conferred the season than a fellow can bear. It may not be a pleasant duty attending an Emergency man in his cups on his way home from a relinve can be a pleasant duty attending an Emergency man in the course of the kerry may in fact be estimated by the number of constables are general continuity of the strong the contrable, which the strong the contrable of the protection of the strong the contrable, which the work they have to per secured. Such an institution is a disgrace.

Kilkenny.

September 5th, at Kilkenny, the Most Rev. Dr. Browurige conferred the season that the proof distracted mother. Her children have been rescued. Such an institution is a disgrace.

Kilkenny.

September 5th, at Kilkenny, the Most Rev. Dr. Browurige conferred the season that the proof of the strong the produced of the proportion of the course of the produced of the proportion of the course of the produced of the produce woring to go to protect her was prevented by the police.

Question from a loyalist point of view for the enlightenment of the Canadian people. Before the meeting opened those gentlemen informed a reporter of one of our city papers that all they wanted was a fair and impartial hearing from the press and people of Canada. These, I have no doubt, our people will readily concede, but they will also reserve to themselves the right to criticize anything to which the right to criticize anything to which the protestant layness which populate and the restriction of the first with united voice to fix its ban of condemnation upon every deviation from the letter of the Master's law in this respect, who can doubt that the evils of an easy divorce would speedily begin to disappear? May God, in His abundant mercy, open the eyes of His Church universal to their duty and their opportunity in this momentous matter."

Mr. Hurd overlooks the main cause of the Protestant layness which populate. but they will also reserve to themselves the right to criticize anything to which they may take exception in the utterances of those Apostles of Loyalty. Dr. Kane, after having addressed the meeting as brethren and sisters, protested his extreme loyalty of the Empire, declared his unimpeachable and unsullied Protestantism, and his great and undying affection for Her Majesty the Queen, stated that he would walk right up to the question of Home Rule from his point of view. Now, let us see what this amounts to. The brethren and sisters salutation may do very well in its place, salutation may do very well in its place, but it is a trifle too intimate for a public meeting to which all classes were invited.
In telling about his love and solicitude
for Her Most Gracious Majesty, he
seemed to think that all Canadians were
ignorant of a certain plot concocted by
that association of which he is so distin-Disestablishment; and finally, he overlooked the fact that this order of whose
virtues he spoke so highly is the same
under whose banner the Prince of Wales
refused to pass at the city of Kingston
during his memorable visit to this country. Next the doctor goes "straight up
to Home Rule" by keeping away from it
entirely, and declaiming vigorously
against an imaginary "dismemberment
of the empire," much in the same style
as a peevish child who shuts its eyes at
sight of a dose of very necessary medicine, and cries I won't! I shan't! In
speaking of the Irish question, he informed his hearers, by way of comparison

formed his hearers, by way of comparison that there were no Scotch nor Welsh questions, and that Mr. Gladstone was no man can put asunder. It teaches i still. the only man whom the Parnellites had converted to their way of thinking, but in this connection he entirely forgot to explain what he thought about the recently organized land league in Wales or on crofters agitation in Scotland, or how it was that the voters of those two countries decided by overwhelming majorities in favor of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill. The Doctor next had a slap at the Belfast Police, assured his audience that he was perfectly capable of understanding an argument, and from one to these simple application. of understanding an argument, and closed with the usual Orange blood and thunder appeal to physical force. Now, his remarks about the police may be, in a measure, true, but the system which

layor by a very large majority of the peo-ple of this country. As to the Doctor's assertion that he can understand an argument, this may be true, but he cer-tainly has not shown himself thus far to stamp. - Scientific American.

Loyalists are about as reckless and disjointed as any Nationalist could well desire, and when they apply such epithets as beggar, felon, robber and assassin, to the leaders of a cause represented by such men as the Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Charles Stewart Parnell, Justin McCarthy, and, in our own province, the Rev. Dr. Burns, of Hamilton, and thousands of others of as upright and intelligent men as can be found in any country under the sun, the sooner they "get up and get" the better it will be for the Loyal and Patriotic Union, which they claim to represent.

L. KANE.

Toronto, Sept. 16 h, 1886.

AN APPEAL TO THE "CHURCH."

N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

At last non-Catholics are awakening to the fact that the laxity of the "Reformers" made a great many rifts in the solid walls which the Catholic Church had erected to preserve society. Many of them are willing to admit this in private, but not to say it in public. But Mr. Philip Hurd is bolder than his brethren. He says, in the New Englander, that modern laxity in regard to marriage "may be traced directly to a departure from the letter of the Matter's law, authorized by our Protestant fathers through a mistaken interpretation of the Apostle's language is the seventh chapter of his first epistle to the Corinthians. This, in common with all other infractions of the Divine law, has proved like the letting out of waters.

Where then lies our safety, the safety of the family, and of all that is dear in our Christian civilization? Does it not lie alone in a speedy retreat to the one sole

THE LOYALIST DELEGATES.

To the Editor of the Post:

DEAR SIR,—I was among those who went to the "Logalist meeting" in the Mutual street Rink last Tuesday night, to hear the Rev. Dr. Kane and his colleague, Mr. G. H. Smith, give what they are pleased to style their version of the Irish Question from a loyalist point of view for aution upon every deviation from the let-

Mr. Hard overlooks the main cause of the Protestant laxness which permits a divorced person to be "married" with the sanction of a Protestant clergyman—which, in a phrase permits concubinage to be legalized by a religious form. He does not dare to say that this Protestant misinterpretation of the Scriptures, that declares marriage a contract to be dissolved when one or the other party commits adultery, is one of those rifts through which the disintegrating tide is sweeping. He appeals to the "Church." To what Church? To that vague and undefined "Church" which is called Protestantism—a "Church," without dogma, without a a "Church," without dogma, without a court of appeal, a "go-as-you-please Church?" The Church has fixed its ban of condemnation on every breach of its Founder's laws; easy divorce or divorce at all is impossible within it. The Catholic Church is the only Church that has withstood the gates of

The Greeks cut themselves loose, and their priests are serfs under Russian czars; the English turned to heresy and their "Church" is a state form, with nothing behind

Mr. Hurd's appeal looks well in print,

but it is idle. The Protestant "Church" is a thing of shreds and patches. It is Congregational in patches, that range from the darkness of Presbyterian-

ism almost to the "sweetness and light" of Unitarianism.

The Catholic Church has taught from the beginning that what God hath joined,

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, and Hay

A NEW TREATMENT. Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the living warnings of the present are due to the presence of itving parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrfrom one to three simple applications made at home. Out of two thousand patients treated during the past six months fully ninety per cent. have been cured. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent of patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefited, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. In fact this is the only treatment which can possibly effect a permanent cure, and sufferers from catarrh, catarrhal deafness, and hay fever should at once correspond with Messrs. A. H. Dixon & Son, 303 West King street, Toronto, Canada, who have the sole control of this new remedy, and who send a pamphlet explain-ing this new treatment, free on receipt of

Fatal Attacks

Among the most prevalent fatal and sudden attacks of diseases, are those incident to the summer and fall, such as Cholera Morbus, Bilious Colic, Dlarrhosa, Dysentery, etc., that often proves fatal in a few hours. That ever reliable remedy Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, should be at hand, for use in emergency

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Possesses the greatest possible power to heal and control affections of the throat and lungs, with absolute safety for children or adults. The experience of years has proven it to be of inestimable value as a household medicine, and for professional use. Thousands of physicians and families testify to its great worth. Jas. E. Moling, Hilliard, Ohio, writes: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for twelve years, and have found that, as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, or Sore Throats, it

Is Unequaled.

J. I. Miller, editor of the "Lutheran Home," Luray, Va., writes: "I advertise nothing that I do not know to be good. I was saved from the grave, I am sure, by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and have recommended it to others with the happlest results." L. J. Addison, M. D., Chicago, Ill., writes: "I have never found, in thirty-five years of continuous study and practice in medicine, any preparation of so great value as Ayer's Cherry "Last spring my daughter was attacked "Last spri ration of so great value as Ayer's Cherry
Pectoral, for treatment of diseases of the
throat and lungs; and I constantly recommend it to my patients. It not only breaks
up colds and cures severe coughs, but is
effective in relieving the most serious
by membraneous croup, or diphtheria.
The doctor prescribed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which cured her of the diphtheria.
Being still very weak and sick, she began
taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which restored
ber to vicesous beatth.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., (Analytical Chemists), Lowell, Mass.

Bell ORGANS

RECOMMENDED BY

—IN—

1884.

TORRINGTON, FISHER. CARTER, DOWARD, KERRISON AND KAUFFMAN,

AS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

75 STYLES TO CHOOSE FROM -CATALOGUES FREE

W. BELL & Co., Guelph, Ont.

HEALTH FOR ALL!!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the
LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS,
They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable
in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the

and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,
73, NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 533, OXFORD ST.), LONDON,
and are sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may
be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Furchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not
Oxford Street London, they are spurious.

SADLIER'S DOMINION SERIES

SCHOOL BOOKS, HEAD LINE COPIES, ETC.

Dominion Catholic First Reader, . . . Part First, 63c. per doz. Dominion Catholic First Reader, · · · Part Second, 90c. per doz. Dominion Catholic Second Reader, · · · · \$2.70 per doz. Dominion Catholic Third Reader, . . .

Dominion Catholic Fourth Reader. Dominion Catholic Fifth Reader. Dominion Catholic Complete Speller, . . Dominion Ancient and Modern History, with Maps and Illustra-

History of England for Junior Classes. History of England for Advanced Classes.

Sacred History (New Testament). Dominion Edition of Payson, Danton & Scribner's System

of Penmanship. Tracing Course A and B, Primary Short Course 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, . . . 65c. per doz. Advanced Course 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, 80c. per doz. Patent Cover and Blotter, · · For Primary Copies per doz., 16 cents For Advanced "

D. & J. SADLIER & CO

Catholic Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, Church Ornaments and Religious Articles.

1669 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

TO THE CLERGY. MINNESOTA

Cholera Morbus, Billous Colle, Diarrings,
Dysentery, etc., that often proves fatal in a few hours. That ever reliable remedy
Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, should be at hand, for use in emergency
Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Toronto, was afflicted with tape worm, 8 feet of which was removed by one bottle of Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them?
Give it a trial, and you will not regret it.

The Clergy of Western Ontario will, we feel dasured, be glad to learn that Will.

SON BROS., General Grocers, of London, have now in stock a large quantity of Son BROS., General Grocers, of London, have now in stock a large quantity of Son BROS., General Grocers, of London, have now in stock a large quantity of Son BROS., General Grocers, of London, have now in stock a large quantity of Son BROS., General Grocers, of London, have now in stock a large quantity of Mestern Ontario are sattested by a crifficate signed by the Rector and President of Studies of the Diocessan Seminary of Marsala. We have ourselves seen the original of the certificate, and can testify your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them?

Give it a trial, and you will not regret it. The Clergy of Western Ontario will, we

In preparation

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES

By the Paulist Fathers. Preached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, New York.

age, wh FIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. "Bear ye one another's burdens: and so you shall fulfil the law of Christ."—Epistle of the day. body wa The S taking

THE

one o

What are these burdens of others, my What are these burdens of others, my brethren, which the Apostle exhorts us to bear? I think almost any one would naturally say: "Why, of course, he means the trials and troubles which are the lot of most people, those which come, for instance, from poverty, sickness, and the like; he means that we should try to lighten the sorrows of others, at least by sympathizing with and consoling them, of his hear.

like; he means that we should try to lighten the sorrows of others, at least by sympathizing with and consoling them, and as far as possible by extending to them material aid; that, in short, we should form ourselves into a mutual benefit society, in which each member comes to the relief of any one who happens for the time being to be in distress."

This, I say, would be the common understanding of these words of St. Paul; and a very true and good understanding it would be. The Church in general, and each parish in particular, is, in our Lord's intention, and ought to be in point of fact, a mutual benefit society; and such a good one as to make any other quite uncalled for, at least among Christians. To carry out this idea is, for example, the object of the collections which we make, either for those who are in special need far away from us, as to-day, or for our own poor in our midst; such is the scope of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul in each parish; and if everyone would come to the front as they should in the support poor in our midst; such is the scope of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul in each parish; and if everyone would come to the front as they should in the support of these organized charities, a great many burdens would certainly be borne, and without difficulty, by the many, which now rest heavily on the shoulders of a few. There would still, however, remain a great deal to be done which cannot be done by money; there are many in plain sight of each of us which money will not touch, or at any rate only partially relieve; for which a kind and sympathizing heart will do not less, and perhaps much more, than a well-filled pocket-book.

But are these temporal burdens and sorrows, which so readily occur to our minds, the only ones of which St. Paul was thinking, or about which the Holy Spirit gives us this admonition by His lips? Are there not other burdens which are weighing us down, under which each one of us, no matter how comfortable his state of life may be, is constantly sinking and falling away from God! I mean, of course, the burdens which sin imposes on us, be they great or comparatively small; habits of mortal sin, or lesser faults of temper and other like defects, which may be harder for us to bear in others than vices really much greater would be.

which may be harder for us to bear in meet in others than vices really much greater me, "w

He wishes us, then, to bear and put up in to He wishes us, then, to bear and put up with people of different disposition from ourselves; that we should not set up our own character as a standard, and insist that everybody should have the same kind of sinful burdens as ourselves—if indeed we are willing to admit that we have any at all; that we should not find fault with others for being, for instance, passionate or avarictous, just because we ourselves are on the whole good tempered or without much care for money; that we or without much care for money; that we should not say, "Oh, I can't bear a person of that kind. I think that style of character is hateful;" that we should be ready to admit that our own character may be just as hateful to God and to others as theirs is, be willing to bear other people's burdens of this kind as cheerfully as we

But there is even a more important sense in which we should bear those, and more especially the heavier, spiritual burdens of our neighbor. To bear another's to put up with it, but to help him to get rid of it. Now, I am aware that this is, for those not called like priests, by their state of life, specially to this duty, a difficult and a dangerous thing, and often better let alone than attempted. Most people do not like even to be told of their faults; but still this rather applies to the little than the great ones. There is many a great sinner who will willingly admit his miserable state, and who will not repulse us if we try to help him out of it, if we will go to work in the right way; and if we are afraid to do this, at least prayer and penance will do something to get the burden off his back. Prayer and sacrifice on our own part for the convergence of the state of the sacrifice on our own part for the convergence will do something to get the burden off his back. burden, in the truest sense, is not merely sacrifice on our own part for the conversion of sinners: there is a good work open to all; and not a thankless one, if we will only wait a while for its reward.

susta

"Well, well-the world must turn upon its And all mankind turn with it, heads or tails; And live and die, make love and pay our And live and die, make love and pay our taxes," is the way Byron looked at it, but "it is not all of life to live." A healthy life is the only one "worth living for," and that "depends on the liver." If the liver is not in good working order, pimples, blotches, skin diseases, scrofula, catarrh, and a long list of dangerous diseases result. "Make love; pay taxes," and above all, get Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," and free your system of all impurities of the blood by restoring your liver to healthy action. By druggists.

In a Dangerous Condition Any man, woman or child is in a dangerous condition when neglecting a constipated state of the bowels. There

can be no perfect health without a regular action of this function, Burdock Blood Bitters cure constipation by imparting a healthy tone to all the secretions. A Modern Miracle In a recent letter from R. W. Dowton

of Deloraine, Ont., he states that he has recovered from the worst form of Dyspepsia after suffering for fifteen years; and when a council of doctors pronounced him incurable he tried Burdock Blood Bitters, six bottles of which restored his

In Good Repute

James McMurdock, writing from Kinsale; says: "B. B. B. as a remedy for diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, has an excellent reputation in this locality. I have used it, and speak from experience, as well as observation. It is the only medicine I want, and I advise others afflicted to try it." FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES By the Paulist Fathers.
hed in their Church of St. Paul the
ostle, Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth
enue, New York.

FIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. "Bear ye one another's burdens: and so you shall fulfil the law of Christ."—Epistle of the day.

What are these burdens of others, my brethren, which the Apostle exhorts us to bear? I think almost any one would naturally say: "Why, of course, he means the trials and troubles which are the lot of most people, those which come, for instance, from poverty, sickness, and the like; he means that we should try to lighten the sorrows of others, at least by sympathizing with and consoling them, and as far as possible by extending to them material aid; that, in short, we should form ourselves into a mutual benefit society, in which each member comes to the relief of any one who happens for the time being to be in distress."

This, I say, would be the common understanding of these words of St. Paul; and a very true and good understanding it would be. The Church in general, and each parish in particular, is, in our Lord's intention, and ought to be in point of fact, a mutual benefit society; and such a good one as to make any other quite uncalled for, at least among Christians. To carry out this idea is, for example, the object of the collections which we make, either for those who are in special need far

each parish in particular, is, in our Lord's intention, and ought to be in point of fact, a mutual benefit society; and such a good one as to make any other quite uncalled for, at least among Christians. To carry out this idea is, for example, the object of the collections which we make, either for those who are in special need far away from us, as to day, or for our own poor in our midst; such is the scope of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul in each parish; and if everyone would come to the front as they should in the support of these organized charities, a great many burdens would certainly be borne, and without difficulty, by the many, which now rest heavily on the shoulders of a few. There would still, however, remain a great deal to be done which cannot be done by money; there are many in plain sight of each of us which money will not touch, or at any rate only partially relieve; for which a kind and sympathizing heart will do not less, and perhaps much more, than a well-filled pocket-book.

But are these temporal burdens and sorrows, which so readily occur to our minds, the only ones of which St. Paul was thinking, or about which the Holy Spirit gives us this admonition by His lips? Are there not other burdens which are weighing us down, under which each one of us, no matter how comfortable his state of life may be, is constantly sinking and falling away from Gol! I

one of us, no matter now comfortable his state of life may be, is constantly sinking and falling away from God! I mean, of course, the burdens which sin imposes on us, be they great or compara-tively small; habits of mortal sin, or lesser faults of temper and other like defects, which may be harder for us to bear in others than vices really much greater

He wishes us, then, to bear and put up He wishes us, then, to bear and put up with people of different disposition from ourselves; that we should not set up our own character as a standard, and insist that everybody should have the same kind of sinful burdens as ourselves—if indeed we are willing to admit that we have any at all; that we should not find fault with others for being, for instance, passionate or avarictous, just because we ourselves are on the whole good tempered or without much care for money; that we ourselves are on the whole good tempered or without much care for money; that we should not say, "On, I can't bear a person of that kind. I think that style of char-acter is hateful;" that we should be ready to admit that our own character may be just as hateful to God and to others as theirs is, be willing to bear other people's burdens of this kind as cheerfully as we

bear our own.

But there is even a more important sense in which we should bear those, and more especially the heavier, spiritual burdens of our neighbor. To bear another's queen street, was also damaged. The burden, in the truest sense, is not merely burden, in the truest sense, is not merely to put up with it, but to help him to get rid of it. Now, I am aware that this is, for those not called like priests, by their state of life, specially to this duty, a difficult and a dangerous thing, and often better let alone than attempted. Most people do not like even to be told of their faults, but still this rather applies to the ple do not like even to be told of their faults; but still this rather applies to the little than the great ones. There is many a great sinner who will willingly admit his miserable state, and who will not repulse us if we try to help him out of it, if we will go to work in the right way; and if we are afraid to do this, at least prever and pengage will do competing to prayer and penance will do something to get the burden off his back. Prayer and sacrifice on our own part for the conversion of sinners: there is a good work open to all; and not a thankless one, if we will only wait a while for its reward.

"Well, well-the world must turn upon its axis, And all mankind turn with it, heads or tails; And live and die, make love and pay our and five and die, make fove and pay out taxes," is the way Byron looked at it, but "it is not all of life to live." A healthy life is the only one "worth living for," and that "depends on the liver." If the liver is not in good working order, pimples, blotches, skin diseases, scrofuls, catarrh, and a long list of dangerous diseases result. "Make love; pay taxes," and above all, get Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," and free your system of acovery," and free your system of all impurities of the blood by restoring your liver to healthy action. By drug-

In a Dangerous Condition

Any man, weman or child is in a dangerous condition when neglecting a constipated state of the bowels. There can be no perfect health without a regular action of this function. Burdock Blood Bitters cure constipation by imparting a healthy tone to all the secretions. A Modern Miracle

In a recent letter from R. W. Dowton. of Deloraine, Ort., he states that he has recovered from the worst form of Dyspep-sia after suffering for fifteen years; and when a council of doctors pronounced him incurable he tried Burdock Blood Bitters, six bottles of which restored his

In Good Repute

James McMurdock, writing from Kinsale; says: "B. B. B. as a remedy for diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, has an excellent reputation in this locality. I have used it, and speak from experience, as well as observation. It is the only medicine I want, and I advise others efflicted to try it."

THE GOOD GOD'S WATER AND

The late Cardinal Lavigerie told this

story:
One of our dear children, ten years of sge, who had always been noted for his precocious intelligence, fell seriously ill; he was put to bed, and soon his poor little

"Bear ye one another's burdens: and so on shalf afailt the law of Christ."—Epistle of the day.

What are these burdens of others, my orethren, which the Apostle exhorts us to hear? I think almost any one would naturally say: "Why, of course, he means he trials and troubles which are the lot of most people, those which come, for intent people, those which come, for intent people, those which come, for intent people, those which come for intent people, those which come, for intent people, those which are the lot of the people when the people was one single sore.

The Sisters of St. Joseph, who were taking care of him, admired his patitudency and one day when, according to called my attention to it. I approached his bed, he took me by the arm to bring me nearer and make me bend down to him, for his yoice was yery weak even.

me nearer and him, for his voice was very weak him, for his voice was very weak then.

"Father," he said, putting his hand on his breast, "I am all black in there,"

"What do you mean by that, my child?"—"That my heart is black, for I am not God's child. I want you to give am not God's child. I want you to give by more downward of the constitution, promptly cured by by druggists.

"What water are you by druggists." am not God's child. I want you to give me the water,"—"What water are you talking off?"—"Baptism that makes the soul white before God and—one goes to heaven,"

heaven."
And saying this, he fixed his wistful eyes on me, and lifted my hand to his lips. "Since you want it," I said to him, "I will send you the Father who will in-

eyes fixed upon heaven.

Everybody around him, Sisters, priests, unbelieving children, respectfully gazed through their tears, upon this spectacleso sublime in its simplicity.

I arrived a few minutes after. As soon

as they saw me, all the children ran to meet me. "Oh!" they said, surrounding me, "we all want baptism like Jeronymo." Our little neophyte had taken this name in touching memory of the first Arab martyr. His death was becoming an

apostolate.
I approached his bed, and, in fact, his countenance was transfigured.
"I am going to heaven to see Jesus,"

he said to me.

A little while after he expired —From the French by Th. Xr. K, in Donahoe's

CHARLESTON'S CATHOLIC INSTI-TUTIONS.

The Catholic schools have all been injured. The Academy of Our Lady of Mercy, Meeting street, the Central school, George street, St. Mary's School, Society street, and St. Peter's School have sustained such damages as will not per-

Sisters and the children have all been camping out. The St. Francis Xavier Infirmary, Calhoun street, was very badly damaged and there were several provi-

damaged and there were several providential escapes.

The Episcopal residence, Broad street, is rendered uninhabitable. The clergy who were in the building during the shock had a miraculous escape, and have since been the guests of the Brothers of the Sacred Heart, and have camped with a large portion of the congregation on the Cathedral grounds. The Catholic Male Orphan Asylum also suffered, but in no instance did loss of life result.

The churches and schools as well as

The churches and schools as well as the Episcopal residence, need immed ate repairs to render them habitable and to allow of the conduct of the religious services and educational exercises The misfortune is the more keen for the reason that, on account of the general loss throughout the community, it will be almost impossible at this time to ob-tain funds here for the reparations so imperatively required.

A peculiar virtue in Ayer's Sarsapar. illa is, that while it cleanses and purges the blood from all corruptions and im-purities, and thereby roots out disease, it invigorates the whole system, and makes one young again.

A Speedy Cure As a speedy cure for Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhos, Colic, Cramps, Sick Stomach, Canker of the Stomach and Bowels, and all forms of Summer Com-

plaints, there is no remedy more reliable than Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Dealers who sell it, and those who buy it are on mutual grounds in confidence of its merits. **Highest Praise**

The well known drug firm of N. C. Polson & Co., of Kingston, writes that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has long been considered the best remedy for Summer complaints in the market, and adds that their customers speak in the highest terms of its merits. Wild Strawberry is the best known remedy for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and all Bowel complaints.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.

Freeman's Worm Powders are agreeable to take, and expel all kinds of worms from children or adults.

NATIONAL PILLS are a mild purgative, acting on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, removing all obstructions.

ing all the gens from the Mikado, as well a "DREAM FACES "LOVE, LOVE, LO

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Are not excelled by any in the trade fo NOBBY, GOOD AND PRO-PER FITS. 361 RICHMOND STREET.

Self-Operating Washing Machines. If you wan one send us your name, P. O. and express office at once. The National Co., 23 Bey St., N. Y.

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

CARRIAGES. W. J. THOMPSON,

King Street, Opposite Revere House, Has now on sale one of the most mag-nificent stocks of

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week.
Bon't forget to call and see them before you purchase anywhere else. W J. THOMPSON.



FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adulta.



A PROMPT AND RELIABLE CURE For Cholera Morbus,

Cholera Infantum, Colic, Diarrhcea, Dysentery, and all Summer Complaints of Children or Adults.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO, ONT.

with our new book on "Eternal Ponishment." It contains articles from the pens of Canada's most eminent writers, chief among whom being Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto. We also want agents for our superb Catholic Family Bibles. Liberal terms given to pushing men and women.

Address, INTERNATIONAL; BOOK AND BIBLE HOUSE, Toronto.

The object of this Agency is to supply at the regular dealers' prices, any kind of goods imported or manufactured in the United imported or manufactured in the United States.

The savantages and conveniences of this Agency are many, a few of which are:

Ist. It is situated in the heart of the wholesale trade of the metropolis, and has completed such arrangements with the leading
manufacturers and importers as enable it
to purchase in any quantity, at the lowest
wholesale rates, thus getting its profits or
commissions from the importers or manufacturers, and hence—
2nd. No extra commissions are charged
its patr us on purchases made for them, and
giving them besides, the benefit of my experience and facilities in the actual prices
charged.

3rd. Should a patron want several different
articles, embracing as many separate trades
or lines of goods, the writing of only one

THOMAS D. EGAN, Catholic Agency, 42 Barclay St., New York. NEW YORK.



HEAL THYSELF! Do not expend hundreds of dollars for adver-tised patent medicines at a dol'ar a bottle, and drench your system with nauseous slops that poison the blood, but purchase the Great and Standard Medical Work, entitled

SELF-PRESERVATION.

Three hundred pages, substantial binding. Contains more than one hundred invaluable proscriptions, embracing all the vegetable reme in the Pharmacopella, for all forms of chronic and acuts diseases, beside being a Standard Scientific and Popular Medical Treatise, a Household Phy-sician in fact. Price only \$1 by mail, postpaid. sealed in plain wrapper.

ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE FREE TO ALL,

young and middle aged men, for the next ninety days. Send now or cut this out, for you may never see itagain. Address Dr. W. H. PARKEE, 4 Bulfinch ct., Boston, Mass.

GET THE BEST

Catholic Family Should Have,

THE PUBLISHERS DESIRE TO CALL

attention to the following list of Books
made expressly for canvassing purposes and
to sell on the instalment plan. They are all
bound in the best manner, and fully illustrated and printed on fine paper. They are
published with the approbation of the late
Cardinal McClockey and the most Rev. M.A.
Corrigan, D. D., Area, bishop of New York.
Sadler's New Life of Christ, Life of the
Biessed Virgin, and the Bible, Lives of the
Biessed Virgin, and the Bible, Lives of the
Saints, Standard Editions of the Great National History of Ireland, by McGeophegatan and Mitchell, Lives of the Popes from St.
Peter to Plus IX. Lives of the Irish Saints,
Life of Daniel O'Connell, a Popular History
of the Catholic Church, by O'Kane Murrav,
the Sermons, Lectures, etc., by Dr. Cabill,
The Church of Erin-her History, her Saints,
her Montaferies and Shrines, by Rev. Thos.
Walsh and D. Conynaham, Carleton's
Works, 10 vols. Panim's Works, 10 vols,
Gerald Griffin, 10 vols. PRAYER BOOKSKey of Heaven, Golden Treasury of the Scred Heart, St. Patick's Manual, Manual
Sadler's Household Library, the cheapest
series of Catholic works published in the
World. Agents with small capital can mak
a good living by engaging in the sale of our
mublications. We ofer Iberal inducements

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., 31 and 33 Barclay St., New York.

Royal Canadian Insurance FIRE AND MARINE.

BURNETT, AGENT, Taylor's Bank, Richmond Street.

Send six cents for postage, and re ceive free, a costly box of goods which will help sli, of either sex, to more money right away than any common ward the words. Fortune await the sum of the sex of

DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY LONDON, ONT.

To Farmers, Mechanics and others Wishin to borrow Money upon the Security Real Estate. Having a large amount of money on hand have decided, "for a short period," to Having a large and a hort period," to also loans at a very low rate, according to escurity offered, principal payable at the id of term, with privilege to borrower to a back a portion of the principal, with prinstalment of interest, it he so desires. Fersons wishing to borrow money will consilt their own interests by applying personly or by letter to F. B. LEYS,

MANAGEN

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

BANK OF LONDON IN CANADA CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED......\$1,00C,000

Reseave Fund. 50,000

Henry Taylor, President; John Labatt Vice-President; W. R. Meredith, Q. C., M. P.P.; I. Danks, Secretary Water Commissioners; W. Duffield, President of the City Gas Company; F. B. Leys, Benjamin Cronyn, Barrister; Thos. Kent, President London Loan Company; Thos. Long, of Long & Bro., Merchants and Millers, Collingwood; J. Morison, Governor British America Insurance Company, Toronto. HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, ONT. A. M. SMART, Manager.

BRANCHES - INGERSOLL, PETROLEA.
WATFORD, DRESDEN.
Agents in the United States—The National
Park Bank.
Agents in Britain - The National Bank of
Scotland.
Drafts on all parts of Canada, and American and Sterling Exchange bought and sold.
Collections made on all accessible points, and a general banking business transacted.
BAYINGS BANK DEPARTMENT. - Deposits eccived and interest allowed the reon.

BULDERS GLASS.

PAINTS, OILS, ETC. AT BOTTOM PRICES. ALSO FRENCH BAND SAWS.

Jas. Reid & Co'y 118 (north side) Dundas st., London, Ont.





cook's FRIEND

Trade Mark on Every Package. NEW AND OPPORTUNE BOOKS

LIFE OF THE VEN. MARY CRES-CENTIA HOSS of the Third Order of St. Francis. Drawn from the Acts of the Beatification and other reliable sources. Translated by Rev. Clementinus Dey-mann, O. S. F. 12mo, extra cloth, ink and gold,

A THOUGHT FROM ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI and his Saints, for Every Day of the Year. From the French by Miss Margaret A, Colton. 32mo, cloth, \$0.50 GOLDEN SANDS. Fourth Series. Trans lated from the French by Miss Ella Mc Mahon. 183pp. 32mo, cloth, \$0.66

THE PARNELL MOVEMENT. Sketch of Irish Parties from 1843

By T. P. O'CONNOR, M. P. HIS FORY Of The CATHOLIC CHURCH
by Dr. H. Brueck. 2vols., cloth, net, \$4.00
Half Calf Marble edges, net, \$6.00
HUNOLT'S SERMONS: The Christian
State of Life; or, Sermens on the Deliver MEDDOWCROFT'S

State of Life; or, Sermons on the Principal Duties of Christians in General and of Different States in Particular. 2vols, Svo, cloth,

THE CENTENARY EDITION OF ST.
ALPHONSUS WORKS, just published.
PREPARATION FOR DEATH, cloth, net, \$1 25-WAZ OF SALVATION AND OF PERFECTION, cloth.

net, \$1.25

Cloth, net, \$1.25
Gheat Means of Salvation and of Perfection, cloth, net, \$1.25
SHORT PAPERS FOR THE PEOPLE
(ALETHAURION.) By Rev. Thos. C. Moore,
D. D. 8vo, 569 pages, extra cloth, \$2.00
CATHOLIC BELIEF, 45th Thousand.
16mo, flexible, cloth, \$0.40; 10 copies,
\$2.65; 50 copies, \$12; 100 copies, \$20.

BENZIGER BROTHERS.

Printers to the Holy Apostolic See, **NEW YORK:
36 & 8 Barclay St., CI CINNATI: ST. LOUIS: 143 Main St. 206 S. Fourth Street

CHURCH PEWS. SCHOOL FURNITURE.

The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furnities. The Catholic Clergy of Canada are respectfully invited to send for catalogue and prices before awarding contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of Pews in the Brantford Catholic Church, and for many years past have been favored with contracts from a number of the Clergy in other parts of Ontario, in all cases the most entire satisfaction having been expressed in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quickness of execution. Such has been the increase of business in this special line that we found it necessary some time since to establish a branch office in Glasgow, Scotland, and we are now engaged manufacturing Pews for new Churches in that country and Ireland. Address—

Bennett Furnishing Company, References: Rev. Father Bayard, Sarnia; Lennon, Brantford; Molphy, Ingersoll; Cor-coran, Parkhill, Twohy, Kingston; and Rev. Bro. Arnold, Montreal.

MENEELY & COMPANY
WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS
Favorably known to the public since
1826. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm
and other bells; also, Chimes and Peals

McShane Bell Foundry. Chimes and Peals for CHURCHES,
Colleges, Towers Clocks, etc.
Fully warranted; satisfaction guaranteed. Send for price and catalogue.
HIV. McSHANE & CO. BALTMORE,
Md., U. S. Mention this paper. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, schools, Fire Alarma, Fartus, etc., FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT Cincinnati, O.

FITS cured by a new system of treatment, Two Trial Bottles sent free. Send for Treatise giving full particulars. EPILEPTIC REMEDY CO. 47 Broad St., N. Y. Sole Agent for Canada T. PEAR FITS SON, Box 1380, MONTREAL

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART. ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.

CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE
BACRED HEART, LONDON, ONT.
Locality unrivalled for healthiness "offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of
delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water
pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds
afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education
thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOB,

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-A WICH, ONT.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150 per annum. For full particulars apply to REV. DENIS O'CONNOE, President.

Professional.

DR. WOODRUFF, NO. 185 QUEEN'S Avenue, third door east Post Office, Special attention given to diseases of the eyes, ear, nose and throat. Office hoursfrom 12 to 3 30 in the afternoon.

RANCIS ROURK, M. D., PHYSICIAN Surgeon, etc. Office and residence, 243 Wellington Street, London.

B. C. McCANN, SOLICITOR, ETC., on real estate.

M'DONALD & DAVIS, SURGEON doorseast of Richmond street, London, Ont.

Meetings. 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, Abbon Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. M. HARTMAN, Pres., JAS. CORCOREN, Rec. Sec.

WEEKLY PAYMENT STORE. New Tweeds, new Dress Goods, Everything new. Ordered Clothing a Specialty. Dr-ss and Mantle Making to suit the most fastidious. Furniture ard Carpets of every description. Buy where you can get everything you want cheap and on easy payments.

W. S. MEDDOWCROFT, Corner Wellington and Horton Sts..

Mineral Baths, with Electric and Moliere Baths, WILL CURE DYSPEPSIA, ASTHMA, Untarrh and all Spinal and Nervous Diseases. Recommended by physicians for Rheumstism, Paralysis, Lung and Kidaey Complaints. Perfectly rafe and reliable. 320 Dundas st. Send for circulars. J. G. WILSON, Electric Physician.

W. HINTON (From London England.)

UNDERTAKER, &C. The only house in the city having Children's Mourning Carriage.

FIRST-CLASS HEAFSES FOR HIRE. 2002, King St., London Private Residence 254 King Street. HEADQUARTERS

FTER repeated trials elsewhere, we are firmly convinced of the superiority of Coffees packed by Chase & Sanborn. We we now decided to supply all our custom-with these goods, and anticipate an in-ased consumption. Every ounce is tranteed

STRICTLY PURE, POSITIVELY SATISFACTORY, r returnable and money refunded. Use esc Coffees, and help drive adulterated and derior goods out of the market.
Yours respectfully,

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO.

190 DUNDAS STREET. GENERAL DEBILITY.

All suffering from General Debility, or unable to take sufficient nourishment to keep up the system should take Harkness' Beef, Fon and Wine. We are safe in say-ing there is no preparation in the market which will give better results. In bottles at 50c., 75c. and \$1.00.

HARKNESS & CO'Y, DRUGGISTS, COR. DUNDAS & WELLINGTON STS.

LONDON, ONTARIO.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record.

TWO INTERESTING LETTERS FROM ARTHUR.

Impressive Ceremony on Sunday, Sept. 26th.

This beautiful church, situated on a lot of two acres in the centre of the town of Arthur, forms one of the most attractive features not only of the town but even of the distant landscape, from the beauty of the lofty spire which outtops every object around. The style of the church is the transition decorated Gothic. The main lergth of the building is one hundred and thirty feet, it cluding the chancel, which is thirty feet deep, terminating with an octagenal apse. This chancel is separated from the main body of the building by a lofty and graceful arch. It is lighted by four windows, each with its appropriate tracery. The ceiling is divided into panels separated by graceful and appropriate tracery. The cribing is divided into panels separated by graceful and appropriate cooldings. The altar proper is a solid brick structure overlaid with a massive marble slab four inches thick. This altar is incased in highly wrought carved oakwork richly guilded and decorated with light and appropriate colouring. On the altar is placed the tabernacle of wrought iron, incased in elaborate cak-carving, decorated with the emblems of the four Evangelists in gold and colours. The super altars are of the same material, decorated in corresponding style. The reredos, which is separated two feet from the altar, is attached to the rear wall. It is composed of three principal panels containing exquisite paintings, the centre recreasting the crucifiction of our training exquisite paintings, the centre recreasting the crucifiction of our training exquisite paintings, the centre recreasting the crucifiction of our training exquisite paintings, the centre recreasting the crucifiction of our training exquisite paintings, the centre recreasting the crucifiction of our training exquisite paintings, the centre recreasting the crucifiction of our training exquisite paintings, the centre recreasting the crucifiction of our tra light and appropriate colouring. On the altar is placed the tabernacle of wrought iron, incased in elaborate cak-carving, decorated with the emblems of the four Evangelists in gold and colours. The super altars are of the same material, decorated in corresponding style. The reredos, which is separated two feet from the altar, is attached to the rear wall. It is composed of three principal panels containing exquisite paintings, the centre representing the crucifiction of our Lord with the Mother of Sorrows on the Gospel side and St. John on the Epistle side. These panels are separated by richly-carved buttresses with crockets, finials, etc., all in exquisitely carved oak and richly decorated, the entire rising to a height of twenty-one feet and terminating in beautifully carved and richly guilded crokets, altogether forming an imposing and beautifully attractive feature in the chancel. The body of the church is composed of nave and aisles, separated by seven bays composed of equilatoral arches supported by beautifully clustered Gothic pillars. A modest cler story lights a beautiful roof with its oaken principals resting on elongated corbals. The spaces between the principals are divided into panels and plastered. The western front of the oponing and beautifully attractive feature in the chancel. The body of the church is composed of nave and asiles, separated by seeme bays composed of equitable of the church of the composed of the composed of the church accustomed ceremonies being gone it through in the interior of the church, then issued forth the procession of the relics. The bier, magnificently ornamented, having a silver shrine containing the relics, was borne by two of the clergy, accompanied by torch-bearers. The bishop and clergy following the relics moved round the exterior of the church; and being arrived again at the front entrance, the bishop being seated on the faldistorium, delivered an impressive address on the solemnities of the day. After this the procession recentered the church, when the doors were thrown open to the assembled people who eagerly entered. The bishop and clergy eagerly entered. The bishop and clergy went through the remaining portion of the solemn ceremony of the consecration of the church and altar. The ceremony of the church and altar. The ceremony terminated, the altar was quickly prepared and ornamented; and then the bishop celebrated a low mass. The solemn High mass commenced at eleven o'clock, the celebrant being the Rev. J. J. Feeny, as sisted by Rev. Father C. Kloepfer as deacon and Rev. R. T. Bayke as subdeacon. Rev. and Rev. R. T. Burke as subdeacon, Rev. Fr. Forest being Master of Ceremonies.

At the conclusion of the mass the
Bishop of Hamilton addressed the people on the nature and significance of the ceremonies of the day, impressing on the people the profound veneration that should fill their hearts impressing on the people the perfound veneration that should fill their hearts when they came to pray within this specially consecrated house of God. Whilst he congratulated them on the generous sacrifices they had made in building the beautiful church and paying off its debt, he at the same time reminded them of the deep obligation they incurred this day of maintaining the church and the divine worship in proper form and providing a respectable maintenance for the ministering local clergy. Then His Lordship, accompanied by the clergy proceeded to the foot of the altar, where he intoned the Te Deum, which was sung alternately by the clergy around the altar. Then was published the decree of indulgence of the congrating the church took place. His Lordship the church took place. To Down, which was sung alternately by the clergy around the altar. Then was published the decree of indulgence of the the clergy around the altar. Then was published the decree of indulgence of the day, and this soul-stirring solemnity was concluded by the bishop giving the solemn Pontifical Binediction. The music of Thursday was of a specially superior order. Rev. P. Chalandard, accompanied by part of his choir of St. Bail's church, Toronto, and the Misses Strong, of Mount Forest, composed the choir, Miss McElderry, of Toronto, being organist. The Mass sung by the choir was Mozarts Twelfth, which was very well sung by Miss Bolster as Mozarts Twelfth, which was very well sung by Miss Bolster, classified and noble qualities of Father Lawler and during his remarks the congregation were frequently moved to tears. He only hoped that when he, too, had passed away he would have as good and noble a record to leave behind him and that his memory as he would have as good and noble a record to leave behind him and that his memory would burn in the minds of the people, as he knew the memory of Father Lawler and Cleave Bail's Church, Toronto, led by Father Feeny, assisted by His Lordship, have redeed by a select choir from St. Basil's Church, Toronto, led by Father Feeny, assisted by His Lordship, have redeed by a select choir from St. Basil's Church, Toronto, led by Father Feeny, assisted by His Lordship, have redeed by a select choir from St. East was rendered by a select choir from St. Basil's Church, Toronto, led by Father Would burn in the minds of the people, as he knew the memory of Father Lawler and during his remarks the congregation were frequently moved to tears. He only hoped that when he, too, had passed away he would have as good and noble a record to leave behind him and that his memory was larged to the would burn in the minds of the people, as he knew the memory of Father Lawler and Cleave Basil's Church, Toronto, led by Father Lawler and cleave Basil's Church, Toronto, led by Father Lawler and Cleave Basil's Church, Toronto, led by Father Lawler and Cleave Basil's Church, Toronto, led by Father Lawler and Cleave Basil's

ing.

No parish in the diocese of the dimentions and importance of, Arthur is without a parochial residence. The church tower is yet untenanted, and the organ is altogether unsuited to the edifice, and no convent building adorns our town. With the care, energy, and thrift hitherto exercised, we trust to be soon in possession of these; and will hope shortly again to meet your Lordship in excellent mood, at the blessing of the bell.

Assured of the interest you manifest in our regard in all spiritual matters—our

our regard in all spiritual matters—our beautiful altar is an evidence, and an attestation—we earnestly pray that you may long be spared to direct and administer the affairs of this diocese, and for ourselves and families entreat your bene

diction.

On behalf of the congregation :- E. J. Callaghan, J. A. Devlin, J. J. Landy, James Madden, Maurice Halley, J. P., Duncan McIntosh, P. McCaul P. J. Kirby.

Arthur, 25th Sept., 1886.
To this HisLordship delivered a suitable reply congratulating the Pastor and people on the fact of their being now unincumbered with debt and stating that in good time all the other needs of the parish would be provided. On Sunday morn-ing at 7.30 the ceremony of consecrating the church took place. His Lordship

The leading soprano, Miss Bolster, was previously well known by repute there, and she shly sustained her reputation, which has made her celebrated in Toronto and many parts of Ontario, as a brilliant exponent and interpreter of ascred oratorio and as a sweet singer. At in the offertory Justus et Palma, by Lambilotte, was sung by Miss Bolster and Fr.Chalse and day the congratulated patter than a loquent sermon after Mass, at the conclusion of which he congratulated patter and people on being the second church in the dicesse free from debt and at which the ceremony just concluded could be performed. At Vespers Father Burke, die deacon, and Rev. Father Burke, and manificently rendered Lambilotte's grand Magnificat. Father Doherty, of Gelephypreached an eloquent amp profound discourse, on the meaning of the consecration of a Catholic Church to the Higgins then sang in a beautiful manner Rossini's Salva Regina; and Miss Maria Strong's rich, melodious and highly cultivated voice produced a thrill of delight in the congregation, which was happily prolonged by Miss Bolster's singing of the solo, in Millard's Tantum ergo, and which, the benediction being given, brought the service to a close. Mrs. Is alony, the organist, though familiar with the Mass and pieces rendered, yet not having had an opportunity of practicing with the choir, gracefully gave way to Miss and pieces rendered, yet not having had an opportunity of practicing with the choir, gracefully gave way to Miss and pieces rendered, yet not having had an opportunity of practicing with the choir, gracefully gave way to Miss and pieces rendered, yet not having had an opportunity of practicing with the choir, gracefully gave way to Miss Maria Strong Stearne's a lady from Toronto, who had that advantage—and who ably accompanied the singers, through the day, on the organ.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record.

JUBILEE SERVICE AT PICTON.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record JUBILEE SERVICE AT PICTON.

The beautiful devotion of the Jubilee services commenced at St. Gregory's church on Monday of last week, with the most exemplary and most affecting piety. The alters were tastefully decorated with

and in time no doubt will shine out as one of the brightest orators.

On Wednesday morning at six o'clock Requiem Mass was celebrated by Father that soul of our late venerated and esteemed pastor, Rev. Father Lawlor, who died in his home in Ireland, at the ripe old age of ninety-three.

Monsignor Farrelly, of Belleville, preached the sermon. He said he felt highly honored by their good priest, Father Brennan, inviting him to preach the sermon of his late esteemed friend, Father Lawlor.

Father Lawlor.

During his discourse he contrasted the hardships and trials of a priest now a days to those of fifty years ago, when Father Lawlor bade adieu to everything that was near and dear to him and started for the cold shores of America, which could not be cold shores of America, which could not be reached so easily then as now a days. With all the modern improvements it is thought nothing of to come from Ireland to Canada, but it was different then, and vastly different when he arrived in this country, there being then no railways. He described how poor Father Lawlor reached Picton on horseback after many days of hardship; and for what did he do all this? All for the love of God and Holy religion, and for the love of God and Holy religion, and for the love of souls, and to look after and administer to the scattered Catholics the rites of the church. He also eulogized and paid a just tribute to Father Dollard Brennan, Bishop McDonnell, etc. nell, etc.

These are the men, he said, who laid the foundation of Catholicity in Upper Canada, who labored and toiled in season Canada, who labored and toiled in season and out of season, and we priests and people are enjoying the benefit of their labors and trials now, and surely we ought to pray and beg of God to have mercy on their souls.

He also very ably described the good and noble qualities of Father Lawler and during his armatic the convergention.

OBITUARY.

The Amprior Chronicle records the death, after a lingering and painful illness, of Patrick G. Donlevy, who breathed his last at his home in Mansfield on Friday, 17th Sept., aged 44 years. Dr. Donlevy was a native of Montreal, where he was born in 1844. Legisty his parents at any

never asked any one to doctor with them since they came to this continent, and will not under any consideration urge patients to undergo their treatment. Each person must exercise his or her own judgment in the matter. They will in no instance accept or attempt to treat any case unless they feel satisfied that a cure can be effected, and hence their success in the medical profession. The number of cases were treated and rejected in the following places, viz.:

treated and rejected in the following places, viz.:

Louisville, Kentucky, 4,970, of whom 2,165 were rejected; Cincinnati, Ohio, 8,763, of whom 5,360 were rejected; Cleveland, Ohio, 6,578, of whom 3,117 were rejected; Detriot, Michigan, 3,220, of whom 1,780 were rejected.

This body of Metropolitan physicians and surgeons have had a vast experience both on land and sea, also in the following hospitals and infirmaries: London, (Eng.) Paris, Edinburg, Liverpool, Perth, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Vienna, Berlin, Hamburg, Heidelburg, St. Petersburg, Copenhagen and Stockholm.

Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Lord & Thomas' Samson List.

Lord & Thomas' Samson List.

The very prominent and thoroughly reliable newspaper advertising firm of Lord & Thomas, 45 to 49 Randolph St., Chicago, are tireless in their efforts to interest general advertisers.

Their latest and one of their best, is their "Samson List." They have grouped together two hundred and eighty five of the best religious newspapers in the United States and Canada, and stated the cost of advertisers, in an attractive circular which lies before us. Included in the list is the name of our own paper. Messrs, Lord & Thomas aptly remark that they have named this list of papers the "Samson" list, because it is "the strongest list everissued." This firm is worthy of all confidence, and justiy recognised as leaders in their line.— Newspaper advertising.

LOCAL NOTICES.

FUNDRAL REFORM.

GLADSTONE, PARNELL AND THE IRISH STRUGGLE.—Wanted, the right man to in troduce thiswork. Must be recommended Apply at once.—J. S. Robertson & Bros. 110 Dundas street, London.



Absolutely Pure.

St. Catharines Business College. This is purely a Commercial School, conducted by exper-lenced teachers and practical accountants. Four regular teachers are employed, besides assistants: a Commercial Law Lecturer, who delivers one lecture each week, and other eminent lecturers at stated peri-de seach term. Nearly one-third of stadests are Ladies, and about one-third are from Catholic Insilies. Parents are requested to third are from Catholic Insilies. Parents are requested to the commercial of the commercial of the commercial daughters to believe the commercial of the commercial daughters to be commercial or the commercial of the commercial daughters to be commercial or the commercial of the commercial daughters to be commercial or the commercial of the commercial daughters to be commercial or the commercial of the commerci

THE CANADIAN REFORM MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Permanently located at 181 Dundas Stree London, Ontario. REMARKABLE CURES!



During the past six months this Association has grown from quite a humble beginning to extensive proportions—beginning to extensive proportions—beginning with Prof. Ovville and one Surgeon, and no With Prof. Ovville and one Surgeon, and no CONTRACT. with Prof. Orville and one Surgeon, and no Patients, it now numbers its Physicians, Surgeons, Electropathics and Assistants by the score, and the Patients by the hundred, with the good will and confidence of its patients and all those that personally know them, and with the ill-will and fear of the old school and its blind scherents.

PROF. ORVILLE AND STAFF

Can be consulted free, on all chronic and supposed incurable diseases and deformities of men, women and children. Seeptics will please remember that this Association is specially prepared with the latest improvements in all the different forms of Galvanic, Faradic and Electrical Batteries, Surgical Instruments and appliances, Inhalers, Douches, Nasai, Throat, Eye and Ear, Bladder, Rectum, Vaginal and Deformity appliances; also employ many new and most expensive Vegetable, Eccette, Homeopathic, Thomsonian and Allopath me dicines, which Canadian physicians and few so called specialists never have used. These facts your most prominent druggists and physicians on treating acute diseases, but are positively far better prepared with Medicines, Electricity, Hydropathy, Hygienic and Dietetic rules and greater experience and practices to treat more successfully the large majority of chronic diseases of the head, throat, digestive organs, nervous asystem, blood, saxual organs, etc. All chronic diseases of the eye, ear, catarrh (model in Streatments) consumption, heart produces and practices to treat more successfully the large majority of chronic diseases of the head, throat, digestive organs, nervous asystem, blood, saxual organs, etc. All produces and practices to treat more successfully the large majority of chronic diseases of the eye, ear, catarrh (model in Streatments) consumption, heart plaint, all period diseases and formal bladder produces and produces PROF. ORVILLE AND STAFF

not taken.

P.S.—All invalids who cannot consuit us in person, should send 6c. for list of questions, circulars, testimonials, etc. Terms reasonable, the poor always kindly considered. Everyone welcome. Prof. Or ville can always be found at his Medical Institute, isl Dundas street, London, Ont., from Monday night until Friday night of each week. each week.

TO DOUBTERS—If you need treatment and have deubts of our skill and reliability send to us for home reference.

Medical Reform Association CONSULTATION FREE.

\$100 For a Female weakness, or Womb trouble (not Cancer) that we cannot cure. For a test case of pure Dyspepsia that we cannot cure. For a sase of Catarrh or Throat trouble that we cannot cure. For a case of Seminal Weakness or Sexual Debility that we cannot cure. For a case of Seminal Weakness or Sexual Debility that we cannot cure.

TERMS—reasonable to all and less for working Girls and Boys and those in moderate circumstances. VISITS made day and night at any distance.

OFFICE HOURS—From 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT. J. BURNETT & CO Taylor's Bank, London.

There have been for some time past numerous comments made in private and in public, and even from the pulpit, in reference to useless display and wanton extravagance at funerals. No doubt there are cases that exhorbitant sharges have, in connection with the burial of our dead, been made. All the Undertakers doing business here belong to what is known as the Undertakers. All the Undertakers doing business here belong to what is known as the Undertakers doing business here belong to what is known as the Undertakers. Most people, as experience shows, rather pay the price first asked by the Undertaker. Most people, as experience shows, rather pay the price first asked by the Undertaker. Most people, as experience shows, rather pay the price first asked by the Undertaker. Most people, as experience shows, rather pay the price first asked by the Undertaker of his services, than huckster concerning the funeral of a loved one.

It is now proposed to meet a long-feit want in this city and vicinity, to remove abuses, justly and rightly complished of, by establishing a Reform Undertaking Establishment, in no way connected with any other house in the city, and the utmost will be done to give the public at large satisfaction.

The firm that have taken the matter in hand are well known. Mr. Robert Driscott, the senior member of the firm, has long been in the Unholsering line, acting for the last ten years with some of the best Furniture Houses in the United States. He is in every sense a thorough and most practical Undertaker. As an Embalmer he is second to none in Canada, having made a speciality of this feature of the business, hitherto in most cases but indifferently parsued in Western Ontario. He was for some time in Toronto, but most recently with Hoss Bros, of Listowel, whose manufactory is one of the largest in Canada.

The Indertaking Department has been placed under the supervision of a first-class Undertaking Department of the largest of the business, and its Hearse is without doubt the finest of the kind in the Do

Credit Paroissial, 1664 Notre Dame Street, C. B. LANCTOT. CHURCH BRONZES,

Gold and Silver Plated Ware, Says. Merinos, Ecclesias tical Vestments, Etc. Manufacturer of Statues, Oll Paintings, Stations of the Cross, Banners, Flags and all kinds of Society Regalias. \$500,000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT. YEARLY.

ST. JEROME'S

E. R. REYNOLDS, 20 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

COLLEGE

BERLIN, ONT.

THIS INSTITUTION, SITUATED IN the best and healthiest part of Ontario, and conducted by the Resurrectionist Fathers, offers in its Commercial, Classical Fathers, offers in its Commercial, Classical and Philosophical Courses excellent facilities to students preparing themselves for Business or for the higher Professional Studies in Universities and Seminaries.

TERMS - Board and Tuition, \$120 for ten For further particulars apply, before Aug.

REV. L. FUNCKEN, C.R., D.D., Rector, Berlin, Ont.

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY.

Staff: W. N. Yerex; S. C. Edgar; W. J. Elliott; Miss Kirkpatrick and the Principal. Special: Professors Tyndall & Davidson.
Lectures by Eminent Statesmen and
Educators; 150 Students past year, 3) Ladies.

A. J. CADMAN, PRIN., BOX 400.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, 22nD OCTOBER, 1886, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for three years and eleven months, three times per week each way,

BETWEEN LONDON & ODELL,

from the 1st February next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of London and Odell.

R. W. BARKER, P. O. Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, London, 10th Sept., 1886. 415-3 w

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

NEW SCARFS 25 Cts. NEW SCARFS 25 Cts. NEW BRACES 20 Cts. NEW BRACES 25 Cts.

New Suitings, Trouserings & Overcoatings.

PETHICK & M'DONALD. 393 Richmond St.

PAY YOUR

Water Rates BEFORE

THE 15th INSTANT, And save 20 per cent. discount. P. J. BURKE.

SECRETARY. WANTED A RELIABLE, ENER-GETIC CATHOLIC, to surrounding parishes. Good pay to indus-trious person. References required. BEN-ZIGER BROTHERS, 36 and 38 Barclay street, New York.

GRAND OPENING.

Grand Opening for a first-class Catholic grocer in Trenton, a flourishing town of 5,400 inhabitants, with excellent railway and water facilities. About half of population is Catholic. No Catholic grocer in business. For further particulars, address, DRAWER % Trenton.

LAW BUSINESS FOR SALE, A CATHOLIC BARRISTER, 6 YEARS
TO CANVASS FOR THE "LIFE OF ARCHBISHOP LYNCH," in London and victuity. Favorable terms offered. Address P. O. Box 753, St. Catha ines, ont. "Bearing and business on reasonaddress P. O. Box 753, St. Catha ines, ont."

Barrister," care Record office. VOLUME 9.

NICHOLAS WILSON & CO H 186 Dundas Street,

Tailors and Gents' Furnishers. FINE AND MEDIUM WOOLLENS

INSPECTION INVITED.

A SPECIALTY.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY

GIVES HIS VIEWS ON THE PRESENT PHASES OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

of the parell bill," said Justin McCarthy, last Saturday, to a reporter, on his arrival in New York. "In fact, I am more surprised at the small majority by which it was lost. Not that the bill in itself was not just what we felt it should be under the circumstances, but we knew it would be most vigorously opposed and counted on its defeat by a big majority. We were somewhat curious to know what position Chamberlain would occupy regarding the bill. But we are much encouraged over the final result, and we imagine that Lord Hartington is much chagrined that the didn't carry more votes with him."

"Now that the bill is defeated, what effect will it have on the Irish people?"

It is likely that evictions will be pressed with vigor, but I do not look for any especial disturbance on the part of the tenants. There may be disturbances here and there, but they will be of a purely agricultural nature, and in no sense of a political nature. If disturbances of a political nature should follow, the Irish people are well aware that they would then be placed in no measurable distance of getting their claims granted. That being so, the leaders of the people will see to it that no trouble takes place."

"Will the government try to suppress the National Lesgue?"

"It hink not, because there would be not even a shadow of justification in doing so. In fact, if the government does try to suppress the league they will have the whole Radical party and not a few of Chamberlain's party against them. There will, of course, be refusals to pay rent in some cases, but I think that they will be in cases only where the tenants haven't got the means. There will be no organized refusal to pay, however, and you may depend on that as certain. On the other hand, some measures for organization will be taken by the people, but will not be allowed to assume dangerous proportions."

"How did you feel after the result of the divisions on Gladstone's bill?"

but will not be allowed to assume dangerous proportions."

"How did you feel after the result of
the divisions on Gladstone's bill?"

"By no means discouraged, but rather
very much elated. In fact, we feit that
we had won a victory. Why, as I look
back on the early days of my efforts to
gain home rule for Ireland I am amazed
to think how much the cause has gained.
It wasn't more than seven years ago that
we numbered only saven or eight mem. It wasn't more than seven years ago that we numbered only saven or eight members in the House of Commons, and the custom was for us to enter the lobby of the House in a body. When we entered with Gladstone for the final reading of the Gladstone bill we had 311 supporters. With such a showing we cannot feel otherwise than encouraged and hopeful that at last we shall gain our cause."

"What are Parnell's relations with Gladstone on home rule?"

"There is a mutual confidence between the best that is very gratifying to all

"There is a mutual confidence between them both that is very gratifying to all of us. The Irish people, also, are with Parnell in his alliance with Gladstone, and they believe that, with them as leaders, the cause of home rule will not suffer. The tendency of the American press and the nation at large to side with Parnell and Gladstone is received with much gratification, and I do not for one moment agree with those who think that American sentiment on the question has had any evil effect."

"What do you think of the present government's chances for continuing in power?"

"They are sure to remain in power only on the condition that they adopt the advice of Lord Carnaryon and offer some comprehensive and satisfactory home rule bill. A time will come, and home rule bill. A time will come, and it isn't far away, when the present government will become educated to the home rule idea. Chamberlain and the others will not long remain out of office—in fact, they are getting tired already at the course of affairs. I believe the combination that is now running the government will go to pieces sooner or later, and then the Liberals, the Union later, and then the Liberals, the Unionists and ourselves will gain the reins of power. Lord Randolph was once a Home Ruler, and he is too clever a young man not to see the advisability of educating his party to home rule. Churchill has great force of character, is full of animal spirits, clever as a schoolboy, eager and not afraid of anything. He now begins to feel the weight of responsibility attending his position, and has lost almost completely the schoolboyish manner that character ized him when he for the school of the sch position, and has lost almost completely the schoolboyish manner that character ized him when he first entered the House: I regard him as a man of the highest ability and of great foresight in gauging the temper of the times, and it is that fact that makes me believe he will educate his party after a while to the home rule idea." What do you think of Lord Salis

"Salisbury isn't what I call a stron man. His command of English, however, is wonderful, and it is a treat hear him speak. He, too, in my opin ion, will be educated to the home ru

"What have you to say of the receivence on the receivence on the receive the r