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

## VOL 5.

## LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, SEPT. 14, 1883.

**INCOVV** is the time to order your Spring Suits from N. WILSON & CO., the most Fashionable Tailors in the city.

Freeman's Journal.

Our assortment of Tweeds, Serges, etc. cannot be beaten, and our prices will compare favorably with any other house in the city. Also the latest novelties in gentlemen's

furnishing

Also the latest novelties in gentlemen's furnishings. **I36 DUNDAS STREET.**  *CATHOLIC PRESS.* Catholic Standard. Mr. Parnell's speech in Dublin, last week, shows sound common sense and practical sagacity. It knocks the wind completely out of the sails of the imprac-ticables who connect themselves with the Irish movement and who are unwilling to go forward step by step, and are dissatis-fied with Mr. Parnell and the people of Ireland, because they will not hazard everything upon a huge leap which would inevitably land them and the cause of Ire-land in the ditch. Mr. Parnell is practi-cal and looks at the situation from a practuates the people of Ireland on the substantial advantages that have been al-ready obtained by them through Parlia-mentary legislation, and looks forward to gaining other and greater advantages at the next session of the British Parliament and which will place the Irish people in far stronger position from which to de-mand other important concessions looking towards Home Rule in the near future. The criminal rant of a few extreme towards Home Rule in the near future.

The Freethinkers have been in conven-tion in Rochester. They have denounced the tyranny of Christianity, and gra-ciously permitted an antiquated Protest-ant minister to defend the Bible in their conclave. This concession to the weak-ness of Christianity is considered as a sign of great fairness by the Freethinkers, as they are opposed on principle to having anybody talk but themselves. Christians —if they were allowed to think at all, and we are assured by the Freethinkers The criminal rant of a few extreme Irish (so-called) newspapers in this coun-try, attempting to make heroes and mar-tyrs of assassins and dynamiters, must not be taken as representing the prevailing sentiments of Irishmen in the United States. Still less does it voice the senti-ments of the people of Ireland. All the leading newspapers of Ireland are out-spoken in their denunciation of those wretches who, under the cloak of patriot-ism, are doing their utmost to retard and hinder the success of the Irish movement. The criminal rant of a few extreme and we are assured by the Freethinkers that they are not-might consider it strange that these Freethinkers should denounce any belief as "tyrannical." The "accursed Romanist" is an outcast, a hinder the success of the Irish movement. In a recent issue the Dublin Freeman slave, because he will not think as they do. If he would accept Free Thought, whatever that is, he would be emancipated says: "No sentence can be too severe for the dynamiter. He is a disgrace to his whatever that is, he would be emancipated from a slavery which consists in his hav-ing opinions that differ from those held by the Freethinkers. The Freethinkers, who are so charmingly consistent and tolerant, are not persecuted, though they dis claim for hours about the cruelty of priestcraft. Nobody has interfered with their rhapsodies, and nobody calls them "tyrants" because they claim to have some opinions of their own. That this claim is unfounded is plain from the worthless quality of brain that Free Thought, judged by its utterances, develops. the dynamiter. He is a disgrace to his country, an enemy to her cause, a danger to the entire community, a person who jeopardizes the lives and property of his own countrymen as well as those whom his act may be intended to injure or appal. He is one who degrades the character and position of his frace at home and abroad. No excuse can palliate his offence. It is monstrous. The law knows no mercy for it. Society must be protected. The spirit which leads men to such enterprises is one that it is the duty of statesmen to seek isone that it is the duty of statesmen to seek the source of with a conscientious desire to purify it. But with the dynamiter there can be no civilized sympathy."

Boston Pilot. Rufus Hatch, who is conducting a lot of English lords and swells through the Yellowstone region, finds his guests rather inclined to impose on good-nature. He foots all the bills, but winced a little when their wine score ran up to \$23 within ha'f an hour after they had entred his head One of them alone has cost him \$2,500 of them alone has cost him \$2,500 bisce he left England. Another bought a pair of drawers in a store and had it it is also pretty certain that British influ-charged in the bischer bis Parnell, especially just now, is one of those things it would be idle to let the mind ence has had much to do with China's hostile attitude. England is intensly jealous of French progress in the East. It threatens her monopoly of trade and im-ports into the East, a new element of dis-turbance. The sight of French warships and French soldiers, the tales of French victories, must produce a marked effect on a people accustomed to consider England the one European nation to be dreaded and respected. Whatever may be thought of the justice of French claims in Tonquin or Madagascar they are at least as defensible as England's pretexts for interference in India, Burmah, Scuth Africa and else-where. It is not for us to concern ourselves about that aspect of the question. but merely to note the fact that the alliance between England and France which has retarded the hopes of Irish liberty for so many years is a thing of the past and that for some time to come, at least, the relations between the two countries will be so strained that war will be among the posibilities of the near future. This would mean Irish Independence if Ire-land were in a condition to avail herself of The opportunity. That she will be we have strong hopes. In any event our sympathy must naturally be with France against England. The New York World cites the indifference shown by the organs of public opinion and by the leading men in the Government of this country for the welfare of the French Republic as an indica-tion of the way in which the sentiment of tion of the way in which the sentiment of a very important class of the people is drifting away from the democratic and popular idea. After pointing out the heavy debt of gratitude America owes to France, the World goes on to say: "But all the current of European news in this country has been colored by monarchic flunkeyism and toadyism. Our legations hasking in the smiller of rowlet have for basking in the smiles of royalty have gotten the stern lessons of republican virtue, and have become hot-beds of aristocratic sentiment. The travelling Ameri-cans in Europe have courted aristocracy, compromised with Gladstone. But with the same coolness and temper as he dis-played in the speech, Mr. Parnell publicly announces that he has entered into no compromise with the Government or its ministers, but has left them free to offer terms, retaining his own freedom to accept or reject them. Sten by sten averse to houset republican sont do the ministers are the influence of our legations abroad, of our State Department at home, European correspondence of our leading papers, and it has all been an influence or reject them. Step by step, averse to honest republican sentiment, Mr. Parnell has fought his national fight, | until, if one might judge from random

The Irish Nation.

observations, America is more interested in the jewels of the crowns of a czar, or in the sale of the bric-a-brac of a royal dead-beat in England, than in the growth and maintenance of that grand Republic of France, arising as it does like a monument of the people's will above the aristocratic, monarchic and despotic government around." We are glad to find an Ameri-can journal speaking out in this fashion. The time has come when the schools open. Fathers and mothers can no longer hesitate. A choice must be made. The most thoughtless father will admit that temptations to be indifferent in matters can journal speaking out in this fashion. American toadyism is rapidly increasing in strength and influence and shows its ingratitude not alone in "indifference" to France but in positive hostility to Ireland to whom America owes hardly less than to France. These people regard London as their capital and slavishly follow everything English. But, like all imitators, thei English accent, their English style, and their English air is spurious. They "botch the job."

The Government were placed in a des-perate position by Mr. Molloy's exposure and Mr. Healy's merciless logic and had need of all Gladstone's eloquence and ex-traordinary faculty of befogging a case to extricate them. Hence his touching appeal which seemed to soften the hearts of forme extricate them. Hence his touching appeal which seemed to soften the hearts of some of the Irish Members, but seldom has the Irish case been put so tersely, vigorously and irresistibly as it was in Healy's reply. It is simply ridiculous to talk of its vio-lence. He deserves the thanks of his countrymen the world over for his pluck and ability.

London Universe. What a lamentable sight for the true well-wisher of what is called the United Kingdom. For close upon half a century Kingdom. For close upon half a century the people of Ireland have been obliged to turn their backs upon their homes—going "with a vengence," as it was said in 1847 —and the population of that country has never recovered the effects of the lament-able famine of that year. Eight millions of people have dwindled down to five mil-lions and the cry is still "they go." Eighty-one thousand one hundred and four persons left Ireland for America and the English colonies between the beginning of this lett Ireland for America and the English colonies between the beginning of this year and the end of last month. What a reflection upon the Government of the country! People do not, as a rule leave their native land, to find homes in strange countries for the pleasure of the thing. The causes of Irish emigration are well known. Up to within a few years ago, it was a crime in the sight of the law to publicly speak of those causes; it is still a it was a crime in the sight of the law to publicly speak of those causes; it is still a delicate matter to treat of them in the public press. English editors shirk their duty in this respect. But palpable facts tell their own tales. Ireland is becoming de-populated. Government by England has proved an utter failure. Patchwork leg-islation will not make things right. O'Con-nell's remedy is the only one that will ever prove effectual in keeping the three king-doms harmoniously together—viz., Repeal of the Union !

Redpath's Weekly. There has been somebody meddling with the cable of late—a new hand seem-ingly. Amongst other things, he has been giving out rumors of a vague kind for the past two or three weeks with refer-ence to a supposed rivalry like to arise

ZENOBIA.

Our readers remember with pleasure the extract we published some time since from Father Dawson's exquisite poem "Zenobia." We are in this issue enabled to favor them with another extract, which will, we trust, serve to make this splendid little work still better known. No library of Canadian literature can be complete without it. The Ottawa Free Press ays of Zenobia:

says of Zenobia: The Rev. E. McD. Dawson has chosen Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, as the subject of a poem, which has just been published at this city (Ottawa). The author's correct classical taste and high literary culture will be accepted by the reading public as a guarantee of the excellence of this latest production of his muse. The story of the great Queen is, indeed, a fit subject for epic treatment, and Mr. Dawson has suc-ceeded well in imparting a majestic move-ment of versification to it. He has also, with scholarly insight into the philosophy ment of versincation to it. He has also, with scholarly insight into the philosophy of history, shown that the subtilities of human questionings into the mysteries of life and the universe were as near solution by metaphysical instruments in the days of ancient Rome as they are now. That part of the third division of the poem which produces the opnosite views of part of the third division of the poem which produces the opposite views of ancient schools will not be the least inter-esting portion to many persons at the present time. But where the poet has displayed his best powers is, we think, in the portrayal of Zenobia's character and policy, her wisdom, valor, constancy under misfortune-all crowned by the superb fascination of an ideal womanly spirit. fascination of an ideal womanly spirit. Lack of space alone prevents us giving extracts, which would, however, give but extracts, which would, now even, it must a faint conception of the poem. It must be read as a whole to be properly under-tract and appreciated. "Zenobia," stood and appreciated. "Zenobia," doubtless, will meet with a ready sale and obtain a wide circle of readers and admirers in Canada, where the reputation of the author has been long established.

We publish in full the ninth and last part of the poem.

### IX.

IX. After the war-Aurelian in his tent-A pricadly visit to Zenobia-Bilocation-A new and greater Empire foretold-A great City-an Empire destined to outlive immortal Rome-Emperors, descendants of Zenobia, the chief Christians-Idolatry abolished by decree of the Roman Sende-Heathens never inter chief Christians-Idolatry abolished by decree of the Roman Sende-Heathens never more to reign-The Princess Lucia a Chris-tian-Chrysologus addresses the Emperor, warning him against persecution-The exil Genti of Rome cause commotion in the Camp -Zenobia attacked-Rescued by Aurelian-Aurelian harangues the Legions, insisting that Rome must protect and honor ZENOBIA.

All o'er the plain 'twas soft 2 nd stilly night. High overhead, in the cloudless sky shone bright The sliver moon, as if a tempest's rage Had sudden ceased and wind 'gainst wind to wave

Had sudden ceased and wind 'gainst wind to wage An elemental war. The battle o'er, Calm as the still winds, in feil strife no more Struggled the legions. Warriorsbrave To rest had sank. On peaceful earth's un-troubled breast Each soldier slept, Arrelian's tent around, Sharing with their Chief, on the battle ground.

The tired solider's weet repose. One alone Was wakeful, Emperor Aurelian that one. Stretched on his couch as wore away the night, Rome's Annals to peruse his sole delight. Bent were his thoughts on glories of the past:

past; Chiefly how best of Emperors surpassed

of The will come the Prince of Heaven des-lined Christians to exait. To restore mankind His lofty Mission. Of Christians the chief, Bright honor will he give to their belief. Its blessed emblem, now so lowly shown, Glorious will adora the Imperial Crown. As time proceeds, yet at no distant date, There will arise a Ruler of the State, Sprung of Thy line, who will inaugurate An order new, senseless idols huri down, On each time-worn barbarous usage frown, Blind heathenism expel from sacred Rome, So long of thousand demon Gods the home. Obedient to his will, the Senate grave No idol God in Rome reformed will spare, False worship all abolished 'twill declare. No heathen more, from that auspicious day, The sceptre of enlightened Rome will sway: Twelve centuries and more will powerful reiga Unbroken peace,—the Christians' well won gain.

"Oft have you been taught the Christian

"Oft have you been taught the Christian way. No more need'st hear what Christian Sages say. Your lore derived not from myself alone. Much by the Mountain hermit has been Shown. Now that each tenet firmly you believe, Remains it only faithful you receive The saving rites and join the holy FoLD At Anticeh. This, need will I unföld. At Anticeh. This, need will I unföld. Your choice confirm with pious sacred word of benediction, your soul in full accord With all who Christ's Salvation loving own, And seek through Him a glorious Heavenly Crown,

"Choice blessings on Zenobia ever shower The God of Israel! From evil power Christ shield you both! Now, ere dawns the new day, Tis time that I should promptly speed away, Aureilan's tent I'll seek; thence to my home When I've addressed the Emperor of Rome."

Calm was the warrior Prince, Imperial schemes Revolving, now recalling favorite themes, -The Statesman Antonines, when lo! s

-The Statesman Antonines, when lo? a scene Unwonted? In the Imperial tent is seen Chrysologus. "Thee Monarch of these lands I loyal hall? Power that by law commands Christians prompt obey. Lovingly we pay To Thee obedience, glad it is thy way And policy our People to protect, And thus a noble monument erect, Enduring more and brighter than the fame Of Antonine, who basely stained his name With cruelty, by persecution sought Our Faith to crush. Else, vain essayed he nought Could im his glory. His great deeds thine aim

Could dim his glory. His great decastimue aim To emulate. Success Thou'lt justly claim, Far more than Antonine could ever dare Pretend, in times to come, will be thy share Of matchless honor. Liberty thy word, Brighter thy glorious meed than could the sword Achieve; a noble lot; around thy brow, A halo grand-men's praise-will ever flow, A ges will celebrate thy lib'ral sway. Fame of thy rule growing from day to day." So spake the Saint; nor waiting for reply, Swift, as on Eagle's wing, was seen to fly.

The Demon Gods of Rome, that victory won, Ne'er could believe their fiendish task was

Ne'er could believe their fieldish task was done So long as lived the foe who powerful strove The legions to repet. Artful they move To vengeful wrath the daring soldier bands, As furg gains, they give their fell commands, All o'er the ranks the hateful watchword spred: -'Death to Zenobia !' 'vain she, vanquished, field.

Deam to Zenobia " 'vain she, vanquished, fied.
 Her life is forfeit to the Roman Powers.
 Her hated blood to shed, we claim, 'tis ours.'
 The camp in wild commotion rages loud, Madly confused, the savage, vengeful crowd Rushes on the Royal tent. The fierce crites Aurelian hears, and to the rescue flies.
 What means this tumult ? who shall rashly dare

My conque ware; but mering sword to meet? Soldiers be-

The sunshine of thy smile could ne'er re-claim; Less worthy still to bear the Imperial name." "For thee, my Princess, who hast always loved The Christians well, not lessened but im-proved Thy destiny. At Rome a glorious fate Awaits Thee, changed to Imperial State Thy present lot. A noble youth Thou'it wed, Gorn of the Caesars; then an Empress made, of Thee will come the Prince of Heaven des-tined Christians to exalt. To restore mankind His lofty Mission. of Christians the chief, Bright honor will he give to their belief. There will arise a Ruler of the State, Sprang of Thy line, who will in augurate An order new, senseless idois hurl down, On each time-won barbarous usage frown, Blind heathenism expel from sacred Rome, So long of thousand demon Gods the home, Obedient to his will, the Senate grave to the sinner atraid of God's judgments, prepared to meet his God with the well-founded hope that he would hear pro-nounced by the supreme Judge these con-soling words, which are so applicable to the good priset:—well done good and faithful servant, because thou hast been faithful over a few things, I shall place thee over many. faithful over a few things, I shall place thee over many. Father McKinnon was born in Nova Scotia, in the year 1854, and consequently at the time of his death was only 29 years of age. His parents destined him from an early age for the priesthood and having completed his classical education he entered the Grand Seminary in Quebec to study theology, and to prepare himself

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entered the Grand Seminary in Quebec to study theology, and to prepare himself more immediately for the priesthood. There he was ordained a priest in the year 1879. He was not the only one of his family who had devoted himself to this sacred calling. His uncle was bishop of Arichat; and the immediate predecessor of the present bishop. Dr. Cameron, an older brother, who has gone to his last re-wardbefore him, and who was carried away in the prime of life by the same fatal dis-case, was also a priest of the same diocese. After his ordination to the priest-hood he entered with zeal into the work of the sacred ministry. The parish over

of the sacred ministry. The parish over which he was placed was large and scat-tered. It can be easily imagined then the tered. It can be easily imagined then the hardships he was compelled to endure in administering to the spiritual wants of the people entrusted to his care. In the deep snow of a Nova Scotia winter as well as in the heavy rains of the spring and fall the faithful priest was ever at his post, bringing consolation to the sick and for-tifying the dying with the last Sacraments of the Church. These great hardships soon broke down a constitution otherwise naturally delicate, and placed in his sysnaturally delicate, and placed in his sys-tem the seeds of a disease that eventually hurried him to an early grave. He came

to Dundas thinking that rest and a change of climate would repair his shattered health, but the hope was vain. Though in a strange country he made many friends, for all who knew him were compelled to admire the value of the strange to admire his virtues, and to love his amiable disposition. On Thursday of last week his mortal

remains were consigned to their last rest-ing place. Solemn High Mass was cele-brated in St. Augustine's Church, Dundas, for the eternal repose of his soul. Many of the priests of the diocese of Ham-ilton and a large concourse of the laity followed the funeral procession from the House of Providence to the Church, After mass the Rev. Father T. J. Dowling, Administrator of the diocese, preached the funeral sermon. He spoke eloquently and pathetically of the life and labors of the deceased prices, of how zealously he had labored for the glory of God and the salvation of souls, of how he edified all by his patience in the midst of great suffer-ing, and finally of his peaceful and happy death, and the reward that God had called him to reasing. The Vare D. A. death, and the reward that God had called him to receive. The Very Rev. Admin-istrator concluded a truly eloquent dis-course by exhorting his hearers to pray for the soul of this good priest, for no matter how perfect he may be, there may be some atonement to be made to God's justice. After the last absolution was prenounced the formed justice. After the last absolution was pronounced the funeral procession re-formed and proceeded to the Hamilton cemetery, where the body was laid in its last resting place in a lot reserved for the sepulture of priests. Amongst the priests who attended the funeral were Very Rev. Who attended the funeral were Very Rev. T. J. Dowling, Administrator, Rev. Father Keough, assistant administrator, Very Rev. Dean O'Reilly, Father Supple, of Boston, Fathers P. aud J. F. Lennon, Brantford, Fathers Slaven, Lillis, Craven and Bergman, of Hamilton

ence to a supposed rivalry like to arise between Mr. Healy and Mr. Parnell. The thing is so absurd that nobody has thought it worth noticing. The ide

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pair of drawers in a store and had it charged to Mr. Hatch. Lord Headly, a member of Parliament, is said to be scandalized, and pays all his own bills. And now the whole gang of tourists are reported to have intruded on the President and his friends and made themselves so obnoxious by their familiarity that the Presidential party had to break camp and strike for a quieter neighborhood. An Englishman on his travels, whether, he he titled swell or "personally conducted" 'Arry, is the most offensive sponge and cad on the face of the earth.

At the meeting of the National League in Dublin, last week, Mr. Parnell made a speech which was in many ways remark-able. He calmly foretold a measure of local self-government to be introduced for Ireland by the Liberals at the next session of Parliament, and advised the National eague to accept the improvement. This s good advice. It means : take what you is good advice. can get ; this reform may be a small gain, but every gain enables you to fight with better advantage. Until some form of local self-government is gained, Ireland must fight with her right hand tied behind her. Local self-government means the abolition of alien officialism, at least in some highly important places. According to Gladstone's direct promise, it means, first of all, an equalization of the fran-chize with that of England. This will give to the people enough power to make them paramount in Ireland, if the net-work of officialism above them be broken. The abolition of the grand jury system, to be replaced by County boards elected by the people; and of ex officio poor-law guard-ians, appointed by the Government, to be replaced by guardians elected by the ratepayers—these are the two next steps. When these have been taken, the country will stand on a firm and open platform for a determined agitation for national self-government. Mr. Parnell's speech at the close of the session is a proof of his increased power in Parliament. The Tory English papers, astounded at his confi-dence, instantly raised the cry that he had

dwell on. Mr. Healy has splendid talent and does yoeman service to his country in Parliament; there is nothing the En lish enemy is in more terror of than the trenchant battle-axe Tim Healy wields in that unsparing Swiftian tongue of his: for which he has no heartier admirers in or out of America than we are. But Mr. Healy's efficacy as an Irish patriot consists first in his disciplined obedience to the first in his disciplined obscience to the leader who directs him. Otherwise, with all respect, unless the leader first prove renegade, he is a mere mutineer. Serge-ant Shaw, of the Life Guards, who slew eight men with his single sword at Waterloo, was a brawny soldier and a terror to the Frenchmen he encountered. But he was not General Wellington. Had he tried to be, he would have re-ceived short shift at a courtmartial. But, apart from all this, we know enough of Mr. Healy to be assured that the thought of trying to rival Mr. Parnell is the farthest from his mind. The idea has existence only in the brain of the cable manipulator. This is manifest from the way he puts his foot in it this week, as Mr. Parnell's advocacy of Local Self-Gov-ernment, he says, will afford Mr. Healy an opportunity to gather the more fiery spirits of the National party round him in denunciation of this compromise. The fact is it was Mr. Healy who drew up this yery measure of Local Self-Government for the Irish party in the spring of this year, while he was in Richmond jail, and, in his "County Councils' Bill" embodied would pose him as denouncing? What, then, is the cableman after? If he is throwing out a feeler for somebody else in regard to the "rivalry" business, we only wish he would do it in a less seem-ingly idle fashion, until he would see in what a tornado his "rival" would be whirled to glory. It may be interesting to keep an eye on this cableman, anyhow, and to watch his little game.

The cable announces the death of the Most Rev. Roger Bede Vaughan, Arch-bishop of Sydney, N.S. W., which occurred at Liverpool, August 18, He was horn in 1824 was observed as D are in born in 1834, was educated at Downside College, near Bath, and at Rome. He joined the Benedictine Order and succeeded to the Archbishopric of Sydney in 1873. He was the author of "Life and Labors of St. Thomas of Aquin," and a number of other works. He was an eloquent and nowerful preacher. powerful preacher.

pious Antonines, his fayorite theme. subject, then, himself and the grand

scheme He loved so well, and now would realize. Rome's State renew and to its former size Restore the lessened Empire, prestige give, Giory and power. Thus ever-more he'd liv. In men's remembrance. To the Roman name New splendour from his deeds would flow, bit fame.

New splendour from his deeds would now, his fame Rival Antoninus' glory, just meed Of war's success. Now policy his need, The conquered Nations of the East to join In amity with Rome, and so outshine Each Statesman of the past, excel each sage, Eclipse the pride of Antoninus' age. While thus he mused, there stalked into his tent

A stately figure. "Traitor !" On it went Heeding not his word. "Guards, ho ! you

A statety ngure. "Trattor:" On it went Heeding not his word. "Guards, ho! your password Spoke he? How dare'st thou brave my vic-tor sword ?" "No braving of the sword is mine, nor fear, As 1 in state ethereal appear. Chrysologus of Antioch, a friend, I come, and first, my faithfui steps I bend To Queen Zenobia, comfort to impart, Her sorrow lessen by our christian art." No more he said: but hastened on his way To seek the tent where Queen Zenobia lay. 'Twas strongly guarded. Of choice guards the chief Aurelian. No more than a summer leaf, Could the oppose the Saidt. Of his ap-Are warned the Queen and Lucia. Ere he broach

broach His plous errand, mild he says: "Not risen Am I, a ghost from death. By virtue give To faithful Christians, the great power ower

of blocation. Of this power is shown Of blocation. Of this power is shown When need there is to comfort loving triends, No less than to promote all holy ends. No cause, O friendly Queen, why you should

No cause, O friendly Queen, why you should four When I in state Empyrean appear, And form that Nature gave, my grosser part At Antioch still by gracious heavenly art. Mourn not, my bounteous Queen. Though fallen Thy throne By vast and whelming numbers overthrown, These Eastern lands, not distant far the date, Will rise in glory new. A mighty State Will found a Ruler of thy race, his power Greater than thine. Aurelian, who could pour On famous States war's devastating tide, An Empire now commands that's great and wide.

Compared to him that will the sceptre sway Both East and West, whose nobler, brighter

day Is near at hand, in history he'll appear Brave, I own, and warlike, b yond all fear, Barbarian, meanwhile the tool of Fate To quell and rule a semi-barb'rous State. The glorious Prince to come, born of Thy line

The grorious rime, line, Magnificent, will renovate, refine The Roman State, new excellence impart. Adding all glories of our Eastern art To Rome's dull monuments, alone the pride Of conjust shew,—aread power can ne'er

of conquest snew,—ureau power can need abide The subject Nations. To the Eastern sky, As by some charm attracted, he will fly Malarious Rome, and build a City fair That long will flourish, its most powerful

sway Outliving Rome's, growing from day to day, More than a thousand years. Ne'er could'st

thou gain Such honor as is destined to attain Thy invored House, thy Sons the Royal Crown To wear unit; thy Cousin is a clown

h but a cord-you're numbered with the

So spake the chief and many a soldier bled. Fear-struck, at length, the murd'rous bands give way, Daring not longer urge the unequal fray.

With strength and valor policy combined Aurelian—Statesman and warrior joined. Victory to secure, he sternly gave command Each rebel legion in his presence stand. "Soldiers" he thus began, "to Romans dear Zenobla's life. So will it appear, When known, it was her glorious lot our State

When known, it was ner giorious lot ou State From foes to rescue, when by adverse fate The good Valerian fell. The Persian brave She with Odenstus met, valiant gave The manes of our herces hosts of slain, al The description of the state of the state of the The description of the state of th

Avenging Rome on cruel Sapor's powers, Avenging Rome on cruel Sapor's powers. For service to our land, so nobly done, The title of A UGUST well they won. So willed the Senate. We the same decree, AUGUSTA still ZENOILA shall be, At conquering Rome the Imperial purple wear.

wear, And highest honors of our Empire share, They who the Queen insult, our laws offe True Romans all her precious life defend.

### DEATH OF FATHER MCKINNON.

On Monday evening, the 3rd of Sept., the soul of this good priest departed from this world to receive the reward of a well-spent life. About two years ago he left Nova Scotia, where he was laboring in the sacred ministry, and, following the advice of his doctors, he came inland in search of a more congenial climate. He was threata more congenial climate. He was threat-ened with that fatal disease, consumption, and the sea air was considered injurious to his health. Hence it was that, resign-ing his pastoral charge, he came to Dun-das with the hope that in a short time, his health being recruited, he might be en-abled to return with renewed strength to abled to return with renewed strength to labor in the vineyard of the Lord. Though everything was done for him that medical skill could suggest, though he re-ceived most unremitting care from the good Sisters of St. Joseph, the disease made steady progress. It soon became evident that notwithstanding all that could be done for him he would fall a vic-tim to this dire disease. He hore the noise tim to this dire disease. He bore the pains of his last illness with the most heroic fortitude and resignation to the will of God. His Christian piety and truly coclesiasti-cal spirit edified all. Until quite recently he acted as Chaplain to the House of Providence, celebrating the holy sacrifice of the mass every morning, and administer

ing the last Sacraments to the sick and dying of this Institution. The old and infirm who have found a home in this House soon regarded this devoted priest in the light of a good father ever ready to Meeting of the Children of Mary.

On Friday afternoon the members of the Children of Mary Society held their usual monthly meeting at the Sacred Heart Convent, His Lordship Bishop Walsh presided, and expressed himself highly pleased with the large attendance, and hoped they would continue to do in the future what they had been so zealously doing in the past, viz., glorifying and honoring God by their own personal vir-tues, and administering to the wants of God's poor and sorrow-stricken creatures by visiting and consoling them in their affliction and distress.

There was one feature of this meeting which is sure to meet with the hearty approval of citizens generally, viz, the establishing of a fund to purchase a grand or-Ishing of a lubd to purchase a grand or-gan for the new cathedral now in course of erection. No sooner was the sugges-tion made by His Lordship than the ladies at once very willingly consented to take the matter in hand. It is to be hoped they will meet with the success which their laudable undertaking so well merits. Mrs. Masuret was elected President, Mrs. E. O'Brien Treasurer, and Miss Jennie Wright Scoretary of the organ fund.

The Oblate Fathers have a beautiful

church, the Immaculate Conception, at Maniwaki, diocese of Ottawa; and have sympathize with them in their misery, and also the spiritual care of a large to offer them the consolation of our holy settlement in the same neighborh also the spiritual care of a large Indian

2

## THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

A Sermou in Rhyme.

If you have a friend worth loving, Love him. Yes, and let him know That you love him ere life's evening Tinge his brow with sunset glow; Why should good words ne'er be said Of a friend-till he is dead?

If you hear a song that thrills you, Sung by any child of song, Praise it. Do not let the singer Wat descryed praises long; Why should one that thrills your heart Lack that joy it may impart?

If you hear a prayer that moves you By its humble, pleading tone, Join in. Do not let the speaker Bow before his God alone; Why should not your brother share The strength of "two or three" in pra-

If you see the hot tears failing From a loving brother's eyes, Share them, and by sharing; Own your kinship with the skies; Why should any one be glad, When his brother's heart is sad?

If a sliver laugh goes ripping Through the sunshine on his face, Share it. 'T is the wise man's saying, For both grief and joy a place; There's health and goodness in the mirth In which an honest laugh has birth.

If your work is made more easy By a friendly, helping hand, Say so. Speak out brave and truly, Ere the darkness veil the land. Should a brother workman des r Faiter for a word of cheer ?

Scatter thus your seeds of kindness, enriching as you go-them, trust the Harvest-Giver: Leave them, trust the Harvest-Giy He will make each seed to grow. So, until its hap; y end, You. life shall never lack a friend.

TALBOT. THE INFAMOUS IRISH POLICE SPY.

BY JAMES J. TRACY.

CHAP. XVII [Continued ]

We will leave the cottage and accompany Maurice in his search for Richard. The reader well knows already that it was in vain the lad sought for Richard near Clonmel. The woods of Coolnamuck are at least ten good Irish miles from the old town, called so sweetly in the Celtic tongue: The Vale of Honey." Towards evening, after a fruitless search,

Maurice O'Connell, weary, lonely and sad of heart, sat on the left bank of the Suir, near Two-Mile-Bridge. Many a gloomy thought crossed his young, bright mind for the first time. Ho had built up grand hopes for Ireland; he had often pictured to himself his brother Richard leading an army of green coated Celts against England's proudest hosts and throwing con-fusion and destruction amongst them; he had seen, in his golden day dreams, Ire-Acce. He seemed as if he had already left the earth and was sailing swiftly into some horrible region beyond the tomb. Yet not a shadow of fear fell upon that noble soul. land with a crown of glory and power, full of life and beauty, standing foremost among the nations of earth. All is changed, Ireland is trodden in the dust, and Richard is an outlaw, forced to hide in some obscure hole in the earth, like a wild beast.

God is wonderful in all his works, but he is in a special manner wonderful in his dealings with chosen souls. How deep, how mysterious are the ways of Divine Providence when it treats with those who are called to leave father and mother, and house and home to follow in the footsteps of the Crucified One. At this mo ment of darkness and depression the voice of the Holy Spirit spoke within young O'Connell's soul. It whispered words of wisdom and consolation; it thrilled him with a holy joy, and burned him with the fire of pure zeal. The light of inspiration illumined his intellect and showed him the emptiness and vanity of earthly things. The finger of God pointed out to him the rugged though glorious path of a high and

"From this day forward," thus flowed the current of his thoughts, "I will give myself entirely to the service of God. I will serve my country by endeavoring to make her children better Christians. Day and night I will raise my hands to heaven. asking blessings for my suffering country.

And who can deny that his resolution was a wise and noble one? Ab! if all the children of Erin would endeavor to be better Obvistians and would pray for the land they love, then justly great hopes for

The two men stepped in and shoved off from the shore. As the night grew brighter Maurice could plainly see both of his passengers. One was an old, and rather evil looking, man. Instead of a coat he wore a white flannel vest. This garment was tightened around his body by a belt, in which a brace of pistols with brass-covered stocks were fastened. The other was a younger man, though bronzed by the weather, and careworn. "Do you know me?" the latter said, addressing himself to Maurice, as they began to sail along the river. those transports that he had often before felt in happier hours as he watched "the parting king of day" descend to his golden tomb. As his boat glided along the water he sang a little song which Richard had composed while still a small boy. We shall here give it. Perhaps it will give pleasure to some of our readers who have passed their early days on the banks of the truly beautiful Suir : A SONG FOR THE SUIP A SONG FOR THE SUIR

Can poets dream of fairer sights Than those which line the Suir? Can fairy isles, 'neath fairy lights, Look half so fair and pure? began to sail along the river. "Yes," answered Maurice, in a confident Oh, Nature framed her rarest views Along the Vale of Gold; Here she has spread her brightest hues To paint each hill and wold. "Who am I ?"

IIJ. How fair the woods of Coolna nuc's, So soothing to the mind; The valley deep, the sparkling brook. The hills that rise behind.

IV.

Maurice had not sailed more than two

swim for life." The bats flapped their wings in his ears;

the wild duck made a bustling noise along the shore, and the owls hooted in the woods. Death seemed to stare him in the

He then felt the worth of being prepared

became evident to the youth that he was nearing the pond-or sheet of flat water.

o die, of having settled his accounts with God and man. The boat began to move less fleetly ; it

"You are Captain Slasher." "Where did you see me?" "At a meeting in the Coolnamuck woods." "I see you know me," said Slasher, for he it wa

old man. How grand the towers from Templemore To where the sea winds blow; Like sentinels they gward the shore, And watch the waters flow.

"Did yon ever see me, boy ?' asked the old man. "Never to my knowledge," sai! Mau irce, frankly. "How could he know you?" asked Slasher, who felt a scoret jy at being known even by the little boys of the town. They sailed on in silence for some time. The pale moonlight fell like wavy strings of gold upon the curling waves, and left a glowing mark wherever the banks. "Who are you?" asked Slasher, in a gentle tone. "What or Connell," said the boy, with a little feeling of pride. "What O'Connell?" said the Captsin, "a cousin of Richard, perhaps?" "I am only his brother," said Maurice, "What?" said Slasher, jumping ap and taking him by the hand and folding him to his breast, "are you the generous, noble, heroic little Maurice?" "My name is Maurice?" and left a suble of the captsin, "a cousin of Richard, perhaps?" "I am only his brother," said Maurice, "What?" said Slasher, jumping ap and taking him by the hand and folding him to his breast, "are you the generous, noble, heroic little Maurice?" "My name is Maurice?" and left a suble for the capter of the father consented, and car-tus the the state of the father consented, and car-tus the the state of the father consented, and car-tus the the state of the father consented, and car-tus the the state of the father consented, and car-tus the the state of the beau mone, where one of them became a priest. "... De Mofras, on his visit to the country in 1542, found, at the mission of san Luis Obispo, Father Azagonais, a very old man, living in a hut, like the Indians,

Maurice had not sailed more than two miles down the river before one could notice a great change in the heavens. The black banner of night began to wave above river, plain and hill. Cloud upon cloud rolled along the sky. No star appeared. All was soon pitchy dark. Maurice was all alone upon the river, some eight miles from home. His was certainly an unpleas-ant lot. However, he kept up his cour-age and paddled away, firmly determined not "to give up the ship" too easily or too readily. For some time he succeeded in floating along without much danger. But the moment he came to the "Point" his cot was snatched up by the angry, rushing

the moment he came to the "Point" his cot was snatched up by the angry, rushing waters, and borne off with great velocity. It rose and sank and rose, and was tossed too and fro like a feather in a noisy gust. He could no longer manage it; partly be-cause the current was too swift, and partly because he could not see his way. On, and on, skimmed the cot; cool and calm sat Maurice in the stern, with his paddle raised out of the water, resolved to meet boldly the worst fate prepared for meet boldly the worst fate prepared for

him. He well understood his danger. "I shall," thought he, "strike against a rock -the cot will be shivered, and in the midst of this thick darkness I must try and

He himself sat in the stern, and used the aged friar, Father Guiterrez, living in paddle as a rudder. "Look out for the rocks!" cried Maur-

"Look out for the rocks!" cried Maur-ice after a little time, as they sailed in among a bed of rocks. "Do not fear," said Slasher, like another Cæsar, "I am with you. The paddle is in my hand. I've waded every spot in this river; I could tell you the number of rocks between Carrick and Clonmel." Slasher lookod upon the since mith

Slasher looked upon the river with omething of that love which Byron had for the set. Like Byron, too, he often said, "There is a pleasure in the pathless woods." In fact, the more pathless the woods were the better they suited his

His hopes were just beginning to brighten when all at once he came to so sudden a standstill that he was almost thrown from is seat. For a moment he knew not his position. He wondered why he felt no water around him. But he knew too much about boating to be long in ignor-

ance of his position. "I'm stranded!" he exclaimed. The fact was that he had run right in "What did he do? I'll soon tell you.

pon a sand-bank in the middle of the "What did he do? I'll soon tell you. One fine night myself and a few of our boys went to his garden to dig some pota-toes, because we had none of our own. Now, because we did not beg them from him, nor ask his permission to fill our bags, he treated us as meanly as man can treat his fellow-man. Just as we were about to enter his field he set a mob of policemen upon us. Was not that pice river. "This is not at all pleasant," he mut-tered to himself as he felt the depth of the water all around his cot. When he found that he could wade there he jumped right into the water. In a few minutes he set his bark once more afloat, but un-fortunately for him he had not sailed more than five or six yards before he was again compelled to jump into the water. Sev-eral times he got his brave little bark afloat, but just as often he was stranded. Poor Maurice, wet and weary, at length sat in

resolution into execution when two fear-ful big aogs, judging from their deep, full tones, began to howl upon the shore. nation at the thought of Dunne's mean-ness. It must be confessed that Maurice could not entirely enter into this feeling of indignation. He thought it a very That was enough for Maurice. He sud-denly changed his mind. He now resolved of indignation. He thought it a very natural thing for a man to have his pro-perty guarded from thieves by those who were paid for that purpose. Of course, Maurice and the old man had imbibed different principles of ethics. The best and soundest philosophers must disagree if they differ in first principles. "How did you manage to get so far up to remain in his present unenviable position until morning. The heavy drops of water fell with a dead sound from his clothes upon the bottom of the cot; the pine trees along

TOUCHING ANECDOTES OF FRAN-CISCAN MISSIONARIES.

"You are Captain Shaher." "Where did you see me?" "At a meeting in the Coolnamuck ods." "I see you know me," said Slasher, for e it was. "Did you ever see me, boy ?" asked the d man.

to his breast, "are you the generous, noble, heroic little Maurice O'Connell? Is your name Maurice?" "My name is Maurice?" said the youth, who was much puzzled by the conduct of his passenger. "Poor child, how wet you are. Here, take this big overcoat and wrap it around you. Try and warm yourself, my breast take this big overcoat and wrap it around the big overcoat around wrap it around wrap it around wrap it around the big overcoat around wrap it around wra who was much puzzled by the conduct of his passenger. "Poor child, how wet you are. Here, take this big overcoat and wrap it around you. Try and warm yourself, my brave boy." He then took the paddle from Maurice and made him sit in the middle of the cot. He binned f art in the stran. The little he had he shared with the few Indians who still lingered there. Benevolent persons had offered him an asylum, but he refused, saying that he would die at his post. At the San Antonio Mission, De Mofras found another

great misery. The administrator of this mission was a man who had been formerly a menial servant in the establishment : h had refused to provide Father Gutierrez with the commonest necessaries, and had put him on an allowance of food barely

afficient to keep him alive. "At Soledad was still a more pitiful "At Soledad was still a more pitifal case. Father Sarria, who had labored there for thirty years, refused to leave the spot, even after the mission was so ruined that it was not worth an adminis-trator's while to keep it. He and the handful of Indians who remained loyal to their faith and tobin lived on these are woods." In fact, the more pathless the woods were the better they suited his taste and ways of living. "That Daune is a mean man," said the his every morsel of food with them, and

"That Dunne is a meau man," said the old chap, as they passed a farmer's house on the Tipperary side of the river. "How is that?" asked young O'Connell, with a tone of surprise; "I always thought that he was a good, generous man." "Not he," said the old fellow, in a tone of disgust. "What do you think he did ?" "What did he do?" had owned thirty-six thousand cattle, seventy thousand sheep, three hundred yoke of working oxen, more horses than any other mission and had an acqueduct fifteen miles long, supplying water enough to irrigate twenty thousand acres

of land. "The Santa Barbara Mission is still in

the charge of Franciscans, the only one remaining in their possession. It is now called a college for apostolic missionary about to enter his field he set a mob of policemen upon us. Was not that nice treatment in a civilized country, and in the light of the Nineteenth Century ? Did he not know that all things in common belonged to man?. Did her throw that

ing with intelligence; add to this a har-monious, sonorous voice and a wide knowl-edge of languages, which he speaks with the correctness of a professor. As Archbishop of Perugia he was greatly loved by laity and clergy; and that he loved Perugia is attested by the number of attendants he brought with him to perpendent of the spectrum of the spec eight he breaklasts upon a cup of choco-late, and meanwhile reads dispatches. At nine he receives the Secretary of State, Cardinal Jacobini, and then such ceclesi-astical prefects and secretaries of religious bodies as are in waiting. At twelve come princes and ambassadors, and at one o'clock follow prayer and a most frugal dinner (big. able expanse are calculated

he receives such casual visitors as are admitted, discoursing to them often of his shrubs and flowers as a refuge from more important and difficult subjects. It was in this garden that I, together with twenty-five other persons, recently awaited him.

awaited him. Preceded by three of the Guardia Nobile, chosen among the noble families of Rome, His Holiness came, his *cameriere* segreto, Monsignor Macchi by his side, a large bordered red hat upon his head, and an ample red mantle covering snow-white othes. One by one way were presented he robes. One by one we were presented, he giving to each of us ample time to look at giving to each of us ample time to look at him and feel the welcome. It is well said that it is only those overwhelmed by work who are ever at leisure. "You are Irish," that, in spite of political disturban Irish churches are filled with worshippers, especially during Holy Week. God be especially during Holy week. God be praised. May prayer bring peace to a troubled people." It was on my lips to say, "But Holy Father, what time have you to read newspapers?" but I did not. The time of our audience was ended. Those who were with me rose from their knees. Before I went he blessed me, and never was greater grandeur united to more simplicity. To continue the routine of the day. At four o'clock again commence the offi-cial audiences. Of course, these arrange-ments vary with the seasons, I am speaking of the autumn and early spring, and it is quite seven o'clock before his Holiness has any repose of body or of mind. Then comes the office of evening prayer. Then

THE POPE. "An Occasional Correspondent," in London It is still necessary to remember that two monarchs reign in Rome, the Pope though unseen, still reigns over subjects more numerous than those of Cœsar were. His is still the old Rome with its hore at more of antiquity, its tortuous This is still the old Rome with its hoary at mosphere of antiquity, its tortuous streets, frowning walls, and dim grandeurs. As to the new Rome, with miles of square blocks of box-like houses, broad windy streets, and rare unfinished spaces, no one could associate these with Papal memor-ies; and it is of this Sovereign I would speak, not of the King. The Pope is 74, a tall, thin, ivory-com-plexioned man, with a benignant expres-ice and emiling line hearing the stamot from of the Guardia Nobile, and kneels at the sacred table with two or three of at the sacred table with two or three of his friends in the Pontifical Court. His mother and his sisters are behind. The ladies are the first to receive the conse-crated wafer, the function lasting for more than half an hour, during which the Holy Father repeats 250 times the words, "Cor-pus Domini Jesu Christi custodiat animam tuam in vitam æternam." His hand

SEPT. 14, 1883.

associate these with Tapin Hemold
bis sovereign I would
speak, not of the King.
The Pope is 74, a tail, thin, ivory-complexioned man, with a benignant expression and smiling lips, bearing the stamp of
indelible firmness—the expression of a man to bend, but never to break. Some one has said that he has the mask of
Voltaire, but this is nonsense. There is none of the saturnine caducity, the depressed mouth and prominent chin, or spectral smile. Leo XIII. is tall; he wears his years well; walks upright, and thus makes the most of his inches. His hair is snow-white, and naturally forms into a crown about his finely developed brow; his long face is serene, his small eyes dancing with intelligence; add to this a harmonious, sonorous voice and a wide knowl.

One of the most interesting books of the season is the life of the late Mgr. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, by the Abbe Lagrange, his Vicar. Two volumes have already appeared, and the first conloved Perugia is attested by the number of attendants he brought with him to Rome. There is no (fort about him; no straining for effect. His are the arms of diplomacy, the old Papal weapons which he wields like a veteran, while he pa-tiently and surely awaits their action. Political and pious, cautious and firm, the Papacy under him again becomes one of the great political institutions of the world. It is impossible to forget that the temporal Government of Pope Pius was disastrous, and that mounting the Papal throne in possession of all its plentitude he at his death had lost every vestige of power. [No 1] On the other hand, never was spiritual authority carried to such a pitch, and never did Catholics so obedi-ently gather round their high priest, as now. An early riser, the Pope's first hours are spent in private prayer. At eight he breakfasts upon a cup of choco-late, and meanwhile reads dispatches. At nine he receives the Secretary of State-Cardinal Jacobini, and then such ccclesi-astical prefects and secretaries of religious bodize ace in witting. At terchen events with the have taken." Shortly after the royal visit the Abbe Dupanloup then a poung priest. The he ne had taken the oath of allegiance to this same Louis Philippe, is regarded to have said: "Thank God, this is the thireenth I have taken." Shortly after The he receives the Secretary of State, Cardinal Jacobini, and then such cclesi astical prefects and secretaries of religious bodies as are in waiting. At twelve come princes and ambassadors, and at one o'clock follow prayer and a most frugal dinner, (his table expenses are calculated at two francs and a half a day). After dinner a little exercise is procured by a visit to the chapels within the Vatican, and thence to the garden, to which he is carried through the long halls of immortal sculpture in a most daintily constructed sedan chair lined with white satin. As the Pope is fond of gardening, it is here he receives such casual yisitors as are dained to the see words was extreme; he raised himself up a little, and in a very emotion at these words was extreme; he raised himself up a little, and in a very distinct voice, said: "Tell him that he has a better use for it." "Prince," continued the Abbe, "you have given this morning a great consolation to the Church (by the retractations); now I come in the name of the Church to offer you the last consola tions of the faith, the last succor of relig-ion. You have reconciled yourself with the Catholic Church you have offended; the moment has come to reconcile your-self with God by a new confession and by a sincere repentance for all the sins of

by a sincere rependance for all the sins of your life. "Then," says Mgr. Dupanloup, who has left the account of this touching scene in writing, "he made a movement towards me; I approached him, and immediately his two hands seized mine and pressing his two hands seized mine and pressing compelled to jump into the water. Sev-eral timeshe goth is brave little bark aftaat, but just as often he was stranded. Poor Maurice, wet and weary, at length sat in the stern and began to consider what he should do. "I am," reasoned he, "some miles from e. It is impossible to pass them safely in the dark. If I remain here some yawl in the cottake, and three dangerous weirs before me. It is impossible to pass them safely in the adde out man! why if I did not run for my iffe down the meadows, and through this safe until morning." He was just about to put this last wise tions! You send them to purify us even as the heaven is pure." I see him still as he stood—the blue sky for his background, the palms and the magnolias around him. Then headded, "I have read in the papers, that, in spite of political disturbances the that of the Monsignor, to testify to him that he joined with him in seeing the approach of the supreme hour, Monsignor Dupanloup commence hour, his prayers. Towards three o'clock, seeing the approach of the supreme hour, Monsignor Dupanloup commenced the prayers for the dying, those prayers so beautiful and so touching: "Go forth, O Christian soul, in the name of the Father who created thee, in the name of Jesus Christ, Son of the Living God, who has redeemed thee in the name of the Hale Christ, Son of the Living God, who has redeemed thee, in the name of the Holy Ghost who has sanctified thee." The sick man united so visibly to these prays, that one who was present remarked: "Worsions I! Abbe see how he prays." that one who was present remarked: "Monsieur l'Abbe, see how he prays;" he died on the 18th of May, 1838, at thirty-five minutes past three in the afternoon. He was born on the 2d of February, 1754, and at his death was, consequently, eighty-four years, three months and fifteen days.

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"Hallo, Jack," said Maurice, as an old fisherman named Carey approached him, "will you lend me your cot to go to Car-rick 1 I'll take good care of it and I'll send it up to morrow with the yawls that are to be hauled up to Clonmel." A cot is a little fishing boat used on the

Suir. "What ! is this you, Master Maurice" Why didn't you come in and see us and have something to eat? Come now and have something," said the old man, taking have something," said the old man, taking O'Connell by the hand and trying to drag

"No, thank you, Jack," said Maurice "No, thank you, Jack," said Maurice yorv politely, "I am much obliged to you, vory politely, "I am much obliged to you but I really do not need anything at pres ent. Will you let me have the cot?"

ent. Will you let me have the cot " "I fear you cannot manage it well enough, Master Maurice. Besides, sure no man ever went from Two-Mile-Bridge to Carrick in a bit of a cot.'

"Let me be the first," exclaimed Mau

rice. "Well, we'll see," said the old man, taking a key from his pocket and unlock-ing the cot. "There's a paddle," he con-tinued, "and let me see, out on that sheet of water, what you can do."

"All right, Jack." In a moment Maurice was in the cot paddling around with a skill that was hly pleasing to the fisherman. That boy is a jewel," he muttered to highly pl

himself.

"Do you trust me, Jack ?' cried the youth, with an air of triumph. "I do, I do," said the old fisherman with much feeling. "God bless and pro-tect you, noble boy. Good-bye, Master Maurice."

Maurice waved the old man adieu.

It was a calm bright evening. Not a black cloud stained the entire expanse of visible sky. The west was dyed in purple and gold. As the American woods in autumn display new and greater beauties in their different stages of decay, so the heavens above Clonmel and Slievenamon did as day drew nearer to a close. Mau-rice was not altogether dead to the beau-ties of nature that surrounded him; still it must be confessed that he felt none of

Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Pnrgative Pellets" are sugar-coated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable. No cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. By druggists.

the edge of the adjacent wood sighed like

the edge of the adjacent wood signed like spirits on the night wind; the river sang in tones of strange, sad, melody. Now the hill side seemed to echo back the brazen notes of the "wild hunter's" horn; the river ?" asked Slasher, who now be o ponder on O'Connell's strange situa

"I did not come from Carrick, I have now was heard the iron heel of his white harger; again the air trembled with the sailed down with the current from Two-Mile-Bridge." "What, all the way in this miserable

charger; again the air trembled with the crack of his whip, or the sound of his voice as he cried out: "Piper," "Fiddler," "Ho ho," The mysterious bells of the church-yard rang in his ears. All the fabulous stories he had ever heard of ghosts and fairies now came back to his excited im-culture of the source of the backtone the "What, all the way in this instance little cockle-shell i you are a strange boy, I wish I could have the training of such a boy. What brought you to Two-Mile-Bridge ?" "I went to look for Richard, who had to

agination. The very air he breathed seemed laden with "good people." He could almost understand the lashing of the water against the ide of his set

"I went to look for Richard, who had to go on his keeping." "Did the peelers pay you a visit to-day?" asked the old fellow. "Oh, yes," answered Maurice, "they searched the whole house, from top to bottom. Some good angel had already warned Richard to fly, so he was nowhere to be found." could almost understand the lashing of the waters against the side of his cot. His heart began to fail him when he reasoned thus: "Nobody can touch a hair of my head unless God wills it. I am sure it must be for my good." This gave him new courage and strength. After he had remained about one hour upon the sand heak he thought he saw by the kind to be found."

"I was that good angel," said Slasher

sand bank he thought he saw, by the kind aid of a few rays of moonlight that burst through a broken cloud, some white figure moving along the bank. His heart beat fast, is this a ghost, a man, or a cow? He with a deep laugh. "You know where he is, then ? I have a letter for him, I wish you would bring it to him. I started with the intention of starvation "Good night !" he cried, with a trembl-

"Good-night !" answered a deep voice

"Is that Jack Carey ?" asked another still deep voice. "No"! answered back Maurice. "Do

you go to Carrick ?" he continued, in a mer tone. "Yes !" "yes !" cried both voices."

cares not, he salutes it.

ng tone.

on the bank.

"Will you come in the cot ?" again asked Maurice. "Ycs, paddle in," was the response. In a few minutes Maurice landed his cot. Strength. By all druggists.

praying and chanting psalms; and when a terrible epidemic of small pox broke out some years ago, he labored day and night nursing the worst victims of it, shriving them, and burying them with his own

hands. He is past eighty, and has not got much longer to stay. He has outlived many things besides his own prime: the day of the sort of fatth and work to which his spirit is attuned has passed by forever."-Ave Maria.

"How did you manage to get so far un

THE IRISH QUESTION. English statesmen and editors try to

make it appear that they cannot under-stand the real cause of destitution in Ire-land. The ignorance of the English on the Irish question is only equaled by that of an old quack doctor who had been treating a child for some time, and finally discovered it to be in a dving condition

treating a child for some time, and mainy discovered it to be in a dying condition. "I never thought the poor child would die of croup," said the distressed mother. "Humph!" exclaimed the quack. "Why didn't you tell me the child had croup.

That's the first I heard of it." The English have been dosing Ireland for seven centuries, and it is time they found out what was the matter. Our own opinion is that Ireland has been bled to uch, and has not had quite enough to

Changing the simile-the condition of Ireland reminds us of a poor dray horse that, has yielded to bad treatment and to him. I started with the intention of seeing him, but I am sure my poor par-ents and sister would be heart-broken if I did not return to-night. Give him all our love; tell him that we will pray night and day until he is safe."

original health and vigor. Another as-serts that a liberal application of his lash will cause the famished steed to renew his and day until he is safe." Tears nearly blinded Maurice as he spoke. His heart was pierced with sorrow as the remembrance of home and of Rich-ard rushed upon him. During the excite-ment of the few preceding hours he had youth like an eagle. After everybody has his say, a quiet old farmer takes a good look at the emaciated framework of what

nce was a horse, and then asks the ex-Functional derangement of the female asperated owner, who is loudly asserting that the brute never did seem to thrive, no system is quickly cured by the use of Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." matter what was done him : It removes pain and restores health and

"Did you ever try corn and kind treat-ment ?"-Texas Siftings.

a supper, as frugal as the dinner. Yet, in spite of these well filled hours, the illustrious Pontiff steals time from the night to study culte books and to min-utely examine all the new works on the-ology sent to him by the different Nuncios: and this life he has led for five years with-out intermention out interruption.

At Easter, and on occasions of great festivals, Leo XIII. enters the altar of the Sistine chapel by a side door, preceded by seven of the Guardia Nobile, in their resplendent armor. Four place them-selves on one side of the altar, three on the other. Then come three priests,

the other. Then come three priests, habited in plain surplices, all prelates, and two Archbishops who are here to serve the altar. He recites the prayers in a low voice, but firm and clear. Before him, in the chapel painted by Michael Angelo, kneel the princes and patricians of Rome who have remained faithful, and a crowd of illustrious women heavily rolled. Be Ayer's Ague Cure acts directly on the liver and biliary apparatus, and drives out the malarial poison which induces liver complaints and bilious disorder<sup>2</sup>. War-ranted to cure, or money refunded.

A SURE CURE FOR SUMMER COMPLAINTS. who have remained faithful, and a crowd of illustrious women heavily veiled. Be-hind them are the Swiss Guard in parti-colored uniform, like court cards in action, the attendants of the Vatican in purple, the domestic servants in a gorgeous livery of red damask, and, last of all, artificers of illustrious women heavily veiled. Be-hind them are the Swiss Guard in parti-colored uniform, like court cards in action, the attendants of the Vatican in purple, the domestic servate in action in purple,

.... Mothers Don't Know .- How many children are punished for being uncouth, wilfull, and indifferent to instructions or rewards, simply because they are out of health ! An intelligent lady said of a child of this kind: "Mothers should know that if they would give the little ones moderate doses of Hop Bitters for two or three weeks, the children would be all à parent could desire."

Never undertake a long journey with-out a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of out a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in your travelling case, to guard against sudden attacks of Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, Sick Stom-ach, Sea Sickness, and troubles incident to change of climate, water, diet, etc. It is a ready and reliable relief.

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you,

## THE CATHOLIC EECORD

## THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

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#### Incomplete. ELLA WHEELER.

The Summer is just in its proudest prime-The Earth is green and the skies are blue; But where is the light of the olden time When life was a melody wedded to rhyme. And dreams were so real they all seemed true?

There is sun on the meadows, and bloom on the bushes.

the bushes. And never a bird but is mad with glee; But the pulse that bounds, and the blood that rushes. And the hope that soars, and the joy that

Are lost forever to you and me.

There are dawns of amber and amethyst-There are purple mountains and pale pink

That flush to crimson where skies have

kissed; But out of life there is something missed— Something better than all of these.

We miss the faces we used to know, The smiling lips, and the eyes of truth; We miss the beauty, and warmth, and glow Of the love that brightened our Long Ago-And ah ! we miss our youth.

### THE CONVERSION OF DUPUYTREN.

#### Ave Maria.

Dupuytren was one of the most celebra ted surgeons of France in modern times His readiness of resource in the most diffi-His readiness of resource in the most diffi-cult cases, his piercing eye, his unerring judgment and hand, placed him at the very head of his profession. His remark-able talent had gained him the esteem and admiration of all his confreres; but henever inspired his patients or his pupils with affection for himself. His character was harsh, cold, despotic. It seemed as though he had a covariant for makind. harsh, cold, despotte. It seemed as though he had a sovereign contempt for mankind, and appeared to be entirely wanting in those gentle and winning virtues which are the charms of private life. Dupuy-tren was a man of action; he was almost constantly at work, and there are few whose life was as full of usefulness as his. In summer and winter he rose at 5 o'clock at 7 he went to the Hotel Dieu, where he remained till 11; then he made his round of visits, after which he went home and held consultations, which usually lasted until night. On one occasion these consultations had

continued till a much later hour than usual, and Dupuytren, quite worn out, was pre paring to retire. when one more visitor presented himself. The caller was a little old man, and it would have been hard to old man, and it would have been hard to guess his age. In his blue eyes, his coun-tenance, his gestures, his whole bearing, there was a happy blending of goodness, timidity and sweetness that was exquisite. In his right hand he carried a cane. His black dress and his tonsure showed him to be a vriest to be a priest.

to be a priest. Dupuytren fixed his cold and gloomy look on him. "What ails you?" he asked, harshly. "Monsieur le Docteur," answered the priest, gently, "I will first ask your permission to sit down, as my limbs are somewhat feeble. About two years ago a swelling appeared on my neck. The health officer of my village—I am pastor of a neigh pat far from Nemours—told me of a parish not far from Nemours-told me at first that it was nothing; but it continued to grow, and after five months an abscess was formed. I was confined to my bed a good part of the time, but I found no relief. And then I was obliged to be relief. And then I was obliged to be around a great deal, for I am alone to attend to four parishes."

"Show me your neck." The priest did so, and continued: "My good people have urged me to come to Paris and consult you. It took me some Paris and consult you. It took mesome time to make up my mind, for such a journey is expensive, and I have many poor people in my parish; but I had to yield to their urgency, and so set out." Dupuytren continued his examination for a long time. The sore was ghastly, and it surprised him that the patient was able to be up at all. He drew the lips of able to be up at all. If drew the lips of the abscess wide apart, examined the neighboring parts, pressing on them so heavily that it was enough to make the patient faint; but he did not even stir. When the doctor had finished the examina-

Dupuytren hastily wrote some lines and handed them to the priest, who pro-ceeded at once to the hospital, where the Sisters received him with the greatest kindness. On the third day, the pupils of the doctor had hardly assembled when Dupuytren arrived. He proceeded at once to the priest's bed, followed by his num-erous carbon at once becan the

to the priest's bed, followed by his num-erous cortege, and, at once began the operation. It lasted twenty-five minutes, and was attended by considerable loss of blood; but the patient bore the cruel pain with unflinching courage. When the spectators withdrew, breathing a sigh of relief, Dupuytren said joyfally to the patient: "I think everything will go on nicely now. You must have suffered much, did you not?" "A little, but I tried to think of some-thing else. I feel much relieved now." Dupuytren examined him for a while with the closest attention, and presently the sick man fell asleep; then the doctor drew the curtains around the bed, and withdrew. Every morning afterwards when Du-

Every morning afterwards when Du-Every morning alterwards when Du-puytren arrived, he broke through one of his old and long-established habits, and passed by all the other beds to make his first visit to his favorite patient. Afterwards, when the priest was able to be up a little and to move around, he took his arm in his and walked with him across the hall. Whoever knew the doctor before could not but consider this change from his usual hard-heartedness as some

from his usual hard-heartedness as some-thing very extraordinary. When the good priest was sufficiently recovered to bear the journey, he took his leave of the Sisters and the doctor, and went home to his beloved paitshioners:

About a year afterward, Dupuytren, as he entered the Hotel Dieu, saw the priest coming forward to meet him. He still wore his dark dress, but it was covered with dust, as if he had made a long journey on toot. On his arm he carried a good-sized basket, carefully fastened with cordially, asked whether the opera-tion had left any disagreeable con-sequences, and then inquired the reason of his increases.

sequences, and then indured the reason of his journey to Paris. "Monsieur le Docteur," answered the priest, "to day is the anniversary of your operation on me. I did not wish to let the 6th of May pass without coming to see you and bringing you a slight token of my gratitude. In this basket there are two fine hens from my poultry yard, and some pears from my garden, such as you can hardly find in Paris. I want you to promise me that you will taste these things."

Dupuytren pressed his hand warmly and invited him to dinner at his residence; but this invitation was declined. The good priest could not delay, the sick of his parish claiming his immediate return. Two years afterwards the venerable priest came again on the 6th of May with his basket. The doctor was touched by these visits. It was about this time that Dupuytren felt the first symptoms of the malady that terminated his precious life, and against which all the resources of science were ineffectual. He set out for science were ineffectual. He set out for Italy. Though counselled by the united faculty to undertake the journey, he himself felt no hopes of being benefited by it. However, when he returned to France, in March, 1834, his state seemed to be somewhat improyed; but this improvement was only

in appearance, and Dupuytren was well aware of the fact. He felt that he was a doomed man, and his character became more gloomy as the fatal term approached. In his last sad hours, that moral solitude, that isolation that he had made for himthat isolation that he had made for him-self, served as a solemn warning. One evening, as he lay on his bed of suffering, he called his adopted son, who was in at-tendance in the next room, and dictated to him the following brief letter:

Remarkable Sermon by Cardinal Manning.

On Sunday, the 28th ult., his Eminence the Cardinal of Westminster celebrated his 75th birthday. In the morning at the High Mass he preached to a very numerous congregation a long and eloquent ser mon in the course of which he said :

THE INFIDELITY OF OUR DAY.

mon in the course of which he said : What is the state of the Christian world to-day ? Of the thirty-six sovereigns in what is called the Christian world, only ten remain in unity with the Church, Europea L was chosen to be the church. Europe, I was about to say the greate nations of Europe, is actually separated from the Christian world or are only nom inal in their adherence to it. I ask, then whether there is not reason for our Divine Saviour weeping over the Chris-tian world. The Christian world began full of life like Jerusalem; but is now in darkness of its own choosing. Why should not our Lord

WEEP OVER ENGLAND.

England that has received such signal visitations of the life and light of God-England that received the Christian faith in its earliest time and lost it again by the influx of Saxon paganism ? Then there was a multitude of saints and a few marwas a multitude of saints and a lew mar-tyrs. England was filled with saints springing from royal blood. England was united by the action of faith, not of legislation nor of war. It became what it is by Christianity. Was there ever a it is by Christianity. Was there ever a people more blest i Then came a period when she became strong, rich, prosperous, and the saints who had been many became few, and its martyrs became fewer. At the present day I know not how many sects and divisions there are, and between the breeches of these divisions faith is always sent day I know not how many sects oozing out. So that at this moment there are those who would blot out the name of God from the supreme legislature of th nation. Once more we were asked to und some of those closest and sacred bonds which preserve the Christian family, and thereby Christian lives and homes. think, then, our Divine Master has cause to weep over England, seeing the condition of our people. A Christian family is a holy thing, it is modelled on the type of the holy family at Nazareth. Surely, if we were to go and stand, as some have stood, upon the high northern hill which looks down over London was would be so

own over London we would have cause o weep. When we look between the to weep. When we look between the East and West, we see some four million of men, and out of these four million NOT ONE HALF WORSHIP GOD.

All the places of Christian worship in London could not contain half the population. Looking down upon the popula tion of London, I am afraid to conjecture how many there are who never were bap-tized; how many are living in homes which have never been sanctified by Christian marriage ; how many are hud dled together in one miserable room ; how many children who know not the name of many children who know not the name of their Diving Redeemer; how many of these homes are utterly wrecked by the curse of drunkenness. I have seldom talked to you about it, though I can hardly restrain myself from doing so. I am afraid of being wearisome, but, if you knew in six months the one tenth of what I know in six wonths the one tenth of what Knew in six months the one tenth of what I know in six days, you would not wonder at hearing me speak of it—the utter ruin of families—father, mother, or both together; you would weep over the state of London. What is your duty, you that know the truth, you that have had every blessing in this world ? Do you remember know the truth, you that have had every blessing in this world? Do you remember the day of your visitation ?—and we had many visitations in our time. Do you remember the day of your Confirmation? -how on that day you made good resolu-tions to live good soldiers of Jesus Christ. Do you remember the day of your first sorrow has been laid on you, and brought you to God. How long did it last?-did you read in that day of visitation the lesson which Our Lord taught you, or have you gone back of your resolution after a few days ? Or, when you were going on successfully, in the pride of life, a whole-some and salutary sickness has come upon some and salutary sickness has come upon you, and once more you promised to serve God faithfully. What use have you made of that day of visitation? Has it made you more diligent in working out your salvation? How many graces are contin-ually given us and wasted? Resolve, then, to lead good lives, to bring up your children in the fear of God.

THIBAUDEAU vs. MURRAY.

Pembroke Observer.

Some time ago we chronicled the final Some time ago we chronicled the htal decision in the law suit between the Messrs, Murray and the C. P. Railway Company, in which the Messrs. Murray were the victors. As an outcome of their success, Mr. Thibaudeau, of Montreal, a former creditor of the firm, has instituted an action against them for the recovery of \$15000 a writ for which was served of \$15,000, a writ for which was served some days ago by one of our town bailiffs. It seems Mr. Thibaudeau claims that the It seems sir. Thibaudeau claims that the amount of the debt which the Messra. Murray had the Company sued for was not included in the assets when the firm failed in 1879. This allegation is met and repudiated by Mr. Thomas Murray and the firm's solicitor, Mr. Thomas Deacon, What can have induced Mr. Thibaudean to the bit present course wa Thibaudeau to take his present course we are, of course, unable to say, but the fact of his attempting to compel the firm to pay him out of the judgment, recently obtained against the Railway Company gives a suspicious, if not treacherous, col oring to the whole proceeding, which might come from a desire for revenge The claim against the Railway Company was in 1879 looked upon by both friend and foe as almost worthless, as the stand-ing of the Canada Central Railway Com pany, financially, was none of the best To say that the claim was kept secret i simply nonsense, as the press of the Ottawa valley, and, in fact, of the whole Ottawa valley, and, in fact, of the whole country, had, previous to the firm's fail-ure, discussed the suit again and again. Mr. Thomas Murray, in a letter to the Ottawa Citizen, gives an explanation of the affair which is highly consistent with the facts of the case, facts which are known to scores and scores of people throughout the country. The proceeding on the part of Mr. Thibaudeau and who-ever is urging him on looks more like a persecution than a legitimate undertaking. persecution than a legitimate undertaking. Below is the explanatory letter of the senior member of the firm and also one from their solicitor, Mr. Thomas Deacon, which we fancy are quite sufficient in themselves to set at rest any fears the friends of the Messrs. Murray may entertain on their behalf, and likewise put a of Mr. Thibaudeau. After reciting the main facts of the pending suit Mr. Mur-

ray goes on to say:---"Now, sir, I consider the above a gross libel, which all that are acquainted with the facts will admit. The truth is, when the firm of which I am a member became embarrassed some few years ago on account of the general depression, that of the lumof the general depression, that of the full-ber trade particularly, a compromise was arranged with our creditors, including Thibaudeau Bros., of 75 cents on the dol-lar, to be paid in three equal payments. The first two payments were met at ma-turity, but the third payment, with in-creased liabilities had to be settled by a subsequent compromise of 25 cents on the dollar, cash. The claim in question was entered in our books, that were days if entered in our books, that were days in not weeks in Montreal, and were in the possession of the assignce, inspectors and creditors generally, to the debit of A. B. Foster, C. C. R., but the asset at the time was considered by ourselves, and I may say almost everybody else, to be almost worthless, as the impression was that neither the late A. B. Foster nor the C. C. Railway Company were solvent. Mr. Thibaudeau knew well of the existence and the nature of the claim, as I requested him myself on more than one occasion to intercede with Mr. McIntyre to effect a intercede with Mr. McIntyre to effect a settlement, and I look upon Thibaudeau Bros.' present proceeding to be most dis-honorable as well as groundless in law or equity, and I may say, so far as I know, such are the opinions of all other creditors, some of whom were equally interested. I cannot view it otherwise them an attempt cannot view it otherwise than an attempt to still further deprive the firm of a claim that is fairly due, as has been decided after four years' vigorous fighting in all the courts in Canada. Mr. Thibaudeau's connection with the H lway Company doubt-

to pay anything more. In making out a statement for the Assignee in Insolvency, this particular claim was scheduled with other debts that they considered bad at the time, and if you take the trouble to examine the evidence of Mr. Charles Baillie, Assignee, taken here on the 3rd August 1881 you will find that he di August, 1881, you will find that he dis-tinctly states that when he received the list of bad debts in which the claim in list of bad debts in which the claim in question was entered, he made inquiry from some of the heaviest creditors and others having a knowledge of the debts, and concluded it was properly classified. Now you say that the Messrs. Murray omitted to mention it in their declara-tion. I would like to know how you obtained information calculated to affect the Messre Murray so science. They the Messrs. Murray so seriously. They did the work in the summer of 1876, and after worrying with the Company till the summer of 1879, and seeing that there was very little hope of ever receiving anything more, is it surprising that the should class it as a "Bad Debt." I ma may also mention that they were advised to take anything they could get from the Com pany, as there were two heavy mortgage on the road, including rolling stock, &c., &c., one for \$2,500,000, and the other for 1,000,000. In fact the Messrs. Murray did offer to take \$5,000 for their claim, after they had obtained judgment in the Queen's Bench here against the Company. Indeed it was not until after the Co Indeed it was not until after the Compan-had appealed against the judgment above mentioned, and had given bonds to prose mentioned, and had given bonds to prose-cute their appeal effectually, that the Messrs. Murray saw any chance of their ever realizing their judgment against the Company if it were sustained, and I may state that their judgment in my opinion would be worthless if they had not the security above mentioned. Moreover, I would state most positively that the Messrs. Murray are not indebted to Messrs. Thibaudeau Brothess & Co. in

one cent on their settlement of October, 1879, and they are prepared in any court and at any time to have the discharge obtained by them from their creditors contested, as the same was obtained hon-estly and above board. And this was the belief of their Assignee, Mr. Charles Baillie, as the following statement made by him in his cross-examination will show: -"It was my belief during the time the estate of the respondents (Messrs, Murray) was in insolvency, that everything was done straightforward and above board by the respondents, and that is still my belief. I do not think either of the respondents

knowingly or intentionally concealed or omitted anything in the schedule of their estate furnished with a view of defrauding creditors." I know of my own knowledge that the Merchants Bank of Canada, one of the heaviest creditors of the Messrs Murray, had the fullest knowledge of this claim, as I acted as solicitor for the said Bank, and also was solicitor for the Messrs. Murray in their action against the Railway Company. Thomas Deacon, Solicitor for Messrs. Murray.

Pembroke, Augu t 25th, 1883.

### THE INVISIBLE PALACE.

A certain king of India having conceived the idea of erecting a palace which should last forever, and being desirous of having it built after the Roman style of architecture, sent messengers throughout his kingdom to search for an architect. By God's providence they were led to St. Thomas, one of the Twelve Apostles, who was then preaching the Gospel in India. "Are you a builder?" the messengers inquired; can you construct such a palace as our master desires, of Roman style and

as our master detries, or the set of the set

always give light. The king's servants were overjoyed at The king's servants were overjoyed at their success, and hastened to conduct the Saint into the presence of their royal mas-ter. The king received him kindly, and having heard from his own lips that he having heard from his own this that he was able to accomplish what he had so much at heart, placed at his disposal an bundance of silver and gold, and then set out on an expedition. No sooner had the king departed, than No sooner had the king departed, that St. Thomas assembled all the poor of the district, and distributed among them the treasures that had been confided to him. When the king returned home and learned what had been done, he was very angry and ordered the Saint to be apprehended and cast into prison. It happened that the king's brother was suffering at this time from a violent fever In a dream or vision he saw a splendic palace, and thought he heard a voice say ing to him. "Behold this grand palac ce sav which St. Thomas has built for your bro-ther." On awakening, he called for his On awakening, he called for his , and said to him: "You possess a brother, and said to him:

### THE BLUE LAWS. A Comple'e Copy of This Lamons

3

## Colonial Code.

The territory now comprised in the State of Connecticut was formerly two colonies—Connecticut and New Haven. The Colony of Connecticut was planted at Windsor, in 1633, by emigrants from Massachusetts, at Hartford in 1635 and Wathereich in 1636. The other science Massachusetts, at Hartford in 1635 and Wethersfield in 1636. The other colony was settled by emigrants from England in 1638, and was called the Dominion of New Haven. The two colonies were united in 1665. The famous Blue laws, of which a full copy is given below, were enacted by the people of the Dominion of New Haven: The Governor and magistrates, con-vened in general assembly, are the supreme power, under God, of this independent dominion.

From the determination of the assembly

to appeal shall be made. Conspiracy against this dominion shall be punished with death. Whosever says there is a power and jurisdiction above and over this do-minion shall suffer death and loss of his

Whosever attempts to change or over-turn this dominion shall suffer death. No man shall be a freeman or give a vote unless he be converted and a mem-

give a ber in full communion of one of the churches allowed in this dominion. Each freeman shall swear by the blessed

God to bear true allegiance to this do-minion and that Jesus is the only king. No Quaker or dissenter from the estab-lished worship of this dominion shall be allowed to give a vote for the election of

magistrates or any officer. No food or lodging shall be offered to a Qaaker, Adamite or other heretic. If any person turn Qaaker he shall be banished and not suffered to return, but

on pain of death. on pain of death. No Quaker priest shall abide in the do-minion; he shall be banished, and suffer

death on his return. Priests may be seized by any one with-

out a warrant.

No one shall run on the Sabbath day, or walk in his garden, or elsewhere, ex-cept reverently to and from meeting. cept reverently to and from meeting. No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep house, cut hair or shave, on the Sabbath day. No woman shall kiss her children on the Sabbath of children on

the Sabbath or fasting day. The Sabbath shall begin at sunset on

Saturday. To pick an ear of corn growing in a neighbor's garden shall be deemed theft. A person accused of treepass in the night shall be judged guilty unless he clears himself by his oath. When it encours that an accused has

clears himself by his oath. When it appears that an accused has confederates, and he refuses to discover them, he may be racked. None shall buy or sell land without permission of the selectman. A drunkard shall have a master appoint.

ed by the selectmen, who are to debar him from liberty of buying and selling.

Whoever publishes a lie to the preju-dice of his neighbor shall be set in the

stock or receive ten stripes.

No minister shall keep a school. Men stealers shall suffer death.

Whosoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, silver or bone lace above 2s. per yard shall be presented by the grand jurors, and the selectmen shall tax the offender  $\pounds300$ 

estate. A debtor in prison, swearing he has no estate, shall be led out and sold to make satisfaction.

Whosoever sets a fire in the woods and it burns a house, shall suffer death : and persons su-pected of this crime shall be imprisoned without benefit of bail.

Whosoever brings cards or dice into this dominion shall pay a fine of £5. No one shall read common

praver books, keep Christmas or set days, eat minced pies, dance, play cards, or play on any instrument of music, except the drum, When parents refuse their children con-venient marrisge, the magistrate shall determ ne the point. The selectmen on finding the children gnorant, may take them away from their parents, and put them in better hands at the expense of their parents. A man that strikes his wife shall pay a ine of £10. A woman that strikes her husband shall

When the doctor had inished the examina-tion, he let go the priest's head, which he had been holding with his hands; then, looking at him steadily, he said, in his rough way, and in a tone that left no room for hope: "I must tell you, Monsieur " Abbe, that there is no remedy for such a create source: roum must die."

case as yours: you must die." Without a word the priest gathered up his bandages and replaced them; Dupuytren still kept his eyes fixed on him. When he had done wrapping himself up, the priest took from his pocket a five-france piece rolled up in paper, and placed it on the mantelpiece, saying: "Monsieur la the mantelpiece, saying: "Monsieur le Docteur, I am not rich, and there are many Docteur, I am not rich, and there are many poor people in my parish; pardon me if I am not able to pay a larger fee for a consultation with Dr. Dupuytren." Then he added, very gently, and with a sweet smile: "I am glad that I came to you, for now at least I know my fate. Perhaps you might have announced it more deli-cately: I am sixty-five years old, and at cately; I am sixty-five years old, and at my age life has a certain value. But I am not offended, however, nor have you

am not offended, nowever, nor nave you taken me by surprise. I have long since been prepared for this. Adieu, Monsieur le Docteur." And he departed. Dupuytren remained buried in thought. That iron nature, that great genius, had come in contact with a poor old man, without name and without prestige, who esteemed his life as of no value in itself: and in this weak and suffering frame the great doctor discovered a heart and a will even stronger than his own; he felt that in this courageous priest he had found his master. Suddenly he ran to the head of the string. The wind the head of the stairs. Suddenly he ran to the head slowly, supporting himself by the balus-ter. "Monsieur l' Abbe," he called, "will you please come back?"

priest returned.

The priest returned. "There it, perhaps, one chance of saving your life, if you wish me to perform an operation on you." "Mon Dieu, Monsieur le Docteur," answer-

ed the priest, laying down his stick and hat, "it was only for that purpose that I came to Paris. Cut and carve as much as you please.

"But it may be a useless attempt, after all, and it will be a long and painful

"Perform the operation, however, Mon-

"Perform the operation, however, Mon-sieur le Docteur: cut as much as may be re-quired; I can stand the pain. My poor parishioners will be so delighted!" "Very well, then. You are to go to the Hotel Dieu—St. Agnes's Hall. The good Sisters will do everything to make you comfortable. Take a good night's rest, and to-morrow or the day after we will begin the operation at an early hour."

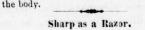
begin the operation at an early hour." "So be it, Monsieur le Docteur; I thank

you," answered the priest.

"Your friend, "DUPUYTREN."

The priest hastened to the doctor, and remained a long time in private conversa-tion with him in his room. When he left the dying man, his eyes were moist and his face showed deep emotion. The day following Dupuytren sent for the Arch-bishop of Paris. It was on the 8th of Arch 1924 the the more than the state April, 1834, that the great surgeon died. On the day of his burial the heavens were overcast, a fine rain, mixed with snow fell all day, and yet an immense crowd attended the funeral services. The Church of St. Eustache could hardly admit the numerous cortege. Holiness had conquered a man whose

hard nature nothing else could touch. And to effect this neither arguments nor And to effect this neuter arguments for warnings were required; the example of virtue on the one hand, and the grace of God on the other, gained the heart of the great physician. The Blessed Virgin also had a hand in the matter, as the good nad a nand in the matter, as the good priest expressed it; for the latter, after his cure, had not ceased to beg the Mother of Mercy to bestow the life of grace on him to whom he was indebted for the life of



Mr. Charles O'Connor, the distinguished New York lawyer, is not particularly pop-ular among the people of Nantucket, where he is now residing, mainly because

the barber is rather talkative. He was vastly pleased to welcome so important a customer, and supposing that Mr. O'Con-nor would naturally have some preference as to the particular manyor in which the as to the particular manner in which th operation of shaving should be performed he thought it prudent to make a prelimin-

ary inquiry on the subject. So he be gan: "Mr. O'Connor, it's a fine day, How wou hope you are well, sir. How would you like to be shaved, sir ?" "In silence, sir !" thundered the Nes-tor of the New York bar, and the wise barber talked no more.—Ledger.

## A Fatal Mistake

would be not to take Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" if you are bilious, suffering from impure blood, or fearing consumption (scrofulous disease of the lungs). Sold by all druggists.

#### Teach Ye all Nations"-A Proof of The Universality of the Church.

Rome, Aug. 15.—During the present year the Urban College of the Propaganda in Rome contains 120 students, who are divided into the following rites: Eleven Armenians, nine Syrians, five Syro-Maro-nites, nine Chaldeans; the remainder being of the Latin rite. Among these are

reckoned, two negroes from Gentral Africe, one American negro, one Chinese Arites, one American negro, one Contese from Shanghai, one Cingalese, twenty-two Irish, eleven Germans, six Albanians, one Hungarian, five Slavs, one Georgian, one Swede, one Dane, ten Greeks, two Persians, four French; the remainder being stans, four French; the remainder being from North America, Australia, England, Asia Minor, and Mesopotamia. The Greeks have a college of their own in union with the Ruthenians, but are under tion of Cardinal Hassun. These figures certainly give a very vivid idea of the Catholicity of the Church.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH, Jan. 31, 1879.

GENTLEMEN-Having been afflicted for a number of years with indigestion and a number of years with indigesion and general debility, by the advice of my doc-tor I used Hop Bitters, and must say they afforded me almost instant relief. I am glad to be able to testify in their behalf. THOS. G. KNOX.

Of far more importance than the National Policy or the Irish Question is the question of restoring health when lost. The most suddenly fatal discasses incident The most suddenly fatal discases incident amounted to about \$22,000, upon which affections of the Lungs and Ches Bowel Complaint, for all of which Dr. Bowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is \$4,400 they were obliged to take in freight, and finally the Company refused ing up of Weak Constitutions."

less has something to do with it, and his action must be calculated to injure the reputation of my brother and myself, as we are charged with fraud. On this point I shall see if redress can be obtained. In conclusion, I must say that I have reason to believe that it is also an attempt to blackmail, which in due course can be proven. I remain, yours respectfully. (Signed) Тномая MURRAY.

(Signed) THOMAN YOUR NOT HEAR MURRAY. Mr. Deacon's letter, as will be seen by the text, was called forth by some false and reckless statements made in a recent issue of the Montreal Star, presumably at Mr. Thibaudeau's instance, for certainly some interested party thoroughly conver sant with the case must have supplied the article, and given it the evil tone it wears. However, this is also thoroughly disposed of by Mr. Deacon's letter, which is as fol-

DEAR SIR,-In your issue of the 23rd DEAR SIR,—In your issue of the 2-bit inst., I noticed an article under the head-ing "Effects of a Declaration," which I look upon as damaging and unfair to my clients, Messrs. T. and W. Murray, and as the aim of an honest journalist should be to give facts in such cases, I wish to set you right, as the information you publish is false in every particular. You say that after the retrocession of the estate of the Messrs. Murray, they took action against the Canada Central Railway Company, The fact is they had taken action against the Railway Company about seven months previous, and had brought the acthe tion down to trial, which facts were well known to all their creditors. But the Railway in question at that time was the direction of the Propaganda, and looked upon as very poor property, and attend its schools. The Armenians also in proof of this Messrs. Murray have a which was established by Leo XIII by his Brief of March 1, and is under the direc-tion of Cardinal Hassun. These force ing the Company's liability, and a'so stating their inability to pay, even if the

Messrs. Murray had a judgment against them, and that if the Messrs. Murray proceeded, the Bolckow trustees would be compelled to take action for their enormous claims, and the result would be that the railway would be sold out for what the trustees choose to bid for it, and other creditors, if any, would hav it, and other creditors, if any, would have to take their claims pro rata, which would probably be a mere song. Further, he says: "Just now, as a matter of fact, the Company is positively unable to pay your claim, even if the Coy. admitted it, which it does not." The account of the Messrs. Murray for fencing the road amounted to about \$22,000, upon which they received a few small recommendance.

brother, and said to min. Four possess a magnificent palace which has been built for you by Thomas, the Apostle of Christ. Do you wish to dispose of it? if so, I will gladly give all my possessions in exchange. I have seen it only in a dream, but I have no doubt of its existence, though I know not where.

The king immediately sent to the prison The king immediately sent to the prison for St. Thomas. He inquired eagerly where he had built the palace, and asked to be conducted to it. The Saint replied: "Everything that is built in time crum-that is denovited into bles to dust; but what is deposited the hands of the poor is enduring, builds up a palace in heaven, and merits an un fading crown of glory. As Christ says: Lay up to yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither the rust nor moth doth

sume, and where thieves do not break through nor steal." Thus St. Thomas preached to the two kings, converted and baptized them, and with them many of the people of India.— J. F. K. in the Indo-European Correspondence.

Mr. J. R. Cuthbertson, Toronto, writes: "Mw wife had a very severe attack of Pleuris and Inflammation of the Lungs about three years ago, and ever since has been subject to severe colds on the slightest exposure ; in fact they were so frequent that her system was quite re-duced. She tried several remedies, but which would duced. She tried several remembers are Further, he without any permanent effect, until she titer of fact, was induced to try Northrop & Lyman's mable to pay Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, and I happy to say it has exceeded our anticipa-I have no hesitation in rec tions mending it as a ROYAL REMEDY for all affections of the Lungs and Chest, and for all classes of Wasting Diseases, and build-

a wonah das the court directs. A wife shall be deemed good evidence

gainst her husband.

No man shall court a maid in person or ov letter, without first obtaining consen of her parents; £5 penalty for the first offence, £10 for the second, and for the third, imprisonment during the pleasure

Married people must live together or be mprisoned.

Every male shall have his hair cut round Every man cap.

The Wild Strawberry leaf is a good an-tidote to the poison of the green apple and cucumber. In other words, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a Fowler's Extract of what Strawoerry is a sure cure for Colic, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Dysentery, and all Bowel Com-plaints so often caused by the irritating effects of unripe fruit.

D. McCrimmon, of Lancaster, writes that he has suffered with inflammatory that re has suffered with inflammatory rheumatism, more or less, from childhood, and had tried nearly all advertised reme-dies with but temporary effect. Burdock Blood Bitters have radically cured him, and he authorizes us to say so.

What Toronto's well-known Good Sam What Toronto's well-known Good Sam-aritan says: "I have been troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for over 20 years, and I have tried many remedies, but never found an article that has done me as much good as Northrop & Lyman's Weight Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure." Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure.' CLARA E. PORTER.

Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.,

THE GREAT SECRET OF BEAUTY lies not The GREAT SECRET OF BEACTY hes not in the enamellers or the tonsorial art, but it depends upon good health, a fair, bril-liant complexion, rendered so by pure blood. Burdock Blood Bitters purify the blood, cure Scrofula and all diseases of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. 25,000 bottles were sold during the last three months. months

he holds himself aloof from them. Nevertheless, they tell many good stories about him. One day he wished to be shaved by the barber who carries on business in the town. Like most members of his craft,

#### Ebe Catholic Mecorb Published every Friday morning at 456 Rich

REV. JOHN F. COFFEY, Editor. TROS. COFFEY, Publisher & Proprietor. Annual subscription..... ..... \$2 00

ust be paid before the paper can LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSE. London, Ont., May 23, 1879. Dark Mr. Corpter, -As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC BECORD, I deem it my duity to announce to ts subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in-dependent of political parties, and exclu-nively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am pondent that under your experienced man-gement the RECORD will improve in useful-mes and efficiency; and I therefore enseting ommend it to the partonage and encourage-ment of the clergy and latty of the diocess. Believe me, Your yery supervise.

Yours very sincerely, + JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London

Office of the "Catholic Record."

LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY.

Eishop's Palace, Kingston, 13th Nov., 1882. DEAR SIN:--I am happy to be asked for i word of commendation to the Rev, Clergy and faithful laity of my diocese in behalf of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London with the warm approval of His Lordship Most Rev. Dr. Walsh. I am a subscriber to the Journal and am much pleased with it excellent literary and religious character upply Catholic families with most usefu and interesting matter for Sunday readings and help the young to acquire a taste fo pureliterature. I shall be pleased if my Rev. Clergy will ure literature. I shall be pleased if my Rev. Clergy will contenance your mission for the diffusion

conntenance your mission for the diffusio of the Record among their congregations. Yours faithfully. †JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, Bishop of Kingston. MR. DONAT CROWE, Agent for the CATHO LIO RECORD

Catholic Record. LONDON, FRIDAY, SEPT. 14, 1883.

INSULT ADDED TO INJURY.

Mr. Richard O'Shaughnessy, whose scandalous tetrayal of the noble and and all points in Canada when posted patriotic constituency of Limerick was chronicled in these columns last week, has since added insult to injury by issuing an address to the electors of that city expressing his conviction that the masses of the English people are honestly anxious that Irish affairs should be regulated tion, come for an uniform postal rate by Parliament with a careful and of one cent on all letters, and the generous regard for the condition and necessities of Ireland. We say in Canada and the United States. that in making such a declaration Mr. O'Shaughnessy adds insult to injury. He was sent to Parliament that he might use his every influence to see that the condition and necessities of Ireland should receive earnest and generous consideration. He not only did not do so, but actually when red tape was held in higher voted against the concession of the just demands of the Irish people, throwing in his influence with the vowed enemies of Irish rights. And now after securing, by basest treachery, a sinccure in whose possession he can laugh at the good people whom he deluded into electing him Mr. O'Shaughnessy informs them that the English people are desirous that the condition of Ireland should receive careful and generous consideration! The condition of Ireland simply demands just consideration. This it has never yet received from the Parliament or people of England, thanks in a large measure to the baseness and perfidiousness of such men as Richard O'Shaughnessy.

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

## STRANGE BUT TRUE.

That most despicable of the trad-We have no desire whatever to ing Irish politicians who infest the raise invidious distinctions, but our city of New York, and who are a verattention having been drawn to a itable disgrace to the Irish name and matter of some interest to the Cathrace, O'Donovan Rossa, has again olics of the country we deem it our signalized his folly and ineradicable duty to make at least brief reference baseness by cabling, at Irish expense to it. The Catholics of Canada have of course, to Mr. Gladstone, a mesnot, that we are aware of, complained sage said to read as follows: "Abanthat a Governor General of their don the mock trial of your spy, Jim faith has never been appointed since McDermott. When the British emthe English occupation of the courpire plays such a farce as this you try. They might with very good reason have done so. But because This man McDermott referred to they have not done so, is no reason by Rossa is, we believe, a most deswhy attention should not on their picable creature, but not more so behalf be called to the singular but than his quondam and perhaps presunmistakeable fact that out of our ent triend Rossa himself. There is eight Provincial governors but one in our eyes little, if any difference, is a Catholic, Lieut, Governor Robibetween such men as O'Donovan taille, of Quebcc. Whence this Rossa, James McDermott and James strange exclusion of Catholics from Carey, all are the unclean offspring these high executive offices? Are

of those murderous and unchristian their public men less qualified than secret societies that have brought so much sorrow, shame and disaster on Ireland. Any encouragement given will, we think, advance any such abthem is an attack on the freedom of surd statement. Well then there the Irish race, for it strengthens the must be some object in excluding enemy by robbing us of the sympathy Catholics from preferment to these and support of the right minded and high places. Whatever that object

earnest who now in every land take a deep interest in the Irish cause. THE POSTAL SERVICE. On and after the 1st of October

HIS LATEST.

must be hard driven."

our American neighbors will enjoy Protestants. In many other Prothe benefit of an important reducvinces the Catholics constitute a very tion in postal rates. Letters now large proportion of the population, charged three cents postage will be and will, we can make no doubt, be fore very long convert their present carried to all points in the Union minorities in these Provinces into in the United States for two cents majorities. These people have, howand proportionate "ates in accordever, in the meantime a right to their ance with weight. This is indeed a just share of governing power, which very decided measure of postal re- they can not have so long as their form and one that without delay religion is made a barrier against should be inaugurated in Canada. the preferment of their leading public In fact the time has, in our estima-

## THE JAVANESE DISASTER.

total abolition of newspaper postage The news of the terrille earthuake with its appalling loss of life The Cauadian Postmaster-General has filled the world with horror. has an excellent opportunity of ac-Following so closely upon the Ischia quiring the lasting gratitude of the lisaster it ought indeed teach the people by the introduction of radical world a wholesome lesson of fear of reforms of this character and by the and dependence on the Creator. With all our boasted enlightenment removal of some of the cumbrous machinery, relics of by-gone days, we are after all as nothing in the hands of the Almighty. The loss of veneration than to-day, that impedes 75,000 human lives by means of one the due discharge of public business catastrophe should surely bring men in the Post Office Department. o a recollection of duty, for God There is a larger amount of fossilized never punishes the human race but uselessness and antiquated rubbish for a purpose. Well, indeed, will it in the Post Office service than in any be for us if we take a salutary lesson other Department of government. from the Javanese catastrophe. A It should at once be cleared away. few words as to the country and people that have suffered will not be This country has no use of men with the small and narrowed ideas of some uninteresting to our readers.

From the Montreal Gazette we who reign as little deities in the earn that Sir T. S. Raffles describes Postal service. No minister, however Java as low and in many places capable or well intentioned, can properly manage the business of his to the west, it is overgrown with departments through such instruangrove trees and has ments as the Postmaster-General south, on the other hand, the coast, he says, consists of a series of rocks has in many cases to employ. The and cliffs, rising perpendicularly to Postal service includes many coma great height. In the interior vast petent officials, but is hampered by mountains stretch longtitudinally the presence of others who should at through the island, while others of any cost be got rid of. We may have inferior elevation and countless early occasion to further call public ranges of bills, running in all directions, form the boundaries of plains attention to this matter. Meantime and valleys. On the north the we may say that the postal service ascent, he states, is gradual from the will continue in a more or less uncoast to the base of the mountains, especially on the west side, where satisfactory condition till important the breadth is greatest and the mounchanges are made at head quarters. tains are far inland. The scenery in some parts is described as most diversified-uniting all that is rich and beautiful of waving forests, We publish elsewhere an article never-failing streams and from the Pembroke Observer on the verdure, with a pure atmosphere and subject of the suit lately instituted the glowing tints of a tropical sun. by the firm of Thibaudeau & Co., The low coasts are, according to the Montreal, against the Messrs. Murray same writer, in parts unhealthy, but when the traveller has advanced five of Pembroke. There have been in miles inland, he meets a brighter connection with this suit published scene and enjoys a purer air. certain statements seriously affecting length he reaches the high lands. the character and standing of the There the boldest forms of nature are tempered by the rural arts of latter as business men. These stateman; stupendous mountains clothed ments are completely refuted by our with ab indant harvests; impetuous respected contemporary by means cataracts tamed to the peasant's will. not only of the incontrovertible de-Here is perpetual verdure, hero are the tints of brightest hue. In the clarations of Mr. S. Murray, M. P. P., and Mr. Thos. Deacon, Q. C., freshness; in the driest, the innumerlegal adviser of the firm, but by facts able rills and rivulets preserve much well known to the public in the of their water. These the mountain Ottawa Valley. We gladly give farmer diverts in endless conduits place in our columns to the article and canals to irrigate the land, which from the Observer, a journal, which ception; it then descends to the plains to say the least, is never disposed to and spreads fertility wherever it take the wrong side in matters affect. flows, till, at last, by numerous outing personal right. We are ourselves lets, it discharges itself into the sea." And it is on this paradise of her own of opinion that the secret of the Messrs. Thibaudeau & Co's. action is that nature, from her secret arsenal, and man's creation, says the Gazette; to be found in the Hon. Mr. J. R. has poured forth destruction on man to be found in the Hon. Mr. J. R. has poured forth destruction on man Thibaudeau's connection with the C. and his works, sweeping all, with P. R. Syndicate. God with impunity. For, the Says Cardinal Newman, of the Church: "Her empire is a continual conquest." P. R. Syndicate.

As to the Javanese themselves the fazette correctly states that accorderring son had wasted his substance, ing to Balbi, the geographer, they may be regarded as the most pola famine came upon the land. may be regarded as the most pol-ished people in Oceania, while their Necessity now compels him to literature is the richest and most imabandon pleasure to preserve life. portant. At three different epochs His halls are now deserted by the they have been the preponderating nation of Malaysia. The first of parasites, and bereft of their splendor, for the famine has reduced even these was towards the second half of the 14th century, when the Empire of Majiapahit embraced the whole of the richest to the most abject miserv. Java, the Kingdom of Palembang, in Sumatra, the island of Bali, and the amity as a famine. When an entire petty states in the southern part of nation dependent for the food that rneo. The second was in the first gives life, upon the fecundity of the half of the 15th century when their

dominion extended not only over all Java, but also over Sabrang, Goa, Macassar, Celebes, Bouda, Sumbawa, Ende, Timor, Sooloo, Ceram, part of Bornco and Palembang, in Sumatra; and the third, in the early part of The strong grow pale with fear, and the 17th century, when the of Mataram nearly equalled that of Majiapahit. Few people of the same intellectual rank (though compared with that of the surrounding com-munities, it is a high one) have risen to such a position of power as they the Cornwalls, Dewdneys and Rob- have done at certain periods in their insons that now fill them? No one annals. The Jayanese are supposed to form about two thirds of the to form about two thirds of the pop-ulation of the island from which they take their name

Java has not been as fortunate in its political history since its fall farm to feed the swine." under European sway, whether Britwe should know it. The fact that ish or Dutch. Its latest calamity Catholics are in a minority in every will no doubt prove one of the most Province but Quebec is no just reason serious blows it has ever received. why the Lieutenant Governors of all The island has indeed often suffered the Provinces but that one should be from earthquakes but the greatest disaster that has ever visited it is that before which the world now stands aghast.

THOUGHTS FOR THE TIMES.

ording to St. Luke that a certain man had two sons whom he loved most tenderly. Upon these two sons he built those hopes and aspirations which ever find place in a parent's heart, more especially when

way to the vigor of incipient manhood. But if any difference could be dis-

covered, or discrimination established, in the love which this parent of the gospel bore his two sons rebrightest day. spectively, it would certainly be found to favor the younger.

For him the fond devotion of a father had pictured a youth of undimmed brilliancy and unmingled happiness, a manhood of unrestrained activity and vigorous efficiency, while the rich mellowness of a golden Autumn could offer no picture of an old age so rich in good deeds.

Consider then, reader, the anguish which rent that parent's heart, the pain so sharp, so bitter and so acute which pierced his in most soul when

that son for whom he had pictured a future blessed with so much of hapswampy on the north coast, while, piness, so much of tranquillity and so much of content, came to his father at the very moment when that parent was, perhaps, contemplating some means whereby to set him upon a path of blissful success. Imagine, reader, if imagined it can be, the sorrow which darkened that father's soul when from the lips of that son he heard these words: "Father give me the portion of substance that falleth to me." And that father accustomed through a long course of years to yield to the smallest desire of his son divided his substance and gave him that portion which fell to him. Then, after a few days, as the Scripture tells us, that son gathering all together went into a distant country.

SEPT. 14, 1883.

Scripture tells us that when this IRELAND'S STRUGGLE FOR THE FAITH.

## XIX. Why, I can smile, and murder while I smile, And cry content to that which grieves my heart, And wet my cheeks with artificial tears, And frame my face to all occasions.

On Cromwell's departure, after the siege of Clonmel, Henry Ireton became comman der in-chief of the Puritan army. There yet remained in the hands of the Catho-Consider the nature of such a callics the cities of Limerick and Galway, with some few other towns, and certain of the western counties. Ireton laid siege to Limerick, which bravely resisted till the close of October. Galway survived earth, find that despite all cultivatill May, 1652. After the fall of that histion, that the earth refuses to yield toric city the war drew rapidly to a close her fruits, how terrible the visitaand the high hopes once held of Ireland's tion, how complete the catastrophe ! liberation doomed to the severest disap-

pointment. the weak and the little ones droop McGee recounts the fate of the leading and wither and die. The greatest characters of the Confederate war :

Mountgarrett and Bishop Rothe died strength at length fails, and valor sinks into abject cowardice. The before Galway fell, and were buried in the capital of the Confederacy ; Bishop Mcmost sacred ties of nature are burst Mahon, of Clogher, surrendered to Sir and broken, and misery stalks Charles Coote, and was executed like a through the land sparing neither felon by one he had saved from destrucrank, nor age, nor sex. "And he tion a year before at Derry ; Coote after went," says the Gospel, "and joined the restoration, became Earl of Mounthimself to one of the citizens of that rath, and Broghill, Earl of Orrery ; Clancountry and he sent him into his rickarde died unnoticed on his English estate, under the Protectorate ; Inchiquin,

after many adventures in foreign lands, Nursed in comfort, not to say luxturned Catholic in his old age, and this ury, blessed with a parental love burner of churches bequeathed an annual which anticipated his just desires. alms for masses for his soul ; Jones, Corand of late master of immense wealth, bet, Cook, and the fanatical preacher, he is now reduced to the necessity Hugh Peters, perished on the scaffold with of feeding swine. Could humiliathe other regicides executed by order of the tion be more bitter; could debase-English Parliament; Ormond, having ment be greater? Yet, his humilishared the evils of exile with the king, ation had not yet reached its depth. shared also the splendor of his restoration, became a duke, and took his place, as if For, so long was it since he had satby common consent, at the head of the isfied the cravings of nature, that he peerage of the empire ; his Irish rental, would fain have filled his belly with which before the war was but £7,000 a the husks the swine did eat, and no year, swelled suddenly on the restoration to £80,000 ; Nicholas French, after some That son had not scrupled to rend sojourn in Spain, where he was coadjutor his parent's heart, and behold now, to the Archbishop of Saint James, rehow just the retribution ! Every turned to Louvain, where he made his first sense of self-respect abandoned him, studies, and there spent the evening of his days in the composition of those powerful and he seeks the nourishment repamphlets which kept alive the Irish served for the most unclean animals. cause at home and on the continent ; a At the thought of his degradation his very soul sank within him. For, ture to Luke Wadding, and Cromwell in-Roman patrician did the honors of sepulwheresoever he looked, he saw famterred James Usher in Westminster ine, and ruin, and death. But the Abbey; the heroic defender of Clonmel

darkest night often precedes the and Limerick, and the gallant, though vacillating Preston, were cordially received in France, while the consistent republican Through the threatening clouds Ludlow took refuge as a fugitive in that darkly and densely lower upon Switzerland." Among the martyrs of the him, a ray of hope pierces its way. Confederate war deserving of special Returning to himself he said: "How mention were, besides those otherwise many hired servants in my father's noticed, O'Kelly, Archbishop of Tuam, house have plenty of bread and I here perish with hunger. I will death at Limerick. arise and I will go to my father and

Thousands of the people were exported 1 will say to him : Father 1 have to the Barbadoes or driven to the wilds sinned against heaven and before and morasses beyond the Shannon. The thee, I am not now worthy to be Puritans used their victory as might have called thy son; make me as one of been expected. Extermination and death were the weapons they relied on to spread thy hired servants." Then, filled their doctrines. The character of their with a vigor almost incompatible rule during their days of undisputed with his reduced bodily strength, he ascendancy may be judged from the folset out on his return to that home lowing:

set out on his return to that home he had abandoned—to that father he had betrayed. Bad as had been his had betrayed. Bad mated in all 30,000 perished. During the plague the persecutions of the Catholics were stayed; but in the win-ter of 1651, when the violence of the disease seemed for a time relaxed, the rage of the Puritans broke out again with greater fury. A letter from Dublin, 11th November, A letter from Dubin, fith Rovember, 1650, states : "The Tories are very busy in these parts, and it is probable they will increase, for all the Papists are to be turned out of the city; and for the Jesuits, priests, friars, monks and nuns, £20 will be given to any that can bring cartain intelligence where that can bring certain intelligence where any of them are; and whosever doth harbor or conceal any of them is to far any of them are; and whosever doth harbor or conceal any of them is to for-feit life and estates." (From Proceedings in Parliament, 1650, page 912.) So rigorously was this order carried out that the Governor of Dublin was able to write on the 19th of June, 1651 : "Thomse Dublin hash formal."

### SEPT. 14. 1883.

same time all were glad in penance to the boson of the greater part of who had fallen away."

These orders for the Catholics were frequen succeeding years, and i ilege that some few C mitted to remain in time. Thus, on 5th o Governor of Dublin grant licenses to such grant neeness to such tinue in the city as he venient, the licenses to age, color of hair, co ture of every such per-not to exceed twenty o of their stay to be license "

When, in 1656, a was published, orderin papists to withdraw miles from all walled before the 26th of Mar orders were issued to t lin to report what made in carrying it in October new instruct "to take eff the same move all the papists t dwelling in the city, an the city, within forty-o publication of the ord on the 19th of Novem papists still remaining turned to the Council ordering them to be t

tial. Nor were these mere were choked, to use the missioners. The gallows had its

the 3rd of April, 1655, rated that Mr. Edwar Kilnemanagh, being tu tial, which sat in St. Dublin, was led out "duly hanged, with pl and back : for not tran Sometimes the orde directed against partie and other Protestants and other Protestants issued for "all popisl searched for by the m Dublin, and none to b in Dublin or its subm in Dublin or its subur Again, on 3rd of . petition of the Pro Dublin, the mayor

ordered "to report to why the Irish cooper The Puritans had a business in their oth

tions. So mercilessly were ted, and so relentless tions, that in 1657, sey, then newly app tolic, was obliged t that "there are not Dublin, Catholics end

parishes.

OTTAWA

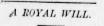
The Catholic school Capital have all this the most favorable at ance from the very large and daily grow Press of the 1st inst., ing concerning one of tional institutions of CONGREGATION DE NO

TER STREET, Studies will be res tional institution on important that pupil their attendance school is conducted v and system that it i pupils who are not pare arranged and beg are arranged and beg a race—those who an likely to be left beh

It is unnecessary any and peculiar a educational establish ladies who are ambit plete education and anxious that their ch carefully trained stitution requiring a public. Since the y known in Canada, a the federal union of established in the lion. It has gained fidence not only of but the leading fan length and breadth

We read in the holy gospel ac-

the innocent charm of boyhood gives



Were we to admit that the late Count de Chambord had not, as his enemies claim, the gift of statesmanship, we should do no injustice to the deceased prince in so far as his pos-



session of the noblest personal and public qualities is concerned. The Count de Chambord may not have been a statesman in the more recent acceptation of that much abused and misunderstood term, for he practiced duty and loved righteousness too well to do aught against conscience and principle. He had, however, in the largest measure, that noblest quality of a prince, the love of his fellow-man. This was shown throughout his life, and has received splendid attestation in his will. By that instrument he bequeaths to the Society of the Propagation of the Faith the sum of 100,000 francs, to the poor of Paris an equally munificent sum, and to the convent at Goritz, 150,000 francs. These generous gifts, made out of true charity, attest the splendid faith and generous qualities of the late Count de Chambord. No one now can feel surprised at the devotedness to his person and cause shown by his followers throughout his life and at his death. In him the world has lost a true christian prince who would have graced and honored any threns.

In that distant country removed from parental control, he wasted his substance in riotous and scandalous living.

Surrounding himself with everything that could minister not only to his material wants but to his baser passions, he seemed for a time to think that the abundance of his wealth could overcome the justice of God, or to forget that man owed any respect or obedience to the laws of his Creator.

His halls were thronged with parasites and flatterers who lost no occasion to commend his profession and belaud his profligacy. To all outward appearances in the midst of a luxury and splendor so often sighed for and envied in this world, he seemed to have secured the fullness of human happiness. But

sence, his father had not forgotten him. Day after day, that fond parent, swayed by his love for the absent one, came forward to the road by which his lost son had departed. What longing glances he cast down that road ! How often he was doomed to disappointment! But he sighed, and prayed and hoped for his son's return. So that when weary and footsore, naked and famished that son appeared in the distance, the love of his father, giving brightness to an eye already bedimmed with age and with grief, recognized its object.

man gave unto him.

And when he was yet a great way off, when he was at such a distance that no one but that father could have decried him, that loving and venerable parent saw him. With a heart filled with emotion, he ran forward to grasp him in the fondest embrace.

Then that son who had abandoned him, not daring for shame to look up in his father's face, cried out : Father I have sinned against heaven and before thee, I am not now worthy to be called thy son."

Then the servants by order of their master brought the first robe to put on his shoulders, a ring to put on his finger and shoes for his feet.

"Bring hither the fatted calf and kill it and let us eat and make merry because this my son was dead and is come to life again, he was lost and is found."

'Though Dublin hath formerly swarmed with Papists, I know none now there, but with Papists, I know none now there, but one who is a chirurgeon and a peaceable man. It is much hoped the glad tidings of salvation will be acceptable in Ireland, and that this savage people may see the salvation of God."—(See Prendergast, page 139.) The Governor published an edict com-manding all Catholics of whatsoever sex or age to present themselves at the Pro-testant church, or otherwise, within four-teen days to remove, under penalty of

testant church, or otherwise, within four-teen days to remove, under penalty of death, beyond two miles from the city walls; none were allowed to return to the city without a written permission from the Governor, and then only by day, for all Catholics were absolutely prohibited to rest for even one night within the walls. What was the result of this attempt at military conversion? The usual result—it

military conversion? The usual result—it made the people more devoted to their faith. An Irish Catholic writer says: "No faith. An Irish Catholic writer says: "No alternative now remained to the Catho-lics; they had to choose between the death of the body or of the soul. Yet of all the dense population of Dublin, only 500 of the lowest populace, impelled by fear of cold and famine, and other impending calamities (to them far more dreadful than the sword), presented themselves at the churches ordered by the Governor." "Such Catholics," he continues, "as yet retained some property outside the city retained some property outside the city walls welcomed the exiles to their roof, walls welcomed the exhes to their root, and shared with them their remaining goods, till the following year the rigor of the edict was again relaxed, whilst at the

We are sure, that there will be a large at this convent the e and that at the end reasons to be proud have been placed u reverend teachers of Notre Dame. In regard of the

the city our conten the city our content issue likewise states There is not a so diction of the Se which has not been and in every way the pupils and thei the more a credit to cial condition while cial condition while not been what the i owing to the large particulars in the f tion. It is only r time when the m have been actively lowing are the

TRU Victoria Ward-Leon David. We Smith and F. George's Ward-J. and J. R. Esmonde and J. D. Gareau. G. Boullion and T Finlay, secretary truant officer, Robt intendent English guay, local superin TE.

There have been teaching staff, and a correct list of the

day. Sisters High Sch vent, Grey Nuns, Christian Broth Notre Dame Scho Severius, teacher. Notre Dame seven classes boy teachers,

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## THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

same time all were gladdened by the return in penance to the bosom of mother church of the greater part of the five hundred who had fallen away." These orders for the expulsion of the

These orders for the expulsion of the Catholics were frequently renewed in the succeeding years, and it was only by priv-ilege that some few Catholics were per-mitted to remain in Dublin for a short time. Thus, on 5th of June, 1654, "The Governor of Dublin was authorized to grant licenses to such inhabitants to con-tinue in the city as he should indee continue in the city as he should judge convenient, the licenses to contain the name, age, color of hair, countenance, and sta-ture of every such person; and the license not to exceed twenty days, and the cause of their stay to be inserted in each license."

When, in 1656, a general declaration was published, ordering all the Irish and papists to withdraw a distance of two miles from all walled towns or garrisons mites from all walled towns of garrisons before the 26th of May, that year, special orders were issued to the Mayor of Dub-lin to report what progress had been made in carrying it into effect. On 24th October new instructions were given to the same "to take effectual means to rethe same "to take effectual means to re-move all the papists that might be then dwelling in the city, and all places within the city, within forty-eight hours after the publication of the order." Subsequently, on the 19th of November, a list of all the papists still remaining in Dublin was re-turned to the Council, with a view of ordering them to be tried by court mar-tial.

tiai, Nor were these mere threats; the prisons were choked, to use the words of the Com-missioners. The gallows had its victims. Thus, on

the 3rd of April, 1655, we find commemo-rated that Mr. Edward Hetherington, of Kilnemanagh, being tried by a court-mar tial, which sat in St. Patrick's Cathedral Dublin, was led out to execution, and "duly hanged, with placards on his breast and back : for not transplanting." Sometimes the orders of Council were

Sometimes the orders of Council were directed against particular classes of citi-zens; for instance, on the 10th of October 1656, at the petition of William Hartley and other Protestants, instructions were issued for "all popils shoemakers to be searched for by the mayor and sheriffs of Dublin, and none to be allowed to inhabit in Dublin or its suburks" in Dublin or its suburbs."

in Dublin or its suburbs." Again, on 3rd of April, 1657, on the petition of the Protestant coopers of Dublin, the mayor and sheriffs were ordered "to report to the Council Board Dublin, ordered why the Irish coopers had not been re move

The Puritans had a keen eye to worldly business in their other worldly persecu tions.

So mercilessly were these orders executed, and so relentless were the persecu-tions, that in 1657, Dr. James Demptions, that in 1051, Dr. James Demp-sey, then newly appointed Vicar Apos-tolic, was obliged to report to Rome that "there are not in the diocese of Dublin, Catholics enough to form three parishes.

#### OTTAWA LETTER.

The Catholic schools of the Dominion The Catholic schools of the Dominion Capital have all this week opened under the most favorable auspices. The attend-ance from the very first day has been large and daily growing. From the Free Press of the 1st inst., we take the follow-ing concerning one of the leading educa-tional institutions of the country : CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, GLOUCES-

TER STREET, CENTRE TOWN. Studies will be resumed in this educa-Studies will be resumed in this educa-tional institution on the 4th inst. It is important that pupils should be punctual in their attendance on that day. This school is conducted with so much method and system that it is a great drawback to pupils who are not present when classes are arranged and begun. It is like running are arranged and begun. At is instanting are likely to be left behind. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the many and peculiar advantages which this educational establishment offers to young

We are sure, that as in previous years there will be a large attendance of pupil

at this convent the ensuing scholastic year,

and that at the end of it parents will have reasons to be proud of their children who

have been placed under the care of the reverend teachers of the Congregation de

Notre Dame.

lowing are the

issue likewise states :-

the city

ed under the care of the

Dufferin School, St. Anne's, four classes boys—Christian Brothers teachers. St. Anne's School, four classes girls—

Grey Nuns teachers. Notre Dame School, Murray street, five classes girls—Grey Nuns teachers. Notre Dame School, Cumberland street, three classes girls—Grey Nuns teachers. St. Patrick Street School, two classes

boys-Miss Denys and Miss Casault teach-St. Joseph's School, St. Paul street, two classes boys-Jas. Foley and Miss Howlett

teachers. St. Joseph's School, St. Paul street, two

classes girls-Grey Nuns teachers. St. Patrick's school, Nepean street, three classes boys-J. A. McCann, princi-pal, Miss Cahill and Miss Ballantyne teachers. Two classes girls-Grey Nuns teachers. teachers.

Chaudiere school, two classes boys-Mr. Charlebois and Miss Gareau teachers. Three classes girls-Grey Nuns teachers. Brother Mathew, director Christian Brothers' schools.

Sister St. Augustine, director English classes Sisters' schools. Sister St. Bruno, director French classes

Sister's scholz. Sister's scholz. It will thus at once be seen that the Catholic population of Ottawa, now greater than that of any city of Ontario, is well provided with schools. The attendwell provided with schools. The attend-ance last year was very large and promised this year to be still larger. The efficiency of the English Catholic schools of the city is very largely to be ascribed to the unremitting exertion of the Rev. Father Whelan, for many years chairman and member of the Board of Trustees, and also to the close attention and able discharge of his duty as local superintendent by Mr. Robert O'Reilly, one of the ablest educa-tionists in the Province. The Christian Brothers in the various schools under their charge have rendered the cause of education in Ottawa services that can education in Ottawa services that can never be forgotten. From present indica-tions the attendance at the College of Ottawa and the conventual establishments promises to be greater than is any previous year.

### ST. PETER'S CHURCH. OUSTIC.

The Impressive Ceremony of Blessing the Corner Stone.

The impressive ceremony of blessing the corner stone of the new St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church at Oustic, Towntoman Catholic Church at Oustic, Town-ship of Eramosa was performed on Sunday afternoon by Rev. Father Lory, S. J., assisted by Prof. Devitt, of Woodstock, Maryland, Rev. Father MacDonald, S. J., pastor of the Church, and Rev. Father Plant, S. J. The proceedings were wit-nessed by fully fitteen hundred people, loads of farmers from the country adji. loads of farmers from the country cent and citizens from Guelph having poured into the village the greater part of the forenoon and up to four o'clock, which was the hour for the commencement of

the services. The large congregation occupied the side of the hill on which the church is situated. At the east side of the edifice two platforms had been constructed. From one of these Rev. Father MacDon-ald announced the order of the proceed ings, and Prof. Devitt preached a scholarly and eloquent sermon founded on the 27th verse of the 15th chapter of St. John's Gospel:-"You shall give testimony

Gospel:—"You shall give testimony be-cause you are with me from the begin-ning." It was on the last night of his earthly life, surrounded only by his chosen followers, that our blessed Lord delivered that discourse in which he seemed to pour forth his whole soul in charity and love. During that discourse he declared "You shall bear witness unto me," and he foretold the perscentions and trials that awaited the persecutions and trials that awaited them, and assured them that by His grace

likely to be left behind. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the many and peculiar advantages which this educational establishment offers to young ladies who are ambitious to obtain a com-

soon overspread the dominions of ancient Rome, and extended to countries where the train of Roman legions was never known. Later it planted itself on this western hemisphere to christianize those in that new found land, the discoverer of which was a true son of the Church, and everywhere from one boundary of the American continent to the other the Cath-olic Church has left its mark. Everywhere where it has been it has left sound doc-trine and better morality to mark its presence and has borne testimony for Christ. So in this land of the Huron the testimony is borne for Christ, for in laying the cor-ner stone of this church there is borne the ner stone of this church there is borne the testimony which the Apostles were instructed to bear. Here will be a temple erected to the living God. It is grand to contemplate that in this house God him-self shall dwell—not in figure, but in real-ity. Reviewing the wonderful preserva-tion and extension of the Church, we have a right to infer that its origin is divine. We belong to this Church, but it is not sufficient to bear the name of Catholic. We must show the sincerity of our faith

We must show the sincerity of our faith by corresponding good works. We must justify the choice which God makes of us by the lives we lead. Let us, then, be faithful children of the Church, that we may have less to regret at dying here, and be able to look forward to a favorable

be able to look forward to a favorable judgment hereafter. At the conclusion of the sermon Rev. Father Lory, the other clergy and acolytes who had gone around the church singing a dedication Psalm in Latin, the officiat-ing clergy man sprinkling holy water on the foundation, now took up their posi-tion on the platform at the corner stone. Here about half an hour was spent in singing the dedication osalms. At the singing the dedication psalms. At the conclusion of this Rev. Father Lory spread the mortar and the foundation stone being lowered placed it in position, after-wards declaring it well and truly laid. He then tapped it twice with the hammer He then tapped it twice with the hammer and the same was done by Father Plante. This completed the ceremony and it was then announced that those who wished to come forward and contribute anything towards the church fund might also tap the corner stone twice with the hammer. There were not many to respond to this, although collectors had gone through the congregation at an earlier stage of the proceedings and very handsome offerings proceedings and very handsome offerings

proceedings and very handsome offerings were taken up. The dimensions are: Main building 62x42 feet, porch 7x15 feet, sanctuary 12x20, store room 7x12. The total length is 88 feet. The vestries, which are off the main building, are connected to the sanc-tuary by a flank passage. Besides the door in front, there will be one at either side about the contra of the difficue on that the In front, there will be one at either side about the centre of the edifice, so that the means of exit will be all that can be de-sired. The roof will be a two-thirds pitch, broken in front by a belfry. When com-plete the church will have a seating capacity for 600 worshippers, will be neat in appearance and comfortable and convenient in arrangement. The contract speci-fies that it is to be ready for service by the 20th November, and no doubt this agreement will be fulfilled judging by the pro-

gress made thus far.

### CONFIRMATION.

The Services in the Catholic Church Yesterday.

Yesterday, a very large and respectable audience filled the church of the Holy Angels, to witness the imposing cere-monies of confirmation. High mass commonies of confirmation. High mass com-menced precisely at 11 a.m., Rev. E. Hodg-kinson being celebrant; Right Rev. Bishop Walsh presiding in full pontificals with mitre and crozier. The choir, since the accession of Mr. Reynold's fine baritone, is proving itself one of the very best in the city. The Kyrie and Gloria were from Mozart's twelfth mass.

The offertory piece, a selection from Hay-den's, "Jesu Deus Pacis," was very effec-tively rendered by Mr. Reynolds. Miss Hughson cannot be too highly praised for her industry and tact in bringing the Cath-

sermon on the Blessed Eucharist, and the "O Sponsa Mi," of Lambillotte, was very sweetly sung, in duet, by Mr. Reynolds and Miss Hughson, which brought the very imposing ceremonies to a happy con-clusion.—St. Thomas Journal, Sept. 3.

### ORDINATION OF PRIESTS.

#### Rev. Father William on the Subjectthe Priests' Sacred Mission-Why they do not Marry.

On Sunday evening, as announced, Father William discoursed on the above subject in St. Joseph's Church. He de-livered himself clearly and concisely, and his discourse was one extremely interest-

ing. The crowded state of our columns pre vent us giving more than a very brief synopsis of his remarks.

Order, he began by saying, is a law of the universe. The stars, the rays of the sun, the body, and mind, the supernatural world, business, government—all operate in accordance with, and illustrate, this law of network No law and the Hole Chard of nature. No less was the Holy Church of God upon earth governed by this all. or too upon earth governed by this all-pervading principle. It was a divinely commissioned hierarchy, perfectly organi-zed and spanning the earth like a mighty arch. It could be fittingly compared to a beautiful piece of mosaic, forming in itself the mystical body of Christ. As His aim was the external selection of the world was the eternal salvation of the world

was the eternal salvation of the world THERE MUST BE A MEANS by which that salvation could be presented. That means is the ministry. In this essential factor of this great plan, were His shepherds, His teachers, His doctors, His priests. In the religious world out-side of the Catholic Church, there was a great deal of history in regard to the term great deal of bigotry in regard to the term "priest." It seemed to be a great bug-bear, and to be a priest was to be something druck, mysterious and horrid. Even at the present time in this enlightened age—at least only a few years ago—some people imagined that a priest was adorned with

HOOFS AND HORNS

HOOFS AND HORNS. Catholics were sympathized with and pitied as priest-ridden. Here the rev. gen-tleman related an incident illustrative of this belief, current amongst those not within the pale of the church. Why should we, as Christians, be so adverse to the name of priest. Christ himself was a the name of priest. Christ himself was a priest—the great High Priest before God, and the Bishop of souls. He is a priest forever after the order of Melchisedec. Christ performed priestly functions on earth, and instituted

A HOLY ORDER OF PRIESTHOOD to carry on the work after He was gone, It had been asked concerning Him while upon earth: How can this man forgive sins? The same is said of the priests to day. AstheFather had sentChrist into the world. so He says to his disciples "even so have I sent you unto the world," and He assured them that whose sins they forgave would be forgiven, and whose sins they retained would be retained. Paul says that they were the ministers and dispensers of the mysteries of Christ. In dispensing the Holy Sacrament at the Last Supper He commanded them to

CONTINUE IT FOR EVER in commemoration of Him, thus making the order of priesthood perpetual. As to the order of priestbood perpetual. As to the ordination of priests, and Holy Orders of priestbood, the teachings of St. Paul and the Holy Fathers of the 1st, 2zd, 3rd and 4th centuries leave no doubt. Who can lose the indelible mark imprinted by Divinity? or the divinely implanted gift of (2ddy grace)

of God's grace ! Referring to the need of ministers for the prayers of the people, he asked, who nee is grace more than the priest? A terrible responsibility rests upon him. His heart is to be entirely consecrated to his work; he is the shepherd of souls. At the work; he is the shepherd of souls. At the last day he is to render an account of his stewardship before the assembled hosts of heaven, angels and saints. In his dying moments, what will it answer a man if he call for the forgiveness of sins, upon God, the saints, the angels, the Holy Virgin or upon Christ. It is the simple priest who must step in by virtue of his sacerdotal func-tions, and say:

DESERVE THE THANKS OF ALL sects and creeds ? Was it not the priests and monks, who during the dark ages, alone held aloft the torch of civilization ? The intellectual treasures of the mighty past were treasured up by them; they founded churches, schools and universities; they were far ahead of their time. To them does the present age owe its civilization. Therefore, the priests should be loved, hon-ored and obeyed. After the final words of exhortation, Rev. Father William read the order of ritual employed in the ordin-ation service, with explanations thereon.

#### BRANTFORD LETTER.

-Planet.

On Monday morning, at seven o'clock, a solemn mass was said for the eternal re-pose of the late Rev. Father McKinnon of Nova Scotia, who died in Dundas last week. The reverend gentleman had been a frequent visitor to the city, and was much beloved here. A great many at-tended mass. Rev. P. Lennon at the end of mass paid a high tribute to the virtues of the deceased.

The members of the Society of St. Vin-The members of the Society of St, Vin-cent de Paul here celebrated the 50th an-niversary of the establishment of that society on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week. They attended mass at six o'clock each morning and had special de-votions on the evening, concluding the de-votions on Sunday with Holy Commun-ion. ion

Our pic-nic will be held on Thursday, Sept. 20th (not the 19th as at first announced) and the congregation are work-ing hard to make it a success, which no

doubt they will do. On Saturday next, high mass will begin at nine o'clock in order to give our people an opportunity of attending the opening of the church at Paris, and it is expected that quite a number will go from this

city. Patrick Dunn, an old resident of this city, and several years ago a member of the Town Council, died on Friday morn-ing last, aged 61 years. He returned from Manitoba about a week before, and only complained of being yeary tired until only complained of being very tired, until Thursday more serious symptoms devel-oped, and death ensued the following morning. A widow and six children survive him.

- ..... STRATFORD ITEMS.

### THE LORETTO CONVENT.

On Monday last the select school at Loretto Convent opened with 41 pupils. It is now five years since the Sisters of Loretto opened their convent here, and they have been remarkably successful. On their first establishment, they received a donation of \$5,500 from Rev. Dr. Kilroy and a year later a bazaar netted \$1,400 for them. The leading Protestant famil-ies of the town who have children attend ing the convent are as warm friends of the Sisters as are the Catholics themselves. The Sisters of Loretto have a splendid record as teachers. In Lindsay they passed 15 out of 21 candidates for school teachers certificates, and one of those who passed, and obtained a second class B. was a young girl 14 years old, the youngest in the province who holds this certifi cate.

THE KINKORA CHURCH

THE KINKORA CHURCH. Without any exception whatever the Kinkora church is the finest country church in the province. The spire of the church has just been completed, and about the beginning of next month, the church will be opened. One great beauty about this church is, people have done so well, that there will be no debt on it when it is finishe l.

### . .... LA SALETTE.

The work done in this parish lately is simply immense. No zeal exists in the diocese to compare with that of the Rev. gentlemen who have charge of this impor-tant, though very scattered parish. Embracing, as it does, all the country stretch-ing from Lake Erie on the south, to within a few miles of Ingersoll and Woodstock on the north, it includes the counties of South Oxford, Norfolk, and a large sweep of the Co. Elgin, with such towns as Tilsonburg, Simcoe, Delhi, and several incorporated villages-all to be attended to from villages—all to be attended to from La Salette, which is situated at the Port Dover junction of Michigan Central. Everlasting praise is due to the late pas-tor, Rev. H. Yapes, for having secured so valuable a property, thirty-seven acres, for having erected so grand a church, the finest and most complete brick church (120x48) for a country parish, in Canada The late father Yapes also built a very handsome presbytery, with Gothic chapel attached, surrounded by very tastily laid out grounds, a garden and orchard, which are always valuable adjuncts to a Parochial residence. Divided from the church grounds by the railway tracks of the Pt. the railway tracks of the FL Dover and Canada Southern railway roads is a ten acre grove of trees, planted by dame Nature's hand, wherein a pienic is held annually in aid of church buildings and improvements. This year it was held on the 5th inst., last Wednesday. I happened to be present on the invitation of the present incumbent, the zealous and inde fatigable Father Dillon. It was a very enjoyable occasion and financially a great success. Eleven tables, each about seventyfive feet long, literally groaned under the weight of eatables and delicacies of every description, from the substantial han to the tender spring chicken, and three-storied wedding-cake. At least two thousand people were present. On a spacious platform, erected beneath the shade of umbrageous oak and elm trees, several gentlemen occupied seats and delivered in turns, according to a printed programme, There were two e'estions, which result Miniper discussion of the second in the second proves of that country. As Mr. Patrick has bought land the many valuable fints and much sont. There were two e'estions, which result Mr. James Brady, of Ingersoll, occupied the chair and conducted the proceedings in his usual style of broad humor, great tact, natural eloquence and inimitable drollery. natural eloquence and inimitable drollery. The speakers were Mr. Gibson, of Inger-soll, Mr. Freeman, M. P. P., Mr. Charlton, M. P., one of the eleverest self-made men in the Province, Mr. Wallace, late M. P. of Norfolk, and last, though not least, Rev. Father Flannery, of St. Thomas. The speeches were all to the point, and con-tained many valuable hints and much sound advice to the farming community the boys and girls, men and women present.

ted in a gold-headed cane being awarded to Mr. Charlton, which he generously pre-sented as a gift to Mr. James Brady, the chairman. After a very close and spirited contest for a gold watch between Miss O'Donohue and Miss Olmstead, the latter was declared winner by a small majority. Between eight and nine hundred dollars were realized from all sources of the day's proceedings. A big result when we con-

were realized from all sources of the day's proceedings. A big result when we con-sider that a few weeks previous about five hundred dollars were taken in a pienic at Simeoe, which with La Salette form but one parish. Father Dillon is to be highly congratulated on his successful efforts in clearing off all outstanding debts, and beautifying the noble church and grounds left to him but two years ago in an unfinished state, and which now in an unfinished state, and which now lack little of perfection. Much praise is also due to the untiring zeal and co-operation of his faithful and devoted assistant, Rev. Father McGrath.

I am yours, &c., &c, VACUUS VICTOR. P. S. Last week I sent you an account P. S. Last week I sent you an account of a very magnificent and imposing cere-mony which took place here on the occa-sion of an episcopal visitation by his Lord-ship, Right Rev. Bishop Walsh. As my letters seems to have gone astray, I may now mention that His Lordship gave Con-firmation here on Sunday, the 19th Aug., to two hundred and ten (210) children and adults. He was accompanied by Rev. Fr. Flanery, who preached after the gos-pel at High Mass, an eloquent sermon on the feast of the Assumption. His Lord-ship preached a full hour after adminis-tering the Sacrament of Confirmation, and never before seemed in better health or better voice. His words of sound advice shall long be treasured up in this parish. His Lordship paid a visit on Monday to the neighboring town of Simcoe to meet a deputation and make arrangements for the erection in that town of a new brick the erection in that town of a new brick church that will cost eight hundred dolchurch that will cost eight nunared do-lars, and will be completed, it is hoped, next summer under the direction of our devoted pastor, Rev. Father Dillon. W. F.

#### CHATHAM LETTER.

The holiday period being well nigh over duty sounds forth her tocsin and summons disciples of mental and manual labor to the altar of toil. The seaside yields up its contingency and plungers in the surf come cheerfully home to buffet the ardent waves of life for another year. The school youth trips leisurely along The school youth trips leisurely along, his mental pockets well nigh empty of the garnered wealth of last year. The teacher —ab, poor man ! his raiment pockets suf-fering from famine—gone is the argentine republic of his heart republic of his heart.

And how fares the town since last we g-zed on its zigzag streets, its three-cor-nered lots. Any change? From gay to grave? Ah yes, some have been called away in the rosy morn of youth with the kiss of hope upon their brows. But two short months and childhood, manhood and the snows of age rest beneath white marble stones in the city of our dead. And still we feel the pulse of life among us—we breathe, we think, we hope. We have entered the arena of labor again, girt with the resolution to acknowledge no sovereignty but the sovereignty of duty-to pay no homage but to the monarch of toil

toil. The academic year has commenced at the Ursuline Convent and her generous doors are open to earnest girlhood, the sacred precincts of her garden walks, dear with the memories of the past, invite the cheerful presence of assembled maidens. Within the pires is found a home graced with the siches of head and home graced with the riches of head and

Next Tuesday the members of St. Joseph's church will enjoy an excursion to Detroit by the steamer Victoria. There is hitle doubt but this pleasant outing will be well estended will be well patronised.

#### ILDERTON.

Lorraine Patrick, D. L S., is off for the Northwest again. After being in the Northwest for two years he visited the

1650 estins of win e disrage with nber, these rease, out of riars o any where doth o for. dings d out le to

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Finlay, secretary-treasurer; L. Tasse, truant officer, Robt. O'Reilly, local super-intendent English classes; Rev. C. Tan-guay, local superintendent French classes. TEACHERS. There have been some changes in the teaching staff, and the following will give a correct list of the teachers after opening

time when the members of the

have been actively engaged that the fol-

TRUSTEES: Victoria Ward—J. C. Engright and Leon David. Wellington Ward—E. F. Smith and F. R. E. Campeau. St. George's Ward—J. W. Peachy, chairman, and J. R. Esmonde. By Ward—P. Lunny J. D. George. Ottawa Ward—Rev.

and J. R. Esmonue. Dy Hand and J. D. Gareau. Ottawa Ward-Rev. G. Boullion and Thos. O'Connor. Wm. Finlaw scoretare-treasurer; L. Tasse,

day. Sisters High School, Water Street Con-

vent, Grey Nuns, teachers. Christian Brothers Commercial class, Notre Dame School, Sussex St., Brother

Severius, teacher. Notre Dame School, Sussex street, seven classes boys—Christian Brothers

be carefully trained. It is not a new in-labours who are the had given them the strength and courage to do so, and crowned their labours with such success that the way of carefully trained. It is not a new insalvation is pointed out to all mankind. In this testimony let us see the divine stitution requiring an introduction to the stitution requiring an introduction to the public. Since the year 1856 it has been known in Canada, and about the time of the federal union of the Provinces it was established in the Capital of the Dominorigin of our holy religion. The world of our day is dealing largely in facts. Experiment and speculation were never more active than now, and yet a fact which people cannot close their eyes to, is the existence of the Catholic Church ion. It has gained the respect and confidence not only of the citizens of Ottawa but the leading families throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion.

as the existence of the Cauchi Children of the cauchy control, one in faith and doctrine, which has withstood and will yet with stand more firmly every shock. Whilst history tells of many kingdoms which have been overthrown since the day of Pentecost, the Church remains strong and active and her abundant fruits attest that she is the life-giving fountain. Her jur-isdiction is not limited to any one race or

In regard of the Separate Schools of nation or hemisphere, but she is broad as the city our contemporary in the same use likewise states :the earth, entry. The existence of this with eternity. The existence of this Church is a fact as conspicuous as the sun in heaven. Yet there are many in this boasted age of progress who fail to recognize the development issue likewise states :--There is not a school under the juris-diction of the Separate School Board which has not been thoroughly renovated and in every way made comfortable for the pupils and their teachers. This is all the more a credit to the Board as its finanfail to recognize the development of the Church. The reason is plain Like the Pharisees of old, they have closed their eyes to the light, and as there are none so blind as they who will not see, so it is that the great and wise men of the earth are deprived of the true knowlcial condition while thoroughly sound has not been what the members would desire owing to the large expenditure and other particulars in the furtherance of educaparticulars in the furtherance of enter-tion. It is only right to mention, at a

It is that the great and when hen out the earth are deprived of the true knowl-edge of Christian progress. The rapid propagation of our wonderful religion and its admirable preservation is a fact which cannot be explained away by any human power, but it requires special aid and assistance from the Almighty to compre-hend these things although they furnish infallible and practical proofs of the divine origin of our holy religion. The Catholic Church exists to-day and is spreading throughout the world. How came it to be so i How did the Apostles bear testi-mony for Christ? What means did they employ ? They preached the Gospel and bore witness to the faith. They were to make no distinction between Jew and Gentile. "You shall give testimony of

To whom? To all mankind. Where ? Everywhere, even to the utter-most limits of the world. When ? At all times. It was a broad commission ; universal in regard to time, place and persons. When God entrusted his instruments with this mighty work He

olic choir to such perfection. Before administering the sacrament of confirmation, Bishop Walsh addressed the

children on the importance and the seri-ousness of the obligations they were contracting by thus becoming soldiers of Christ, to whom they promised this day to be faithful even unto death. One hun dred and twenty children and a few adults dred and twenty children and a few adults were then confirmed. His Lordship next read the gospel of the day from the 14th chapter of St. Luke, wherein it is written that Christ wrought a miraculous cure upon a man sick of the palsy. He said that our blessed Lord came from Heaven to heal the spiritual maladiae of the that our nessed hold came nom a factor to heal the spiritual maladies of the human race, and for this purpose insti-tuted the life-giving sacraments, among others baptism, by which we became His children and cc-heirs, and confirmation, children and cc-heirs, and confirmation, which gives us enlightenment, grace and strength to know all our duties and to perform them. His Lordship spoke over one half-hour very eloquently and in feel-ing terms that reached every heart, on the necessity of saving our souls, that can never die, by seeking first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all things else shall be added. The little girls who were confirmed were all dressed in white. were confirmed were all dressed in white, with wreaths of flowers and long white veils, and presented avery chaste and striking appeara

At the evening service the church was At the evening service the church was again crowded, when a renewal of bap-tismal vows took place, by all the children who in the morning had received con-firmation. While all the children stood with lighted tapers in their hands before the high altar, Miss Aggie Kains, on the part of the little girls, read an act of con-secration to the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary. The bays were represented by and Mary. The boys were represented by Master Basil Redmond, who read aloud the act of renewal of baptismal vows. Rev. Father Flannery explained that, at their baptism their sponsors had promised for them to renounce the devil, his works and his pomps, and this evening it became their duty to speak for themselves. The white dresses they wore were emblematic of the purity of heart and innocence of soul that would mark their future career, and should remind them of the white robe universal in regard to time, place and persons. When God entrusted his instruments with this mighty work He meant that they should carry it on, and at the same time gave them the means to accomplish the task. The good until it spread over the whole world. It Rev. E. Hodgkinson preached an eloquent

tions, and say: "I ABSOLVE YOU."

To him is committed the power. Not in his own name, God forbid, but in the name of God, to whom, in performing the last functions, he breathes the beautiful prayer of the church, and turning to the departing soul, exclaims! "Enter into the heavenly Jerusalem." Men did not become priests to have an easy time. The reverse was true. They were denied the pleasures of the world. Being.

DARED FROM MARRIAGE, BARRED FROM MARRIAGE, priests live a life of celibacy and contin-ency. This was true of them back to the days of the Apostles. Some Apostles, it is true, were married, but in the 18th of Matthew it is recorded they left all in Matthew it is recorded they left all, including their wives, and followed Jesu<sup>\*</sup>. There is no account of any of them being married after that period. Would it not have been willowed for Double for Double have been ridiculous for Paul to have gone to the churches of Asia with a wife

and SEVERAL SCREAMING CHILDREN, preaching the Gospel ? Would the parish respect a priest to day who would come into their midst with a wife, children and concomitant tea kettles and tin-pans is therefore, logical and reasonable that priests should abstain from marriage. Paul's celebrated essay on the marriage state, Corinthians. 7th chapter, was read, state, Corintinans. 7th chapter, was read, showing in effect that it was good to marry but better not to marry. He that is mar-ried careth for the things of the world, he that is unmarried careth for the things of the induced set of the induced set. the Lord. Paul spoke this by indulgence, not by command, but it was true as told to a Protestant Bishop by Pat, in answer to the question why priests do not marry, that they are

MARRIED TO THE CHURCH

and no man can marry two wives. A priest who is encumbered with a wife and children cannot devote his whole time to his flock. He must be completely free from all worldly alliances, and must be from all working alliances, and must be ready, as a Catholic priest is required to be, to go at a moment's notice in the midst of contagious diseases and danger of any kind at the risk of his life. With a family depending upon him, his actions would be under constant restraint. The priority dependence and and and priesthood should be honored and respectd, not on account of what its members may be personally, but on account of the authority deputed to them from

home of his childhood, in London Tp., where he was received with respect and love by his relations. Old neighbors and schoolmates have given dinners and sup-pers in honor of him and the usual amount of toasts and speeches has been made in order to show the high esteem in which they hold him. Many are the questions asked about where he has been surveying from the Don, near Toronto to the Rock of Algoma. Whitesmouth River, Winnipeg, Portage La Prairie, Brandon, Fort Ellice, Capelle, Prince Albert, Fort Lacom, Birch Hills, where he spent last winter in camp when the frost was severe winter in camp when the frost was severe enough to keep the mosquitoes from biting. It was very interesting to hear the many stories of the dog-train bringing in supplies, taking the ponies by the tail to cross the river, dc, The Indians' war-whoop and dance is very interesting, and they nonred him with one when he left there. He has purchased a very superior set of surveyors' instruments to take back set of surveyors' instruments to take back with him. At the last supper given by his father Squire Patrick, at his residence, three generations were present. After his grandfather heard what he had to say about camp life and the expensive instruments he has, &c., the old man gave a short sketch of his surveying the road from London to Goderich. When unavoidable circumstances compelled them to make a bas wood bark chain and measure from McConnal's swamp, now north of London township, to the the big swamp near Hensall. Heavy rain came on, when they had to remain until their provisions ran short, and were it not that they shot one deer, he said he would not likely have been here to tell the tale. His worst wish is that any one finding

#### GIRLS SHOULD LEARN TO KEEP HOW A GREAT CARDINAL LIVES.

Ah: swan of sienderness, dove of tenderness Jewei of joys, arise i The little red lark like a rosy spark Of song, to his suburst files: But till you are risen, earth is a prison, Full of coghive sighs: Then wake, and discover to your fond lover, The morn of your matchless eyes.

The dawn is dark to me! hark, oh ! hark to

Irish Love Song.

Air-"The Little Red Lark."

me, Pulse of my heart, I pray, And gently gliding out of thy hiding, Dazzle me with the day! And oh! I'll fly to thee, singing, and sigh to

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thee, Passion so sweet and gay, Passion so sweet and gay, The lark shall listen, and dew drops glisten, Laughing on every spray. —Alfred Perceval Graves.

HALF HOURS WITH THE SAINTS.

Saint Sahas.

ceased to have any value in his eyes, and though he is credited with being keenly HORROR OF DISSIMULATION.—Sabas was of the natiou of the Goths, but a Christian withal, though the greater part of his fel-low-countrymen were still pagans. Athan-aric, a Gothic prince, having been defeated by the Roman army, glutted his anger upon his Christian subjects, and ordered them, under pain of death, to sacrifice to the false gods. Sabas might have saved his life by feiguing to partake of the meat offered to the idols, as his friends, out of false compassion, had counselled. Like to the holy old man Eleazzr, he preferred dying. Being first dragged along the roads and through thorny brakes, he was after-wards pressed down under the weight of a though he is credited with being keenly alive to the fascination of power, he cares nothing for the external evidences of power which vulgar minds associate with pomp and display. To say that the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster is, in the full-est sense of the word, an ascetic is to utter a truism. His whole life, since his con-version from Protestantism, has been one long self, mortification. His spirit has HORROR OF DISSIMULATION .- Sabas was Version from Protestantism, has been one long self-mortification. His spirit has waged war persistently with the flash and has conquered. But the visiory has been bought dearly at the price of health, and the Cardinal's mortal frame has dwindled and wasted away till it seems as but the very shadow of a haman body. "His Eminence is far less severe to those wards pressed down under the weight of a wards pressed down under the weight of a mass of iron placed upon his chest; was overwhelmed with blows, beaten with rods, and at last encompassed with lances and naked swords with the points turned towards him. Sustained amid this long around him than he is to himself. Yet the subordinate priests who sit down to table with him daily at the Archbishop's House sometimes murmur in their hearts towards him. Sustained and this long martyrdom, however, by a beam of divine light descending from on high, he cried out at length, "It is enough, complete your cruel butchery !" His executioners hurled him headlong into the river, whence at the ultra-plainness of the fare set before them, and some-of course the younger and weaker vessels only-have been heard to sigh, finding it very, very hard to be happy on perpetual 'Irish stew' and pure water.

he was drawn out dead. This occurred about the year 372. "From the windows of the sad archiepis "From the windows of the sad archiepts-copal abode you look down upon a lonely and neglected yard bordered by a fence. Beyond this lies a large enclosed stretch of building ground, extending almost to the towers of the old Abbey, which rise majestic and gray in the distance, seem-ing to taunt the Cardinal with the non-MORAL REFLECTION .- Dissimulation is a great defect ; it may grow into a crime. "It is good," says Holy Writ, "to hide the secret of a king, but honourable to reveal

and confess the works of God."-(Tob. xii. 7.)

#### Saint Hermingild. HORROR OF HERETICAL DOCTRINES

Hermingild, son of Leuvigild, king of the Visigoths, had wedded Indegunda, the daughter of Sigebert, king of France. This princess directed her first cares to the conversion of her husband, who, with the whole nation of the Goths, was sunk in whole nation of the croins, was sunk in the errors of Arianism. When Leuvigild heard of the change produced in his son, he gave way to great anger, and uttered the most terrible threats against him. Her-mingild fied with his devoted friends and shut himself in a fortress, but was there captured by force of arms, and thrown into a dungeon. His father hoped that by means of the hard treatment he would there endure, coupled with the tedious-ness of a prison-life, he might be led back to Arianism ; but the result proved far otherwise. At length, Easter day having arrived, the father sent an Arian bishop to administer communion to him. Hermin-gild, however, though loaded with chains, it urned away in horror, refusing to receive it. His father being informed of what had taken place, fell into a fresh access of rage, and sent an executioner to the prison, who, with one stroke of the axe split his skull in twain. This happened in 586.

MORAL REFLECTION .--- One should rather risk losing one's life than one's faith : now to communicate in things holy with a heretic is to run the risk of becoming one. The Apostle St. Paul has said : "A man that is a heretic, avoid."-(Tit. iii.\*10.)

#### Saint Liduvine.

had been an eye witness. She died in

MORAL REFLECTION .- Suffering only

Correct Speaking.

polish of an educated mind.

A correspondent of the New York Her-ald, last Monday, had an interview with Cardinal Manning. He thus describes his home and manner: "The head of the 'greatest Catholic See in England lives in a peculiarly grim and gloomy building close to the forlorn thoroughfare known to Londoners as the Vauxhall Bridge road. It was, if I do not mistake, for some years the headquar-ters of a metropolitan rille crops, and from the outside looks far more like a ware-house, or a prison, than the residence of a prince of the Church. His Eminence, who has an extreme dislike of ostentation, styles his forbidding abode simply the 'Archbishop's House,' and rather prides himself, I believe, upon its ugliness. "The vanities of this world, have long ceased to have any value in his eyes, and No young lady can be too well instruc-ted in anything that affects the comfort of a family. Whatever position in society she may occupy, she needs a practical knowledge of the duties of the house-keeper. She may be placed in such cir-cumstances that it will be unnecessary for a family. Whatever position in society she may occupy, she needs a practical knowledge of the duties of the house-keeper. She may be placed in such cir-cumstances that it will be unnecessary for her to perform much domestic labor; but on this account she needs no less knowl-edge than if she were obliged to preside personally over the cooking stove and pantry. Indeed, I have often thought it was more difficult to direct others, and re-quires more experience, than to do the same work with our own hands. Mothers are frequently so nice and par-ticular in their domestic arrangements, that they do not like to give up any part

The boy, the girl, the youth and the maid must read something. Have you put any thing in their hands as a substitute for the nauseous trash you have removed ? Here is the great difficulty. After the reading habit is once abused it requires not only a good diet but a tonic to restore perfect health. that they do not like to give up any part to their children. This is a great mistake, for they are often burdened with labor, and need relief. Children should be early taught to make themselves useful-to perfect health. We will avoid this problem, just at present, and turn to a related question. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. If the parent who thinks he has done a great thing when he has caught his boy reading the blood curdling yarn of the Spanish Buccaneer, had taken assist parents in every way in their power and consider it a privilege to do so.

HOUSE.

Young people cannot realize the impor-tance of a thorough knowledge of house-wifery, but those who have suffered the inconveniences and mortifications of igno-rance. Children should be early indulged of the Spanish Buccaneer, had taken pains at the beginning to properly guide his boy's reading habit he would have performed an infinitely greater work in a much easier and pleasanter manner. The father who guides is tetter than in their disposition to bake, and experi-ment in cooking in various ways. It is ment in cooking in various ways. It is often but a troublesome help they afford; still, it is a great advantage to them. I know a little gil, who, at nine years of a.e, made a loaf of bread every week

during the winter. Her mother taught her how much yeast and flour to use, and she became an expert taker. Whenever she is disposed to try her skill in making a simple cake and pies, she is permitted to do so. She is thus, while amusing her-self, learning an important lesson. Her mother calls her "ther little housekeeper;" and she often permits her to get what is necessary for the table. She hangs the keys by her side, and very musical is their jingle to her ears. I think, before she is out of her teens, upon which she has not yet entered, that she will have some idea how to cook.

Some mothers give their daughters the care of housekeeping, each a week by turns. It seems to me a good arrange-ment, and a most useful part of educa-Ing to taunt the Cardinal with the non-fulfillment of his cherished dreams—the erection of the magnificent pile which was to be (and may yet be) the Roman Catho-lic Cathedral of Westminster. tion.

Domestic labor is by no means incom. patible with the highest degree of refine-ment and mental culture. Many of the pathoe with the nighest degree of renne-ment and mental culture. Many of the most elegant and accomplished women I have known, have looked well to their household duties, and have honored them-selves and husband by so doing.

### A Mother's Part

up a cold, stone flight of stairs into an immense square room on the first floor, lighted garishly by eight large and uni-form windows, of the kind usually met with in English dissenting chapels and railway stations. In the centre of the room was a large table, covered with a shabby cloth. Round this, and scattered here and there in various centrers atcode For various reasons, mothers should b For various reasons, mothers should be the first instructors of their children: 1st—As nature ordains that mothers should be the first to feed their offspring with their own substance, so God ordains that mothers should be the first to impart to their bittle owns, the "instituted wilk" here and there in various corners, stood a number of gilded Louis XIV. armchairs curiously alternating with humbler chairs of the common lodging house pattern, ex-amples of the very worst kind of Victorian furniture. On the dull, red walls hung sev-eral religious pictures—scenes from the lives of saints and martyrs—and ancient to their little ones, the "rational milk," whereby they "may grow unto salvation." -(1 Peter, ii, 2)

2nd—Those children are generally more healthy and robust who are nurtured by heating and robust who are nurtured by their own mothers, than those that are nanded over to be nursed by strangers. In like manner, they who are instructed by their own mothers in the principles of (hristing night, are usually more related by Christian piety, are usually more robust in faith than those who are first guided by

other teachers. 3d—The more confidence a child has in his preceptor, the more he will advance in learning. Now, in whom does a child confide more implicitly than in his mother? in all dangers he will fly to her, as to an ark of safety, and will place the utmost and of safety, and will place the utmost reliance in what she says. Mothers, do not lose the golden opportunity of in-structing your children in faith and morals, while their hearts are open to receive your

every word ! 4th-Mothers, in fine, share the same house with their children, they generally occupy the same rooms, and eat at the same table with them. The mother is the

Cultivate A Good Reading Habit.

Catch the boy reading a dime novel and consign the blood and thunder nonsense to the fire. Come suddenly upon the girl as she seeks to hide the flamboyant story

"The news of the death of General Grant casts a gloom over the entire coun-try, for the nation loses its greatest soldier. Many and many a time have we criticised Many and many a time have we criticised this great man, yes, almost abused him; but now as we sit here thinking only of his greatness and bravery, his kindness of heart, and his staunch friendship, we deeply regret having said anything against bim. Alive, he belonged to the Republi-can party, but dead, he belongs to the world, to the cherished history of the

great nation—" "Colonel," exclaimed one of the report-ers, rushing into one of the rooms, "Gen-eral Grant is not dead. The announce-ment was only a signal for the telegraph operators to strike." "Is that so ?" "Yee, sir for L have interest

"Let's go down and have something to drink."

the father who simply corrects. The one shows his boy the right road; points out Several hours later the Colonel resumed his work. His eyesight was indirect, and it was some time before he could find the place where he left off. Finally he began: to him the legitimate pleasures of a healthy boyhood, and causes him, of his own bent, to seek what is good. The other lets his boy grow up wild and eases his conscience occasionally by boxing his young hopeful into the right path when he hanness to he flagrantly wrong. "We regret very much to hear the re-port of General Grant's demise is not true. We had hoped to outlive this chief of political corruption, and to know that the smoker still has chances of holding his

he happens to be flagrantly wrong. In the matter of reading for young own with us, causes sadness an inch thick people there are good books and news-papers fully as inexpensive as the evil to settle upon our garments. What has this man done to command the attention of the world? Was it his blind luck as a stuff that works so much mental and moral harm. Why has not the parent so arranged that this reading and not trashy and deleterious literature is within the general, his disgrace to the White House or his agility displayed in riding an ele-phant in India? Now anybody can ride reach of his boy and girl when they evince a taste for reading? This is the right method to pursue. It is too late or too difficult when the blood and thunder an elephant if a fellow walks alone and leads him. We know ourselves. What's riding an elephant? Riding a mule's the thing. So this great snoozer is not dead. story and the flash paper have come into Still alive and able to burn twenty-five

A Bankrupt Town.

story and the flash paper have come into the family. One is prompted to ask with reference to some of the rising generation of Catho-lics: Do they read anything? We fear that there is a class of young hoodlums of whom the reply must be in the negative. They grow up in flippant ignorance. Their books are the streets and corners. They are not a desirable class of citizens and they are never a credit to either their race or their religion. It might be other-wise if they had been educated in a pro-fitable reading habit.

"If I were a Girl "

"If I were a girl," said a well known New England clergyman recently, 'I wouldn't parade too much in public places. He mentioned a number of things that he would not do. He would not think too would not do. He would not think too much about dress, or about parties, or about fashionable society. But in regard to the folly of parading in public places he was particularly emphatic. A good many girls acquire the habit of parading the streets before they comprehend how objection-able it is. Their motive at first is simply amusement afterwards they like they to amusement, afterwards they like thus

draw upon themselves the notice of other But notice so attracted is seldom respectful, and the very young man who will look admiringly at the girls he meets under such circumstances will probably rejoice in his own heart that his own sister is not among them. There is too much of this sort of thing in our citics as well as in

Coming Lean-Year.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made. "General Grant Dropped Dead."

General Grant is one of the few great men who has lived to read his own obita-ary. The signal for the telegraph opera-tors strike was "General Grant dropped dead on the street to-day." The news was soon rapidly spread, and as the opera-tors' were on a strike, rendering it difficult to get telegraphic information, newspaper men hunted out the facts in the life of the great soldier, and wrote elaborate nothe great soldier, and wrote elaborate no-tices. A well known Southern editor erations.

"Yes, sir, for I have just come from the

NATIONAL READERS Honored by a Blessing in a

cent cigars. It is a travesty upon our American institutions."—Ark. Traveler.

The most hopelessly bankrupt citv in the world is the town of Elizabeth, N. J. only a few miles from New York. Its assessment is: Citizens, \$8,500,000; Singer Sewing Machine Company, \$4,000,000; against a bonded debt of \$7,000,000, bear-ing 7 per cent. interest. As the sewing machine company has unpaneed its assessed ing 7 per cent. interest. As the sewing machine company has announced its in-tention of deserting the town in order to avoid the heavy municipal taxation, it will leave the citizens to pay a debt of \$7,000,000 on an assessment of \$8,500,000. The city tax rate for this year, and prob-ably for some years to come, will be 15 per cent; and as the population of the city is decreasing, its business falling off, its property depreciating in value, it can-not long endure such a burden, but must soon surrender its municipal ghost. Everything, indeed, points to the deser-tion of the town at an early day by a sur-render to the creditors, who have every offer of compromise made them. Perhaps there is no more remarkable picture of American municipal extrava-tion of the town is no more remarkable We are satisfied that this end has been accomplished through your care and by the industry of the publishers in spreading so many copies of their books far and wide throughout America. Wherefore we congratulate you, and we congratulate you, and predicting for your labors an abundant fruit, we cheerfully in the Lord, impart to you and to the publishers Benziger, the blessing which you ask. Given at St. Peter's, Rome, the 3d of January, 1883, and of Our Pontificate the fifth year fifth year.

Second Reader. Boards, 166 pp. Third Reader. Boards, 246 pp. Fourth Reader. Cloth, 280 pp. Sixth Reader. Cloth, 376 pp. Sixth Reader. Cloth, 468 pp. Speller and Word-Book. 148 pp. Primary Speller, Script & Roman typ English Grammar. Boards, 83 pp. Bible History. 140 illustrations. picture of American municipal extravagance than the story of this unhappy town of Elizabeth tells. It went mad on interal improvements during the era of infla-tion that prevailed ten years ago. Its streets were well paved then, the city well pro-vided with gas, and well policed; but Elizabeth was not satisfied with this. It aimed to become one of the grandest cities in America. Streets were graded and magnificent avenues built far out into the Bible Stories. 50 illustrations

Church History for Schools . Catechism of Familiar Things surrounding country. The finest Belgian block and German flag pavements were Schouppe's Abridged Course . Deharbe's Small Catechism . laid, and Elizabeth was paved and improved Nash's Table Book. Board

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help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters, Remember, Hop bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and 'est Medicine ever made; the ''Invalid's Friend and Hope,'' and no person or family should b without them. Try the Bitters to-day.

False religions are always local. It is race and nationality that hold false religions together and give them their few generations of life. \* \* But Christ is Cath-

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LEO P.P. XIII.

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olic and rules over nations, or rather He rules over men and knows no nation or race, nor is He a respecter of persons.— Catholic World. CATHOLIC

By Rt. Rev. Bishop Gilmour, D.D.,

Bishop of Cleveland

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TRANSLATION.

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thorough and practical. Edu tages unsurpassed. French is taught, free of d in class, but practically by c The Library contains choo works. Literary reunions a Vocal and Instrumental M minent feature. Musical Sc weekly, clevating faste, testi and ensuring self-possessio tion is paid to promote phy lectual development, habits economy, with refnement o TERMS to suit the difficult without impairing the select institution.

For further particulars app .or, or any Priest of the Dioc

which no skill could soothe; her limbs were partly distorted from the excess of sweetness, and resignation of mind worthy of all admiration. God loaded her with His choicest privileges; she was favoured with revelations; her soul was raised to the heights of divine contemplation; by the agency of her prayers she obtained the grace of many miracles. The devout grace of many miracles. The devout Thomas A Kempis describes many whereof 1433. possesses merit in so far as it is endured in a holy manner, and it is of this that Jesus Christ spoke when He said : "Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be com-forted."-(Matt. v. 5.) We advise all young people to acquire in early life the habit of using good lan-guage, both in speaking and writing, and to abandon as early as possible any use of slang words and phrases. The longer they live the more difficult the acquisition of language will be; and if the golden age of youth the proper season for the acquisit youth, the proper season for the acquisi-tion of language, be passed in its abuse, the unfortunate victim of neglected eduthe unfortunate victim of neglected edu-cation is very probably doomed to talk slang for life. Money is not necessary to procure this education. Every man has it in his power. He has merely to use the language he reads instead of the slang which he hears—to form his taste from the heat speakers and neets of the country best speakers and poets of the country-

"I had just had time to make a hasty survey of the strange interior, and was ex-amining a tiny statue of St. Peter which adorned the centre of the table, when the door wus quietly opened and the Cardinal entered, holding out his hand to me with a genial kindness I was hardly pre-pared to find in him. He seemed to me even more worn and emaciated than I had supposed he would from his photographs. His eyelids were slightly reddened, as though by repeated vigils, and as he glided over the floor, rather than walked, to-wards me, his long, loose ecclesiastical robes floated and fluttered about him, seeming to have nothing of common clay beneath Saint Luca..... THE REWARD OF SUFFERINGS.—St. Lid-uvine was born in 1330 at Schiedam, in Holland, and from her childhood had ded jeated her virginity to the Lord. She was gifted, however, with a fatal beauty, with caused her to be sought for in mar-Fearful lest she Fearful lest she the winter sum—a since that origination without warning—in answerto an inquiry of mine he assured me he had quite re-covered from his late illness, and with the greatest urbanity favored me with his views on Ireland. sufficient of her parents and their urgent solicitations, she prayed to God to send her such infirmities as might prevent them from thinking further of her marrying. God granted her prayer. From the age of fifteen she was seized with violent pains

ALL READY FOR THE CHOLERA.

'ON CALLING UPON HIS EMINENCE I WA

USHERED

up a cold, stone flight of stairs into an

portraits. The place of honor was filled, however by a portrait of Pope Leo XIII, surmounted by a worm eaten, red can opy

facing which were two quaintly carved and valuable oak cabinets, covered with ivory crucifixes, intaglios and other ecclesiasti-

cal art treasures. On my left, as I entered was a small harmonium. "I had just had time to make a hasty

A middle-aged negro, who seemed to be laboring unler considerable excitement, halted a policeman on Larned street, yes-terday, and asked : her sufferings. Deprived at last of all power of motion saving in her head and one arm, her whole body became covered with ulcers. She lived in this state till the age of fifty-three with a calmness,

"Say, boss, what 'bout dat 'Gypshun cholera de papers am makin' sich a fuss ober ?

"Why, they have the cholera over here," was the reply. "An' she's gwine to spread to dis ken-

"It may." "It may." "An' dey say it's powerful hard on de cull'd populashun. Man up Woodward avenue tole dat it jumped right ober white folks to git at a black one." "I believe that's so." "Well, Ize gettin' ready fur it. Ize carryin' an onion in each breeches pocket. Women on de market tole me dat was a

Women on de market tole me dat was a

sure stand-off." "I shouldn't wonder." "An' Ize drinkin' a cupfull o' vinegar wid kyann pepper sprinkled in. Hard-ware man tole me dat was a boss thing."

"An' lze soakin' my feet in sour milk free nights in a week, and rubbin' my spine wid kerosine ile. Butcher up Michgan avenue tole me dat was a sartin preentive.

ventive." "I should think it was." "An' Ize got tarred paper an' cut out soles to wear in my butes. One o' de Aldermen tole me dat de cholera allus strikes de feet fust thing. I reckon it won't git frew dat tarred paper. An' Ize been chewin'a gum made o' beeswax an' taller, wid a leetle camphor gum rolled in. An' Ize been bled twice in de last month, an' had a tooth pulled. an' my ba'r cut journey. an' had a tooth pulled, an' my ha'r cut, an' my photograph taken, an' I reckon if lera comes friskin' around Detroit

needn't be uneasy .- Detroit Free Press. to treasure up choice phrases in his mem-ory, and to habituate himself to their use There is that which seems to exhalt a man when it is debasing him, and there is that which seems to debase him when it is exhalting him. -avoiding at the same time that pedantic precision and bombast which show rather the weakness of a vain ambition than the exhalting him.

de cho

same tasks with them. The mother is the visible guardian angel of her child, and seldom loses sight of him. She is, there-fore, the best calculated to instruct her child, as she can avail herself of every little circumstance that presents itself and draw from it a moral lesson.—Archbishop Gibbons.

A Sensible More.

The antiquated custom of gentlemen getting out of their seat to let ladies pass to the inside of the pew is about to be abolished in at least one Catholic Church abolished in at least one Catholic Church in this city. The rules are: Having en-tered a pew, move along. Do not block up the end of the pew, as if you did not intend to have any one else enter it, or as if you were holding it for special friends. Do not rise to let others in, but move along and leave the pew invitingly open, so that they will know that they are wel-come. If a pew, capable of holding six, has five already in it, don't file out in formal procession to let one poor, scared woman go to the farther end, but move along and let her sit down at the end next to the aisle. These are very sensible sug-gestions and should be generally adopted by all good members of Holy Church.— N. Y. Sunday Democrat. special treatment of the century years: All years whose index number (1883 is the index number of the present year) is the index number of the present year) is divisible by four are leap-years; unless (1) their index number is divisible by 100 (century years). In that case they are not leap-years, unless (2) their index number is divisible by 400; in which case they are leap-years. Thus, 1700, 1800, 1900 and 2100 are not leap-years while 1600 and

2100 are not leap years, while 1600, 2000 and 2400 are.--The Critic.

Ladies Land League.

At a meeting of the Ladies' Land League, Providence, R. I., Tuesday evening, the trea-surer read the following report, showing the receipts of the League since its organi-zation to be \$2,659,58, of which sum \$2, -Marwood's Quip Modest.

It is stated on good authority that, on the occasion of one of Marwood's re-cent visits to Ireland, and when travelling 440.65 has been sent to Ireland to aid the protected by some constabulary, one of the latter tried his hand at "chaffing" Marwood. He bore it quite imperturbably, and, when asked whether he had a son, replied in the affirmative. "And," con-tinued his questioner, "will you put him in your own line of business ?" "Well,"

sid Marwood, with a keen look and a sly twinkle in his eyes, "if he's a good boy I will; but if he turns out a black-guard I'll make an Irish policeman of him." The questioner, it is said, left Jas. Shannon, Leaskdale, writes : For many years my wife was troubled with chilblains, and could get no relief until him." The questioner, it is said, left Marwood alone for the remainder of the

By taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla many a poor sufferer who submits to the surgeon's knife because of malignant sores and scro-

A correspondent writes to enquire if 00 is a leap-year. In Catholic and Pro-tant countries the year 1900 will not be leap-year, they all having adopted the regorian calendar. In countries where e Greek Church is established (Russia d Greece), the old Julian calendar still lds, and those countries will count it a ap-year. After February, 1900, therefore, hich is now twelve days, will become irteen days, and will remain so until A correspondent writes to enquire if 1900 is a leap-year. In Catholic and Pro-testant countries the year 1900 will not be a leap-year, they all having adopted the Gregorian calendar. In countries where the Greek Church is established (Russia and Greece), the old Julian calendar still holds, and those countries will count it a leap-year. After February, 1900, therefore, the difference between the two calendars, which is now twelve days, will become thirteen days, and will remain so until 2100, the year 2000 being a leap-year in both the Julian and Gregorian calendars. The rule for leap-year may be thus stated, according to the Gregorian calendar, which differs from the Julian only in a special treatment of the century years:

Perfection is attained by slow degrees she requires the hand of time. Man is so constituted that even a smile

or a word of friendly recognition enables him to bear up under the most grievous burdens.

A slender acquaintance with the world must convince every man that actions, not words, are the true criterion of the attachment of friends; and that the most liberal professions of good-will are very far from being the surest marks of it.

Self-respect preserves morality. The man who has formed a just estimate or his own dignity, will never do anything to lower that estimate with himself of others. Infinite toil would pot enable you to

sweep away a mist, Lut by ascending a little you may often overlook it altogether. So it is with our moral improvement. We wrestle fiercely with a vicious habit which could have no hold upon us if we ascended into a higher atmosphere.

440.65 has been sent to Ireland to aid the good cause and to relieve the poor. This week Miss Tally received two letters, one from Father Logue, County Donegal and one from Father Stephens, County Gal-way, acknowledging the receipt of \$25.00 each, "with sincere thanks and blessings of the poor of Ireland for the Ladies' League of Providence, R. I. are also driven out by it, digestion restor-ed, and the system benefited in every way by its use. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.,

chilotains, and could get no rener until about two years ago; she was then not able to walk, and the pain was then not inght. Your agent was then on his regu-lar trip, and she asked him if he could cure her. He told her Dr. Thomas' Eclectric her. A guite a sure as the tried it and it (for more of the direction of the lines). The sure as the had proved night. Your agent was then on his regu-lar trip, and she asked him if he could cure her. He told her Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil was a sure cure. She tried it, and judge of her astonishment when in a few days, the pain was all allayed and the foot restored to its natural condition. It is also the best remedy for burns and bruises I ever used. use of five bottles of Dr. Thomas' Eclec-tric Oil. Feels great pleasure in recom-mending it to the public, as he had proved (for many of the diseases it mentions to to trestored to its natural condition. It be deceived by any imitations of Dr. bruises I ever used. the genuine.

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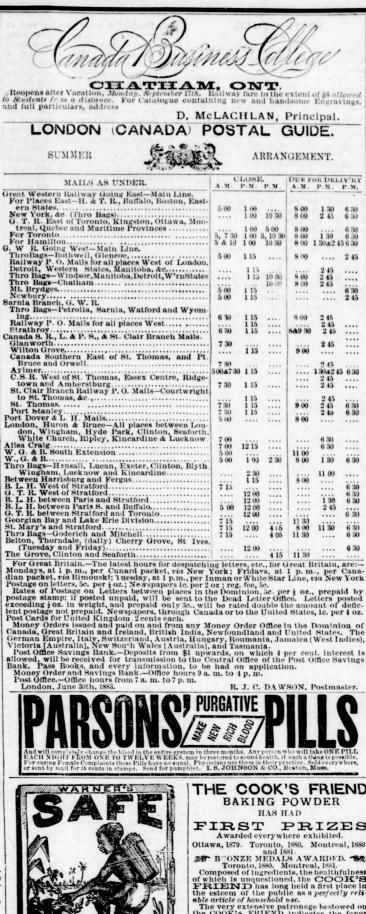


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CHICAGO, Aug. 21, 1887, The Prowrietors of the FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE have paid me several thou-and dollars for press-work on their paper. I have niways found them prompt in transactions. A. G. NEWELL,

transactions. A. G. NEW ELL, August 15, 1883, I am highly pleased with your paper. This information concerning Poulity manage wont alone is worth five times the price of your paper, asying nothing about the value ble Farm information and interestin stories, etc. W. R. SIMPSON, SLIPUP, Morgan Co., Ala.

SLIPUP, Morgan Co., Ala. BRAIDWOOD, Ill., Aug. 11, 1883, I am very much pleased with your paper Every number seems to me to become mor attractive and profilable. I have shown i to several of my friends, who were at one delighted with it. Mrs. J. F. EHLE.

delighted with fit. Mrs. G. F. Estat. WAUSEON, O., Aug. 11, 1843, I received a copy of the FARM, FIELD AND FIRESHDE some days ugo and must say that i vans well pleased with it. I find it a first-class journal for the farmers, of whom I am one. With such an agricultural journal every farmer can rike the the M. H. MAYES.

### LATEST CABLE NEWS.

8

LATEST CABLE NEWS. London, Sept. 5, 1883.—Mr. Parnell's speech at the Dublin meeting of the Irish National League was the great political event of the week. It has been subjected to the widest discussion by both the Eurish lish and Irish press. They all admit that it was able and statesmanlike. It has produced an excellent effect in political circles and has paved the way to further important concessions. The Irish Tories are in a state of abject alarm; the Dublin correspondent of the Times, the notorius Patton, states that the Government are seriously considering the expediency of granting a measure of local government are seriously considering the Expediency of granting a measure of local government are seriously considering the Expediency of granting a measure of local government are seriously considering the Fenians are easily guiled. The people of Ireland are well pleased with the result of last session. On all

tions. He must think the Fenians are easily gulled. The people of Ireland are well pleased with the result of last session. On all sides preparations are being made to take advantage of the new laws for the develop-ment of the material well-being of the population. The general feeling is in favor of utilizing Mr. O'Connor's Labor-cer's Bill. There are good prospects that ers' Bill. There are good prospects that substantial advantages will be conferred on this most deserving class of the Irish ers' Bill.

on this most deserving class of the Irish people. The Argentine Republic sent this week a large subscription to the Parnell Fund, through that patriotic dignitary of the Church, Monsignor Dillon, with a flatter-ing letter promising future help. The Irish party gained a new triumph in the dismissal of John Byrne, Collector General of Dublin, an inveterate enemy of the people.

of the people. Six Irishmen suspected of having been connected with the dynamite attempts in Glasgow on the 20th of last January, when the largest gasometer in the city was blown up, and other property was des-troyed, were arrested in Glasgow on Fri-der with 21st ult. Their names are Peter troyed, were arrested in Glasgow on Fri-day night, 31st ult. Their names are Peter Callaghan, Thomas Devany, Patrick Mc-Cabe, Patrick Dunn, Terence Dermott and Henry McCann. A man named Donnelly was arrested on Saturday, and two others named Casey and Kelly on Sunday. The six men first arrested were apprehended at the same hour in different parts of the city. The houses in which they lived were searched. It is reported that appliances for making ex-plosives were found in their houses. Rumor has it that the nine men who have been arrested are known to the police as Fenians, arrested are known to the police as Fenians, and have been under surveillance for several months. A rumor which had been spread that Bernard Gallagher had become an informer, was speedily contra-dicted by Bernard himself, who is at present in this city, and has been since soon after his acquittal in Lordon.

A mass meeting was held Sunday at Cappamore, Co. Limerick. Police were present in force and press reporters were in attendance. Michael Davitt delivered in attendance. Michael Davitt denvered an address, in which he made the state-ment that by the tyrannical operations of landlordism in Ireland six thousand house-holders had been deprived of their homes within the quarter ending on the 1st of July. He contended that the question of the complete abalition of landle place

the complete abolition of landlordism must be kept before the people. The Land Act, he stated, if not a failure at the present time was rapidly becoming so, and not one-sixth of the tenant farmers of the country had yet succeeded in having their rents fixed. He urged the people to be resolute and calm and not to lose their

resolute and calm and not to lose their self-control. James McDermott was brought before the Court again at Liverpool, on Tuesday, and was further remanded to juil at the request of counsel for the prosecution, who stated that a pocketbook found among the prisoner's effects contained very important entries, but their nature was not indicated. It is thought that the papers may lead to other arrests. Mc-Dermott complained to the Judge, as an American citizen, that he was subjected to the welfare of us, your little children, is a source of much solicitude and many trials. Your kindness to us has won our respect and love, and your zeal in explain-ing the mysteries of our holy Religion, implifying that which appears difficult to our understanding, and leading us on to know the inestimable value of a heartfelt and sincere devotion to Urigin Mary, will, we earnestly hope, bear fruit which will have its reward in heart for the welfare of us, your little children, is a source of much solicitude and many trials. Your kindness to us has won our respect and love, and your zeal in explain-ing the mysteries of our holy Religion, to know the inestimable value of a heartfelt and sincere devotion to load the judge, as an American citizen, that he was subjected American citizen, that he was subjected the joys of an eternal and glorious hereto very harsh treatment, and stated that he was not even aware of the nature of after. the charges against him. Glasgow, September 3.—The nine Irishmen arrested here charged with being con-nected with attempts to destroy property by dynamite are known to the police as love and esteem for the person of our spiritual father, and we pray that God may grant you many years of health and strength to labor in His vineyard, and as Fenians, and have been under surveillance several months. Dublin, September 3.—Recent storms almost totally destroyed the grain and other crops in the south of Ireland. The authorities fear a renewal of the rent agiyou to day celebrate your Silver Jubilee, may you live to celebrate your Golden Jubilee, and finally share in that Glorious Jubilee which lasts for endless ages. YOUR LITTLE CHILDREN. tation owing to the distress consequent upon the loss of crops. A general strike against rent is thought to be imminent. THE CONGREGATION'S ADDRESS Rev. F. A. Rasserts, Pastor of St. Francis The board of guardians throughout Ire Xavier Church. land demand an amendment of the Land Reverend Father,--We approach you to-day with feelings of sincere pleasure, Act. Marwood, the executioner, died at Hornto offer you our congratulations on this anniversary of your ordination, and we thank God that He has shown His good day afternoon, of congestion of the lungs and jaundice. He was sixty-three years old. Owing to an about will to us, by giving us a father, who, by his teaching and christian example has directed his children in the way of old. Owing to an absurd rumor that the Invincibles contributed to his death an inquest has been ordered. Eternal Life.

cerely thankful, is your untiring zeal in the care of our little ones. You have, from the time they first entered the church, and thus becoming a portion of your flock, been ever solicitous for their spiritual welfare. Your anxious and careful preparation of them for the re-ception of the Sacraments cannot but have the effect of impressing on their youthful minds the beauties of the Mysteries of our Holy Religion, which are the strength of the living and the consolation of the dying. As a mark of our appreciation of your many good qualities, and as a souvenir of the day which kindly look upon as the offering of your grateful children, and not as to its value which is but small. We hope that God in His bounty may grant you many more years of health and strength to labor in His Vineyard here among us, and that He may shower upon SILVER JUBILEE. among us, and that He may shower upon you His choicest blessings is the earnest prayers of your spiritual children. CONGREGATION OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER CHURCH.

Kings. The Rev. F. A. Rasserts, pastor of St. Francis Xavier's Church, Carlsruhe, County of Bruce, was appointed parish priest of this parish in 1865, being the year in which the parish was first formed. At that time the church was but a small At that time the children was but a small one, and the increasing strength of the congregation demanded a more commodi-ous place of worship. With commendable energy he undertook the work, and built a church which, as a work of architecture, a church which, as a work of architecture, has few if any equals outside of the cities. The grounds attached to his residence are tastefully laid out, and the whole is an object of admiration to all who visit it. On Wednesday, August 20th, the rev. gentleman celebrated the twenty-fifth an-

as shown by their presence. The had the satisfaction of seeing two among them, Fathers Gehl and Brohman, who had attended Catechism under him, and who had chosen the priestly office in prefer-ence to the honors and emoluments of the niversary of his ordination. The day was all that could be desired, and in addition

all that could be desired, and in addition to the congregation, many visitors from adjoining parishes were present to assist at the celebration. At 10 o'clock, High Mass was begun, with the Rev. Fathers Resserts as celebrant, assisted by Fathers Forster as deacon, Gehl as sub-deacon, and Brohman as Master of Ceremonies. After the Gospel the Rev. Father Funkin, of Berlin, preached an eloquent sermon on the office and responsibility of the priest-hood, which was listened to with rapt at-tention. World. After again thanking all present for their good wishes and presentations, the proceedings were brought to a close by the children being regaled with cakes and Father Rasserts was also the recipient of a number of private gifts of consider-able value, which is evidence of the esteem in which he is held, both as a priest and a gentleman. C. M. A. tention.

world.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

St. Catherines, Sept. 5th, 1883. S. R. BROWN, Esq., Grand Recorder, Can-ada Grand Council C. M. B. A.

Dear Sir and Bro:-According to the authority and instructions received from

you, I organized Canada Branch No. 24, located in the town of Thorold, Ontario,

with twenty-two members, administering to them the obligations of the association. The following named gentlemen were elected as officers and duly installed by

me:--President-Rev. Timothy J. Sullivan.

The rev. gentlemen who were present vere: Dean Lausie, Walkerton, Fathers Funkin, Berlin; Elena, of Formosa; Foerster, of Little Germany; Gehl, of St. Clements; Brohman, of Diemerton; Wey, Formosa, and Waddel, of Chepstow. After Mass, the congregation, headed by the children, proceeded to Father Rassert's residence, when an address from the child-ren was first read, and a presentation of a handsome chair was made by Master Archie McArthur in their behalf, after which a congratulatory address from the congregation was read by A. P. McArthur, teacher, and a package containing a sum of money, the gift of his parishioners, was handed the rev. gentleman. THE CHILDREN'S ADDRESS.

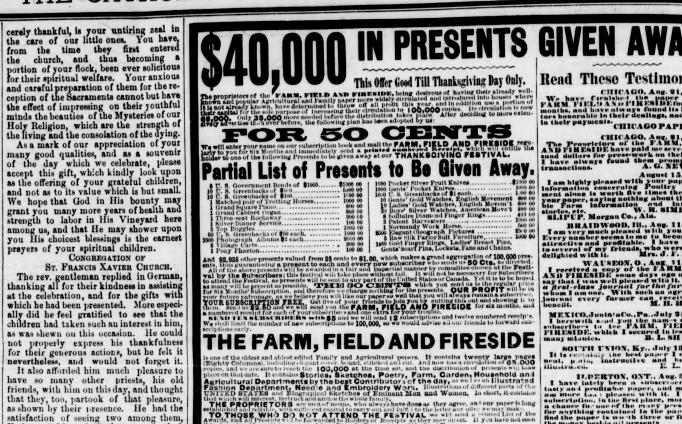
Ist Vice-Pres.—Patrick McMahon. 2nd Vice-Pres.—Patrick McMahon. Rec. Sec.—J. J. Duffy. Asst. Rec. Sec.—Wm. Wilocker. Fin. Sec.—Wm Gearon. Tres.—John Conlon. Marked L. L. Bearge. THE CHILDREN'S ADDRESS. Rev. F. A. Rasserts, Pastor of St. Francis Xavier Church.

Rev. and Dear Father,-In company with our elders, we come to day to offer you our congratulations on the completion Guard-John McNulty. Trustees-Mathew Hart, Thomas Com-morford, Wm. Cartmell, Denis Henaham, John McKeague. I may say that I was ably assisted by Bros. Brennan, Vizard, Duffy, Begy, and Conlon of Branch No. 10, St. Catherines; Bro. Brennan reading the duties of each officer as they were installed by me, when they were conducted to their respective stations. This being done the Branch was opened, the business of the assion of the twenty-fifth year of your service in the priesthood of the Catholic Church. As children we do not understand the full extent of your labors and anxieties during these long years which you devoted to the service of God and the good of your children who have been entrusted to your child spiritual care; but we do know that they cannot have been small. Even your care for the welfare of us, your little children,

was opened, the business of the sestion on over, and then closed in due form, in order to give the newly elected officers a clear idea of their duties in Branch meet-Addresses were delivered by myself, Bros.

Brennan, Vizard, and others; Bro. Bren-nan in particular giving a very lucid des-cription of the working of the association at large. This Branch starts with good prospect

Marshal-J. J. Rogers. Guard-John McNulty.



han." Son us 25.80 and we will sent you the **Part of the your** frouble. I numbered receipt for each of your subscribes and now will send 12 subscriptions and twelve numbered receipts **REND FEX BLOW CHILLERS WILL BE and We will send 12 subscriptions and twelve numbered receipt** sub-respin limit the number of new subscriptions to 100,000, so we would duvise all our friends to forward sub-scription in the number of new subscriptions to 100,000, so we would duvise all our friends to forward sub-scriptions and the subscription so to 100,000, so we would duvise all our friends to forward sub-scriptions and the subscription so to 100,000, so we would duvise all our friends to forward sub-scriptions and the subscription so to 100,000, so we would duvise all our friends to forward sub-tions and the subscriptions of the subscription so to 100 and the subscript

THE FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE

is one of the oldest and ablest edited Family and Agricultural papers. It contains twenty large pages (Bighty Columns), including chegant ever, bound, sitehed and cut. And now has a circulation of 65,000 copies, and we are surface treach the 100,000 at the time set, and the distribution of presents wil take place on that date. It contains Storles, Sketches, Poetry, Farm, Carden, Household and Agricultural Departments by the best Contributors of the day, as we law an fluestrated Fashion Department, Needle and Embroidery Work. Illustritions of different parts of the UNITED STATES and Elographic Sketches of Eminant Mon and Women. In short, it contains THE PROPRIETORS are men of means, who always have done as they agree, and our paper is long entering out and relative and means may have a built to the letter any older way make. hat which will interest, instruct and annues the whole family. **THE PROPRIETORS** are men of means, who always have done as they agree, and our paper is long simulated and reliable, with sufficient capital to carry out and infill to the letter involter we may make. **TO THOSE WHO DO NOT ATTEND THE FESTIVAL** we will seed a refined list of the Watches and all Presents will be constrained to finderpool Receipts and they may direct. If you have not seen The decision of the provide of the part of the sector of t

The FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE, 89 Randolph Street, Chicago, III.

Departments.

#### **RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.**

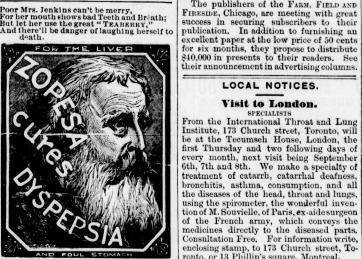
At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools in the town of Chatham, held on the evening of Tuesday, the 4th of September, 1883, the following resolution was

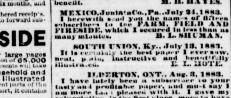
passed:-Moved by Mr. Finistere and seconded by Mr. Berhorst; that whereas it hath pleased God to remove from amongst us Mr. Nicholas Fady, a member of this

Board. Therefore, be it resolved, that we the members of this Board, in meeting assem-bled, knowing the sterling worth and character of Mr. Fady, and having wit-nessed the courtext and ability with nessed the courtesy and ability with which he discharged his duties as a mem-ber of this Board, do hereby express our

RECORD.

DIED. At Kingston, Sept.10th, Mary Agnes, infant daughter of James and Annie Spearman, of the Inland Revenue Department, aged 2 Years.





London Commercial College

Re-Opens on Monday, Sept. 3rd.

This is the only Institution in British America which has

Our new College Bank is the most complete thing of the

WM. N. YEREX, President.

first-class actual Business, Telegraphic, and Phonographic

kind in the Dominion. The Principal of each department is a specialist.

LPERTON, ONT., Aug. 3, 1893. I have lately been a subserver to your tasty and profilable paper, and must say aubscription, in the first place, more to have a chance for one of the mary presents than for anything contained in the perton is the find the paper later presents that the money beside all presents. b. W. PASLEY.

Dear dead lip Which so oft Sweet closed On all those Hands that n In the Conqu Tended they To Christ's lo

VOL 5

is the time

Suits from the most Fa

the city.

Our assortme cannot be bea compare favora in the city.

Also the lates furnishings.

Sister Mary J House of Provide

Hushed and a For the ange And our love Is forever go And the dirg Of the Miserce And amidst List we for th

Now, the bel Sends its mes

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neighbour. During the p able and aposto bishop of Toron health at Eastha he was not iale had a large nun natives and visi the evening to cipally Protest lectures, a gent heard more reli that lecture tha ant church in l wonderful. A



5th, 1883.

## \$15,000.00 IN PRIZES Open to the World!

Large prizes for trials of speed in the horse Large prizes for thats of speed in the norse ring each afternoor. Electric Light, Band Competitions, and other novelles for the entertainment and Exhibitors will positions. Exhibitors will positions. Canada, for Prize Lists and any other infor-mation required, which will be promptly attended to.

NEEDED IN

VPrice, 30 cents. Large boxes, 60 cents. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Sol

been sent to St. Louise, L'Islet Co., and another to Bic, Rimouski Co., which give great satisfaction. All have been supplied by the firm of Henry McShane & Co.'s Bell Foundry, Md., U.S.A., who are now so ONTARIO'S GREAT EXHIBITION. October 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th & widely renowned through the sweet sono ous bells they manufacture. The publishers of the FARM, FIELD ANI

attended to. JOHN B. SMYTH, JOHN KENNEDY, Secretary. President

great sorrow at the loss of so able and efficient a member, fully realizing the difficulty with which he will be replaced, and

Be it further resolved, that the hearty sympathy of this Board is tendered to his sorrowing and afflicted widow and mother, and that a copy of these resolutions be engrossed and framed and delivered to Mrs. Fady, and also that a copy be for-warded for publication in the CATHOLIC

Poor Mrs. Jenkins can't be merry, For her mouth shows bad Teeth and Breath; But let her use the great "TEARERRY," And there'll be danger of laughing herself to drath.

For circulars containing full information address, THREE towns in the Province of Quebec 

OBITUARY.

energies, in the furtherance of the cause of our holy religion. Michael Morrison died in Kingston on July 29, 1883, aged 57 years. He was born in the town of Dungarven, County You came among us at a time when orn in the town of Dangarven, County of Waterford, Ireland. At sixteen years of age he came to St. John's, Newfound-land, and in October, 1853, to Kingston, where he was engaged as foreman in Berry & Walker's mill. He commenced business for himself in 1861. He was our country was comparatively new, and our people were struggling with the trials incident to the condition of the country. Our church, in time became too small, and you undertook to build a new one to Berry & Walker's mill. He commenced business for himself in 1861. He was notable as an advertiser and was widely known in Ontario. He was a member of the Sodality of the Holy Family and was an overseer in Ontario Ward. He was the first member that died in Kingston. The funeral took place, on the morning of July 30, 1883, to St. Mary's cathedral, where a solemn requiem mass was chanted meet the requirements of the congrega-tion. This edifice stands to day an orna-ment to this section of the country, and is one of which you may justly feel proud. Many circumstances, no doubt, occurred which rendered its accomplishment more difficult than it would otherwise have been, but you overcame them all, while at the where a solemn requiem mass was chanted by Rev. Father Kelly, while the Libera same time your care and attention were divided with the Neustadt and Diemert by Rev. Father Keny, while the internet was chanted by the choir. The cortege was long, and composed chiefly of the business men of the city. He was also a member of St. Vincent de Paul Society, Missions, which was the cause of additional strain on your mind. At one time, through the action of death you were the only priest left to adminis-ter to the wants of the Catholics of this member of St. Vincent de Paul Society, and that society met and passed a resolu-tion of condolence and had a requiem mass sung for the repose of his soul. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Jas. Swift, Isaac Noble, Michael Flanigan, Wm. Power, Wm. Kigney and Dr. Hickey. He leaves a wife and eight children. A good hus-band, a kind father and a genial friend, he is gone, we truet, to ream the reward of

ter to the wants of the Catholics of this county and of all the pioneer priests who brought the solace of religion to the peo-ple of this western peninsular, we believe you are the only one left; and as each, with one or two exceptions, closed his labors in his Master's service you were present to perform the last sad rites over their mortal remains. But that for which we have to be sinhe is gone, we trust, to reap the reward of a well-spent life.

On this anniversary of your ordination please accept of this gift, which we beg to present you, not on account of its value, which is but small, but as a token of our

C. M. B. A. thoroughly at heart, and will work diligently to increase its membership, and also to work up other Branches in this part of the country.

I am yours fraternally, J. E. LAWRENCE. Chancellor Branch No. 10.

of being one of the largest in Ontario. The Rev. Father Sullivan has the good of the

O'Leary, The Outlaw.

The house is still pointed out in Peter Street, Cork, where Morris was shot down the avenging brother of Arthur Leary. The story is a sad one, and I by the O'Leary.

o Leary. The story is a said one, and it give it as illustrating the iniquity of the penal laws. Arthur O'Leary, commonly called "the outlaw," though possessed of considerable property, spent the early part of his life in foreign military service. On

of his life in foreign military service. On returning to his native land, his great popularity among the peasantry excited the jealousy of a neighboring landed pro-prietor named Morris. The feeling was intensified into deadly hate toward O'Leary from the fact of a horse belonging to the latter having beaten one of Morris's in a race. Availing himself of that article of the penal laws which disqualified a Catholic from keeping a horse above the value of £5, Mr. Morris publicly tendered O'Leary that sum for the winning horse, and did so in the most insulting manner. O'Leary replied that he would only sur-During the eighteen years you have administered to the spiritual wants of the administered to the spiritual wants of the people of this parish, your duties have been such as to call forth all your zeal and

and did so in the most insulting manner. O'Leary replied that he would only sur-render his horse with his life. Upon this Morris and his friends closed around "the Papist," and a struggle ensued, but O'Leary escaped, being indebted for his safety to the fleetness of his horse. His resistance was represented to the Govern-ment in such a light that he was pro-claimed an outlaw A large reward was ment in such a light that he was pro-claimed an outlaw. A large reward was offered for his apprehension, and troops were dispatched to arrest him. The peas-antry were so attached to him that for four years his popularity secured him from the most active exertions of his pur-suers. At length he was surprised by an ambush near Mill Street, and was shot through the heart. This tragic fate came upon him at the early age of twenty-six. through the neart. Instragic take came upon him at the early age of twenty-six. The brother of deceased watched an op-portunity for revenge, and two months after the event, on July 7, 1773, he rode up Peter's Church Lane, in Cork, in broad day-light, and deliberately fired three shots in covergion at Morris who was standing in succession at Morris, who was standing near the window of his lodgings in Peter Street. Morris was wounded in the side, and died of his wounds, and the avenger of his brother escaped to America.—Cork Correspondence Toronto Globe. CUT THIS OUT.

**CUT THIS OUT.** "Frank P. Warner came into our store to purchase a sample bottle of ZOPESA for a friend, and stated that he (Mr. Warner) was afflicted with Kidney and Liver troubles for five years, and had paid \$200 or \$300 doctor's bills, and has now been completely cured by the use of two large bottles and one sample bottle of ZOPESA. He was so bad at one time that he lost 37 pounds of flesh, but after using ZOPESA claims that he is a sound man, and now weighs 15 pounds. He was lond in its praise, and readily consented to allow us to use his name for reference." J. W. MITCHELL & CO., Canisteo, N. Y.



and cannot be sold in competition with the multitud test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall

SPECIALISTS From the International Throat and Lung From the International Throat and Lung Institute, 173 Church street, Toronto, will be at the Tecumseh House, London, the first Thursday and two following days of every month, next visit being September 6th, 7th and 8th. We make a specialty of treatment of catarrh, catarrhal deafness, bronchitis, asthma, consumption, and all the diseases of the head, throat and lungs, using the spirzometer the wonderful incom-A WHOLESOME CURATIVE. Every Family. RUPE RESHING FRUIT LOZ ENGE for Constitution, éc. Siliousness, Headache, Indisposition, éc. CTSUPERIOR TOPILLS and all other system-regulating medicines. THE DORE IS SMALL, THE ACTOR FROM THE TASTE DELLCTORS LADREN AND THE TASTE DELLCTORS In the the Price, 30 cents. Large berge 50 cents. the diseases of the head, throat and tungs, using the spirometer, the wonderful inven-tion of M. Souvielle, of Paris, ex-aide surgeon of the French army, which conveys the medicines directly to the diseased parts. Consultation Free. For information write, enclosing stamp, to 173 Church street, To-ronto, or 13 Phillip's square, Montreal. Fast the heat sheat work in the site starts. (TROPIC)

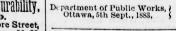
For the best photos made in the city go to Epy BROS., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and papartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures

LOCAL NOTICES.

Visit to London.

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

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the un-dersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Post Office, Amherstburg, Ont., will be re-ceived at this Office until MONDAY, the 24th instant, inclusively, for the erection of THE GUELPH OPERA HOUSE COMPANY, TRUST, POST OFFICE, &c. AMHERSTBURG, ONT. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Post Office, Amherstburg, and at the Depart-ment of Public Works, Ottawa, on and after MONDAY, the 10th Inst. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the honorable the Minister of Pub-lic Works, equal to fice per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfelted if the party decline to enter into a contract when called on to do so or if the fail to com-plete the work contracted for. If the tender be no accepted the cheque will be returned. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender. F. H. ENNIS, Secretary. AMHERSTBURG, ONT. 100.000 SHARES. \$2.00 Per Share. The best Investment offered to the Canadian Public. Send card of prospectus, &c. to J. L. MURPHY, Guelph, Ont., Canada PIANOFORTES. Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability,





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A CATHOLIC MAN OF Fourches, Store, Nindives, Franks, Offices, Fielure Galler Beartro, Bord, Store, And elec-lar and state of room. Get lar and signal size of room. Get lar and si

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ensday. We heartily ished in A Catholic teacher are not many o wished that the closed to then mean the alleg has tried and but the man o called to the re this God-liketa tific profession we employ him

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by boxing the path when he wrong. In th young people