not be bound to ac-ender. . H. ENNIS, Secretary.

Vorks, WANTED.

EDIATELY-A a Second or Third chool Section No. 7, ce, to M. QUINN, Sec-tt. 313-3w

'S POEMS!

Catholic



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

VOL. 7.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCT. 25, 1884.

NO. 315

CLERICAL.

Why do you weep?
You who sit beside a corpse,
Beside a corpse with bright brown hair,
What is the nameless horror there?
She does but sieep.
Overpowered by weariness,
She has but laid her burdens down,
And peace profound has overthrown
Toll and distress.

Why do you weep?
Methinks it is a mocking smile
Upon those lips so calm and cold,
Another tale they could unfold,
Did they not sleep.
A tale of bitter, barren years
You might have altered to delights;
Of loveless days, and hopeless rights,
And burning tears.

Why do you weep?
Eternal love has claimed its own,
And crowned her with undying joy;
And in His cloudless home on high
Will safely keep.
She looks not, sare with sweet disdain,
Back on this world and its strange fate
"Love her!" you cry, but 'tis too late—
And all in vain.

LITURGY.

E. C. M.

EDITOR RECORD,—DEAR SIR,—In one of your issues of last month or the of your issues of last month or the month previous you gave an opinion taken from an Irish periodical with regard to the prayers of which below. The resolution of the doubts on the matter solves all difficulty. I copy it from the Acta Sanctae Sedis (Fasciculus II, Volumen XVII.) You may publish it for the guidance of priests.

Yours truly, P. Bardou, Pt. Caynea, Oct. 11, 1884.

Yours truly, Cayuga, Oct. 11, 1884. DUBIUM.

Quoad recitationem precum post mis-sas, sine cantu celebratas, quaesitum quum sit a Sacra Rituum Congregatione; I. An preces post finem cujusque missae, sine cantu celebratae, in unimissae, sine cantu cereoratae, in uni-versa Ecclesia a Sanctissimo Domino Nostro Leone Papa XIII. nuperrime praescriptae recitari debeant a Sacerdote alternatim cum populo; et II. An oratio Deus refugium, cum

suis sersiculis ab ipsomet sacerdote in casu recitanda sit, prouti Ave Maria et

Salve Regina flexis genibus?
Sacra eadem Congregatio, ad relationem infrascripti Secretarii respondit ad utrumque Dubium; Affirmative, Atque ita respondit et rescripsit die 20

wants the Small Hours, Second Vespers and Compline. Many of the older rubricists give mystical reasons, with which we are not at present concerned, for the omission of these parts. The explanation which seems to be the most probable is the following: the Second Vespers are omitted, as in the Simple Office. belongs to the less solemn rite, and the other parts are left out, because it was desirable to keep within reasonably restricted limits an Office which, whenever said, is an addition to the regular Canonical Office of the day. Besides, the Small Hours and Compline could be, in the Office of the Dead, very little else than a repetition of the same parts in the ordinary Office of the day, as they vary from Office to Office far less than the Matins, Laudes

and Vespers.

It has been remarked that the Officium Defunctorum, such as it is, resembles in its arrangement the Offices of the three last days in Holy Week. Like them it begins and ends abruptly, without the usual introductory or final prayers, and wants the Capitula, hymns, absolutions, benedictions, and concluding ejaculatory prayer after the lessons.

1. The days on which the Officium Defunc-

torum may be said.

In assigning the days on which the officium Defunctorum may be said, Bouvry distinguishes between two modes of reciting it, the one when it is said in choir and joined to the Office of the day; the other when it is recited apart from the Canonical Office and as a distinct and separate Office. In the former case the Fidelium animae, &c., and the anthem of the Blessed Virgin, with which the Office of the day closes in choir, are omitted; but in the latter case there is no interference with the Canoni-

cal Office.

The Officium Defunctorum may be chanted even in immediate connection with the Office of the day in choir, (a) on all days when a Requiem Mass is allowed either by the general rubric or by privilege, and (b) on a double minor or major st, in discharge of an obligation aris ing from a "foundation," or when asked for from a motive of piety, although a Requiem Mass is not allowed on such

"An in diebus duplicibus minoribus ac majoribus liceat cantari Vigilia defunc-torum ac etiam totum Officium non quidem ex fundatione, sed ex sola piaque

voluntate petentium, quin cantetur im-mediate post Missa, vel si postulata can-tetur, dicatur de Festo vel de die occur-rente?" S. R. C. respondit. "Tolerari

torum, as a separate function, is allowed on all days of the year. He, however, remarks, and in this he quotes from Cavalieri, that it would be unsuitable to Cavalieri, that it would be unsuitable to recite the Officium Defunctorum on the feasts of great solemnity, such as Christmas Day, the Epiphany, Easter and Pentecost Sundays, Corpus Christi, the Ascension, the Assumption, the Feast of the Titular of the Church, and also during the three last days of Holy Week. It is manifest that the dolorous Office of the Dead would ill accord with the invoice. Dead would ill accord with the joyous solemnity of these high festivals, or with the all-absorbing mysteries of the last days of Holy Week. "In secundo autem casu, non solum privata et submissa recitatio, sed etiam publica, quae fit extra Officium sub Vesperam, nulla die prohibetur" prohibetur."

The reason of the larger concession in favour of the Office than of the Mass of lavour of the Office than of the Mass of the Dead is, because the former does not supplant the Office of the day, but is only added to it; while the Requiem Mass takes the place of the Mass of the day which, according to the general rule, should be in conformity with the Office. Besides, the Requiem Mass can be com-pensated for by applying to the reliat of pensated for by applying to the relief of the deceased the Mass of the day, but the place of the Officium Defunctorum cannot be supplied by that of the day.

CATHOLIC FRESS.

Catholic Columbian. Catholic Columbian.

The American Board of Foreign Missions that met in this city last week discussed their success in "Papal lands." Their missionaries follow in the wake of the sturdy pioneers of civilization—Catholic missionaries. The latter are working quietly and unostentatiously wherever there are souls to be brought to the language of the true faith. Every wherever there are souls to be brought to the knowledge of the true faith. Every week the progress of the Catholic Church is noted in this country as well as in far off foreign parts. The various religious orders and congregations devoted to missionary work are scattered throughout the world, and exerting a blessed influence everywhere. Secular priests in the world, under the direction of their Bishops, are continuing the work of missionaries, and perpetuating the faith. As to the work of the missionaries in heathen lands we may quote the following statistics: "One thousand Capuchins in India and the islands of the Indian Ocean; 2,500 Evances and Matins with Laudes. It wants the Small Hours, Second Vespers 300 Oblates at Jaffa, in Natal and Ceylon; 700 priests of the missions etrangeres in Malasia, Corea and Tonquin; 1,500 Jesuits in British Guyana, Armenia and Madagascar; 200 Lazarists in Persia, Abyssinia and Kiang-Su; 500 Domini-cans in the Philippine Islands, Central Tonquin and other ports." Thus the good work goes on. No expensive ward-

> holy vow of poverty goes forth on his mission of noblest charity. Antigonish Aurora. We clip the following from the Pictou News:—"The Montreal Witness, which is rews:— The Montreal Witness, which is an intensely anti-Catholic and anti-French paper, pays a very high compliment to the French clergy of Quebec, which, from such a source, must be sincere. It says: 'Why is this Province of Quebec the most Catholic country in the world? Simply because it has the best Catholic clergy.

Ave Maria.

robes are required, no large salaries de-manded, and the humble monk with the

The following eulogy of the Italian clergy is doubly valuable, coming as it does from the radical organ of Rome, the Capitan Fracassa: In contrast with our rulers, who know not how to secure obe-dience, there arises in these days of trial a grand, an austere, a terrible figure—the priest. Behold him! He courageously advances to meet the worst, and puts down his life at the stake. What matters death to those that labor for the future, and whose warrant is a past of nineteen hundred years! To the weakness and the timidity of the Government they oppose a disciplined, intelligent, energetic action. They cannot establish cordons or impose quarantines, because they have not the power; but they hurry to the bedside of the sick to console and aid them, and to show heaven to the dying. The Archbishop of Naples, amongst others, has set a living example of this work. I do not attribute to this admirable priest any other designs than those of charity, but it is a fact that under the actual circumstances his sacerdotal figure becomes enlarged disproportionately in comparison with those that desert their posts and do not even know what they want. The priest resumes his ancient domination, not through laws and decrees, but—he quietly takes possession of the place which an inert Government leaves vacant."

could receive and visit them himself, as also his declaration that in case this should mediate post Missa, yel si postulata cantetur in mediate post Missa, yel si postulata cantetur, dicatur de Festo vel de die occurrente?" S. R. C. respondit. "Tolerari Posse."

Accordingly, the solemn singing of the Officium Defunction with the Office of the day, in the sense explained, is not allowed (except when solemn Requiem Mass is permitted), on feasts of the first and second class, on Sundays within privileged Octaves, in Holy Week, on the Vigils of the Nativity and Pentecost, or on Ash. Wedwhen the rest of the Officium Defunction is purely political (the Capitale has action is purely political (the Capitale has class). The Sovereign Pontiff had in Nativity and Pentecost, or on Ash. Wedwhen the rest of the Officium Defunction is to be solemnly recited on the following day.

Why do you weep?

You who sit beside a corpse, Beside a corpse with bright brown hair, What is the nameless horror there? She does but sleep.

What is the nameless horror there? She does but sleep.

Overpowered by weartness, Commanded the public recitation of the Officium Defunctorum, in immediate connection with the Office of the day, in the Sense explained, is not allowed (except when solemn Requiem Mass is permitted), on feasts of the first and second class, on Sundays within privileged Octaves, in Holy Week, on the Vigils of the Nativity and Pentecost, or on Ash. Wedwhen the rest of the Officium Defunctorum is to be solemnly recited on the following day.

In the second case, according to Bouver, not merely the private but also the public recitation of the Officium Defunctorum, in immediate connection with the Office of the decency of silence, even by such an the decency of silence, even by such an the Capitale and the decency of silence, even by such an the decency of silence, even by such an the Capitale content in the Capitale and the Capitale content in the Capita

under the care of the nuns. The Protestant Archbishop of Dublin has very properly interested himself in this matter, and has corresponded with certain ladies so that they might continue somewhere in training and be ready when invited. Some Protestant guardians (Low Church) opposed the use of the word "deaconesses" opposed the use of the word "deaconesses" in any announcements, but others stuck to "deaconess" as the Protestant Archbishop (Dr. Trench, a High Churchman), used it in a letter. The Protestant Archbishop was in this respect supported by the Catholic guardians. It seems a pity that some hours of the time of about twenty business men should be diverted from practical Poor Law work to establish from practical Poor Law work to settle the title of the Protestant ladies who are going to act as nurses. So long, however, as they don't call themselves "nuns" we

are satisfied.

Catholic Review. From a letter written to a Brooklyn priest by a member of the Pontifical Household, we are permitted to make the following extract: "I suppose that you have seen from the papers how terribly Italy is suffering from cholera. At Naples it is almost too horrible to believe, there it is almost too horrible to believe—there have been over one thousand cases in twenty-four hours, though, thank God, it twenty-four hours, though, thank God, it seems now on the decline. Even here in Rome we have had a few cases, but I trust that it will not increase. The faith of the Romans is very great and we are having services in all parts of the city, and though the weather is as bad as it can be, the churches are crowded with people for the Triduo, and they are not small churches either. The loss to Italy is immense in every way, and it is a real scourge. Let us hope that it will bring back many to us hope that it will bring back many to the faith when they see that science can-not do everything; in fact, at Naples the revulsion of feeling seems to be very great, and all the street shrines have been uncovered and venerated by the people, after a lapse of twenty-four years, when they were covered by order of Garibaldi." That, it seems, was all that the "regenerators" accomplished. They could veil statues and stille piety, but they could not clean streets or ventilate sewers. So much for liberated Italy, that has this summer lost in custom duties alone, 40,000,000 francs. Have we not read somewhere that the money of sacrilege is fruitful only of sin, sorrow and death?

Catholic Columbian. uncovered and venerated by the people,

Catholic Columbian. One of the most despicable acts that a Catholic can be guilty of is the shirking of an honest debt. "We must pay our lawful debts," says the little catechism, and some parents who teach this to their children set them also an example of dishonesty by disputing and denying debts and obligations that they know and feel in their hearts they are bound to discharge. There is no sincerity in a man or woman who goes to church frequently and makes the appearance of being practical in Catholicity, but refuses to pay debts. Some, too, think that after a certain time they are not obliged to satisfy claims against them. This is a great mistake. The moral law is above the civil, and he who moral law is above the civil, and he who takes advantage of the latter will, sooner or later, discover the obligation of the former. Pay your debts. The same commandment that teaches you not to steal requires you to pay your debts. We have met several cases in which parties have taken the Columbian for several they would be the years and then when astonished at the subscription bill, declare that they never subscribed, and refuse to pay for it. They subscribed, and refuse to pay for it. They are held accountable for the pay by every law, just as much as if they went into a neighbor's field and milked his cow, for themselves. We hope to hear of no more such cases of dishonesty. Such people will not stop at defrauding newspapers, but will steal whenever they get an opportunity.

[We have a fair proportion of such people on this side of the line also.]—ED. RECORD.

SUNDAY AT GODERICH.

At Goderich, on Sunday last, High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father McManus, a young and promising clergyman (lately ordained in St. Peter's Cathedral, London). Rev. Father Watters delivered an eloquent and impressive discourse on "The Sanctity of the Priest-His words were listened to with marked attention and went home to the hearts of his hearers. The choir, under the able management of Miss Nellie Cooke, organist, discoursed some good music, notable among which were some splendid solos by Mr. Robin-There was a large congregation, a son. great many from other denominations being present. Rev. Father McManus

Mgr. Lord Petre inherits from his London Universe.

One would have thought that the act of the Pope in preparing a lazaretto near the Vatican for cholera patients, so that he father nearly a million dollars, exclusive

also sang vespers in the evening.

THON. JOHN. COSTIGAN.

CONSERVATIVES AND LIBERALS UNITE TO DO HIM HONOR,

Ottawa Sun. Oct. 17. While in Trenton, Ont., the other day attending the inaugural ceremonies con-nected with the Trent Valley Canal, the Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, was waited on by a large repre-sentative body of Catholic gentlemen of sentative body of Catholic gentlemen of that town and the surrounding district who presented him with an address. A noticeable and pleasing feature of the event was the fact that those who united to do honor to Mr. Costigan comprised members of both political parties. Lib-erals, as well as Conservatives, took part in the aflair and signed the address, thus bearing testimony to the estimation in bearing testimony to the estimation in which the representative Irish Catholic in the Cabinet is held by his fellow-

countrymen and co-religionists.

The following is the text of

To the Honorable John Costigan, P. C., M. P., Minister of Inland Revenue, Canada: The undersigned Catholics of the town of Trenton and surrounding district, take advantage of your brief visit here to extend to you a most cordial and hearty welcome, and to express to you our sincere congratulations on your appointment to the important and honorable position of Minister of Inland Revenue in the Government of this Country—a position fairly and honorably won, and

by your Sovereign graciously bestowed,
We also desire to say to you, as the
leading Irish Catholic representative in
Dominion atlairs, that we have the utmost confidence that whilst ever ready in most connuence that whist ever ready in the discharge of the ministerial duties of your office to deal fairly, justly and hon-orably with all classes of the people, in the future, as in the past, the rights, claims and interests of our people will, in a special manner, always have in you a watchful, fearless and steadfast friend and advocate.

We wish you many years of health and happiness and a long lease of usefulness

to your country.
D. R. Murphy
T. McCabe T. McCabe J. H. Nulty T. J. O'Rourke W. J. Robertson Frank E. Goodwin J. D. Macauley Anthony Murphy James Sweetman F. J. McGrive James O'Hara Pat. McConville James J. Connolly T. A. O'Rourke John O. Clune J. F. Keith R. Daurne C. A. Driscoll William Clune Thos. Heffernan T. D. Kinsella J. A. Quinlan John McGee T. McCue Joseph McGee Henry McKewen M. Gormley G. Tierney Ed. Sweet B. McCready J. J. Summers S. Quinlan Wm. Kelly H. McInnah John Boyle Wm. McKinnon C. F. Pelletier A. J. Huffman

Thos Jipps REPLY. In reply Mr. Costigan expressed his regret that the programme of the day left him no time to make a suitable reply to the very pleasing and complimentary address which had just been presented to him by Mr. Murphy and other gentlemen present, on behalf of the Catholics of that section of the country. He desired however to return country. He desired, however, to return his sincere thanks for this special mark of esteem and confidence on the part of

the signers of the address.

He was informed, he said, that among the signatures he would find the names the signatures he would find the names of several staunch Reformers. He assured his friends present that that fact added greatly to the pleasure he felt in being the recipient of so great a compliment, and it confirmed him in an opinion always held by him, that, though divided by political party lines there divided by political party lines, there was one common ground upon which they could stand together, and that was the promotion of the well-being of the Element to which they belonged, consistent with a full and free recognition of the rights and privileges of every other element of which our Dominion is composed. He claimed the right as an Irish Catholic in the exercise of his judgment, to give his support to the Conservative party, and consequently was bound to recognise the same right in his co-religionists, in the exercise of their udgment, to give their support to any

other party.

Few men in public life, said the speaker, could point to a more consistent and steady, though humble support of their party, than he. When his friends were defeated in '73 and his old and respected Chief found himself the leader of a small minority, it was not political necessity that made him, Mr. C., remain in the Conservative ranks. He at that time, he said, relied more on his personal strength in his constituency than upon any aid that could be given him by either political party, but he felt that having had no reason to sever his connection with his party in the days of their strength and their prosperity, it would be cowardly to abandon them in their hour of adversity and defeat. But while, he continued, he claimed

to be an earnest Conservative, he wished to assure them that there never was a time in his past record, nor did he believe a time would come in the future, when he would sacrifice his principles as an Irish Catholic to party purposes. He believed he had in the past given

some proofs of this.
On the New Brunswick school question he fought the battle of the minority fearlessly, and determinedly, uninfluenced in the slightest degree by what might be

When the people of Ireland were suf-fering from famine a few years ago, he

to move the "Irish Resolutions" in Farliament. In that case, as in the present, the signatures of many good and staunch Reformers were attached to the memorials and petitions forwarded to him, Mr. Costigan, as the mover of the resolutions. Few men, he said, even among the most sanguine or our own people, counted on so complete a success as crowned that movement. And he hoped that the importance of that success would not be undervalued by those most deeply affected by it.

In this case, as in the present will not, however, be easily master taken, and we give it in full in order that our readers of all classes may know what is to be anticipated in the work which is promised.—(Here follows the title.)

". The infidels against whom Bishop Ricards enters the field are of the abusive and combative class who blasphere in order to depreciate. They take the Saviour, very illogically, as the representation of religion. Or, equally illogically, they take what we call God as the representation of the religious as the religious as the religious and the religious as the religi

by those most deeply affected by it. He claimed that the position of Irishmen in Canada was bettered by that success, because it created a better feeling between them and their fellow-Canadians of other origins; and it dealt a serious blow at the unreasonable pre-judices that had unfortunately existed

against our people.
Fearing, he said, to detain his friends from another and a pleasing engagement, Mr. Costigan again thanked the gentlemen present, and through them those associated with them in getting up the address. In the friendship evinced towards him he, Mr. Costigan, had no means of deciding which were the Conservatives or which the Reformers; all seemed equally pleased with the meeting
—and so might it always be.

The party then adjourned to the lunch room where the remainder of the party awaited them.

BOOK NOTICES.

The Catholic World for November is at hand. The number is one of unusual merit. The historical paper on Fray Junipero Serra is one of the most inter-esting of the kind we have for some time perused. The following is the table of contents of the current issue of this excellent periodical.
Scriptural Questions, No. 1.

Frenchwomen Portrayed by a French-

Two Translations of the "Dies Ira." Solitary Island. Part Second.—Chaps. Fray Junipero Serra.

Down the River to Texas during the

A Critic of the Great Republic, Katharine. Chaps. XV.-XVI. The Liquefaction of the Blood of St.

Premier on Ireland; Must One be a Democrat to be a Catholic?; Gossip, H. E. Cardinal Archbishop Manning; Month of the Holy Souls; Dr. Johnson on Purgatory; Catholic Temperance; Our Young Folks; The Strange Adventures of Lit-tle Snowdrop; Useful Knowledge; Humorist; Notes on Current Topics

CATHOLIC CHRISTIANITY AND MODERN UNBELIEF:—A plain and brief statement of the real doctrines of the Roman Cath olic Church, as opposed to those falsely attributed to her, by Christians who reject her authority, and by unbelievers in Revelation; that thus a Contrast may be easily drawn between the "Faith once delivered to the Saints," and the conflicting Theories, the Scientific Guesses of the present Age; and serving as a Refutation to the assaults of modern Infidelty. By the Right Rev. Jas. D Ricards, D. D., Bishop of Retimo, and Vicar-Apostolic of the Eastern Vicariate of the Cape Colony, 12mo, Cloth, net We have on our table a specimen

page of this work, the publication of which is awaited with so much anxiety. We bespeak for it a wide circulation is

Benziger Bros. have undertaking its publication. The well-known enterprise of this firm, implemented by the intrinsic merit of the work itself, ensures its suc-cess. The South African press has already bespoken a glad welcome and an intelligent appreciation of Bishop Ricards' book. One, the Eastern Star, Cape of Good Hope, says:
"The Right Rev. Bishop Ricards has

sent us for review the introduction to a work which he is carrying through the Press on Modern Infidelity. Besides the introduction, he gives us an inspection of the title page, which is worth quoting. The introduction furnishes us with the versity days, when Butler's Analogy was one of the higher class books? Who, after spending months and months over that matchless work, when asked at the examination the apparently simple question:—What is the title page of the Analogy, as stating the purpose of the

brought the matter under the notice of his leader, and found that the matter had already attracted his attention and sympathy, and to the credit of the Government and Parliament of Canada be it said, a liberal grant was sent to relieve the Irish sufferers.

He was, in '82, selected by Irishmen in most of the cities and towns in Canada to move the "Irish Resolutions" in Parliament. In that case, as in the present, the signatures of many good and staunch Reformers were attached to the memor-

representation of religion. Or, equally illogically, they take what we call God as the representation of the religious idea, and they blaspheme God. Our readers, though they know something about Bradlaugh, would hardly believe how coarse is the pothouse abuse bestowed upon God, by these writers whom the Bishop meets. Many will wait eagerly for the work. The opening sentence of the introduction is one of surpassing eloquence. We give it in full. . . . In the defence of his own Church as a break-water against the breakers of modern free thought, the Bishop is earnest to the backbone but not offensively aggressive—certainly not nearly so dogmatically aggressive as the vulgar and vituperative free-thinker of the Bradlaugh type, no: so egotistic as the high-flying rhodomontaders of the Herbert Spencer type. We shall welcome the publication of the full volume."

publication of the full volume."

The East London Despatch, and the Bedford Advertiser are also very complimentary and appreciative in their notices of Dr. Ricards' production.

Explanation of the epistles and gospels for the Sundays, Holydays and festivals throughout the ecclesiastical year, to which are added the lives of many saints, by Rev. Leonard Goffine, translasaints, by Rev. Leonard Goffine, transla-ted from the latest edition of Rev. George Ott by the Very Rev. Gerard M.
Pilz, O. S. B., with many approbations of
the Most Rev. Archbishops and Bishops of
the United States, embellished with over the United States, embedished with over 200 wood engravings and a beautiful chromo frontispiece. Fr. Pustet & Co., New York & Cincinnati 1008 pages, price bound cloth, piain \$2.50, cloth, gilt

The following letters in commendation

The following letters in commenciation of this most valuable work bear strong attestation to its merit and usefulness:

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 18th, 1884.
Goffine's Instructions is a book that I earnestly recommend to all Catholic families; and to persons not Catholic, A true Reformer—Nicholas Krebs.

Donahoe's Magazine for November is nowise behind the preceding issue in point of merit and variety of selections, as the following table will show:

A Backward Glance at the City of the Pale, Hannah Lynch; Musings Among Foreign Poets; Southern Sketches: Scenes in Washington, Rev. M. W. Newman; Statistics of Labor in Boston; The Mother's Kiss; To the Funcheon, Eugene Geary; Cromwell in Ireland, Rev. Denis Murphy, S. J.; Mightier than the Sword, Eleanor C. Donnelly; Chastity and Public Lafe, Rev. T. F. Mahar, D. D.; The Basis of Popular Government, Rt. Rev. J. L. 'Spalding; The Battle in Belgium; The British Premier on Ireland; Must One be a Dem-

St. Mary's Priory, Newark, N. J. I am very glad to learn that the firm of Fr. Pustet & Co. is about to publish a new edition of Goffine's "Explanation of the Epistles and Gospels," translated by you from the German. It is a proof that the book is being extensively bought by Catholics in the States. Among the many religious books of instruction I consider Goffine one of the very best. I have no doubt that, if on every Sunday afternoon the explanation of that particular Sunday's gospel and epistle were carefully read in every Catholic family, ve would soon see a wonderful change for the better among our people,
WINAND MICHAEL WIGGER,

Bishop of Newark.

FROM ALMONTE.

The Father Matthew Temperance Association of Almonte celebrated the anni-versary of the great apostle of temperance by holding a concert in the Music Hall on Friday evening last. The audience, whilst not quite as large as at a similar entertainment held last year, was a very good one, and the programme presented was interesting. The pastor of St. Mary's Church, Rev. Father Foley, occupied the chair, and after a few introductory remarks called for the first item on the promarks called for the first item on the programme, a chorus. This was followed with a song by Mr. W. C. Macdonald, who responded to an encore; a duett by Messrs. Greaves and Gilbert. At this point in the programme Rev. M. J. Whelan, of Ottawa, was introduced, who gave a very able address on "The Monastic Orders of the Catholic Church," specially referring to the labors of the Franciscans (Recollets) and Jesuits in the early history of Canada. He pictured in grant history of Canada. He pictured in gra-phic and touching language the hardships, title, and a sketch of the contents of each of the nineteen chapters of which the work consists. Students only know the value of a well considered title page in a work dealing with accurate philosophy. Are there none who can recall their University of the content of the carly missionaries, so often crowned by martyrdom. The address gave evidence of deep study and reflection, and was highly appreciated. Are there none who can recall their University of the contents of the contents of the contents of the contents of each courage and devotion of the early missionaries, so often crowned by martyrdom. The address gave evidence of deep study and reflection, and was highly appreciated. Are there none who can recall their University of the contents of the courage and devotion of the early missionaries, so often crowned by martyrdom. The address gave evidence of deep study and reflection, and was highly appreciated, by Messrs Scrimgeour and Bowes Bros; song, by Mr. W. song, by Mr. Gilbert; song, by Mr. W. Gemmill. The second part consisted of a chorus; song, Mr. P. J. Doberty; song, Mr. Fawell; selection, Messrs. Scrimgeour and Bowes Bros.; song, Messrs. Gilbert and Macdonald; song, Mr. O'Heare; piano and violin, Miss Macdonell and Mr. Greaves; Book," made twenty attempts, and the evening's entertainment closing with finally floundered, missing the real point? "God Save the Queen." Miss Macdonell We have known men of first rate distinctive resided at the piano.— Times, Oct. 16.

But never a song sing I. Letting with folded hands

And I see the sunlight fade,
And I see the night come on,
And then in the gloom and shade,
I weep for the day that is gone—
Weep and wail in pain,
For the misspent day that has flown away,
And will not come again.

Another morning beams, But I forget the last, And sit in my idle dreams

For I dare not look behind, No golden shining sheaves Can I ever hope to find; Nothing but withered leaves. Ah! dreams are very sweet, But will it piease, if only these I lay at the Master's feet? Ah! what will the Master say
To dreams and nothing more?
Oh! idler all the day!
Think, ere thy life is o'er,
And when the day grows late,
soul of sin! will He let you in
There, at the pearly gate?

Oh, idle heart beware! On to the field of strife! On to the valley there,
And live a useful life.
Up!do not wait a day,
t the old brown clock, with its tick, tick,

ls ticking your life away.

A CHURCH MOUSE.

"I must trust to your instinct," muttered the traveller, letting the bridle fall upon his horse's neck. "The eyes of an owl would be at fault on such a night as Be quiet, you brute. Do you mean to re-pay my confidence by breaking my neck for me."

The animal had shied so violently as nearly to throw his rider, and stood tremb-ling in every muscle. His master peered ling in every muscle. His master peer through the darkness in the endeavor make out the cause of his terror. He could perceive before him the dim outline of a dismantled church, with its b of gravestones clustered about it. road, so close that he could have touched it with his whip, he discovered an indistinct white object crouching upon one of the graves.

Resolved upon knowing what it was, he dismounted and approached it. As he did so it arose, and fled rapidly away. With his curiosity now fully aroused he followed it. it. As it neared the church it turned sud denly and confronted him. At this mo ment a broad glare of lightning flashed along the sky, and he saw before him a young girl dressed in a thin, water soaked garment, her hair falling in drenched coils upon her shoulders. For an instant her white, scared face was turned towards him, and her large sorrowful eyes met his with an appealing look; then she seemed to melt into the solid body of the church.

As well as the darkness permitted, he As well as the darkness permitted, he examined the spot where she had disappeared, but could find no opening through which she could have disappeared. He called aloud that he was a friend, and that was the wail of the tempest through the broken arches. With a feeling akin to superstitious terror, he hastily remoun-ted his horse, and did not draw rein until he

reached the village inn.
"Who occupies the old church yonder ?"
he inquired of the landlord.
"Ah! you too have seen it," exclaimed
the landlord mysteriously.
"It," echoed the traveller, "I saw what

knows the story. When she was alive her name was Ada Morton. Her father died a year back, leaving her heiress to his ill-treated her. One night, just such a night as this, she disappeared. Her hat and cloak were found on the river-bank next morning. It was plain that the poor next morning. It was plain that the poor creature had sought deliverance from her persecutor by suicide. That was three months ago. Her body was never found but her spirit has been often seen in the churchyard where her father lies. Meanwhile, the man who drove her to her death lives at his ease in her father's house on

the hill.' The traveller was evidently deeply interested in the story, but made no com-ment upon it. Merely informing the land-lord that he should remain a week or two,

lord that he should remain the retired to his room.

Like many another young man of fortune, Charles Barclay was afflicted with too much leisure. His sole object in this part of the country was merely a languid parch after amusement. The landlord warch after amusement. search after amusement. The landlord's story had strongly aroused his curiosity. Moreover, the young girl's sad face and beseeching glance in the churchyard had something in her impression upon him. Something in her improbable history had led him to form a vague suspicion of a truth nearly as improbable. Eagerly accepting the possible chance of an exciting

experience, he determined to sift the mat-ter to the bottom.

Without dropping a hint as to his in-tentions, he left the inn on the next night shortly after eleven o'clock, and proceeded to the old church. The place was silen and deserted; not even a stray dog was to An ineffably dreary air hung about the place, depressing his spirits and almost resolving him to abandon his object. But a sentiment of pride urged him on, and he cautiously made his way into the church and sat down in one of the pews.

For more than an hour nothing occurred to attract his attention. He was becoming dreamy and was on the point of falling asleep where he sat, when a low, weird peal from the organ moaned through the church. He sat erect, and listened with suspended breath. The sound rose higher and clearer, and presently the sweet but mournful tones of a woman's voice joined it. He could make out the words of a prayer for the wretched.

After a moment the music ceased, and day.

he could hear the singer sobbing in a low, heart-broken way, that brought tears to his eyes. He strained his eyes through the darkness, but could make out nothing. Arising he called out—
"Whosoever you are, you are in sorrow and affliction. I cannot see. I will not pursue you. All I desire is to be your friend. Will you answer me?"

There was no reply, and the weeping

There was no reply, and the weeping suddenly ceased. After a moment's hesitation he made his way to the organ-loft and struck a match. No one was visible nor was there the smallest trace of the recent presence of any living being. Considerably startled he left the church, determined to repeat his experience the fol-

lowing night.

—Providing himself with a dark lantern, he went to the church the next night, and secreted himself near the organ. As before, it was nearly midnight before he became conscious of the presence of another person in the building. On this procession, the organ was not played, but the organ was not played, but there was a slight rustle, as of a woman's dress, and presently he heard the same low

itter weeping. Quickly arising he shot the rays of the lantern in the direction from whence the sounds proceeded. Not more than three yards from him, in the broad glare of the light, he beheld the girl whom he had met in the churchyard. She was looking at him with an expression of intense terror in her white face and tear-wet eyes. As she stood cowering before him, she reminded him of some innocent animal crouched at the hunter's feet. With an

accent of pity he addressed her—
"I saw you in the churchyard the night
before last; I spoke to you last night. I am not an enemy, nor an idle curiosity seeker. I earnestly want to aid you. Will you not trust me ?"

Keeping her eyes fixed upon him with the same distrustful look, she answered in a faint, far-off voice—
"Your friendship or your enmity can

be nothing to me. The world you live in, by wickedness and cruelty drove me to my death. I am doomed to this place my death. I am doomed to this place until justice is done upon my destroyer."
"You are trying to mislead me," exclaimed Barclay. "You are no spirit, but a poor, starving, homeless young girl. You have suffered miserably, and I have resolved to restore you to your rights, as well as exact reparation from the man who have wround you."

has wronged you."

He advanced towards her as he spoke, and stretched out his arms to seize her. For an instant she seemed uncertain how to act, then, even as his hand seemed to pass bodily through her shape, she melted into the shadows of the place. This time he did not pursue her. Her mysterious

escape, which seemed to confirm her own words, began to impress him with the belief that he had indeed confronted a visitant of the other world. Next morning, however, cool reflection taught him that he might easily have deceived himself in his excitement. He,

therefore, resolved all the more obstinately pursue the investigation. For three nights following he secreted himself in the church, and awaited her appearance, but his watch was fruitless.

The caution on her part fully convinced him that he was dealing with a human eing, and not with an impalpable phan-Meantime, in pursuance of the suspicion which the landlord's story had im-parted to him, he found a pretense on

parted to him, he found a pretense on which to make the acquaintance of Samuel Eastham. The man impressed him unfavorably at the first sight. Tall and gaunt of figure, with small, restless grey eyes, and a false smile, he seemed to Barciay to be capable of any villainy. The young man was careful to avoid mentioning the supposed ghost, and departed with an invitation to call again.
On the fourth night Barclay again secreted himself in the church. It was cold

took to be a poor demented girl."

"You saw the spirit of one," answered the landlord spiemply. "Every one here knows the story. When she was alive her name was Ada Morton. Her father again prove fruitless, when a faint light young girl. Evidently overcome with the cold she had ventured to indulge in this small comfort in the hope that it

might escape notice.
Pulling off his shoes Barclay crept up behind her, and, before she was aware of his presence, seized her in his strong

I knew you were no ghost,' he said smiling, 'though if you continue this life much longer you will soon be one.' She uttered a faint cry of terror and

sunk upon her knees.
'Spare me,' she sobbed. 'I am only a poor, homeless, friendless girl, who never wronged anyone. Why do you pursue

conjecture was true then. He decoyed you to the river, and, after believing you safely out of the way, left your cloak and hat upon the bank to give the impression that you had committed suicide.' 'Yes,' she answered, 'but the river was

nore merciful than he, for it cast me shore alive. Sick with horror, and madly afraid of the whole world, I came here where my father lay to die on his grave. But it is hard for one so young to die. I have lived here these three months, sufferng, freezing, dying. That I was taken my own ghost was fortunate for me, for it kept everyone away from me and aided me to get what little would keep me alive, after nightfall. And I encouraged the superstition. Now, you know all. If you are that man's emissary, may God

forgive you, and help me.'
'I am the emissary of mercy,' returned Barclay. I am here to do justice to a villain, and restore you to your rights. Will you trust and help me.

She looked up at him. 'You have a good, kind face,' she said,' offering him her hand. 'I will trust you. 'Then,' said Barclay, 'keep up the character you have assumed for one more and internally for cold day. To-morrow night I shall bring it is equally infallible.

Eastham here with witnesses. Do you play on that organ when you hear him enter. When I turn the dark lantern upon you arise and denounce him as your nurderer. We can safely leave him to accuse himself.'

'I will do as you wish,' she answered brokenly. 'How can I thank you.'

brokenly. 'How can I thank you?'
'By following my directions,' replied Barclay, brusquely, to hide his own emo-

With a few words more of advice he left her. His next move was to go directly to the landlord of the inn, relate the whole story and secure his support

and services.

At ten o'clock on the next night, in company with the landlord, he called the samuel Eastham. Cutting short his upon Samuel Eastham. Cutting short his smooth salutation Barclay said—

'Mr. Eastham, the obscure manner of your ward's death has given rise to strange rumors in the village. Her spirit is said to wander in the old church. We desire you to accompany us there to night, in order to set these stories at

Eastham's jaw dropped, his face grew livid and he was barely able to reply in a quivering voice—
'Ghost! Absurd! Do you mean to make

'dhost! Absurd! Do you mean to make a fool of me? I will not go to the church at this hour of the night.'
'Allow me to observe,' said Barclay, sternly, 'that the rumors, unless you aid in dissipating them, may culminate in a charge of murder.'

Something stories and in the charge of murder.'

Something significant in his tone seem-ed to render Eastham suddenly submissive.

'Of course I will go, out of politeness, if you insist. We shall probably bag a church mouse. They are proverbially so starved as to be incapable of flight.

No reply was made to this lame attempt a thumor, and in a very monometrials.

at humor, and in a very uncomfortable frame of mind he went with them to the church, and was shown into a pew in the dark between them. After a moment of ilence the low tones of the organ spread through the church, accompanied by a

woman's voice.
'What is this?' cried Eastham, starting up hastily. 'What voice was that?'
'Be silent,' said Barclay, sternly. 'Good reason have you, scoundrel, to hear that voice with guilty horror.'

At the same instant the glass from his Standing before it, looking down at them, was the figure of Ada Morton.

'Oh, God!' groaned Eastham, chokingly, 'my sins have found me out. She has come back from the other world to accuse me of her death. 'Yes,' said the girl solemnly, 'Samuel

Eastham, you are my murderer?'
'I confess it,' shrieked the terror-maddened wretch, 'I ask no mercy from men for the grave has condemned me. Take me away—hide me from this awful sight! The light was turned out, and the girl's figure disappeared. The horror-smitten Eastham, shricking mingled prayers and curses, was taken to the village and imprisoned on the double charge of fraud

and attempted murder. In course of time be was convicted and punished. On the same day he was sentenced, Barclay called upon Ada Morton, now in-stalled in her father's house. With her restoration to her rights she had recovered her health and beauty, and it was with a strange feeling of mingled hope and fear that the young man took her hand and

'I have called to say good-bye, Miss Morton.' The bright smile faded from her face,

and a look of pain came in its place.

'You are going away? I had hoped you would stay with us.' 'My work here is done,' he answered.
'I have restored you to your home, and to-day your enemy receives the punishment of his crimes. What more is there

'Nothing,' she returned brokenly, to forget the poor girl whom you have befriended. That will be easy.' 'No,' he replied earnestly, 'so difficult that I shall never accomplish it. To stay

which must I do?'
She looked at him shyly, and came nearer to his side, as she whispered— 'Stay.'—C. L. Hildreth, in Waverly.

A Safe Investment

Investing twenty-five cents for a bottle of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the best throat and lung healer Known. Cures coughs, bronchitis, asthma and all pulmonary complaints.

that of the Sulpician Saint, Abbe Sire. It is a well-proven fact that every year some great grace is accorded during The Mass of This SAINTLY PRIEST and for this reason many of the poor sick of Lourdes try to be present at this Mass,

Few are the remedies whose beneficial pualities and real merits have made them so popular with the public, and increased from year to year their consumption, which, whilst possessing the most raluable remedial properties, are yet so wronged anyone. Why do you pursue me?

'For your own good, my poor girl,' he said kindly. 'Why will you not believe in my good intentions?'

'Why should I,' she cried passionately. 'Did not my father's trusted friend, the man who had sworn to be my second father, seek my tife?'

'Ah!' said Barclay with a start, 'my conjecture was true then. He decoyed conjecture was true then. He decoyed conjecture was true then. He decoyed conjecture was true then the decoyed conjecture was true the true the true the total the true to take, as the Quinine with the total the total the total the total true to take, as the Quinine divine, and the total true to take, as the Quinine diverged from the purine to take, as the Quini of the nervous system, and thus, by the general vigor which it imparts, creates an appetite, which gives to the stomach tone and energy, and fortifies the system against all infectious diseases. Ask for Northrop & Lyman's Quinine Wine. Sold

PEOPLE WHO READ AND REFLECT after reading, upon the many published testimonials regarding Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, can scarcely fail to perceive that evidence so positive and concurrent could not be adduced in behalf of a remedy of doubtful efficacy. The facts proven by such evidence are that it roots ont impurities of the blood, restores digestion, enriches the circulation, and regulates the bowels and liver. Sold by

Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St. A Decided Hit.

Hagyard's Yellow Oil touches the right spot every time when applied for rheuma-tism, neuralgia, pain, soreness or lameness, and internally for colds, sore throat, etc.,

FROM LOURDES.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE LATEST MIR-

Baltimore Mirror.

Lourdes, September 20, 1884. In our annual sojourn at the hallowed shrine of our Immaculate Mother of Lourdes, we have frequently desired to speak to you of some of the graces which are daily, hourly, poured down from heaven on the poor suffering souls who come to seek their cure or resignation at the feet of their Immaculate Mother when all human science has a second of the second all human science has proved unavailing. But time flies at Lourdes as it does no where else on earth, especially for those privileged ladies who form part of the Hespital of Notre Dame de Lourdes, whose duty calls them to the side of the sick, the suffering, and often the dying. The subject before us this year being one of

MORE THAN USUAL INTEREST to our compatriots, we will make no apology for our hurried lines, hoping only that they will draw some suffering heart to her who is the "health of the sick," and we ask that many grateful hearts may sing a hymn of thanksgiving—a Magnificat in union with that glorious one which seemed to unite heaven and earth on the 15th of August, in the Crotto of Lourdes. Those who have had the pleasure of reading Monsieur Lasserre's beautiful book of episodes, entitled the "Mir." MORE THAN USUAL INTEREST tiful book of episodes, entitled the "Mir-acle de Lourdes," know already that our Immaculate Mother seems to have chosen the Feast of the Assumption as the day of wonders and graces at Lourdes-every 15th of August is marked by some miracle. Who does not know of the cure of the saintly paralyzed priest-the Abbe Musy, whose name is so venerated in France—of that of Mile. de Fontenoy, and of the locksmith, Saveur?
This year Mary smiled on a fair young daughter of America,

MISS JOANNA MARY DORNEY, the youngest sister of Rev. Maurice Dotney, the pastor of St. Gabriel's Church, Chicago. Father Dorney is not unknown to the Rev. clergy of the Archdiocese of Baltimore; he having made his studies in the famous Seminary of St. Sulpice, in that city. On the 2nd of August there arrived at Lourdes, three pilgrims from the Western World, Father Dorney and his two sisters. They came as thousands before them have done, to obtain from Mary what science could not give—the cure of a loved sister. Miss Dorney had been sick for eight years. From the age of fifteen her health had been very delicate, and for the last five years she had been a perfect invalid. Loving parents had called to the aid of this poor, afflicted had called to the aid of this poor, allieted child all that science and wealth could give, but without relief. Five eminent physicians had carefully examined her case, and no relief could be afforded the sufferer. Miss Dorney, for five years had

UNABLE TO WALK. Her brother's pastoral residence was only a few steps from the parental home, and the invalid had not been able during all that time to enter his roof. Miss Dorney' case bafiled the experience of her physicians, and in a consultation which they held precisely on the 15th of August, last year, they pronounced her incurable. A full diagnosis of this interesting case will be given to the public with the testimony of her physicians in America, and of those of Lourdes who examined her after her cure. Besides her complicated internal diseases, Miss Dorney's eyesight and her voice were nearly extinct. She could not see without glasses of extraordinary strength nor could she speak above a whisper. From the day she arrived at Lourdes her condition seemed to grow worse and continued so up to the day

HAPPY AND MIRACULOUS DELIVERANCE. The night of the 14th of August was one of terrible sufferings. She arose on the morning of the 15th, was too ill to have died a year back, leaving her heiress to his property. As she was yet a minor, he appointed his friend Samuel Eastham her guardian, who, in case of her death unmarried, was to inherit the property. It is said that he beat, starved, and cruelly ill-treated her. One night, just such a view for the stone of the church as your friend is impossible. I must go as your f great difficulty she made her confession, and the father who confessed her said, he considered her a subject for Extreme Unction. Carried to the Crypt, she assisted at the Mass of our good Abbe de Musy and received Holy Communion at that of the Sulpician Saint, Abbe Sire. It

great grace is accorded during
THE MASS OF THIS SAINTLY PRIEST
and for this reason many of the poor sick
of Lourdes try to be present at this Mass,
each one hoping to be the favored one.
The Abbe made a special memeato in his
Mass for Miss Dorney, and had a presentiment that she was to be the favored child
of this great feast day. Immediately after
Mass, we conducted Miss Dorney to the
bath, her weakness and suffering being xtreme. Her devoted brother ascend the altar to offer up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass for his poor little saffering sister at the same moment that we took her to

the miraculous bath.

We cannot resist a digression, which may our readers pardon, but we must say a word of the angelic piety of this good brother and of the fervor with which he brother and of the fervor with which he had for nine days prepared himself to offer this Holy Sacrifice which was to draw such a blessing from heaven. Father Dorney made a retreat of nine days in the form of a novem and prepared himself in a special manner to offer this great act of Catholic worship. We pared himself in a special manner to offer this great act of Catholic worship. We could say more on this subject, but we refrain for fear of wounding the modesty of the humble priest.

nessed it felt that something extraordinary was about to take place. "O! Mary, Inwas about to take place. "O! Mary, Immaculate Mother of Lourdes, cure her for the honor and glory of God, and the conversion of sinners." The sufferer repeated the words after us, the directress of the Piscini announcing the prayer in French, and your correspondent repeating it in Euglish for the benefit of the sick one. She pressed the statue of Our Lady of Lourdes to her almost lifeless lips, her lifely and have been cured of Dyspepsia that troubled me for over ten years. Part of that time I had it very bad, and I was at considerable expense trying to get relief; but this excellent medicine was the first and only relief I received." Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

Destroy the worms or they may destroy the children. Use Freeman's Worm Powders, they expel all kinds of worms.

head reposed on my arm, her body extended in the bath; she clasped the dear image of Mary, kissed and kissed it re-peatedly. Again, went up the prayer: "Oh! dear Mother, cure her for the honor and glory of God and the conversion of sinners." What had happened? The divine had visited us! We did not need

"I AM CURED! I AM CURED!" Oh! no, all had been revealed in that heavenly smile that had chased away the look of anguish. Joy was there, health was there, grace was there. Mary had visited the poor child who had braved the dangers of the ocean in the state of bodily suffering to seek relief from her hands. The moment was sublime! Could it be a scene of earth that we have witnessed? No! heaven had come down to earth, or earth had become heaven for the moment.

As near as we could judge, this miracle took place between the Consecration and the Communion of Father Dorney's Mass. After Father Dorney had made his thanksgiving he descended quickly to the Grotto, where his sister awaited him. "She is cured," we said to him, "she is radically cured."

"I WAS SURE OF IT," he replied, and, without yielding to those impulses of nature which lead one to embrace and congratulate the object of Mary's favors, full of faith, he turned his steps from the spot where his sister sat, and went to kneel before the Grotto, to and went to kneel before the Grotto, to pour out his heart in acts of loving thanksgiving. Oh, what a thanksgiving! Miss Dorney, who had not been able to take a step alone, walked three or four times that day to and from her hotel, a distance of a mile from the Grotto, and, more than that, she followed the torchlight procession on foot, which was at least an hour on march. A few days afterwards we made a pilgrimage to Betheram, which is an ancient Calvary, situated on the summit of the Pyrenees. Our Miraculee

Miraculee
ASCENDED THIS MOUNTAIN ON FOOT,
whilst my strength giving out I was aided
in this ascent by this little friend, whose
tottering steps I had so often aided during the past two weeks. Again we made an excursion to Gavanna, one of the highest peaks of the Pyrenees, where eternal snow and ice crown the mountain. The ascent was made on mules; of all the party of ten, Miss Dorney seemed to be the least fatigued. Our little American Miraculee attracted universal attention; all Lourdes looked at her; all solicited the pleasure of touching her hand, of receiving her autotouching ner hand, of receiving her auto-graph, of hearing a detailed account of her illness and cure. Miss Dorney had not only been cured of her internal mala-dies, which had deprived her of the use of her limbs, but eyesight and voice were likewise restored. In fine, the three happy ones left their beloved Lourdes it the first of September, two weeks after the cure, to accept an invitation ex-tended them by M. Henri Lasserre, to visit him at his beautiful country residence, near Storac, in Dordogne. Regrets and prayers followed this little American band who, by their piety and excellent qualities of mind and heart, had endeared themselves to many warm friends of Lourdes, who will never forget them. We unite in wishing them a happy and safe return to their beloved old parents and many friends who await them from afar, while we entertain the hope of another reunion next year at the feet of our Immaculate Mother, to sing together the anniversary Magnificat. We terminate in begging one Magnificat in thanksgiving to

Mary for the
FAVOR SHE HAS GRANTED THE UNITED

in having so propitiously smiled on one of its daughters; and we dare ask one little prayer for her who has made so poor an attempt to speak to you of one grace out of the hundred and fifty which Mary has deigned to accord us at Lourdes, during the months of August and September,
A DAUGHTER OF MARYLAND.

An Aid to Caring Alcoholism. We believe the best authorities are gen-

erally skeptical as to there being any sure cure for confirmed habits of inebriety un-less the effort in that direction be aided by a strong exercise of the will of the unfor-tunate subject of the bad habit. There are, however, many remedies recommended as aids in diverting, or in a minor degree satisfying the appetite for strong liquors, which are undoubtedly of great advantage in some cases, and one of these is thus recommended by a self-styled "rescued man :" I was one of thos fortunates given to drink. When I left it off I felt a horrid want of something must have or go distracted. I could neither eat, work or sleep. Explaining my affliction to a man of much education and experience, he advised me to make a decoction of ground quassia, a half-ounce steeped in a pint of vinegar, and to put a teaspoonful of it in a little water, and to drink it down every time the liquor thirst came on me violent. I found it the cravings, and it suffused a feeling of stitutes and strength. I continued this cure, and persevered till the thirst was conquered. For two years I have not tasted liquor, and I have no desire for it. Lately, to try my strength, I have handled and smelt whiskey, but I have no tempta-tion to take it. I give this for the considaration of the unfortunate, several of whom I know have recovered by means which I no longer require.

KEEP THIS IN MIND .-- In the Dia-

frain for fear of wounding the modesty of the humble priest.

It was about 9 o'clock when we plunged Miss Dorney into the water of the fountain; her sufferings on entering the bath were intense. We were alarmed at the expression of agony on her usually serene countenance; there was something in THAT LOOK OF ANGUISH which was not natural; those who withnessed it felt that something extraordinary and extertion, Vt. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2c. stamp.

Mr. Alexander Robinson, of Exeter, in about one of the most popular writing about one of the most popular articles, and one that has done more good to the afflicted than any other medicine has during the short time it has been in existence, says: "I have used four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Veg. The work of the short time it has been in existence, says: "I have used for nally, taking it in small dezes before the fount of the most popular articles, and one that has done more good to the afflicted than any other medicine has during the short time it has been in existence, says: "I have used four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Veg. The work of the fount of the most popular articles, and one that has done more good to the afflicted than any other medicine has during the short time it has been in existence, says: "I have used for nally, taking it in small dezes before mally, taking it in small dezes before the fount metring to bed. In one work I was cured, and have had no trouble since. I believe it saved my articles, and one that has done more good to the afflicted than any other medicine has during the short time it has been in existence, says: "I have used for a starting the short time it has been in existence, says: "I have used four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Veg. Look of directions for 2c. stamp.

No. Matter.

No matter where pain, lameness or something in the provide same and on retiring to bed. In one work in the provide same and on retiring to bed. In one work in the same and on retiring to bed. In one work I was cured, and have ha

THE DOWN-TRODDEN SAXON.

Says a London correspondent of the Detroit Free Press:

I saw Trevelyan in London a few weeks since and he is looking very ill. The Irish troubles seem to have broken his health completely, and I would not be at all surprised, although no such thing has been accomplished. been even whispered, to see him replaced by some one else before long. I don't

by some one else before long. I don't know that it is possible to do anything for the conciliation of Ireland, except letting the country go entirely. But if anything can be done I think the British Government have made a mistake in not putting Lord Dufferin at the head of affairs there. If he could not succeed, there is then nothing for it but a tyrannical government on the one hand, or absolute freedom on the other. It seems to me that the future great trouble of Britain is not in the enmity of all Europe, nor the mix of effairs in Egypt, nor any of the foreign complications, but the state of affairs in Parliament after the next election. Just as a sore thumb is more trouble to a man than somebody else's broken leg, so will Irish affairs be to the British nation as compared with their Afri-can or European bother. Here is the situacan or European bother. Here is the situation concisely. Next year the Crimes Act will expire. Next year there will be eighty Parnellites in Parliament instead of thirty. It will not only be impossible for any government to renew the Crimes Act, but it will be impossible for them to do any legislation at all without the consent of the Irish party. Just think of the consequences of such an unprecedented state of affairs. It will not be downtrodden Ireland, but down-trodden England.

It will be the hated Saxon governed It will be the hated Saxon governed by the Celt. I wouldn't be at all sur-prised if in after years we will see agita-tion in England to get rid of the Irish yoke. They will demand separation, and Ireland will not let them go. We will then have Englishmen in the United States subscribing large sums of money to free their beloved country from the rule of Parnell. We will see a cowed English party in the House of Parliament trying to obstruct the legislation of Premier Parnell, while Home Secretary Healey and Minister of the Navy Sexton will denounce such tactics, and the Irish Speaker will ignominiously expel poor old Gladstone, Hartington, Harcourt and the rest of them for using unparliament-

ary language.

There is no question but Parnell is the greatest leader the Irish party has ever had and he has made up his mind to bring the English to his own terms, and it is the very general belief that he will do it. If Mr. Gladstone were to do the sensible thing and come up to 325 Strand and ask my advice I would say to him like a father, "William, my boy, things are much more serious than even you believe them to be. Put Lord Dufferin in Earl Spencer's place. Put Mr. Parnell in Trevel-yan's place. Clear out the Castle com-pletely, or let them do it, and see what the effect will be. Things can't be any worse than they are now." Earl Spencer a few days ago said that the Irish ought to be content with the concession. be content with the concessions already

made to them. To this Mr. O'Connor answered in the following words:—
"The Irish people, I tell him and every other Englishman who uses such insulting and offensive language, are a nation of sensible and intelligent men, fully alive to their national rights, and determined to have these rights to the last uttermost farthing. I tell the Irish farmers—and I am as deliberately using words as I ever used them in my life—that they ought not to be, that they must not be, and that they need not be content with the present settlement of the Irish land question, but settlement of the Irish land question, but that that question is still open—that of twenty shillings in the pound, not ten have yet been paid—and that as far as the party to which we belong can be trusted to do its duty, that question will never be sed one solitary second before we have the last farthing of the last shilling of the

last twenty shillings in the pound." It is estimated that Irish landlords have already lost ten shillings on the pound and the prospect of losing has so lowered the prices of estates in Ireland that some can be picked up for a very little money.

It you would have appetite, flesh, color, strength and vigor, take Ayer's Sarsa-parilla, which will confer them upon you in rapid succession.

D. Sullivan, Malcolm, Ontario, writes D. Sunivan, Malcolm, Ontario, writes:
"I have been selling Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for some years, and have no hesitation in saying that it has given better satisfaction than any other medicine I ave ever sold. I consider it the only atent medicine that cures more than is recommended to cure." Unprincipled persons are selling imitations of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Do not be de-

Prompt Measures.

Prompt means should be used to break Prompt means should us used to break to sudden colds and cure coughs in their arly stages. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam loes this most speedily and effectually.

An Agreeable Surprise.

Those who try Burdock Blood Bitters as a regulator of the towels, or to purify the blood, aid digestion, regulate the liver and kidneys, or strengthen tired nature, are agreeably surprised at the prompt benefit derived.

Mr. Parpetus Boileau, Ottawa, says: "I was radically cured of piles, from which I had been suffering for over two months, by the use of Thomas' Eclectric Oil. I used it both internally and exter-

lief, and a positive cure quickly follows its

National Pills purifies the Blood, regulate Stomach, Liver and Bowels. A Successful Results

Mr. Bloomer, of Hamilton, Ont., suf-fered for many years with a plainful running sore upon one of his legs, which baf-fled all attempts to heal until he used Burdock Blood Bitters, which speedily

OCT. 25. 1884.

Stabat Mater TRANSLATION BY RE Stood the Virgin Moth Near the Cross, sad vigi O'er her Son there cr Through her soul in sor Sore distressed, with an Pierced the small

Ah! how doleful and d Was that woman, the el Mother of the Holy Of Who, with weeping and stood there trembling, How they smoth her.

Who could see without Christ's dear Mother's t As she gazed with stre Who would not by symp Share that Mother's ag O'er her Son's sharp a For His wicked nation
She saw Jesus scourged,
'Neath the smitings of
Saw her Son's meek resi
As He med in desolution
Yielding up His soul t

Mother, fount of love's d I, thy weight of woe disc Partner in thy tears w May my heart with ard And with love to Christ Sympathize with Him Hear, pure Mother, this Print the wounds of cru-Deeply on my inmost i With thy Son, the woun For me stooping, interce Let me feel the scourge

Let me join thy lamenta Share thy sweet commise And through life a mou Near the Cross, with the There I would stand, wit All the woes afflicting

Virgin, virgins all excel Make my heart, like thi Let thy tortures rend n Let me share Christ's cri Let me feel His pangs of Let His sorrows o'er m May I know His bruising Fully drink the blood pr From the wounds of th Inflaned with love, like May I be by thee protect When the judgment is

Let me by the Cross be go By Christ's death from de By His grace be fortifie When my earthly life is May my soul, from death Enter Eden glorified.

THE EARLY SCOTT

Dublin Rev An ancient tradition Church derived from P first introduction of Ch country. According to Donald, who reigned ov tribal kingdoms at the c century, received the fe ing of two apostolic in Dionysius, who were sen ple who acknowledged tradition was expresse which, if the versificati

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Quasque Britannus habet ma Thuie. But it is unquestions those whom choice or ne track of the Roman le some who had embrac Christ. The first recor tory of a conversion to C of Pomponia Græcina, v consul Plantius, whose c tain were the first permit in the identity. in the island. She was Apostles, and under Nerguilty of a foreign super the wife of Pudens, was a both lived in the first cer ficult to believe that the tians, introduced into 3 Roman arms, kept the G of the Roman province, to transmit its influence Celts beyond the walls o ing every allowance for of hostile races to receiv of their enemies, it is still that even while the conte lasted, the faith made north; and among the off by the Caledonians in roads, there may well have

would convey the truth ous captors. In whatever ity was first carried inte have the testimony of Te a contemporary of Pope existence in the island of the Roman domination in Britain escaped the fir cution, and it was not Dioclesian and Maximis their churches levelled obliged to take refuge in forests. Many fugitive long security the Chris multiplied—would retire province, and seek safety of its civilization, and the sion would be made to t in northern Britain. With the slender ev

vague and ambiguous ex the complete absence

proof, it is impossible what extent the evange land had been carried bef St. Ninian from Rome man, the first apostle Scots, our earliest author Describing the arr umbia, he says that his m inhabitants of the norther country, who were separal ofty mountain ranges fro neighbors of the Picush ranges because it is side of those mounts fore, as they relate, forest idelates, and enhylored. idolatry, and embraced t the preaching of Nynias, Bishop and holy man of t Britons, who at Rome had instructed in the faith and

truth (qui erat Romæ reg mysteria veritatis edoctus pal see, famous for its Martin, and for its churc N SAXON.

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mind to bring s, and it is the will do it. If the sensible o him like a lings are much believe them in Earl Spen-ell in Trevele Castle com-and see what can't be any Earl Spencer Irish ought to sions already Ar. O'Connor ords :-

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ed to break ighs in their toral Balsam ffectually, or to purify ate the liver tired nature, prompt ben-

umbia, he says that his mission was to the inhabitants of the northern portion of the country, who were separated by wild and lofty mountain ranges from their southern neighbors of the Pictish race.

"For the southern Picts who dwelt on this side of those mountains had long before, as they relate, forsaken the errors of idolatry, and embraced the true faith, at the preaching of Nynias, a most reverend Bishop and holy man of the nation of the

Stabat Mater Dolorosa.

TRANSLATION BY REV. W. S. M'KENZIE. Stood the Virgin Mother, weeping, Near the Cross, sad vigils keeping O'er her Son there crucified. Through her soul in sorrow moaning, Sore distressed, with anguish groaning, Pierced the sword as prophesied.

Ah! how doleful and dejected
Was that woman, the elected
Mother of the Holy One;
Who, with weeping and with grieving,
stood there trembling, while perceiving
How they smote her peerless Son.

Who could see without emotion Christ's dear Mother's true devotion As she gazed with streaming eyes? Who would not by sympathizing Share that Mother's agonizing O'er her Son's sharp agonies?

For His wicked nation pleading She saw Jesus scourged, and bleeding 'Neath the smittings of the rod; Saw her Son's meek resignation, As He sted in desolution, Ylein'ng up His soul to God,

Mother, fount of love's deep yearning, I, thy weight of wee discerning. Partner in thy tears would be. May my heart with ardor glowing. And with love to Christ outflowing. Sympathize with Him and thee. Hear, pure Mother, this petition— Frint the wounds of crucifixion Deeply on my immost heart. With thy Son, the wounded, bleeding, For me stooping, interceding, Let me feel the scourge and smart.

Let me join thy lamentation,
Share thy sweet commiscration
And through life a mourner be.
Near the Cross, with thee abiding,
There I would stand, with thee dividing
All the woes afflicting thee.

Virgin, virgins all excelling,
Make my heart, like thine, love's dwelling
Let thy tortures read my sont;
Let me share Christ's cruckying,
Let me feel His bangs of dying,
Let His sorrows o'er me roll,

May I know His bruising, bleeding;
Fully drink the blood proceeding
From the wounds of thy dear Son.
Inflaned with love, like thine perfected,
May I be by thee protected
When the judgment is begun. Let me by the Cross be guarded, By Christ's death from dangers warded, By His grace be fortified. When my earthly life is ended. May my soul, from death defended, Enter Eden glorified.

THE EARLY SCOTTISH CHURCH.

Dublin Review.

An ancient tradition in the Scottish Church derived from Pope St. Victor the first introduction of Christianity into the country. According to this tradition, Donald, who reigned over one of the early Donald, who reigned over one of the early tribal kingdoms at the close of the second century, received the faith at the preaching of two apostolic men, Marcus and Dionysius, who were sent from Rome, and his example was followed by all the people who acknowledged his sway. The tradition was expressed in a couplet, which, if the versification wants polish, has at least, says Bishop Leslie, age to recommend it:—

Christi transactis tribus annis atque du-Scotia Catholiciam coepit inire fidem.

An early Christianity in Britain is be-An early Christianity in Britain is beyond controversy. The evidence may be shadowy that would connect it with either of the great Apostles. It has been said that St. Peter, when the edict of Claudts expelled all Jews from Rome, travelled into the western provinces of the Empire, and passing into Britain, there sowed the first seeds of faith; that the preaching of St. Paul was heard in the island— St. Paul was heard in the island-

Transit et oceanum vel qua facit insula por-Quasque Eritannus habet terras, atque ulti-ma Thuie.

But it is unquestionable that among those whom choice or necessity led in the track of the Roman legions there were some who liad embraced the faith of track of the Roman legions there were some who had embraced the faith of Christ. The first record in profane history of a conversion to Christianity is that of Pomponia Graecina, wife of the Proconsul Plautius, whose conquests in Britain were the first permanent acquisition in the island. She was a disciple of the Apostles, and under Nero was accused as quilty of a foreign superstition. Claudia. guilty of a foreign superstition. Claudia, the wife of Pudens, was a British lady, and both lived in the first century. It is difficult to believe that the zeal of the Christians, introduced into Britain with the tains, introduced into Eritain with the Roman arms, kept the Gospel a privilege of the Roman province, without seeking to transmit its influence to the native Celts beyond the walls of Adrian. Makcens beyond the walls of Adrian. Making every allowance for the unwillinguess of hostile races to receive the institutions of their enemies, it is still highly probable that even while the contest between them lasted, the faith made its way into the north; and among the prisoners carried off by the Caledonians in their fierce inoff by the Caledonians in their herce in-roads, there may well have been some who would convey the truth to their barbar-ous captors. In whatever way Christian-ity was first carried into those parts, we have the testimony of Tertullian, himself a contemporary of Pope Victor, as to its existence in the island beyond the limits of the Roman denination. of the Roman domination. The faithful in Britain escaped the first fary of persecution, and it was not till the edict of Dioclesian and Maximian that they saw their churches levelled and themselves obliged to take refuge in mountains and obliged to take retuge in mountains and forests. Many fugitives—for in their long security the Christians must have multiplied—would retire from the Roman province, and seek safety beyond the pale of its civilization, and thus a new accession would be made to the infant church in porthern Britain. in northern Britain.

With the slender evidence based on vague and ambiguous expressions, and in the complete absence of documentary proof, it is impossible to conjecture to what extent the evangelization of Scot proof, it is impossible to conjecture to what extent the evangelization of Scot-land had been carried before the return of St. Ninian from Rome. Of this holy man, the first apostle of the Lowland Scots, our earliest authentic record is in Describing the arrival of St. Columbia, he says that his mission was to the

Bishop and holy man of the nation of the Britons, who at Rome had been regularly instructed in the faith and mysteries of the Britons, who at Rome had been regularly instructed in the faith and mysteries of the truth (qui erat Rome regulariter fidem et like truth (qui erat Rome) and trut

many other saints rest in the body, now is possessed by the nation of the Angles."

Aeired, the Cistercian a bot of Rievaulx, in Yorkshire, who had been educated in Scotland along with the been educated in Scotland and his followers had left churches fully organized. Presbyters and monks, says the lesson of the Aberdeen Breviary, were the ministers of the sacraments, and they followed only the rites and customs of the Primitive Church. He was well received, and went preaching through all Scotland, enforcing ecclesiastical discipline and introducing Roman rites. If the Picts, more removed from the influence of St. Ninian's foundation, had not quite lapsed into head the scene of his future episcopate, named also by his biographer Rosnat. He was baptized in his infancy, spent a holy boyhood and youth, and feeling a desire to go to Rome proceeded thither in the pontificate of St. Damasus. He remained many years in Rome, where he devoted himself to study, knowing what need of sound doctrine there was in his own country, where unskilled teachers had taught himself and others much that could not be approved. After making great progress in knowledge and virtue he was consecrated bishop by Pope Siricius, the successor of Damasus, and received from him a mission to his native country, to men who had not received the faith of our Saviour, or who had heard the word of the Gospel from heretics, or from men not rightly in structed in the law of God. The date of Frondin in the Mearns whose him a postolate of nearly twenty years, St. Palladius ded, about 450. His relies long reposed at afterwards called Galloway, at Whithern, the scene of his future episcopate, named also by his biographer Rosnat. He was baptized in his infancy, spent a holy boyhood and youth, and feeling a desire to go to Rome proceeded thither in the pontificate of St. Damasus. He remained many years in Rome, where he devoted himself to study, knowing what need of sound doctrine there was in his own country, where unskilled teachers had taught himself and others much that could not be approved. After making great progress bimself and others much that could not be tapproved. After making great progress in knowledge and virtue he was consecrated bishop by Pope Siricius, the successor of Damasus, and received from him a mission to his native country, to men who had not received the faith of our Saviour, or who had heard the word of the Gospel from heretics, or from men not rightly instructed in the law of God. The date of this mission must have been soon after 394. Returning home through Gaul he visited the great St. Martin of Tours, to learn from him the rules and institutions of that monastic life which had attained under his direction so remarkable a development. From him, too, he borrowed masons that he might construct a church after the Roman model. He was welcomed to his diocese, and immediately selected his native Rosnat, there to build the first come church in Britain. Before it was completed he heard of the dates of under his direction so remarkable a development. From him, too, he borrowed masons that he might construct a church after the Roman model. He was welcomed to his diocese, and immediately selected his native Rosnat, there to build the first stone church in Britain. Before it was completed he heard of the death of St. Martin, and to him he dedicated his foundation. Aelred describes Whithern as on the shore, running far into the sea, and closed in by it on the east, west, and south, and approached only by land from the north. This description may apply to the Isle of Whithern, where the ruins of a chapel of unknown date are still to be seen, but may equally apply to the entire pennsula of Wigton; and the site of Rosnat, the "Candida Casa" of St. Ninian, would be the town of Whithern, some miles inland, where the cathedral of Galloway, beautiful in its ruins, still recalls the memory of Scotland's first apostle.

Sectish Church.

"There came from Ireland into Britain Britain Britain and abbot of venerable monastic habit and abobt of venerable monastic habit and abobt of venerable monastic habit and abobt of venerable monastic habit and saintly life, named Columba, to preach the Word of God in the northern the Word of God in the northern the kent of God in the northern the word of God in the northern the kent of God in the northern regions of the Picts, that is, in the district scut off from the southern regions of the Methodists, in the United States. What there were succeeded in re-uniting with those of the Southern States succeeded in re-uniting with those of the Southern States succeeded in re-uniting with those of the Southern States in the northern the kethodists, in the United States. What there were succeeded in re-uniting with those of the Southern States in the northern the kethodists, in the United States. What there were succeeded in re-uniting with those of the Southern States in the northern the kethodists, land lofty mountains the sealed of the Rethodists, land lofty mountains the sealed of an attempt

loway, beautiful in its ruins, still recalls the memory of Scotland's first apostle.

The labours of the saint were not confined to the immediate neighborhood of his "White Church," nor to the district in later times comprised in the bishopric of Galloway, on the north side of the Solway Firth, and extending from the Nith to the Irish Channel. Through his preaching all the southern Picts who inhabited the country south of the Grampians abandoned their idolatrous worship and embraced the true faith. He ordained bishops and priests, and divided the counembraced the true fatth. He ordained bishops and priests, and divided the country into districts, appointing missionaries to each. After nearly forty years' labour he returned to Whithern, where his death is placed in the year 432, the same that saw St. Patrick land in Ireland. His "Great Monastery" (magnum monasterium). "Great Monastery" (magnum monasterium) founded on the model of St. Martin's Greater Monastery" (majus monasterium) of Marmoutier, was long a seminary of secular and religious instruction, to which many resorted to be trained in the monastic discipline that St. Ninian brought from Gaul. It was from it that the monastic rule first passed into Ireland when Cairnech, "Bishop and Abbot of the House of Martin," crossed into Ulster, shortly before Finnian of Clonard, from St. David's monastery in Wales, introduced the same institutions into the south. For several generations the intercourse was kept up, and in the school at Rosnat, or Candida Casa, were sown the seeds of that great cases with the several properties which spreading over Leeorganization which, spreading over Ireland, was destined a century later to return to Scotland with St. Columba, and to produce a revival of Christian fervour annaralleled in the history of missionary life.

By this time the churches in the southportion of Britain began to suffer from the inroad of Pelagianism. To oppose a barrier to this heresy and bring back to Catholic unity those who had become its victims, Pope Celestine I., at the instance of Palagian. victims, Pope Celestine I., at the instance of Paliadius, a deacon of the Roman Church, delegated St. Germanus, Bishop of Auxerre. Two years later, in the consulate of Bassus and Autiochus (A. D. 431), Paliadius himself was consecrated Bishop by St. Celestius, and sent to the Scots believing in Christ. St. Prosper of Aquitaine relates to the glory of that pontiff how he refused to put Celestius again on his defence, when his cause had been fully examined and his doctrines once conexamined and his doctrines once demned, how he expelled him from Italy, and with unbending constancy upheld the decisions of his predecessors and the synodical decrees, firmly declining to reopen a discussion on what had been, after mature deliberation, declared heresy. "Nor was he less diligent in freeing Britain from the same plague, when he ex-

The mission of St. Palladius seems to have been to the entire nation of the Scots, not merely to those who from Ire-land had established themselves along the western shores of North Britain, nor yet with an exclusive view to evangelize the Scots in Ireland. St. Patrick's mission to the sister island dates from the following year 432, and although Christianity may have been planted in some parts previous to the arrival of the great apostle, it had taken no firm root in the country; but of Pelagianism, which St. Palladius was especially commissioned to exterminate, there is at this time no trace in Ireland. The merit of making the "barbarous island" Christian still belongs to Pope St.

The first scene of St. Palladius's labors mysteria veritatis edoctus), whose episcopal see, famous for its dedication to St.

Martin, and for its church, where he and the island he landed in Scotland. He

many other saints rest in the body, now is possessed by the nation of the Angles."

Aelred, the Cistercian A bot of Rievalla, in Yorkshire, who had been educated and his followers had left churches fully

islands, too, were occupied by the colonists, and, before the arrival of Columba, Mull slands, too, were occupied by the colonists, and, before the arrival of Columba, Mull and Iona had passed into their possession. Christians themselves, their conquests were all won to the Christian Church. Driven back by the Picts, in 560, from their frontier settlements, the Christian establishment of the Dalriads may have remained. Close to the debated territory and the confines of Paganism, an advanced post in this region presented itself to Columba, bent on the conversion of the Picts, as specially suited for the commencement of his mission. Here accordingly he established himself with his followers. Landing on Iona, on Whitsun Eve, 563, he prepared to do battle with the surrounding paganism, in the spirit of the parent mozastic church of Ireland. He founded a monastery, establishing its community in all the practices of the most austere virtue and self-denial that distinguished his character and race. His banishment, the great sorrow of his life, he could not forcet but self-denial that distinguished his character and race. His banishment, the great sor-row of his life, he could not forget, but the indomitable energy of the insulanus miles found a new vent in missionary en-

first fruits, and there, among a rural population, the faith sown by the great apostle survives to our day. In 565, two years after his first arrival, he crossed the western ridge of the great mountain barrier of Drumalban that still separated him from the main body of the Pictish kingdom, and made his way to the mouth of the Ness, near which was the royal residence of King Brude. The powerful monarch was baptised by the saint, and his example was soon followed by many in the rank of chiefs. In the work of winning over the chiefs. In the work of winning over the people to the faith, Columba did not de-part from the system followed among a kindred race in his own country, establishing monasteries among the tribes, ex-Issuing monasteries among the tribes, exhibiting to that pagan society the perfection of the Christian life, and presenting in the purity and mortification of his religious colonists the loftlest ideal of disingular control of the purity and mortification. terested holiness. Soon the whole nation was brought to profess the faith. Not only the Picts, but the Scots to the south of the Grampians, received the missionaries with open arms. Everywhere they planted communities of manks, and all planted communities of monks, and all regarded the island monastery of lona as the mother church, and acknowledged her jurisdiction, the religious constituting one brotherhood, the "Family of Iona." To the Abbott of Iona they all owed subjection, and even the bishops who were taken from their number, in matters of discipline obeyed the domestic superior, though only a priest—a remarkable usage discipline obeyed the domestic superior, though only a priest—a remarkable usage which long lasted in the Scottish Church, from reverence to that first apostle who was not a bishop, but a priest and monk. The names of some of the monasteries founded by St. Columba or his followers are given by Adamnan, and in many local names that recall the saint and his disciples the connection is still to be traced.

Britain from the same plague, when he expelled some enemies of grace, who occupied the land that gave the heresy birth, even from that secluded retreat in midocan, and ordaining a Bishop for the Scots, while he laboured to preserve the Catholic faith in what was the Roman island, made Christian what was barbarles the connection is still to be traced. THE method of fastening the strings of pianos by metal fastenings, dispensing entirely with wood, perfected and introduced in Upright Pianos by the Mason & Hamlin Company, is not a new idea. At least, makers, both in Europe and America, have perceived the unquestionable advantage of such an arrangement, and have been striving for many years to bring it into successful use. Simple as the matter now appears, there have been practical difficulties which have not before been overcome. Mason & Hamlin have been

Celestine, and his is likewise the merit of preserving the purity of the Catholic faith among the colonies of Scots who in Britain had received it from earlier missionaries.

of their kind. -Boston Journal. Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites—is more nutritious and strengthening than any other single or combined remedy.—In Consumption and wasting diseases its effect is very astonishing

overcome. Mason & Hamlin have been experimenting with it for several years

before they obtained satisfactory success. Their pianos add this improvement to best modes of construction heretofore known,

and they believe are destined to rank with

their organs, as the very best instruments

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE method of fastening the strings of

Christians, but without a Bishop, for he was beyond the region where St. Ninian and his followers had left churches fully the lesson of the Aberdeen Breviary, were the ministers of the sacraments, and they followed only the rites and customs of the Frimitive Church. He was well received, and went preaching through all Scotland, enforcing ecclesiastical discipline and introducing Roman rites. If the Picts, more form the influence of St. Ninian's foundation, had not quite lapsed into hear cold in their practices; and if they deserved the severe epithet of apostates, which St. Patrick applied to them (Ep. ad Corviticum) their faith, too, was tarnished. From him St. Ternan received baptism, a native of the Mearns, who became High Bishop ("Ardepseop") of the Picts and fixed his seat at Abernethy in Strathearn, the capital of the Pictish kingdom, and the mother church of St. Andrews. He of Scotland the hierarchial organization and succession which in the south was already established round the primitive see of Candida Casa. After an apostolate of nearly twenty years, St. Palladius died, about 450. His relics long reposed at Fordun in the Mearns, where his name is still commemorated in the Padie Fair held on his day, July 6.

The arrival of St. Columba (563) marks another epoch in the history of the ancient Scottish Church.

"There came from Ireland into Britain a priest and abbot of venerable monastic habit and saintly life, named Columba, to preach the Word of God in the northern provinces of the Picts, that is, in the districts cut off from the southern regions of the same people by wild and lofty mountain regions of the same people by wild and lofty mountain regions of the same people by wild and lofty mountain ranges."

especially the kind of monarchical society you mention."
"Well, I think you are right. There is something in these divisions beyond the control of man's will. In history we recognize what is called the logic of events, and one case of it is seen in religious systems working their way to the deevents, and one case of it is seen in religi-ous systems working their way to the de-velopment of their fundamental princi-ples. But, you see, Protestants maintain that their system is a return to the Prim-itive Christianity of the first three centur-ies, and if this be true, then the Protes-tantism of those early times did grow into the society we call the Church of Rome, which was the only form of Christian organization for several centuries. How can you reconcile this with your conclucan you reconcile this with your conclusion that such a change is, in the nature

church of Ireland. He founded a monastery, establishing its community in all the practices of the most austere virtue and self-denial that distinguished his character and race. His banishment, the great sorrow of his life, he could not forget, but the indomitable energy of the insulanus mailes found a new vent in missionary enterprise. The island monastery became the centre of his operations, and first the neighboring islands and the contiguous mainland, then all Scotland north of the Clyde and Forth, felt the influence of his labors. Morven and Lochaber were his first fruits, and there, among a rural population, the faith sown by the great aposule surface and in the way. And, after first fruits, and there, among a rural population, the faith sown by the great aposule surface and surface

The Catholic Telegraph, of Cincinnati The Catholic Telegraph, of Cincinnati, chronicles a truly remarkable event which lately occurred at St. Johns' Church in that city. A priest at the altar offering up the Holy Sacrifice, attended by three sons, two of them priests, has been rarely witnessed anywhere. The celebrant of a Solemn High Mass on Sunday, August the 10th., was the father, the Rev. Joseph Goebbels, of Mount St. John, Campbell county, Ky.; the Deacon was the Rev. Benedict Goebbels, of Indiana; and the Master of Cerebels, of Indiana; and the Master of Cere beis, of Indiana; and the Master of Cere-monies, Brother Joseph Goebbels, of St. Meinrad's Benedictine Abbey, Spencer county, Indiana. The venerable cele-brant thus celebrated the twenty-fifth brant thus celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his elevation to the priest-hood. He is in his seventieth year, but still hearty and strong. A daughter, who was also present at the celebratery of the celebratery of the present at the celebratery of the celebra tion, is one of the Sisters of Notre Dame at Reading, near Cincinnati.

Voracity of Spiders.

It is very rarely that two spiders really have a fair stand-up fight. If by chance two are placed in one web, the weaker or more cowardly instantly retreats, or is captured, and wound up by the stronger. Spiders are decidedly cannabals; they will breakfast off their brothers and dine off their sisters with out any compunctions; and as regards what they eat, they seem to have no particular preference either for flies, gnats, moths, earwigs, daddy-long legs, bees, wasps, or other small fry, all being eaten with the same eagerness.

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Meetings.

TRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY The regular monthly meeting of the Irish Benevolent Society will be held on Friday evening, 12th inst., at their rooms, Masonic Temole, at 7.30. All members are requested CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT CASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of condox Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Casile Hail, Albion Block, Bichmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. ALEX. WILSON, Pres., C. HEVEY, Rec. Sec.

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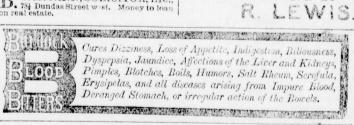
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aged they are priceless.

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The Catholic Mecord nbliahed Weekly at 486 Richmond Stree London, Ontario. REV. JOHN F. COFFEY, M.A., Editor. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher 4 Proprietor.

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Catholic Record.

LONO)N, SATURDAY, OCT. 25, 1884. LEO, POPE AND KING.

The Sovereign Pontiff cherishes in his inmost soul the warmest affection for the Roman people. Times out of number, he has, since his accession to the Papal throne, demonstrated the depth and sincerity of that feeling so becoming a sovereign and so characteristic of the Popes. Although deprived, for the moment, of the temporal dominion which of right pertains to him, the Holy Father has, like his predecessor of happy and glorious memory, ever before his eyes the duties which sovereignty imply and unbounded charity suggest. The visitation of the cholera in Northern and Southern Italy has called forth from the father of the faithful himself, to the humblest priest. manifestations and proofs of a devotedness and zeal that will never be forgotten. The City of Rome itself at one time stood in danger of this terrible scourge, now happily almost entirely robbed of its virulence and contagiousness. The Holy Father had not forgotten Naples in the hour of her distress, and he could not forget his them the words of divine consolation of own metropolitan city at the sight of her the Pontiff and the spirit of comfort of well-founded fear, in the presence of this the sovereign. He was himself to assist awful pestilence that had elsewhere in the peninsula numbered its victims by the that if God, out of his love for the father thousand. Out of the depth of this pater- of the faithful, permitted him to be nal love and solicitude, the Holy Father stricken with the plague, one more saint, addressed His Eminence Cardinal Jacobini, Papal Secretary of State, a letter which we gladly place before our readers :

"LORD CARDINAL :- The terrible scourge feared, on many parts of Northern and Southern Italy; and although in almost all other places it has worked and still works slowly, in the populous city of Naples it sows abundantly ruin and death. Provid ence, until now, has covered with its special protection the city of Rome, and has ex-empted it from affliction. For this mercy we, with a soul full of deep thankfulness and of devotion, have given and are now giving, without ceasing, most humble thanks to the divine goodness; in all the fervor of our soul, we lift each day to the Father of Mercies our supplicating voice and hands, so that through the powerful intercession of the Great Virgin and of our glorious protectors. He may turn His justice, and the close neighborhood of the infected places, forbid us to feel secure for our own city, which we love with a special affection; and it is impossible to remain indifferent of the peril. Thus we Thas we address you, Lord Cardinal, in this letter, to inform you of our intentions on this subject, and to entrust you with the care

of carrying them out.

"But wishing ourselves to be prepared to succor our dear people of Rome, we have resolved to open, to provide, and to maintain, entirely at our own cost, a large hospital in the neighborhood of the Vatican, to which our own access, for the visitation and consolation of the sick, will be easy. This hospital will be open for the special benefit of those parts of the special benefit of those parts of the city which are nearest to us, the Borgo and the Trastevere. We intend that the administration of this establish-ment shall be entrusted to our Majordomo, and its direction to two skilled of the art of healing-Professor Ceccarelli and Doctor Roger Valentini. who according to rules already established, may associate others in the work of

attending the choleraic patients. "For this purpose, notwithstanding the difficulty of our present conditions, trusting in Divine Providence and in the generosity of the Catholic world, we have set aside the sum of a million fran (\$200,000). It will be your task, Lord Cardinal, so to act—with the preatest possible care and in the most useful and satisfactory manner—that our wishes may that Christian charity which bids us, after the example of the Divine Master, to give even our lives for the good of our broth-

ers.
"If in the event (may God avertit from shall be possible and desirable.

the heart spoken to the heart and words can give it no just expression. The Eternal City lately witnessed the celebration by impious men of the anniver. sary of the Sardinian occupation in 1870.

of destruction, the Holy Father, mindful of the troubles of his people, and fearful of impending calamity provides for the erection of hospitals. Out of his straightened resources, as a monarch despoiled of his own, he reserves world will surely repay him, not only belief in the promises of Christ to those s not so taken, it is taken from his ation in the Australian colonies. capital, from the very reserve fund of the Church, that it may be divided among the sick, the widowed and orphaned. After it, however, on credit terms which kept all there is nothing, as Le Journal de the fee-simple in the State landlord till the conditions of purchase have been ful-Rome has it, at bottom as really useful, filled. But we have 160,000,000 acres still really timely and as truly efficacious, as unsold, and the management of this estate this temerity and seeming folly in this temerity and seeming fony in tion. A despotic government, like that charity. Nothing has the enriching power of India, can play the landlord with comof prodigality in well-doing. If we wish not God to give us close measure, we power of resistance; but in Australia must not, on our part, attempt to do so by Him. Leo XIII. is generous with God and regardless of self. His dignity and security forbid his leaving the Vatican, for the very men who pretend to guard him proved unable, if not unwilling, but a short time since, to protect from insult the sacred remains of a ven-their unsold land is simply commonage, erated Pontiff whose old age was an un- which has not been leased in the public broken martvrdom.

bring Leo outside the walls of the Vatican, grasse the visitation of the cholera, the dread scourge from which men ordinarily fly in terror. He withstood in his Vatican prison the burning heats of summer and the fevers of autumn. But if the cholera happened to come to the gates of the Vatican the Supreme Pontiff was resolved to face it without flinching. He was resolved, as Bishop of Rome, to visit the stricken at their very bedside, to bring and wait on the sick and the dying, so one more martyr, should have to be enrolled in the celestial records.

These are the sentiments with which the Catholic press of Rome bailed the of Asiatic malady which made its first appearance upon the coasts of the French nation, our neighbor, has fallen, as was equally hearty sentiments of delight did the Roman people receive this manifestaspecial meeting, voted an address to the Holy Father in expression of their senti. ments of admiration for his magnanimity and heroic charity, and also to beg that in the event of the scourge's reaching the Eternal City, the association may be permitted to lend its assistance to the work of beneficence prorge away and may yet save Rome. But of State is conceived in these terms:

Rome, September 26th.

EMINENCE:—
The act of sovereign munificence and sublime charity by which the Holy Father, turn by the cholera, has deigned to provide for the relief of the sick and to and with what wise energy those who ad- | members of this artisan's association of minister pu'lic affairs have already taken minister pu'lic affairs have already taken many timely measures, that the coming of the dreaded sickness, if indeed it is to come, may not take the city by surprise.

"But wishing ourselves to be prepared children in the glorious and saintly work of their father.

The executive council met in this extraordinary special session beg of Your Eminence to kindly express to His Holiness its feelings of admiration and gratitude and at the same time lay at the feet of his throne its offer to co-operate in his magnanimous work of charity, either by sasisting the size or in any the same transfer. assisting the sick or in any other manner that may be found useful. Hoping that His Holiness may be pleased to accept with benevolence this offer of our humility, we implore for ourselves and for our whole

society the apostolic benediction.

Prostrate at the feet of your Eminence, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves, with profound respect, Your Eminence's humble and devoted servants,

Francesco Vespignani, President, Federico Melandri, Secretary. Thus did the Catholics receive and acknowledge the sublime manifestation of Papal charity. How did the radicals and infidels receive it? We will in another

and plainly stated the real cause why ing, however, that certain speakers and many so-called Catholics will not support Catholic papers. Here it is: "They cannot fill their columns with flaming pictures us!) the disease should spread and should in exemplification of vice or illustration increase among us, we intend to devote of crime. People who make such demands also to the same purpose our Pontifical would surely never do so if they stopped a moment to consider the enormity of the would surely never do so if they stopped "Meanwhile, in pledge of the sincere affection which we feel for you, acceptour Apostolic Benediction. Leo XIII., Pope.
"At the Vatican, September 10, 1884."
This admirable document needs no comment at our hands. It is charity degrade, the standard of public morals. They must therefore pass by unnoticed, any rent criminal matters, the record of contents of the auspices of the aus all be possible and desirable.

"Meanwhile, in pledge of the sincere fection which we feel for you, accept our so holy as that promulgated by the Cathwhich must naturally prove generally injurious and can be of no possible benefit to anyone." It is because Catholic papers endeavor to pursue the course indicated by the Michigan Catholic that they are in

an enormous sum which the Catholic Ireland's wrongs. Our views on this subten but an hundred fold, in proof of its | the perusal of an article written by a local writer on the administration of the land who give in alms. This sum, great as it in New South Wales. This writer very s, surpassing the limits of the charity of plainly states that to him it seems strange the most opulent sovereigns, were small that some of the theorists who advocate in itself if taken from the ordinary the nationalization of the land do not revenue of the Supreme Pontiff. But it | come and study the system in actual oper-"We have," he says, "managed to

complicates our politics past all simplificaevery tenant and every conditional purchaser is a voter and the votes create the government. To have the land nationalised in a free country and managed by a popular and responsible government, is an experiment which we in Australia are trying to carry out, for the first time in the history of the world. The American have not fulfillment by the Migration Company. had the same problem to deal with, because interest. Owing to our mild climate, which allows of depasturing stock all one reason, and one reason only, could aring Leo outside the walls of the Vatican, be visitation of the cholera, the dread a pastoral value. They are worth the pastoral value are worth or the cholera, the dread a pastoral value. renting, and private holding is so incom-parably superior to public commonage that we have inevitably drifted into the plan of leasing definite areas for grazing purposes. But we have never yet been able to determine what is a fair rent. The public has always complained that the Government gets too little, and the tenant has always complained that the Government wants too much. We have tried assessment by arbitration and assess-ment by individual assessors, and, except for vacant land, we are stopped from the test of auction because of the felt cruelty of putting an existing tenant to compete for his holding against outsiders. We keep on pegging away at the question of our land policy, but our general experi-ence has been that when we cut off the head of one difficulty, three others shoot up

utmost attention. At a time when the the rights of the Holy See and the indetion of heroic charity on the part of the theories of "sophists and calculators," are pendence of Holy Church, the same prean Holy Father. The executive council of apt to be preferred to the dictates of ex- of triumph was raised by the enemies the Catholic workingmen's association, at a perience, it is well indeed that the sound of Catholicity over his fall. As one misreasoning of the Australian writer whom take leads to another, so one fall is often we cite should be kept in view. If land the beginning of a series of rapid and nationalization has proved a failure in painful down-grade movements. Happy Australia, it could not, if established in for the victim if, before the last stage Ireland, but prove a veritable disaster. of misfortune be reached, he return to Why? Because instead of a number of himself, however rude and painful the pro-English landlords owning the soil of awakening. Father Curci having aban-Ireland, England itself would become the doned the light, fell with sad rapidity posed by the Supreme Pontiff. The ad- owner of all Ireland. The British gov- from one error into another. His down dress forwarded to the Cardinal Secretary ernment would have it in its power to ward speed was accelerated by the crush the tenantry of Ireland with a applause of infidels, radicals and heretics. mercilessness beyond the power of indi- For a time he thought himself the spokesvidual landlords, however cruel and man of the new Italy. But this illusion has powerful, to exercise. The confiscations happily vanished. The eyes of the poor and the exterminations of the Elizabethan, ex-Jesuit have been opened. He is Cromwellian and Williamite periods show now, thanks be to God, repentant. On of dynamitards throughout the world in what manner the state, as landlord, can, the 27th of August last the Supreme der it possible for him to visit and comfort them by his august presence, could
mot but excite in the hearts of all the

when with what praiseworthy zeal

when with what praiseworthy zeal

when with manner the state, as landlord, can, the 27th of August last the Supreme der it possible for him to visit and comfort them by his august presence, could
enjoys already absolute dominion over the
bishop of Florence, marked by a firmness

form an undue proportion of their numif it so will, exercise its power. The state Pontiff addressed a letter to the Arch- men, more than any other nationality, soil of Ireland, the landlord has but a and a charity worthy his exalted station, relative dominion. This absolute domin- condemnatory of the writings and the ion the state must for public purposes obstinate persistence in error of the hold. But to vest it likewise with the priest Curci. To the latter the Archadministration and disposition of the land | bishop communicated the letter of the Suin regard of the tenantry, were extending preme Pontiff, with the salutary effect. of the purview of government far beyond its | which the following, communicated to the | plain speaking is the very best kind of legitimate sphere, and vesting the majority | Unita Cattolica, is testimony : for the time being-for the majority in constitutionally governed countries is the state-with powers as absolute as any enjoyed by the despots of the East. The tyranny of a multitude is more odious because more cruel and unrelenting than my three last works, inserted in the that of an individual. We are heartily Index librorum prohibitorum, lawful authorthat of an individual. We are heartily in accord with those Irishmen who claim the extinction of landlordism in its present the extinction of landlordism in its present to make the following declaration, to form. But we do not desire by any means which I desire that all publicity may be to see the revolting form of a collossal Cæsarism rise upon its ruins. What we Casarism rise upon its rains. What we now advocate for Ireland is what we have for the Catholic Church and for her visialways advocated-a peasant proprietary. bie Head, I disclaim and condemn all On the 22nd of October, 1880, in the very heat of the Land League agitation, we wrote on this subject in terms we now see no reason to recall. We then said that ing to my private judgment, which I the Irish people advocate no communistic renounce with my whole heart, but - The Michigan Catholic has discovered | theory in the matter of land holding, aidwriters have propounded views on this subject as abominable as they are inimical to the true interests of the Irish people. We asked, at the same time, our readers to remember that in times of public distress and popular agitation there are always found men to injure, by the extreme course they pursue, the very cause they profess to have at heart. Dismissing the claims of these men of any right to speak

for the Irish nation, we asked: "What do the real leaders of the Irish estates as may be voluntarily offered for

THE NATIONALIZATION OF THE
LAND.

We lately spoke in condemnation of the land nationalization scheme advocated by some theorists as the great panacea for Ireland's wrongs. Our views on this subject have been greatly strengthened by the perusal of an article written by a local population, oppose any and every effort made to improve the condition and remove the grievances of the people of Ireland. But the Government must take the matter in hand by initiating a comprehensive mea-sure of relief for Ireland, disregarding the prejudices of landlords and resisting un-due demands on the part of ill-advised

> Mr. Parnell has lost no time in giving his views on this important subject tangible effect. The organization of the Migration Company and the success that has already attended its efforts, offer the Irish nation a sure guarantee of the earnestness of its leader in his professed desire to make the Irish people owners of the soil of Ireland. It was he who, in the alien legislature, dealt landlordism those heavy blows from which it can never recover. They can, therefore, safely lend him assistance and extend him

A WELCOME SUBMISSION.

Whenever men of talent, exercising

the priestly ministry, so far forget themselves as to permit pride or other worth passions which have more or less place in the human heart to seduce them from the paths of duty and of rectitude, the Protestant public at once discovers in these men merits of an exalted and extraordinary character which it never before apprehended. When the unfortunate M. Loyson, for instance, yielding to pride and lechery, cast aside the vesture of sacerdotal purity and honor, he was belauded to the skies and his fall from grace heralded as the forerunner of the effacement of Romanism. Fifteen years have since elapsed; Romanism is still a living and active power, but Loyson is morally dead, a hideous mass of putrefaction from which all men turn in in its place. Every year, too, increases the amount of vested interests, and vested the well-known Jesuit who some time disgust. In the case of Father Curci, mean let every minister who goes out of office because he would not do wrong deinstitute to which he owed whatever of fame and greatness he had acquired, This is all very clear and deserving the gave publicity to views antagonistic to

Florence, 16th September, 1884. "Having acquired, through the letter of the Pope to the Archbishop of Florence, dated 27th of August, and com-municated to me on the 5th of this municated to me on the 5th of this month, full and entire certitude that in ity has noted offending passages of several kinds, I believe it to be my duty

that in those writings is found to be contrary to faith, morals, the discipline or the rights of the same Church. I intend that this shall be understood, not accord. according to the judgment of those whom the Holy Spirit has set up for the governance of the Church of God.

"I trust that the sincere expression of these sentiments, which are my own, will have power to make amends for the scandal which I have given; and above all, I trust that they will cause his holi-ness to receive once more with his former fatherly kindness, as the lowest of his sons, him who signs this.

"G. M. CURCI, Priest."

The submission and repentance of Father Carci will cause the profoundest joy throughout the Catholic world. To the noble and explicit recantation of Father Curci, we have not, like Le Jourpeople now demand? They ask for the promotion of a peasant proprietary. This desired end, approved by eminent British statesmen, can be accomplished in three ways—lst, by the purchase by Government on behalf of the tenants of such states as many he accomplishes for a few of the Catholic world, has not hesitated But while they celebrate the victories claiming to be Catholics.

so many sad instances boycotted by persons sale; 2adly, the dissolution of all Irish to give a portion of his cares to poor land companies, and the sale to the tenland companies, and the sale to the ten- anxious souls, and by one look of tender-

ness and sorrow has vanquished a stubpornness by many thought invincible. In return for his charity God has ac-

corded the common Father of the faithful an unspeakable consolation, that of witnessing the submission of a soul in rebellion against the church of the Christ whose vicegerent he is. Is not this a conquest as glorious, happy and precious in the sight of God as the acquisition of a whole province. "I say to you, that even so there shall be joy in heaven upon one sinner that doeth penance, ore than upon ninety-nine just who need not penance." (Luke XVI.)

A BAD SPIRIT.

We deeply regret to be forced to notice the display on the part of a few papers of Quebec of a very bad spirit in egard of the Irish people of the ancient capital, arising ont of the late dynamite outrage: One of these irresponsible ournals, Le Quotidien, deserves special mention for its senseless manifestation of rancour and hatred towards the Irish Catholics of Quebec. We may inform Le Quotidien that the Irish of Quebec are of people as are to be found in the ninion and that there is among them just as little disposition to further crime and sympathize with criminals as even among the supporters of this paragon of journalistic excellence. The Quebec Telegraph struck the right key when, speaking of the dynamite outrage in Quebec, it said:

"Nationality must not be used to screen any element of the community. Our opinion is that the man who put self seen hunting for the culprit, and when he is himself discovered, that is provided the police are clever enough. it will be seen that far from it having been an Irishman or a Rossa, the scoun-drel was actuated through other mo-

In these observations the Quebe journal justly added that it would be a disgrace to the authorities "if all the revelations, connected with to-day's explosion, are not brought to light. We are convinced that they are all connected with the construction of the new building, and must be sifted to the bottom. Had the workmen been ten minutes earlier on the scene, it would have killed ten or twenty of them and thrown many families into distress. Happily no lives are lost. The Cabinet is in session and is at work endeavoring to ferret out the guilty parties. We must expect that this shocking affair will injure Quebec's interest, but as soon as the facts are known it may occur that the good name of Quebec will be saved.'

The Ottawa Free Press, dealing with the contemptible efforts of journals such as Le Quotidien, to fasten the explosion on the Irish, declares: "There is not the slightest particle of evidence to warrant any such slander upon the Irish citizens of Quebec. It is fashionable in these days, we know, when an outrage is perpetrated, or an explosion occurs, to conveniently use the Irish race as fit subjects for being saddled with the crime: but an investigation into the nationality does not warrant the opinion that Irish.

But it is the Ottawa Sun that disposes of the slander with a vigor and a success that deserve the greatest commendation. Our contemporary puts matters very plainly, but in matters of this kind speaking.

Saith the Sun :

"No Irishman ever was guilty of so niserable a joke as that attributed to the Irish by the French press of Quebec. Do our contemporaries imagine that the "Dynamitards" who have declared war gainst England are so obliging as to send their forces to Quebec in order to blow up a rickety, empty building for no object in the world save to do a good turn for contractors and enable a dis creditable clique to rob the public of a ven:
"In virtue of the respect which I have O'Donovan Rossa may be a rogue, or a fool; but were he capable of this thing, he would deserve to be kicked—hanging would be too good for him. It won't do. The attempt to make out that the Fenians are guilty of the outrage is too absurd. Let anybody ask, who is most likely to gain by the affair? Let preceding circumstances be taken into account and also let the singular fact of the tim-ing of the explosions be added, and we venture to say that a pretty strong chain of circumstantial evidence will appear pointing in one direction. Of cour is for those interested to make this inquiry. Should they do so we will be glad to publish the results of their investigations. Meantime we would suggest to our French contemporaries, the advisability of getting a herring of less rank a flavor to draw across the scent.

The attack on the Irish was not one made by the whole French press of Quebec but by a wretched section there-

of. The fact is that if an honest investigation be had into the matter, Le Quotidien and other scribes of that ilk will have a task of no small difficulty on hand, viz, to make Irishmen out of persons who, perchance, have ever execrated

Nothing is to be gained by such narrow and base minded attacks as those made by Le Quotidien on men to whom crime

WHOLESOME TRUTHS.

It has long been the practice of the enemies of Ireland to draw distinctions and institute comparisons between Ulster and the rest of Ireland, as if that unfortunate country were divided into two different and antagonistic portions. In the eyes of those foes of Catholic Ire. land Ulster is essentially a Protestant Province, and by far the most wealthy and prosperous section of the country, and this just because of its Protestantism. Ulster is not a Protestant Province in any sense but this, that it has for the moment, and for the moment only, a slightly larger non-Catholic than Catholic population. But Ulster, though exceptionally favored in many regards as compared with the rest of Ireland, is not the most prosperous portion of that country. That its people are enterprising, industrious, and energetic, none will deny; that they are, taken as a whole, and making some allowance for the Orange barbarity which has so long cursed many of their thriving towns, a credit and an honor to the land they love so well, and for whose welfare they as law-abiding and as respected a class have so often shed their blood, is all too well known to need recital here. For our part, from what we know of the energy, skill, and tact of Ulstermen, we can say that no section of Ireland is blessed with a nobler class of population. But, with all their industry and foresight and perseverance, Ulstermen, because of the curse of Orangeism, have not been able to give their province that high place it deserves among the sub-provincial divisions of Ireland. To hear the friends and abettors of Orangeism talk one would believe that Orange Ulster combines all that is wealthy, prosperous and intelligent in Ireland.

> In a late number of the United Ireland we perused an interesting study on this very point, from the pen of Mr. T. Gallo way Rigg, in two letters addressed to the Hon. D. R. Plunkett, Q. C., M. P. The writer, in his first letter, calls the attention of the member for the University of Dublin to a speech delivered by that hon, gentleman at Shrewsbury, on the 19th of December last. Mr. Rigg, we had almost forgotten to say, is not an Irish Catholic, but a Scotch gentleman of high position. His letters are dated from Castle Douglas. He tells Mr. Plunkett that in his Shrewsbury speech he is said to have quoted statistics in support of his view, that the province of Ulster. tried by every test of wealth, education. or the comfortable dwellings of the people, was far in advance of those of the southern and western provinces."

The writer then proceeds: "May I request you to oblige me with a copy of your speech, if you happen to have a full one by you, or with the statistics whereby you prove Ulster to be ex-ceptionally wealthy. Having recently taken the trouble to look into the question of the comparative wealth of four Irish provinces, I have to remark that either my conclusions or your own must be entirely erroneous; and, as I have no desire to be the medium of disseminating false information, I hope, if kindly set me right, or allow me to perform the same good office for yourself.

He supports his contention by adducing figures of a convincing character. According, he says, to the return of Parliamentary constituencies, moved for by Mr. Rylands, the following are the Irish statistics indicative of wealth:

Income Tax Assessments. 1879 80 einster.....£13,272,202 Connaught.....

It is then clear that Leinster, not Ulster, is the wealthiest of the Irish provinces. Not only is Leinster the wealthiest by far than Ulster; it is so in spite of its having a much smaller population.

The following table demonstrates the wealth per head: Income Tax Assessment per

head of Population. ... £10 6 Munster Ulster 5 14 Connaught

All of which shows that according to income tax assessments, Ulster is second as regards total wealth, and third as regards wealth per head. Mr. Rigg then refers to the complaint of Sir Stafford Northcote, re-echoed by Mr. Plunkett that, in point of mere members, Ulster has not nearly its due share of Parliamentary representation. He then subjects this claim to the test of proportion to the relative population and wealth of the four Irish Provinces:

the lour Irish Provinces:

No. No. Acad'g, Aca

"According to wealth, as indicated by ncome tax assessments, you will observe that Ulster should return 29 members, the number, strange to say, which it at present has. According to population it should receive an extra 5, just as Connaught should receive an extra 4, an arrangement of which I think you will hardly approve, seeing that the 4 awarded to Connaught would not certainly be Home Rulers, whereas the 5 awarded to Ulster might not all of them be Conservatives.'

So much for the Scottish gentleman's first letter. In another issue we will

deal with the second.

Most Rev Dr Le Most Rev Dr K Most Rev Dr B Most Rev Dr D Most Rev Dr N Most Rev Dr 1 Most Rev Dr C Most Rev Dr D Most Rev Dr M Most Rev Dr G Most Rev Dr V Most Rev Dr F Most Rev Dr C Most Rev Dr D Most Rev Dr L Most Rev Dr M Most Rev Dr Ca Most Rev Dr H Most Rev Dr Ly Most Rev Dr He Most Rev Dr De The meeting of vital interest the first, which of Elphin, and of Down and Co clared, that sti sible condition new training co adequate traini national schoo should cover penditure of t that grants an for the erection centres outside once more un appeal to the g concessions, re that without th the system, the ments must, to in operation i grave detrime and no small de Bishop of Elph Archbishop of C of the governm tem adopted by cation, and ex may be no furt schools, admitt the kingdom, v The resolution pression of a he bishops that the restricts the no a rule justly lo of religious pr It was then pro Dr. Croke, seco Dr. Nulty: "That we cal House of Com erally upon the to unsatisfied o in all branches tion, and we lovers of justice house will co-o

This resolution and to its bear to call the at avowed enemi of Ireland, w Irish people fro great national The resolution Ireland has my matter of educ party led by M adjustment of moval of the w nation now su in the British now look to and press the settlement. bartered hono have belied abroad : they licism would join like Charles S

vice when Cat at stake. Th nize their tr over in silent The fourth Irish episcopa Rev. Dr. McE Rev. Dr. Woo "That we r the Queen's (lege, Dublin, of the grave pose their ch those institut

McCarthy, or

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the resolution

present were :

THE IRISH EPISCOPATE.

The bishops of Ireland held on the

liff, a most important meeting. There

of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland,

occupied the chair. The other bishops

Most Rev Dr Higgins, Bishop of Kerry.
Most Rev Dr Higgins, Bishop of Kerry.
Most Rev Dr Lynch, Coadj Bp of Kildare,
Most Rev Dr Healy, Coadj Bp of Clonfert.
Most Rev Dr Donnelly, Assis Bp of Dublin
Most Rev Dr O'Callaghan, Coaj. Bp of Cork

The meeting arrived at four resolutions

of vital interest to the Irish people. In

the first, which was moved by the Bishop

of Elphin, and seconded by the Bishop

of Down and Connor, their lordships de

clared, that still deeming it an indispen-

sible condition for the extension of the

new training college system, and for the

adequate training of the teachers of the

national schools, the Treasury grants

should cover the total authorized ex-

penditure of the training colleges and

that grants and loans should be given

for the erection of suitable buildings in

centres outside of Dublin. The bishops

once more urgently and respectfully

appeal to the government to make these

concessions, renewing their assurance

that without these amendments made to

the system, the training college arrange-

ments must, to a great extent, remain in operation in their dioceses, to the

grave detriment of primary education

and no small danger to the good of soci-

The second resolution proposed by the

Bishop of Elphin and seconded by the

Archbishop of Cashel, calls the attention

of the government to the unfair treat-

ment as to pecuniary grants to which the

convent schools of Ireland have been sub-

jected, from the establishment of the na.

tional system, by the capitation grant sys-

tem adopted by the Board of National Edu-

cation, and expresses a hope that there

may be no further delay in treating these

schools, admittedly the most efficient in

the kingdom, with even-handed justice.

The resolution concludes with the ex-

pression of a hope and a request by the

bishops that the rule of the board, which

restricts the number of convent schools,

a rule justly looked on as an evidence

of religious prejudice, will be received.

It was then proposed by the Most Rev.

Dr. Croke, seconded by the Most Rev.

"That we call upon the Irish Parlia-

mentary Party to bring the above resolutions under the notice of the

House of Commons, and to urge generally upon the Government the hither-

to unsatisfied claims of Catholic Ireland

in all branches of the education ques-

This resolution was likewise adopted,

and to its bearing and import we desire

to call the attention as well of the

avowed enemies as of the false friends

of Ireland, who would dissociate the

Irish people from the episcopate in the

great national struggle for equal rights.

The resolutions of the bishops show that

Ireland has much to complain of in the

matter of education and that it is to the

party led by Mr. Parnell they look for

adjustment of the grievances and the re

moval of the wrongs from which the Irish

nation now suffers. To no other party

in the British Commons can the bishops

now look to advocate Catholic claims

and press these claims to satisfactory

settlement. The traitors that have

bartered honor, patriotism, religion; who

have belied Ireland at home and

abroad; they whose orthodox Catho-

licism would not permit them

like Charles Stewart Parnell and Justin

McCarthy, or with Catholic Communists

such as John Dillon and Timothy Healy,

to wit, the Erringtons, the O'Connor

Powers and O'Donoghues, are of no ser-

vice when Catholic and Irish interests are

at stake. The bishops of Ireland recog-

over in silent compassion.

to faith and morals.'

nize their true value and pass them

The fourth resolution adopted by the

That we renew our condemnation of

Irish episcopate was moved by the Most

Rev. Dr. McEvilly and seconded by Most

the Queen's Colleges and of Trinity Col-

the Holy See as intrinsically dangerous

Rev. Dr. Woodlock, and declares:

join hands with heretics

play in the

tion, and we earnestly hope that

house will co-operate with them.

lovers of justice and fair

Dr. Nultv :

1884

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th: Assessments. 1879-80 2,995,438 Leinster, not of the Irish Leinster the er; it is so in smaller popu-

sessment per pulation. 5 14 5

cording to in ster is second and third as Mr. Rigg then f Sir Stafford Ir. Plunkett, nbers, Ulster re of Parlia-He then subof proportion nd wealth of

No. No. Accd'g, Accd'g, to to s. Pop. Wealth, es concludes : indicated by u will observe 29 members , which it at

population it just as Conextra 4, an ink you will the 4 awarded certainly be 5 awarded to m be Conser-

n gentleman's

the resolutions of the Irish hierarchy are | Post Office Department.

those of the Irish people as a people. The expression of trust in the Irish Parliamentary Party, so 1st inst., at Holy Cross College, Chanopenly and solemnly made by the bishops of Ireland, will give rise to feelings of the liveliest satisfaction and unbounded joy were twenty-six prelates present. In amongst all true sons of Ireland on both the absence of Cardinal MacCabe, sides of the Atlantic. That expression of through indisposition, His Grace the confidence will silence the mouthing pa-Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan, Archbishop triot, ever ready to denounce priest and bishop as Ireland's enemy; it will confound Most Rev Dr Croke, Archbp. of Cashel
Most Rev Dr M'Evilly, Archbp of Tuam.
Most Rev Dr Leahy, Bishop of Dromore.
Most Rev Dr Kelly, Bishop of Derry.
Most Rev Dr Butler, Bishop of Limerick.
Most Rev Dr Dorrain, Bp of Down and C.
Most Rev Dr Nulty, Bishop of Kilmerick.
Most Rev Dr Ryan, Bishop of Killaloe.
Most Rev Dr Conaty, Bishop of Killaloe.
Most Rev Dr Conaty, Bishop of Killaloe.
Most Rev Dr Gillooly, Bishop of Clogher.
Most Rev Dr W'Carthy, Bishop of Cloyne.
Most Rev Dr Gillooly, Bishop of Elphin.
Most Rev Dr Gonway, Bishop of Killala.
Most Rev Dr Conway, Bishop of Killala.
Most Rev Dr Duggan, Bishop of Clonfert.
Most Rev Dr Logue, Bishop of Raphoe.
Most Rev Dr M'Cormack, Bp of Achonry.
Most Rev Dr Browne, Bishop of Ferns.
Most Rev Dr Browne, Bishop of Ferns.
Most Rev Dr Higgins, Bishop of Kerry. the foes of Ireland, who would rob that influence and prestige and power of the hierarchy; it will confound the haters of Catholicism, who would deprive the Holy See of its most loyal children by belying the true position of the episcopate in regard of Irish patriotic demands.

DISCONTENT IN THE NORTH-WEST.

We called attention some months ago to the unnecessary alarm manifested by certain of our contemporaries at the return of M. Louis Riel to the Canadian North-West. The half breeds of the territories, remembering his valued services to their brethren in Manitoba, invited him to come from Montana to assist them in their agitation for the concession by the Dominion government of privileges similar to those enjoyed by the latter. Under the Manitoba Act of 1870 each half breed born in that province before the first of July in that year was granted 240 acres of land free, in full satisfaction of the half breed title to the country. Beyond the limits of Manitoba there were then and are now certain 988, of whom 244,397 were Indians, originally coolies imported for working the half-breed populations for whom no such equitable provision has as yet been made. For fully ten years these groups of half half-breed populations for whom no such breeds have pressed their claims on the government to be placed on equal footgovernment to be placed on equal footing with the Metis of Manitoba in the who were the first that made any settlement there, in 1598 named the island Møur matter of free homesteads. The arrival of Dominion surveyors in the country taken possession of by the French, from added much to the discontent of the half breeds of the territories and incited them to renewed determination in the assertion of their rights. They had, as is their wont, settled along the rivers, each of their farms having a small river cotton manufactures for the coolies, with frontage and running back in the form of a parallelogram. The surveyors dis-offices in the Island, with 91 miles of rail carded this system of admeasurement and proceeded to the laying out of lots after Capital, Port Louis. Population 66, a more modern but not more equitable arrangement. The half sbreeds loudly protested against this innovation and more earnestly than ever pressed their claims to a grant of 240 acres per capita. The arrival of Riel from Mon-Exports to United Kingdom, 1880, 284,485 tana has given shape and cohesion to the agitation. The Mail informs us that on the 5th of September last the Metis of the North-West held a large public meeting at St. Laurent at which Bishop Grandin and a number of his clergy were by invitation present. The claims of the half breed population were then set forth by Riel as follows:

"(1) The sub-division into provinces of the Catholic is the prevailing religion. the North-West Territories; (2) the halfbreeds to receive the same grants and other advantages of the Manitoba half-breeds; (3) patents to be issued at once to the colonists in possession; (4) the sale of half a million acres of Dominion lands, the proceeds to be applied to the establishment in the half-breed settlements of schools, hospitals and such-like institutions, and to the equipment of the poorer half-breeds with seed grain and implements; (5) the reservation of a hundred townships of swamp lands for dis tribution among the children of halfbreeds during the next 120 years; (6) a grant of at least \$1,000 for the main tenance of an institution to be conducted by the nuns in each half-breed settlement; and (7) better provision for the support of the Indians."

Mgr. Grandin addressed the meeting at some length, informing the Metis that he and his clergy had reframed from taking part in the agitation till that time, for the reason that it had park, and that the city should assume till then, to a certain extent at least, been carried on secretly. Some of their demands related to matters outside his concern, but he promised hearty co-oneration with the people's efforts to the longer action is delayed the greater obtain justice. An organization of a will be the difficulties and the larger the permanent character was then, with the finds that the "settlers' bill of rights has assumed formidable proportions." We matters made by older cities. How few must confess total inability to see anything very formidable in their demands. They see themselves threatened with the influx to their country of a strange and grasping population, determined, come what may, to acquire wealth, irrespective of half breed or other claims. They, therefore, do well to make provision for the future. They surely, the first settlers in that immense territory, are entitled to protection at the hands of the government. We will, with deepest interest, await the announcement of the policy of the government on the various points in the programme of the half breeds of the North-West, as formulated by M. Riel. We trust that his efforts on behalf of the Metis of the North-West will be crowned with, at least, equal success to that which rewarded his labors and struggles on behalf of the same people in the Province of Manitoba. the Queen's Colleges and of Trimty Col-lege, Dublin, and warn Catholic parents of the grave dangers to which they ex-pose their children by sending them to those institutions so often condemned by

MARRIAGE.—On Wednesday of last week, Mr. Patrick Kelly, county gaoler of Middlesex, was united in marriage to Miss Maria McLaughlin, daughter of the The views and sentiments expressed in the late Mr. John McLaughlin, and sister of the late Mr. John McLaughlin, of the

Les Annales de L'Union Catholique, published in the island of Mauritius, gives us a painful instance of the illiberality of the present government of Britain in regard of the Catholics of that island. The overwhelming majority of the people there are Catholics, who have had by treaty certain rights guaranteed to them. The Catholic religion is there the state church, and is in consequence entitled to state support. land, in its struggle for freedom, of the The support now given by the state is wholly inadequate to the just requirements of religion. The Catholics have, in consequence, laid their case before the Colonial Governor, who referred the whole question of increased state aid to religion to the Colonial Secretary, Lord Derby. This intolerant peerling not only refuses to acquiesce in the just demands of the Catholics but informs them that if their demands be persisted in he will suppress even the present inadequate subvention granted by the state. The same worthy gentleman, in another despatch, refuses to do anything to meet the views of the Catholics in the matter of education. So much for the liberality of a so-called liberal government. It may be interesting to our readers to know something of this important and historic island .

"Mauritius is an island lying in the In-"Mauritius is an Island lying in the In-dian Ocean, east of Madagascar, compris-ing an area of 704 square miles, without the Seychelles group, Rodrigues, and a number of other small dependencies, about 60 in number, having a superficies of 350 square miles. The resident popu-lation on 31st December, 1879, was 359,

the Portuguese, who held possession dur-ing the whole of that century. The Dutch, whom it was captured in 1810, and it has since remained a British possession. Port Louis, the capital, has a spacious harbour. The island produces sugar, rum, vanilla, and aloe fibre. The imports for consumpgeneral articles for the remainder of the

The entire trade of the Island amounts

nearly £6,000,000 sterling.]
The government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five members and a Legislative Council of 16 members (8 official and 8 non-offi-

There is little English spoken on the island, the English-speaking population being restricted to officials and soldiers. The present governor, Sir John Pope Henessy, is himself an Irish Catholic, who once represented King's County in the British Parliament. The absence of any regular form of popular government precludes the Catholic population from any really effective manifestation of their

THE FALLS OF MINNEHAHA.

Our respected contemporary, the North Western Chronicle, very properly and earnestly urges the citizens of Minneapolis to take immediate steps towards annexing and bringing under their civic jurisdiction, the far-famed waters of Minnehaha. The Chronicle holds that the territory around, above and below the Falls should be taken as a public responsibility for the improvements, supervision and police regulation which such taking would imply. It is quite true, as our contemporary remarks, that expense. The city of Minneapolis can bishop's sanction, founded. The Mail now put to profit lessons its leading men must have learned from delays in such cities in Canada, for instance, deserve credit for anything like foresight in providing park accommodation for their inhabitants? There have been smallness, narrowness and blindness in most civic governments in dealing with a subject of such pressing importance. The Chronicle does its duty to the public at large by an outspoken condemnation of the present total lack of police supervision prevailing at the Falls of Minnehaha, to the grievous injury of the locality and to the fair-fame of the two beautiful sister cities of the North. It is indeed intolerable that this beautiful place, "one of the grandest and most sublime, certainly one of the loveliest spots on God's footstool," should be given over, especially on Sunday, to the lawless and disreputable of both sexes, who, to escape the rigid supervision of the efficient police forces of St. Paul and Minneapolis, betake themselves to the Falls, there to annoy and insult respectable visitors. All who have visited this lovely spot will conthe Falls of Minnehaha are in some sense stilled.

THE CATHOLICS OF MAURITIUS. the property not only of this whole country but of the world. The name is familiarized to civilized ears everywhere round the globe. Thousands of tourists and pleasure-seekers annually, from all quarters of the world, make pilgrimages to the scene immortalized by local tradition and the pens of our greatest poets. Not only as a matter of sentiment, not only as a matter of local or state pride, but even as a matter of selfinterest, if such a motive must be appealed to, ought every inducement be held out to a continuance of such pilgrimages, and every means adopted to prevent the visitor from carrying away anything but the most pleasant memor-

> The citizens of Minneapolis are, no doubt, fully convinced of the truth of this view. We hope, with our contemporary, that they will prove ready to consult their own interests, by adding another great attraction to their most beautiful and magnificent city, that they will make every effort to sustain the high character they have already deservedly won for hospitality and all the kindred virtues, and at once take active measures to annex to their city and make a public park of the land around the falls. The suggestion of the Chronicle is a good one, that they should take in the whole stream above and the whole glen below, down to the banks of the Mississippi. Under the civic government of Minneapolis the falls of Minnehaha will, we feel assured, be frequented by greater numbers than ever before. From every land in christendom have visitors already feasted their eyes on the laughing waters, whose sparkling smiles and golden loveliness and irrepressible gladness bring calm to the troubled and joy to the happy. But numerous as have been the pilgrims to falls of Minnehaha will, we feel assured, the lovely waters in "the land of the of Empress Eugenie, which Madam Car-Dacotah," there will, under the sheltering mantle of civic protection and the unquestioned security of wise and rigidly enforced regulations, be directed year tion of 1866, at Amiens. The Empress, after year to this charming spot countless numbers of visitors, who will carry herself quite close to a poor man in his young ladies who find a home and education in the establishment number at pre-

The death of Mr. A. M. Sullivan, The death of Mr. A. M. Sullivan, watching min, bent formatic conjugate to say which took place in Dublin, the city he are mistaken, my friend, it is selves.

On Tuesday evening, then, the which took place in Dublin, the city he loved so well, on the morning of the 17th, has sent a thrill of grief to every Irish heart the world over. The deceased not address me by a more beautiful heart the world over. The deceased not address me by a more beautiful site of the establishment assembled to welcome the beloved Sister Theresa home from Montreal, when she had been for a short visit. A gentleman was a man of men, a king among his fellows. Than he no man loved Ireland with more earnestness and intensity. Loved by friend and respected by foe, Mr. Sullivan's memory will ever be cherished by Ireland and by the Irish. His career was one of unbroken labor and undivided devotion in

born at Bantry, County Cork, in 1830. While prosecuting his studies as an artist in Dublin and London about 1853, ter executions, and being convicted on one, underwent four months' imprisonment in Richmond gaol. He was returned to Parliament in the Home Rule interest as one of the members for the County of Louth at the general elec-tion of February, 1874, in which he had for opponent Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, President of the Board of Trade, who was possessed of very great personal, political and proprietorial influence in the county. Mr. Sullivan represented the County of Louth till the general elections of 1880, when he was elected for Meath. He withdrew from Parliament in consequence of ill health in 1882. He was the author of some historical and biographical works. In 1876 he was admitted to the Irish bar, and in 1877 the Benchers of the Inner Temple conferred on him the exceptional compliment of a "special call" to the English bar. In 1876 he terminated the English bar. In 1876 he terminated his connection with journalism, and soon afterwards removing to London devoted himself to practice in the legal profession. He was one of the original founders of the Home Rule party, in which he acted a leading part."

The cable despatch announcing his death states that his position at the English bar was already enviable and daily improving. Among his legal brethren of all parties he was loved for his geniality and humor, respected for his honesty of purpose and feared by all for the causticity of his wit. Of late, frequently urged to re-enter public life, he steadily refused. His former constituents of Louth had at any moment gladly returned him by acclamation if he would have consented to sit, and at the time of his death the people of Newry had determined to return him as their member at the next general election despite his protests. All Ireland now mourns his loss. The pen has fallen from the gifted patriot's fincur in the opinions of the Chronicle, that | gers, and his eloquent voice is forever

EDITORIAL NOTES.

There was a large attendance of the

- Many conversions from Free Mapublication of the Encyclical Humanum our pleasing duty to chronicle that of Professor Parini, who held high place in the Masonic body in Florence. In the presence of witnesses he made a satisfication of his corons. His factory retractation of his errors. His death, which soon followed his retractation, was most edifying.

- On Sunday last-feast of the Purity of the Blessed Virgin Mary-His Lordship the Bishop at High Mass delivered a sermon which we regret not being in a position to lay before our readers in full. The subject of the discourse was that of Intercessory Prayer, with special reference to the attributes and prerogatives of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The sermon was one of the most closely reasoned, was one of the most closely reasoned, convincing and impressive, ever heard convenience and impressive are responsive chord of the harp, or wakes up the melody lying dormant in a Knabe or the melody lying dorman convincing and impressive, ever heard within the walls of St. Peter's Cathedral, All who assisted at its delivery consider so strict being the faculty of the establishment with their young ledy charges.

ette nes Bouvet, one of the ladies in waitwhom I had the honor to accompany, sat invited to attend. As the number of DEATH OF MR. A. M. SULLIVAN. to his lips saying "Je cous remercie, ma watching him, bent forward to say "you to the friends of former pupils and them-

- The London Spectator has a just

by the radicals in Belgium and their welfare, all of which was deeply appreci sympathizers elsewhere will be seen by perusal of the Spectator's resume of the new law. Saith the Spectator: "The Bill friends present in the Recreation Hall, the cause of his down-trodden country.

We subjoin a brief sketch which will convey some idea of the extent and character of his public services:

"Alexander Martin Sullivan, second son of Mr. D. Sullivan, of Dublin, was born at Bantry, County Cork, in 1830.

Which bas passed the Belgian Chamber of Deputies does not simply repeal the Law of 1879 and re-enact the Law of 1842. Under the latter, the Catholic religion was necessarily taught in every some idea of the College of Ottawa, arrived and took seats arranged for them in front. The following programme was then presented: he became connected with the newspeper and periodical press, and on the returement of Mr., now Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, in 1855, became connected with the Nation, of which he remained edite. gion, it must do so under the protection | 5. Duo-Piano. Dr. Prevost et Mme. Boucher | 6. Va dit-elle—de la Julve....Mme. Laframthe Nation, of which he remained editor and proprietor up to the close of 1876. In 1863 he was twice prosecuted by the Government on two separate indictments for sedition, arising out of the Mancheslesson are less than twenty. Where they amount to twenty, they may then demand that one or more special classes be organized for their children. Thus the Secularist conscience is doubly protected—by the conscience is clause when the Secularists are few, by the obligation laid on the Commune to give them separate classes when they are many. These two provisions will equally the obligation are classes when they are many. These two provisions will equally a very apply to the more rare cases in which a Commune contains a minority of Protestants. The Catholic conscience has the same protection accorded to it in a somewhat different way. Where the Catholic parents are twenty in number, they can, if a Commune refuse to allow the can, if a Commune refuse to allow the Catholic religion to be taught in its voices of the pupils blending harmon-school, set up a voluntary school for themselves, and call upon the govern-serveral visits to the institution, with Catholic religion to be taught in its ment to subsidize it. No Commune will be bound to establish a school of its own. unless twenty fathers insist on its crea-

tion to the remarkable progress of late vears made among the reigning houses examined subsequently what was meant years made among the reigning houses f Germany. We give that journal's own words: "Duke Philip of Wuertemberg, the only prince of the Wuertemberg royal family who possesses male posterity, is a Catholic, as are all his the brave?" Monsignorasked.

This may perhaps be The question was a poser, but a bright and of about tan finally raised her children. This may perhaps be little girl of about ten finally raised her accounted for by female influence; for the Duke's mother was a D'Orleans, and his wife was an Austrian Archduchess. it the home of the brave?" Duke Paul Frederick of Mecklenburg has brought up all his children as Catholics. All the members of the princely have of Salmy Broughts are Catholics. house of Solms-Braunfels are Catholics, Banner."

many princes of Solms having "married into the Church." Count Charles of - On Tuesday morning, the 21st, a Schenbourg-Forderglauchau, with his solemn requiem High Mass was sung in wife and son, were converted to Rome St. Peter's Cathedral, this city, for the some years ago. All the honors and pose of the soul of the late Father possessions of the reigning Prince of Mahoney, Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere Schoenbourg-Forderglauchau will ultiofficiated. In the sanctuary were the mately pass to this Catholic branch, it Rev. Fathers Tiernan, Coffey and Walsh. being the only one which has male heirs. Prince Blucher of Wahlstatt, grandson of "Marshal Forwards," is a fervent Catholic, as are all his family-thanks to the onry have been announced since the influence of his mother, a lady of the Catholic family of Larisch-Monisch. The genus. We spoke last week of that of entire house of Isembourg-Birstein have the Count of Paraty, one of the leaders gone over to Rome; while there have of the sect in Portugal; this week it is been numerous conversions in the family recent years have mainly been among the upper classes."

FROM OTTAWA

Nothing proves so enjoyable as a visit to the Rideau Street Convent, when one of those exquisite little private entertainments are given. The hand of the fair artiste, as it touches the responsive and members of the press were admitted This year, however, the good Sisters yielded to the earnest solicitations of a host ing at the time, has just been writing to the Figure: It was at the cholera visitation of 1866 at Amiens. The Empress of Minneapolis, the peerless metropolis of the magic Northland.

Thinking it was the attending nun, the dying man made a supreme effort to take the hand of his comforter

DEATH OF MR. A. M. SULLIVAN to his lips saying "Je cous remercie, ma Swur." Thereupon, the nun who was the general public—restricted, of course,

where she had been for a short visit. A pleasing little programme of dialogues perception of the new Belgium school law. The hollowness of the cry got up their good wishes for a continuance of her

a year.

The Rev. Father Nicoll, the eminent missionary preacher, celebrated mass at Notre Dame du Sacre Cour, the other morning and delivered an eloquent discourse, which greatly impressed his fair hearers. The singing of the convent choir in the chapel on the occasion was which he is very favorably impressed.— Sun, Oct. 16.

Mgr. Capel Answered.

unless twenty fathers insist on its creation. If they do not insist on it the Commune may provide for the children by subsidizing a Voluntary school. In this way, all that the Secularist Party can reasonably claim is amply secured to them."

— The St. James Gazette calls attention to the remarkable progress of late asked a class of the children whom he by the refrain of

"The land of the free And the home of the brave." "Because we govern ourselves," was

BY REV. M. RUSSELL, S. J. BY REV. M. RUSSERD, B. Remember, Holy Mary, Twas never heard or a nown That anyone who sought thee And made to thee his moan; That ar yone who hastened For shelter to thy care Was ever yet abandoned Oriett to his despair.

No: Ever Blessed Virgin, Most wonderful, most kind; No sinner cries for pity. None, none, O Holy Mary!

And so to thee, my Mother;
With trusting faith I call;
For Josus, dyling, gave thee
As a mother to us all;
To thee, O Queen of Virgins!
O Mother meek, to thee
I run with trustful tenderness
Like a child to its mother's knee.
See at thy feet a sinner.
Groaning and weeping sore;
Ah! throw thy mantle o'er me,
And let me stray no more!
No more, O Holy Mary!

Thy Son hath died to save me,
And from His throne on high
His heart this moment yearneth
For even such as I.
All, all His love remember,
And oh! remember, too,
How prompt I am to purpose,
How slow I am to do.
Yet scorn not my petition,
But patiently give ear.
And help me, 0, my Mother!
Most loving and most dear,
Help! help! O Holy Mary!

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

So far, the popular party in Dublin county, is winning in the revision courts.

Mr. Ion Trant Hamilton is not pleased thereat, judging from a speech he delivered in the Leinster Hall, Molesworth street, Dublin, on Sept. 25. A Rev. Mr.
Jones also made a speech in Leinster
Hall, which will compel the Rev. Ranting
Roaring Kane, to look to his laurels. Mr. Jones wishes that Oliver Crom well was on earth once more. Oliver Cromwell pro-bably wishes the same.

The authorities in Dublin Castle are

showing much re-"guard" for the Lord Lieutenant's safety. The force of police and soldiers protecting him has been con-

siderably augmented.

The four lamps intended to illuminate the O'Connell Monument, are now in posi-tion on the posts on both sides of Sack-

The Rev. James Petit, C. M., died, in The Rev. James Petit, C. M., died, in Dublin, on Sept. 24. Simple in his habits, and shunning public notice, Father Petit was known only to those by whom he was brought in contact by official or professional relations.

Kilkenny. Mr. James Tulloch, of Callan, who was for upwards of twenty years, chief officer of inland Revenue in that town, died on September 16th. The melancholy event has occasioned general and sincere regret among all classes in the place where he had fixed his home.

Queen's County.

Messrs. Arthur O'Connor and Richard Lalor were to have addressed their constituents at Clonaslea, on Sept. 21, but owing to the serious illness of the parish priest, Father Kenny, the contemplated meeting had to be abandoned. Arrangements were made for the holding of a meeting at Wolfhill, on Sunday, the 28th September.

Westmeath.

Fast upon the horror of the Maamtrasna revelations comes the confession of Patrick Cole, who, seeking peace of conscience and pardon of Almighty God, conscience and pardon of Almighty God, makes a statement in presence of Very Rev. Hugh Behan, P. P., Enfield; Very Rev. Joseph Higgins, P. P., Delvin; and Rev. John Curry, Adm., Collinstown, that the evidence which he gave on the trial of prisoners charged with conspiracy to murder in the Barbavilla case, was false—entirely false. "I now declare," he says, "that the evidence was untrue; I swore to what was false when I said that I attended a meeting at Widow Fagan's. I attended a meeting at Widow Fagan's; I never knew of such a meeting; I don't believe such a meeting was held. I am the father of seven children, all young, who would become utterly destitute in the event of my conviction; it was prin-cipally in consideration of them, that in a moment of weakness, I took the step of which I now heartily regret." Here then is the class of witnesses which the Government have been using to imprison and hang innocent men. Cole recently sent his two emergences. his two emergency men into Mullingar with carts. They proceeded to "put up" in a yard attached to a public house, the owner of which refused them admission No place else would be ventured into by se persons, so as a last resort they had to go to the police barracks. Louth.

"white-livered charlatan" is the lively if uncomplimentary way in which the Drogheda Independent speaks of Mr. Whitworth, M. P.

Wicklow.

A National League demonstration was, on September 21, held at Shillelagh, and among the speakers was Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., who asserted his belief in the innocence of Myles Joyce, condemned the administration of the Crimes Act, and stated that next session a bill for the stated that next session a bill for the amendment of the Laborers Act would be

Cork.

Lady Mary Smith Barry died, on September 11th, at Bex, Switzerland. She was the wife of Arthur Hugh Smith-Barry, Esq., D. L., and daughter of the late Earl of Dunraven. It is understood that the National

League are about to erect a hut in the vicinity of Ballylongford for a man named Creed, who has been evicted. The dreary exodus of the Irish people from their native land still continues.

During four days of the week ending September 21, 703 emigrants left Queenstown for America.

Priests and people in Ireland may well congratulate themselves that the

a committee stood, to receive subscriptions, at a point on the public road, near the church. The Canon, as soon as he saw them, peremptorily ordered them away, and, on their refusing, he proceeded to the church, said Mass, and then denound the committee from the altar. His ced the committee from the altar. His conduct has aroused much indignation in the town, and the effect of his unwise interference was to give such an impulse to the collection that the sum of £40 was

The attempt on the part of some members of the Cork Corporation to pass a vote of approval on the Mayor's action in inviting the Duke of Edinburgh and the Ficet to Cork, failed, on September 26, and, on the motion of a Nationalist member, was expunged from the paper. Alderman Scott, who had given notice of the motion, had, on the previous day, an-nounced that he would ask for precedence for it, but the Nationalists announced they would not permit this. A good deal of ordinary business had been transacted when Alderman Scott asked permission to bring on the motion, and moved the sus-pension of standing orders. This the Nationalists objected to, and, on a division, twenty-one voted each way. The motion, therefore, fell through. Ultimaely the Council broke up, amid a scene of great enthusiasm, the people outside the barrier singing "God Save Ireland."

The Lord Lieutenant has had his revenge on the people of Kerry, and revenge, we are told, is very sweet. These persons treated him with scant courtesy during his recent visit, and on Sept. 21, he retorted by proclaiming a National League meeting in Barraduff, near Killarrey. There is some setting to the Kerry. larney. There is some satisfaction, after all, in being a Lord Lieutenant. Father Shanahan, P.P., addressed the parishion ers after Mass, advising them to keep within the law, making no breach of the within the law, making no breach of the public peace by resistance or opposition to the authorities. Some seven hundred people assembled, including the village congregation. Although the little hamlet of Barraduff, containing two public houses and seven dwellings, lies in the midst of mountain and morass, thousands were expected if the meeting were held, from Millstreet, Kingwilliamstown, Knocknagree, Rathmore, Killarney and Glenflesk districts, &c. About 100 policemen were present. Mr. Coltsman, D. L., drove through during the afternoon. A private meeting was held by the promoprivate meeting was held by the promo-ters of the projected public demonstration, at which all the resolutions to have been proposed were passed. The police author-ties appeared to have no cognizance of

the private meeting.

Limerick.
The Lord Lieutenant has intimated to the Mayor of Limerick, that as the Corporation refuse to levy the rate for extra police, the course previously indicated will be followed. He, however, will be satisfied if the Corporation will pay £1,506 instead of £2,132, as previously demanded, thus relieving the city throughout the period which the claim covers of the moiety of the cest of twenty were and oiety of the costs of twenty men, and the smaller sum may be paid in two instal-ments. Every post brings the Mayor communications from Ireland, England and America, congratulating the Town Council on their action in resisting the tax, and urging the members to make no terms with the Government.

Clare. Mr. Parnell has promised to attend the meeting to be held in Miltown Malbay, immediately after the Autumn Session. The meeting was to be held on Sunday, 5th October, but as the leader of the Irish oth October, but as the leader of the Irish people has consented to compliment the people of historic Clare once more by his presence, the meeting will not take place until Mr. Parnell specifies the day on which it will be clear. which it will be given.

bown.

A Nationalist demonstration took place at Newry on September 20, when Mr. Davitt and Mr. O'Brien, M. P., spoke. The latter condemned Mr. Trevelyan's participation in political meetings in other parts of the kingdom, and said the proper place for him to appeal to the people was Ireland. Another meeting was held on the next day, Sunday, and on the return of the procession from Castlewellan, after the holding of the Nationalist meeting, the streets were crowded. Soldiers and police streets were crowded. Soldiers and police were stationed at Orange Hall, and at intervals along the route stones were thrown at some of the vehicles returning from the meeting, and drums were broken belonging to the Nationalists. At Castle-wellan the police charged the people sev-eral times, and some arrests were made. The mob then wrecked the police barricks, and before the disturbance was quelled

several persons were injured. Tyrone

The Orange lambs of Stewartstown have been rather lively of late. Their strenuous efforts to revive an old species of athletics, which consists in flinging dangerous missiles at Catholics and Catholic heads, has lately created an odiously bad temper in the town. Large detach-ments of military, drafted in to keep the peace, have been stationed there for a considerable time. But their presence seems to have no appreciable effect in ending the reign of brickbats.

Compared with the popular party in Derry, the Catholics of Enniskillen are in politics very prudent indeed. Rather than disturb the placidity of their Orange and Whig neighbors, they refuse to identify themselves with the National League. Yet the thanks they get may be imagined from the remark of the local Orange organ, the Fermanagh Times: "The majority of the Catholics of Enniskillen are fac similes of the men engaged in the Phonix Park murders and Invincible Society!"

Donegal. In conveying his cordial thanks for contributions towards the Gweedore Relief Fund, Father McFadden says: "All the soggarth aroon of the Irish heart the does not find his prototype in Canon Rice of Charleville, otherwise the feelings of mutual regard and affection between them would not the feelings of the Irish heart fund, Father McFadden says: "All the evicted tenants are now in possession again as caretakers, except Widow O'Brien, who and affection between them would not ter." Referring to the action of the agent ter." Referring to the action of the agent

passed £200. With the liberal assistance which is being rendered by patriotic and charitable friends, it is hoped that the worthy pastor may be enabled, yet permanently, to settle these unfortunate people in the homes of their fathers. One gentleman, having sent £2 to the fund, says:—"I must ask you not to give this sum in rent; for, though a large owner of property myself, I do not believe these people are bound in conscience to bear the impost of foreign taskmasters."

Those remarks are certainly notable. Those remarks are certainly notable.

Galway.
On Oct. 22, the constabulary at Bookeen, Kilchreest, and other places, seized cattle belonging to parties for the amount cattle belonging to parties for the amount of tax they are asked to pay the relatives of murdered persons in the county since 1880. The first seizures made were on the lands belonging to Mr. McGlennon, P.L.G. Kilchreest, and Thomas Dolan, Kiltulla. They seized a cow belonging to the latter for the sum of 88 2½4, and a strikingly beautiful ones, which the people are not permitted to witness, as you personger that they are the sum of the heifer belonging to the former for small sums. The constabulary, being unable to get parties to drive the cattle to the pound, had to act in the capacity of drovers, an occurrence which caused much amusement among the people. Several other seizures were made in the district

the 1st of May. He proceeded to Titonia, Ohio, to his brother; but he failed to get employment, and had to sail for Ireland. Margaret Maguire, with her husband and child, emigrated also in May, having been ment Board at Queenstown took charge of the families.

A hunting party recently discovered a mushroom on the lands of Lacken, near the case, or whether it is nothing mor than a strange coincidence, the harvest this year is expected to be much better than any for some years—in fact, since the last growing of mushrooms.

Archbishop Ryan on the occasion of the consecration of the new Cathedral of

Rev. Bishop of this diocese, to whose devoted zeal and excellent taste your people are indebted for this great work. I am satisfied that I voice the sentiments of the prelates and priests from other dioceses. ceses who are present to-day, in thus offer-

should ever reverence this sanctuary. God, knowing man's forgetfulness, com-manded in the Old Law that His people should ever be mindful of this: 'Rever confirmatory of this command given un-der the old covenant. We all know how Father's house degraded into a mart of avarice His eyes of mercy and tenderness flashed with divine fire of vengeance, and, single-handed and alone, He opposed a whole crowd of stalwart men and scourged them from the temple with rods, crying out 'It is written, "My house shall be called a house of prayer," but you have made it a den of thieves.' No man, no number of these men seemed able to oppose the second of the contract of these men seemed able to oppose the second of the contract of the contract of the second of the contract of the contr

temple and the religion of the temple, and if Christianity be infinitely superior to Judaism, the Christian temple must be in proportionate superiority to the Jewish and the reverence to be paid to it proportionately greater. You are met to-day to witness the consecration of such an ediand affection between them would not long exist, we are afraid. The people of Charleville, it appears, resolved that on September 21 a collection should be made, ifter Mass, in the interest of the O'Brien indemnity Fund. This proposed course ound two hearty supporters in Father Coghlan, C.C., and Father Twomey, C.C., Anno Rice, however, thought very differently on the subject. On the above day, he gentlemen who had been appointed as

produce an impression on the imagina-tion of the unlearned, that its show and pomp, appealing merely to the senses, tend to cheat the intellect. This is far from being true.

other seizures were made in the district later on, while a large number of decrees are in the hands of the police.

Two more of the State-aided families who left Ireland last Spring arrived in Queenstown on Sept. 23, by the Cunard steamer Samaria, from Boston, and were put on shore in the evening. They comprise ten persons. Frank Dixon, with his wife and six children, is an agricultural laborer, and sailed from Blacksod Bay on the 1st of May. He proceeded to Titonia,

assisted by the Galway Union. For some time it appears they got on pretty well; but the husband, she states, deserted her, and she had to go into a union in Massa-chusetts, whence the authorities sent them back. The agent for the Local Govern-

Roscommon. It was considerably over an inch thick, 10 inches in diameter, and weighed one pound two ounces, and was growing amongst ferns. Its stalk, which, as might be expected, was of extraordinary thickness, was four inches in length. It is said that the great growth of mushrooms this year, and the great size attained by some of the species, is a good sign of a bountiful harvest; but whether it be really

SERMON BY ARCUBISHOP RYAN.

The following sermon was preached by

Scranton, Penn.:
"I beg to congratulate you, my dear brethren, on the completion of your beau-tiful Cathedral, and especially your Right ceses who are present to-day, in thus offering you my most cordial congratulations. I hope, too, that the non-Catholic people of this city are gratified at this scene, for every thinking man in this age must feel that we need all means of propagating Christian influences in order to restrain the passions and lawlessness that threaten our civilization; he knows that in the the soul and its God shall take place with-in these walls! Here the Good Samaritan

ness. Their intrinsic importance continues all the same, as we well know, but their effect upon us is diminished by repetition.
This every man, even God's priest at the altar, celebrating the Holy Sacrifice, must confess. The dedication to Almighty God renewed upon this altar. Appropriate also is the selection of the great saint under whose invocation this cathedral is of a temple upon this earth, where He shall be really present, is an occasion of immense importance. It is the creation, as it were, of a new heaven, for it is His presence which makes the heaven beyond the stars what it is, and that presence shall be here as truly as there. Hence we ence my sanctuary, and He adds the reason, 'I am the Lord.' Because it reason, 'I am the Lord.' Because it is My sanctuary—My dwelling-place, reverence it. There is a very remarkable event narrated in the New Testament, kind and forgiving our Divine Lord ever was, how patient He was with sinners, but on one occasion the Lamb became a lion in his fierce anger. When He beheld His Father's house degraded into a mart of ingratitude and disloyalty to his God. It is the love of the Prodigal Son after his forgiveness—the love of Magdalen when her heart, like her alabaster box, was broken at His feet, and sent up the perfume which only ascends from a broken and humble heart—it is number of these men seemed able to oppose this avenging God's dignity, and they fled before Him.

"Now, brethren, order requires that there should be a relation between the O! let us to day consecrate to God the temples of our hearts under the invoca-

is to offer suitable honor to God. The divine eye is first of all sought to be pleased. Hence there are ceremonies, and strikingly beautiful ones, which the people are not permitted to witness, as you perceive to day, when during a portion of the ceremony you were excluded from this sacred edifice. Again you observe at every Mass how the priest speaks in a voice which you cannot hear, and in a language which you do not understand, because his words are, for the most part, intended for the divine ear. Many ceremonies are perthe divine ear. Many ceremonies are per-formed while his face is turned away from the people, some indeed the most beautiformed while his face is turned away from the people, some indeed the most beautiful, as when elevating together both host and chalice he performs what many regard as an infinite act, offering to God 'all honor and glory' by offering His adorable Son the victim on the altar. This is because these things are intended for the divine eye alone. Now the temple is primarily for God and only for man in a secondary sense. It is the house of God, and the gate of heaven. 'The house of God' for God—'the gate of heaven' for you. You shall reverence it then as God's

you. You shall reverence it then as God's dwelling place. To the shallow mind it dwelling place. To the shallow mind it may seem as unworthy the divine majesty to dwell on earth in the humble house that we can build for Him. It is indeed great love and condescension. Solomon was filled with wonder at the thought. If heaven and the Heaven of heavens cannot contain thee, how much less the house which I have built? But, brethern, is it unworthy of God in the sense of degrad. unworthy of God in the sense of degrad-ing His divine majesty? Things differ to Him only as His attributes are concerned, and as He made men to His image and likeness, He loves Himself in his favored

HRISTIAN CHURCHES AND THEIR DECORA

iouse of the prodigal's Father, where the

broken hearted, sin-laden son shall come from a far-off country, and his Heavenly Father shall fall upon his neck and kiss him. O what uncountry

him. O what unseen intercourse between

shall bring the wounded traveller that his

first Christian temple on this earth.

in her sacred body dwelt the body and blood, soul and divinity of Jesus Christ. The scene on Calvary when, like another Abraham, she offered her only Son, whom she loved, as a sacrifice to God, will be

consecrated to God—St. Peter. He should be to you, brethren, the great example at

once of reverence towards God, and devoted penitential love for Him. How

St. Peter reverenced our Lord! He would not at first permit the ceremony of the washing of his feet. Thou shalt

never wash my feet! 'Again when he witnessed one of the miracles of Christ he cried out, 'Depart from me for I am a sinful man, O Lord!' With this reverence he possessed also great love for our Lord, and such love as we may all emulate without presumption.

without presumption.

THERE ARE TWO KINDS OF LOVE OF GOD,

the great pure love that never knew dis-loyalty—the love of the angels that remained faithful to God—the love of the

Blessed Virgin and St. John and a few

privileged souls-this is the highest and

holiest love. But there is another—deep, penitential, sacrifice-producing. It is the love of one who has fallen and feels his

THE LOVE OF PETER AFTER PETER'S FALL

AND FORGIVENESS.

tion of this great penitent saint, and do thou, O Eternal and most sacred God,

accept these temples of our hearts as thou accept these temptes of our near as a short acceptest this material temple. Pardon us and deign to dwell with us, for thou has said O Lord, 'The kingdom of God is with you had been any love Me. My

with you, and if any man love Me, My Father will love him, and We will come and dwell with him."

Dr. Low's Worm Syrup will remove Worms and Cause, quicker than any other

and humble heart—it is

creature, and He declares that it is His delight to be with the children of men, no matter how humble their dwelling Is a PURE FRUIT ACID POWDER, place. He lived thirty years in the cot-tage of Nazareth, and that cottage became greater and grander in the sight of angels than the mighty temple of Jerusalem. Still, brethren, we should as far as possible render the house of God worthy of Him. We see how much splendor characterized the Jewish temple. We know how in every age the Christian people how in every age the Christian people sought to build and decorate Christian

cook's FRIEND the house of God inspired people, architect and artist, and hence the most magnificent productions of the arts have been

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CHRISTIAN CHURCHES AND THEIR DECORATIONS.

But the Church should be always dear to us, reverenced by us, because of the benedictions and graces which we receive within its sacred precincts. Oh, how holy is this place! From this spot a ladder shall ascend to heaven like that in the vision of sleeping Israel and angels shall mount upwards with prayers and descend with benedictions. Here is the house of the prodigal's Father, where the IN THE DOMINION.

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ING, OR CALLING ON, THOMAS O, EGAN,

A Popular Fallacy. A Popular Fallacy.

Many people think that Rheumatism cannot be cured. It is caused by a bad state of the blood which deposits poisonous matter in the joints and muscles causing lameness, stiffness and swelling of the joints and excruciating pains. Kidney-Wort will certainly effect a cure. It acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, stimulating them to a healthy action, purifies and enriches the blood and eliminates the poison from the system. Go to the CATHOLIC FOR 1885. the poison from the system. Go to the nearest druggist, buy Kidney Wort and be

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"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march

cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AYEN'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

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

J. W. WHITLEY, WHITLEY, I wanted. diseases.

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

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As we were unable to supply many cus-tomers last year, we suggest that orders be sent in at once.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and mittion, and by a careful application of the fine properties of welfuch, and the provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy dectors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution beverage, which may save us many heavy dectors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution to the same of the provided of the save and the same of the save are deating around us, ready to attack wherever there is as are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a save floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a save losting around us, ready to attack wherever there is a save losting around us, ready to attack wherever there is a save losting around us, ready to a take the property nourished frame."

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Mahony's Celebrated Serges!

INSPECTION INVITED. PETHICK & MCDONALD. THE CITY O Corres Nothing for a long cal delight ner in which

Spencer sor corporation squelched l tic body. attempting had never a refusal of th cult case ar and that if for a mitiga any compro the dignity With this e invitation t asking them Dublin Cast subject, litt would be ac diplomatist l came within THE MAGNET What must have been wute body of of Limerick contemptuou ference with ject? Such ably never be viceroy. Ho Red Earl m rebuff! But it. It would doubt, could so to the met

such summal vogue, and it even dare to imprisoning t Limerick. may take, the of one thing, which is simp "Let him put it." All hor Sarsfield! V ough and ham with the sam spirit which p the aristocrati nor have been the Ancient (Galway. On addressed an

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when they rece invitation from to "call again." brilliant, witty than fearless he his observation markable for than for any hearers the nec land act of Glad of justice, or as imitable way: good for breakf hungry for our ture in this Gal chair was occup take no part, election matter gentleman was to of St. Peter's, little purple bigo so thoroughly rights of citizens years ago, he ha

spoke in his na Dooley's "SEVEN YEAR as he pleasantly and he can give his advice as of y promising the elas narrated by th self, is a fine con in Ireland. All Galway was a d by no means the

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SPENCER SNUBBED.

THE CITY OF SARSFIELD REMAINS UNTER-RIFIED.

Correspondence Boston Republic.

Nothing which has happened in Ireland for a long time has given more unequivocal delight to the people than the manner in which the negotiations which Earl Spencer sought to open with the Limerick corporation have been summarily squelched by the latter sturdy and patriotic body. The Red Earl, seeing that in attempting to enforce the levy of his oppressive police-tax upon the citizens of Limerick he had to deal with men who had never allowed the iron of slavery or Limerick he had to deal with men who had never allowed the iron of slavery or slavishness to enter into their souls, came to the conclusion, after the first outspoken refusal of the authorities of Limerick to consent to pay the tax, that it was a difficult case and needed delicate handling, and that if he could get the correction. and that if he could get the corporation to so far forget themselves as to petition for a mitigation of the obnoxious impost, he might accede to their request without any compromise of his own dignity, or the dignity of the crown in his person. With this end in view, he sent a polite invitation to the Limerick corporation, asking them to send a deputation up to Dublin Castle to confer with him on the subject, little doubting that his request would be acceded to, and that a skilful diplomatist like himself could make satis-factory terms with the envoys from the factory terms with the envoys from the city of the violated treaty if they once came within reach of

black

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THE MAGNETIC INFLUENCES OF THE CASTLE. What must his amazement and chagrin have been when he found that the resolute body of men who uphold the honor of Limerick spurned his advances and contemptuously declined to hold any conference with his excellency on the subject? Such a significant snub was probably never before administered to an Irish viceroy. How the proud spirit of the wiceroy. How the proud spirit of the Red Earl must have chafed under the rebuff! But, like smaller men, the auto-crat of Ireland must only grin and bear t. It would give him great pleasure, no doubt, could he only revert for a week or so to the methods of the fifteenth century, and, sallying forth with his armed retainers, like a marauding baron of the olden time, lay waste and despoil the city whose bold burghers had defied him. But, alas, such summary methods are not now in vogue, and it is hardly likely that he will even dare to resort to the extreme step of imprisoning the entire city government of Limerick. Whatever future action he

imprisoning the entire city government of Limerick. Whatever future action he may take, the Red Earl may rest assured of one thing, that he has received LIMERICK'S ULTIMATUM, which is simply, "Under no circumstances will we pay this odious and dishonoring impost." As Tim Healy might say: "Let him put that in his pipe and smoke it." All honor to the gallant city of Sarsheld! Would that every town, borough and hamlet in Ireland were imbued with the same manly and determined with the same manly and determined spirit which prompted the corporation of Limerick to plant such a stingling facer on the aristocratic "phiz" of the Red Earl. Speaking of Healy, he and T. P. O'Connor have been creating a great furore in the Ancient Citic of the Tribes, to wit, Galway. On last Sunday, the 14th, they addressed an enormous audience in the ancient town on the subject of the work done in the past, and the path mapped out for their footsteps in the future. The people assembled in their thousands, and it is needless to say the enthusiasm was both genuine and spontaneous. Mr.

action of Lord Wilton when taxes were going to be collected, when the answer of Lord Wilton to the tax collector was, "Call again." This rampant Radical, revolutionist writer, and historian of "Call Again Lord Wilton" has himself been the apologist of some of the grossest, foulest acts of oppression and injustice that have been perpetrated in Ireland." This must DELIGHTFUL READING FOR SPENCER AND

when they received substantially the same invitation from the Limerick corporation to "call egain." Mr. Healy was, as usual, brilliant, witty and incisive. Otherwise than fearless he could not be, and some of his observations were decidedly more remarkable for their keepness and point then for any againable levely to the TREVELYAN markable for their keenness and point than for any particular loyalty to the British crown. He impressed upon his hearers the necessity of looking upon the land act of Gladstone as only a modicum of justice, or as he put it in his own inimitable way: "The land act was very good for breakfast, but we are now getting hungry for our dinner." A potable hungry for our dinner." A notab ture in this Galway meeting was that the chair was occupied by a clergyman who had been ordered by Judge Lawson to take no part, not even the smallest, in election matters for seven years. This gentleman was the Rev. P. Dooley, P. P., of St. Peter's, and the reason why the little purple bigot who disgraces the ermine so thoroughly had deprived him of the rights of citizenship was that, about eight years ago, he had been charged with hav-ing spoken to a rural voter in Irish, and Lawson chose to assume, without a parti-cle of proof, that he was bringing undue influence to bear on the man to whom he spoke in his native tongue. But Father Dooley's

"SEVEN YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE," as he pleasantly called it, are over now, and he can give his people the benefit of his advice as of yore, without fear of compromising the election of the candidate of his and their choice. This little episode, he reverend chairman him. as narrated by the reverend chairman himself, is a fine commentary on British rule in Ireland. Altogether the meeting at Galway was a distinguished success, and in Ireland. Altogether the meeting at Galway was a distinguished success, and by no means the least important of those of the poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

which have marked the progress of the which have marked the progress of the extra-parliamentary campaign. On the same day a great gathering at Knockaderry, county Limerick, was addressed by the eloquent ex-suspect, Father Sheehy; and a very large and enthusiastic meeting at Mullinavat, county Kilkenny, was attended by P. J. Power, the newly-elected member for Waterford, and Mr. Mulhallen marum, M. P. Mr. Power addressed the meeting; the latter tried to but was not allowed, as he is more than suspected of a strong leaning towards

OLD-LINE WHIGGERY.

allowed, as he is more than suspected of a strong leaning towards

OLD-LINE WHIGGERY.

Nothing could give stronger proof of the growth of a sturdy feeling of independence in Ireland than this striking illustration of the heartiness with which the Irish people of to day repudiate Whiggery and all its works and pomps. As at the Galway meeting, the chair was occupied by a priest, Rev. Thomas Feeban of Raindowney, not an ex-suspect this time, but, as he described himself, an ex-convict, and who had been sent to jail in the days of the Buckshot regime for having advised his people to obey the "No Kent" manifesto. This induces a curious reflection. Here were three national gatherings in three widely separated parts of the country, and at each of them was a zealous and devoted clergyman who had suffered in his own person from the same tyrannical laws which oppressed his people. It was a coincidence, doubtless, but it was one of large and striking significance. The English and West Briton press are sorely puzzled to make out what the intentions of the Irish party are for

zied to make out what the intentions of the Irish party are for THE COMING AUTUMN CAMPAIGN.

It would perhaps be premature to say that the Irish members have finally decided on their plan of action, but it may be confidently affirmed that if there is any prospect of defeating the government by voting with the "dumb dogs" of Salisbury and Northcote, they will seize the opportunity to avenge themselves on the hypocritical occupants of the treasury bench. Besides it will be a good stroke of policy for their country, as well as an act of retribution towards the spurious "Liberals" who loaded the limbs of Ireland with coercion chains. To do the Irish party justice, however, they think first of what will benefit their country; revenge, with them, would be only a secondary consideration. But it is useless to speculate. Time alone will tell, and in the meantime it is something to have the great Liberal party shaking in its boots for fear of a small band of determined Irishmen.

How to Maintain and Advance the Faith.

For the maintenance and for the advancement of the Catholic religion nothing is so important as the faithful practice of it by individual Catholics. Nothing but this can secure them from defec-tion; nothing has such a power to win over others as this. The point of pri-mary importance, therefore, is to train the young to purity of morals and to the obedience of Faith. This is not enough, or rather it is impossible without a foror rather it is impossible without a fur-ther step. Moral and religious training must include the intellect as well as the will. Instruction is necessary, else ig-norance is sure to bring with it its twin companion, sin. Our young Catholics must be taught not only to state with accuracy the leading tenets of their Faith, but to be able to give a reasonable explanation of the explanation of them, such as would sat-isfy the educated inquirer upon those points where Protestants most frequently attack us. It is not desirable to encourage in the average lay Catholic an eagerand it is needless to say the enthusiasm was both genuine and spontaneous. Mr. O'Connor's speech was a powerful indictment of British rule. He exposed with a merciless tongue the paltriness, the cant and THE HYPOCRISY OF THE LIBERAL PARTY and its leaders, and by way of giving encouragement (if any were needed) to the contest Limerick is waging against an unjust tax, he laid particular stress on Seaweed Trevelyan's career and former ulterances before he became a high-salaried placeman. Said Mr. O'Connor: "Mr. Trevelyan was known before his official career as a rampant Radical. He wrote a book in which he praised revolution. He composed eloquent passages in which he praised the Englishmen of 1832 for their determination to resort to violence; and he especially called attention to the action of Lord Wilton when taxes were

Words of Warning and Comfort. "If you are suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take one if you are simply ailing, or if you fe weak and dispirited, without clearly know-ing why. Hop Bitters will surely cure you.

If you are a minister, and If you are a minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties, or a mother, worn out with care and work, or a man of business or labor, weakened by the strain of your every day duties, or a man of letters tolling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will most surely strengthen you.

If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation, or are young and growing too fast, as is often the case,

"Or if you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the deak, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleaning, toning, or slimulating, without intoxleating, if you are old, blood thin and impure, pulse leable, nerves unsleady, faculties "waning, Hop bitters is what you need to give you new life, health, and vigor."

If you are costive, or dyspeptic, or suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill. If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting death this moment, and turn for a—cure to Hop Buters

If you are sick with that terrible sickless, Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in Hop Bitters.

-If you are a frequenter, or a resident -of, a miasmatic district, barricade -your system against the source of -all countries, Malaria, Epidemie, -Bilious and Intermittent Fevers by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath and health. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

A Lady's Wish.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend.

"You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady.

"By using Hop Bitters that makes pure, rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me as you observe."

Clean the open ditches.

Push underdraining now.

Gather and burn the rubbish.

For pasture, rye may still be sown.

Fowls thrive best on unground grain.

In building, good material is the chespst.

India raises but 91 bushels of wheat to

Cotton was much damaged by drouth in

August.

Breeding ewes should be brought into

Breeding ewes should be brought into good condition now.

As a rule it is a poor cow that of her own accord dries off before calving.

Repair mortar-laid stone or brick walls this month if at all before spring.

For colds in chickens, a few drops of tincture of aconite in the drinking water is excellent.

is excellent.

is excellent.

Milch cows and oxen after they have reached eight vears old may be considered as past their prime, and more subject to disease than younger animals. At this age they will yet make good beef and it is better to fatten them for slaughter, filling their places with young stock.

Stimulants in Doctoring Fowls.—

Whatever the disorder may be that you are working against, remember that the strength of the bird must be kept up, to enable it to overcome the ailment. The giving of a small dose of quinine or iron, is useful as a stimulant. If the chicken is very weak, a little sherry added to the drinking water may help matters.

Hens Plucking their Feathers.—Experienced poultrymen are of the opinion that this conservation.

Hens Plucking their Feathers.—Experienced poultrymen are of the opinion that this comes from feeding the animals too much food, which causes the quills to be unduly charged with blood, and induces uneasiness that leads to pecking each others plumage. Malays have a great propensity for this evil habit. A suitable remedy is found in plenty of green food of every kind, which may be mixed up fine and mixed with soft food. Some have tried with good results the tying of a piece of scarlet flannel around the neck of the fowls which makes them shy of one another.

shy of one another.

Accidents on the farm.—A life insur-Accidents on the farm.—A life insurance man has informed the writer, that more deaths and accidents come from the kicks of animals than from any other one cause. Every year the number of accounts of death and injury to farmers from all kinds of farm machinery is surprisingly great. These facts indicate that it is part of the farmer's duty to cultivate carefulness in himself, his children and help, at all times. Great risks are often run by boys and others in climbing up on vehicles ever the wheels or while these are in motion. Only lately a ladin Connecticut while attempting to jump into the wagon which was moving rapidly, ran his leg between the spokes of the wheel, and had it twisted off just below the knee, soon causing his death. Be more careful boys.

Orchard and Garden.

Orchard and Garden. Lay drains where needed. anure the asparagus patch. Fall spading is advantageous. Mulch the roots of fall set things.

Trim useless wood from blackberries. Clear late weeds from strawberry beds. Ventilate fruit rooms freely for a spell. Currants may be pruned after leaf-fallg. This is a good time to surface-manure

This is a good time to surface-manure fruit trees.

In selecting red cabbage for pickling, take heads that are plump and which appear dry and solid.

English gardeners practice lifting and resetting fruit trees to induce fruitfulness. This treatment is looked upon as equivalent to, and an improvement on root

must not be trusted to the winter without staking or otherwise fastening them against injury from the wind. For small trees, a strong stake to which the trunk is secured by a two or three inch wide strip of duck or leather, will answer well. For larger sizes, the best way is to make them fast with three pieces of wire in the shape of a tripod. Put a piece of cloth or leather around the tree well up, outside of which fasten a wire to the stem. From this wire run the three wire stays to some stakes put in at equal distances around the

Flowers and the Lawn Air the plants often.
Papsies succeed in pots.

Give young smilax strings. Rub suckers from budded roses. Water enough, but don't over water. Young pot primroses need much light. Don't suffer the tender bulbs to get

It was at this season that Moore sung

It was at this season that Moore sung "The last Rose of Summer."

As a design for funeral flowers, the wreath, plain and simple, but made up loosely, is gaining favor.

Years of experience has taught the writer the wisdom of beginning the fight against insects on house plants early. The thumb nail, when there are but few, and tobacco water when they are numerous tobacco water when they are numerous are about the best remedies.

Because lilies often appear to do better in the shade than in the sun, is not to be taken as proof that they dislike sunshin but rather that they like the cool moist soil, often found in the shade. This condition is secured in the sun by mulchin and they will do better here than in the

Deutzia Flowers in the Winter.-By lifting one or more plants of the dwarf hardy shrub, deutzia gracilis, now, and then planting them into pots or boxes of oil, they may be made to flower beautifully in the house in the winter. After the planting, as referred to, allow them to stand outside for a month longer for ripening thoroughly, when the forcing may be-

FARM AND LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Draughts through the chicken pen are The Mexican drouth has killed many

> A Positive Cure for RHEUMATISM, LIVER, STOMACH AND IDNEY DISEASES, DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, SKIN DIS. ASES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, PARALYSIS NEURALGIA, ATARRH, LAME BACK, AND NERVOUS DEBILITY. OEDER AT ONCE from this Advertisement. Nothing saved by correspondence. Good Agents Wanted. Circular, in German and Address, naming this paper, FORREST & CO., Sole Agents, 116 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

crops of bulbous flowers may be grown in the same bed, to follow one another in the spring, and to be entirely out of the way in time to plant the same space with summer flowers in June. First plant late tulips in lines six inches apart both ways over the bed and six inches deep. In the centers of the squares formed, set early hyacinth bulbs at the same depth. After this plant the entire bed with crocuses at three inches deep and about three inches apart, precisely as though no tulips and hyacinths had been set. Then next spring you may look first for crocuses, and then hyacinths, and later still tulips, all from the same bed.

FRIENDS.

crops of bulbous flowers may be grown in

It is a grand thing to find a true friend, a grand thing indeed, and it is some thing which some people seem never to find. Their lives seem cold and bar-ren, literally starved for want of friendren, herally starved for want of friend-ship. They have shut themselves up in the shell of self-commiseration, and allow no ray of that beautiful sun of char-ity to reach into their hearts. Their own little troubles occupy them so much that they never think these that they never think there may be others a great deal worse off than them-selves. They say that "life is hardly worth the living, it is so cheerless, that clouds and sunshine are mixed in an unequal proportion, and there are none unequal proportion, and there are non-who care for them." Such grumbler are often those who ought to be mos-thankful. And they really think tha it is so—that this life which for each of us is full up to the brim and overflow ing with God's mercy—is not worth the ing with God's mercy-is not worth th

living!
Is it not the gift of God, and there fore an inestimable blessing? Is it no a priceless privilege to see the gloriou a priceless privilege to see the gloriou sun rise, to have sight, and hearing If we cannot find anyone to care for us examination will prove that the fault lie in ourselves. Our lives are our own to shape, and if we render ourselves wor thy of friends we shall have them

shape, and it we render curseives wor thy of friends we shall have them. Many friends, in the real sense of th word, we cannot have, as it is a feelin too deep to be shared by everybody, bu the bond of charity should unite us a to one another, as we expect to be un

CAIN Health and Happiness.

HOW ? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered?

Wort brought me from my grave, as it I had been given up by 13 best doctors in M. W. Deveraux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich. Are your nerves weak?

Suffering from Diabetes?

r used. Gives almost immediate relief."

Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Monkton, Ve Have you Liver Complaint? "Kidney-Wort cured me of chrome Liver Diseases ter I prayed to die."
Henry Ward, late Col. 62th Nat. Guard, N. Y. Is your Back lame and aching?

ter years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its wor o a box."—Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West

Are you Constipated?

Have you Malaria? y I have ever used in my practice."

Dr. R. K. Clark, South Hero, V.

Wort has done me more good than and dy I have ever taken." Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Orego Are you tormented with Piles?

Are you Rheumatism racked? Ladies, are you suffering?

al years standing. Many friends use and praise Mrs. H. Lamoreaux, Isle La Motte, Vt If you would Banish Diseas and gain Health, Take

KIDNEYEWORT THE BLOOD CLEARSER.

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Successive Cropping.—The vegetable gardener who is up to his business, counts strongly on this, and the same plan is commendable in flower growing. Three

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If you will out out this Coupon and send it to us with ONE DOLLAR in a registered letter we will send you postpaid by return mail, One

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ThroBags—Bothwell, Glencoe,	5 00	1 15		8 00		
Detroit, Western States Manticks West of London,				0.00		
		1 15			12m	
Thro Bags—Chatham	2.11	12 45	10 30	8 00	2 45	•••
Mt. Brydges	5 00	12 45	10 30	8 00	12m	
BlenheimNewbury	5 00	1 15				6 8
Newbury	5 00	2 ****		8 00		
Newbury Sarnia Branch, G. W. R. Sarnia	5 00	1 15	****		12m	
Thro Roge Peterly	5 00	1 10				
	6 00	1 15				
	6.00	1 15	****	8 00	2 45	
Strathroy	60 0	1 15		0 60 00	2 45	•••
Canada S. R., L. & P. S., & St. Clair Branch Mails.		1 10		849 80	2 45	
Glanworth	6 00					
Wilton Grove	6 00			9 00	2 45	
Canada Southern Past - 5 cm	6 00			8 00		
Canada Southern East of St. Thomas, and Pt. Bruce and Orwell.						
Aylmer	6 00				6 30	
C.S.R. West of St. Thornes Page Cont.	6 00	1 15	****		130	61
					2 45	
	6 00	1 15	10 30		2 45	
to St. Thomas, &c.,						•••
St. Thomas. Port stanley. Out Dover & L. H. Matte.	6 00	1 15	****		2 45	
Port Stanley	6 00	1 15	****	8 00	2 45	68
Port Dover & L. H. Mails.	5 00	1 15		2.22	2 45	68
don, Huron & Bruce-All places between Lon-	3 00		****	8 00		
White Church, Ripley, Kincardine & Lucknow.	7 00			1 2 3 7	0.00	
W G & B Court To	7 00				6 30	
W. G. & B. South Extension	5 00			11 30	6 30	•••
hro Bags-Hensell Lucan Protes Cilia	5 00	1 00		8 00	1 80	
Wingham, Lucknow and Kincardine				0.00	Lou	68
setween Harrishner and Commission		3 30			11 00	
L. H. West of Stratford T. R. West of Stratford	2023	1 (0	****	B 00		•••
T. R. West of Stratford L. H. between Paris and Stratford L. H. between Paris S. and Sparis lo	5 00					68
3. L. H. between Paris and Stratford	5 00	11.1	****			68
J. L. H. between Paris S. and Stratford J. T. R. between Stratford	5 00	1 00	* 131		1 80	68
L. T. R. between Stratford and Toronto.		1 00			2 45	
deorgian Bay and Lake Erie Division	5.00	12 40	****			6 8
hro Poss and Stratford	5.00	10 40	2.40	11 30		
t. Mary's and Stratford Thro Bags—Goderich and Mitchell Belton, Thorndale, (daily) Cherry Grove, St. L.	5.00	12 40	4 40	8 00	11 30	6 3
Selton, Thorndale, (daily) Cherry Grove, St Ives,	9 00		4 40	11 30	*****	6 3
(Tuesday and Friday). The Grove, Clinton and Seaforth		12 40				
			4 40	11 90		6 3
For Great Britain.—The latest nours for despatching fondays, at 3:20 p.m., per Canard packet, via New Yotar Line. Pestage on letters, 5c. per i oz. Nawspor				11 30		-

Mondays, at 3:20 p.m., per Chanard packet, via New York; Tuesdays, at 3:20 p.m., per White Star Line. Pestage on letters, 5c. per † oz.; Newspapers ic. per 2 oz.; reg. fee, 5c. Friday, it a.m. per Canadian pucket, via Quebec. A Supplimentary Mail for despatch, via Rimonski, will close at 3:20 p.m. on Fridays.

Rates of Postage on Letters between places in the Dominion, 3c. per † oz., prepaid by postage stamp; if posted unpatd, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Letters posted exceeding † oz. in weight, and prepaid only 3c., will be rated double the amount of deficient postage not prepaid. Newspapers, through Canada or to the United States, ic. per 4 oz.

Money Orders issued and paid on and from any Money Order Office in the Dominion of Canada, Great Britain and freland, British India, Newfoundland and United States. The German Empire, Italy, Switzeriand, Austria, Hungary, Roumania, Jamaica (West Indiay Sarbados, Norwayand Sweden, Benmerk, Inciding, Tasmania, Belgium, New Zealand and Post Office Savings Bank.—Deposits from \$1 upwards, on which 4 per cent, interest is allowed, will be received for transmission to the Central Office of the Post Office of hours from 7a. m. to 7 p. m. Doors will remain open until 10 p. m. Fost Office,—Office hours from 7a. m. to 7 p. m. Doors will remain open until 10 p. m. For Ome 1 (1997).

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C. M. B. A. Pins will be sent on receipt price, \$1.35, by addressing T. P. Tansey, 1 St. Martin street, Montreal; or Thos. offey, Catholic Record office, London. At the regular monthly meeting of C. M. B. A., Branch 9, held on Oct. 15th, the following resolutions of condolence were passed:
Resolved, That whereas this Branch

has learned with the most profound regret of the sad affliction the family of our worthy and esteemed First Vice President, Jno. J. Behan, have sustained by the death of his father,

Resolved, That this Branch sympathizes most affectionately with our worthy brother in his sad affliction, re-

alizing as we do, that the loss he has sus-tained is a loss that deprives a family of a good and considerate father, the city of an honest and God-fearing citizen, and the church of a true and devoted Cath-

Resolved, That the family of our worthy brother shares the warmest and tenderest feelings of sympathy and affection from this Branch in their sad doubt of rial, and we further pray that God will give them the consolation of his Holy Spirit, that, though the heart may fail to understand, it will lead them in time to believe that even so severe an affliction was ordered for some wise purpose, and to look forward to a happy re-union in that glorious Kingdom, where

alone true joys are to be found.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be presented to the tamily of Bro. Behan, also to the local Press, and sent to the Evening Post and Catholic Record, our official organs, for insertion therein.

John J. Buggee, Rec. Secy. Branch 9.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

A Hong Kong despatch says Admiral Courbet tried to blockade the northern coast of Formosa before ordering the renewal of the attack by the French fleet upon Tamsui. He expects to resume offensive operations both on land and on

A Hanoi despatch states that the Chinese army completely dispersed after their recent defeat, leaving killed and wounded upon the field and abandoning an immense quantity of provisions. Many Mandarins were killed.

A native arrived at Wady Halfa from El Obeid reports no steamer has been wrecked, but the Dahabrieh crew, which was murdered within a few days' of friendly territory. He reports that El Mahdi's troops occupy the heights along the Nile north of Khartoum, and have thrown broken telegraph wires across

The Paris "Figaro" says the Chinese force defeated at Chue was only a column of the left wing of the army invading Tonquin. It explains the slaughter of three thousand Chinese by the fact that no quarter was given or taken, and no prisoners taken. Courbet has completed the defences of Kelung. Fresh forces of Chinese are invading

Tonquin. There are many European officers in the Chinese army.

A Tien-Tsin despatch says two attles were fought at Lang Kiang, between Langson and Bacninh, one resulting in the defeat of the Chinese and the other in the defeat of the French. The losses of the French were considerable and those of the Chinese heavy. It is reported all French ships have left Mat-

son for Port Arthur.

Gen: De Lisle telegraphs to the French Government from Chu, on the Upper Locchuan River as follows:—"Col. Domnier, after a brilliant engagement on Friday, carried the heights commanding the fortress of Chu, forming the pointed appui of a large entrenched Chinese camp defended by five casemated forts.
The Chinese forces were very large, and their losses heavy. On Saturday they attempted to assume the offensive, but our artillery strewed the ground with Chinese bodies. After losing all their positions the Chinese fled Loward Langson. They halted near Phutruong and Khanh. The French loss was 20 killed, including an officer, and 90 wounded. Two officers were slightly wounded. Our troops were animated with the greatest axis. est ardor. The Chinese were part of the best troops of the empire. They were perfectly armed and manœuvred in European style. The Chinese losses were 3,000 killed, including their Chief Commander. The Chinese invasion of Tonquin has been arrested in the direction of Langson.

Le Paris urges upon the French Gov-ernment the necessity of reinforcing Courbet at Kelung, and Delisle in Tonquin, in order to place them in a posi-tion to strike a final blow at the

Latest official dispatches from China state there has been no fighting in Tamsui since the 8th inst. Courbet asks for a battalion of marines to strengthen the invading parties. Gen. DeLisle telegraphs he has only 8,300 effective which is insufficient to occupy any

extent of the enemy's country.

Rumors are current in Paris to the effect that the French have gained a victory in Tonquin, and 450 Chinese fell in the engagement.

EGYPT.

Arab telegrams have been received at Wady Halfa to the effect that Gen. Gordon has reached Berber, but nothing confirmatory of the report has been

officially received.
The Morning Post's Assouan despatch says that the Canadian voyageurs attached to the Egyptian relief expedition have become insubordinate, often flatly refusing to obey the officers in command, and are threatening to become a serious hinderance to the progress of the expe-

Gen. Wolseley, says a Wady Halfa dispatch, has ordered his sailors to carry the boats on their shoulders, a distance of a mile, around the great cataract.

Wolseley has ordered the concentra-tion of a camel corps twelve hundred Moses went to New York and, when he country.

strong at Dongola. It is supposed he intends to march over the desert via Merawa or Berber.

A Conservative demonstration at Birmingham announced for to-day was prevented by an organized force of their opponents. Liberals in great numbers forced an entrance to the Town Hall by battering in the doors with heavy planks and overwhelmed the Conservatives, who were powerless. A free fight ensued, in which jurniture was used as weapons. which jurniture was used as weapons. Mobs swept from the platform officers of the meeting and speakers. Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Churchill were unable to speak and retired to a side room, where they addressed a small crowd.

Lord Randolph Churchill has declined

to endorse any compromise with the Liberals on the Redistribution Bill.

The London air is full of accusations and counter accusations regarding the riot at Birmingham. The Tories say that a Liberal caucus initiated the violence, and that such men as Joseph H. Cham-berlain and John Bright incited it. They say that it is beyond doubt that the outrage was deliberately planned, and that forged tickets were given to the rioters to enable them to gain admission to the hall. Known members of the mob will be prosecuted with all the energy that can be secured by a liberal outlay of

Tory money.

English detectives are closely watching ports of Belgium, especial attention being given to Antwerp, to prevent the departure of dynamiters for England. Stringent measures are being adopted to prevent anticipated dynamite outrages. It is rumored that Spencer desires to resign, and that he will be succeeded by the Duke of Connaught.

At a banquet at Stratford-upon-Avon to-day, Sir Francis Cunliff Owen promised, with the assistance of G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, to organize a fund in America, for the restoration of the church where Shakespeare is buried. The amount required is \$100,000.

The London police have discovered dynamite cartridges, to which was connected a partially burned fuse, under the grand stand of the Houghton Le Spring race track. The races had just been concluded and an immense multitude had just left the stand when the discovery was made.

The English Government has decided to expend £1,000,000 on its fortifications in Aden, Singapore and Hong Kong. Orders have been sent from the War Office to hasten the work.

On the opening of Parliament a Com-nission will be appointed to inquire into the state of the navy, and the Admiralty will ask for an increased grant for ship-building, to enable it to give orders to private firms for the construction of swift, heavy armed and light armored vessels.

IRELAND.

The announcement that the Irish Nationalists are about to import Irish-American speakers has caused an unex-pected sensation in Dublin. The Tories and Orangemen are organizing meetings to neutralize the effect of imported eloquence. They are also taking practical measures to head off the Irishmen who are coming from America, and have procured from certain cities in the United States authenticated reports of violent speeches made by Alexander Sullivan late President of the Irish League; Patrick Ford, editor of the Irish World, and John Finnerty, the Chicago Congressman. These copies have been formally submitted to the Dublin Castle authorities, with a view to inducing Earl Spencer to proclaim the meeting at which Messrs. Sullivan, Ford and Finnerty are expected to speak. All these and some other speakers will arrive in Ireland soon after

the general election in the United States.

Negotiations between Parnell and Gladstone are broken off. Trevelyah has secured Gladstone's assent to the renewal of the Crimes Act. has secured Gladstone's assent to the renewal of the Crimes Act.

Lord Dufferin, at a banquet at Belfast to night, stated he had no fear of a disagreement with Russia on the Central

Asian question. He was personally in-timate with the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who desired amicable rela-tions between his country and England. Prayers were offered and masses cele

brated for the repose of the soul of the late A. M. Sullivan, in all the Dublin churches on the 19th.

A St. Petersburg despatch says:—A political trial, conducted secretly, has just been finished. Six army officers implicated have been sentenced to death. The executions will be secret. Six others were sentenced to banishment, including Vera Fillippowa.

The Czar, in a despatch to the Grand Duke Alexis on the occasion of the lay-ing of the keels of ironclads at Sebastopol, said:—"I rejoice at the new birth of the Black Sea fleet. God grant that the spirit of the old fleet may revive and render good service to the fatherland." UNITED STATES.

Wm. McMaster, a farmer of Stratford, Vt., whose drinking had dissipated his fortune, being dunned by a creditor, went out to his barn and hanged him-

J. R. Williams, superintendent of a Lincoln, Neb., Sunday school, has ab-sconded with \$27,000 borrowed from riends, the church, Sunday school, temperance and political circles. It is supposed he has gone to Canada.

A confidence operator awaiting trial in init in Potent or the charge of similar

in jail in Detroit on the charge of swindling numerous clergymen and others has been identified as ex-Governor Franklin J. Moses, of South Carolina. Moses' record of crime is a lengthy one. In Chicago he is wanted for obtaining 111 Cheago he is wanted for obtaining \$42 from two physicians on bogus checks. In Boston, Cambridge and Portland he worked his favorite game, obtaining sums of money from prominent personrelosses is 45 years old and is a lawyer by occupation. Thirteen years ago he was speaker of the Assembly and the avowed us candidate for Governor of South Carolina to succeed the carpet bagger, Gov. A. K. Scott, whose term expired in 1872. Moses was elected Governor, and held the office for three years. He was a power in the South until the overturn of the State Government made him and his fellow thieves fugitives from justice.

Moses went to New York and where

had run through his South Carolina booty, he turned swindler. He induced old friends to cash worthless checks. He even descended to stealing an overcoat from John D. Townsend, the New York lawyer.

The Ohio State elections resulted in favor of the Espathican condidates.

favor of the Republican candidates.

"Oh, Jim Blaine, give me something you have touched!" cried, according to you have touched?" cried, according to several of our exchanges, an enthusiastic Western Virginian the other day. We find the incident quoted in a Protestant religious journal without one word of reprobation on the subject of relic hunt-ing—New York Freeman's Journal.

CANADIAN.

Bears are reported to be so plentiful in the vicinity of Armagh, County Belle-chase, Que., that five of them were seen recently walking along the highway together. Only one has been captured

Repairs have been commenced upon Repairs have been commenced upon the Parliament House, Quebec, caused by the recent explosion. Mr. Charlebois has a full force of men on the work. Burglars made their way into C. Beck and Co's and Myers and Co.'s stores, Pen-etanguishene, Wednesday night, and drilled the safes in both places, but only out about \$5

got about \$5.

Miss Caron, daughter of the late Lieu. tenant-Governor Caron and sister of the Hon. Minister of Militia, will pronounce her yows next week at the convent of

the General Hospital, Quebec.

An Orillia despatch says:—Since it became evident that the Scott Act would become law in Simcoe the hotel keepers met in council and framed a tariff of prices in Orillia. Other instances as droll are quoted as occurring in this locality. The tariff of prices is as fol-lows:—Board and lodging \$2 a day; team over night in a stable, \$1; single, 50c.; hay for one team, 40c.; hay for one horse, 25c.; shed room for one team, 25c.; shed room for one horse, 15c.

Burglars broke into the Bowmanville

Post Office on Saturday night. They cut a hole through the back door, drilled a hole in the safe with a view to destroy the combination, but failed. A large lot

of tools was left. John Johnson, a resident of Weller street, Peterboro, had been working on Irwin's timber limits, in the township of Anstruther, in that county, about 60 miles north of that town. On Sunday, October 5th., a deer-hunting expedition was planned by the shantymen. John was planned by the shantymen. Johnson and one O'Brien were detailed to take the dogs and start the deer, while two others went out on Serpentini Lake to watch for the deer the dogs might start. The canoe men waited till 12 o'clock, but no deer appeared. They, however, heard the report of a gun in the direction which Johnston was, but never again saw him alive. On his failure to return to camp, a vigorous search was made for him, but without finding any trace. Search was kept up till last Monday, and on Tuesday men resumed work, when John Fraser came upon the body of the missing man, with a bullet hole in the right breast. The body was brought to town to-day. The wound being apparently not accidental, Dr. Fife, Coroner, instituted an inquest, which, after examination was adjourned for a

A sad shooting accident happened in Fergus on the 15th. A little girl about two years of age, daughter of Wm. Taylor, J. P., was accidentally shot by her brother, aged 18 years. The little girl was playing about a shed, and her brother, coming out with a double-bar relled gun, and very likely examining it at the time, probably not seeing her, one chamber went off, the contents striking her on the hip. Mr. Taylor, who was closely by at the time, hearing the report, screamed out to the boy that he had shot the child, and then ran and picked

week. Deceased was about 50 years of

A sad case of destitution and suffering is reported from Coaticook, Quebec. It appears that some time ago Joseph Gossitin, a mechanic, was stricken down by a severe illness which made it impossible for him to provide the actual ne-cessaries of life for his family. For a time his wife managed by hard work to secure enough food to keep them from starvation. But the task was too great for her, and she also was obliged to take to her bed. Deprived of their only means of support, one by one the help-less parents were obliged to watch their little children succumb to the pangs of hunger. One of them died of starvation before relief came. Although Gossitin resides on one of the principal streets of Coaticook, his deplorable condition does not appear to have reached the ears of his neighbors until death had carried off one of his children. Those who entered the house when it became known that the family were all in a state of starva-tion describe the scene that met their eyes as heartbreaking. The emaciated forms of the little ones as they lay stretched on their bed, and the evidences

of poverty about them, are reported as pitiful in the extreme. There were 26 failures in Canada dur ing the past week, including the large firms of Jas. Campbell & Son and Wolz Bros., of Toronto, and Burber Bros., woollen merchants, of Streetsville.

Two well-known detectives of Pinker ton's force are in Ottawa working in connection with the Government. They are here for the purpose of hunting up Gov-ernment bonds which have been missing three months.

ARCHBISHOP TACHE'S VISIT WEST.

Maisonneuve, never returned east of Pembina for the last 37 years.

On his way back His Grace stopped at Medicine Hat, Swift Current, Moose Jaw and Qu'Appelle stations. From this last place he visited the mission of the same name, where he found the good work progressing satisfactorily.

The gardens of the Qu'Appelle valley, near the lakes, and especially that of the mission, are very likely the best in the Northwest.

Northwest.

The trip west was not only highly agree able, but very beneficial seemingly to His Grace's health, which, his very many friends will be glad to learn, is much im-proved.—Manitoba Free Press.

school to such a point of excelle

tion. The class-rooms are large and The desks and seats are of excellent make and in good condition. The blackboards need renovation. The fac-ilities for lighting and ventilating are good; those for heating excellent. grounds (in two parts) are most commo-dious, well drained and shaded, and afford abundant means for the convenien pleasure of the pupils.
II.—THE PUPILS.

II.—THE PUPILS.

The following statement shows the standing of the pupils at the time of examination: Miss M. Ballantyne, teacher—reading, good; spelling, very good; writing, middling; arithmetic, very good; composition, good; literature, excellent; geography, very good; grammar, excellent; history, very good; drawing, fair beginning; Christian doctrine, good; order and discipline, good. order and discipline, good. III.— REMARKS.

the number of pupils. Suggested: reg-ular lessons in objects and the laws of

main, gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

whirled, Somebody gally glides over the deeps. Somebody somewhere is laughing to-night Somebody's singing while somebody sighs-Somebody, somewhere, is quaffing the bright Fruit of the grape—while somebody dies.

Somebody's heart is bursting with joy,
Somebody's starving, somewhere, alone,
Somebody's praying for somebody's boy—
Somebody suffers and maketh no moan.
Somebody's hand is lifted on high—
Somebody's heart is riven in twain;
Somebody, somewhere, hears somebody

And the river flows smoothly again.

Somebody's dirge is sung by the waves, Somebody nevermore sorrow will know; Somebody Dame Fortune fickleness braves—somebody's soul's as pure as the snow; Somebody's heart's as black as the night. Somebody's eyes are closed—'neath the sod; Somebody's soul was too weak for the fight, And so it soared upward—to God!

ARTHUR ORTON.

Recently a Government inspector disguised himself, and like a thief or a spy, slyly entered a school in France conducted by the Christian Brothers. He found the children at prayer. Thereupon he seized the crucifix, broke it in pieces, and punished the Christian Brother by and punished the Christian Brother by depriving him of six months' salary. The inspector's conduct excited the peo-ple of the village to such indignation that the women and children pursued and stoned him for some distance.

IRISH REPUBLICANISM.—Irish landlord ARISH REPUBLICANISM.—Irish landlord—"How dare you speak in that manner!
Do you know who I am?" Pat— "And who may your honor be?" Landlord—"I am Knight, Baron Knight, and Knight of the Garter." Pat—"Then PIl have you to know that I'm Pat Murphy, to-night, to-morrow night, and the night after."



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We are pleased to be enabled to publish the following very creditable report of St. Mary's Separate School. The worthy pastor, the trustees, and teachers, deserve credit for working up their

school to such a point of excellence:
October 16th, 1884.
To the Trustees of the R. C. Separate
School in the town of St. Mary's:
GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the
regulations of the education department,
I have the honor to report upon your
school in the following particulars:
I.—The School House.
A stone building is neatly and serviceably constructed. It appears to enjoy

ably constructed. It appears to enjoy unusually great advantages in the posses-sion of a picturesque and healthy situa-

This is a very energetic, active and progressive school. The extent of the accommodation is quite adequate for

Complimenting you on the highly creditable condition of your school, I re

CORNELIUS DONOVAN, Inspector Somebody.

omebody's coming into the world, Somebody's leaving it, somebody weeps : omebody's barque on Life's stream

KEALEY-Thomas Ambrose, youngest son of Patrick Kealey, Ottawa, aged 7 months and 2 weeks.



THE CATHOLIC RECORD FARMERS' ADVOCATE

A. J. FORTIER, Secretary. Pembroke, Oct. 15, 1884, 315-tf

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Rt. Rev. John Waish, Bishop of London, styles it "a summa of instruction and edifi-cation for those for whose special benefit it has been published."

Rt. Rev. John Francis Jamot; Bishop of Peterboro, says: "I would be glad to see it in the hands of our Christian mothers and their daughters. Both would find in it most wholesome advices. I hope that it will have a large circulation."

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Sent by mail on receipt of price.

LOCAL NOTICES.

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sortment in the city. Children's picture

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'e ma

of Clerics turn out and better ments the tern Hous

N. Wil

2. How the Pri There is no sp Roman Ritual de worn by the prie apart from the corpse to the chu the parish priest ciates in his place to the Ritual, a s even a cope of the tus superpelliceo, et viali ejusdem colori terpreted by the Congregation, (1sthat the priest is plice, stole, and congregation)

Now, the Ritual rubric about the Office; it does n himself of any power at the tunc corpse to the chu cribe another ; it the church and t lighted. Two q themselves. First assisted at the fu and stole when t ondly, How is the at an Office of the ceded by the E on the occasion of

wore at the Exse This, the Sacred ded :—
"An Sacerdos, o
pelliceo et stola pelliceo et stola tioni corporis, d dum praeest Mat immediate sequu functione utatur casu non possit aliquantisper plus respondit, "In uto In the other ca

not follow the cer corpse, the priest wear the stole or only the surplicalso, we have dec "Utrum possit Mortuorum accip ab initio Vespera tive? Utrum ten

ticum "Magnifica bus recitandis 18 What is decide is no reason for n tween them. All are aware t

rubric to change black one, when t black one, was on the feast of adds that, where of the day are n 2nd of November Defunctorum, the at the Office, is to cope over his sur tenebitur Officium um cum Laudibus tur mane, tunc. superpelliceo ves stola nigra."

3. Introducto

omitted in beginn Dead ; that is to s mence with the re of the first psalm the Invitatory, an is not said, with t older rubricists usually said on be commencement of Office recited in omitted. Gavant the practice of th the Pater Noster. the "Caeremonis enjoined it, but it that this is one o are changed in la Guyetus, and near be said, and they the Roman Ritu though the Ritua Defunctorum as a

dent function. 4. Choir Salut In the course o torum the usual be observed :—
"Utrum in Off madae Sanctae et Omitti debeant, 1 cunque advenient um et opportuna i Chori a Celebrant 3. Salutatio Chori ad altare pergent