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MAHON, ASSIGNEE, ass your lips, arls eclipse.

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WORT CURE REFERENCE his most important w off torpidity and healthy secretion of the bowels in fre-ular discharge.

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DIGO BLUE! y Always Uniform, 'ILTRENGER, Proprietor. et, Philadelphia, Pa.

# Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 5.

### LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, OCT. 27, 1882.

NO. 211

### NICHOLAS WILSON & CO., FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

A nice assortment of Imported or not.' TWEEDS now in stock. ALSO-

New Ties, Silk Handkerchiefs, Underclothing, Etc. N. WILSON & CO.

Hail Mary.

A poet kneltat Mary's shrine, His sanguine heart was sad, He thought, "my simplest songs are meet To make a nation glad.

And yet, dear Mother, when my soul Would burst in song for Thee, My lips are mute, my harp is stilled— All in vain my minstrelsy."

He thought again—"it is not strange, The poet's heart may seem To feel and know Thy loveliness, Like faces in his dream. But words are vain to picture these-Yet somewhere must there be, Tho' writ by angel's pen, a word To speak to men of Thee."

His heart grew sadder, till the bell Rung out its vesper chime, An echo of the Angel's voice, That in the ancient time

First sounded in the Virgin's ears Its sweet mysterious word— "Hail Mary!" said the poet then, With love and wonder stirred.

"Thy sorrow, triumph, joy and praise, In this one prayer are said, Men need no more to know and love— My heart is comforted." -John Talbot in London Lamp.

#### CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Review. IF straws show which way the wind blows, what are we to think of the con-duct of the Association of Evangelical

Ministers in Boston inviting Mr. B. F. Underwood, a pronounced intidel, or free religionist, to address them, at a recent meeting, on the question whether the modern agnostic theory of development overthrows Christianity? What is the ignificance of it appears? If they significance of it, anyway? If they wanted to know what Mr. Underwood's wanted to know what Mr. Underwood's sentiments on the subject of Christianity were they could easily ascertain them from almost any number of the Indec, to which he is a regular contributor and in whose columns he is accustomed to air his "peculiar" views in regard to the Christian religion in the freest and most outcomes. "peculiar" views in regard to the Christian religion in the freest and most outspoken manner. Had these enlightened evan-gelical ministers any good reason to believe that this well-known infidel and believe that this well-known infidel and reviler of Christianity—there is no use trying to put too fine a point on it—could throw any new light on the important question under discussion? Mr. Underwood may be a very smart man in his way; God forbid that we should do him injustice or unnecessarily disparage him in any way; but we must say we have never been accustomed to consider him an authority either in science or religion, and he is about the last man in the world and he is about the last man in the world and he is about the last man in the world we should think of calling upon for a sound, logical, intelligent and candid opinion on the great question of the influence of the doctrine of development innity Perhans these excellent ministers of the gospel wanted to show their liberality. Why, then, did show their liberality. Why, then, did they not invite him to their pulpits? They might about as well have done so. In fact, they have probably been the occasion of giving quite as wide, if not a wider circu lation to the anti-Christian diatribe with which they were regaled as if he had pro-nounced it from one of their pulpits. This doctrine of liberality may be all very well for those who don't know exactly they stand; who have no positive, settled, well-defined and fixed principles on the subject of Christianity; who are groping truth like men who are conscious the foundations on which they have been accustomed to rest are giving way; but to Catholics, who know what they believe and the infallible ground on which their faith rests, such liberality seems not only sparious but perfectly absurd, ridiculou and suicidal. After all, is it not the "fellow feeling that makes us wondrous kind" that lies at the bottom of this external show of liberality? Does it not indicate a secret prophetic consciousness that they are inevitably tending in same direction of free thought: and that as it is impossible to determine accurately the line of orthodoxy, so it is really not much matter where the line is drawn be-tween Christianity and free thought, or whether any line at all be drawn?

DEAN SWIFT, though a Protestant, had no sympathy with the private judgment, inspiration theory which in his day developed itself in various fanatical extravagances, but in none more than in that ignorant class of preachers who felt the Holy Ghost to take upon themselves the tremendous rebilities of the work of the ministry. It is said that on one occasion a certain tailor who thought he had a call to preach the everlasting gospel, called upon the Dean for approbation and instructions how to proceed. The Dean received him politely, and having invited him to take a seat, began to examine him as to his qualifications for so important and sacred a call-"You are a tailor, are you?" asked ing. "You are a tallor, are your the Dean. "Yes, sir." And you desire to preach the Gospel?" "Yes, sir; I have a salled to preach the Gospel." to preach the Gospel?" "Yes, sir; I think I am called to preach the Gospel." "And you are well acquainted with the Scriptures, of course?" "I think I am." persons qualified and licensed are to

breeches?" "No," said the astonished tailor, "I do not think I can." "Well then," said the imperturbable Dean, "go home and study out the problem, then come back to me and I will tell you whether you are fit to preach the Gospel or not."

Freeman's Journal.

Freeman's Journal.

"In the Roman Catholic Church," says the Tribune, "although the missionary does not support a wife out of the contributions of the faithful, he does buy land and build imposing houses. This Church has of late years adopted the policy of planting the banner of the Cross in new regions on as solid real estate as it can buy, as witness our own country and Canada. The policy may be most wise and apostolic; we do not criticise it: and Canada. The policy may be most wise and apostolic; we do not criticise it; we only state the fact that it uses up the money devoted to missionary work." The tribune had been led to believe that "missionary work" consists in the distributing of tracts, Bibles, chromos, melodeons, and other articles for which that indefatigable missionary worker, the Boston Zion's Herald, is constantly appealing. If schools and churches were not built, to what end would the donations for miswhat end would the donations for misto what end would the donations for mis-sionary purposes be applied? As Catholic priests have no wives to support, and as it is not their practice to buy the souls of the Heathen, for a limited time, with hard cash, there is no legitimate outlet for the money, except in the building of churches, schools, asylums, hospitals, and orphan-ages. The Tribune's sneer is harmless.

New York Tablet.

Life in Ireland is very comfortable under English rule. No civilized country can boast of a system of inquisition and surveillance so perfect in all its arrange-ments. At midnight—at an hour between sunset and sunrise—the police enter private houses, after knocking up the inhabitants, and compelling them to get out of bed and stand on parade in front of their door, the roll is called, and if any one is absent woe to him. This is the noctur-nal practise of the English Government

officials in Ireland.

All honorand praise to the good and true
Irishmen who presented the Rev. Father
Sheeby, the patriot priest, with the handsome purse of two thousand five hundred some purse of two thousand live industry pounds. No one has deserved more from Ireland, and now, when broken down in health by incarceration in an English prison and by his unceasing labors in the cause, this grateful recognition of his patriotic services is creditable alike to all parties concerned.

Portland Sentinel. Portland Sentinel.

CHARACTER is everything to a man, as it is the surest means to success in life. It is better than the most ample fortune; it is better than the patronage of rich and powerful friends. A young person of established character, virtuous principles, of good conduct, though he be poor and left to his own unaided efforts, will rarely fail to make a way for himself in the world.

He way he assailed by misfartune; he may to make a way for himself in the world. He may be assailed by misfortune; he may lose his health, or fall in adverse circumstances, and so be embarrassed and oppressed; but, as a general rule, it cannot be questioned that a fair character—a character for intelligence, virtue, and worth—is the surest pledge of success in life. For many years we have been accustomed to watch, with great interest, the fortunes of the young in their progress in life; and to watch, with great interest, the fortunes of the young in their progress in life; and long since we have come to the conclusion that, in so far as success is concerned, whether in the learned professions or in the ordinary business of men, character virtue, intelligence, a well-regulated mine and heart is of higher value than heirship to the richest estate, than all outward advantages. Such an estate, such advanta-ges are apt to inflate with pride, to lead to imprudence, to idleness, and vice; and where this is the case it takes but a short time to squander a fortune and bar every door to respectability and happiness. But character never fails. It makes friends and subdues enemies, creates funds, opens the gates of opportunity, draws around its possessor patronage and support, make im a sure and easy way to wealth, to

honor, and to happiness. London Universe. THE "centre of civilization" has been gain disgracing itself. A British work-nan, a resident of Dudley, returned to the man, a resi bosom of his family some evenings ago with his temper ruffled. This is the way he gave vent to his feelings. Commencing with the wife of his bosom, he inflicted upon her a severe thrashing. Having done this thoroughly to his satisfaction, he went up stairs and set fire to the bed on which three of his children were sleepon which three of his enddren were sleep-ing. That his family were not roasted alive was no fault of this specimen of the modern British parent. Some of his neighbours hearing the screams of the children rushed into the house, and, in spite of William Morris, the distinguished father referred to put the flames. He father referred to, put out the flames. He was brought before the magistrate, who considered a month's imprisonment quite enough of a punishment for such an offence. Altogether eminently creditable to the "centre of civilization."

Anglican parsons who have a knowledge of German, while travelling in Germany, oftentimes preach sermons to Protestant congregations, and on such occasions the otherwise empty churches are filled with people, who are attracted by the strange preacher and his equally strange accent. That is not quite lawful "And you are well acquainted with the Scriptures, of course?" "I think I am." "
Well, then, let me test your qualifications a little. We read in the Revelations of St. John that an angel stood one foot on land and another on the sea; now can you tell me how many yards of cloth it would take to make that angel a pair of serious construction. The same that angel a pair of the law says that none but persons qualified and licensed are to persons qual

her atter disgust for Catholic Schools and for the good Celtic name of her honest Irish father and mother. day we had paid a flying visit to the Catholic school of the Immaculate Conception, New York. If nicer or more modest children can be found in any public school in the land we will cheerfully go on a pilgrimage to see them. If more intelligent readers of ordinary school books are plentiful, education is more advanced in America than we have any reason to think it is. But it is not of this that we wish to speak. A child just five years of age was called out by the pastor, Father Edwards, and asked concerning the necessary truths of religion, and then to make an act of contrition. A theologian could not have been more accurate, and certainly a saint need not be more devout than was this little girl. Now, the practical question is which of these children would a Catholic father claim as his own, the pert, ignorant minx who despised ther father's name and her mother's faith, or the little angel already qualified to serve God and to remain for ever in His friendship?

ST. TERESA.

Entertainment in Her Honor at the Ridgen Street Convent. that we wish to speak. A child just

Entertainment in Her Honor at Rideau Street Convent. Ottawa Free Press, Oct. 18. On Sunday, the 15th of October, the Roman Catholic, and more especially the Spanish people, paid honor to the memory of a Catholic heroine—St. Teresa, of Jesus, Carmelite nun. This illustrious Saint was born on March 28th, 1515, at Avila, a city of Old Castile, when Leo X. occupied the Pontifical throne, and she occupies a special place in the history of that period. It was while the newly awakened intellectual activity of Europe was displaying itself in the sum of human thought, that this simple nun was engaged in founding new houses of her Order, or in prayer and self-sacrifice within the walls of her convent. She established convents and monasteries, in one form or another, in more than 20 different towns and cities. history of her own life and her esthetic works, "The Way of Perfection," "The Interior Castle," etc., display great power, purity of language and elevation of thought, and her sayings have become proverbs among Catholic people. Her name has remained as a dear inheritance to her followers in the Carmelite order, an honor to her co-religionists, and her life and works a subject of deepest interest to all thinkers. She is an illustrious exam-ple of the high spiritual development and reach, and a model to those who devote themselves to God in religion.

HER FEAST DAY AT THE RIDEAU STREET CONVENT
was worthily celebrated. The young lady pupils on Friday gave a private entertain-ment in honor of the Saint and by so doing paid a deserved compliment to their kind Superioress, Sister Teresa. A charm-ing programme of vocal and instrumental selections was presented and excellently sustained by the accomplished young ladies of the establishment. The good sister was made the recipient of complimentary addresses in English and French, and was presented with a lovely rose by one of the pupils, on behalf of her companions. Sister Teresa kindly granted her enter-tainers a conge on the Saturday following, which, needless to say, was much appre-

Kas, a German by birth, who is living at Manchester, paid a visit to a place called Freudenburg, in the doces of Tower, and a helinous crime in the eyes of the public prosecutor; forthwith the lad to appear in the Schoffengericht at Sarburg, and was fined 10 so, or, in default, sentenced to two days' jail. He appealed, however, and put in a certificate from the Bishop of Salford, showing that he was domiciliated at Manchester, and that his celebrating law. The Court of Appeal took a more sensible view of the case, and acquitted the defendant. But the injustice consists in his being indicted at all, while English Protestant parsons may preach with imput the defendant. But the injustice consists in his being indicted at all, while English Protestant parsons may preach with imput the defendant. But the injustice consists in his being indicted at all, while English Protestant parsons may preach with imput the defendant. But the injustice consists in his being indicted at all, while English Protestant parsons may preach with imput the construction of the defendant. But the injustice consists in his being indicted at all, while English Protestant parsons may preach with imput the construction of the case, and acquitted the defendant. But the injustice consists in his being indicted at all, while English Protestant parsons may preach with imput the construction of the case, and acquitted the defendant. But the injustice consists in his being indicted at all, while English Protestant parsons may preach with imput the defendant. But the injustice consists in his being indicted at all, while English Protestant parsons may preach with many vinces and protest with an account of the case, and acquitted the defendant based whome were sensible view of the case, and acquitted the defendant based whome were sensible view of the case, and acquitted the defendant based whome were sensible view of the case, and acquitted the defendant based whome were sensible view of the case, and acquitted the defendant based whome were sensible could possibly forsee that the very next afternoon would find him a prisoner in Richmond prison. There is no man so mons. Mingled with these were several Catholic priests from the interior, besides and for the good Celtic name of her honest Irish father and mother. She did not like "Cak'lic" schools at all. They were too mean. She liked Protestant schools and Protestant teachers, who were so nice, and so forth. All we could say to our good Irish friend was that before he completes his tour he will get more eye-openers than this. The same day we had paid a flying visit to the Catholic school of the Immaculate Conception, New York, If nicer or They, to a man, deplore the out.

Catholic priests from the interior, besides some rotund and portly gentlemen, whom I discerned to be mayors of cities, fat aldermen, and town commissioners, representing almost every city and borough in the kingdom. I obtained introductions to the kingdom. I alternation and sterling patriotism; so you may fancy the shock upon the whole community when it was announced that the high sheriff had been good long chat on the national prospects. They all expect that Home Rule cannot long be withheld from the aspirations of a united and determined Ireland. They, to a man, deplore the out. complaining of outrageous and scandalous conduct on the part of the jurymen, who were trying a case of murder, and who were sent out for lodgings in the Imperial They, to a man, deplore the outrages that still continue to blacken the country's fame, otherwise so fair and spotless. They all expressed heartfelt gratitude to Canada for its expression of sympathy, and hope the last has not been heard of the rebuff sent by Lord Kimberly lately to the Government at Ottawa, One of the busiest and most conspicuous among the Nationalists was the Rev. Mr. Rylatt, a tell dark-whiskered Presbyterian IS "MARMION" IMMORAL! To the Editor of the Catholic Record. Sir,-I maintain "Marmion" is immoral - not Scott himself, but "Marmion," and his only to the extent and in the sense that some of its actors are immoral. "Marmion" himself, his page, his priests and monks (they are his, not ours) are

and monks (they are his, not ours) are immoral, and as such are not fit reading in the schools of Ontario.

It is no excuse to say those who read "Marmion" know it is a fiction—a pure fiction—the offspring of Scott's imagination, "Don Juan" also is a fiction. Will it come next?

The teachers will say to their punils. solemn and most magnitudent? ever witnessed. Fancy over fifty thousand people marching six deep in solid phalanx with bands and banners to the number of fully eight hundred. Almost every town already: tell you that though fiction it is founded on fact, "that a hundred-fold worse remains to be told," "that poetry is history," "that we must have history with the facts left in" (Rev. Dr. Nelles) and city was represented by its corpora-tion, its gorgeous banner and a brass band. The most perfect order and good humor appeared everywhere, windows and roofs of four and six story houses were alive just as if "Marmion" were a history, though its author—the dear man thought it was a mere novel, the fig-ment of his own imagination; written for the pleasure and amusement of those with cheering faces and waving handker soldier, not one constable chiefs. Not a whose tastes led them to works of fiction.

Who is the great man who said,
What you put in the schools you will
find in the country. Surely no man
will say immoral pen and ink portraits
are less injurious and less dangerous
than immoral paintings, and what parent
in Canada would allow the latter to be could be seen that day. It was the peo-ple's holiday. It was Daniel O'Connell, the man of the people—they were honor-ing—it was the peoples' exhibition of Irish goods they were inaugurating: so the authorities, for a wonder, did not interfere—either by way of patronage or pro-tection—and the people patronized and protected themselves. Not one drunken or disorderly person could be seen in the street or vicinity of Dublin that whole day, exhibited in the schools, and it not the latter why then the former? Some gentlemen have said—others have written—that they can see nothing objec-tionable or offensive in "Marmion." Mr. but when the procession reached Sack-ville street, where the monument stands the carriages containing the Lord Mayor and High Sheriff had very great difficulty in making a way through the crowd. Inde-pendently of the procession there must have been one hundred thousand people on the streets at one time. Just carriages containing Messrs. C. S. I and John Dillon arrived, with other lead ple of the high spiritual development and ing Irish members, the clouds darkened intellectual power to which woman may and rain began to fall so that a forest of umbrellas went up instantly. A platform had been erected in front of the monument. On this several prominent men admitted by ticket, were awaiting the arrival of the mayor and Sheriff, who,

Jects to the hoote of wandaman minn" as a text-book, and denies the right of his grace the Archbishop to act as he has done in this case. He says "such men object to excellent histories because they reflect on his church." I suppose I am within the lines of the truth and not violating the great law of charity, but stating only an unpleasant fact, when I say that to certain persons the reading of anything insulting and inafter some preliminaries, formally received of the monument, whereupon the Lord Mayor pulled a string and the covering which concealed the magnificovering which concealed the magnifi-cent statue fell to the ground, displaying jurious to the character of priests and nuns is not only not offensive or objectionable but exceedingly delectable, palatable and in all its grand and striking features, the savory and sweet. Is this not so? And being so, who would expect such gentle-men, with tastes so formed, to take offence noble form of the great tribune. Then was heard a shout never to be forgotten, and a cheer from fifty thousand throats, that fairly shook the windows, and was at Sir Walter Scott's figments in "Mar-mion" against priests and nuns. The poet taken up and re-echoed along the quays and squares where other thousands were, but could not advance. It was remarked by all that the moment the covering fell from the statue, the rain ceased, and an aureola of sunshine played round the head and shoulders of the bronze figure for several minutes. This incident caused the

Do Protestants really expect us to consult them as to what is or is not offensive to us in the matter of our religion? Will they wait to take offence till they have consulted us? It is not for them to shout out when our corns (pardon the word) are trampled upon, but for us who feel the cheers to be prolonged and the hats and kerchiefs to wave again and more vigorously than before. Accompanied by pain. Father Heenan, V. G., of Hamilton, and

had to furnish spice to so recherche

se tastes led them to works of fiction

in Canada would allow the latter to

James Bain of Toronto sees nothing objectionable in it. Mr. Hugh Miller, chem-

ist and druggist, Toronto, has "Marmion" on his table for his family to read and

study. He speaks of our schools as Protestant. Mr. David Walker of Toronto

"would fling the charge of immorality to the winds." The Rev. Mr. Milligan ob-jects to the mode of withdrawal of "Mar-

It is something very new to us to be

equally acceptable to all alike. Which are they? Undenominational when you want our money for their support, but Protestant when you want to insult us—to trample on our rights and to propagate your Protestantism?

A cry is raised against his grace the Archbishop of Toronto. For what? Because he protested against the use of Marmion as a school book. Is that a great crime? His grace is a citizen of this country and as such has all the rights of citizen-ship, and cannot be an alien in what concerns the good of this country. He is a Catholic, and as such has a right, in com-mon with all other Catholics, to ask for equal rights for us in the educational in-stitutions of this country so long as they conduct on the part of the jurymen, who were trying a case of murder, and who were trying a case of murder, and who were sent out for lodgings in the Imperial Hotel.

Lest I should trespass, I shall say no more this time, but may find another opportunity of sketching the sayings and doings of our people this side of the Atlantic.

I am, yours, &c., &c., W. Flannery.

W. Flannery.

W. Flannery.

W. Flannery.

Now a few parting remarks:—

Stitutions of this country so long as they are supported by our money. He is recognized by Catholics as the head of the Catholic church in this province, and as such he has certain duties to perform towards the members of that church. And when Catholics listen to him they are not to be told their intelligence is not above that of "poodle dogs," nor is his grace to be called a "donkey driver." There is certainly not a Catholic in Ontario who will be in a hurry to forget this language.

Now a few parting remarks:—

Now a few parting remarks:— Over two-thirds of the Catholic students of Ontario attend the public and high schools schools.

Over two-thirds of the Catholic teachers

are employed in the public and high The high schools, collegiate institutes

and the universities are supported partly by the money of Catholics.

The educational system of Ontario is not the work of Catholics, consequently they are not to blame if Protestants are deprived

are not to blame if Protestants are deprived of their rights to teach Protestantism in the schools.

The only books used in the separate school and convent in Lindsay are the books used in the public and high schools, consequently the Toronto Telegram will learn that there is nothing offensive in them to Protestants, but there is something offensive to Carloine's bistory. offensive to Catholics in Collier's history used in those schools, but in no other

Will the Telegram please ask Goldwin Smith what the late council of public in-struction thought of this history? Had the senate of the university known

that in all our teaching communities the prescribed work in literature had to be used in order that young ladies studying in them might be able to compete for cer-tificates, they never would have put "Marmion" on the list. They never would have asked the Sisters to teach the base, black calumny on their order revealed in that poem. No; the members of the senate are

gentlemen.

For a plain, honest, truthful, reasonable statement of this controversy—for a plain, honest, truthful, reasonable statement of this controversy—for a planet property. ame statement of this controversy—for a common sense—Scotch sense—statement of it see last week's Canada Presbyterian. Let the Catholic press publish it everywhere for its readers. I have seen nothing like it. It is from the pen of the well-known and highly respected Rev. John King, Presbyterian minister, Toronto. M. STAFFORD, Pt. Lindsay, Oct. 17, 1882.

#### THE I. C. B. U. OF CANADA.

It is now some years since this useful ociety was established among the Catholic eople of Canada and it is most gratifying o witness the steady increase from year to year in numbers. We were pleased to see that at the last annual convention the see that at the last annual convenion the subject of colonization was discussed at length and it is quite probable the society will be enabled to carry out some scheme having for object the settling of Irish farmers on some of the fertile tracts of the orthwest. The following gentlemen are Northwest. The following gentlemen are the office bearers for the ensuing term. We are pleased to notice that Mr. J. M. O'Mara, of London has been given the chief office. No better selection could have been made: —
President, J. M. O'Mara, of London.
First Vice-President, J. W. Kennedy,

of Toronto. Second Vice-President, P. B. Reath, of

St. Thomas Secretary-Treasurer, J. J. Behan, of Kingston.

ADORN the heart; study what is becoming to it, make its wants your dearest wish, and you will have neither thought or care to bestow upon the miserable body.

#### The Old Canoe.

Republished by request. Republished by request.

Long before the war the appended simple but charming verses appeared in a short-lived paper at Little Rock, Ark., without signature or address. As they have a tone and sentiment in keeping with the last of the summer months, their present revival is at least seasonable; and it is possible that their restoration to current print may elicit some tardy sign from the unknown bard who need never have felt ashamed to own himself a singer.

Where the rocks are gray and the shore steep.
And the waters below look dark and deep.
Where the rugged pine, in its lonely pride,
Leans gloomly over the murky tide;
Where the reeds and rushes are long and

rank, And the weeds grow thick on the winding bank; Where the shadow is heavy the whole day through There lies at its moorings the old canoe.

The use act a morning the old cance.

The a sea-bird's wings that the storm has lopped, And crossed on the railing, one o'er one. Like the folded hands when the work is done; While busily back and forth between The spider stretches his silvery screen, And the solemn owl, with his dull "too hoo," Settles down on the side of the old cance.

The stern half sunk in the slimy wave, Rots slowly away in its living grave, And the green moss creeps o'er its dull o

Hiding its mouldering dust away, Like the hand that plants o'er the tomb flower, Or the ivy that mantles the falling tower; While many a blossom of lovellest hue Springs o'er the stern of the old canoe.

The currentless waters are dead and still—But the light wind plays with the boat at

will,
And lazily in and out again
It floats the length of the rusty chain,
Like the weary march of the hands of time,
That meet and part at the noontide chime,
And the shore is kissed at each turning

By the dripping bow of the old canoe. Oh, many a time, with a careless hand I have pushed it away from the pebbly strand,
And paddled it down where the stream runs

where the whirls are wild and the eddies are And laughed as I leaned o'er the rocking

side, And looked below in the broken tide, To see that the faces and boats were tw That were mirrored back from the old But now as I lean o'er the crumbling side, And look below in the sluggish tide

And look below in the sluggish tide, The face that I see there is graver grown, And the laugh that I hear has a soberer tone, And the hands that lent to the light skiff

Have grown familiar with sterner things; But I love to think of the hours that sped As I rocked where the whirls their white spray shed, Ere the biossom waved, or the green grass grew, O'er the mouldering stern of the old canoe.

#### THE MARTYR CHILD.

BY C. M. BRAME.

You all know that many years ago there reigned in England a king called Henry VIII. When he was young he was good and handsome, and all the people loved him very much. He married a princess called Katharine of Arragon. But when called Katharine of Arragon. But when he grew older he became very wicked; he sent his kind and gentle queen away.

There was a new religion men had just invented, which would allow him to do as pleased. He gave up by degrees all doctrines of the Catholic faith, and not only became a Protestant himself, but tried to make all his people do the same. I could never tell you all the sorrow and wrong he caused when he found that the are touch never ten you and the sorrow and wrong he caused when he found that the people would not give up their faith to please him. One of the most cruel and unjust things this bad king did was to destroy all the convents and monasteries. He spent a great deal of money and found he must have a great deal or more when the must have a great deal work. The nums had told her about the Domean and women could be so indifferent. spent a great deal of money and found he mut have a great deal more. When have a great deal more. he thought any convent or monastery was rich, and had money or altar vessels, he would send a band of rough soldiers, who would send a band of rough soldiers, who took possession of all the valuables in the convent to satisfy the covetous king. They

Lady de Vere had been one of Queen Katherine's maids of honor, and she was much attached to her royal mistress. She loved her so much for her goodness and her'sorrows, and she would have given by life for her. The gueen was easily the surface of the sanctuary lamp shone brightly, before the tapers were lit. When the sanctuary lamp shone brightly, before the tapers were lit. Mother. "By whose authority?" said the Rev. Mother. "By that of our Sovereign Lord the King. We have ridden hard, for money who have ridden hard.

Vere loved the queen so much, she gave her little baby the same name—Katherine, of the dear Lord she was with. as every one called her, Katrine de

Vere.

They were very happy in their beautiful home: no shadow of trouble had ever darkened their lives. They had everything to make them contented and satisfied.

world it would be if men loved our Lord more. Even you, whom he loves so dearly, His chosen little ones, often forget that He is upon the altar, and laugh and talk even in His holy presence.

While all was peacful and calm in the world it would be if men loved our Lord more. Even you, whom he loves so dearly, His chosen little ones, often forget when the love in His holy presence.

Court, of which Father Cuthbert was the chaplain. When Katrine was only four years old, he instructed her in her religion and taught her to love our Lord and His

were very angry, and much opposed to it; and no one felt more grieved than Lord and Lady de Vere. They went up to London to see the queen, and try what they could do to help her. It was a woeful journey for them. King Henry was so angry at any one daring to oppose his wishes that he made excuses for putting many people, who did so, to death. Some of his spies told him all Lord de Vere had said, and Henry was in a great rage. He bad him seized and thrown into the Tower. His judges were as bad as Henry himself; and after a cruel and unjust trial, they declared Lord de Vere had been guilty of high treason, and he was con-demned to death. There were many people who knew that this was wicked and untrue, but no one had the courage to interfere to take his part. Henry was such a tyrant, few dared oppose him, do what he would; he killed friends and foes alike, would; he killed friends and foes alike. Lord de Vere's "Will he hurt us, Rev. Mother?"

life, his estates were forfeited, and King Henry took all bis money and lands, while his poor wife and child were left without a stilling.

Little they thought, on the bright morning they left their beautiful home, that none of them would ever see it again. The sun shone, the birds sang, the trees and flowers gave forth a thousand purfumes. There was no shadow of the dark prison or the red scaffold; but both were to come. Lady de Vere went daily to see prison or the red scannol; but both were to come. Lady de Vere went daily to see her dear husband while he lay in that gloomy tower. Katrine went with her mother; she was too young to know why her poor father lived in that dark narrow room, and would not come back to Vere Court. "I am sure the chestnuts are all

Court. "I am sure the chestnuts are all in bloom, papa," she would say; "when shall we go home?" She would clasp her arms round his neck, little thinking, poor child, that her father would never see chestnuts bloom or sunrise again.

The day dawned that was the last Lord de Vere was to see on earth. His poor wife came to bid him farewell. Even angels bow their heads before grief such as hers. Katrine wondered why her papa held her in his arms, and kissed her with streaming eves and burning lips. She say streaming eyes and burning lips. She saw her mother carried white and senseless out

of the cell; she heard the heavy booming of the bell; and then they told her that her father she loved so dearly was dead. Poor Katrine was soon doubly orphaned, for Lady de Vere did not many days survive the tragical scene. She soon rejoined her beloved husband. Katrine, lately a happy, blooming child, heiress to great wealth, and the petted darling of her parents, was now alone in the world, penniless and almost friendless. Then came to her aid one of those friends who seem always at hand to succor and console. The good Father Cuthbert, who had hurried up to London when he first heard of the imprisonment of Lord de Vere, took the child under his protection. It might have been, if he had not removed her have been, if he had not removed her quickly from notice, the vengeance of the ruthless king might have fallen upon her defenceless head. But Father Cuthbert travelled with her day and night and never left her until he had placed her safely under the charge of the Rev. Mother of St. Mary's Convent, at Hilsgate, in Yorkshire, England.

#### CHAPTER II.

A new life began now for little Katrine The memory of her beautiful, gentle mother, and her dear father, never left her; but she gradually forgot Vere Court and the golden hours she had spent there. She was the only little one in the convent. The Sisters thought it better to keep her name a secret until she was old enough to hear all the sad story; so she was known by the name of "the Convent Child." She had a little room to herself and one of the Sisters had the charge of her. She was very happy after a time, and was much loved by the good nuns. Father Cuthbert, too, went over once or twice in the year to see her.

As Katrine became older, she was re-markable for her great love and devotion to our Lord in the blessed Sacrament. It seemed to her so wonderful a mystery, she could think of nothing else. She liked to hear about the crib at Bethlehem; that however was past many years ago, but Jesus was with us still upon the altar. No

nican saint Imelda, who, though she was a

child, loved Jesus so much in the blessed Sacrament, that she died because her love were hard, bitter times, and no one was happy.

In the south of England, in the fertile county of Kent, stood Vere Court, the seat of a nobleman whom we shall call Lord De Vere. He was a young Catholic nobleman, exceeding good, and beloved alike by rich and poor; and his wife, Lady de Vere, was no less so.

Lord and Lady de Vere were as good and happy as it was possible to be.

Lady de Vere had been one of Ouen Lady holding her dead son in her came the comforting thought, "But He still lives, and I will love him to make up for it." The time Katrine loved best was Lady de Vere had been one of Ouen lady her the sanctuary large.

When she went into the convent chape! Sister Francis disappeared down the she never felt sad or lonely. A soft light dark vault with the last part of her precious burden as the heavy clanging steps of the soldiers were heard coming towards neath that was the altar-piece representing our Lady holding her dead son in her Lord's calm face, all marked with cruel wounds, until her heart ached; and them who were thirsting for plunder.

"We hear you have some valuable treasures, Madam," said the officer. "We do not want any trouble; give them up do not want any trouble; give

her life for her. The queen was very sorry to lose her favorite attendant, but she told Lord de Vere he must often bring this label. Whenever she knew there was no one sless there, she would hasten, and sit or she told Lord de Vere he must often bring the label. Lead the way, if you please, his lady to see her.

They had one little girl, and as Lady de time, but her mind was full of brilliant

There was a beautiful chapel at Vere | quiet convent, dreadful things were hap-Blessed Mother and the holy angels, the convents round London had been pil-Katrine grew in goodness; and it soon be aged, and, most of them destroyed. The came her greatest delight to join in the soldiers were ravaging the north, and the for the altar, and help her mamma in adorn-lad many costly things in their chapel, But a sad time was coming for this happy, loving family. The wicked King Henry wanted to send away his queen; and all the good Catholics in England count of her only son who had escaped saw the little child and ran to her. was a thank offering she had made on account of her only son who had escaped great dangers, and at last became a Jesuit priest. The sacred vessels, too well attar rails, and no one had noticed her.

As soon as the last footsteps died away, Sister Francis came out of the vault. She saw the little child and ran to her.

"Katrine," she said. "I am the sacred vessels."

> When the soldiers robbed the churches When the soldiers robbed the charches and convents, they treated these holy things with such dreadful irreverance that the key, then, and give it to some good Catholic would sooner have died good priest;—Father Cuthbert, or our own any good Catholic would sooner have died defending them than have yielded them

into such wicked hands.
"My dear Mother," said little Katrine one day, "what makes you look so sad; dress; mind no one sees it. You never smile now; and all the Sisters After a time of dreadfu

"Why does he do that?" "Because he has been wicked and good men will not take his side; he has taken a great hatred to nuns and monks, and is

"I hope not, my child; we are so far away, they may not think of Hilsgate." "But if he does send, what shall we "Trust in God Katrine, we have no

"But I would run to the chapel if they

"But I would run to the chapel if they came near," said Katrine, kindling up, "and would let them kill me a thousand times over, sooner than they should touch any holy thing."

Rev. Mother smiled as she caressed the little head and kissed the eager little face.
"My dear child," she said, "they would not care much for such a little girl as you."

you."
"I should like, though," answered Katrine, slowly, "to die for our Lord."
Rev. Mother raised the child in her arms, and looked at her.
"Tell me, Katrine", she said, "if these

soldiers come, and want you to go away with them and give up your religion, would you sooner die than say 'Yes.' "Sooner, ten thousand times, dear Mother."

"But it would be a cruel death; and if

"But it would be a cruel death; and if you do as they wished you, you would be taken care of, and have money and fine clothes; perhaps even the king would give you back you own home."

"Not if they would give me the whole world. Why Rev. Mother," she continued, eagerly, "do you remember St. Agnes in the picture? She was quite a child like me, only a little older, perhaps; and sooner then deny our Lord she died a martyr's death."

"Would you like to imitath her?"

"Would you like to imitath her?"

"Oh yes!" and Katrine clasped her hands joyously. "Why, dear Mother I would give anything to go to heaven with a palm branch in my hand like that St. Agnes carried. Think, think, how pleased our Lord would be."

Rev. Mother sighed, and told Katrine it

was time to leave her. When the child had gone, she knelt and prayed. She shed bitter tears, for her heart was wrung with grief and anxiety for the little flock under her charge.

She was provided against the worst.

Underneath the vaults of the convent was a subterranean passage that led to a small room; it had been constructed during the Wars of the Roses, and was so safe that it defied discovery. Even if the walls and vaults were all destroyed, no trace of it could be found; only Rev. Mother and four sisters knew the secret of the en-trance. In the room was a large recess, and there Rev. Mother determined to hide and there Rev. Mother determined to hide the treasures of the convent, if it should be attacked. Every preparation was made, so that after the first alarm all might be secured. But they heard no more evil news; thore seemed to be a calm. The cloud, however, hung dark and heavy above their heads, ready to burst suddenly and violently upon them.

In onsense; tell me what key this is "You shall. If we return empty-handed we shall be disgraced. I know there are rich treasures here, and I will have them. If you do not tell me what key this is, and show me to what door it belongs, you shall be killed."

She clasped her little hands. She looked so fair and gentle, standing there in the midst of those dark soldiers, that the man's

#### CHAPTER III.

It was just the end of Benediction; Vespers and Compline had been sung, the fragrance of the incense filled the little chapel, the tapers gleamed like stars upon the altar, the priest had pronounced the blessing, when all at once a violent tumult was heard outside the convent walls. A terrified lay Sister rushed into the chapel, and, running to the Superior-ess, cried, "They are come, Rev. Mother: the soldiers are here." A cry of dismay rang through the place. The Rev. Mother with a nale but calm face said :

"Delay opening the outer gates as long s vou can. She went quickly to the altar, and by the aid of the Sisters and the priest, the sacred vessels were nearly all deposited in their hiding place before she was sum-moned to the commanding officer's pres-

Sister Francis disappeared down the dark vault with the last part of her precious burden as the heavy clanging steps of the soldiers were heard coming towards the chapel. The Rev. Mother had time to whisper to her. "Do not fail to let me know when all is finished, and send me the door that this key opens. Here you,"

other raised the head, and placed a cushion underneath it. They murmured among themselves, for they thought it a cruel deed to take that young life.

"Come my men," said the captain, "I was rather too rough, certainly. But the mischief is done; let us see if we can find the door that this key opens. Here you,"

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to the chape! and the sacristy; let us see what we can find."

With a din and uproar indescribable, the unruly band entered the chapel, where so lately the blessing of Jesus had been Ah! dear children, what a different world it would be if men loved our Lord pronounced. At one glance they saw the altar had been stripped. Rage and fury eized upon them.

"Fly, my Sisters," said Rev. Mother, "rly, my Sisters," said Rev. Mother,
"and save yourselves."
Some were caught, and killed in the
cloisters; some found refuge in the neighboring houses; others were wounded, and
left to the mercy of the ruffians. The
Superioress remained firm; they dragged
her from the church, to make her show
them all the rooms where they theught it them all the rooms where they thought it likely the treasures might be hidden. The soldiers all followed; no one remained in the chapel save little Katrine, who, with pale cheeks and quivering lips, had watched

great dangers, and at last became a Jesuit priest. The sacred vessels, too, were all of gold, and studded with precious stones.

When the soldiers robbed the churches to describe the course of the c speak to our Mother again. Will you take this little key and tell her all is well?

> Father, if he be still alive. "I will," said Katrine. "Hide it here," said the Sister, "in your After a time of dreadful suspense, the diers returned, forcing the Rev. Mother

"We are all grieved, Katrine; the king putting so many good Catholics to the vaults; and, with a shout of triumph, lighted their torches and went down. They found nothing there. Their fury exame ungovernable, and after in vain

became tangot the Rev. Mother, one of the interrogating the Rev. Mother, one of the troop struck her down with a fearful blow. She fell on the threshold of the blow.

Sister Francis took the trembling child

Sister Francis took the trembling child in her arms. She thought it possible they might escape together.

"Sister," whispered Katrine, "tell me what key this is?"

"It is the key of the hiding-place where we have put all the sacred vessels and holy things. Dear child, you had better perhaps return it to me."

"Please, dear Sister, let me keep it; they will rot think of searching me."

The soldiers returned, resolved to pull the whole place down in order to find their booty. With many dreadful oaths and curses, they assailed the Sister and the child, who answered not a word.

One of the men, a little less brutal than the rest, pushed the good nun out of the chapel, and bade her go while she had time, for they would burn the place down.

"The child !" she cried, "give me the

Then, for the first time, they noticed the

"Let me tell you, comrade, children often know a great deal; little eyes are very sharp."
"We did not come here to make war upon children," said a third.

"I shall not. Do you know where Rev. Mother hid all her fine things?" he continued. "Shall you make me a martyr like St.

Agnes if I do not tell?" asked the child, without any sign of fear.

"Then you do know," shouted the man in triumph. "I say, captain, this chi'd knows something."

The captain, a fierce, dark-looking man

came up to them.
"Do you know where these things are

bidden?" he said, with a savage oath.
Katrine made no answer. He shook
her violently; and as he did so, the key
fell from her dress.
Sister Francis made a step toward her,

but the soldiers thrust her back, and closed the door. Katrine stood like a meek, defenceless lamb before her cruel ene-

"Now," said the captain, fiercely, nonsense; tell me what key this is?"
"I cannot," said Katrine.
"You shall. If we return empty-hand-

so fair and gentle, standing there in the midst of those dark soldiers, that the man's heart, in spite of himself, was touched.

"Now," he said, "decide quickly; will you tell me about the key?"

"No," said Katrine firmly.

"If you will, I will take you to London and the King will give you money and everything that can make you hapon. If everything that can make you happy. If you do not, I will throw you into that dark vault, and there you shall die.

The child's lips turned white; but her little voice did not falter as she said, "I will not, if you kill me twice over.' Out of himself with rage, the ruffian struck her a violent blow over the head: and as the child fell, her temple struck and as the chiral ren, her compression against the sharp corner of one of the benches. It was a violent blow; it opened the gate of heaven to Katrine and gave

the gate of heaven to rearrant and purchase her a martyr's crown.

The men, savage as they were, turned away from the pitiful sight of that murdered child. One took the key from the cred child. little hand, which clasped it tightly; an-other raised the head, and placed a cush-

he said roughly to Sister Frances, "go inside, and see if you can help that child."

The sister, who was weeping bitterly, entered. She sat down, and, taking Kat

rine in her arms, pillowed the little head

The dying eyes opened slowly.

"Dear Sister, I am so glad. It is all over now, and I shall soon be with our

Lord in heaven."

"Yes, my darling, you will indeed.

You are a true martyr; you have died for the honor of Jesus. I envy your fate.

A loying smile lit up the sweet face The lips murmured the sacred names of the lips murmured the sacred names of "Jesus" and "Mary;" and before Sister had made him, he was the son of a king, and no matter in what state he would pass his pilgrimage here below, whether in fetters or free, he had now a means of the sacred that the sacred names of the had now a means of the sacred names of the sacred names of the sacred names and no matter in what state he would pass his pilgrimage here below, whether in fetters or free, he had now a means of

mourned for Katrine more than did the good Sister. She washed the blood from her human as well as her divine element;

the little martyr in her grave.
Years afterwards, when those of the nuns who had escaped the persecution met in one of their houses abroad, they spoke of nothing so much or so lovingly as of their dear "Convent Child."

tI has Entered the Capitol Buildings. It has finally gained its point and no less a personage than the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, Mr. D. W. McDonnell, Ottawa, thus indorses the Great German Remedy: "St. Jacobs Oil is a splendid remedy. I used it on my Great German Remedy: "St. Jacobs On is a splendid remedy. I used it on my left hand and wrist for rheumatism, and found it all that it is claimed to be. Mrs. McDonnell used it for a most severely sprained ankle; by steady use of the article for a few days a complete cure was effected. St. Jacobs Oil does its work very satisfactorily and also rapidly; such at least is my opinion.

#### SLAVERY.

#### With God All Men are Free and Equal.

Detroit Home Journal.

On last Sunday evening Rev. James G. Walshe, S. J., delivered the fourth lecture of the course of Sunday evening lectures on "The Church and Civilization," at the old Cathedral, corner of Jefferson avenue

and St. Antoine street.

The Rev. lecturer confined his remark s The Rev. lecturer confined his remarks exclusively to the subject of slavery, and showed how the Church had, from the dawn of Christianity, exerted herself to improve the condition of the slave, and how after years of continuous struggle she succeeded in gradually lifting him up from the degraded state in which he was placed and protected him from the merciless cruelties of his pagan task-master.

We stopped last evening, said the lecturer in commencing his discourse, by sayetter the slave was his brother, and that as such he should treat him, she told the

cruelties of his pagan task-master.
We stopped last evening, said the lecturer in commencing his discourse, by saying that the action of the Church in deal-Ittle one.

"Halloa," said one, "we may discover something now," and he raised the child in his rough arms.

"I say, my little one," he began, "do you know where they have hidden all those precious things?"

"Put her down," said another: "what "Put her down," said another: "what should a child like that know?"

"Let me tell you, comrade, children"

"Let me tell you, comrade, children" social anarchy. The Church was too wise to pursue a course entailing such conseproceed to remove it cautiously, she would proceed in such a way as to make eman-

Her first efforts, then, towards helping the slave was to undeceive the world regarding his very nature. The doctors of paganism blushed not to teach that

NATURE PRODUCED TWO KINDS OF MEN, one born for slavery, the other for free-dom. The ideas of men were formed from such teaching; the bondsman was antiquity were lies, that nature formed not two classes of human beings, that all men without any single exception came from a common father, that all were equal-ly children of God, brothers of God's only

Son, co-heirs of Jesus Christ. It would be difficult for us now to form anything like a correct notion of what joy it brought to the millions of poor down-trodden slaves throughout the world

WHEN THE CHEERING WORDS OF CHRISTI-ANITY FIRST BROKE UPON THEIR ASTONISHED HEARING when they heard it said that the founder of

Christianity, a religion that from its commencement made its mighty influence felt, would have all men address God in Heaven as "Our Father"—when they heard that God being our common Father, all were brothers, that all humanity was ennobled by God's Son becoming the Brother of all. The oracles of paganism forged stronger fetters for the poor slave the oracles of Christianity would raise hi ones, would give him means of consolaion, a spiritual talisman that would enable in to find in his lowly state true happi-ness and peace of soul, that would enable him to bear his chains with joy and guaran-

the him just treatment from his master.

St. Paul, the great instructor of the Gentiles, develops the teaching contained in the sublime prayer taught us by Jesus Christ. If Christ would have us address our Father, the great apostle, BURNING WITH LOVE FOR ALL, WHETHER

difference, he repeats, between Jew or Greek, there is no longer bond or free, for all are one in Christ Jesus.

Here, then, no exception for the first time in the history of the world is made between individuals; master and servant are put upon a par. St. Paul is very or on the rostrum—it made no odds to emphatic in repeating that all men are given you the key; but I did it for the best. I never thought they would touch von."

are put upon a par. St. Paul is very or on the rostrum—it made no odds to one; "all" is his constant expression, to impress upon his hearers the doctrine of the new dispensation. Slavery had become such an institution, men had become so never found wanting. Never was there a more dangerous man to attack. The by the teaching of antiquity, that it was necessary, as we see St. Paul doing, to repeat constantly to them.

THAT ALL ARE BROTHERS, CHILDREN OF A THAT ALL ARE BROTHERS, CHILDREN OF A THAT CALL ARE BROTHERS, CHILDREN OF A

COMMON FATHER.

The bondsman could henceforth raise soul had gone home. Holding that dead child in her arms, Sister Frances made her escape. She found refuge in the house of a Catholic widow lady, who lived near the convent. the convent.

Not even her own mother could have he fellow Christians would no longer good Sister. She washed the blood from those golden curls Lady de Vere had leved so much. She crossed the little white hands on the breast; she placed a lily between them; and then they laid the little martyr in her grave.

In the many she was her dryine element; we shall till the end of time see members of that Church acting in a manner not in ever be in it many sons and daughters worthy of such a mother, and they would kiss the bonds borne for love of Jesus, the would glory in making themselves me upon my personal appearance; but let they would glory in making themselves me tell you that if you saw Daniel O'Conand thus a source of consolation hitherto unknown to the poor slave would arise for him; the charity of his brethren in Christ would be a source of the greatest happiness for him, with it the weight of his bonds would become lighter, the stripes of his task-master less cutting.

The teaching of the Church could not he had been asset to be supported by the could not have been supported by the could not be supported by the

nelp producing such results; it could not help changing the ideas of men regarding the slave; and necessarily with a change of ideas regarding him, his lot would be bettered considerably. Once he was looked upon as a brother, very different treatment would he receive from that to which he had been accustomed when which he had been accustomed when he was looked upon not as a child of a common Father, but as an inferior

### THE FIRST STEP TOWARDS COMPLETE EMAN-

CIPATON WAS TAKEN BY THE CHURCH. Bloodlessly the slave's condition was alle-viated; he was no longer treated with the

viated; he was no longer treated with the merciless severity of paganism, but with the considerate mildness of the gospel.

The ideas regarding slavery existing amongst such numbers as made up the Christian community, reacted even upon the pagans; they could not help being influenced by what they heard on all sides of them, by the sentiment so constantly given utterance to, and thus gradually a most wonderful social revolution was accomplished.

ing that the action of the Church in dealing with slavery was worthy of one who was influenced in what she did by the spirit of God. Had she been a fanatic, were not her prudence as great as her sanchave come upon the world, one evil would reeman. Previous to Christianity there replace another, the abominations of paganism would have been succeeded by except the lash, except that a domineering master sustained by cruel laws obliged him to it. Hence the various outbreaks quences. No one detested human slavery more than she did. She desired most carnestly to eradicate it but she would point, and the slaves driven to desperation endurance goes not beyond a certain point, and the slaves driven to desperation often and often revenged in the blood of those that ground them down the injuries cipation when it did come all the more they had received; the reason why the slave had to obey under paganism made his obedience all the more trying. CHRISTIANITY SHED A NEW LIGHT UPON THE

soul of the Bondsman, gave him other reasons than those of paganism for obedience, teaching him that authority represents a higher power, and for the sake of that power he should be subject. When the poor slave then heard as such he was treated, he was regarded as having been born only to minister to the gratification of his master. The first thing, therefore, the Church had to do was to give a correct idea of the nature of the might lav up to naving been born only to minister to the gratification of his master. The first thing, therefore, the Church had to do was to give a correct idea of the nature of the slave, to teach people that the doctrines of slave, to teach people that the doctrines of the world held him in bondage unrepiningly, for love of God he would bear his

chains.

Upon the conclusion of the lecture, which was listened to with marked interest by the large congregation present, benediction with the Most Blessed Sacrament was given. The subject of the lecture on next Sunday evening will be "The Church and Society."

#### Newark Priests Swindled.

During the past few days three Newark priests have lost by a sharper who travels under the aliases of "Kane," "King" and "Keenan." He called on one of the priests, and enquired for the Rector. The housekeeper informed him that the Rec-

tor was absent, but would return at a certain hour. The sharper then said:
"Oh, I will just step up to Father Soand-so's room, and await his arrival."
In a short time he returned, saying he would retire for a while. Th on his return, was told that Father King had called to see him, but the priest could remember no such acquaintance. On going to his room he found that the ureau drawers had been ransacked, and a small sum of money was missing.

The sharper next visited a church in the

Eastern part of the city, and played the same game there. He was caught by another priest rummaging in a room,! and on being asked what he wanted, he an-

value were missing .- New York Star.

#### A Lawyer Without His Wig.

is certainly worth telling:
It was when O'Connell was contesting
the city of Dublin with Mr. West for a his eyes to Heaven, he could look his fellowman in the face, he no longer felt himself the degraded beiog reference to the random reference their constituents in the great hall or rotunds of the Court House. As might be supposed the court House. seat in Parliament, and the two candidate hall or rotunda of the Court House. As might be supposed, the announcement of two such speakers on such an occasion filled the house well nigh to suffocation. Both were in the best of humor, suffering nothing to drag.
In the course of his remarks O'Connell,

in a humorous manner, alluded to his opponent's personal appearance, declaring that Hogarth's line of beauty didn't touch his face anywhere, if it touched his head at all. It was not so much what he said as the manner in which he said it that convulsed the people.

When Mr. West's turn came he attempt. ed to pay his friend off for this; and, after a funny prelude, he exclaimed: "It is all very well for Mr. O'Connell to attack

brothers and sisters of the outcast, thus a source of consolation hitherto nown to the poor slave would arise laugh, and to the surprise of everybody, Mr. O'Connell stepped quickly upon the rostrum, close by Mr. West's side, and with a flourish pulled off his wig, at the same time exclaiming: "There! Now my wig is off; which of us two is the better looking?"

The effect was electric. The giant form, with the grandest head in Ireland, by the side of the diminutive person of the other showed to wonderful advantage; and who

And gradually a great change was fancy articles can be made any color wanted with the Diamond Dyes. All the popular colors.

An Irish Summer. [Written in France.]

Wandering steps have brought me thi from my Ireland of the shamrocks To this larger home of freedom, where sun shines on the land; But my thoughts will wander ever bawhere the Fergus looks on Smiling valleys lit with glory, flowers waves and emerald strand. Shapes of beauty robed in virgin and imulate demeanor, and vineyard, grove delicious, their incense on my soul; Yet, still, there are visions whose spearaph splendor puts to shame those bright rich treast Irish hill and vale and knoil! 'Tis summer in old Ireland, blushing to

Tis summer in old Ireland, blushing to like a maiden.
When love first opes her heart in the ring of her years.
And tree and flower and streamlet, wit smiles and glory laden, Greet her raptured eye and fancy, three springities falling tears!
Now my heart is full of holy calm, and emotions, bosom ever like the ca of a sone, force heard within the pillars of a chimute devotions, full of love and peace and glory as it sy the praying throng.

the praying throng.

Blue Mount Callin, in her vestments, ing up with hands extended,
'Neath the star-enamelled footstool of God she e'er adores;
And the fir-clad hills of Burren rob huses so sweetly blended,
Loom now upon my vision and salu from their shores.
Oh! God be praised forever, for having to our island
Hill and vale so richly woven and street full of song.

full of song,
To soothe our troubled bosoms who
from holy Ireland,
We pine in exile's durance and are opp
by tyrant wrong! But we've hope in God's ordainings:
righteous and the holy,
And the summer tide in Erin shadow
our faith and love;
For, nor vineyard nor sierra, nor Can

For, nor vineyard nor sierra, nor can seenic glory
Can rival in their beauty Irish vale a andgrove!
Oh, beauteous, hely Ireland! land o and bardic glory,
What vistas of rare beauty in the stope! in thee!
When the forest aisles are throbbin the raths of olden story,
With the hymn of God's creation and Deum of thy sea! O my Ireland of the shamrocks, kr fair as vestal virgin At the shrine of loving Nature, wir summer on thy brow, What land, in God's creation—thous

What land, in God's creation—thou less, torn nation—
Can bear the palm of beauty from thou lookest now!

No! thy loveliness is rarest, darling hopes and passion,
God above!

For, as the summer beameth on thee shackled nation,
A crown is weaving for thee in the right and love!

A GREAT PRELATE.

The Successor of Cardinal Wis (By J. M'C. in the Ave Maria "Who is to succeed?" was the quon every tongue when, on Febru 1865, Cardinal Wiseman passed awa question was an important one; archdiocese of Westminster, crea and under Cardinal Wiseman, had one of the leading sees of the world man's great heart, his wisdom, his ity, his wide knowledge of men events, his zeal and charity had him to live down the storm of clan him to live down the storm of clan greeted his accession to his title a The England that then hated him insane hatred came to love and the man whose effigies had been throughout the country only fifte before. It was Christianity enteri into the heart of paganism—the p into the heart of paganism—the p of the nineteenth century, the gr ylon, as its own citizens call Lond-taking possession, by virtue of the of Christ, of the seat of the po

glory of this world. It was natural that men-Pro no less than Catholics—should speculate about the probable suc such a see. Several names were sed abroad. The Cardinal had work well, and gathered in a r land was not without men fittee the position left vacant by the degreat a man. Among the nam tioned as likely to succeed was Provost Manning, pastor of the CSt. Mary and St. Helen, Bayswa St. Mary and St. Helen, Bayswa don, and one to whom at one t highest dignity in the Anglican lay open. To this his old frie Gladstone, testified not long sin touching public testimonial to his as he said, had gone out from them to follow the dictates of his open and find elsewhere that emissions and find elsewhere that emis ence, and find elsewhere that emi

had hoped to see him occupy in t

Manning at this time was not general phrase would be called lar candidate." He was though too severe and austere a man t after the warm and genial preafter the warm and genial procardinal Wiseman. It was like an icicle in place of a sunbeam again, he was "a reformer;" an reform may be a very desirable reform may be a very deshabilities, itself, easy-going people find uncomfortable persons to have pecially in positions of authoration and taken for his model St. Charles to the state of t romeo, that great reformer of teenth century; had himself be Oblate of St. Charles, and establis parish a community of Oblate he was the head. He and his ba ed with great zeal, especially in of temperance and education; short time the parish became kn model. Very many conversions w The Provost's advice was sou quarters. A story is told of a who pestered him for a long tim doubts and difficulties. He wa to enter the Catholic Church, b very moment of entering some culty would start up and stand i One morning, after attending the Mass, he followed him into th "Well," said Father Mannin

"Thank God for that!" was "Thank God for that: was response.
"But—but—Father, there is thing I want explained"; and trepetition of the old story.
Father Manning, after listed dered a moment, doubtless seek tion from God; and then, taking ently by the arm, said: "Com I see there is only one way to doubts." And so saying, he tonished captive to the confess "Now kneel down and make y sion," was the command. The

"I hope you have come at last."
"Yes, I have Father."

MPLETE EMAN. IE CHURCH. lition was alle-eated with the the gospel. wery existing made up the ted even upon t help ard on all side so constantly us gradually a olution was ac-

27, 1882,

ndition of the ne in the efforts hed not wholes very careful ties, or to do dice the world aught the maser, and that as he was bound rough fear or ascience's sake. heart, said the endence which to bow to the ng exists in the

ristianity there a domineering l laws oblig forth: human yond a certain n to desperation in the blood of own the injuries eason why the paganism made trying.

LIGHT UPON THE than those of eaching him that her power, and er he should be slave then heard he was obeying e pleasant, his fe for him had treasures that could consume, ondage unrepin-

of the lecture, h marked inter-gation present, st Blessed Sacra-subject of the evening will be

would bear his

windled.

ys three Newark rper who travels re," "King" and on one of the the Rector. The m that the Recreturn at a certo Father So.

his arrival. rned, saying he le. The Rector, hat Father King the priest could quaintance. On found that the ransacked, and d a church in the

and played the as caught by an-in a room, and wanted, he anso's friend, and

thought best to reviary, and bel to wait in the left suddenly,

veral articles ew York Star. t His Wig.

camp—at the bar.

made no odds to eanywhere where required; and if e in play, he was Never was there to attack. The 's ready wit, and ll was contesting Mr. West for a

ne two candidates tents in the great ourt House. As an occasion filled affocation. Both or, suffering nothmarks O'Connell,

lluded to his oparance, declaring auty didn't touch touched his head ich what he said he said it that came he attempt.

or this; and, after xclaimed: "It is Connell to attack pearance; but let www Daniel O'Con-yould show a face st of."

uld find time to ise of everybody, quickly upon the st's side, and with wig, at the same

The giant form, a Ireland, by the erson of the other vantage; and who e quaint passage, may have had in itator to Parlia-

ibbons and any e any color wan-Dyes. All the

For, nor vineyard nor sierra, nor Campagna seenic glory
Can rival in their beauty Irish vale and hill and grove!
Oh, beauteous, hely Ireland! land of song and bardic glory,
What vistas of rare beauty in the summer ope! in thee!
When the forest aisles are throbbing, and the raths of olden story,
With the hymn of God's creation and the Te Deum of thy sea!

Deum of thy sea!

O my Ireland of the shamrocks, kneeling fair as vestal virgin

At the shrine of loving Nature, with the summer of thy brow, What land, in God's creation—thou crownless, torn nation—

Can bear the paim of beauty from thee as thou lookest now!

Not thy loveliness is rarest, darling of my hopes and passion, Waring ever in our sorrow the smiles of God above!

For, as the summer beameth on thee now, a shackled nation, A crown is weaving for thee in the land of

shackled nation, A crown is weaving for thee in the land of right and love!

#### A GREAT PRELATE.

#### The Successor of Cardinal Wiseman.

(By J. M'C. in the Ave Maria.) "Who is to succeed?" was the question on every tongue when, on February 15, 1865, Cardinal Wiseman passed away. The question was an important one; for the archdiocese of Westminster, created for and under Cardinal Wiseman, had become see of the leading sees of the world. Wise. one of the leading sees of the world. Wise-man's great heart, his wisdom, his urbanity, his wide knowledge of men and of events, his zeal and charity had enabled him to live down the storm of clamor that greeted his accession to his title and see. The England that then hated him with an insane hatred came to love and esteem the man whose effigies had been burned throughout the country only fifteen years before. It was Christianity entering again into the heart of paganism—the paganism of the nineteenth century, the great Babylon, as its own citizens call London—and taking possession, by virtue of the blood of Christ, of the seat of the pomp and

Provost Manning, pastor of the Church of St. Mary and St. Helen, Bayswater, Lon-St. Mary and St. Helen, Bayswater, London, and one to whom at one time the highest dignity in the Anglican Church lay open. To this his old friend, Mr. Gladstone, testified not long since, in a touching public testimonial to him who, as he said, had gone out from amongst them to follow the dictates of his conscience, and find elsewhere that eminence he had hoped to see him occupy in their own

communion. Manning at this time was not what in general phrase would be called a "popular candidate." He was thought to be severe and austere a man to follow after the warm and genial presence of Cardinal Wiseman. It was like putting an icicle in place of a sunbeam. Then, again, he was "a reformer;" and though reform may be a very desirable thing in itself, easy-going people find reformers uncomfortable persons to have near, especially in positions of authority. He had taken for his model St. Charles Bornad taken for his model St. Charles Borromeo, that great reformer of the sixteenth century; had himself become an Oblate of St. Charles, and established in his parish a community of Oblates, of which he was the head. He and his band worked with great zeal, especially in the cause of temperance and education; and in a short time the parish because short time the parish became known as a snort time the parish became known as a model. Very many conversions were made. The Provost's advice was sought in all quarters. A story is told of a gentleman who pestered him for a long time with his beat the state of the parish to the state of the s doubts and difficulties. He was burning to enter the Catholic Church, but at the very moment of entering some new culty would start up and stand in his way. One morning, after attending the Provost's

Mass, he followed him into the sacristy. "Well," said Father Manning, smiling,
"I hope you have come at last."
"Yes, I have Father."

"Thank God for that!" was the hearty

response.
"But—but—Father, there is just this thing I want explained"; and there was a repetition of the old story.

Father Manning, after listening, pondered a moment, doubtless seeking inspiration from God and then taking the man dered a moment, doubtless seeking inspira-tion from God; and then, taking the man gently by the arm, said: "Come with me; I see there is only one way to end your doubts." And so saying, he led his as-tonished captive to the confessional box.

"Now kned days and reals your confes-"Now kneel down and make your confession," was the command. The confession

IMPRESSIVE SPEECH OF POPE LEO was made there and then, and the doubts XIII.

An Irish Summer.

[Written in France.]
BY GOUGANE BARRA.

Wandering steps have brought me thither, from my Ireland of the shamrocks. To this larger home of freedom, where her sun shines on the land:
But my thoughts will wander ever back; to shamling valleys lit with glory, flowers and waves and emerald strand.
Shapes of beauty robed in virgin and immachillate demeanor.
Hill and vineyard, grove delicious, pour their incense on my soul; Yet, still, there are visions whose spotless scraph splendor.
Puts to shame those bright rich treasures—Irish hill and vale and knoil!

Tis summer in old Ireland, blushing tender like a maiden.
When love first opes her heart in the morning of her years, and tree and flower and streamlet, with her smiles and glory laden, and tree and flower and streamlet, with her smiles and glory laden, Greet her raptured eye and fancy, thro' the springtide's falling tears!
Now my heart is fall of holy caim, and sweet emotions,
Thilling in my bosom ever like the cadence of a song.
Once heard within the pillars of a church's mute devotions,
Full oflowe and peace and glory as it swayed the praying throng.

But the time came the news that, as Punch put it, "Pio Nono thought that Peter's barque wanted Manning:" and the new Prelate speedily returned to his see.
All sort of stories had gone abroad about his austerity and severity; and the timid prepared for a reign of terror, while others looked for a new Thomas of Canterbury. Within a short time much nonsensical gossip was dissipated. The Archbishop seemed born for his position, as he doubtless was. Clad in his archiepiscopal robes, with mitre on head and crosier in hand, he looked the living image of an ideal mediancy in the work of the features mobile, and at times was lit up with the very passion of zeal for God's work; the figure spare but wiry; the movements dignified: there was a restless energy in the whole man that said: There is much work to be done in this world, and little time in which to do it. That was Archbishop Manning's characteristic

once heard within the pillars of a church's mute devotions, and glory as it swayed the praying throng.

Blue Mount Callin, in her vestments, looking up with hands extended, where the start-manelled footstool of the God she e'er adores; and the fir-clad hills of Burren robed in hues so sweetly blended, toom now upon my vision and salute me from their shores:

Ont God be praised forever, for having given to our island thill and vale so richly woven and streams so full of song.

To soothe our troubled bosoms when far Hill and vale so richly woven and streams so fall of sons;
To soothe our troubled bosoms when far from holy Ireland,
We pine in extle's durance and are oppressed by tyrant wrons:

But we've hope in God's ordainings for the righteous and the holy,
And the summer tide in Erin shadows forth our faith and love;
For, nor vineyard nor sierra, nor Campagna seenic glory
Can rival in their beauty Irish vale and hill and grove!
Oh, beauteous, hely Ireland! land of song tits only fair to say that the heir of England performs the duties thrust upon him by the Queen's abstention from pub'r affairs, with the tact and good humor of a gentleman. The Archbishop, or Cardinal as he now is, is always somewhere, and doing something; in fact, he seems to have the faculty of doing many things at once, and all of them well. He 's confirming, dedicating, writing, preaching or preparing sermons; speaking at great public movements, giving receptions, or atfrequency sermons; speaking at great public movements, giving receptions, or attending them, and supervising the affairs of his diocese—all in a breath. There is his round of life, and the wender is that the frail form can carry it all without

the frail form can carry it all without utterly breaking down.

There is little that is icy about him; he is really one of the most genial of men; always eager for information, and himself a capital raconteur. Always at his best, he is especially so among the young. He loves to have them around him, and to draw them out. This was his practice at St. Edmund's College, the college of the archdiocese, before the removal of the Divinity students to St. Thomas's Seminary, London. He would gather them inary, London. He would gather them in a group around him, and start some subject of debate. One day conversation turned on preaching; the difficulty of extempore sermons was touched upon. The Archbishop said that his plan even at that Archosnop said that his plan even at that day was to prepare his sermons very carefully by making copious notes beforehand, under the various divisions of his subject. This laid the whole matter out clearly in his mind, and for the rest he was enabled to fill in as he went along. Practice did that. If hard pushed, he

advised them at least never to mount the pulpit or the platform without having one idea in their heads—one thing of which they had something to say, and also an idea of how to finish, what they wished to say. Between the beginning and the end something would probably suggest itself. Some one mentioned the name of Spur-

geon, wondering at the hold a preacher of such common and course methods of speech should have on the people. "Well," said of the nineteenth century, the great Babylon, as its own citizens call London—and taking possession, by virtue of the blood of Christ, of the seat of the pomp and glory of this world.

It was natural that men—Protestants no less than Catholics—should eagerly speculate about the probable successor to such a see. Several names were canvas. sed abroad. The Cardinal had done his work well, and gathered in a rich harvest during the time of his service. England was not without men fitted to fill the position left vacant by the death of so great a man. Among the names mentioned as likely to succeed was that of Provost Manning, pastor of the Church of St. Mary and St. Heles Personnel as the cardinal had done his work well, and gathered in a rich harvest during the time of his service. England was not without men fitted to fill the position left vacant by the death of so great a man. Among the names mentioned as likely to succeed was that of Provost Manning, pastor of the Church of St. Mary and St. Heles Personnel and the Archbishop "there must be something more than coarseness and commonness in him. At all events, when one of my priests builds a church as large as Mr. Spurgeon's tabernacle, clears it of debt, and keeps it full from Sunday to Sunday, I will say 'Go on!' That priest is doing well.'" Then he went on to speak of John Wesley and his methods. He said it was undeniable that Wesley was full 'or well, and keeps it full from Sunday to Sunday, I will say 'Go on!' That priest is doing well.'" Then he went on to speak of John Wesley and his methods. He said it was undeniable that Wesley was full on the second well as a church as large as Mr. Spurgeon's tabernacle, clears it of debt, and keeps it full from Sunday to Sunday, I will say 'Go on!' That priest is doing well.'" Then he went on to speak of John Wesley on on! On the well on the vest of the carting as a full remarks and keeps it full from Sunday to Sunday, I will say 'Go on!' That priest is doing well.'" Then he went on to speak of John Wesley and his method but there was one old farmer, a noted character in the neighborhood, who steadcharacter in the heighborhood, who scadr fastly refused to attend the meetings, be converted, or even see Wesley at all. Whenever the preacher appeared, the farmer would disappear. Wesley was de-termined to capture him, but could never meet his man. Each knew the other well by sight, by this time. One day, as Wesley was riding along a lone country road to a town some miles distant, he sp d his man riding on ahead. Wesley knew there was no turn in the road until the town was reached, so he put epurs to his horse and cantered after the sinner. The farand cantered after the sinner. The far-mer, turning in his saddle and seeing who was behind him, spurred up his own nag, and rode for dear life. It was a trial of speed between the two; but Wesley's ani-mal proving the better, he at last came up with his man, and mile upon mile of that country road he poured broadside upon broadside into the farmer's ears on the state of his soul, the perils and torture of damnation, until the old fellow could stand it no longer; and as the town came

in sight, he cried out, exhausted: "Hold up parson. I give into grace." And Wesley had him at the meeting that night. These are but a few side lights on the life of a man of the century, whose life is a great example, and whose incessant work is all for the glory of God and the benefit of his fellows. Were he not Archbishop of Westminster, he would, in all probability, have been Anglican Archbishop of Canterbury. He might have been a great statesman, so full of facts and figures and so great an organizer is he. But, best of ese are but a few side lights on so great an organizer is he. But, best of all, he might have been a great journalist. He has the journalistic instinct, the keen, incisive style, the quick eye for a flaw in his adversary's armor, the clear exposition of his own case, and the ever ready pen needed in journalistic warfare. As it is, needed in journalistic warfare. As it is, he is engaged in the mighty work of building up the Church in England, pro-viding schools for the poor, organizing charities and pious societies, preaching the cause of temporary the cause of temperance, and raising up a zealous and learned priesthood to carry on the work after he has gone to his rest and reward.

How Women Would Vote.

Were women allowed to vote, every one in the land who has used Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" would vote it to be an unfailing remedy for the diseases peculiar to her sex. By druggists.

Rome, Sept, 14.—The Italian pilgrimage organized by the Catholic Italian Young Men's Society was received to-day by His Holiness at the Vatican.

The number of the pilgrims was about 500 properties by the feft discount.

500, representing more than fifty dio-

ceses.
At 11 o'clock they all gathered in the Sala Ducale. They were soon joined by many families of Rome and foreigners so that by the time of the arrival of the Pope some 1,200 people crowded the place. The thirteen Cardinals were present. When the Pope arrived, surrounded by his prelates and his court loud cheers were heard. His Holiness was a little pale, as he generally is before a large crowd. As neard. His Hollness was a fittle pale, as he generally is before a large crowd. As soon as the Pope was seated, a gentleman, the President of the Catholic Italian Young Men's Society, Mr. Augusto Persi-

Young Men's Society, Mr. Augusto Persichetti, stood up near the throne of His Holiness; and to the address read by him His Holiness, standing on his throne, replied in the following words:—

It is the Catholic Italian Young Men's Society which brings this year, for the eighth time, before the Roman Pontiff those Catholics of Italy who long to revive and strengthen once in a while their faith

and strengthen once in a while their faith by the word and the blessing of the Vicar of Christ. of Christ.

We must praise you, dear children, for the zeal with which your society continues these religious manifestations, always so dear to our heart. We must approve highly this open profession of your absolute devotion to the Church, and your protestations of love for the Roman Pontiff—love strong and generous love that tiff—love strong and generous, love that compels you to deplore the continual and unlawful offences against the Holy See.

When we lately received a deputation of our children from Rome, who came to offer volumes full of signatures, animated by the desire of showing their constant fidelity and attachment to the Holy See, we were on that occasion obliged to dewe were on that occasion obliged to de-plore many deeds lately accomplished in Italy and in Rome to spite the Papacy and the Church. Yet soon new occasions of offence were not wanting. Such have been the public celebrations in honor of a man who sawed religious discord. man who sowed religious discord, and was an open adversary of the Roman Church and Papacy, one of the most bitter enem-ies of her most sacred rights.

This sectarian spirit of profound hatred

This sectarian spirit of profound hatred they endeavor, at every opportunity, to propagate in every possible way among the Italian people against the Papacy, which was always a source of uncommon benefits to the people. This spirit shows, at the same time, the real and final aim which they have long contemplated, and it forebodes to Italy the most fatal evils.

To avert them it is necessary—we have said it on many occasions—that Catholics,

said it on many occasions—that Catholics, in the defence of their social and religious interests, should resist their enemies with much more energy and constancy as more numerous and more powerful become the means which their enemies can command. It is high time that Catholic Italians should do and suffer something to preserve and defend the gift of faith, and the treas-

and defend the gift of rath, and the treas-ure of religion as their ancestors used to do in the first ages of the Church. For all that they are going to do and to suffer for this purpose God will surely give them in return such an abundance of grace

and strength that for his glory they will accomplish the most wonderful things. At this point of our speech comes na-turally the remembrance of the humble Saint of Assisi, to whose shrine with praiseworthy intent you will make a pilgrimage on the feast of the sacred Stigmata. [Note.—On the 17th of September the Church celebrates the anniversary on the day when St. Francis d'Assisi received

the day when St. Francis d'Assisi received the stigmata on the mountain of Alvernia, near Arezzo, Tuscany.]

He, poor and despised, deprived of the help of science and of human wisdom, was able to revive in a great part of the erring, corrupted world, the spirit of Jesus Christ, who, from the very beginning, had singled him for great enterprises. He did not, "ke the sinister reformer of Brescia, who had preeded him a little time, encourage had preceded him a little time, encourage internal discord, but preached peace; he did not raise anger in the souls, but constantly inculcated forgiveness; he did not lead people to rebelion, but by his words and his example he taught perfect obedience to authority. He was not the propagator of dangerous doctrines, but always ar obedient son of the Church. He strove to

make known and loved the Gospel Far from fighting the Papacy as Arnold did, St. Francis did not venture to begin the mission intrusted to him by Providence without having first received the blessing of the Vicar of Christ. He loved with a true, constant, and efficient love the peo-ple, whose passions he never flattered. He was the true friend of the poor and of the oppressed, whose condition he always en-deavored to improve without trespassing

on the rights of any man.
In Francis are wonderfully united submission to Christ, charity toward the neigh-

bor, love of the native country.

Therefore, dear children, inspire your selves by this great example, and when you are at Assissi, by the venerated tomb of Saint Francis, pray ardently for the Church; pray for our humble person, called to govern the Church in such stormy days; pray that by the intercession of this saint discords may disappear and the dan-gers which threaten the Church be averted, that it may enjoy again the fruits of Chris-

In the meantime, to suit your pious intentions and desires, which you have manifested tous, we call upon you the heavenly graces; and to all here present, dear childgraces; and to all here present, dear child-ren, to all those who are united in spirit to you, to your families and to all Catho-olics of Italy, we grant in the outpouring of our heart the apostolic bened ction. The emphasis with which His Holiness

pronounced this discourse manifested his earnest desire to see the division now existing in Italy come to an end. The existing in Italy come to an end. The moderate tone of this speech was in striking contrast with the speech of Minister Zassardelli, at the celebration of Arnold Brescia.—Boston Pilot.

ble. If you have pure and properly vitalized blood coursing freely through your veins; if the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels act rightly, you will never average to you had no hope of obtaining, or, if lost, of recovering. Well, for all these things you are indebted, under God, to your angel guardian, or possibly to some other angel. bowels act rightly, you will never experi-ence headache. Burdock Blood Bitters will effect this desirable condition, if pro-

#### THE GUARDIAN ANGELS.

#### Why We Should be Devout to These Pure Spirits.

October is the month of the angels-the month, that is, which Catholic plety calls theirs. But I wish to excite in you a devotion to the angels more business-like

strikingly teaches us to love them. Who can hear the story of the Annunciation and not feel moved to love the angel that said the first "Hail Mary?" And does not Our blessed Lord Himself speak of the angels ("the holy angels," as he calls them again and again) in a way that commands them to our love? For instance, He tells the start way to be supposed to be supposed to the start way that the start way to be supposed to the start way to be sup of fear," more especially teaches us to reverence the angels, the New no less strikingly teaches us to love them. Who them to our love? For instance, He tells us that little children have guardian angels—implying thereby that we all have: (St. Matt. xviii, 10;) and that "there is joy in the presence of the angels over one sinner doing penance." (St. Luke xv. 10). Then, for His apostles, it is enough to hear St. Paul (Heb. i, 14): "Are they not all ministering spirits, sent to minister for them who shall receive the inheritance of salvation [2] I need not multiply texts to show that the New Testament teaches us to love the angels; while, of course, this love is in perfect harmony with the awe inspired by the Old

Testament history:
What says Tradition, again, living for us in the perpetual voice of the Church?
That our mother, the Church, venerates the angels and INVOKES THEIR PROTECTION AND INTERCES-

is abundantly clear not only from the festivals she has instituted in their honor, but still more from her constant practice and example. At the Asperges, before and example. At the Asperges, before Mass, she prays God to send his angel to guard and keep the congregation. And whenever her priests visit the sick to administer Viaticum or Extreme Unction, she makes them invoke the presence of the she makes them invoke the presence of the angels and place the house under their protection. Then, too, all approved manangels and place the holes under the protection. Then, too, all approved manuals for private use contain prayers to St. Michael, at least, and to the angel guardian. And you will find in the Raccolta, the authorized collection of indulgenced prayers, not only devotions to the three archangels whose names are the three archangels whose names are revealed in Scripture, but also a beautiful

"angelic chaplet or beads in honor of the
"Nine Choirs."

It is plain, therefore, from the authority
of both Scripture and Tradition, that the
angels have a claim on our veneration and

love.

2. Now for the good that will follow

2. Now for the good that will follow

2. Now for the good that will follow from a right devotion to the angels.

The lost angels—the fallen "principalities and powers," the "spiritual wickedness in high places," with which we have to "wrestle" (as St. Paul says)—are

PLATING A DOUBLE GAME
now in the world: apparently, but not really, one hand against the other. With one hand (so to speak) they play the game of materialism—persuading their dupes to reject the supernatural and believe in nothing but matter. With the other hand othing but matter. With the other hand they play the game of spiritism—pretending to be departed human souls, and to reveal secrets of the life to come as well as occult things on earth. I say there is an appearance here of one hand defeating the other. But although many persons have assured us of their having ceased to be assured us of their naving easest to be materialists from witnessing the phenomena of spiritualism, they remain, essentially, as much naturalists as before; the fact being that both materialism and spiritualism have the same logical ending partheism; and that, in turn, is only pantheism; and that, in turn, is only

atheism in disguise.

Now, devotion to the angels will keep us far removed from tendencies which lead to materialism, and which infect the moral atmosphere we are all compelled to moral atmosphere we are all compened to breathe in non-Catholic countries, and especially in our own. For this devotion, rightly understood CULTIVATES THE SOCIETY OF THE AMGELS.

We come to realize that these blessed spirits—our future companions in heaven are around us here on earth, not sep arated from us as the saints (once our fellow mortals) are; and this realization can only make us more supernaturally-minded. Accustom yourself to think daily, and often through the day, that an angel is at your side, and that everybody else has one at their side; and it is need less to say what a salutary restraint will be put upon your own words and actions, or how much the charity and respect due to your neighbor will be facilitated and

increased.

So, again, with regard to other prevalent tendencies in the direction of diabolism—a term very properly used to include as well superstition of all kinds as false mysticism or "spiritism." And intelligent devotion to the angels will prove a great safeguard here also.

People have recourse to superstitious Propie nave recourse to superstitious practices, and consult fortune-tellers, or "mediums," from a natural craving for preternatural help. Now, Catholics know that whenever they do get any superhuman aid by such means.

IT MUST COME FROM THE EVIL SPIRITS, and not from God. Then, if these fallen

and not from God. Then, if these fallen and malignant spirits are able to assist their clients, must not the good angels have fully as much power, or rather a vast deal more! If you reflect a few moments, you will doubtless recall the fact of having suddenly remembered importof having suddenly remembered import ant things of which there was nothing (that you know of) to remind you; or again, that some wise course of action was suggested to you, you knew not how. was suggested to you, you knew not now.
So, too, you must have been frequently surprised at escaping an awkward fall or other accident, or at finding something you had no hope of obtaining, or, if lost, of recovering. Well, for all these things

the habit of praying and asking favors with submission to God's will? And if this be so, then are you not consciously partaking with the "children of dis-obedience?"

I have not space to enlarge on my sub-

I have not space to enlarge on my subject further, except to remind you that I spoke at starting of the good which the devotion I am advocating would bring

TO THE CHURCH AT LARGE
as well as to individuals. This is obvious, of course, from the fact that the Church is made up of ir dividuals. But what I particularly mean is that our prayers to the angels and the efforts we make to live worthy of their society, will enable them to do more than they can at present todevotion to the angels more business-like than paying them some passing attentions this one month of the year. And, first, because of the claim they have on your veneration and love, secondly, because of the good that will follow both to you and to the Church at large.

1. There is nothing more remarkable in Holy Scripture, whether we consider the Old Testament or the New, than the prominence given to the angels as God's Messengers and Ministers to Men, And while the Old Testament, as the "law of fear," more especially teaches us to reverence the angels, the New no less trikingly teaches us to love them. Who the most reasonable grounds, that the final combat which the Church has to I have called) cultivating their society, we shall be co-operating with them in hasten-ing that glorious end which is the object of all devotion—the triumph of our Lord and His Church. Queen of Angels, pray for us!—Catholic Tracts.

#### An English Estimate of Cardinals Newman and Manning.

A correspondent writes:otherwise Mr. Escott, a well-known English writer, in continuation of his "Letters

dinal Newman, an accomplished writer who is an apostate from the faith of his birth, that there is no one in the working birth, that there is no one in the working of whose mind a greater interest is taken by the majority of educated Englishmen. The statement would require a liberal paraphrase to be applicable to you. In your case it is not the perfection and subtlety of the intellectual instrument, any more than the varied notes of an eloquence more than the varied notes of an eloquence which runs the entire gamut of melodious rhetoric, that attracts your countrymen. You are not a master of English prose, of scholastic and patriotic erudition, of dia-lectical fence of logic and philosophy like scholastic and patriotic erudition, of dialectical fence of logic and philosophy like the great Oratorian. You have written nothing so full of pathos and beauty, so strongly appealing to the heart and the head of all readers as the "Apologia." You have composed hymns, but you have never touched the high level of poetic excellence exhibited in every page of the "Dream of Girontius." The figure of John Henry Newman is suffused with an atmosphere of severe romance, to which you are a stranger, and is surrounded by an accretion of traditions and fancies that cause him even in his lifetime to "have won his way to the region of fable." Everyone whose spiritus! being has been the scene of some invisible tragedy has turned to the writings of Newman much as lovesick lads of a bygone generation sought a gloomy solace in the strains of Byron. When he is sympathetic, tender, autobiographical, you are hortatory and degreatic A Paganini among the Papis. Byron. When he is sympathetic, tender, autobiographical, you are hortatory and dogmatic. A Paganini among the Papistical hierarchy, yon only play upon a single theological string. Those who have heard or read one of your sermons have to all intents and purposes read or heard all. Nevertheless you are a distinguished, a respected, and to some extent an interesting personage in our public economy."

The article then proceeds to discuss the general tendency and influence of the Cardinal's ecclesiastical policy in connection with the English people.

#### What Physicians Say. San Leandro, Cal

San Leandro, Cal.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear
Sir—I have employed your "Pleasant
Purgative Pellets" in my practise for the
last four years. I now use no other alterative or cathartic medicines in all chronic derangements of the stomach, liver, and bowels. I know of nothing that equals them. J. A. MILLER. M. D.

Mrs. Wm. Allan, of Acton, says she has never been without a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil in the house for the last twenty years, and would not be for ten times the cost; adding that she has never known it to fail for Colds and Croup, Sore Throat, Stiff Neck, Burns, Scalds, etc. She conto fall for Colds and Stiff Neck, Burns, Scalds, etc. She concludes by saying, "if any one doubts its efficacy, refer them to me

How it Works.

Malarial Diseases, so prevalent in the Spring and Fall, such as Ague, Chill Fever, Bilious Fever, &c., depend upon an inactive state of the liver, bowels, skin, kidneys, etc., for did these outsets of morbid poisonous matter free the system proper-ity, no sickness would result. Burdock Blood Bitters effectually regulates these organs and corrects the absorbent and sec-retory system as well.

retory system as well.

Dr. W. Armstrong, Toronto, writes:
"I have been using Northrop & Lyman's
Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda for Chronic
Bronchitis with the best results. I believe
it is the best Emulsion in the market,
Having tested the different kinds, I unhositatingly give it the preference when hesitatingly give it the preference when prescribing for my consumptive patients, for Throat and Lung affections.

Deafness that is caused by colds, inflam nation of the membrane of the ear, and mation of the membrane of the ear, and Earache, is often cured by Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the great external and inter-nal remedy for all Pain, Soreness, and Inflammation, Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Sore Throat, Croup, Contracted Muscles, etc. Never be without it.

Mr. J. R. Seymour, Druggist, St. Catherines, writes that he finds an ever-increasing sale for Burdock Blood Bitters, and Then why not have recourse to the holy angels in all troubles and difficulties for which the superstitious resort to forbidden means? Is it not because you are not in Liver and Kidneys.

#### SAINT TERESA.

The Baltimore Mirror of last week contains an illustrated eight page supplement devoted to remarkable incidents in the life of St. Teresa. From it we cull the following in regard to her great vision of

It is certainly very remarkable that the

It is certainly very remarkable that the last, and in some sense, the crowning grace vouchsafed by our Lord to St. Teresa, in this preparation of her soul for the great work which He was about to commit to her, should have been what it was. The spiritual energies of the saints have often been kindled to their utmost intensity by their being allowed a supernatural insight into some of the great realities, our present perceptions of which are ordinarily so du'l—the beauty of the soul, the value of grace, Heaven, Purgatory, or the Passion of our Lord. Faith sets before us many truths which are in themselves very terri-ble, and the mere thought of death, judg-ment, or eternity has, in many well-known cases, when driven home, as it were, by a cases, when driven home, as it were, by a powerful stroke of extraordinary grace, been enough to make a saint. In the case of St. Teresa, after all the wonderful revelations which had been vouch-safed to her, many of them so entrancing in their beauty, it might have been expected that her soul would be led on by still higher illumination as to the magnificence and grandeur of our Lord. But He chose that it should be no vision of beauty which should close for a time the series of His graces in this kind to her. She was to have graces in this kind to her. She was to have, graces in this kind to her. She was to have, in a very true sense, the Apostolic voca-tion, the same zeal for the salvation of souls which burnt in the heart of Dominic or Ignatius, which sent St. Francis Xavier or Ignatius, which sent St. Francis Xavier so many thousands of leagues across the ocean to India and to Japan. She and her spiritual children were not to leave their cloister. Their warfare for the honor of God was to be waged in prayer, the discipline of their own souls, and the perfect observance of their holy rule. But they were, nevertheless, to be among the most efficient of the laborers of the Church, and thousands and thousands of souls were to owe their conversion and their salvation to the prayers of these unknown recluses. the prayers of these unknown recluses. For such a work, as well as for her own advancement in spiritual perfection, and in her love of and gratitude to God, it was fitting that St. Teresa should be numbered among those saints on whom the motive of holy fear of God's justice has been enforced, by a preteruatural insight into the character of the punishments which await those who offend Him.

"I was one day in prayer," she says,
"when I found myself in a moment, without knowing it, plunged apparently into
hell. I understood that it was our Lord's
will that I should see the place which the devils kept in readiness for me, and which I had deserved by my sins. It was but a moment, but it seemed to me impossible I should ever forget it, even were I to live many years. The entrance seems to be by a long and narrow pass, like a furnace, very low, dark and close. The ground seemed to be saturated with water, mere

of oppression and stifling in the soul, \$\tilde{r}\$1 the while tearing itself to pieces with remorse and despair. "The inward fire and despair are the greatest torments of all." She was immured in this place, unable to move, hemmed in on every side, with no light, no power of breathing. This we her first vision of hell.

Afterwards our Lord let her see more. She saw the punishments of various sins most horrible to look at, but she did not feel them herself. She understood that it was a great compassion of our Lord to let her see from what He had saved her. The Lision in its terrific character went yond all that she had read or heard of the place of torment. When she wrote her account of it six years afterwards, When she wrote the actual warmth of her body was chilled

with fear as she wrote.

Ever after this vision, she counted as nothing all that can be suffered in this world. Thus she esteemed it as one of the greatest mercies she had ever received, for t destroyed in her all fear of trouble and contradiction on earth. She was strengthened to endure anything, in thanksgiving to God, who had delivered her from such pains. She was greatly frightened when she remembered how little fruit she had drawn before from books and meditations on hell.

Another effect of the vision was an immense distress at the number of souls that are lost, especially of the heretics of the day who still are members of the Church by baptism, and a most vehement thirst for their salvation. To save even one, she would willingly have endured many deaths. No heart, she says, can bear to endure the grievous pain of seeing any one in danger of such torments forever. She reflects that the place which was shown her as prepared for herself, though less terrible than she deserved, was so fearful in its effects on her, and that yet she had tried to serve God and had been free from many great faults. "No soul should take either rest or pleasure that is liable to fall every moment into mortal sin."

The only variation in quality which will ever be found in "Myrtle Navy" to-bacco is in the degree of moisture which it contains. Tobacco is a very ready absorbent of moisture, and in unusual states of the weather it may become a little too moist or a little too dry to suit the taste of some. This is a minor matter, howof some. This is a minor matter, however, as the essential quality of the to-bacco is not changed. Its combustion is a little slower or a little faster according to the degree of moisture, that is all. The darker the plug the greater the moisture, and many prefer the darl dy, however, the preference for either can be met.

"ROUGH ON RATS." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vers min, chipmunks. 15c.

EDITORIAL NOT

In reference to the Mar

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#### The Catholic Mecord

Pablished every Friday morning at 486 Rich mond Street. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor. Annual subscription......\$2 00 Arrears must be paid before the paper can be stopped.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it may be a subscribers and account to the subscribers and account to the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what thas been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clerky and laity of the diocese.

Believe me.

Yours very sincerely,

Holm Walsh,

Bishop of London.

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY

Office of the "Catholic Record."

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY
Office of the "Catholic Record." FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN. FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN.
St. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 1881.
I have had opportunities during the last two years or more of reading copies of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London, Ontarlo, and approved of by His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, the Bishop of that See. I beg to recommend that paper to all the faithful of this diocese.

+ MICHAEL HANNAN,
Archbishop of Halifax.

LETTER FROM MGR. POWER.

The following letter was given to our agent in Hallfax by Mgr. Power, administrator of the Archdiocese of Hallfax. trator of the Archdiocese of Halifax.

8t. Mary's, Halifax, N. S., June 30, 1882.

DEAR MR. WALSH,—It is with pleasure that I give my approval to the work in which you are engaged, as I have always considered the "Record" to be a valuable and truly Catholic paper, deserving of every encouragement and support.

From my long personal knowledge of your high character for integrity, I can cheerfully recommend you to those on whom you may call, in the course of business, as a person in every respect worthy of confidence.

Hoping you may obtain a long list of subscribers, and wishing a blessing on your good work, I am, sincerely yours,
PATRICK MGR. POWER,

## Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, OCT. 27, 1882. BISHOP JAMOT ON MARMION.

On Sunday last, His Lordship Bishop Jamot of Peterboro, speaking in his cathedral church of the Marmion controversy, condemned the work as unfit reading for young persons, and discountenanced the laws to Coteau. Rumor also conreading of it in his diocese. His Lordship informed his people that Archbishop Lynch spoke on behalf of all the bishops when he declared the work immoral and insulting to Catholics.

#### IRISH NATIONALISTS.

A usually judicious and observant American writer, speaking of the late Dublin conference, thinks that "the most notable thing about it and the new League it proposed to organize is the return to the platform laid down by Mr. Butt for the Home ist party will sunder itself from

Parnell's new scheme any serious opposition. The demand for Home Rule will be opposed in the future, as it has been in the past, mainly by the anti-Irish elements of the population of Ireland-Orangemen, landowners and title-hunters.

#### CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

The following table, giving a list of Canadian railways, their present mileage and location, will prove of great interest to our readers, especially in view of the many combinations now spoken of as likely to take place at an early date:

place at an early date:

Railways. Mileage. Provinces.
Canada Pacific. 1639 Ont. & Manitoba.
Credit Valley 183 Ontario.
Ontario.
Notario.
Northern & NorthWestern & NorthWestern & NorthNew Brunswick and
Canada. 203 New Brunswick.
New Brunswick 129
North Shore. 195 Quebec.
Prince Edward Island 196
Quebec Central. 144
Cronoto, Grey & Bruce 195
Ontario.
Ontar

The Canada Pacific and Grand the most powerful railways in Canacompleted to the Pacific, and its Company has, however, certain schemes of amalgamation in view for the Pacific. Already it has acwill span the St. Lawrence between Valleyfield and Coteau, and, it is tic railroad itself running from Otnects the Grand Trunk with negotiations for the purchase of the North Shore and Credit Valley roads, as charters in the North West. Everything points to an early struggle for

#### LAND LEAGUE FUNDS.

Pacific and Grand Trunk lines.

Rule party. Agitation is to be con. Mr. Parnell in his relations with and tively moderate weight and volume. fined within limits strictly constitu- disposal of the Land League funds, it | Consequently, vessels of modern ton. tional. Attention is to be paid to may be well to notice the statements | nage will suffice for them, and such the condition of the laborers, and to Davitt concerning the disposal of different with the grain and live proprietorship. But the final aim is made by an anonymous writer in the Europe. Their weight and volume to secure the legislative separation Irish Times, and have, we think, re- requires vessels of large tonnage. of Ireland from England, not by ceived much more notice than they Vessels of 10,000 tons and drawing force of arms, but by the evidence deserved. Against the accusations of 30 feet of water will," the Mayor that this arrangement will be best an anonymous writer we have the maintained, "be quite safe in our harroclamation is definitely with. high public standing as Messrs. Jus- feet can go to Montreal, and even his influence would go, that practical conwill seek their ends in their own landlord party ever since the Land with moderation they will turn out way. For some years past, this League was organized. All three point profitable to those who engage in powerful and secret organization has to the fact that the nom de plume them. If the business mer of Quebec effaced itself, in the belief that the "One Who Knows," by which the only displayed a tenth part of the Land League agitation would effect | communication making the allegamore for Irish independence than tions is signed, is one used by Montreal, in ten years Quebec would turned to the Home Rule platform, first sent to organs in Ireland favor- building, they can construct others they entered into any such antagonistic We are surprised that a well-in- Egan did not receive anything from eight miles. When St. Roch's is formed publicist could commit him- the Ladies' League. Every sixpence fully peopled, the city, he said, could self to the statement that there is at collected by the ladies was expended be extended in the direction of La present any widespread secret nation- by them, and they moreover since Canardiere. There are large alist organization, properly speak. March drew on Egan for £50,000. stretches of land there which would ing, in existence in Ireland. There The Ladies' League are now prepar- afford the Pacific Company all the allow the laborers the small boon they is none such. There may be local ing a balance sheet entirely indepen- space needed when its 5,000 miles of required, namely—a decent house and a organizations here and there through | dent of Egan which will demonstrate | railway are in operation. the country, with secret aims, pur- these facts. With reference to the In reply to a question as to his belief poses and methods. But they are drafts of the Ladies' League on Egan, in the future of Quebec, Mayor Lanfew and far between. The platform Davitt states that when Parnell met gelier replied he had firm faith in it. adopted by the Conference will, we him on his liberation they had a if its inhabitants would only avail think, commend itself to all right conversation, in which Parnell spoke themselves of the advantages which mies of the country were looking closely minded men. A return to the prin- of the Ladies' League as being some- nature has lavished on them, if they at them, and would be glad to see the ciples of Mr. Butt is not the worst what profuse in expenditure. Rela- only have a little self-confidence and farmers and laborers clashing; would be thing the Irish people could do, live to the charge in the letter that cease to disparage themselves and delighted that there would be a division Ireland can never be satisfied with- Parnell stated at a meeting that the their city. A recent instance showed and disunion, and that those who had out some measure of home govern- expenses of the organization never how much injury is done by the won advantages under the Land Act would

must have been frequently doubled at all points.

#### THE ANCIENT CAPITAL

The City of Quebec boasts of an able, active and far-seeing Mayor. From the day Mr. Langelier was first elected to hold the responsible position of chief executive officer of the historic capital of his native Province, new hope and courage seem to have taken the hearts of its good people. For many years Quebec has been at a comparatively standstill in the growth of its population, and retrograded in wealth and commercial importance. While the population of Toronto has more than trebled since 1851, Quebec's has not even doubled. Since 1861 Toronto has doubled its population, while Quebec has made but a slight increase. In 1851 the population of Quebec was 42,052, in 1861 it had risen to 59,990, but in 1871 it fell to Trunk are, as shown by the table. 59,699, and the last census places it at 62.446. Various causes have been da. The Canada Southern is to all assigned for the failure of Quebec to intents and purposes an American grow with the rest of the Dominion, railway, while the Intercolonial and but whatever the real causes, the Prince Edward Island roads are fact exists that Quebec has not only government property. When the not grown, but in many respects re-Canada Pacific road shall have been trogaded. Mayor Langelier has ever been a firm believer in the destiny of branch lines built, its mileage will Quebec and since his assumption of be very great. The Grand Trunk office has done much to bring the advantages of that city before the public at large. The editor of our that will make it a formidable rival sprightly contemporary, L'Electeur, recently waited on the Mayor to zeal for the promotion of their spiritual new Canada Atlantic bridge which mercial position of Quebec. His themselves mindful of his grace's opposi-Worship, in the course of his interview, stated that the North Shore said, will purchase the Canada Atlan- railroad would soon pass into the hands of either the Pacific or Grand from reaching the Atlantic by a line also hoped the farmers would comply well with the acquisition of certain of its own. He held that Montreal would not be the meeting point for oceanic navigation and the western predominance between the Canada railway lines. "It is Quebec," he said, "which is destined to be the great Canadian port for the exportation of western products, while Mon-In reference to the charges refor imports from Europe. The cently made in some quarters with European imports which are dessuch a flourish of trumpets, against | tined for the West are of compara-

spirit of enterprise which prevails in the charges as false, and says that morency Falls, that is, a distance of

ment. We doubt very much if any considerable body of true Irishmen, Carthy nor Davitt remember such considerable body of true Irishmen, Carthy nor Davitt remember such considerable body of true Irishmen, Carthy nor Davitt remember such considerable body of true Irishmen, Carthy nor Davitt remember such considerable body of true Irishmen, Carthy nor Davitt remember such considerable body of true Irishmen, Carthy nor Davitt remember such considerable body of true Irishmen, Carthy nor Davitt remember such considerable body of true Irishmen, Carthy nor Davitt remember such considerable body of true Irishmen, Carthy nor Davitt remember such considerable body of true Irishmen, Carthy nor Davitt remember such considerable body of true Irishmen, Carthy nor Davitt remember such considerable body of true Irishmen, Carthy nor Davitt remember such considerable body of true Irishmen, Carthy nor Davitt remember such considerable body of true Irishmen, Carthy nor Davitt remember such considerable body of true Irishmen, Carthy nor Davitt remember such considerable body of true Irishmen, Carthy nor Davitt remember such considerable body of true Irishmen, Carthy nor Davitt remember such considerable body of true Irishmen, Carthy nor Davitt remember such considerable body of true Irishmen, Carthy nor Davitt remember such considerable body of true Irishmen, Carthy nor Davitt remember such considerable body of true Irishmen, Carthy nor Davitt remember such considerable body of true Irishmen, Carthy nor Davitt remember such considerable body of true Irishmen, Carthy nor Davitt remember such considerable body of true Irishmen, Carthy nor Davitt remember such considerable body of true Irishmen, Carthy nor Davitt remember such considerable body of true Irishmen, Carthy nor Davitt remember such considerable body of true Irishmen, Carthy nor Davitt remember such considerable body of true Irishmen, Carthy nor Davitt remember such considerable body of true Irishmen, Carthy nor Davitt remember such considerable body of true Irishmen, Carthy whether calling the mselves nation—whether calling the mselves nation—alists or fotherwise, will offer Mr. clares that on account of the great clares that of the

tage. Having spoken to some merin chorus, "beware of investing any of your money in Quebec property. The corporation devours us. The the citizens of Quebec only gave up this habit of under-estimating themselves, property, the Mayor thinks, "We act," he said, "like the man who, having land to sell, declared that the taxes on it were so heavy ment of other political reforms upon that the rent was not sufficient to which Irishmen have justly and determin-

pay them." Many of our readers may not be able to take the sanguine view of Quebec's future entertained by Mayor Langelier but all would gladly hail such an impetus in the with lively interest, not only in Spain,

## LABORERS

ARCHBISHOP CROKE AND THE tant secular journalist that Spain is suffer. The sequel is known to all, and the vile Archbishop Croke, on the occasion of a recent visit to Clerihan, in his own diocese, was waited upon by a deputation of agricultural laborers, who presented strength. Before the Cortes reassemble the Province, that he him with an address. In this address they in December, it is hoped an heir the book as an improper class expressed deep feelings of veneration and reverence for the Archbishop on account of his personal worth, unostenta | Ministry are not allowing it to rest | faith and morals Catholics must be one. tious piety, varied learning, and ardent undisturbed. Some weeks ago a great His Grace added that many Protestants quired controlling interest in the obtain his views on the future com- and temporal interests. They declared in a Madrid paper of a long letter on the tion to lawless tyranny and his fearless exposition of their injustice. These and other public services, they held, entitled that he accepts the responsibility for the the Archbishop to the lasting gratitude of letter, and that he is willing, if the chance the Irish people. They now, however, is offered him, to come out from the Trunk companies. By getting com- expected that the cause of the laborers retirement in which he has lived since the mand of it the Grand Trunk, he would be taken into consideration and accession of Alfonso XII., and accept thought, could prevent the Pacific afforded his powerful assistance. They office. The old Marshal, the writer rewith their reasonable demands by reducing the rents of their various tenements | ing his long life of 72 years he has filled all and giving them each a little plot of land political roles, from that of prisoner of to contribute to the support of their families. Dr. Croke, in reply, expressed his great pleasure at receiving such an power to impress the King and the counaddress from a representative body of try is an open question; but his design is agricultural laborers. He declared that plain. Professing the greatest personal treal will be the point of distribution his sympathies were universal, and not regard for Senor Sagasta, he finds fault confined to any particular class of the with him as a Liberal Minister, and decommunity-he loved all classes of his clares that in two years of office, hamcountrymen, from the highest to the lowest, | pered by what might be called the Whig but as they descended in the social scale element in his Cabinet, he has hardly his sympathies were more intense, and his succeeded in carrying any of his promised feelings stronger than for those in higher reforms. The time has come, thinks the positions. As he had labored with the veteran Marshal, when a new head should the promotion of manufactures, to of Justin McCarthy and Michael vessels can go to Montreal. It is farmers of Ireland for the attainment of be found to unite all the democratic and their improved position, with respect to advanced liberal groups, and either to form the creation ultimately of a peasant these funds. The charges were stock, which the West will export to their holdings and their relations with a new government or so modify the prestheir landlords, which recent legislation ent one as to make the passing of liberal had partially given them, and, as his reforms a possibility. The new party is sympathies were with every section of the to be called the Dynastic Left; it is to people seeking for an advancement they contain all the present liberal majority, were justly entitled to, so he would be excluding the too moderate followers of found with the laboring classes, and found with the laboring classes, and Minister and while frankly accepting the Composition the Composition of the Composition of the Composition and while frankly accepting the Composition and while frankly accepting the Composition of the Com for both countries. The "No Rent" express declarations of men of such bor, while only those drawing 21 | found with the laboring classes, and endeavour to get for them, as far as | Minister; and while frankly accepting the by the intern studen proclamation is definitely withdrawn, and no proposals for immediate legislation on the land question are entertained. All this involves," he thinks, "the possibility of a fresh alliance between the moderates, like Mr. Grey, and the obstructionists, are entertained at legislation on the land question are entertained. All this involves, and the possibility of a fresh alliance between the moderates, like Mr. Grey, and the obstructionists, and the obstructionists, are entertained. All this involves, and the obstructionists, are entertained. All this involves, and the legislation on the land question to which he believed they were discretized. There was one thing, he thought, very clear—that as the farmer thought the operation in rent through the same constitution as it appeared after passing through the modifying and clerical hands of Senor Canovas and their present as guests were His Honor Lieut. Governor Robitaille and Hon. Mr. Justice the former of these is the very liberal constitution drawn up after the expulsion of Queen Isabella, and that the latter is operation of the recent Land Act, they ought to consider the reasonable demands of the agricultural laborers, who had after passing through the modifying and clerical hands of Senor Canovas reserved and music and the proper and the place of the actual constitution of 1877. When it is remembered that the former of these is the very liberal constitution drawn up after the expulsion of Queen Isabella, and that the latter is doubt the same constitution as it appeared to the part of the former of these is the very liberal through the former of these is the very liberal constitution of the former of these through the former of these is the very liberal through the former of these is the very liberal through the former of thes done so much for the improvement of the and clerical hands of Senor Canovas the certainty that the national- the allegations are utterly unfounded, speculations now going on in the land. But for those improvements the del Castillo, it will be seen and a rehash of the charges which ancient capital in real property, the land would have been as idle and almost that what Marshal Serrano's friends pro- dulged in for some hours. Mr. Parnell and his friends, and have been circulating among the Mayor declared that if conducted as unproductive as the flag he was stand- pose is a change of some magnitude. The ing on. It had been rendered productive one, for example, includes universal suffand profitable by intelligent and arduous rage, liberty of the press, trial by jury, and profitable by intelligent and arduous labor. Therefore, the laborers of the country had his sympathies, and, perhaps, more than any other class. He would more than any other class that the suffrage controls the press, and substitutes for trial by jury, and the press, and substitutes for trial by jury trial by judge, and the controls the press, and substitutes for trial by judge, and the controls the press, and substitutes for trial by judge, and the controls the press, and substitutes for trial by judge, and the controls the press, and substitutes for trial by judge, and the controls the press, and substitutes for trial by judge, and the controls the press. The controls the press, and substitutes for trial by judge, and the controls the press. The controls the press, and substitutes for trial by judge, and the controls the press. The controls the press, and substitutes for trial by judge, and the controls the pre country had his sympathies, and, perhaps, the suffrage, controls the press, and substistrongly urge on the laborers and farmers for religious liberty toleration of individual of Kingston, arrived on Tuesday morning that their interests were identical, and usual dissidents, without permitting "public and is also the guest of the Bishop of London. could be obtained by direct meas- Arnold Forster in a pamphlet attack be no longer recognizable. After should not be allowed to be separated by manifestations or ceremonies" on the part ures. Now that Mr. Parnell has re- on the League, which like this was they have finished the dock now a- any agitation of one against the other. If of any but the Catholic Church. The minthe Nationalists must shift for them. able to landlordism. Davitt scouts from the Marine Hospital to Mont. agitation, if they competed, one class authority, view the proposed combination with the other, they would be injuring the people of Ireland; and the farmers particularly should remember how well the laborers had worked for them in the past, and enabled them to get the good results which were at present forthcoming. He thought it was reasonable to small plot of land to help them to maintain themselves and their families. He wished to see the farmers treat the laborers thus, but he would also say he did not like to see the laboring class rise up against the farmers. The common enetouch the suffrage, or the mode of trial,

agitation would result to the disadvantage of both and seriously retard the acquireedly set their hearts.

#### THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

The Spanish Cortes are to meet in December, and the session is looked to political situation signed with the name of Marshal Serrano, and as the Marshal has never disowned it, we may assume ferred to believes, is undoubtedly the most | franchise to protect their rights and liberdistinguished of living Spaniards; and dur- ties. State to that of regent of the kingdom. Whether his name is still of sufficient isterialists, we are informed on the same with tolerable equanimity. They are perfectly aware of the pitfalls surrounding them. They appreciate the advice of the Conservatives and are fully alive both to the logic of the situation and, what is much more important, the practical aims of each of the parties concerned. To a foreign observer, at least, it does seem that the answer which Senor Sagasta's friends put into his mouth is conclusive. Why, he asks, should Spain be forced once more into the difficulties, the anxieties, the heartburnings of a constituent period? There is no need to raise the question of one constitution against another; of 1869 against 1877; of the revolution against the restoration. If the country demands it, all that the earlier constitution contained can be replaced in the latter by simple act of Parliament. The constitution of 1876 Mr. Stephen O'Dwyer has been appointed city agent for the Catholic Record can be replaced in the latter by simple act is but a law, capable of being amended

or the relation between church and

activity of the League the expenses laying out his money to advan- all classes of the people would be happy, think that there ought to be no difference We sincerely hope that both farmers of opinion between Spaniards with the chants of St. John's suburbs as to his and laborers will take to heart the sound welfare of their country at heart. The purpose, "Beware," they exclaimed advice thus given them by the illustrious constitution of 1869 was framed by radic-Archbishop of Cashel. The Irish people als, and revolutionists, and after a look in a large measure to him for guid- brief trial found utterly impracticable. auce in the difficulties of their political The King, chosen under its provisions, was struggles. In the past they have not forced to resign his throne, and the vaunrents do not suffice to pay the taxes." looked to him in vain, and if the two ted constitution cast to the winds. The Next morning, of course, the Ameri- great classes of Ireland's agricultural popu- constitution of 1877 may not be without can had taken himself and his capital lation act on the words of good counsel fault, but it is, on the whole, an instruto some more promising locality. If spoken by His Grace of Cashel at ment better calculated to secure the free-Clerihan, there can be little doubt that domand national progress than that of 1869, the agitation of laborer against farmer so We should be glad to see Senor Sagasta often predicted when the latter class take a dicisive stand in favor of its mainwas seeking for modifications in the tenure tenance, in which he should have the supwould rise 25 per cent. in six months. was seeking for modifications in the chance, in the best elements of the Spanish population.

#### A LAST WORD.

in St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, His

Grace Archbishop Lynch said he wished to say a last word on the Marmion contro versy. He had received, on his return from Rome, many letters concerning the use of Marmion as a text book in high and public trade and commerce of the ancient but elsewhere. The reappearance of Schools. Knowing that two-thirds city and would tend to preserve its Marshal Serrano on the public arena has of the Catholic children of Ontario importance, now fast on the wane not ended to quiet the belief that Minis. attended these schools, he deemed it his amongst the great towns of Canada. ters may meet with defeat before the duty to remonstrate with the Minister of Chambers rise. We learn from a Protes- Education on the use as such of this book. ing from the effects of a bad harvest. The abuse the Minister and himself had re-Sagasta Ministry, too, which has now been ceived from the Mail newspaper. in power for some two years, is, we are It was in his quality of Archtold, if not in a critical situation, at least bishop, in conjunction with the bishops, in a situation which will soon try its priests, and Catholic people of to the throne will have been born; book in the hands of Catholic but meanwhile the opponents of the teachers and pupils. On questions of sensation was caused by the appearance of talent, distinction and high morality, thought that Catholics should not be forced to use Marmion as a text book in schools. Notwithstanding the threats and vile language made use of by the Mail, Catholics would vote in such a way as to protect their rights as Catholics in the educational system of the country for which they are taxed as all other citizens. Catholics are not commanded to vote for this or that party; but will use their

#### RELIGIOUS.

The Revd. A. A. Blais, D. Cn. L., has been named by His Grace the Arch-bishop of Quebec to replace the late Monsignor Deziel as assessor of the "Metropo-litan Officiality" or Ecclesiastical Court, lately established. Revd. Messrs. Marois and Gagnon have also been named Chan-

and Gagnon have also been named Chan-cellor and vice-Chancellor, respectively. The Very Rev. Father Poire, cure of St. Anne de la Pocatiere, Quebec, has pre-sented an organ which cost \$2,000 to the

Rev. Fathers J. N. Gingras, P. P. of St. Gervaise, J. Sasseville, P. P. of St. Foye and E. S. Faford, P. P. of St. Joseph of Levis were fellow-passengers for Europe with His Lordship the Bishop Chicoutimi, Most Rev. Domini Racine.
A statue of Our Lady of Lourdes, eigh-

A statue of Our Lady of Lourdes, eighteen feet in height, will shortly be placed on the tower of the new church of our Lady recently erected by the Revd. Oblate Fathers in St. Sauveur, adjoining

monarchy it is to revive the constitution sity, Quebec city, came off on Thursday respective tastes dictated and music and ong and oratory and bon mots were in-

#### A Brave Priest.

Father Bellord was amongst the wounded on the field of Tel-el-Kebir. From information which has since reached us, we are happy to assure his friends that the wound is not likely to prove serious, the ball having passed through the calf of the leg without injury to bone or artery. One incident attached to the mishap will prove interesting, as affording an instance of the Catholic priest's devotion to duty. While heigh long here here to be a few or the catholic priest's devotion to duty. being borne by the ambulance men to the field hospital, he learnt that an Irish soldier lay on the field in imminent danger, and though suffering acute pain, he insisted upon being carried to the poor fallow. histsted upon being carried to the poor fellow, and was, happily, in time to afford him the consolations of religion before he died. It may be mentioned that the rev. gentleman is no stranger to the smell of powder, being one of those who were in e square at Ulundi under Lord Chelms.

## At nine o'clock mass on Sunday last,

college of St. Anne.

The Rev. Father Bourgeois, O. P., and

We last week announced that the Rev. ford .- London Universe.

A full line of school books and school like other laws, whether the amendment | supplies at the Catholic Record book

A large stock of catechisms just re-ceived at Catholic Record bookstore. Lib-eral discount allowed when purchased in

be no difference niards with the at heart. The ramed by radic-, and after a impracticable. s provisions, was e, and the vaun. the winds. The not be without hole, an instrusecure the freehan that of 1869. e Senor Sagasta vor of its mainild have the supof the Spanish

ORD.

on Sunday last, al, Toronto, His said he wished Marmion contro n his return from erning the use of n high and public that two-thirds ren of Ontario ne deemed it his the Minister of such of this book all, and the vile himself had refail newspaper. ity of Archwith the bishops, lic people of he condemned improper class s of Catholic On questions of lics must be one. many Protestauts d high morality, should not be

is a text book in

ng the threats and

of by the Mail.

such a way as to

Catholics in the

the country for

all other citizens.

anded to vote for ut will use their r rights and liber-

US.

dis, D. Cn. L., has Grace the Arch-lace the late Mon-r of the "Metropocclesiastical Court. vd. Messrs. Marois been named Chanor, respectively.
her Poire, cure of
e, Quebec, has precost \$2,000 to the

argeois, O. P., and ngras, P. P. of St. e, P. P. of St. ord, P. P. of St. fellow-passengers ordship the Bishop t Rev. Dominic

of Lourdes, eigh ll shortly be placed ew church of our ed by the Revd. Sauveur, adjoining

per given annually e off on Thursday Amongst those His Honor Lieut. d Hon. Mr. Justice Bruchesi, Hon. E. Vallee and Chaseof the institution ves with the bival-urned to the parlor, usic room, as their ed and music and bon mots were in

NAL.

ars.

ght Rev. Dr. Crinnilton, arrived in st on a visit to Bist Rev. Dr. Cleary, n Tuesday mornin of the Bishop Priest.

nced that the Rev.

longst the wounded l-Kebir. From innce reached us, we prove serious, the ough the calf of the one or artery. One e mishap will prove g an instance of the on to duty. While bulance men to the in imminent daning acute pain, he arried to the arried to the poor y, in time to afford f religion before he ger to the smell of inder Lord Chelms.

yer has been ap-he Catholic Record. l books and school olic Record book-

catechisms just rerd bookstore. Lib-when purchased in or upwards.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

one is by this time heartily sick, it may be well to draw attention to the action of the students of Victoria University on the matter, as reported in a late despatch from that place. On Friday evening last the students of Victoria University assembled in their literary parliament, when the leader of the government, having given due notice thereof, moved the adoption of the following:-"Resolved, That this house is of the opinion that Scott's 'Marmion' should be removed from the list of compulsory text-books prescribed for use in High Schools and Collegiate Institutes." After a protracted, interesting, and exciting discussion, the motion passed by a substantial majority. The Department of Education will doubtless attach due importance to this expression of opinion of students themselves, who are probably more interested in the subject than

There is still evidently trouble in dive appears to desire his execution. But as the people sympathize with him and there is no certainty that he was a rebel against the Sultan, who is after all his lawful sovereign, the British government is inclined to elemency in his regard. A London cable to the Sunday Sun says:-"There was a meeting of the Cabinet ley and Napier, Arabi's counsel, to visit on Saturday morning, at which the their client. The method of pro-Egyptian question was the subject of a protracted and anxious discussion. The Government is in the deepest perplexity over the trial of Arabi on Menday. Riaz Pasha was informed by the Khedive that counsel must be admitted for the defence, whereupon, with the approval of the Khedive and the concurrence of the entire Ministry, he made a formal tive Assembly of Ontario held on Wednestender to Sir Edward Malet of Arabi's person, foregoing all right of trying him, and handing him over to the English to do as they pleased with him. This prorosition the Government energetically declined, and insisted that the trial should proceed with the English counsel, and that the Egyptian Government should assume all responsibility for it. The consequences in Egypt of this state of affairs are very detrimental. The people believe Arabi to be under the protection of the Sultan. They deride the Government for its timidity and assert that it dare not touch a hair on Arabi's head, all of which is natural enough, for never before in the history of Egypt was a moment's hesitation shown in dealing with so notorious a rebel as Arabi. That his life was spared for a day was due to the sympathy of a handful of Englishmen in London, whose humanitarian and personal convictions, stoutly asserted, sufficed to arouse public opinion and change the aspect of Arabi from that of a pernicious, plundering, burning, and throat-cutting rebel to a pure-minded and lofty patriot. This sympathy, misplaced or not, is working interminable mischief in Egypt, where there is a great deal of fanaticism, but no sentiment whatever. It would seem as though the wisest thing the Egyptian court could do would be to find Arabi guilty on all the charges and sentence him to banishment for life to England."

Late news conveys the information that the thirty new Liberal seats in the Diet were gained from the Free Conservatives and Nationalists, not from the Conservatives, as has been stated. The Conservatives, together with the Centre, retain their position intact, and that in the new Prussian Parliament the various parties will be represented as follows:-Conservatives, 150; Catholics, 100; Poles, 20; National Liberals, 60; Progressists, 40; Secessionists, 30. The repeal of the laws against German Socialists is expected shortly after the meeting of Parliament. With the Catholic party may be very properly counted the Poles, giving a total of 120 in the Diet. The Liberals, Progressists and Secessionists making in all 130, will generally act together. Without the support of the Catholics it will therefore be impossible for the government to control the Diet.

On the authority of Wickham Hoffman, given himself to this work of faith and Secretary of the United States Legation, labor of love. On the authority of Wickham Hoffman,

we see it stated, that as far as his observation extended he was inclined to believe In reference to the Marmion dis- the Czar had at last succeeded in cussion, of which we presume every stamping out Nihilism, as the principal leaders and movers of the organization have been captured and executed or exiled. The people, he says, are at heart opposed to revolution. Hoffman describes the Czar as a kind-hearted, indulgent man, whose sole aim is for the welfare of his country and his subjects. Of late whenever he appeared in public he was alone or accompanied only by an aide-de-camp, and displayed no fear of violence. Scobeloff's death was a great blow to the young Russian party. The prejudice against the Israelites, he states, is still great in many parts of the Empire, and has been a source of much annovance to the Government, but the measures to suppress the outrages will probably prevent a recurrence of popular uprising. The disastrous competition of America in the grain trade attracts general attention throughout Russia, and many theories are advanced to counteract it. Hoffman says the Russian Government opposed England securing a controlling interest in the Suez Canal, as it would interfere with Russia's commercial interests in the Pacific and the East.

> The following, it is said, will form the main ground of the indictment against Arabi Bey :- 1st. That in violation of flag in Alexandria, and under cover up the city to fire and pillage. 2nd. That the Khedive. 3rd. That he continued war despite the news of peace. 4th. That he excited civil war, devastation, massacre, and pillage in Egyptian territory. The Government gave permission to Bradcedure at the trial will be subject to a written agreement. Ninet, the Swiss, says the war was occasioned by the bombardment of Alexandria, and that he possesses documents proving that the Khedive and Ministry ordered the evacuation at Alexandria as a measure for the defence of the

day the 18th of October, the results were

as follows: Renfrew, N. R.-McAllister, Ind. Bruce, S. R.—O'Connor, Ref. Essex, S. R.-Balfour, Ref. Hastings, S. R.-Rose, Con. Glengarry,-Rayside, Ref. Simcoe, E .- Drury, Ref. Waterloo, S. R.-Masters, Ref.

The Reformers make two gains, Glengarry and South Essex. For the information of our readers we give the following table of majorities, in 1879 and 1882, re-

table of majori	tree, i	11 1010	and roc	-, .,	
spectively:					
	1879.		1882.		
	CON.	REF.	REF.	Co	
Renfrew, N. R		104	Ind.	Acl	
Bruce, S. R		69	505		
Essex, S. R	157		74		
Hastings, W. R	327			260	
Glengarry	50		64		
Simcoe, E. R		318		220	
Waterles & P	-	480		281	

#### CARDINAL MANNING AS A SOCIAL REFORMER.

Newcastle (England) Daily Chronicle. Those who listened to Cardinal Manning in St. Mary's Cathedral, while re-cognizing the dogmatic character of his teaching, could not fail to be deeply impressed with its profoundly ethical tone. His Eminence never loses sight of the connection between culture and life. It is his supreme anxiety to mould the one that renders him so anxious to control the other. No one, among all the ecclesi-astics of the day, has given himself with more devotion to total abstinence than Cardinal Manning. It is not merely that his tongue and pen are at its service, or that from pulpit and platform he incul-cates its necessity: the Cardinal's superb capacity for organization has been given to the movement. In this way within his own communion he has been able to approach a class it was impossible for almost any other agency to reach. Intemalmost any other agency to reach. Intemperance, though like slavery, an ancient vice, is not therefore the less odious. The prophets of Israel depicted the "glorious beauty" of the "drunkard of Ephraim" as "a fading flower," and no emblem of fragility or decay could more appositely exhibit the individual demoralization which intemperance involves. The extent to which protections have in all ent to which northern nations have in all ages been addicted to this vice, is matter of history. Law has from age to age endeavored to circumscribe its ravages, though only in comparatively recent times has the world seen a systematic agi-tation on the subject. It is to abstinence, unconditional and absolute, that Cardinal Manning has given himself. An ecclesiastic on whom the snows of more than eventy winters have descended, might in the gloaming of life have been excused from taking any prominent part in this agitation. But his Eminence never permits personal convenience to set aside th claims of duty. The time was when the liquors commonly in use in social circles were esteemed health-giving and nutri-But when 2,000 medical men, em bracing the very flower of the profession, declared that 'total abstinence would greatly conduce to the health, the pros perity, the morality, and the happiness of the human race, this idea received its quietus. When the United Kingdom Alliance was formed, Father Mathew sent

a letter to its secretary rejoicing in the

#### OUR NORTH WEST.

where have any idea of the apostolic

spirit of self-sacrifice displayed in the North West by the missionaries of the congregation of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. It is but thirty-seven years since Father Aubert and a youthful novice, who has by right of merit ascended the ladder of ecclesiastical preferment aboriginal population. On the eventill to-day he holds the exalted position of Metropolitan of the great North West of Canada, entered that country yet in that brief space they have carried the light of the gospel | very short time that blessed abode, from the sources of the Missouri to the ice bound shores of the Arctic, like the apostle of old, though "journeying often, in perils of land, in perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils from their own nation, in perils from the gentiles, in perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness, in The Sisters, the children, the neighperils in the sea, in perils from talse brethren, in labour and painfulness, in much watchings, in hunger and thirst, in fastings often, in cold and pakedness." A friend some time ago placed at my disposal some few Egypt over Arabi Bey. The Khe- the right of nations he hoisted a white old numbers of the Annals of the propagation of the faith, from which thereof retired with his troops and gave I was en bled to learn many inter- Lay-Brothers, one of whom also was esting details concerning the zeal, he excited the Egyptians to arms against the sufferings and the self-denial of those modern apostles. After reading these details of apostolic devotedness, I could not help feeling that if any other proof were wanting of the divinity of the Catholic Church it is to be had in the evidently providential continuance of that Christlike thirst for souls yet animating its missionaries whether they wander as fishers of men amid the frozen waters of the North or the sandy solitudes of the South. It is but a few years since a trip to the Red River was, even in Canada, contem-In the bye elections for the Legisla- plated with awe, and we all remember the time when a man who had succeeded in visiting the territories watered by the Saskatchewan, Arthabaska or Peace rivers was looked upon as a veritable prodigy. Even now, when railway enterprise has opened to easy communication the vast prairie wilds of the Fertile Belt and make a voyage to the Far West a comparatively brief and pleasant affair it is looked on with more or less whom we had engaged to labor for dread. How times have changed! Eyen as late as twelve or fourteen years ago, when St. Paul was the Ultima Thule of the railroad system, a voyage to the Red River was accompanied with so much hardship and delay that few were eager to undertake it. And if travelling to the Red River involved much hardship and fatigue, what shall we say of voyaging to the most distant posts on the Saskatchewan, and the remote regions drained by the Mackenzie and its tributaries? Yet difficult as voyage (it is to this day difficult), the missionaries, nobly sustained by the energy and hope of Apostolic love, went forth overcoming every barrier of nature to bring good tidings to the lowliest of mankind, the wronged and neglected redmen of North America.

Good soldiers and great victors-a noble ar mament. mament.
They use no earthly weapon, they know not spear or sword.
Yet right and true and valiant is the army of the Lord.

In vain do earth and hell unite their power and skill to try,
and skill to try,
They fight better for their wounds, and they
conquer when they die,
The soul of every sinner is the victory they The soul of every sinner is the victory they would gain;
They would bind each rebel heart in their Master's golden chain;
Faith is the shield they carry, and the two-edged sword they bear
Is God's strongest, mightlest weapon, and they call it Love and Prayer.

Every mission established in the North West has had its trials, its struggles and triumphs. That of Isle-a-la-Crosse, where Mgr. Tache for many years lived, not only forms no exception to this rule, but has a nistory full of the liveliest interest. Besides being the residence of Bishop Tache, it was also for a long time the residence of Mgr. Grandin, the first Vicar Apostolic of the Saskatchewan, who, as I have mentioned, was given upon its erection, the See of St. Albert. Till his removal to the latter place a few miles to the north of Edmonton, the supposed capital of a Province yet in nubibus, Isle-a-la-Crosse was the most important missionary station west of St. Boniface. This mission is situated more than nine hundred miles north west of Winnipeg. It was visited in 1845 by the Rev. Mr. Thebault, who gave the sacred rite of baptism to three hundred persons. The first resident missionary was Father (now Archbishop) Tache, who was sent there immediately after his ordinafact that it was about to enter upon a task in which "he had sacrificed health and property." With equal zeal and still greater discretion Cardinal Manning has When he finally left Isle-a-la-Crosse in 1856, to reside at St. Boniface, the mission was in a flourishing condition. The residence of the Fathers was the finest house till himself, "I lost everything I had for six hundred and twenty-five miles to The Monitor.

then seen in that country. It was my own private use, that is to say, large and commodious, two stories my linen, several sacerdotal and in height and had some spacious pontifical vestments, a magnificent Few indeed in old Canada or elserooms, in one of which there was a well-selected library, wherein the good missionaries loved to spend the few moments they could snatch from the pressing duties of their lives. In close proximity to the mission house there was erected for the sisters an establishment wherein they taught school to the children and attended to the old and infirm of the the bishop and fathers were at supper in the convent, an alarm of fire was raised and the mission house was found to be in flames. together with the convent, was reduced to ashes. The church of the mission alone was saved. bishop himself, in a letter sent to like love for souls has his been? I France some time after gave a really touching narrative of this untoward

> "We made," he says, "the best of our way from the scene of the disaster. bors, all of us, stood upon the trozen lake, condemned to see the fruit of labors, the object of our hopes, perish before our eyes."

> > . .

"At nine o'clock in the evening all was over: that is to say, all was destroyed. I was without a home, with a Priest seriously ill, three sick, three servants, and nineteen children. We had no covering to protect us from a degree of cold from five degrees to fifteen degrees below zero. The fire had melted the snow, our feet were wet, and we had no change of shoes.

"The next morning I had neither breviary nor ritual; we had, in fact, nothing, not even a handkerchief to wipe away our tears. How could I get to Saint Boniface to procure neessaries? The trader in a neighoring station, Protestant though he was, gave me some blankets, and when I started for Saint Boniface, fifteen days afterwards, he put his own clothes on me, and carried his generosity so far as to place a hun-

red dollar note in my hand. "I travelled three hundred leagues on snow and ice, drawn by dogs, when I could not walk. At Saint Boniface, Mgr. Tache and his Priests made the greatest sacrifices to assist us. But it was not till the beginning of July that the succors, which had been forwarded with all speed, reached our poor companions of the Isle a la Crosse. Lately, one of them understand the extent of our loss.

The pecuniary loss sustained by the missionaries was about \$12,000, in a place so far removed from assistance of any kind. It was long before the mission of Isle a la Crosse recovered from the blow it received on that bleak March night of 1867. The zeal of Mgr. Grandin, however, suffered no pause, till Isle a la Crosse centre of evangelization.

I cannot dismiss this worthy pre-

late from mention without speaking of a visit made by him in the winter of 1867 to the mission at Lake Caribou, nearly six hundred miles north east of Isle a la Crosse. The mission was begun in 1847 by Father Tache and definitely founded in 1862. In his visit to the fathers stationed there in 1867, Mgr. Grandin had to walk, going and coming, nearly twelve hundred miles. For a day and a night, he had to tread his weary way with scarcely anything to eat; and for another day and night not a morsel passed his lips. When he had reached Lake Caribou, he was dying from hunger, his nose and frozen, and his legs swollen and disabled. The fathers were sheltered in miserable cabins, and the church

was little if anything better. "During my stay with them," says
Mgr. Grandin, "they were anxious to
treat me well. They brought me
chocolate. I asked where they got it; they replied that they got a few pounds from Europe, which they used only on festival days. I complained of this luxury, and I said aloud I could not permit such things. And yet one of the Fathers is sick, and in that Mission they cannot procure a potato. After having travelled for many months, with snowshoes on my feet, having lain in the snow exposed to a cold from twelve to twenty-five degrees below zero, I had to content myself with fish and dried meat, only too happy when these could be procured.

Shortly after the fire, Mgr. Grandin visited Europe, and did not reach St. Albert, where he had decided to take up his residence, till the autumn of 1868. At the crossing of the Saskatchewan on his way homeward, a most unfortunate accident occurred. One of the oxen, laden with the bishop's luggage, became unruly, and rushed into the river with its burden, which happened to be most precious.

"By this accident," says the bishop

owed to the generosity of our well-beloved Pontiff, Pius IX. All that was dearest and most precious to me is now at the bottom of the river. Two of our Lay Brothers lost their wardrobe at the same time. Our loss is between nine and ten thousand francs. I had left my vicariate after having lost all I possessed by fire. On re-entering it I am reduced

Everyone who knows anything of the North West, has heard of Father Lacombe, one of the most celebrated missionaries of modern times. What a life of exalted piety and Christcan only give one incident in that life of heroic sanctity, and self-abnegation. But I give it with pleasure. In 1865, he founded the mission of St. Paul of the Cross. He himself, in a letter addressed to the Very Rev. the Superior General of the Oblates, tells the story of his arrival and stay amongst the Crees. Anything more touching in pious simplicity and pathetic in its unaffected sincerity, it has never been my lot to read.

"After nine days' travelling," say the worthy Father, "we arrived at the camp of the Crees. They had there one hundred huts which formed a flying village. Our tent was pitched in the middle, as was fitting for the house of prayer, and we set about preparing the savages for the festival of Christmas. We said Mass daily. Our tent was capable of containing one hundred persons; it was full several times in the day, and, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, we did not feel cold in it. At last, Christmas night arrived. Immense excitement in the camp. Not one would remain sleeping, for all wished to pay homage to the Infant Jesus at midnight.

"Quit Paris for a moment, don your winter garb, and come to visit our camp. How clear and brilliant is the night! but how intensely cold! Look at those cones of snow, disposed in regular order, each, at a small distance from the other, and each one crowned with a plume of smoke: it is the village that your children are evangelizing. In the centre, you remark a tent larger and more elevated: it is the church, or rather the stable of Bethlehem transported to the middle of the prairies. A certain tumult, but both joyous wrote to me, 'It is only now that we and peaceful, reigns in the camp, and makes a singular impression or whom we had engaged to labor for us, seeing that we had no money to pay them, have abandoned us."

The mornious description of this vast solitude, rendered still deeper by the shades of night. Silence! the mystery is about being accomplished. We have no tools, no servants; those your soul in the midst of this vast are kneeling in adoration of the Son of God become the Son of man. The an enormous sum at that time, and chiefs and communicants are to hear the first Mass; the others will have their turn at one of the six Masses that will be celebrated before noon. I will ask you now to enter our improvised basilica. There is our little altar, with only two candles for decoration; here, the crib, in which the became once more a flourishing King of glory was made man: Verbum caro factum est. To us, Missioners, bearers of the glad tidings, is given the office of the blessed spirits Gloria in altissimis Deo, et in terra pax hominibus bonæ voluntatis . . . Evanvelizo vobis gaudium magnum. All the instructions of this night and the following day will be a commentary on this text. How lovely is our Bethlehem of the prairies! How beautiful are our shepherds enveloped in their furry coverings! How I love to see these keepers of vast troops of buffaloes prostrated before the spotless Lamb who takes away the sins of the world!

"We are satisfied, Reverend Father, we thank you for your visit. Return to your own beautiful churches. You also have midnight Mass and the other offices of Christmas Day; you have all that the eye could desire or the ear delight in but, do what you will, nothing can surpass the touching poverty Bethlehem. Blessed then are the poor, and long life to the savages!

Mgr. Clut, coadjutor of Mgr. Far and, Vicar Apostolic of Arthabaska-Mackenzie, was consecrated on the 15th of August, 1867. His fifteen years of episcopal life have been all eventful, but I venture to believe that his voyage from France to the Mackenzie River country in 1870, is one of the most remarkable occurrences in his life. He left France with five missionaries and two lay brothers on the 9th of April, 1870, and did not reach Providence on the Mackenzie river till Oct. 27th, after journeying almost constantly for about seven months. In those days the journey from St. Paul to Red River alone took from four to six weeks. On the 22nd of June, Mgr. Clut left St. Boniface and after inwere yet far from their destination and Mgr. Clut was eager to resume his journey.
"Having before me," he declares,

go before arriving at the end of my journey, I urged our departure; it was fixed for the 25th of August. chalice, and a ciborium which I The pleasure we had enjoyed on our arrival was to be followed by the sadness of our departure. The tolling of the bell collected us at the foot of the altar where the Saviour veiled in the sacrament of His love is present. Mgr. Faraud spoke to us in touching words, consigning us to God; he predicted the difficulties, the sufferings and tribulations we would have to endure, and, addressing me, ing of the 18th of March, 1867, while to poverty by water. Transimus per the bishop and fathers were at supper in the convent, an alarm of fire all, may the holy will of God be that it was my duty to give the example of resolution.

His trials now fairly began. Hitnerto his route had been mainly over land, now it was to be through river and lake. His guides and oarsmen were partially unacquainted with the country and partially illdisposed to work with a will, and gave the good bishop infinite trouble. It was not till the 21st of October that the missionaries entered the Great Slave Lake where the ice had begun to form, a most perilous season for such craft as they guided. This lake is a real inland sea upon which the northern winds raise many a frightful storm. Mgr. Clut had no sooner entered on its waters than the north wind lashed them into

"Hardly had we started," writes the pishop, "when the wind set to blow violently, and the waves rose as if in the ocean; the snow, which had ceased in the morning, began to fall again and blinded us. It was almost a winter hurricane. I proposed to the pilot to go back; he declared that it was impossible. The waves in the meanwhile broke against the boat, and inundated us; two or three times we were on the point of being swallowed up. There was no port before us to get into; we expected our boat to be wrecked in the shallow waters. The wind blew with redoubled fury. The Lord, however, would save us: we perceived a small bay; it had but little water in it; if the bark was wrecked, we could at least save ourselves. We steered towards the bay. The crew threw themselves into the icy water and raised the boat, so that it came to land without damage.

On the evening of the 26th the missionaries ascended the Mackenzie river in the midst of ice floes. desired to encamp for the night, but found it impossible to land. Ob-structed by the ice floes, some of them enormous in size, and held back by contrary winds, they made but little, if any progress, during the night, but when morning came, in spite of heavy snow, adverse winds, ice and cold, they pushed on bravely.

"At length," says Mgr. Clut himself, "on the 27th of October, at ten o'clock in the morning, we per-ceived in the distance the episcopal residence, the convent of the Sisters of Charity, and the fort of the Hudson's Bay Company. In a few moments more we were at home, at the Mission of Providence, the centre and chief place of the vicariate."

"Fathers Grouard and De Krangue, Brothers Salesse and Boisrame, the Sisters, and all, were astonished at our arrival in such an inclement season. After hearing the adventures of our voyage, they and we, the residents and the travellers, all hastened to offer up thanks to Almighty God. The same evening we had a solemn benediction of the Holy Sacrament in thanksgiving; on All Saints' day we celebrated a pontifical Mass to return thanks.'

Such is missionary life in the North West, such the men who abandon all to serve God and procure honor and glory for His Holy Name in the limitless regions of the far North. Could any religion but that of Christ produce such men? Could any men but the chosen ones of Mary so gladly endure such hardships in the Master's service to bring the light of his love and the knowledge of his kingdom to far off tribes and abandoned peoples.

#### The Question of Chicago's Cardinal Definitely Explained.

The Rome correspondent of the Moni-tor having read in our columns the tele-gram sent from the East to the Associated Press, relative to Archbishop Feehan's promotion to the purple, sends us, under date of the 8th ult., the following under date of the Sth uit, the following intelligence concerning the rumor, thus placing the Monitor in the van of Catholic Journals in thus setting at rest a question that has agitated the American press contact that the second setting at the second sec siderably. Our correspondent writes: "I was rather surprised to read in the Monitor, of August 2nd, of the Most Rev. Feehan's intended nomination to the College of Cardinals. On inquiring minutely about the matter at the Vatican, none of the dignitaries, not even the Cardinal Secretary of State, had heard of Archbishop Feehan's early call to the purple. It is, however, by no means improbable that at no distant period, his Grace will be raised to that high dignity, in recognition of his many virtues and the great benefit he has conferred on the Church in the credible fatigues reached the mission of Our Lady of Victories at Lac la the purple of which there is, up to this Biche on the 8th of August. Here date (Sept. 8), absolute certainty, are of the party made a short stay. They Mgr. Czacki, Nuncio at Paris, and of Mgr. Bianchi, Nuncio at Madrid. The place Mgr. Czacki, Nuncio at Paris, and of Mgr.
Bianchi, Nuncio at Madrid. The place
of the former will be occupied by Mgr.
Ronde, Archbishop of Benevento, and
that of the latter by Mgr. Pallotti, subSecretary of State to the Holy Father.— One by One.

One by one the sands are flowing, One by one the moments fall; Some are coming, some are going, Do not strive to grasp them all.

One by one thy duties wait thee, Let thy whole strength go to each, Let no future dreams elate thee, Learn thou first what these can teach. One by one (bright gifts from heaven)
Joys are sent thee here below;
Take them readily when given,
Ready, too, to let them go.

One by one thy griefs shall meet thee, Do not fear an armed band; One will fade as others greet thee; Shadows passing through the land.

Do not look at life's long sorrow; Se how small each moment's pain; God will help thee for to-morrow, So each day begin again.

Every hour that fleets so slowly
Has its task to do or bear;
Luminous the crown, and holy,
When each gem is set with care

Do not linger with regretting, Or for passing hours despond; No:, the daily toil forgetting, Look too eagerly beyond,

Hours are golden links, God's token, Reaching heaven; but one by one Take them, lest the chain be broken Ere the pilgrimage be done.

#### FATHER TOM BURKE, O.P.

ADELAIDE PROCTER.

On Rosary Sunday, the corner-stone of the new Dominican Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, at Tallaght, was solemnly blessed and laid by the Cardinal Arch-bishop of Dublin. Though the day was very boisterous, with, in the early part of its theory of rain, every large congregashowers of rain, a very large congregation had gathered—too large for the present church—and numbers had to present church—and numbers had to remain out in the grounds, being unable to get in to Mass. In the village of Tallaght some green flags were displayed, some festoons of evergreen spanned the road, and a Papal flag floated from the ancient square tower, now a part of the Dominican buildings. As explained by Dominican buildings. As explained by Father Burke in his sermor, many historic and saintly memories enrich the spot, and the edifice to be erected thereon was not inaptly described by him as a monumental church. The design of the community is that the church, together with a wing yet to be built, shall with the existing buildings, form a quadrangle, a portion of the grass plot thus enclosed being used as a cemetery. The church will be 150 feet long and 28 feet wide in the clear, the width over cloisters and confessionals being 50 feet. The height will be 64 feet from the floor of the nave to the roof, from the floor of the nave to the roof, and the walls are to be 42 feet over the are raised, and there the sons of St. Domfloor of the nave. In addition, it is inic come together to sing the praises intended that a belfry shall rise from one end to the height of 100 feet, but that will corner stone had just been laid. After be left for erection until the main building has been completed. In style the church will be early English of the severest type. It consists, as usual, of nave, chancel, and an apsidal choir. There are eight side chapels, and in addition there is a sacristy and night choir which will form one of the sides of the proposed quadrangle, being at right angles to the church. The walls are to be built in a very massive manner, and, as far as possi-ble, Irish material being used. The High Mass began at twelve o'clock in the presence of His Eminence the Cardinal Arch-

bishop.

At the conclusion of Mass a procession was formed to the site of the new church; two hundred men of the Confraternity of the Rosary, wearing medals and bearing banners formed themselves around the foundations of the walls, and then, to the accompaniment of the prescribed prayers and psalms, the Cardinal Archbishop laid corner-stone of the Church of St.

Mary of the Rosary.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies
Father Burke addressed a short discourse in the open air to the assembled people. Taking the text, "God is wonderful in all His works," he said the most wonderful work of God was the sacred humanity of Jesus Christ, His Divine Son, and next next most beautiful and wonderful work

Ireland to the Catholic faith, there came a great Irish saint, and he settled upon the very spot on which they now stood, and here he built a cell for himself, and Irish monks came around him, holy men and men of God like to a Maelbruane, their father, and they spent their lives here praising the Lord In the church which they now should be settled upon the speech of the American delegate. "See the speech of the American delegate. "See what a free Church can do!" cried out this veteran statesman, and he went on to consider whether, all things considered, it were not better for the Church to be altogether freed from the State, to exist in Germany as it exists in this country.

There they are fighting for the re-esting treasurer, Father Walsh, at Waterbury, Ct., as a contribution to the \$250,000 fund.

Alarge meeting was held in the Lexington avenue Opera House, New York, on the 8th, at which Major James Haggerty presided. After Dr. McGlynn had spoken on "Some Moral Aspects of the Irish country."

There they are fighting for the re-esting was held in the Lexing-ton avenue Opera House, New York, on the 8th, at which Major James Haggerty presided. After Dr. McGlynn had spoken on "Some Moral Aspects of the Irish the speech of the American delegate. "See the speech of the American delegate." The speech of the American delegate. "See the speech of the American delegate." The speech of the American delegate. "See the speech of the American delegate." The speech of the American delegate. "See the speech of the American delegate." The speech of the American delegate. "See the speech of the American delegate." The speech of the American delegate. "See the speech of the American delegate." The speech of the American delegate. "See the speech of the American delegate." The speech of the American delegate. "See the speech of the American delegate." The speech o they had built. This went on, and some of the brightest names in the record and history of Ireland's saints, such as Maelbruane and the glorious St. Angus, were the names of men who lived and prayed and died in this holy place of Tallaght. This went on for several hundred years, and then the Irish monks died away, and others strangers, indeed by birth, but still brothers by faith the holy Canons Regular of St. Augustine, came to the sacred house at Tallaght, carried on the

the same praise of God went on, and the same divine worship still sanctified the holy place of Tallaght. But 300 years ago an event happened in Ireland that changed the whole history of the country. changed the whole history of the country. Protestantism was introduced, backed up by all the power of England's might and glory, and this place, because it belonged to the Catholic Archbishops, was the very first of all Ireland to turn Protestant. When the Catholic Archbishop was dispossessed, a Protestant Archbishop stepped in; he was a renegade English priest, who forgot himself and his God, and abandoned his altar. The memories of the Irish saints did not save the holy place, the blood of the martyrs was shed on the very spot where Ireland's ancient saints had established her sanctity and her glory; the people of Ireland began to learn that OF ALL PLACES THIS SIDE OF HELL the bishop's house in Tallaght was the

the bishop's house in Tallaght was the most hateful and terrible, and this went on for two hundred years, and one of the last acts of the Irish Parliament before it was taken away from us was to pass a law permitting the Protestant Archbishops of Dublin to get rid of the place, because they were tired of it. It was no wonder they were tired of it—there were memories around the spot that would not let them rest; there were voices in the air, the voices of the ancient saints and holy the voices of the ancient saints and holy ones of God, that made the persecuting Archbishops rest uneasy upon their beds of down—they were never satisfied in Tallaght, and were glad to get rid of it. Oh, how weak was the holy Church of God when for three hundred years a small number of men could persecute her, destroy her altars null down every sarred destroy her altars null down every sarred. small number of men could persecute her, destroy her altars, pull down every sacred image, set fire to every church and college, hunt every priest from the land, and set a price upon their heads! Oh, how weak was the Church of God when she had to submit to all this! To-day the saints in heaven beheld how the Church of God had risen from the grave; to-day Maelbruane and Angus and

bruane and Angus and THE GLORIOUS IRISH ARMY corner stone had just been laid. After some observations upon the devotion of the Rosary Father Burke made an eloquent appeal for assistance in building the

A large collection was the result of the

#### DR. WINDTHORST ON AFFAIRS IN CHURCH AND STATE.

The speech of Herr Windthorst at the recent meeting of the German Catholic Congress, was a most noble and telling one, and in itself would be sufficient to proclaim him the sincere Catholic, clear-eyed statesman, and adroit perliamentarian that he is universally acknowledged to han that he is universally acknowledged to be. These German Catholic Congresses are no child's play. Grave subjects are considered at them in a practical manner. The foremost Catholics in Germany assist at them, and prominent delegates from other lands. Among these latter was one of our own journalists—Mr. Muller, of Detroit—whose sketch of the progress of Catholicity on this free soil astonished the

assembly.

It must be remembered that notwithall His works," he said the most wonderful work of God was the sacred humanity of Jesus Christ, His Divine Son, and next to that work of God, by which man was redeemed and saved from sin and hell, the redeemed and saved from sin and hell, the next most beautiful and wonderful work of God was the Holy Catholic Church. When we considered our Divine Lord we found amongst other wonderful things that happened to Him, that while He was powerful He seemed to be weak, and when men put Him to death He rose again the third day. And in like manner the Catholic Church was strong when she seemed to be weak, and although the hand of man might seem to put her to death, yet she rose again from the dead stronger and more beautiful than she was before. And therefore it was of the

Church and State. Here, we have this union, but without any incumbrances. In I have the historical development of things Dr. the historical development of things Dr. questions which have been asked concerning the mal situation of affairs. But, he adds, if it can be clearly shown that the State in Germany does not choose any longer to live in this happy union, then for the time being at least it will be necessary to introduce the system of separation. These land League was dead. That statement have been asked concerning certain current rumors relating to the many content of things of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of things of the statement of th

to each other.

Speaking of the Kulturkampf, Dr. Windthorst avowed that there was really very little to be said at present. He twitted the Liberals, who seem to think matters are again in a bad way for Catholics, with not understanding the tactics of beating a retreat. He did not say that Catholics were beating a retreat : neither did he say others were doing this. He simply said that in beating a retreat it was necessary for the were doing this. He simply said that in beating a retreat it was necessary for the enemy to wheel round from time to time to present the assailants from pressing his heels too closely. The application of the apt illustration was so obvious that the audience laughed and applauded.

Dr. Windthorst only desires that the measures consented to by both parties at the close of the struggle of reform between Catholics and Protestants be maintained. It was then agreed that Protestants should not be harrassed by a major-

tants should not be harrassed by a major-

This is now refused by the very party in whose favor it was drawn up to the Catholics, "a born minority," in Prussia. So their leader urges them to hold fast to their faith, their eyes open and their arms at hand: to impress upon the minds of their children and descendants the words: tions for mutual protection; measures to enforce the sanctification of Sunday; the abolition of laws hampering the press, especially the Catholic press of Alsace and Louraine; and other matters of like importance. Concluding, the orator said with the force of simple truth "if the altar be not safe thrones will soon crumble away." He felt convinced that the Em-

The central council of the Land League of America has issued the following circular from its headquarters:
Irish National Land League of America,
Central Office, Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 9, 1882.
A public statement has been made that
the Land League is no longer in existence,

the Land League is no longer in existence, which calls for our emphatic protest. The Land League does exist, and is doing just as good work for Ireland as at any time since it was organized. We should deserve the contempt of everyone whose sympathy we have won, should deserve the extinction of every hope that has been enkindled if we were new to grow discouraged. led, if we were now to grow discouraged or to withdraw when the work is but fairly begun. Our plan in all that has been done on this side of the Atlantic has been to follow those whom we recognize as guides—the leaders in Ireland—who, ing on the scene of action, know what the best to be done. We have repeatis the best to be done. We have repeatedly pledged ourselves to uphold their hands, to acquiesce in their plans, not to dictate their policy, to furnish cheerfully and generously the aid without which they would be powerless to carry out their designs. It would gratify our enemies if we were to abandon the struggle, to wantonly throw away the fruit of so much sarrifee throw away the fruit of so much sacrifice and labor. This no true friend of Ireland will for a moment think of. No, with Parnell at its head, the league still lives, still promises hope and help for Ireland.

stronger and more beautiful than she was before. And therefore it was of the Church especially that those words of the Psalmist were fulfilled "God is wonderful in all His works." They had all assisted that day at the blessing and laying of the corner-stone of this church, and they might perhaps imagine that there was something new in all this, but he would give them a history of this very spot on which they stood in order that they might in her weakness there was power and in her death life immortal.

JUST A THOUSAND YEARS AGO, 500 years after St. Patrick had converted Ireland to the Catholic faith, there came a great Irish saint, and he settled upon the very sear on which they now stood and converted in the speech of the American delegate. "See the server on which they now stood and the server and on the speech of the American delegate."

Itose which we are now making take time to be brought to a conclusion, and for every three steps we advance we must text the speech of the spee

Germany as it exists in this country.

There they are fighting for the re-establishment of a brotherly union between There are fighting for the re-establishment of a brotherly union between Question," Dr. Wallace made the following

I have been called upon to answer many questions which have been asked concerning certain current rumors relating to the Regular of St. Augustine, came to the sacred house at Tallaght, carried on the praises of the Lord and preached the holy Word of God unchanged as he (Father Burke) preached it to-day. Then came another change for Tallaght, and the place passed from the monks, and it was handed over to the Catholic Archbishops of Dublin; it was their summer residence, they lived there for the greater part of the year, and They Loved the greater part of the year, and brought with them their priests, and their canons, just as the Cardinal Archbishop brought his priests and canons to-day, and the same word continued, and the same word continued to the system of separation. These words coming from so strong and conserved the source will startle many good Catholics in Europe. Nevertheless European Catholics are being brought more and more to face this problem of the catholics are being brought more and more to face this problem of the catholics are being brought more and more to face this problem of the land League was dead. That statement has been smitinterpreted by many, and a cablegram has been sent from Dublin extends the source will startle many good catholics in Europe. Nevertheless European and increase the same was dead. That statement dance to face this spr

solve such a question: we are simply content to rest where we are and congratulate both Church and State in this country on their mutual independence and good will to each other.

Sneaking of the Kulturkampf, Dr. Wind-Ireland, and whether it be called Land Lagueism or Fenianism, or O'Connell-Ireland, and whether it be called Land Ireland, and whether it be called Land Ireland. Leagueism or Fenianism, or O'Connell-ism matters not. It is a cause that will

never die. The question in respect to Mr. Ford is simply this: He proposed that the people of Ireland should pay no rent to landlords absolutely. But the people of Ireland were in no condition to follow it, and that doctrine was abandoned when Parnell was released from prison. Then Mr. Ford tried to force on the people the doctrine of the nationalization of the land. But the people there have decided that Ireland is not the place to try experiments that are not already tested. They have their own fixed plan for a fixed tenure of the seal of the tenut. Michael Perit and the soil of the tenant. Michael Davitt, an advocate of nationalization, has himself

said: "The people of Ireland, under the leadership of Farnell, have decided that the lines of the Dublin convention are the ones for the people to follow. I sacrifice personal preferences and follow Farnell." The Land League is free, and it is now

Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery has become so thoroughly established in public favor that were it not for the forpublic layor that were it not for the for-getfulness of people it would not be ne-cessary to call attention to its power to cure consumption, which is serofula of the lungs, and other blood diseases, as eruptions, blotches, pimples; ulcers, and "liver complaint."

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\*\* "Too late to whet the sword when the trumpet sounds to draw it." But never Kidney-Wort, restoring health and making yourself a well, strong, hearty man. It is unequalled as a remedy for all liver, bowels and kidney diseases. All drug-gists keep and recommend it.

W. W. McLellan, Lyn, N. S., writes: "I was afflicted with rheumatism, and had was afflicted with rheumatism, and had given up all hopes of a cure. By chance I saw Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil recommended. I immediately sent (fifty miles) and purchased four bottles, and with only two applications I was able to get around, and although I have not used one bottle, I am nearly well. The other three bottles I gave around to my neighbors, and I have had so many calls for more, that I feel bound to relieve the afflicted by writing to you for a supply."

ing to you for a supply." Mr. T. C. Berchard, public school teacher, Norland, writes: "During the fall of 1881 I was much troubled with Biliousness and Dyspepsia, and part of the time was unable to attend to the duties of my profession. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was recommended to me, and I have much pleasure in stating that I was entirely cured by using one bottle. I have not had an attack of my old complaint since, and have gained fifteen pounds in weight."

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C. A. Livingstone, Plattsville, says have much pleasure in recommending Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, from having used it myself, and having sold it for some time. In my own case I will say for it that it is the best preparation I have ever tried for rheumatism." A good Investment. Twenty-five cent

expended to your druggists, for a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, will allay more pain and cure more diseases than many dollars spent for ordinary medicines would do. Yellow Oil cures Rheumatism, Burns Scalds, Frost Bites, Sore Throat, Croup, Stiff Joints, Contracted Cords, and all Lameness and Inflammation.

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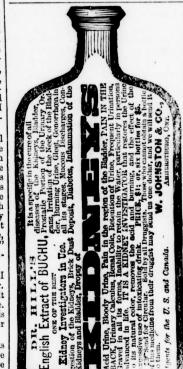
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Great Western Railway Going East—Main Line.						
For Places East—H. & T. R., Buffalo, Boston, Eastern States.	5 00	1 00		8 00	1 30	6 30
New York, &c. (Thro Bags)	000	1 00	10 30	8 00	2 45	6 30
G. T. R. East of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Mon-		- 00	10 00	0 00	~ 10	0 30
G. T. R. East of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Mon- treal, Quebec and Maritime Provinces		1 00	5 00	8 00		6 30
For Toronto	5, 730	1 00	5, 10 30	8 00	1 30	6 30
G W P Coing West Main Line	5, 7 30	1 00	10 30	8, & 11	1 30&2	45 6 30
ThroBags-Bothwell Glencoe, Railway P. O. Mails	5 00	1 15		8 00		2 45
For Toronto. For Hamilton. For Hamilton. G. W. R. Going West-Main Line. ThroBags-Bothwell, Glencoe, Railway P. O. Malls for all places West of London, Detroit, Western States, Manitoba, &c. Thro Bags-Windsor, Manitoba, Detroit, W'rnStates Thro Bags-Chatham. Mt. Brydges.	000	1 19		000		2 40
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Newbury		1 15			• • • • •	6 30
Sarnia Branch, G. W. R.	300	1 10	••••		• • • • •	2 45
Thro Bags-Petrolia, Sarnia, Watford and Wyom	-					
_ing	6 30	1 15		8 & 9	2 45	
Railway P. O. Mails for all places West		1 15		20000	2 45	
Strathroy. Canada S. R., L. & P. S., & St. Clair Branch Mails.	6 30	1 15	• • • • •	8&9 30	2 45	
Glanworth	. 7 30				2 45	
Wilton Grove		1 15		9 00	2 10	
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For Great, Britain.—The latest hours for despatch Mondays, at 1 p. m., per Cunard packet, via New Y White Star Line, via New Y Wis, Fridays, at 1 p. m., Postage on letters, 5c, per j. oz.; Newspapers ic, per f. Rates of Postage on Letters between places in to postage stamp; if posted unpaid, will be sent to t vacceding j. oz. in weight, and prepaid only 3c, will ent postage not prepaid. Newspapers, through Can Post Cards for United Kingdom, 2 cents each.	ork; Iu	esday	s, at 1 p	. m., F	er Inn	nan oi
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Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dy-sentery, Cramps, Colic, Sea Sickness and Summer Complaint; also Cholera Infantum, and all Complaints peculiar to children teething, and will be found equally beneficial for adults or children.

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The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage. FIRST-CLASS HEARSES FOR HIRE. 202, King St., London. Private Residence 254 King Street.

CARRIAGES W. J. THOMPSON,

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Cure without an operation or the injury trusses inflict by Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S method. Office 251 Broadway, New York. His book, with Photographic likenesses of bad cases before and after cure, mailed for 10 cents.

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

#### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Marwood, the hangman, has been threatened with assassination if he even ventures to go to Ireland to perform an

of the conference. London, Oct. 17.—Barry Sullivan, the

the Irish Parliamentary party.

#### United States.

Henry George landed at New York Monday morning, and was met and wel-comed by an immense concourse. Chicago, Oct. 16.—Rev. C. Miln, form-

Chicago, Oct. 16.—Rev. C. Min, Iorinierly a well-known pastor of Brooklyn, more recently the successor of Robert Collyer as the pastor of Unity Church, Chicago, made his debut as "Hamlet" at the Grand Opera House this evening. Tomorrow he plays "Iago."

Memphis, Oct. 19.—Joseph and George

Mabry were shot and killed by Major Tom O'Connor at Knoxville this morning, and he in turn was killed by friends of the

Mabrys.
San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 20.—There was a fight near Lampasa yesterday between smugglers and Mexican custom house officials, the former trying to cross the line with \$20,000 worth of jewellery, and refused to surrender. Four smugglers killed and four captured.

Williams, Arizona, Oct. 20.—Four men recently stole thirty-six horses and mules here and started for Texas. Eight citizens pursued and killed all the thieves at Tigris Canon, fifty miles from here. All the property was recovered.

#### Canadian.

The Customs authorities have seized the beet root sugar factory of the Union Suc-riere Franco Canadien at Montreal for

riere Franco Canadien at Montreau or riere Franco Canadien at Montreau or unpaid duty amounting to \$10,000.

St. Mary's, Oct. 18.—A man named william Walker, a farmer of the township Wilsouri, was killed on the London T. P. O'Connor said the amendment T. P. O'Connor said the am branch of the Grand Trunk Railway, about half a mile from here, by the train leaving London at 5 p. m. He was walking on the track towards the train, and was struck by the engine and thrown into the ditch. The train was stopped and run back to where he was killed. The body was put on board and brought to the town station. Montreal, Oct. 19.—Two patients in the Held Diese to the train was stopped and run back to where he was killed. The body was put on board and brought to the town station. Montreal, Oct. 19.—Two patients in the Held Diese to the partial results of the state of the parliamentary party.

A resolution the digible.

T. P. O'Connor said the amendment amounted to a vote of want of the grand and this Grace Archbishop Lynch preached. He undertook to answer what he termed the off-repeated question: What is the infallibility of the Pope?" Did it, he asked, mean that the Pope could commit no sin? He could. It did not mean that he could commit no sin? He could. It did Montreal, Oct. 19.—Two patients in the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Montreal, committed suicide Thursday, one being the wife of J. R. Joyce, a merchant here, and the other a farmer named Nicholson, from outside the city. The lady opened a window on the fourth flat, and jumped out ber death taking place instantly. The out, her death taking place instantly. man threw himself from a balcony on the second story, and was also instantly killed.

covering his senses.

Belleville, Ont., Oct. 20.—A child

named Wall whilst playing nearits parents' residence on Dundas street yesterday was to its assistance, and on her approach the bird took to flight. The child's injuries

#### IRISH NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Dublin, Oct. 17.—The Irish National Conference opened to-day, with Mr. Par-nell presiding. A letter was read from Mr. Egan, dated Paris, tendering his resignation as Treasurer of the Land League, and giving a statement of the funds of the League. The report shows that a total of £244,870 (\$1,223,350) passed through his hands. Of this there was disbursed in material in the congregati

me of the treasurership. Mr. Egan specifies the purposes to which
148,000 POUNDS
were expended through the general Land
League and Ladies' League, and were applied as follows: In support of evicted
tenants, erection of Land League huts, payment of law costs and general expenses of
organization. For his own protection, as
well as for the satisfaction of members of
the League, Mr. Egan asked that the

In relation to the assertions of English London, Oct. 17.—Barry Sullivan, the actor, has consented to be nominated for parliament for an Irish constituency on the Home Rule principles.
Hugh O'Donnell, M. P., states, though he is determined to support the conference programme he cannot join the Council, which, he says, is so constituted that if only a small number of county delegates are sufficiently flexible, its whole control will be in the hands of sixteen nominees of the Irish Parliamentary party.

In relation to the assertions of English papers in regard to alleged differences with their kindred in America, Mr. Parnell denied that there had been any dictation of whatever points they might have differed. They had agreed to leave the issue to the Irish people. Despite the most tyrannical Coercion Act they had ever seen they would yet obtain the measures on which they had set their hearts, viz., the scheme for the establishment of an

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.
adopted. Mr. Davitt then addressed the convention. He spoke in somewhat more pronounced terms than Mr. Parnell. He declared that until the land which had been stolen from the people was restored to the whole people as national property, there could be no legal satisfactory settlement of the land question. At the same time he wished it distinctly understood his declaration didn't separate him from Mr. Perusil on the land

ment of a workingman's Club and reading rooms among the objects of the conference.

It is asserted that a large number of English detectives have arrived, and are in constant communication with the Home Secretary in reference to the action of the Conference.

Down men and attended to all their death beds. Poor man, he complains bitterly that he cannot get his vestments up; but I admire his determination in pushing forward so quickly." Another Catholic Chaplain, Father Bellord, was wounded while ministering to his flock on the battle field.—Acadian Recorder.

Conference.

Dublin, October 18.—Davitt moved an amendment that the Central Council of the new league consist of 62 members, one for each county, the Parliamentary

siding over the deliberations and express-ing unabated confidence in him was passed

#### BRANTFORD LETTER.

On Thursday of last week His Lordship man threw himself from a balcony on the second story, and was also instantly killed. Both were insane.

A cattle dealer named John Coughlin, whose friends live at Mount Forest and Guelph, was found lying on the roadside near Walkerton early Thursday morning, and died an hour afterwards without recovering his serses.

On Thursday of last week His Lordsnip Bishop Crinnon paid a short visit to the city, and examined the improvements being made in St. Basil's, with which he expressed satisfaction. Very Rev. Father Dowling, of Paris, and Rev. Father Lillis, of Dundas, were with his Lordsnip Bishop Crinnon paid a short visit to the city, and examined the improvements being made in St. Basil's, with which he expressed satisfaction. Very Rev. Father Dowling, of Paris, and Rev. Father Lillis, of Dundas, were with his Lordsnip Bishop Crinnon paid a short visit to the city, and examined the improvements being made in St. Basil's, with which he expressed satisfaction. Very Rev. Father Dowling, of Paris, and Rev. Father Lillis, of Dundas, were with his Lordsnip Bishop Crinnon paid a short visit to the city, and examined the improvements being made in St. Basil's, with which he expressed satisfaction. Very Rev. Father Dowling, of Paris, and Rev. Father Lillis, of Dundas, were with his Lordsnip Bishop Crinnon paid a short visit to the city, and examined the improvements being made in St. Basil's, with which he expressed satisfaction. Very Rev. Father Lillis, of Dundas, were with his Lordsnip.

who has been making his home in Dundas for some time back, spent a couple of weeks in this city lately, which he seemed to enjoy.

On Sunday last news reached this city

residence on Dundas street yestedly was attacked by an eagle, which swooped down upon and seized the little one with its talons, but was unable to rise with its burden. The eagle kept its hold, beating burden. The eagle kept its hold, beating that morning by his being run over on the reliable to the r the little one with its wings. An elder one of the railways. There were no parsister heard the cries of the child and went ticulars of the sad accident further than a bare statement of the case. Mr. and Mrs. Lake,brother-in-law and sister of deceased, left in the afternoon to bring the remains to this city. The unfortunate young man was about 26 years of age, and a plasterer by trade, and up to a short time since worked for Mr. Patrick Griffin here. Al who knew him speak well of him, and express great sorrow at his untimely end. Wonder if the young men of St. Basil's

intend to re-organize their literary society this season? For several winters they were very successful, and no doubt such a society would be of great advantage to material in the congregation. NAYR.

the separate schools, where a large number of the trustees and parishoners had come, and the children were in delight to join their song of greeting to their chief pastor. After the song of welcome one of the pupils came forward and read a very becoming address to the Bishop, to which His Lordship replied in words expressive of his fatherly kindness and encouragement, and gave a holiday, which the youngsters accepted with joy. Then the children.

tentures to go to Ireland to perform an execution.

In the secution of the constant comments of the costs and general expenses of the for Kingston to-day to bring home Westgate, the self-confessed murderer of Cavendish and Burke.

Dublin, Oct. 16.—The Freeman's Journal, reviewing the programme of the National Conference, says it is strictly constitutional and parliamentary. It is only tithin the lines of the constitution that the battle of Ireland can now be effectively fought.

Dublin, Oct. 17.—Davitt, speaking at Edgewortstown yesterday, declared the only thing that could bring peace to Ireland was the recognition of tenants absolute ownership of any property in the soil he either created or purchased, and the right of undisturbed occupancy for the tenant.

Galway, Oct. 17.—At the investigation into the murder of the two Huddys, near Lough Mask, Kerrigan, informer, further deposed that Higgins, aged 50, with his son, took the chief part in the murder, and gave a holiday, which the youngsters well as seconds. Davit divising the constitution that the huddy is the soil be either created or purchased, and the right of undisturbed occupancy for the teant.

Galway, Oct. 17.—At the investigation into the murder of the two Huddys, near Lough Mask, Kerrigan, informer, further thems of the constitution of the con work of John Holland, and have the initials of the society on them. In February next this society will be nine years old, and was founded by Rev. Father Daly, who was its first president. Adjoining are a billiard room and a small reading room, both of which are well used by the members, who now number about 70 strong. The officers at present are—George Cullen, President; James O'Donnell, Vice-do; J. T. Murphy,—Treasurer; P. Broyderick, Financial Secretary; M. Houlahan, Recording Secretary; and Philip O'Toole, Marshal. A library in connection with the society is talked of, and a committee meeting was held yesterwould yet obtain the measures on which they had set their hearts, viz., the scheme and a committee meeting was held yester day to arrange for a bazaar to take place

during next summer.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN IN EGYPT.

Many of our readers are aware that the Rev. R. Brindle, late Military Catholic Chaplain at this station, was one of the priests who accompanied the British army to Egypt. The many friends of the control of the c army to Egypt. The many friends of the rev. gentleman in this city will be glad to read of his self-denying and ger erous conduct in the ministration of h duties 'during the late campaign. A understood his declaration didn't separate him from Mr. Parnell on the land question. Mr. Parnell accepted the amendment to the PROPOSED LAND SCHEME to the effect that increased taxes should be placed on grass land and that all covenants against tilling be declared void. The Conference unanimously adopted the amendment in the programme in favor of payment of the Irish party in the House of Commons. On motion of Mr. Davitt it was resolved to include the establishment of a workingman's Club and reading rooms among the objects of the conference.

It is asserted that a large number of I admire his determination in pushing

TORONTO ITEMS.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH ON PAPAL INFALLIBIL-

ould commit no not mean that he could commen takes in the Catholic Church. It due not takes in the Catholic Church. It due not takes in the could make no mistakes in worldly diplomacy. It did not mean that he could make no mistakes in deciding as a private theologian questions of theology. He could. The doctrine meant that when the Pope pronounces a certain truth as Pope and as Peter's successor, bolding the place of Christ, and directs a decree to the whole Church defining this truth as an act of faith, then it was true truth as a creation bags, 20 to 26; cose, 3 30 to 3 35, 35 to 36; political preservation bags, 20 to 26; cose, 30 to 10 to 26; cose, 30 to 10 t decree to the whole Charlen denning that truth as an act of faith, then it was true the Holy Father could not be deceived. Before doing this, however, the Pope took all possible means to find out the truth. He gets answers from all parts of the world, studies the question, prays over it, and then, as the mouthpiece of God, agreements it true. There were many pronounces it true. There were many persons outside the Catholic Church who considered themselves infallible. Many thought themselves infallible as interpreters of Scripture, and there was this different within the second terms of the control of erence. While there was but one within erence. While there was but one within the Catholic Church who considered himself infallible, there were thousands and tens of thousands outside who considered themselves so. His Grace theaproceeded to enlarge on the mercy of God which led Him to pardon sinners whom none on earth would pardon, entreating his hearers, however, not to presume on the infinite mercy of God and continue to offend Him, but to turn to Him, and serve Him. Him, but to turn to Him and serve Him. There was a large congregation present.

CHARITY SERMON.

The Rev. J. J. McCann, late Chancellor of St. Michael's Cathedral, preached a charity sermon Sunday evening at St. Basil's Church, in aid of the fund of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul. A large congregation was present, and, though the services were quite protracted, in 1879 and '80 220,000, and in defence at the State trials over £15,000, and in expenditures through the general Land League and Ladies League £143,000, leaving a balance of nearly £20,000. Partial and Davitt were received with tremendous cheers by the delegates. Nearly all the were present.

SEVEN OR EIGHT HUNDRED DELEGATS attended the Conference, on the platform were to Lord Mayor Dawson, and Messrs, Healy, Thomas Power O'Connor, Corrigan, Sexton, O'Sullivan, and Brennan. Mr. Egan, in his letter of resignation, says and such an elaborate and the discourses of the test of the remarks the works of the fifther than the properties of the policy of the fact that a new national organization is likely to spring from the conference, and as it is impossible for more longer absent myself from my own business in Dublin, I most earnestly beg my friends in the Land League to relieve

enjoying the good sthings of this life, would fail to aid the poor by the wealth bestowed upon them. In giving to the poor they were lending to the Lord, and in helping the orphan and friendless they were helping Christ Himself. Such a brief synopsis can convey but a faint idea of a most powerful and effective discourse.

#### LOCAL NEWS.

George Code, who shot and killed Patrick Delargy, in Petersville, was found guilty of manslaughter at the assizes and sentenced to eight years in the peniten-

A farmer named Thomas Crone was waylaid and robbed in West Nissouri on Thursday night of about \$300 while driv-

The Grand Trunk railway intend exending the freight shed easterly as far as Waterloo Street.

The two gas companies doing business n this city have amalgamated. Mr. George Gray, of the firm of Muirhead & Grey, died on Wednesday last after a few days' illness.

#### COMMERCIAL.

1	London 1	larkets.	
1			nt., Oct. 23.
	GRA		
5	Wheat, Spring		\$0 00 to 0 00
	Deibl	9 100 lbs.	1 50 to 1 55
	" Tredwell		1 50 to 1 60
1	" Clawson		1 40 to 1 50
	" Red		1 45 to 1 55
7	Oats	66	0 90 to 1 05
	Corn		1 30 to 1 50
,	Peas	**	1 80 to 1 15
	Barley		1 05 to 1 65
,	Rye		1 15 to 1 25
1000	Buckwheat		4 00 to 4 25
7	Clover Seed		5 50 to 6 00
3	Clover Seed	44	2 75 to 3 00
3	Timothy Seed	ND FEED	
)	FLOOR	per cwt.	2 75 to 3 00
	Pastry Flour	. per	2 25 10 2 50
7.	Spring Flour	**	2 70 to 2 75
-	Oatmeal, Fine		2 95 to 3 00
	Granulated		2 25 to 2 50
	Corr.meal	ton	22 00 to 25 00
	Shorts	4 1011	12 00 to 14 09
d			8 00 to 10 00
	Hay		2 00 to 3 00
n	Hay Straw, per load		200 10 3 00
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London Stock Market.

London, —noon, Oct. 23 ne. Sellers Buyer Name. .....xd Huron & Erie..... London Loan ..... Ontario Investment Ass'n 138 London Life.....

Toronto Markets-Car Lots.

Toronto, Oct. 23.

WHEAT—Fall, No. 1, \$1 01 to \$101. No. \$101 to \$101. No. 3, \$0 97 to \$98. Spring. No. 1, \$1 03 to \$103. No. 2, \$102 to \$102. BARLEY—No. 1, 78c. to \$9. 79. No. 2, 0 to \$0.72. No. 3 extra, 64c to 65c. No. 3, 57c to \$0.72. No. 3 extra, 64c to 65c. No. 3, 57c to \$0.72. No. 3 extra, 64c to 65c.

10 \$0 72. No. 3 extra, 98c to 50c. At. 6, 5 et 6

\$1 88.—No. 1, 75c to \$0 73. No. 2, 73c to 74c.

OATS—No. 1, 40c to 41. No. 2, 00c.

FLOUR—Superior, \$4 75 to \$475; extra.

\$165 to \$46 50 \$10 \$12 90.

BUTTER—13c to 20c.

GRASS SEED—Clover, \$5 10 to \$5 25.

BARLEY\_(street)—55c to 81c.

WHEAT (street)—Fail, \$1 27 to \$1 29,

20c. Creamery, 2fc to 25c. Cheese, 60c to 11 c kp Cork, mess, 26 5c. Hams, 15c to 17c.

Hamilton. Oct. 21—Wheat, white at 0 96 to 0 00; red, 9 96 to 0 00; Deihl, 1 15 to 1 15, barley, 50c to 63c; cotts, 37c to 30c; peas, 60c to 65c; corn, 95c to 0 00; rye, 56c to 60c; clover seed 4 30 to 6 40; timothy, 2 50 to 0 00; Deihl, 1 15 to 1 15, choice, 8 50 to 0 00; rye, 56c to 60c; clover seed 4 30 to 6 40; timothy, 2 50 to 0 00. Dessed hogs, choice, 8 50 to 0 00; rye, 56c to 60c; clover seed 4 30 to 6 40; timothy, 2 50 to 0 00. Dessed hogs, choice, 8 50 to 0 00; No. 2 do., 7 75 to 8 00; live hogs, none offering. Hams, 13c. B. bacon, 13c; roll do., 123c; shoulders, 190c; long clears, 11c; C. C. bacon. 190c. Butter—tubs, ordinary, 12c. to 13c; good, 13c to 15; extra, 00c to 00c; small rolls, fresh, 15c to 25c. Eggs.—Fresh, in cases, 13c to 20c. Lard—Farmers' tried, 123c to 13c; tierces, 13t; kges, 14c; palls, 14jc held firm. Tallow—tried, 75 to 20. Dried apples 55c to 6jc 15c to 5 50; fall wheat, 0 85 to 0 90; spring wheat; 0 90 to 0,95; barley, 0 50 to 55; peas, 0, 90c to 0 65; nots, 30c to 33c; hides, 0 00 to 0 00; butter, 15c to 18c; ergs, 20 to 00c; cheese, 10c to 12c; pota-oes, 0 30 to 0 35, corn, 00c to 00.

St. Catthakiniss, Oct. 21—Flour, No. 1 super, 5 00 26 525; fall wheat, 0 95 26 00 00; harley; 15c 26 70c; peas, 65c 375; oats, 30c; 20 30c; cattle, (live weight) 4 00 25 00; beef, 5 00 26 cattle, (live weight) 4 00 25 00; beef, 5 00 26 cattle, (live weight) 4 00 25 00; beef, 5 00 26 cattle, (live weight) 4 00 25 00; beef, 5 00 26 cattle, (live weight) 4 00 25 00; beef, 5 00 26 cattle, (live weight) 4 00 25 00; beef, 5 00 26 cattle, (live weight) 4 00 25 00; beef, 5 00 26 cattle, (live weight) 4 00 25 00; beef, 5 00 26 cattle, (live weight) 4 00 25 00; beef, 5 00 26 cattle, (live weight) 4 00 25 00; beef, 5 00 26 cattle, live weight), 3 00 to 10 25 beef, 5 00 to 10 25 bees, 11c 25 beef, 5 00 to 10 25 bees, 10 25 beef, 5 00 to 10 25 bees, 10 25 beef, 5 00 to 10 25 bees, 10 25 beef, 5 00 to 10 25 bees, 10 25 bee

#### LOCAL NOTICES.

IN BOSTON

IN BOSTON
recently Dr. M. Souvielle, of the Montreal International Throat and Lung Institute, and ex-Aide Surgeon of the French Army, was visited by over 2,500 Physicians and sufferers using his wonderful Invention, the Spirometer, for the treatment of Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Diseases. Parties unable to visit his offices can be successfully treated by letter addressed Dr. M. Souvielle, ex-Aide Surgeon of the French Army, 13 Phillips Square, Montreal, or 173 Church street, Toronto, offices for Canada, where French and English specialists are always in charge. Full particulars free on receipt of stamp. Physicians and sufferers can try it free at the offices.

The attention of our readers is called to The attention of our readers is called to

the advertisement of the Canada Business College, Hamilton, Ontario. This College has been established in the city of Hamil-tion over 20 years, and gives a good prac-tical education to young men and ladies. tical education to young men and ladies.

David Haragan, of Kinkora, county of Perth, Ont hearing Prof. A. M. Shrieves, proprietor of Pride of the Valley medicine offer \$100 for any case of dispepsia that one dollar's worth would not help or entirely cure if used according to directions, bought the \$1 worth, used it, lost the one hundred dollars and dispepsia both. Thousands can testify. For sale by all druggists. See advertisment in CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE SADDEST OF SAD SIGHTS.—The grey hairs of age being brought with sortow to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every year as the use of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more general. By its use the scanty locks of

the advertisement of the Canada Business

of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more general. By its use the scanty locks of age once more resume their former color and the hair become thick and luxuriant as ever; with its aid we can now defy the change of years, resting assured that no Grey Hair at any rate will come to sadden use Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale

us. Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

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

a specialty.

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

chines on sale.

R. S. Murray & Co. are prepared to fit up churches, public buildings, hotels and private residences with Brussels, Whiltan, velvet, tapestry, three-ply Kidderminster and Dutch carpets, India and China matting, English oil cloth, cut to fit rooms: American and Canadian oil cloth. French, English and German lace curtains always on hand. Largest stock of curtains always on hand. Largest stock of house furnishings in America. Carpets made and laid at very small charges, cut, matched and tacked free, 124 Dundas street, and 125 Carling street.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of our rest by a sick child suffering and crying ith the exeruciating pain of cutting teeth for so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the todgest and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicans and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering. Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"Brown's Household Panacka" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back and Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

#### Grand BAZAAR AND DRAWING OF PRIZES

n London, Canada, to aid in the erection the new St. Peter's Cathedral.

\$1,000.00 IN GOLD. 320 Acres of Land in the most fertile regions of the Great Northwest.

House and Property in the City of London, the Village of Mt. Brydges, Port Elgin and the Township of Elderslie—and hundreds of other valuable prizes (see tickets) to be drawn for at this Bazaar. Greatest offer ever presented to the Amer

cican people.

P. S. – Persons who have received Tickets are requested to make immediate returns to Rev. T. Cornyn, London. Persons wishing to secure tickets can obtain them by writing to the same Rev. gentleman.



THE EXAMINATIONS for the Civil Service will be held at OTTAWA, KINGSTON, TORONTO and LONDON, commencing with the Preliminary, on Tuesday, the 7th NOVEMBER, at 9.30 a.m., and the Qualifying at the same hour on WEDNESDAY, the 8th idem.

The stationery will be supplied by the Board.

Applications for examinating

Applications for examination should be sent to the undersigned at Ottawa, as soon as possible. P. LESUEUR, Sec. Board Exami-

## BUY YOUR COAL & WOOD

#### AN ONLY DAUGHTER CURED OF CONSUMPTION.

CUREO OF CONSUMPTION.

When death was hourly expected all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidently made a preparation which cured his only child of CONSUMPTION. His child is now in this country enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that CONSUMPTION can positively and permanently be cured. The Doctor now gives this Rectpe free, only asking two three-cent stamps to pay expenses. This herb also cures night-sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 1632 Race St., Philadelphia, naming this paper. oct.13-3m

#### LONDON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE AND

### TELEGRAPHIC & PHONOGRAPHIC

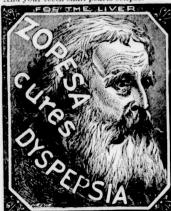
INSTITUTE RE-OPENS ON

MONDAY Sept. 4th.

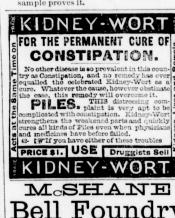
Our Course of Instruction is Comprehensive, thorough and practical, and preeminently adapted to the requirements of the young man, who proposes to engage in either, Mercantile, Mechanical, or Agricultural purely. tural pursuits.
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VOL. 5.

## NICHOLAS WILSON & FASHIONABLE TAILOR

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At the Gate of the Temple BY MAURICE F. EGAN. "Accursed of thy race" the Levite of "Go hence, thou withered stock, the less one!"
Joachim bowed his head, heart-pier

"Thy beard is gray, thy course i Thou art unworthy in the people's e Before the Ark to offer sacrifice." Joachim turned away, weighed do

For more days he and his spouse, s Raised hands or prayer, that they joyful, know Within their house the presence of That the reproach in Israel's stern Might be removed at time of sacrific Then the great Herald spoke, like

chord
Of organ-music: "From your hot
spring
The Rose of Sharon, Mother of the I
The Morning Star, for whom the wo ring
For evermore with praises in all ex
Ye shall be blessed through God's a
rifice."

CATHOLIC PRESS. Catholic Chronicle. WHAT liberal fellows the "lib the present day are! They providest freedom of opinion, the freedom of thought; but their freedom of the freedo ppinion must be only freedom ppinions they wish to prevail, a freedom of thought is only free their thoughts. Opinions whi from theirs, and thoughts not in with their way of thinking she only have no freedom, but no The controversy raised over t "Marmion" in Canada has many illustrations of the libe self-styled liberals. A book in Catholies is placed in the hands people in the public schools, so people in the public schools, so notions of the Catholic Church conceived in youth, and prejudic her laid deep and lasting. Whe conceived in youth, and prejudic her laid deep and lasting. Whe strated with, the authors of the say their act is in accordance principles of freedom of though moment's reflection would she that the thought to which they freedom is only their though thought is that the Catholic Carrows and that its convents are thought is that the Catholic wrong, and that its convents at teries are dens of corruption and and they desire this thought t and therefore they give it freed Beecher has at last made known that the catholic wrong the control of the control of the control of the catholic wrong the control of the catholic wrong and the control of the catholic wrong and the control of the catholic wrong the catholic wrong the catholic wrong the catholic wrong and the catholic wrong t people of the religious denom which he has been supposed

and of which he has been a pres he has ceased to believe with therefore has resigned his mem their "association." He has, ceased to believe in many of the of Christianity. Mr. Beecher need, it should seen, to make direct statement that he ha elieve in Christianity. That well known for some years. Beecher is honester than the "I and BrooklynCongregational Ass They would not have turned h matter what he believed or d lieve. He was the lion of the lieve. He was the hon of the tion, and they could not afford out the glory of his name. ester than they he got out hi telling them plainly why. But thing is—no, not funny; it is to be funny—that the associat want him to leave them. The request him to withdraw his request him to withdraw his and come back to them, and standing his denial of some of octrines of their church, to hem. Beecherism is now the them. form of Protestantism in t States, and Mr. Beecher kno loes what he likes with Chris

he knows that Protestantism w not find fault with him but

All it now asks of him shall not go too fast for them.

Catholic Columbian

Mr. Furay, of the Columbad a well written article in the on the influence of ministers men. We say it is well write from his standpoint, we scan him to say more. The Chri men of our day are not entire by the influence of ministers. without the deep feeling of con he is really and truly the repr Christ upon earth in giving co life, can have little influence have an infallible guide, and the would influence must know he would influence must know same. "Tis true that men w respect one who is moral, but ligion and revealed religion same. The young men of young women, too, have veridea of revealed religion." I tend a certain church, but it facilize that they will lose. feeling that they will lose they do not. They see the what they can do themsely But young men that have fait training may for a time stifle conscience, but we still have h We live in an age when to be considered a reproach to a They rather glory in being he ionable sins and strive to all the arts that make then

complished young men ir