Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 4.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 1882,

NO. 205

NICHOLAS WILSON & CO., FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

A nice assortment of Imported TWEEDS now in stock.

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BY ADELAIDE PROCTER

Rise! for the day is passing,
And you lie dreaming on;
The others have buckled their armor,
And forth to the fight are gone:
A place in the ranks awaits you,
Each man has some part to play;
The Past and the Future are nothing;
In the face of the stern To-day.

Rise from your dreams of the Future,
Of gaining some hard-fought field;
Of storming some airy fortress,
Or bidding some giant yield:
Your future has deeds of glory,
Of honor (God grant it may!)
But your arm will never be stronger,
Or the need so great as To-day.

Rise! if the Past detains you,
Her sunshine and storms lorget;
No chains so unworthy to hold you
As those of a vain regret;
Sad or bright, she is lifeless ever;
Cast her phantom arms away,
Nor look back, save to learn the lesson
Of a nobler strife To-day.

Rise! for the day is passing;
The sound that you scarcely hear
Is the enemy marching to battle:
Arise! for the foe is here!
Stay not to sharpen your weapons,
Or the hour will strike at last,
When, from dreams of a coming battle,
You may wake to find it past!

THE BAZAAR.

Extract from Pastoral letter of His Lordship Bishop Walsh:

We solemnly promise and engage to cause a High Mass to be celebrated on the cause a High Mass to be celebrated on the first Friday of every month, for the space of ten years, for the temporal and eternal welfare of the benefactors of the New Cathedral. The celebration of the aforesaid Mass will begin on the first Friday of the month following its dedication. We request of the Reverend clergy to make this fact well known to their people and to explain the great spiritual favours to be gained thereby.

ained thereby. Persons purchasing or disposing of tickets for the coming Bazaar will gain the above favours.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Dublin Freeman

In reference to the harvest prospects of Ireland the Dublin Freeman, of August 12th, states: "The past week of glorious weather has brightened the face of the country and once more raised the hopes of agriculturists, who are now beginning to feel more sanguine regarding the harvest. Large quantities of old meadow hay have been saved in fine condition. The potato blight has not extended its ravage the dry weather set in, and, though the earlier sorts are beyond remedy. the late growers, such as 'Champions,' are doing well and may yet turn out a good crop. The cereals, oats especially, promise a rich return on well cultivated lands, on wet or damp soils the crop is stunted and meagre and not likely to prove remunerative. The green crops are greatly benefited by the heat. Should there be a continuance of fine weather a fair supply of turf may yet be saved, though the quantity fit for use at the present time is smaller than for many years, excepting 1880, when there was a fuel famine. together the prospect has bright-ened considerably within the past few days, and with good weather and energetic industry to save the harvest, plenty may yet crown the labors of the husbandman." "Fair rent," thinks the same journal, "may be considered the most prominent of the three notable principles of the Land Act of 1881, and there can be no fair rent without a careful, impartial and just valuation. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that in the operation of the Land Act, the question of a fair valuation should be conducted in a manner that would not be calculated to justify hostile criticism. A valuation by a court valuer that was accepted by three Chief Commissioners and by which they gave their decisions re-cently at Mullingar, has been the subject of a rather sharp discussion in the House of Commons. The cases referred to, and which were brought to the attention of the House by Mr. Justin McCarthy, arose out of appeals before the Chief Commissioners at Mullingar by some tenants of Lord Longford against the judicial rents fixed by the Sub-Commission. When those tenants applied to the Sub-Commissioners for fixing a fair rent, they produced for witnesses as to the value of their holdings men who were thoroughly competent to form a correct opinion as to the valuation of the farms in question, as

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they were well known in the County Longford, and knew the productive power of the land thoroughly. Their opinion taken altogether might be considered unimpeachable, as those witnesses included a landlord and a civil engineer. The Sub-Commissioners fixed the rent in most cases at about the valuation put on those lands by the landlord's agent, Mr. Cochrane. "On the appeal before the Chief Commissioners, the landlord did not call in a single witness as to the valuation of the farms in question, but in face of the reliable testimony of the tenants' witnesses, the Chief Commissioners accepted the opinion of the court valuer, who had never seen the lands before, and they raised the rents which even the Sub-Commissioners had fixed in some cases to nearly the old amount. It excited some surprise when the case was before the Chief Commissioners that the landlord called no witnesses, but it appears that the valuation which the court valuer meant to fix on those lands had got publicity in some of the Dublin papers, and as even Mr. Cochrane, Lord Longford's own agent, would hardly think of naming similar rents, the landlord doubtless thought it would be unnecessary to call any witnesses. In the discussion which took place in the House of Commons it was commented on as a singular fact that court valuers were not sworn. There does not appear to be any reason why all other witnesses should be sworn, and that the opinion of those valuers, which may fix a tenant's rent for fifteen years, should be exempt from the rule. In fact it appears to be both unreasonable and unmeaning. With regard to the main point, to which Mr. Justin M'Carthy sought to draw the attention of Parliament, would augur badly for the operation of the Land Act if the proceed ings at the Mullingar appeal were to form a precedent, or to be again repeated in arranging the important question of a true valuation. When witnesses who include a landlord, a civil engineer, and practical farmers, gave evidence to the value of land or its fair rent, their conjoint and sworn testimony appears unimpeachable in its veracity and reliability, and ought to have more weight in assisting a judgment than the unsworn testimony of a court valuer, who has never seen the land before, and whose knowledge of its productive power in comparison with that of other witnesses must necessarily be limited

and uncertain."

Portugal, brings the news of the death of Mgr. Baines, the excellent and much respected President of the English College, on August 5. He was wealthy and left his whole property in trust for the English College. We also learn that the revolutionary spirit has extended greatly of late in Portugal. Not only in the cities but in the towns and villages the cry for a republic is general, and it is to be feared that in that country republicanism means socialism and anarchy. Hostility is shown against the clergy; a priest cannot venture into the streets in his cassock. or even with the Roman collar, without being insulted. The very children point sticks at them or hold up their hand as if aiming a pistol and shout "poong!" (which is their way of saying "bang!") in allusion to the threat that the first thing they will shoot will be the priests. The Papal Nuncio has been so grossly insulted in the streets that he has had to complain formally to the authorities. Catechism is no longer taught in the municipal schools, and last Lent two students from a large private school in Lisbon were caught spitting out the sacred particles immediately after Communion when at the altar rail for their Easter duty, and were only punished for it by ex-pulsion from the college, though the whole country was filled with acts of

expiation for the sacrilege. Catholic Telegraph.

FREETHINKERS say that man is like the other animals, death ends him. If anything would tempt us to believe such a preposterous statement, it would be the lives of the beasts in fallen from a former high estate to the condition of the dog and sow, applies to them exactly. The words are to be found in the Apocalyptic

North Western Chronicle

wish to admit that the grand reformation of the Christian Church was after all a hell-born scheme to banish God from his own creation. The truth of the assertion is, however, made plain to thinking men every day by the anti-Christian doings of the leaders of Protestantism. A case in point occurred in St. Paul last week at the dedication of the Jewish synagogue. Two so-called Christian ministers, Dr. Marshall, a Methodist, and Rev. Marvin (what par-ticular sect the latter belongs to we know not) were present, and delivered short sermons. Dr. Marshall is reported to have expressed himself as highly pleased to find the spirit of liberality in religious views so much on the increase. He felt honored to be able to address his Jewish friends in their own synagogue. And Brother Mar-vin said about the same thing. Liberal ideas are the most assuring signs of the times to those devoted Christian preachers and teachers. Jew and Christian can now and teachers. Jew and Christian preachers worship together, the Christian praising the Saviour's name, the Jew reviling it, but both thereby pleasing the Almighty God, and hand in hand making great strides towards Heaven. The bible was formerly the vade mecum of the Methodist preacher. We commend Brother Marvin to a careful perusal of the New Testament—even the garbled and incomplete King James' edition will answer the purpose—that he may learn who the author of Christianity is. We would furthermore advise the brethren who pay these distinguished divines for preaching the saving truths of Christ, to examine them as to Christ's divinity.

Signal and bowing down to the popular Idols of the day? No, no—else his thoughts are slaves with fetters on their limbs. In religious matters there is too much slavery of thought, just where thought needs restraint. And outside of realms of religion there is too much slavery of thought, just where thought needs restraint. And outside of realms of religion there is too much slavery of thought, just where thought needs restraint. And outside of realms of religion there is too much slavery of thought, just where thought needs restraint. And outside of realms of religion there is too much slavery of thought, just where thought needs restraint. And outside of realms of religion there is too much independence of thought, just where thought needs restraint. And outside of realms of religion there is too much slavery of thought, just where thought needs restraint. And outside of realms of religion there is too much slavery of thought, just where thought needs restraint. And outside of realms of religion there is too much independence of thought, just where thought needs restraint. And outside of realms of religion there is too much independence of thought, just where thought needs restraint. And outside of realms of religion there is too much independence of thought, just where thought needs restraint. And outside of realms of religion there is too much independence of thought properly

Western Watchman.

Western Watchman.

The history of English sacrilege has been given to the world in one of the most notable books of this century. From it the world has learned that the justice of an offended God sooner or later overtakes the profaner of his name. In other countries the fate of the blasphemer is equally terrible. The sad end of Voltaire. equally terrible. The sad end of Voltaire, Russeau, and Payne needs no embelishment of words. In the past decade this country has produced a blasphemous miscreant their equal in many things, their superior in few. But a swifter retribution is pursuing Ingersoll than is usually the case with men of his bold, bad purpose. He is fast falling into contempt and oblivion that is to such men worse than death. He is now at the sea-side, and of his present position and future prospects the Philadelphia Times has the following to say: "Poor Bob! People are beginning to wonder whether he amounts to much, after all. His reputation as a lawyer seems to have suffered during his present trials, and his name as a wit and reparteeist is utterly destroyed by the slowness and lack of spirit manifested in his conduct of lack of spirit manifested in his conduct of the Star route defense. However, here he is in one of the cottages of the Long Beach hotel, and with his family seems to be having a jolly good time on his off days. I notice that the papers periodically anneunced that Mr. Ingersoll is kind to his wife and children. He and his wife, it appears, are really fond of each other, and the children love their father. This is touching. I believe it to be true, but what of it? Is it the habit of American men to hate their wives and beat their A PRIVATE letter from Lisbon, Portugal, brings the news of the leath of Mgr. Baines, the excellent and much respected President of the English College, on August 5. He nonsense all this gammon is. Mr. Inger sol has made some money and much notoriety by his lectures, and he is shrewd enough to manage them himself, so that he makes what money is made. I have enough to manage them himself, so that he makes what money is made. I have read him attentively and have yet to find anything new. He puts the old-timers into new phase, felicitous phase for that matter, but so far as argument is concerned, pro or con, brother Robert is by no means original. Any child can ask questions that would puzzle the honest doctors. It's only the quack who pretends tors. It's only the quack who pretends to be omniscient. As a second-hand icono-clast the festive Robert is a success. It's his trade, and he can draw a \$3000 house here any Sunday night, but as an architect or a designer even he is a conspicuous fizzle."

London Universe Spain is entirely Catholic, as everybody knows, and the Spaniards, even those who have not their duties as Catholics at heart, neither understand nor care for Protestantism. Since the "glorious revolution" of September 29, 1868, Scotch and German Protestants have sought to ac-climatize the teachings of Luther and and John Knox in sunny Spain, but their success has been less than doubtful. After fourteen years' labour, they have managed to constitute twenty-one "com-munities," which have eight ministers between them, consisting of five apostates, from Catholicity, two Scotchmen and one German. This German, called Fliedner, German. This German, called Fliedner, is the noisest and most hustling of the lot. He is anxious to occupy a future page in Foxe's Book of Martyrs, for he once was locked up for a night or two for offering to punch a policeman's head who asked him for his "papers." The individual alluded to sends a glorious account to the German papers of what has already been done for the "evangelization" of Spain, and it stands to reason that the said Fliedner is sure to be the hero of his human form who circulate it. A fearfully strong comparison of men, fallen from a former high estate to bachelor of Madrid University, and expects next year to become a licentiate, pects next year to become a licentiate, after which he will have a right to establish an evangelical college, a plan which to be carried out, requires the material aid of all "God's children." This irrepressible appeal to the evangelical pockets concludes the manifesto. Despite this glowing statement, Protestantism remains as much as ever a failure in Catholic

It is rather hard and not unfrequently unpleasant to play the role of an Iconoclast. The world is wedded to its idols; and wee betide the man whose hand will have to said. dare to tear them down. Darling ideas, cherished theories, pet phrases demand an "Amen" from every body. Well, suppose that since one cannot, or will not, say "Amen," because his reason cannot give its consent, and his conscience cannot give its sanction to what seems to have the sound of truth but has the flaw of a hidden fallacy, what then? Must he hush, like a scared child? or hesiate like a coward, and keep his mind to himself? Or, if he will speak, must it be in bated breath—only half bowing down to the popular Idols of the day? No, no—else his thoughts are slaves with fetters on

politicians. It crowns their argument— or their sophisms. The people listen. Self-praise—and the people do love them-selves—says "Amen." The popular van-ity—and there is nothing as vain as the peoples' vanity—is tickled. And thun-

peoples' vanity—is tickled. And thunders of applause greet the mighty phrase. We beg leave to differ. Is the voice of the people the voice of God? Analyze this time-consecrated sentence. There is nothing in it. What do you mean by the people? And how many people must there be to realize and verify the phrase? First, enter the realms of religion First enter the realms of religion. Two-thirds of the human race are pagans. Their voice is for idols, and against the religion of Christianity. Is their voice the voice of God? And they are the maintained in the human race. the voice of God? And they are the majority of the human race. Enter Christendom. You find divisions. There are Protestants and Catholics, and each people has a voice. Where is the voice of God? Then take the Hebrew race. They are a people, and they have a voice. Is it the viva of God? Has God a great many voices, self-contradictory? Come down to the natural, civil order. In Europe the voice of the people is, in the main, for monarchy; the voice of the Turks is for Mohammed; the voice of the Turks is for Mohammed; the voice of the Russians is in part for the Czar, very much for Nihilism. In this country the voice of the people is for freedom and the republic; and their voice is divided pretty closely between the Republicans and the Democrats. Now, whose people's voice in Europe is the voice of God, and what party's voice in the United States is the voice of God? Surely, God must be very accommodating in lending His voice to each of the peoples who inhabit the world!

There is a blasphemy hidden back of that phrase, and any one who will try to Turks is for Mohammed; the voice of the

that phrase, and any one who will try to analyze it for five minutes can detect the worthlessness of its words.

SOME THOUGHTS FOR THE CHILD-REN OF MARY.

Ave Maria

I have been enjoying a beautiful book, which I would like to have you enjoy also; and it has given food for thought

to me, which I am sending on to you.

This beautiful book, "The Legends of the Blessed Sacrament," has a noticeable Preface. Do you ever read the Preface of a book? The one to which I refer is well worth it. The author says (and I want you to read the words carefully and thoughtfully, trying to think what they mean, no matter how serious they seem to you)
"Union with God is the secret of the live of the saints. We find them humbly and simply seeking Him in the ways He has appointed; most especially affectionate to the Blessed Mother of God, and most fervently devout towards the glorious

same, same; sanchiy is always the same. If we aspire to union with God, we must follow the footsteps of the saints."
Still, for us, as for the saints, it is Jesus Christ who is waiting for us in our churches,—waiting for us to come and love Him, and console His Heart. What can we do for Him there? Let us think. We can go to Mass of a week-day. To go on Sundays and holydays is, of course, the bounden duty of us all; but we are not obliged to hear the ordinary week-day Masses. Yet it is the same "tremendous Sacrifice" which is offered then for you and me; and it is the same Jesus whom the priest uplifts in his anointed hands. What we need not do for duty shall we

not sometimes do for love?

When our dear Lord was here on earth, little children were brought to Him, and He received and blessed them. He is still here on earth in His Sacrament of sacraments; and when we are tempted

"Oh to have seen what we now adore,
And, though veiled to faithless sight,
To have known, in the form that Jesus The Lord of life and light !"

the true answer of the poet applies to us:

"Hush! for he dwells among us still;
And a grace can yet be thine,
Which the scoffer and doubter] can never
know,
The presence of the Divine.
Jesus is with His children yet,
For his words can never deceive;
Go where his lowly altars rise,
And worship and believe."

near except the holy angels, who forever guard the sacred place. That Heart waiting there is waiting for you, and loving you, and is glad when you come to stay awhile. While men would revile Him, you, near Him, are permitted to wait upon and praise Him. O happy you!

Bring flowers to deck His altar. If you are rich, buy lovely, fragrant blossoms, or ask them from your father's gardens or green-house. If you are poor, is there

or ask them from your father's gardens or green-house. If you are poor, is there not some little plant which you raise and treasure, and which you sometimes lend, to beautify the holy place? Often say your beads there; and always let your loving thoughts and prayers and praises rise there like the very fairest and sweetest flowers. For do you not see that they are like flowers? are like flowers?

"In the Chaplet, on Jesus and Mary From our hearts let us call; At each Ave Maria we whisper, A rosebud shall fall; And at each Gloria Patri a Hly, The crown of them all!"

Every tender, loving thought we give Him is an incense to Him, and we need not go to church for this. At school and at home, let us think in what direction from us the nearest church is. Then let us often, with a loving thought, or a holy aspiration, turn our faces and our hearts thither, as we work or study or play; and always, when we say our morning or night prayers, remembering who is there in the tabernacle, and who, in spite of thick walls and far distance, knows we think of Him. How easy to do, and how glad it will make Him. Here is one aspiration, and it is indulgenced :

"O Sacrament most holy! O Sacrament

Do wε need so much teaching as to how we can show love for our Blessed Lord? Must we need to be told never to pass His altar where the Blessed Presence dwells, altar where the Blessed Presence dwells, without kneeling low before It t Do not content yourself with that slight jerk of the knee, which I fear you would laugh at each other for knowing no better than to employ in greeting a human superior or friend. Always kneel humbly down before your God. Alas! I do not think we know the grandeur of our heritage. know the grandeur of our heritage.

"Are we not nobles?—we who trace Our pedigree so high, That God for us and for our race Created earth and sky, And light, and air, and time, and space, To serve us and then die?

Are we not princes?—we who stand As heirs before the Throne,— We who can call the Promised Land Our heritage, our own, And answer to no less command Than God's and His alone?

Are we not kings? Both night and day, From early until late, About our bed, about our way, A guard of angels wait: And so we watch and work and play, In more than royal state.

Are we not holy! Do not start: It is God's sacred will. To call us temples set apart His Holy Ghost may fill: Jur very Food. . . Oh, hush, my heart! Adore It, and be still.

O God, that we can dare to fail, And dare to say we must!
O God, that we can ever trail
Such banners in the dust,—
Can let such starry honors pale,
And such a blazon rust!

Shall we upon such titles bring The taint of sin and shame! Shall we the children of the King, Who hold so grand a claim, Tarnish by any meaner thing The glory of our name!"

Suppose we learn that poetry, and say it often to ourselves? Remember we do not need always to be in the church for this. But oh! for love of Him who is always thinking of us, let us try, whereever we are, to think with love of Him.

Bishop Ireland on Independence.

"Give me in a parish," said Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul, in his sermon to the temperance convention, "six earnest men, Sacrament of the Altar."

And then she goes on to say: "God is always the same; sanctity is always the same; and a few laymen, and a total abstinence society is a fact. But the men abstinence society is a fact. But the men must be carnest; that is, they must labor, and they must practise themselves total abstinence. Is it too much to ask the practise of total abstinence for the sake of practise of total abstinence for the sake of tothers? The question, I think, should not be put in the Catholic Church, the home of self-sacrifice, zeal, and heroic charity. What do we give up in abandoning liquor? The pleasure of a momentary excitement. What do we do by the sacrifice? We dry the tear of wretchedness, we fase the hungry, we raise up our race. we feed the hungry, we raise up our race we save souls, we honor religion."

Anxious to Help.

Senater Vance, of North Carolina, fre quently illustrates his speeches with anecdote or rather parables, which he relates in a manner that seldom fails to bring down the house, no matter how much the majority may disagree with him politi-cally. Speaking one day against a bill which he considered "penny wise but pound foolish," he said it reminded him of a kind old man who lives at the top of the hill in North Carolina. One day a wagoner came by and unfortunately got his team "stalled" at the foot of the hill. To the old man's house he went, asking the loan of a pair of mules and a "fifth chain" to help him up the hill. Said the kind old man: "My friend, I have not got a pair of mules or a fifth chain to save Let us go there, not only at the time of Mass, but at other times when all is still, and we can speak to Him alone; none are a pair of mules or a fifth chain to save your life. But I am always anxious to help a man in distress; I can lend you the best fiddle you ever drew a bow across."

near except the holy angels, who forever THE DISASTROUS BOLDNESS; OF INNOCENCE.

The poor girl whose coquetries provoked the Garland-Addison duel has received her punishment. She should not hear a word of censure. With one man whom she professed to love, dead, and the other on trial for his life, what condemnation from without could hurt her more? ut could hurt her more?

out could hurt her more?

But young women like her, and the mothers of such women, would do well to read carefully the story of this trial. Here was a girl bethrothed to one man, corresponding and exchanging locks of hair and photographs with another, whose moral character she declares she thought to be atrocious. But "letters and locks of hair go for nothing," she says. In what other civilized country where wives and sisters are honored would "letters and locks of hair count for nothing" with an innocent maiden? Where else could a decent girl be left by her mother to make herself be left by her mother to make herself common and cheap by such gifts to any stranger with whom she chooses to flirt? Yet this hint is an index to the prevailing social custom in a large class of our young men and women, a class who are in inten tion and act innocent and respectable. The consequences are that the girl who is "given her fling" by her parents to enjoy herself while she is young, goes to her husband, if not with smirched reputation, at least with calloused sensibilities and a heart more like the old wilted plant which has been exposed all day in the street for sale, than the dewy flower which he fan-

Sacrament most holy! O Sacrament divine! Women, too, and especially young women, know nothing of the affections and passions of men which they provoke. and passions of men which they provoke.

"Think of Me, and I will think of thee,"
He said once to a loving soul. Shall we not try to win a blessing from Him, thinking of Him gladly and lovingly by night and day?

Do we need so much teaching as to how turning their pretty silly girls loose, un-watched and unwarned, to ride, flirt, and correspond with men of whom they know nothing? We hear much of the boldness of innocence in this country, but it is one of those virtues which are as disastrous as vice.—New York Tribune.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—Shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon a heavy rain shower set in accompanied by thunder and lightning About half-past three a terrific thunder clap was heard. The lightning entered through the window of the fourth class in through the window of the fourth class in Central School West, breaking a large pane of glass and striking Miss Maggie Shaw, the teacher, on the feet, first grazing her neck, and knocking her senseless. The electric fluid, which is described as resembling a large ball of fire, then played around the second flat on which the fourth class is situated. Mr. Glashan, Public School Inspector, who was on the flat at the time, was prostrated by the shock, and did not recover for some time. A great panic ensued among the scholars, and did not recover for some time. A great panic ensued among the scholars, the frightened children making for the door. Mr. J. T. Bowerman, teacher of the fifth class, used his best endeavors to quiet the fears of the scholars, of whom there were about 400 in the building. Miss Shaw in the meantime was carried to Mr. Stawart's residence across the read and Stewart's residence, across the road, and Drs. H. P. Wright and Corbett were soon brs. If. F. Wright and corbect were soon attending to her injuries, which proved to be very serious, she having been severely burned from the back of her neck down to her heels. She is, however, reported to be doing well. It was found that the cupola of the school was on fire, and the

cupola of the school was on fire, and the alarm was at once sounded, but the reel arrived promptly on the scene and extinguished the flames.

Montreal, Sept. 4th.—Thos. W. Ritchie, Q. C., an eminent lawyer here, died very suddenly this morning just as he was about to land from the steamboat at Newport. He was a man of fine ability and sound judgment. As a lawyer, he commanded a judgment. As a lawyer, he commanded a

large practice.

Belleville, Sept. 5.—Two little girls, aged 6 and 8 years, daughters of Mr. Daniel Collins, Commercial street, were seized with diphtheria on Saturday and died within two hours of each other last

A new music hall, costing \$150,000, A new music hall, costing \$120,000, will be erected on King street, Toronto.

Woodstock, N. B., Sept. 6.—A serious and probably fatal accident occurred Tuesday afternoon. While a number of young boys were amusing themselves firing at a target with a pistol a short distance out of town, by some unexplained mishap a lad named Jordan was shot in the abdomen.

named Jordan was shot in the abdomen. His recovery is extremely doubtful.
Brantford, Sept. 6.—Stephen Oliver, employed at Bucks' foundry for the past eight years, had his arm literally torn off near the shoulder this afternoon while attempting to put a heavy belt on a pulley while the machinery was at full speed.

while the machinery was at full speed. Medical aid was at once summoned, but it is feared he will die.

Hamilton, Sept. 7.—P. W. Farrell, of Dundas, was drowned in the Desjardins Canal this morning.

Montreal, Sept. 8.—A young man named Arsene Mantel accidentally fell into the Lachine Canal near Cote St. Paul and was drowned.

Paul, and was drowned.
Perche, Q., Sept. 8.—Mrs. J. H. Brown was accidentally drowned yesterday even-

was accidentally drowned yesterday even-ing in a small lake near here. Cornwall, Sept. 8.—A man named John Fraser, working on the new spire of St. Andrew's R. C. Church, fell a distance of sixty-five feet. Medical attendants report his recovery impossible.

When you hear anyone dividing the precepts of morality you may legitimately conclude that they have reason for it. It is only as an excuse for their own excesses.

That hand on Memory's wall
Is one of a dim old forest,
That seemeth best of all;
Not for its gnarled oaks olden,
Dark with the mistletoe;
Not for the violets golden
That sprinkle the vale below;
Not for the milk white illies
That lean from the fragrant hedge,
Coquetting all day with the sanbeams,
And stealing their golden age;
Not for the vises on the upland
Where the bright, red berries rest;
Not the pinks nor the pale, sweet cowslips,
It seemed to me the best.

I once had a little brother,
With eyes that were dark and deep—
In the lap of that olden forest
He lieth in peace asleep;
Light as the down on the thistle,
Free as the winds that blow;
We roved there the beautiful summers,
The summers of long ago;
But his feet on the hills grew weary,
And one of the autumn eves
I made for my little brother
A bed of the yellow leaves.

A bed of the yellow arms folded
My neck in a meek embrace,
As the light of immortal beauty
Silently covered his face;
And when the arrows of sunset
Lodged in tha tree-tops bright,
He fell, in his saint-like beauty,
Asleep by the gates of light.
Therefore of all the pictures
That hang on Memory's wall,
The one of the dim old forest
Seemeth the best of all.

From the Catholic World.

THE REPUBLICAN'S DAUGH-TER

The picturesque little town of Xin Brittany is situated on the brow of a hill surrounded by fine old trees, bounded by an extensive march. The town is composed of a long, irregular street of white-washed houses, in the centre of which stands the ancient church built of gray

In the year 1794 he proprietor of the castle of Rieux, about half a league from X—, was Monsignor Vander, a quiet, reserved man of fifty years of age. It was thought by some that he was a republic-an because of the haste with which he became the possessor of the estate to the ex-clusion of the Dowager Marchioness d'-Onessant, the last lady of Rieux, a refugee onessant, the last lady of Rieda, a refugee in England. But others declared that he was a secret partisan of the exiled princes, and that the castle was only in his hands on trust, that he might preserve the valueable property for the rightful owners.
And the latter opinion, being more generally received, secured to Monsignor Vander considerable respect, for the peasant Bretons were strongly opposed to the republican government.

Monsignor Vander received no one at the castle, and visited no one unless it was sometimes Jean Martin, formerly beadle of X—— when the church was open, and Dr. Chambert, the surgeon of the town.

resemblance to Monsignor Vander. He was cold, stern, and severe. His republic-an principles were so well known to every one that, as the Bretons had given to the one that, as the Dretons had given to the soldiers of the Convention, the title of Blues, he was usually called the Blue Doctor. His political opinions rendered him very unpopular, but his skill in his prefession saved him from public hatred.

There was also another cause which greatly softened the ill-feeling of his neighbors towards him; he had a daughter who was loved and respected by every-body. Her name was Celestine. She was only fifteen years of age, but her childlike smile and the angelic candor of

her brow made her appear even younger.
At times, however when she was alone and gave herself up to the dreams of soliand gave herself up to the dreams of solitude, her great blue eyes, her finely arched eyebrows, her graceful head, her rosy lips half concealing her ivory teeth, her whole features so delicately formed, gave the impression of a more mature age. From her infancy the precocious melancholy which often clouded her radiant brow had seemed to many of her neighbors to for-bode her early death, and when she passed they took off their hats and cried: "Good morning to our der ing round, they looked with admiration at the elegant elasticity of her walk, and crossing themselves devoutly, exclaimed God bless her! There will soon be an

angel more in heaven."
In the meantime she was an angel or earth. There was not a poor cottage in tered. Everywhere she went carrying aid and consolation. Suffering seemed almos to disappear under the aspect of her sweet, gentle countenance, and the cries of grief changed before her presence to murmur

of joy and blessing.
Celestine had a young friend, the daughter of the former beadle of X-Louise Martin. Louise, as beautiful, per haps, as her companion, had a good hear but a bad head. Her great pride woul have been ridiculous in the daughter of a simple peasant, if she had not been better educated than her companions. She had not lived more than four years with Jean Martin, who, being a widower, had brought her one day from a distance, he said, without further explanation.

During the first few months after

Louise's arrival Celestine and she became very intimate. They confided to each other their joys, their childish griefs, and all their secret hopes for the future.

Citizen Chambert regarded this intimacy at first without objection. But after the rising of the royalists in 1791 Jean Martin was suspected of having taken part with them, and Celestine was forbid-den to see her friend again, which cost her many tears, but she quietly obeyed.

Celestine was not the doctor's

child : she had a brother, who had left her father's roof two years previously. Pierre Chambert was a tall, strong, distingu looking young man, with a high bearing which made him from childhood a favorite with the doctor, who resolved to make a soldier of him. About five years before our story commences the little town of presented a rural picture full of life and happiness. There was an excel-lent cure at the presbytery, and the lady of the manor was as compa was wealthy, and anxious that there should

be no unhappy ones in her domain.

There was in the neighborhood also a dozen country houses inhabited by Breton squires whose hearts were loyal though relative whose hearts were by a though their heads might be weak. Madame de Rieux, widow of the Marquis d'Ouessant ruled all this plebeian nobility, and Pierre Chambert was admitted to her house. Monsieur Vander, a distant relative of the family of Rieux, was the steward of the tian woman is all charity, peace and mercy.

castle. He, Dr. Chambert, and the Abbe Gozon, then cure of X——, formed a little circle to themselves. The worthy cure took charge of the religious education of Pierre and Celestine, whom he loved as his own children. Monsignor Vander, formerly a military man, taught Pierre the use of arms. At sixteen he was a lived be loved of the control of the worth of the worth of the control of the worth of the control of the worth of the worth of the worth of the worth of the control of the worth of the wor castle. He, Dr. Chambert, and the Abbe Gozon, then cure of X—, formed a little circle to themselves. The worthy cure took charge of the religious education of Pierre and Celestine, whom he loved as his own children. Monsignor Vander, formerly a military man, taught Pierre the use of arms. At sixteen he was a simple-hearted, fervent Christian youth, devoted to those whom he considered his

mained at X——.

As to Pierre, the flight of his companions, and above all the cure, had filled his heart with sorrow. Accustomed to live in the midst of the humble squires, who were loyal as their swords, and only able were royal as their swotas, and only above to judge the new government by its deeds, he began to hate it. His father, sincerely imbued with republican ideas, often tried to win him to their side; but the youth

would listen gravely and reply:

"The republic has forced away the family from the castle, who were the ben-efactors of the country, and has deprived us of our friend the cure, whose whole life was but a long series of beneficent acall that was noble and good among us? I cannot love it."

So one day he took his gun and went away without saying adieu to his father. Celestine, who was then about thirteen, wept and begged her brother not to leave home, but he was inflexible in his resolve. "Celestine," said he, embracing her ten

derly, "you know that in a few months the conscription will come, and they will force me to be a Republican soldier; but I prefer to die for God and the king.

refer to die for God and the king. Is that not a nobler cause, sister?"

Celestine did not reply. In the depths of her heart his words found an echo, but she did not wish to acknowledge that her father was in the wrong.
"Sister," urged Pierre, "other motives

also oblige me to go. There are things happening here that you do not see and that you could not understand. Monsieur Vander is not what he appears; Jean Martin does not remain at home at nights; and the hour is coming when the woods of X—— will resound with fire-arms, but it will not be the joyous sound of the

"What do you mean?" exclaimed Celes

"One day-it was the last time I saw our good cure—in bidding me adieu he embraced me fondly and I felt a tear roll down my cheek. 'Pierre,' whispered he own my cneek. Therre, whispered ne in my ear, "unhappy times are coming. Civil war and its horrors often break the ties of family. But whatever happens, remember the divine precept, and do not make an enemy of your father.' This counsel I wish to follow, and so I must be peasantry around. "Jean Martin," they used to say, "does what he is all."

Celestine bowed her head sorrowfully. "You, dear sister, who know so well how to give blessings and consolation to the unhappy, you will remain with my father and be his comfort and protection. father and be his comfort and protection.
As for me, better that I should forsake
him than be forced to fight against him." "Go!" cried Celestine, who trembled a the idea—"oh! go quickly, brother."

Pierre gave her a last embrace and disappeared by the road to Vannes. It was getting late. Celestine took the road to her father's house. In passing the church, which was shut and deserted, she knelt upon the threshold and in a low voice

"Almighty God! permit not this horrible fear to be realized. Both of them are good and are following the voice of their conscience. If one or the other is deceiv-ing himself and is doing wrong in thy sight, take 'my life in expiation, O God! but permit not that an impious fight should bring them together, and that..." "May God hear your prayer, my child!" said a grave, sad voice close to

Celestine rose up instantly. A man

with a large cloak around him was kneel-ing at her side; she recognized the Abbe

He was a fine old man. The expres on of his countenance was both firm and entle. He was bare headed; the moon-ight, shining upon his bald head, seemed o surround his white locks almost like a transparent halo. Celestine was calm b this unexpected apparation, and knelt be-fore the priest according to her former custom, imploring his blessing, which havg pronounced upon her, he said :
"My child, what I feared is, I suppo

taking place. Your father, whom I regard always as my friend, although an abyss now separates us, could not stifle Pierre's conviction; their opinions wound each other, and perhaps—"
"But Pierre has just gone away,

father." "God be praised! One cannot say to a

man, Change your belief, though one can command him in the name of religion to fly when he is surrounded by temptations to crime. I wished to see your brother, Celestine; that was the reason of my being where I am interdicted."

"Cannot you remain a short time among as?" answered the young girl. "We orely need you, father, and the country quiet at present.'

"Quiet it present."
"Quiet!" replied the venerable priest, haking his head. "Would to God it were o! But signs that you could not pereive announce a coming tempest to more experienced eyes. No. I cannot tay, even if my personal safety were se ured. I could not remain longer. Duty calls me elsewhere, my child, and the life of a priest is only a long obedience to the

voice of duty. He took Celestine's hand and pressed it etween his own. "You are a good child," ontinued he. "I may say it, for I read nto your young heart as in an open book. If the political storms could be exorcised by the influence of a pure soul, your father marked the centre of the cross-paths. A nd all who are dear to you would be neltered; but alas! it is a mad and furi-us hatred which sets one against the other, he children of the same country. It is a leadly hatred which hardens the heart and

yew-trees of the cemetery.

Celestine, though still very sad, felt her

simple-hearted, fervent Christian youth, devoted to those whom he considered his benefactors, robust, brave to excess, skilful in the use of arms, and so good a hunter that his equal was not known for ten leagues round.

The Revolution came, when the good cure was obliged to fly; the family of Rieux crossed the sea, and the dozen or fifteen country squires joined the army of Conde. Only Monsieur Vander had remained at X—

As to Pierre, the flight of his compan-

The news of the departure of his son until now he had counted on bringing him to his own opinions, but all hope for the future was lost.

"Have I lived," cried he, "to see my

rhave I nived, "cried he, "to see my son become the tool of tyrants?"

Celestine did not attempt at that moment to defend her brother. It was essential in the task of reconciler which she had imposed on herself that she should exercise great prudence and caution: therefore she waited for a favorable moment.

That evening the disappointed parent refused to taste the supper which Celes-tine had carefully prepared for him. He retired early to his room, and passed the night a prey to anguish of mind. The flight of Pierre had doubled t is hatred of the partisans of the exiled princes. He accused the Chourans of having seduced his son and drawn him into their dark de-

signs. This suspicion foundation.

Pierre, unknown to his father, had frePierre, unknown to his father, had fre-Pierre, unknown to his father, had frequently visited Jean Martin's cottage. Jean was too prudent to influence the youth himself, but he had under his roof an advocate who had no little power over Pierre's heart. Louise Martin was a royalist, and gave her opinions with all the ardent impetuosity of her character. When she spoke of the death of Louis XVI., or of the innumerable massacres by which the Convention had dishonored its cause, her eyes flashed and her childlike voice vibrated with almost manly tones.

Poor Celestine obeyed without reply, overcome with grief at the thought of the new contest and of all the misery which it would certainly cause. As she turned the new contest and of all the misery which it would certainly cause. As she turned the new contest and of all the misery which it would certainly cause. As she turned the ardent in a horse approaching at full gallop. She stood still in alarm. Her father was already out of sight. Presently she saw already out of sight. Presently she saw voing girl clothed in full riding costume; it was her old friend, Louise Martin.

She passed on without reply, overcome with grief at the thought of the new contest and of all the misery which it would certainly cause. As she turned the sund held out his hands to the doct or. "Abbe Gozon!" exclaimed the latter. "I ought to have guessed it; I am in a nest of Chourans."

"Friend," answered the priest, "you are in the words and held out his hands to the doct or. "Abbe Gozon!" exclaimed the latter. "I ought to have guessed it; I am in a nest of Chourans."

"Friend," answered the priest, "you are intended out his hands to the doct or. "Abbe Gozon!" exclaimed the latter. "I ought to have guessed it; I am in a nest of Chourans."

"Friend," answered the priest, "you are in feat between a servant of God and a defender of the throne; therefore you are safe." He made a sign and Jean Martin returned his pistol to his belt. voice vibrated with almost manly tones. Pierre listened eagerly to the young enthusiastic. His own indignation was strengthened by Louise, and he mentally vowed to wage war against the tri-colored ockade, not remembering that these were

his father's colors.

Celestine was ignorant of all this. She had strictly obeyed her father, and had ceased for a long time to see Louise. The latter, though she dwelt in the humble cottage of Jean Martin, had habits which were ill-suited to a peasant's daughter. She was dressed as a young lady, and was often seen in the forest paths mounted on

likes, and his daughter also ; that is all.' And Dr. Chambert, in speaking to Celestine of Louise one day, said: "There is in the blue veins which variegate the deli-cate, soft, white skin of her beautiful hand the blood of an aristocrat." And he shook his head.

The two years which followed the depar-

ture of Pierre flowed on sadly with Celes-tine in useless efforts to soften by degrees the bitter batred of her father. sought on every occasion to say a word in favor of the absent, but in vain: for the bitterness of the doctor seemed to increase rather than diminish. He was in the midst of his loyal countrymen like a spy

midst of his loyal countrymen like a spy of the republican army, and more than once he had been the means of bringing the army of the Blues across the marsh close to the castle.

The peasantry were indeed very indignant with him, but his daughter softened his wrath. How often had she taken in and succored the unfortunate wounded Chourans! How many of the wives of those who were in the lanks owed to her generosity the daily food of their family Her father never attempted to hinder her benevolence, for he adored his child, and often turned from his bitter party feelings to delight himself in the perfection of Cel

One morning in September the doctor and his daughter set out on foot to take a walk in the forest of Rieux. Except when carried away by his politics, Citizen Chambert was an excellent man, rather stern, but frank and honest. Celestine was leaning on her father's arm as they proceeded slowly. Insensibly, after hav-ing touched upon various subjects, they began to speak of the Abbe Gozon. The doctor, drawn by past memories, dwelt warmly on the numerous and disinterested services that the good priest had formerly rendered him. Celestine listened wit pleasure, thinking that this justice, rendered to one whom the republic had banished, was a proof that the opinions of her father were becoming more moderate; but

the subject soon brought the doctor back to his favorite declarations.

"He was good," continued he, "and virtuous, and his presence was a blessing to the neighborhood. I loved him as a brother. But ought we to regret his loss when the blow which has struck him has thrown down at the same time thousands

of villains and tyrants?"

They had reached the centre of the for est near the castle, when Celestine, wish ing to change the conversation, pointed by chance to an object she saw at the end of

their path. "What is that, father?" she asked. The doctor, raising his eyes, stood stu-pified. Celestine trembled and bitterly

enented of her thoughtless question. At the centre where four roads met stood formerly a wooden cross, which, being ornamented with the fleur-de-lis, proved offensive to the Blues, who had ng since broken it down and replaced it by a common post surmounted by a Greek

But now it was the republican post that the top was a white flag, and in the hand of the Christ was a paper with the words in large letters: "God and the King."

"God and the King!" cried the doctor,

deadly hatred which hardens the heart and closes it to all the feelings of nature. Pray to God, Celestine, pray earnestly; but work also, and remember that in these unnatural conflictions the mission of a Christense work also, and remember that in these unnatural conflictions the mission of a Christense work also, and remember that in these unnatural conflictions the mission of a Christense work also, and remember that in these unnatural conflictions the mission of a Christense work also, and remember that in these unnatural conflictions the mission of a Christense work also, and remember that in these unnatural conflictions the mission of a Christense work also, and remember that in the action with a malignant scowl. "Sacrilegious alliance of good and the King!" cried the decirious with a malignant scowl. "Sacrilegious alliance of good and evil, of the sublime that the mission of a Christense with a malignant scowl. "Sacrilegious alliance of good and evil, of the sublime that the mission of a Christense with a malignant scowl." They must think themselves very strong to dare to carry their insolence to this point.

waits in the dark to devour his prey?"
Then he stopped, and, endeavoring to re-

befall them!"
Celestine's eyes filled with tears.
"Poor Pierre!" murmured she. "It is
two years since we heard of him."
"May we never—" The doctor was
going to add, "see him again," but his heart gave the lie instantly to his plasphe-mous wish, and he stopped. "Celestine," mous wish, and he stopped. continued he in a calmer tone, letting go her arm, "this cross and this writing are clear and sad warnings. Another insurrection must be going to break out. I have been expecting it. The brigands of La Vandee, vanquished at the Loire, are coming here to seek shelter and proselytes. Return home directly and prepare my travelling-bag: I will start to-night for Redon."

"But will it not be hateful to you dear father, to bring the republican army again into this unfortunate country?" asked Celestine.
"It is necessary; but I will go first to

the castle and make an explanation with Vander, and you must go straight home.

Poor Celestine obeyed without reply,

She passed on without stopping, merely waving her hand in a haughty way. Cel estine returned Louise's cold salutation by a cordial "Bon jour!" She had never seen Louise arrayed in such a costume, and thought her perfectly beautiful. On looking again at her old friend after she had passed she remarked the double-bar-relled gun attached by a silken cord to her shoulder, and the white cockade that ornamented her velvet hat. "Where can she be going?" thought Celestine, calling to mind the hint her father had expressed

The castle of Rieux had not been sub jected to any dismantling, thanks to the purchase of it by Monsieur Vander. Above the great door the escutcheon, the only signs which the republicans had left upon it, had been whitewashed over. At hour when Celestine was returning home alone three persons were assembled in the great saloon. Seated in a large arm-chair by the chimney-place, Martin, in peasant costume, was conversing with signor Vander in a low voice. rich man and the poor cottager seemed on

about her; "and who can she wonder?"

terms of equality, though the opinions of the former were often rudely repulsed by the latter. The third person wore a long hat pulled down over his forehead, and a large cloak which covered him entirely. Taking no part in the conversation, he occupied him-self in looking at the old family portraits

which still graced the walls.
Suddenly a knock was heard at the door of the salcon. "That can only be the doctor," hastily whispered Monsieur

At the same instant, and before Monsieur Vander had time to say "Come in," the door opened and the doctor appeared. Citizen Chambert had always remained on the former friendly terms with Monsieur Vander; he could enter the castle at any nour, and no quarrel had ever occurred between them. But any one could per-beive that under this outward friendliness between them. of manner there existed a mutual cool-

On entering the room the doctor cast his eyes around and said, "You are not alone, citizen; perhaps I interrupt you;" adding to himself, on perceiving Jean Martin, "That fellow always here."

'Good-day, Monsieur le Docteur," said Martin in a surly tone, and stood further "Far from interrupting me, dear doc-

tor," said Monsieur Vander, "your visit gives me much pleasure. I had intended calling upon you this morning."
"Oh! indeed," exclaimed Chambert.
"Yes; I had a favor to ask again."

"I am at your orders. I also had a favor to ask of you."

"That is fortunate," cried Monsieur "Fortunate truly!" cried Chambert.

'Can I know-' "Oh! it is a very simple matter. Jean Martin is obliged to fly from home, and I am on the point of undertaking a journey

which may perhaps be long-

"And I wished to beg of you," continued Vander, "during our absence to receive into your house—" "The young citizen Louise, I suppose,"

"Ah !" cried the doctor, with a sarcastic

interrupted the doctor.
"Miss Louise," said Martin emphatically.
"You have guessed rightly; it is Louise
Martin,in whom I am interested more than

I can say."
"Citizen," coldly replied Chambert, "I must refuse, and you will understand my motives; for I myself intend to leave home this evening, and I came to beg you to give shelter to my daughter till my re-

Jean Martin slowly crossed the saloen and came in front of the doctor. He was a remarkable-looking person, this Jean Martin. He was under middle size, but he made up in breadth what he lost in height. His broad shoulders would have hemselves very strong to dare to carry been well fitted to a man of six feet, and his icine is whole appearance was a model of muscular whole appearance was a model of muscular strength. He had a habit of casting plaints.

his eyes down and stooping in a careless way: but when excited by any angry feeling he threw back his head, and his flashing eyes and fierce expression made him appear a formidable foe.

However, in approaching the doctor on this occasion, he merely fixed on him a defiant look. "Monsieur Chambert," said he—"or citizen as it is your wish to

said he—"or citizen, as it is your wish to be called so—I should like to give you a

"I give you permission," replied the doctor with disdain. My idea is that you are treading on dangerous ground, good master."
"I am not your master, Martin. If I were, my first command would be, Go

away."
"Then you would make a mistake, my
"Then you would make a mistake, my

good sir. As for me, on the contrary, I say to you, Stay!"
"What does this wretch mean?" exclaimed Chambert, addressing himself to

The latter only replied by an impatient

gesture.
"It means," continued Jean Martin, drawing himself up to his full height, "that you speak to a captain in the service of his Majesty the King of France; that, in fact, you are not my master, because I am yours; that you have too long played the part of spy of the republic in this country, and that your deeds of this kind are at an end and you are my prisoner."

In those days of strife every one carried arms. Chambert seized his pistol, but Jean Martin stopped him by thrusting one of his against his breast.
"No bloodshed," cried the man with the

cloak, who thrust himself between them and separated them. "Martin, why this violence? Chambert, give me your arms, and I give you my word that he will do vou no harm.'

tor of the scene, but now, coming for-ward, said: "My dear Chambert, I beg your pardon for what has happened, but what Martin says is true; you are his

"Yes, I more than any one," continued Vander. "I have not changed my calling. I am, as formerly, the servant of the house of Rieux—nothing more."
"By what right am I a prisoner?"

"Excuse me, the law is positive. Martin has pronounced a sentence painful but true: you occupy among us the office of a dear doctor." spy, my dear doctor.
"I acknowledge it," interrupted Chambert. "I do more, I glory in it."
"Each one takes glory to himself; but,

in all conscience, your confession suffici-ently justifies Captain Martin : and but for your excellent cure, who chose to throw aside his disguise rather than per-"Do you think me base enough to de-

nounce him?"

"I do not say that. But never mind;
you wish to be free?"

"What are your conditions?"
"Oh! a very little thing; you will render me the little service that I asked of

"That is to say—"
"You will receive into your house Louise Martin, promising on oath—I believe in your word—promising to treat her as your daughter, and, above all, not reprove the master when he forgot his

roof, which shelters my daughter, be sul-

"Silence indeed, Monsieur Chambert," said M. Vander, suddenly dropping his formal tone. "If I have guessed that which you were going to say, you will do well to recommend your soul to God before finishing aloud your thought."

The Abbe Gozon approached the say in the say in

The Abbe Gozon approached the doc-ragain. "Doctor Chambert," said he, my prayer. Consent to remain neuter in this contest and give a home to Louise

Martin.' Before the doctor could reply there was a slight noise at the door, but no one noticed it. "Never!" exclaimed Chambert. "I am a republican, and I will serve the republic until death."

"Then you refuse once more to receive Louise?" said Vander in a slow, stern voice. TO BE CONTINUED.

Brevity in Speech-Sweetness in Music. Some one has said that short speeches are most impressive, and simple, sweet music the most touching. If there be anything in the idea, certainly the following from C. C. De Zouche, of De Zouche & Co., Piano and Organ Dealers 233 St. James street, Montreal, is to the point and con-vincing: "St. Jacob's Oil has proved of incalculable value to me in a case of rheumatism, having given me almost instant relief." In the same strain of expressive brevity writes Mr. John C. Fleming, editor chief of the Montreal Post: have much pleasure in stating that, from the use of St. Jacobs Oil, I find it excellent and I think it a good medicine 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 disease peculiar to her sex. By druggists.

J. R. Bond, Druggist, &c., Schomberg, writes, "I have sold medicines for over twenty years, and no medicine could give better satisfaction than your Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry." This medicine is the old reliable cure for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, and all Summer Com-

THE CHURCH AND THE SLAVE.

Buffaio Union

The Church was the first to proclaim that The Church was the first to proclaim that all men are equal. Christ died, she taught, for all men equally; God is no respecter of persons; all men are brethren and He their common Father, holding the poor slave-child as precious as the son of the king. Such doctrines grated harshly on the ears of the mighty aristocracy of the Roman empire. They had never heard the like before. It had never entered even into the dreams of their best men and wisest. The old, infirm, and helpless poor were to them but rubbish, cumbering to the earth, and to be similarly gotten rid of. Slaves were property a little more valuable than horses or cattle, of course, but almost equally remote from any equality with their lords. Slaves might be maltreated or killed, or forced to butcher each other in the amphitheatre "to make a Roman holiday," and no protest would be uttered, because no public opinion would

be outraged.

The Church began to change all this.

Hence the world hated her. It was not Hence the world hated her. It was not for her "one God, one Faith, one Baptism." The powers of Rome cared little whether men worshipped one God or one hundred. The gods were but part of the political machinery—and of little consequence otherwise to those who swore loudest by them. Political, far more than religious, zeal inspired the persecution of the Church during her first three centuries of existence. (Has any subsequent persecution ence. (Has any subsequent persecution lacked similar motive?)
This "subversive" doctrine of the equal-

ity of man, implying new views of the duties of man to man, was the root of all the trouble. The empire rich and powerful as it was, feared the Church even more than it hated her. There were sixty million slaves in the Roman dominions. If this singularly attractive doctrine, meaning temporal as well as spiritual regeneration, should spread among them! The the Cæsars, and the towered and turretted

dwellings of the nobles.
"They are enemies of the State. They preach sedition, and stir up the people," was the accusation against the Christians. The same had been brought by the jealous

Jews against Christ Himself.
Centuries rolled on. Despite the fierce onslaughts of earth and hell, the Church-the Church of the poor and the enslaved—triumphed; and risen from the Catacombs reigned and ruled in imperial Rome. There and everywhere she was the hope of the down-trodden. There and everywhere master and slave, prince and pauper, polished Greek and rough barbarian, met as children of one family about her altars. She was ever the champion of the people against cruel or oppressive rulers; prompt in her rebuke of a Theodosi ruler of a worldwide domain, as of any petty feudal lord, terrorizing over the luck-less vassals of his barony. Where she could, she struck the fetters from the slave. opened her schools and her hospices to the poor; and though she could not wholly hinder "man's inhumanity to man," she everywhere mitigated both it and its con-

quences. As in earlier days and older lands, so in our own day and in our own country.

Albeit a quiet influence, there is none stronger or more active than that of the Catholic Church in the work of regenerating the colored race. Even in slavery times, she was the slave's unfailing friend. She softened his hard lot by her steadfast teaching of his dignity in Heaven's sight, and the reward in store for him through reprove the master when he forgot hi Chambert began to reflect. At this moment the outer gate of the castle was heard to open, and the sound of a horse's and cast down before those whom here

Vander.

"I wish he were far enough," cried Jean Martin, rising instantly and taking a more humble posture. The man in the cloak pulled his hat further down over his forehead and retired to a corner.

"I wish he were far enough," cried Jean Martin, rising instantly and taking a more humble posture. The man in the cloak pulled his hat further down over his forehead and retired to a corner.

"I wish he were far enough," cried Jean Martin, rising instantly and taking a more end. "Neither one nor the other will I promise," replied he. "In leaving here my leave the had despised and trampled on.

Long before those whom here below he had despised and trampled on.

Long before the act of emancipation, many a good priest spent himself among the slaves. Since then, with the recognitive action of the doctor was at an end. "Neither one nor the other will I promise," replied he. "In leaving here my leave the had despised and trampled on.

Long before the act of emancipation, many a good priest spent himself among the slaves. Since then, with the recognitive action of the doctor was at an end. "Neither one nor the other will I promise," replied he. "In leaving here my leave the second of a noise's and cast down before those whom here below he had despised and trampled on.

Long before the act of emancipation, many a good priest spent himself among the slaves. Since then, with the recognitive action of the close whom here below he had despised and cast down before those whom here below he had despised and cast down before those whom here below he had despised and cast down before those whom here below he had despised and cast down before those whom here below he had despised and cast down before those whom here below he had despised and cast down before those whom here below he had despised and cast down before those whom here below he had despised and cast down before those whom here below he had despised and cast down before those whom here below he had despised and cast down before those whom here the below he had despised schools and charitable institutions for them lied by—"
"Silence!" cried Martin in a threatening voice.

"Silence!" cried Martin in a threatening larly in the large cities, whither the negroes flocked after the war, in quest of the good

and spiritual well-being of the negroes. Nor does the Church stop here. She is or again. "Doctor Chambert," said he, 'we were formerly friends, and I hope that you still retain your esteem for me." "My esteem and my friendship, Citizen Gozon," said the doctor, giving his hand. "Well, then," replied the cure, "listen to be tween her sons and the sanctuary. between her sons and the sanctuary.

To keep the more favored race ever in

the position of patron and instructor of the less favored, would imply the latter's necessary inferiority. Now she would have the colored race self-elevating; and provide it in part, at least, with missionaries and teachers out of its own ranks. Ages ago, the Church practically recognized the spiritual equality of all races. Now, as then—granted vocation, virtue, and the requisite talent—the sanctuary gates open as readily to the negro as to he caucusian. There are now in the Propaganda several

negro students for the priesthood from the United States. Convents of negro nuns exist in the South, and are acco world of good among the negro population. The oldest of these is in Baltimore, where for many decades it has been an edification to citizens of every class and creed. In New Orleans, the colored Sister have charge of schools, orphan asylum and hospital for their own race. Two repres entatives of the community are at present among us. Elsewhere we make fuller mention of them and of the purport of their visit. Let us give them cordial welcome and what aid we can in their beneficent work. Their poor, sick, orphaned or ignorant, are, for the most part, our brethren in the faith, and of any good we render them Christ will say in the last day, "Ye did it unto me."

Robert A. Wilson, Dispensing Chemist, Brockville, says under date of June 5th, '82: "I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has given my customers more satisfaction than any medicine in my store for the cure of Summer Complaints, Diarrhoa, Dysentery, Pain in the Stomach, Sea Sickness, Piles, etc., you can use my name, etc." SEPT. 15, 188

Man's Mi BY SPER.

Human lives are silent.
Be they earnest, mild.
Noble deeds are noblest.
From the consecrated
Poet-Priests their anth.
Hero-sword on corslet t.
When Truth's banner
Youthful preachers, get
Pouring forth the souls.
Till their preaching s. Each must work as Go Hero hand or poet so Work is duty while we This weird world of si Gentle spirits, lowly k: To the Throne of Hea Stronger natures, culm in great actions incarn What another can bu

Pure and meek-eyed as
We must strive—mus
We must preach the se
Ere we claim the sai
Work for all, for work
We fulfil our mission s
When, like Heaven's
Blend our souls in one
And the social diapaso
Sounds the perfect c

Life is combat, life is s
Such our destiny bel
Like a seythed chariot
Through an onward
Deepest sorrow, scorn.
Will but teach us selfLike the alchymists
Pass the ore through c
If our spirits would a
To be God's refined i We are struggling in With the spirit, of it But we trample on it Lo! the eastern sky We must watch. The Soon, like Meannon's With the sunrise in We shall raise our vo Chant a hymn for co Seize the palm, nor

We must bend our th We would strike the With a purpose of th Take the Cross, and Sufferings human life

THE KING A Catholic Priest Sable

The Rev. A. Mo mina, on the Gold

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Moreau visited Co of seeing if it were mission there. Th of the place and found of much in ST. J EL WEST AT The first idea of to me last year, w at Elmini to settl difficulty occasion He used to come tried to get on go arrived once when with our school ! tened quietly, and tice he asked me him on the harmo so very fond of n

I told him I wishe asked him if the order my head to he said. "will be be sure of it, w was last year in for an opportuni It was not before that I could leav are a few extrac The distance fro via Cape Coast independent of

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your mid-day in night. But you choose the best take possession own. The own away their few water, wood, you the unmol Of course, one h before leaving. they expect son pay a visit to t will treat you t acceptable prestired. Truly, t Whenever I we inquired if then short time I ople. Some me ointment people. all that was re fame of a grea my science fell my reputation about fifty car SOME MI He lost it, he ing the war o much to see people. "I ha people. "I hasaid, "God onleyes." "Well, me;" and

> fail to come a man came an present four e anas she was I should not Hill, the only made its heigh of the sea. Kushia Bepo stands close to the foot of th pendicular in traight up, r expedition a but all traces I summoned climb up wit a time I stop made and th last I arrived was forest a not see anv

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origin. r caste stand ctuary. Human lives are silent teaching,
Be they earnest, mild, and true—
Noble deeds are noblest preaching
From the consecrated Few.
Poet-Priests their anthems singing,
Hero-sword on corsiet ringing,
When Truth's banner is unfurled;
Youthful preachers, genius-girted,
Pouring forth the souls upilited,
Till their preaching stirs the world;

Man's Mission.

BY SPERANZA.

Each must work as God has given
Hero hand or poet soul;
Work is duty while we live in
This weird world of sin and dole.
Gentle spirits, lowly kneeling.
To the Throne of Heayen's King—
Stronger natures, culminating,
In great actions incarnating
What another can but sing.

Pure and meek-eyed as an angel,
We must strive—must agonise;
We must preach the saints' evangel
Ere we claim the saintly prize.
Work for all, for work is holy,
We fulfil our mission solely
When, like Heaven's arch above,
Blend our souls in one emblazon,
And the social diapason
Sounds the perfect chord of love.

Life is combat, life is striving,
Such our destiny below;
Like a scythed chariot driving
Through an onward pressing foe,
Deepest sorrow, scorn, and trial
Will but teach us self-denial;
Like the alchymists of old,
Pass the ore through cleansing fire
If our spirits would aspire
To be God's refined gold.

V.
We are struggling in the morning
With the spirit of the night;
But we trample on it scorning—
Lo! the eastern sky is bright.
We must watch. The day is breaking;
Soon, like Memnon's statue waking
With the sunrise into sound,
We shall raise our voice to Heaven,
Chant a hymn for conquest given,
Seize the palm, nor heed the wound.
VI.

Seize the palm, nor heed the wound.
YI.
We must bend our thoughts to earnest,
We would strike the idols down;
With a purpose of the sternest.
Take the Cross, and wait the Crown.
Sufferings human life can hallow,
Sufferings head to God's Valhalla;
Meekly bear, but nobly try,
Like a man with soft tears flowing,
Like a God with conquests glowing
So to love, and work, and die!

THE KING OF ASHANTI. A Catholic Priest Pays a Visit to the

The Rev. A. Moreau, missionary at Elmina, on the Gold Coast, sends us a letter containing an account of his recent visit to Coomassie, the capital of Ashanti. Father Moreau visited Coomassie for the purpose of seeing if it were possible to establish a mission there. The following description

Sable Monarch,

of the place and its inhabitants will be found of much interest:

St. Joseph's Mission,

ELMINA (GOLD COAST), WEST AFRICA, June 16, 1882. The first idea of going to Ashanti came to me last year, when Prince Bookyi was at Elmini to settle with the governor the to me last year, when Prince Bookyi was at Elmini to settle with the governor the difficulty occasioned by the golden axe. He used to come and see us often, and I tried to get on good terms with him. He arrived once when I had a singing practice with our school boys. He sat down, listened quietly, and at the end of the practice he asked me to play something for him on the harmonium. Black people are so very fond of music. Before we parted

inquired if there was any one sick. In a and sandals richly ornamented with gold. a short time I had about me dozens of people. Some aperient medicine and round; his eyes are large and bright, and cople. Some aperient medicine and me ointment for the sores were merely all that was required, and I soon got the fame of a great doctor. Once, however, my science fell short, but I do not think my reputation was damaged. A man of about fifty came to me to have

some medicine for his eye. He lost it, he told me, in Apollonia, during the war of '74, and would like very much to see with both eyes, like other people. "I have no medicine for that," I people. "I have no medicine for that," I said, "God only could give you back your eyes." "Well," he said, "may God help me;" and he went away. On my way back those who saw me did not control thank me. One old work thank me. One old work way thank me. fail to come and thank me. One old wo-man came and asked me to accept as a present four eggs and about a dozen bananas she was bringing on a wooden plate.

I should not omit to speak of Adunsi
Hill, the only elevated hill on the road. straight up, reminded me of Jacob's Ladder, at St. Helena. During the Ashanti

to make a plantation. The opening was towards the northwest. I could see very little, and yet

THE SCENE WAS VERY GRAND. Nearer to me, some hundred feet below, was the forest, but further on the top of the trees was covered with a thick fog, which was balanced by the morning breeze. It looked like the sea when it is calm, and had that oily appearance, showing, by a swell on its surface the direction of the undercurrents. My carriers, mostly fishermen, could not help noticing the likeness, and exclaimed, "Oh! it is just like the

Whilst sitting there for a breath of fresh air, I saw a man coming to us. I noticed that he had none of the features of Ashanti or Tanti men. I asked him in Tanti the name of his country. "They call it Gurisi," he said, and at once one of my carriers began to converse with him in his native language. They shook hands once, and the conversation, of which I under and the conversation, of which I understood nothing, went on. They showed one another the marks they had on their shoulders, and they shook hands again. He then explained to me that they were not only of the same country, but that their villages were next to one another; that his mother was from this man's village, and one of his sisters married there. Having never head before the name of

the whole of his countenance rather pleasing. He is short and a little inclined to corpulence, and does not look to be more than forty. He passed rapidly before the other half of the semi-circle, and yet the whole proceedings lasted more

than two hours.

We were then led to the extreme part of the same square. Chairs were there prepared for us, and we sat with our carriers and a large crowd around us. A new affair began. In their turn. THE KING AND HIS CHIEFS CAME TO PASS

BEFORE US and salute us. The opportunity was better to see and examine them in detail.

They came one by one with their retinue.

Some were small chiefs, with a few men only. Others were great chiefs and had a lot of attendants with umbrellas, drums, horns, swords and guns. I noticed in particular the Chief of War, Kuaku diriu. I should not combound the road. I Hill, the only elevated hill on the road. I made its height 455 metres above the level of the sea. It is called by the natives Kushia Bepo (Kushia Hill) because it stands close to a village of that name. It was about eight A. M. when I came to the foot of that hill. It stood nearly pertable the foot of that hill. It stood nearly pertable the foot of that hill. It stood nearly pertable the foot of that hill. It stood nearly pertable the foot of that hill. It stood nearly pertable the foot of the hill of the hill of the foot of the hill of the der, at St. Helena. During the Ashanti expedition a road winding round about the hill had been cut through the forest, but all traces of it have now disappeared. I summoned all my courage, and heart. I summoned all my courage, and began to climb up with the help of a staff. Many a time I stopped to look at the way I had made and the way I had yet to make. At last I arrived at the top. For a while all was forest and large, high trees. I could not see any more than when I was on the plain—that is nothing at all. But all at once I came to a place where the forest had been cut down and the trees burnt, I a greater noise of

THE HORNS AND DRUMS AND THE SHOUTS OF THE CROWD,

I recognized that the King was coming. In front of him walked some hundred people, men and boys, carrying on their heads the King's things—his chairs, native stools, brass pans, china jugs, earthen pots, silver plate, and dishes, lamps of all sorts, keys, etc., etc., and a lot of furniture of every description. Two things were particularly interesting, they were a regal every description. Two things were particularly interesting, they were a regal chair of black ebony and studded with silver nails, and the keys. Big or small, there were, perhaps, 2,000. In fact, there was the load of two men. The inraediate conclusion which his subjects draw at the sight of so many keys is that the King must be very rich. I dare say it is the reason of their exhibition, for some seemed very rusty and old-fashioned. His bodyguard came next. It was composed of guard came next. It was composed of forty or fifty men, who are said to be

name of his country. "They call it Garviss' he said, and at once one of my carriers began to converse with him in his native language. They shook handsones, and the conversation, of which I understood nothing, went on. They showd one mother the marks they had on several to be a shoulders, and the conversation, of which I understood nothing, went on. They showd one mother the marks they had on shoulders and the to me that they were not only of the same country, but that their villages were next to one another: that his mother was from this man's village, and one of his sisters married there. Having never heard before the name of that country, I taked him how far it was. "From Coomassic," he said, "it takes three months to go there. We cross first the two massing and the convergence of the country, his mountaint to go there. We cross first way him mountaint to go there. We cross first way him mountaint to go there. We cross first way him mountaint to go there. We cross first way him mountaint to go there. We cross first way him mountaint to go there. We cross first way him mountaint to go there. We cross first way him mountaint to go there. We cross first way him mountaint to go there. We cross first way him mountaint to go there. We cross first way him mountaint to go there. We cross first way him mountaint to go there. We cross first way him mountaint to go there. We cross first way him mountaint to go there. We cross first way him mountaint to go the control of the way of the country, he said, also, "is very irch in gold, there are sheep, cow, horse, everywhere, and we get plenty of guns." The country," he said, also, "is very irch in gold, there are sheep, cow, horse, everywhere, and we went the control that it may be a should be a said to be a should be a shoul

two big holes in it, and it could hardly be heard, although beaten vigorously. All was over for that day, it was 6.30 P. M.,

sionary life. Funds alone are wanting for the conversion of the house once occupied by St. John into a church. Aleppo, like Damascus, one of the largest cities in Syria, and an old station of the on; the official part formed an immense tend quietly, and at the end of the practice he asked me to play something for an opportunity to go. and the control of the control and intricate it appeared. What fate is reserved to this rising Seminary in the midst of Moslem fanaticism who can predict? When we last heard of them the Fathers were firm at their post of danger. The piety and devotion to study of the students already give promise of much fruit. The poverty of the Catholic Cepts, who sayly applies in all some five thousand. of this kind would have separated, it is true, the different strata of which the rock is composed; but the cleft would have corresponded with the veinings which dis-tinguished them, and it would have been in the weakest points. I have observed that rocks which have been raised up by earthquakes are not like this. Everything here is different; the rock is divided obliquely, and the breach crosses the veinbere is different; the rock is divided obliquely, and the breach crosses the veinings in a strange and supernatural manner. Therefore, I see plainly and demonstratively that this is the pure effect of a miracle which neither art nor nature can produce. Hence, I thank God for having conducted me here to contemplate this monument of His wonderful power, a defending of the seminarists, where the price of living in Cairc that, spite of the simple diet and clothing of the seminarists, they cannot be supposed for less than £40 a year for each student. In Armenia, 240 a year for each student. miracie which heither are nor hature can produce. Hence, I thank God for having conducted me here to contemplate this monument of His wonderful power, a monument which places beyond doubt the divinity of Jesus Christ.—Ave Maria.

What Physicians Say.

SAN LEANDRO, Cal., January 6, 1877,
Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:
Dear Sir—I have employed your "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" in my practice sant Purgative Pellets" in my practice 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.

The torture endured from kidney disis relieved and the disease cured by the Day Kidney Pad. Cures all disease or the Armenians to a hadron devoted as are the Armenians to commerce; but of the urinary organs. By druggists or mail, \$2, Children's (cures bed-wetting), \$1.50. Day Kidney Pad Co., Buffaio, N. Y.

***"It is a great art to do the right thing at the right time." The person subject to derangement of the kidneys or subject to derangement of the kidneys or and the importance of the entersubject to derangement of the kidneys or liver has a protective duty to perform in purchasing a package of Kidney-Wort. It invigorates these organs and by its cathartic and diuretic effect, cleanses the cathartic and diuretic effect, cleanses the shall have regained and enlarged its do shall have regained and enlarged its do color.

s coming.

There is more than on: Eastern Question, and Catholics just now are turning tion, native then pots, all sorts, raitive of were partice a regal lded with or small, fact, there mains of small, fact, there mains of carrying on their work the Father are taken in a movement which is of the first importance to the progress of the Catholic Church. The special interest taken by the Holy Father in the Eastern missions is sufficiently proved by the recent elevation of an Armenian to the Cardinalate; and the remarkable movement in the direction of reunion with the Church which is on foot amongst the separated Christians in Turkey in Asia seems to open a new field for ze-lous missionaries, labor. The expulsion of the society of Jesus from France has providentially put into the hand of to be 18.

nough to THE HORNS AND DRUMS AND THE SHOUTS OF JESUIT MISSIONS IN THE EAST. minion, it is difficult to overstate. The and willing missionaries, just at the time when they were most wanted, and the disgraceful tyranny of the atheistical government of France is likely to prove the cause of a new departure in the propagation of the Faith which they would fain overthrow. There are, however, difficulties of the most serious character to contend with.

The campy is already in possession.

who only number in all some five the

and, spread over the villages and towns of Upper Egypt, makes it hard for them to

alities are prepared and acclimative for the life and labors of Eastern missionaries. There is a fine printing press, with type, for the production of books in more than eight Eastern languages, and a staff of sixty employees under the direction of eight members of the Society. This grand institution owes its existence to the devotion of a Syrian lay brother who served an apprenticeship at the Protestant printing establishment, and "spoiled the Egyptians" by learning there all that they had to teach, afterwards completing his education in the trade in London and Paris. Damascus, the city of so many memories—of St. Paul and St. Damascene, and centuries ago the seat of a Jesuit mission—is to-day a fresh centre of missionary life. Funds alone are wanting

Translated for The "Ave Maria," from a new series of Paillettes d'Or.

I know few words harder to the heart of a priest than the words "I cannot!" uttered coldly by a soul of whom God asks a sacrifice. It may be a sacrifice of the will precessive to accept a position, or taste, or destroys our projects of self-love.
"I cannot!" the soul answers. Then again, it may be a sacrifice of the heart, the renouncement of an affection already culpable, or about to become so, and which charms and allures. "I cannot!" the soul answers. Oh, with a soul which resists like this, and entrenches itself, so to speak, behind double bolts with the cold, icy words, "I cannot!" what is to be done? Yet its salvation is at stake; and it does not see, poor blind one! where it done? Yet its salvation is at stake; and it does not see, poor blind one! where it is being led by this disobedience to a superior who has a right to command, or by this sensual affection which gradually destroys the candor and reserve which made it so beautiful in the eyes of the

made it so beautiful in the angels.

One day a young girl, kneeling in the confessional before a priest, continued insensible to the earnest words of her spiritual father, who begged her to sacrifice a guilty affection. There was the beginning of a struggle in her conscience, but she stifled it with the words, "I cannot!"

"My child," said the priest, "be frank: is it I cannot, or I will not?"

Silence.

Silence.
"Tell me, my child, have you the courage to say to me and to say to the good God, I will not?"
Grace began to do its work; the young girl, more moved than she would appear, could hardly restrain her tears.
"Oh! I wish I could! I wish to, Father, lear Learnet!"

bnt I cannot!"
"My child, will you do what I am of Blessed Lord, or rather what Jesus Christ ask you through me?"

"Father—"
"Say simply yes or no."
"Yes, Father."
"Then, go before the Blessed Sacrament, and holding your beads in your hand repeat these words slowly, enunciating each syllable."
"The good God, my Master and my Father, wishes me to renounce this affection which leads to my ruin, and I say that I cannot but in reality I will not.' I cannot but in reality I will not. These words, which you feel are true, repeat slowly twenty times at least on your beads, pausing each time a few seconds to beads, pausing each time a few seconds to let them gently sink into your soul. Then, with the same slowness, repeat twenty times more these other words: 'My God, who canst do all things, have pity on me! do not punish me! and give me the will, the strength and the means me the will, the strength and the means are propured what displeases Thee.' As

child returned with a sore, but generous heart. "Father," she said, unconscious that she was repeating the words of the Apostle conquered by grace, "Father, what will you that I do?" She was told her duty,

and she did it.
O Priests of Jesus Christ! let us remempenetrating power of submissive, humble prayer. Let us remember that about the Holy Eucharist is a divine atmosphere formed of graces infinitely powerful to, first, soften, then penetrate, and finally first, soften, then penetrate, and finally transform souls. Send thither your sick, almost hopeless souls, as physicians send to certain salutery waters those to whom

their remedies are useless.

Yes, dear souls who cannot overcome our habits, who have not the strength to be resigned, to submit, to accept what is sent to you, go to Jesus in the Eucharist ently pour out your heart to gently pour out your heart to Him in a short prayer slowly repeated; and let the merciful power of Jesus, drop by drop, penetrate your soul. The continual dropping of water upon a stone always tells upon it in the end, and it is

£40 a year for each student. In Armenia, whose Christian population and ancient civilization have excited so much interest and sympathy of late years, some six missions have been founded and others are on the point of being opened as centres of light to a long-suffering and faithful Church. The persecution to which they have so lately been subjected seems to have quickeeed their fervor, and nowhere do more cheering results reward the labors of the devoted missionaries. Schools have been opened, and the Schismatics come in numbers to hear the preaching of the truth, and assist at Catholic services. Protestant education holds olic services. Protestant education holds out great temptations to a nation devoted through centuries of schism.
Such is the field which the noble Society unrivaled missionary and educational power; and the importance of the enter-

A SUGGESTION TO PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES IN MEXICO.

Freeman's Journal.

Mexico is a favorie field for the Evan-gelical denominations. Cabinet organs, chromos, and every article of clothing have been eagerly received by certain of the natives of that benighted region, who the natives of that benighted region, who naturally feel inclined to embrace a religion which supplies them with the necessaries of life exacting only that they accept the Bible, which, by the way, does not inconvenience them. Some of the Mexicans are quick to believe that a church which gives them creature comforts deserves consideration. But when Bibles only are supplied to the benighted, the Mexican soon skips back into his old errors. The Evangelicals have over-stocked the market with Bibles; a half dozen will not buy a good drink of aguadinete. good drink of aquadinete.

It is hard to lasso a Mexican, and since

there are two missionaries to every Mexi-can sufficiently benighted to be captured, can sufficiently benighted to be captured, competition is very great. This state of affairs sometimes causes the brethren to disagree. As the "Mexican Branch of the Catholic (1) Church" has pre-empted a certain number of the "benighted," it resents the approach of other missionaries. It might be asked by the acute Mexican why he should be coaxed by the Episcosents the approach of other missonames. It might be asked by the acute Mexican why he should be coaxed by the Episcopalian, and counter-zoaxed by the Presbyterian, since each almits that the other may be saved. But he does not care to ask questions. Presbyterian Sabbathschool money will buy as much Episcopalian; and, when the other dear charmer is away, the Mexican is happy with either. A certain Bishop Riley has been making charges against some of the Evangelical workers in Mexico, which has occasioned much correspondence. Mr. Carlos Enrique Butler has also made charges, which he now withdraws in the following ambiguous terms: "The undersigned hereby certifies that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the Rev. Messrs, A. P. Kell,

certifies that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the Rev. Messrs. A. P. Keil, Chas. W. Drees, S. W. Siberts, W. M. Patterson, J. Milton Greene, John W. Butler, and R. W. MacDonnell are as honorable, truthful and Christian gentlemen as the clergymen, officers, and members of the 'Mexican Branch' with whom he is acquainted." Mr. Carlos Enrique Butler— are the Carlos and Enrique assumed to give the "Protestant movement" a Spanish and national tone ?—is a presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of Pennsylvania. It is piain that the missionaries of the various sects in Mexico have no high opinion of one another; and Mr. Carlos Enrique Butler simply testifies that one is as good as the other. "He is," he adds, "of the opinion that the loss of congregations and members to what is called the "Mexican Branch of the Catholic Church" is due more to other causes than to the solicitations of agents of other denominations."

Mr. Carlos Enrique Butler, in exonerat-

causes than to the solicitations of agents of other denominations."

Mr. Carlos Enrique Butler, in exonerating his brethren from the charge of lassoing one another's Mexicans, says very little; and the confession that the "Mexican Branch" is weakened, not by competition among the sects, but by "other causes," ought to induce zealous Protestant Episcopalians and Presbyterians to see the folly of this sham "conversion" business in Mexico. Bishop Riley asserted that "a notoriously wicked man," who was turned out of the "Mexican Branch," was eagerly seized by the Presbyterians. If this be true, and it is only denied, not proven to be false, the "Mexican Branch of the Catholic Church" and the other missionaries in a country the inhabitants of which possess all the truths of Christianity, had better cease begging and try some honest business. me the will, the strength and the means to renounce what displeases Thee.' As between the first words, pause a few seconds each time after you bave uttered them. Then twenty times more, and still more slowly, say: 'My God, who hast been so long calling me, awaiting me, urging me, and whom I ever resist! my God, pardon me the pain I give Thy Fatherly Heart, and make me docile!' At the end of this third invocation, ask the intercession of Mary with the prayer 'O my Sovereign, O my Mother,' and making the Sign of the Cross, as if receiving God's blessing, quietly retire. During all the week let this be your morning and evening meditation. Go now, my child, God bless you!"

Before the end of the week the poor child returned with a sore, but generous heart. "Father," she said, unconscious the method of the catholic order of the week the poor child returned with a sore, but generous heart. "Father," she said, unconscious true, and it is only denied, not proven to be false, the "Mexican Branch of the Catholic Church" and the other missionaries in a country the inhabitants of which possess all the truths of Christianity, had better countries are based on false pretences. Most people know that the Protestant missionary arrangements in Catholic countries are based on false pretences. Most people know that the Protestant missionary arrangements in a country the inhabitants of which possess all the truths of Christianity, had better countries are based on false pretences. Most people know that the Protestant missionary arrangements in a country the inhabitants of which possess all the truths of Christianity, had better country the inhabitants of which possess all the truths of Christianity, had better country the inhabitants of which possess all the truths of Christianity, had better country the inhabitants of which possess all the truths of Christianity, had better country the inhabitants of which possess all the truths of Christianity, had better country the inhabitants of which possess all the truths of Christianity, ha some time, are paid.

The battle between the "Mexican

The battle between the "Mexican Branch" and the poaching missionaries will not cease until the Mexican Governwill not cease until the Mexican Government, which, it seems, wants to keep the missionaries in the country, stocks the "convert" corral. If the Mexican Government would provide enough "converts" to go round and make a good showing in the missionary reports, peace would reign among the brethren. would reign among the brethren. A sys-tem of marks might be invented, by which the Episcopalians and Presbyterians would know their own. Any imitation of the Methodist brand by the Baptists ought to Methodist brand by the Dapuiss ought to be visited by heavy legal penalties; and by a judicious distribution of bell punches, registering everything received by the "convert," there would te little danger that the benighted Mexican would, in his that the benighted Mexican would, in his avarice, permit himself to be "converted" more than once. Missionaries capable of the actions charged and countercharged by Bishop Riley, Mr. Carlos Enrique Butler and the others, would not hesitate to rub off the orthodox brand and put on one of their own. But this might be granded by drop, penetrate your soul. The continual dropping of water upon a stone always tells upon it in the end, and it is worn away.

Kit Carson's Wife.

There are few instances of devotion that prove the existence of love in a higher degree than that given by Kit Carson's Indian wife to her brave and manly lover. While mining in the West he married an Indian girl, with whom he lived very happily. When he was taken ill, a long way from home, word was sent to his wife, who mounted a fleet mustang pony and travelled hundreds of miles to reach him. Night and day she continued her journey, resting only for a few hours on the open prairie, flying on her wonderful little steed as soon as she could gather up her forces anew. She forded rivers, she scaled rocky passes, she waded through morasses, and finally arrived just alive, to find her husband better. But the exposure and exertion killed her. She was seized with pneumonia and died within a brief space in her husband's arms. The shock killed her. She was seized with pneumonia and died within a brief space in her husband's arms. The shock killed her. She was seized with pneumonia and died within a brief space in her husband's arms. The shock killed her. She was seized with pneumonia and died within a brief space in her husband's arms. The shock killed her. She was seized with pneumonia and died within a brief space in her husband's arms. The shock killed her. She was seized with pneumonia and died within a brief space in her husband's arms. The shock killed her. She was seized with pneumonia and died within a brief space in her husband's arms. The shock killed her. She was seized with pneumonia and died within a brief space in her husband's arms. The shock killed her. She was seized with pneumonia and died within a brief space in her husband's arms. The shock killed her. She was seized with pneumonia and died within a brief space in her husband's arms. The shock killed her. She was seized with pneumonia and died within a brief space in her husband's arms. The shock kille

Don't DIE in the house. "Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs. 15c.

SEPT. 15, 1882.

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The Ursuline conv

CHATHAM

The Catholic Mecord Pablished every Friday morning at 486 Rich-mond Street. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

Annual subscription.....

Arrears must be paid before the paper can be stopped. LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what ithas 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 ciersy and laity of the diocese.

Believe me,
Yours very sincerely,

ve me, Yonrs very sincerely, + John Walsh, Bishop of London.

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY
Office of the "Catholic Record." LETTER FROM MGR. POWER. The following letter was given to our agent in Halifax by Mgr. Power, administrator of the Archdlocese of Halifax.

sign. In Halland St. 1982. Toward Trator of the Archdiocese of Hallfax.

St. Mary's, Hallfax, 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, end wishing a blessing on your good work.

I am, sincerely yours.

I am, sincerely yours,
PATRICK MGR. POWER,
Administrator

Administrator.

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, Ontario, 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.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 1882.

THE STRUGGLE IN EGYPT.

When the announcement of Gen

Wolsely's appointment to take the

command in Egypt was first made. many journalists ready to applaud Britain in any of its assaults on weaker powers, declared that the struggle would be of very brief duration. With them neither Arabi Bey nor Egypt appeared to be of any account whatever. England had declared war, Gen. Wolsely had been placed in command of her torces, victory almost without a contest would therefore be hers. Several weeks have now elapsed since the opening of hostilities, and though little that is reliable can be known concerning the conflict, that little as far as known proves Arabi the

brave and skillful leader of a valiant and disciplined army. Gen. Wolsely is indeed an officer of merit and distinction, but will require his every faculty to defeat the Egyptian chief. The struggle will not be brief. It will be long and spiritedly maintained by the Egyptians. the rest are scattered over the coun- State seems to show that the black They are fighting in their own country and for their country. They have every natural advantage of all the Jews of the country are lost ground only in Judge They have every natural advantage in their favor and cannot be subdued but by an immense waste of British blood and British treasure. The wars of Britain against weaker powers have not of late been so remarkably successful as to warrant an easy victory now over the Egyptians. The memories of Afghanistan and Zululand are yet fresh in the minds of the British people, many of whom wholly disapprove of the present war. Some of them go so far as to express forebodings as to the result, and we think very justly, for granting that Arabi Bey can be defeated, his forces dispersed and Egypt for a time pacified, will not the other European powers insist upon having a voice as to the final disposal of matters in that country? May not this Egyptian war on that account

FRANCE AND ITALY.

the near future?

The latest dispatches indicate a feeling of uneasiness as to the relations between France and Italy in respect of Tunis. The French councondemned an Italian to one year's imprisonment for attacking a French soldier, whereupon the Italian representatives entered a protest against the jurisdiction of the sentencing taken as France is, not as yet pos-

complications may be the result of nate respect for justice predominant does not surprise us. The republibeginning with great displeasure the the exercise of elemency in favor of bag rapacity, and colored illiteracy. had long had designs upon that por- perished on the scaffold we may al- or men who by their utter unscrup-Germany against French policy in The memoralists submit :-Northern Africa. But Germany has "that the execution of the said Franwas made to learn somefew years ago, that alliance with Italy means that and the other reap all, or the greater part of the fruits of victory proceedng from such an alliance. Germany therefore, gave Italy the cold shouller and the threats of Italian intervention in Africa soon died away. The present trouble may; however, force the Italian government to some decisive action. Should that action take the form of a declaration of hostilities, we may expect a lively contest, in which the Italian army standing on its own merit will have a fair opportunity of showing itself possessed of the efficiency and prowess claimed for it by the friends of the unified Peninsula.

THE JEWS IN AMERICA.

The recent influx of Russian Jews o America has directed special at- This is to be deeply regretted as the tention to that remarkable people. execution surrounded by circum-The total number of Jews in the stances of such an unusually unfor-United States, was, as shown by the tunate character cannot but further last census, 230,984. Their present inflame the popular mind against a number even including those lately system that can tolerate such arrived from Russia, can hardly ex- barbarity. Better have no form of ceed 250,000. A Philadelphia jour- trial, than one taking the shape of nalist, speaking of the American mockery and fraud.

The Russian Jews are strictly orthodox, close observers of the rites and ceremonies of their ancient religion, while the great majority of the Jews in this country have little attachment to the religion of their ancestors, and are Hebrews only in race. Of the 60,000 Jews in city of New York, not more than five per cent. belong to the synagogues, so that in the matter of reigion the Russian Jews are further removed from their relatives who came to this country from Germany and Austria than the latter are from Christians.

Of the total number of Jews in 80,518; Pennsylvania, 20,000; Illinois, 12,625; California, 18,580, and Ohio, 12,581—these five States containing more than half the Jews of the entire country. There are 10,237 Jews in Maryland, 8,500 in Massachusetts, 7,538 in Louisiana, 7,380 in Missouri, 5,593 in New Jersey, and drift of negro immigration to this congregated in the principal New York contains 60,000: Philadelphia, 13,000; Chicago, 12,000; Baltimore, 10,000; Cincinnati, 8,000; Boston, 7,000; St. Louis 6,500; New Orleans, 5,000; Cleveland, 3,500; Newark, 3,500; and so on down the

In Canada the total number of Jews is but 2,393. In Prince Edward Island there are none, in Nova Scotia 19, in New Brunswick 55. Quebec has 989, while Ontario heads the list with 1,193. There are but 33 reported from Manitoba, and 104 of Montreal there are 811 Jewish inhabitants, and in Toronto 534.

THE EXECUTION OF HYNES.

The execution of Francis Hynes on Monday last is an event deeply to lead to very serious complications in be regretted by all who sincerely desire the pacification of Ireland. Pacification cannot be brought about by injustice and maladministration. Setting aside all question of Hynes' guilt or innocence there is one thing certain that he was entitled to a fair trial. Now, if the jurymen or some cil of war at the latter place recently of them as alleged by Mr. O'Brien were on the night preceeding the rendering of their verdict in a state of intoxication, it is quite certain that the trial could not have been a fair one. The statement of Mr. O' Brien House? body. The protest seems to be well hrs been supported by strong testimony on the part of several inmates sessed of full legal sovereignty of the hotel wherein the jury were in Tunis, that country having never locked up, and should have received been declared a portion of French from the Irish executive at least rebeen declared a portion of French dominions. The prisoner will hardly, however, be handed over to the Italian authorities, and grave the Italian authorities authori

earned the lesson that France itself cis Hynes would give a rude shock likely to live in this exclusion for to a community settling down after a period of much excitement. We may add that this execution would one power must do all the fighting inflict deep pain upon an unusually large circle of respectable relatives in the county of Clare and else where.

Apart from the guilt or innocence of the condemned man, there are circumstances in his life calculated to excite much compassion. When a child he lost his mother; somewhat later on was deserted by his father, who was then, and has been since, in a condition of partial

And we, the undersigned clergy and gentry of the county Clare, re spectfully represent to your Excellency that in our opinion the extension of her Majesty's prerogative of pardon in this case would greatly tend to restore tranquility to our county.

The Lord Lieutenant could not, however, see his way clear to accede to the request of the memorial and suffered the sentence to be executed.

THE SEPTEMBER ELECTIONS.

The September elections in the neighboring republic have left mattive strength of the two political republican writer thus comments on the outlook:

"The Dutch have taken Holland" and the Democrats and Republicans the United States, New York has have carried Arkansas and Vermont respectively. In neither State were there any great matters at issue. In Arkansas, there seems to have been a fair count and a free election, but the Democrats have gained rather than lost, the struggle being hopeless on the other side. The San the Judge has by no means lost all Francisco 16,000; Brooklyn, 14,000; the unpopularity which led to his forced retirement from politics a few

years ago.
In Missouri, the Republican State Committee voted to hold no State Convention this year, which would imply an understanding with the Greenback party. Six members of the Committee refuse to abide by this decision, and have united calling a State Convention for the 20th of September. This we think right. The Republican party has no right to help Greenbackers to defeat Democrats; and such a coalition is especially absurd in Missouri, where from British Columbia. In the city the Greenbackers are but a handful while the Republicans form a strong, compact and growing minority of the people. The Republicans of Missouri should be laboring for the time when immigration will give

the State into their hands. Mr. Bruce, ex-Senator from Mississippi and Register of the Treasury, oes home to his State to make campaign speeches for the Republican candidates for Congress. Will he support Mr. Chalmers or Mr. Carter in the Holly Springs District? Mr. Bruce does not seem to have heard of that little entanglement; he goes to make Republican speeches, he says. But which is the Republican candidate in that district? Is it the General Chalmers of Fort Pillow notoriety, who was party to all the atrocities by which the colored voters of the "Shoestring District" were terrorized, and whom a Republican majority has just ejected from the Or is it Mr. Hannibal Carter, the black man who has stood by his party through good and evil report, and who now stands up for its honor by resisting this infamous candidaev."

of the leading wholesale establishments there is owned and controlled by Mr. Anthony Kelly, brother, (I believe), of Mr. P. H. Kelly, of St. Paul, of whom I The above, written from a republi-

his arrest and incarceration. The in the Irish public mind. In proof can party never had any other Italian government viewed from the of the prevailing feeling in favor of standing in the South, but carpet-French occupation of Tunis. Italy the unfortunate man who has just Its control there fell into the hands tion of northern Africa, and could lude to the memorial presented on ulousness made themselves odious to not without dissatisfaction, see them his behalf by Capt. O'Shea M. P. to all good citizens. Twelve years ago frustrated by the prompt and vigor- the Lord Lieutenant. That memorial the republicans were all powerful in ous action of France in taking entire bore the signature of the leading the South, and might have made possession of the country. It is no Catholic clergy of Clare and of sev- their supremacy permanent at all secret that Italian diplomats made eral well-known Protestant and Cathevents in some few states. They efforts to procure the interference of olic gentlemen in the same county. have, however, been driven from the control of every state government in that section of the union and are many a long day.

MR. A. M. SULLIVAN.

We are delighted to know that this distinguished patriot has left Great Britain to visit America. Mr. Sullivan will be gladly and heartily welcomed here not only by people of his own race and origin but by all friends of genuine liberty in America, and they are legion. He has given a lifetime to the cause of his native land. In the press, on the platform, on the floor of Parliament, Mr. Sullivan has been ever foremost. of his own race and origin but by Mr. Sullivan has been ever foremost in the assertion of his country's rights. Though not a member of the Land League his views on the Land question are of the orthodox character. He proposes to lecture in several leading American cities on the eral leading American cities on the Irish question. He is an able speaker and one of the most clear headed men living. No man is better qualment field to place the living issues of the living issues ified to place the living issues of the for the rich. A man with nothing but health and muscle can here soon become Irish situation before the intelligence of America than Alexander M. Sullivan. His discourses will certainly attract widespread attention and serve very materially the interests of the men struggling for right in the old land. We hope steps will without delay be taken to secure Mr. Sullivan's presence in all secure Mr. Sullivan's presence in all the large towns of Canada. Lectures from Mr. Sullivan in this country would do a great deal of good, for notwithstanding all that has been said concerning the famine grants ters just as they were, as to the rela- notwithstanding all that has been said concerning the famine grants and these exceptions are as yet restricted parties. The contests in November and the Costigan resolutions there to Minnesota and Dakota, may bring about some surprising unquestionably exists in this country farm on the continent which this year at changes. The situation at the pre- very great misopprehension and harvest time presented a more splendid spectacle than the Donaldson-Ryan at sent moment is about as follows. A prejudice on the present state of kennedy. When we hear of a ten, fifteen or twenty acre wheat-field in old Canada, Ireland and the purposes of her leading men. Let Mr. Sullivan we look for a very large crop of that valued cereal. Well, at Kennedy, I saw and then be invited without delay. He will place the case of his country before the Canadian public with clear-ness, force and moderation. His favored region. Oats, barley and maize, grow visit to Canada would also have the

fellow-countrymen at home.

LETTER FROM MINNESOTA. Kennedy, Minn., Aug. 30th, 1882. After doing St. Paul, as far as so large a city can be done in the short space of a Railway, Kennedy has before it, there can day or two, I visited Minneapolis, a city of nearly seventy thousand inhabitants, tan miles west of St. Paul. Minneapolis

This at present is in the hands of a comis, like its sister city, situated on the great Mississippi, and is the largest manufacturing centre in the North West. Here are to be seen the wonderful Pillsbury and Washburn flour mills, the largest of the kind in the world. I have not been as yet able to get the statistics of these wonderful manufacturing establishments, but hope to have them at an early date. Minneapolis is a town that is evidently destined to control the manufacturing interests of the American North West. In that city I had the great pleasure of meeting large numbers of Canadians, who bravely and worthily uphold in this republican land, the motto, "Canada first." I had not sufficient time at my disposal to visit all the Catholic churches of this beautiful city. Still, I managed to find time to see the church of the Immaculate Conception, of which Father James Mc-Golrick is pastor. Knowing that the rev. gentleman was actually on retreat. I did not make any formal call on him. Of his good works I had, however, opportunity to hear much, and I may take the liberty of saying that when on Friday morning I enquired from one of my friends in this city as to the hours of service in the Catholic churches, he at once spoke of Father James' Church in those familiar, yet respectful terms, which attest the zeal and worthiness of the priest. One of the disadvantages of Minneapolisis that it is built on the prairie so that it does not show in favor from a distance. owever, a most beautiful city and would dare say that the presence of a large number of Canadians in the city has contributed in no small degree to make Minneapolis just what it is. I was most bappy to learn while in that city that one

dian and American friends for the Ryan-Donaldson farm at Kennedy, Minn. Mrs. Ryan with her accustomed kindness and genuine Southern hospitality attended to all the wants of the party till we reached the mammoth farm. I don't know that I can do better than give the report kindly furnished me by Mr. Donaldson, superintendant of the farm, as to its present state and progress. That gen-tleman says, and I call the attention of all the readers of the RECORD to his exact "In May 1880, I commenced the cultivation of what is now known as the Donaldson-Ryen farms. I then put 1000 acres under cultivation, and in the followacres under cultivation, and in the following May seeded it with wheat and oats. I succeeded in raising a crop during the season of '81 that sold for \$25,000. I also cultivated 2,000 acres more and this spring seeded the entire 3,000 acres, with wheat, oats, and barley, and have raised a crop that will readily sell for \$60,000, half of which will be profit. I have put 4,000 acres more under cultivation this season and will seed the whole 7,000 acres season and will seed the whole 7,000 acres next season and break 5,000 acres more. By the time I get one crop from the whole 12,000 acres, I expect to have financial results sufficient to reimburse us fully for our entire outlay for over 25,000 rather the 12,000 acres under cultivation, we require and have in employ 500 head of horses and mules, 100 ploughs, 100 seed. The improvements made in the last two years far exceeding most sanguine expectations. This county, (Kittson), is rapidly settling up with an honest, haidworking class of people, who are doing splendidly, and fast acquiring the necessary stock and implements which will in the near future make them independent Lords of the earth. I have travelled over the United States for the let 100 received. the United States for the last 20 years and

health and muscie can nere soon become comparatively rich, and the man with capital easily make 50 per cent. per annum by investing in and cultivating the lands of this valley.

H. W. Donaldson.

Kennedy, Minn., Aug 30, 1882. This statement from Mr. Donaldson well worth attention, I believe myself that our own North West offers the field for settlement and speculation, but

and a half long by three in depth. here with an abundance and strength that point out the north-west as their favorite effect of inciting our people here to soil. Roots of all kinds also here attain a renewed efforts on behalf of their size that simply amazes the visitor. Kennedy has sprung up within two years to be a town of some pretensions. It has a large and well appointed hotel, an extensive, well-stocked store, telegraph, and post office, etc. There are many former residents of Canada settled in this neighresidents of Canada settled in the borhood all of whom, I am happy to state, are doing remarkably well. Situated on the St. Paul. Minneapolis and Manitoba pany of which Mr. James I. Hill, of St. Paul is President. Mr. Hill is one of those men of which any state or country should be proud. He is the maker of his own fortune. To his own prudence, foresight perseverance and honesty is he indebted for his brilliant success. Men who acquire wealth even by fair means are not to be admired for its sake. But they can and ought to be admired for those qualities by the right exercise of which they acquired it. Mr. Hill's career of success is one that is open to rigid investigation. The closer the scrutiny the more satisfied will he and his friends feel that that career can compare favorably with any of a similar character in the country. The St. Paul and Manitoba railway, when acquired by Messrs. Hill, Stephen, D. A. Smith and others was in Stephen, D. A. Smith and others was in anything but a promising condition. They, however, knew that there was a good day coming for the road and took steps to bring it to its present high state of efficiency. The road now consists of two trunk lines running on either side of the Red River, placing that golden region in easy and rapid connection with the rest of the continent. It has in operation 1.041 miles divided as follows: operation 1,041 miles divided as follows From St. Paul to St. Vincent, 390 Miles Minneapolis to Brecken-

ridge . Barnesville to Grand Crookston to Larimore, 60 Grand Forks to Grafton, 46 Breckenridge to Barnes-

ville..... Minneapolis to Clear-

The company own more than two millions of acres in the State of Minnesota, which are offered for sale at reasonable prices and easy terms. These lands are scattered through (1) the timber belt in the heart of the State with hardwood, quick soil, streams and lakes; (2) the park region with timber, lakes and fertile prairie openings; (3) the fertile,

undulating prairie section centrally situndulating prairie section centrally sit-uated, abundantly productive, meandered by streams and dotted with lakes; (4) the famous Red River Valley, of whose fer-tility and productiveness we will again speak. The Company offers a rebate of \$3.00 per acre on three quarters of a pur-chase for breaking and cropping on its Red River lands. Three seasons are given for the breaking and the fourth season for cropping, thus making four fullseasons or cropping, thus making four fullseasons or years to accomplish the three quarters of cultivating to a crop, but the improve-ments may be made in less time if the ments may be made in less time if the settler so desires. The credit term on all prairie lands is of seven years with four annual payments of one tenth of the purchase money, and three of one fifth, with 7 per cent interest annually analysis and are all the companion of the parable in advance. of one litth, with 7 per cent interest annually, payable in advance. The Company evidently recognizes the fact that the sooner its lands are settled, the more its own interests will be promoted. In a very few years all the lands placed in the market by the railway company and by government will be taken up and Minnesota become one of the most popu-lous states in the Union. It had been my earnest hope to visit Dakota, which has given happy homes to so many Canadians, but after my few days sojourn at Kennedy found it impossible to found it impossible to do so especially in view cf my intended visit to Winnipeg whither the other members of the Press Association had preceded me. pressions of the metropolis of the Canadian north-west and the continued chronicle of the movements of our party, I luctantly compelled, to hold over.

THE R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOL.

New and Handsome Structure Completed on Park Avenue. "R. C. Separate School" carved upon a

slab of Ohio cut-stone, which ornaments the eastern face of the tower above the

main, arched entrance of a handsome new

structure on Park avenue attracts the at-

as well as the Head Master, Mr. Brown, and his assistant teachers will thoroughly appreciate. A few days will complete the work. The design of this attractive structure was prepared by Mr. Geo. F. Durand, architect. Its cost will aggregate about \$9.000. The Gothic style of architecture has been selected with a first of the control of school one of the most attractive features of that part of the city. Rising above a solid stone foundation, the walls are of white brick, with red brick and Ohio cutstone trimmings. The main building faces Victoria Park and is 77 ft. 6 in. long, and 26 ft. 6 in wide, while the rear wing and 26 ft. 6 in. wide, while the rear wing extends back 44 feet and is 25 ft. 6. in. wide out from the front, thirteen fee of each being 23-6x33 feet. site the centre of Victoria Park, i proportions. bon, brick and cut stone work, \$4,050; Wright and Durand, carpentering, \$3,878; Small and Nash, plastering, \$408; H. Colerick, painting, \$380. The iron work has been supplied by McBride & Boyd, sub-contract.

Bros., of this city.

A few finishing touches will complete

the entire work, and on Monday the new school will be opened.—Advertiser.

The Western fair will open in this city on the 25th inst. and is certain to attract a very large crowd of visitors. No Canadian city can get up a fair like London. Our city is happily placed in the centre of the garden of Canada, and is within easy access of all celebrated wheat and fruit growing as well as stock raising districts of the Province of Ontario. It has there-fore material at hand for a magnificent display, and a magnificent display there will be, beyond a doubt, for the efficient board of management intend to spare no effort to bring the fair to a complete success. The railway and steamboat lines will make the usual reduction in rates of

structure on Park avenue attracts the at-tention of the passer-by, and indicates that the building is designed for educa-tional purposes. The Roman Catholic School Board and ratepayers of the city are to be congratulated upon the possession of such a building, one which the pupils as well as the Head Master, Mr. Brown, ture has been selected with sufficient orna-mentation and embelishment to make the school one of the most attractive features The most striking feature of the main building is a handsome tower, standing out from the front, thirteen feet square at the base, and extending upward to the summit of a unique gilt cross, a distance of 79 feet. The roof of the tower is ornamented with four dormer windows, the lower portion being lighted with a large number of windows both at the side and in front. This tower forms the vestibule. A hall, eight feet wide, runs back to the end of the rear wing, where it meets at right angles a second hall, ten it meets at right angles a second hall, ten feet wide, extending across and having an entrance from the north and south portions of the play ground. From this hall two flights of stairs lead to the rooms on the upper flat. These stairways are four fee bannisters. Both upstairs and down there are four class-rooms in the front wing, and two in the rear—six in all, the dimensions each lighted with six large windows, and the ceilings are 14 feet, 6 inches high. The room in the upper part of the tower, and a portion of the front upstairs' hall, combine to form a comfortable apartment 10x25 6 feet for private use of the Head Master. The floors are of hard maple boards, three inches wide by one and a half inches thick; wainscotting three a half inches thick; wainscotting three feet, six inches high in all the rooms and halls, and the ceilings are sheeted with pine five-eights of an inch thick, the joints being beaded. The painter's brush has imparted an agreeable light bluish tint to the ceilings. The rooms will be supplied with blackboards and all other recently and the state of the supplied with blackboards and all other recently are supplied. necessary educational appliances requisite for a thoroughly equipped public school. The basement will contain a large furnace for heating purposes during the cold sea-sons. Above the arched entrance on the face of the tower are two narrow stone slabs inserted in the brick work and running up to an angle, the front of which is surmounted by a small stone cross. The gables over the two side entrances are set off with ornamental woodwork. Two lofty arches form prominent features of the interior of the halls. The building, in addition to being located directly oppo rounded with a beautiful row of maple shade trees, which have attained large The contractors who have arried on this work are Screaton & Gib-

The seats are being supplied by Bennett

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CHATHAM LETTER.

Chatham has resumed its usual active business air after an interval of quietude during the months of July and August. Again on market days are the streets rife with people pacing restless up and down. The rich county of Kent assails us on every side with its wealth of garden and fieldnature's bounteous gifts—nowhere more lavishingly bestowed than in the agricultural lap through which flows the winding

Shakespeare speaks in "As you like of the whining school-boy who with his satchel and shining morning face creeps snail-like unwillingly to school. A good snai-like unwillingly to school. A good picture of the average Canadian youth returning like a prodigal son to the scholastic roof having lost during the holidays, by the wayside, the hill-side and the riveraway in his purse by a painstaking teacher.

The Ursuline convent of this town has entered the arena of labor for the coming year under the most favorable auspices.

Already fifty pupils have been enrolled as boarders. Not a few of these are young boarders. Not a few of these are young ladies of the town whose parents appreciate the superior advantages offered educationally by the Ursuline ladies. Now-adays when the higher education of women claims no small attention it speaks well for the Catholic Church and her system of education to find, as in the Ursuline academy of this town, a large percentage of the pupils of Protestant parentage. It proves this: that the brightest intellectual flowers grow strongest and most vigorous in the best trimmed flower pots of the soul; and that where the heart purified and ennobled speaks to all the sensesand ennobled speaks to all the senses— there is found most perfect womanhood. It is, therefore, day by day becoming a common thing to see Protestant parents who prefer for their daughter the jewlry mind rather than the adornments of the body—it is becoming common to see such parents placing their children under the tuition and surveillance of the pious and learned nuns in our various convents. The good people of Chatham cannot but feel grateful that they possess such Catho-lic educational facilities at their very

door. School work was resumed in the Separate schools of the town on Monday Sept.
4th. There is no change in the staff of teachers, the girls being under the care of the Ursuline nuns while the boys are taught by T. O'Hagan, Esq. B. A. who is ably assisted in his work by Miss McBrady. There are 270 pupils registered in the various departments of the schools.

Yesterday at High Mass Rev. Fr. Joseph,

O. F. S. who has recently arrived here preached a practical and effective sermon. In the evening Rev. Fr. William, O. F. S. gave a very beautiful discourse, the first of a series to be delivered on the Ten Commandments.
The St. Joseph's church choir under the

able leadership of Mr. James Mareutette preserves well its reputation for first class MAPLE LEAF.

PRESTON LETTER.

From Galt to Preston the distance is three miles. The Credit Valley Railway and the Great Western branch of the Grand Trunk carry passengers to points within a mile of the Preston sulphur springs. The former road has a station springs. The former road has a station called Blair which is within a mile of Preston village. The Catholic church like the several non-Catholic meeting houses of this place is built of stone and is attended to from Berlin on the first Sunday of each month. On other Sundays the congrega-tion assembles to hear Mr. M. Henning read the Mass prayers and listen to some

hymns sung by the choir.

Preston is beautifully situated on the Grand river and its many mills and factories afford employment to hundreds of people. Its dwellings are adorned with flowers and charming walks. Mr. John Langton, late of Norwich, has a fine place adorned by one of the year, finest any adorned by one of the very finest cup shaped maples that can be admired in the snaped maples that can be admired in the village. One of Preston's oldest inhabitants has attained the unusual age of ninety-four years. On Saturday last the first morning railway train south from Preston was well filled by one hundred Indians who, having finished gathering hops for Mr. Todd were on their return to ops for Mr. Todd were on their return to Convenient to the railroad Brantford. station at Preston a fence post was splintered by the lightning of the preceding Saturday night. The house was provided with good lightning rods, and therefore safe from the disastrous effects of the

Hundreds and thousands of visitors have been frequenting the Preston baths this year. They are located on Mr. Kress's Extensive additions are about to be made to the present accommodation for patients. The mineral water is not so strong as that of London. The grounds attached are tastefully laid out and at the bathing house, baths can be used at any

temperature.
Mrs. Dennis Costigan, of this place, owns a true \$50 oil painting of Very Rev. F. J. Dowling, V. G., Paris. It was drawn at Galt by a bazaar ticket held by Rev. Father O'Leary, P. P., Freelton.

LINDSAY ITEMS.

The number of boarders at the fall opening of Loretto Academy is 24.

The special collection at St. M The special collection at St. Mary's church inbehalf of Lord Archibald Duglass's emigration scheme for orphans amounted

Rev. Father Nugent, the celebrated Rev. Father Augent, the celebrated Liverpool priest and philanthropist, is expected in town next week. He will be a guest of Rev. Father Stafford. Rev. Fathers Twohey and Hogan passed

a few days in town this week visiting relatives and friends. They were on their This it is which has produced such an even way home from a two weeks trip to Lake Superior, St. Paul and Chicago, which they greatly enjoyed.

We direct attention to the advertise-We direct attention to the advertise-ment of the Canada Business College of Chatham published elsewhere. We know of no institution of the kind more deserving of patron-It would be just as well if Eastern city w of no institution of the l more deserving of patron-than that located in Chatham. It already occupies a prominent place amongst the houses of learning in the Province as proved by its having attained both first prizes at the Toronto fair. We cordially commend it to young men who wish to acquire a thorough com-

mercial education.

R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Election of Superintendent.

At the meeting of the School Trustees of the R. C. Separate Schools, on Monday evening Sept. 4th, Rev. Father S. J. Craven was unanimously appointed Superin-tendent to fill the vagancy caused by the removal of Rev. Father O'Leary to Freelton.-Hamilton Times.

OPENING OF THE NEW SCHOOL.

The splendid new school house described The splendid new school house described elsewhere was opened to the children on Monday morning the 11th inst. At 8.30 Mgr. Bruyere celebrated Mass in St. Peter's Cathedral at which the children of whom we were glad to see a large number present, attended. Father Tiernan addressed the children a few words of salutary advice concerning their duties as scholars then to begin. He advised them to be punctual in attendance and assiduous and obedient in school if they wished to and obedient in school if they wished to put to profit the advantages placed at their disposal. He urged on them also the necessity of acquiring an exact knowledge of God's holy law, in which their teachers would give them every assistance. A procession was after Mass formed from the church to the school and the ceremony of blessing the building performed by the Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere. At the conclusion of the impressive ceremony, the right rev. gentleman kindly accorded the pupils a holiday which was right gladly accepted. We hope to be able to chronicle

PICNIC AT MAIDSTONE.

This place which is famous for its large Catholic plenies, celebrated another on Wednesday, Aug. 30, which was equal in all respects to those of previous years. Notwithstanding the fact of another plenic being held on the same day at St. Anne's parish, Tecumseh, which is within a few miles from this place, there was a large attendance. One noticeable feature of the day's enjoyment was a total absence of any intoxicating drinks. The chief events of the day were two elections. The first was a contest for a handsome gold-headed cane between the Hon. Mowatt, Premier of Ontario and Mr. W. Meredith, the leader of the opposition. Both elections were conducted with one half hour open yoting and the next half hour was secret. The state of the poll was in favor of Mr. Mowatt at the close of the open voting, but the secret voting showed that thiugs had changed. Mr. Mowatt came out with 63 and Mr. Meredith received 1,633. Immediately after the cane contest the election for a gold watch took place. The two contestants were Miss Halford of Sandwich East, and Miss McPharlin of the township of Maidstone. Both young ladies are extremely popular as will be shown by the number of votes polled for each. Miss Halford received 2,003 votes and Miss McPharlin obtained 2,507. Dinner and supper was, as is usual in such cases, given by the ladies of the parish. and a fine day, splendid music from the Windsor Light Guard Band, and many happy faces all tended to make the Maidstone picnic of '82 one of the most successful ever held here. The sum of money realized was close upon \$1000. The pastor, the Rev. J. P. Molphy is to be congratulated.

Miss Mary Collins, organist of Maidstone she will remain for some time studying at one of the convent schools. She will be greatly missed as she is very popular and an accomplished organist.

AN AMERICAN DEFICIENCY.

The American. A marked feature in this country is the gnorance which certain classes have of others,—a circumstance, however, which does not in anywise prevent their asserting, if occasion offers, a perfect knowledge of manners and customs from Maine to the Gulf, or New York to San Francisco. At a foreign table d' hote, an American lady seated beside an English baronet ing ignorance in assuming that the servant difficulty in this country was gotten over by so many people living in hotels.

Belonging to the best class of society in the old Eastern cities, she was prepared to ridicule his assumption as incicating a crass and stupid insular grorance of American habits. Yet the assumption was by no means incorrect, only she did not happen to know the people who do live in hotels. There are to-day, just as there were thirty years ago, thousands of perwere thirty years ago, thousands of per-sons here whose permanent homes are in such establishments, and but for whom

couple of watering-places, and the few well-worn ruts of travel. Thousands of New Yorkers know absolutely nothing of their own State. Many have never been in Albany, nor could they, without painful search, put their finger on Utica or Syracuse in the map. Yes, in company with foreigners, they will dogmatically lay down the law as to what is or is not "American," utterly oblivious of the fact that Portland and Cincinnati are just as much "American" as Philadelphia or New York.

Luke wrote his twenty-four years after. St. John sixty years after. The earliest Epistle was not written till fifteen years after the Ascension, and the latest not one Hundred Pears after. The earliest Epistle was not written till fifteen years after the Ascension, and the latest not one Hundred Pears after. The earliest Epistle was not written till fifteen years a

This sort of ignorance does not prevail This sort of ignorance does not prevail nearly so generally among the higher class of English, because they move about continually. In fact, England, socially considered, is a far larger country than the United States, for "society" spreads all over it, and over Scotland too. The daughters of the Duke of Richmond, for instance, are very expert fishermone, in

self, a very fair honorarium for his pleas-ant labors. The hall is to be used exclu-sively for elucidating the Sacred Page, and the lecturer, to satisfy his obligation, will have to deliver two lectures each week to such persons as may think proper to attend them. Now, knowing, accepted. We hope to be able to chronicle a larger attendance than ever this year at our city Catholic schools. as of course I must know, how the teach stood by many most excellent persons, I propose to take this opportunity to explain, as well as I know how, what that teaching really is, upon this interest-ing subject. But, before all things, I do some few reasons to justify this teaching, and then to leave them, at all events at present, to make their own remarks, and to draw their own conclusions. If nothing else comes of it, by the time I have come to an end, I believe that they will be convinced that the O'Beirne Pible Hall is founded on a Catholic principle, and is

A THOROUGH LY CATHOLIC INSTITUTION. Now, before I set myself to explain our method of viewing, and of dealing with, the Sacred Scriptures, you must allow me to state a few historical, and I suppose I may call them, incontrovertible propositions. I put on one side for the present, for clearness sake, all consideraof the Old Testament, since we are dealing with Christianity, which has, in so especial a manner, to do with the New Testament, which Testament we may be all "The Book" are available to the control of look upon and call "The Book" par excellence. Now, in the first place, there are two great facts which are staring us in the face in the present, and run back with their history into the distant past. I refer to the Church and to the Book, and to the Living Voice and the written or printed letter. What are the incontrovertible facts touching the former which, under the present circumstances, I should like to dwell upon? First, the Christian Church was founded by Christ, and received was founded by Christ, and received its teaching from His Living Voice. Se-condly, He commanded His followers to do in like manner, "to preach to all nations," in like manner, "to preach to all nations," whilst all nations were bound to give interior assent to what was taught. Thirdly, all Christ's followers, without exception, followed the method indicated by their Master, whilst a large portion of society was actually converted to Christianity by that method

commit anything to paper. He taught exclusively, by the Living Voice. Secondly, of His twelve apostles, so far as we know, only five out of the dozen took the trou-ble to write anything at all. Only two, out of the twelve, thought it advisable

such establishments, and but for whom the extraordinary number of this country could never be carried on. This more especially applies to the great Western cities, of whose habits and customs this lady probably knows absolutely nothing.

To tens of thousands, not only of women, but of men, America means the Eastern city in which they are bred, a couple of watering-places, and the few well-worn ruts of travel. Thousands of New Yorkers know absolutely nothing of Epistle was not written till fifteen years

controversy—that a large portion of society had become Christian before the Book, ety had become Christian before the Book, as such, had been heard of. "We are a people of yesterday," says Tertulian, in his "Apologia," at the close of the second century, "and yet we fill every place belonging to you—cities, islands, castles, towns, assemblies, your very camp, your tribes, companies, palaces, senate forum. We leave you your temples only. We can count your armies, and our number in a single province will be greater." Justin Martyr, in the middle of the same age,

The Bible.

What are the Relations of the Catholic Church to the Scriptures.

The following is the address delivered by Archibabop Vaughan at the laying of the foundation-stone of a Bible Hall a few weeks ago at Sydney; in Australia.

I have been looking forward with exceptional pleasure to this afternoon's ceremony, to laying the corner-stone not indeed of a convent or of a clutch—though convents and churches are very necessary things—but of a school for the Sacred Scriptures. It is to the enlight-texel generosity of a Catholic Island, the late Mr. O'Beirne, that we are indebted for this foundation. This gentle the substitution and a name, or how how in the catholic Church's relations that the trustees feel themselves in a position to invite me to lay the first store of the building, and to offer to the lecture on the Sacred Scriptures, who, according to the deed, has to be appointed by myself, a very fair honorarium for his pleasure of the deed, has to be appointed by myself, a very fair honorarium for his pleasure of the deed, has to be appointed by myself, a very fair honorarium for his pleasure of the catholic church's relations to the Book are, companied to the earthly and with the sense of the building, and to offer to the lecture on the Sacred Scriptures, who, according to the deed, has to be appointed by myself, a very fair honorarium for his pleasure of the works and allows. The hall is to be used exclusively and the control of the carthy and the control of matter of very great importance, and a fact not emphasized sufficiently—was not in-vented till long after that; so that, had the matter of very great importance, and a fact not emphasized sufficiently—was not invented till long after that; so that, had the Church wished it, I may so express myself, she could not have declared, without making a fool of herself, that every man, or a great portion of mankind, was under a great portion of mankind, was under a great portion of mankind, was under the could not have declared. Saxon Church: "When I was seven years a great portion of mankind, was under the could not have declared in the could not have omitted to take any meals that I might not be interrupted in mediating on the could not have omitted to take any meals that I might not be interrupted in mediating of the could not have declared, without sizely. Such as the could not have declared in the could not have omitted to take any meals that I might not be interrupted in mediating of the could not have declared in the could not have on the could not have or a great portion of mankind, was under an obligation to make out their religion from the Book, seeing that only a mere handful, comparatively, could get at the Book to do it with, not to mention those who had been born, and had been Christianized, and had died before the various portions of it scattered here and there had been collected into one volume. In place, therefore, of the Book which,

VARIOUS FORMS OF PROTESTANTISM
PART COMPANY.
Whilst the latter prayerfully and humbly
pore over the Book to gather a religion
from it as well as moral lessons, we, on
the contrary, approach it with our religion,
our Church, our creed, cut and dried, and
ready made for us. We read the Book,
not to discover a religion in it, but to illustrate to strengther and to make deeper trate, to strengthen, and to make deeper the religion which we already hold. We employ it to confirm and witness to that distinct faith which has been handed down by that Living Voice, which spoke and taught with the self-same authority before the book existed, as it has done since the book has become the common property of all Christian Churches. Now I hope and trust that I have not appeared to be aim-

that the Book is doing harm instead of good, she exercises her authority to forbid the Book. If she is reasonably convinced that a man will apostatize through the reading the Book, she will beseech him not to read it and it would be criminal on her part were she, through her silence, to permit any of her children to jeopar-dize that faith which is dearer to true Catholics than life itself. What is one man's food is another man's poison; and what is nourishment to one man at any what is nourishment to one man at any time may just become the reverse to that very same man at another time. The these days, of extemporizing a religion for himself out of the fragmentary writings of the New Testament, as being an improveconsequences of unguarded and indiscriminate Scripture reading are so notorious that I will not detain you by dwelling upon them. Shakespeare simply ex-presses the experience of life when he

In religion,
What damned error, but some sober brow,
Will bless it, and approve it with a text.

Well, I say, whenever and wherever the authorities of the Catholic Church have forbidden the reading of the Bible they have done so as a matter of discipline and prudence, and according to the circumstances of times and the exigencies of par-ticular individuals and cases. But, apart ticular individuals and cases. But, apart from this, speaking in general—outside exceptional legislation—the Church not only loves, cherishes and reveres the Sacred Page herself, but she incessantly stronged and incorporated into our common tongue; and it will take a long time for Agnosticism.

the far north of Seotland, but they know the Southdowns of Sussex just as well as single province will be greater." Justing the Southdowns of Sussex just as well as the policies and deer forests of Gordon Marky, in the middle of the same age of the southdowns of Sussex just as well as the policies and deer forests of Gordon Marky, in the middle of the same age of the southdowns of Sussex just as well as the policies and deer forests of Gordon Marky, in the middle of the same age of the time that abding sense of Christanity as the inspired teaching of the same age of the land the ways of the people, but the substantian of the southdowns of Sussex just as well as single province will be greater." Justing the South of the southdowns of Sussex just as well as single province will be greater. Justing the Southdowns of Sussex just as well as single province will be greater. Justing the Southdowns of Sussex just as well as single province will be greater. Justing the Southdowns of Sussex just as well as single province will be greater. Justing the Southdowns of Sussex just as well as single province will be greater. Justing the Southdowns of Sussex just as well as single province will be greater. Justing the Southdowns of Sussex just as well as single province will be greater. Justing the Southdowns of Sussex just as well as single province will be greater. Justing the Southdowns of Sussex just as well as the single province will be greater. Justing the Southdowns of Sussex just as well as the single province will be greater. Justing the Southdowns of Sussex just as well as the single province will be greater. Justing the Southdowns of Sussex just as the single province will be searched the summer of the South should be greater. Justing the Southdowns of Sussex just as the south should be greater. Justing the Southdown of Sussex just as the summer of the So

saxon Church: When I was seven years old," he says of himself, "I was sent to be educated by the most holy Abbot Benedict, then by Coelfrid, and from that date my whole time was occupied in meditating on the Scriptures, in observing regular discipline, and in teaching in the Church; and I find it a sweet thing to be always at work, either learning or teaching, or writing." Now these men represent the spirit of the Church in her relation to the Holy Scriptures all down the ages. The sacred scriptures were the solace and stay of millions during all these learners were the solace and stay of millions during all solace and stay of millions during all those long years before printing was invented, and very often the Book, which had been so loved in life, was placed on the knees of the departed Christian to be lowered with him in his coffin to the grave. The Psalms of David, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Four Gosples, are, in an especial manner, full of meat, full of sweetness sweet as honey in the honey. where the catholic church and the of sweetness, sweet as honey in the honey of sweetness, sweet as honey in the honey comb. Nor was the Church behindhand after printing had been invented, in circulating the Word of God. Before even Luther's Bible had been dreamed of, 199 EDITIONS OF THE SCRIPTURES HAD BEEN PUBLISHED FOR THE PEOPLE

all Christian Churches. Now I hope and trust that I have not appeared to be aiming at any form of controversy. I simply desire to state our position as clearly and as unmistakably as I know how, without using any effort to support that position by argument, for argument's sake alone. So long as you admit that what I have said is, on the whole, reasonable and intelligible, I feel that I have gained all that I want at present. Now, the fact that we have a different view of the relation of the Church to the Book from what Protestants do does not tend ever so remotely to indicate the instance of the Church—in countries where she ruled supreme—before the first wersion of the Protestant Bible had been sent forth into the world. As to our own times, the Church has not changed her spirit. "If you open the English Catholic Bible," says Bishop Gibbons, "you will find in the preface a letter of Pope Pius VI, in which he strongly recommends the pious reading of the Holy Scriptures. The Pope's letter is the most weighty authority in the Church. You will also find in Haydock's Bible the letters of the Bishops of the United States in which they garnes the letters of the Bishops of the United States in which they garnes the letters of the Bishops of the United States in which they garnes the letters of the Bishops of the United States in which they garnes the letters of the Bishops of the United States in which they garnes the letters of the Bishops of the United States in which they garnes the letters of the Bishops of the United States in which they garnes the saction and at the instance of the Church to make Christithe ruler of our lives? Indeed, I am sure I need not. Let us then proceed to lary this foundation stone; and I venture to predict that much good indeed, may be effected amongst a thoughtful public by the instructive lectures that will be delivered in the O'Beirne Roman Catholic Bible Hall.

HEROIC DEEDS OF A JESUIT
Of Father Giorda, whose death we chroniced last week, the liciena (Montana) the hall as wonderful all that I want at present. Now, the fact that we have a different view of the relation of the Church to the Book from what Protestants do does not tend ever so remotely to indicate that WE HOLD THE SACRED SCRIPTURES IN LESS

authority in the Church. For will also the letters of the Bishops of the United States in which they express the hope that this splendid edition will have a wide circulation amongst their flock."

> THE FRIGHTFUL WAY IN WHICH THE SCRIPTURES HAVE BEEN ABUSED has, to a certain extent, created a reaction in the Catholic mind, without Catholics being altogether, perhaps, aware of it. And it was well indeed that they should have been carefully on their guard. Now those dangers seem to have passed away. No mtelligent Catholic would dream, in these days, of extemporizing a religion for the New Testament, as being an improvement on the spiritual mother that gave him birth; and, hence, that book may be and should be studied, and pondered on, and read, and learned by heart, if possible, by those who may draw great light, consolation and benefit from it. Apart from the abuses and contradictions of which promiscuous Scripture reading has been the prolific parent, there is not the slightest doubt that the reverence and love of the English people for the Bible, and their deep and constant study of it, have tended, more than anything else that they have done, to perpetuate the principles of supernatural religion and the cardinal truths of Christianity amongst them. truths of Christianity amongst

was scarcely an abbey or cathedral which had not its public class of Holy Scripture. St. Bertilla attached men and women to the convent schools at Celle, near Paris, in hundreds, who came to listen to masterful explanations of the Sacred Page. In the Franciscan convent 200 youths were in-structed in the Sacred Scriptures in two lectures delivered every afternoon. Frequently, as many as 700 students, besides those who boarded in the convent, attended the learned expositions of the fathers in the Written Word. As to medieval Ire-land it is notorious that her Scripture schools acquired the highest reputation throughout all Christendom, both for their numbers and for the profound vet brilliant way in which the keen Celtic doctors of the "Isle of Saints" elucidated the Sacred city, and in this new country, to establish
—as if to link this Australia of ours with
Ireland's purest triumphs—a home for the
Sacred Scriptures, and a chair from which,
in emulation of those ancient schools, an
Irish scholar of acknowledged eminence—
why may I not say it out I—the Rev. William Kelly—may associate the present
with the past, and expound, as his fathers
did before him the golden truths embedied with the past, and expound, as in taners did before him, the golden truths embodied in the Sacred Page. Ladies and gentlemen, need I use more words to show you that this Bible Hall is a thoroughly Catholic institution, founded on an old Catholic BEEN PUBLISHED FOR THE PEOPLE
IN THE COMMON TONGUE.

There were 104 editions of the whole
Bible. Of these, 20 were in Italian, 26
in French, 19 in Flemish, 30 in German,
6 in Bohemian, 2 in Spanish, I in Sclavonic. Altogether, if we include the
Polyglot, 626 editions of the Bible and
portions of the Bible—in which 198 were
in the language of the laity—had issued
from the press with the sanction and at
the instance of the Church—in countries
where she ruled supreme—before the first

guages, and besides speaking fluently the principal Continental tongues, mastered, during his manifold duties in the Terri-No doubt
THE FRIGHTFUL WAY IN WHICH THE SCRIP.

self and devoted entirely to his sacred calling. Often he experienced attacks of severe illness, when in remote Indian camps and far from aid of any kind, which brought him to the verge of the grave. Once he was captured by a war party of Sioux, who stripped him of every particle of clothing, even to his undergarments, and offered him other indignities before he was permitted to depart. Another time in crossing the Missouri Another time in crossing the Missouri River, he fell through the ice and was carried by the rapid current under the frozen stream to an open space some distance down, where he was rescued from certain death by a devoted Blackfoot ndian, who bravely risked his life to save

the good priest.
"Pages could be filled with the recital
of the heroic acts and deeds performed in a
simple, humble spirit by Father Giorda in simple, future spirit spirit simple, the course of his long missionary labors, but they would only be a recapitulation of the history and experience of the many noble men who preceded him in the same self-sacrificing field of duty. All generous

I sat within my wagon on a heated summer And watched my horse's flinging feet devour the dusty way. When suddenly a voice below shrieked out, it seemed to me— "You're bigger, but you cannot go one-half so fast as we!"

I looked around, but no one there my straining vision caught:

We were alone upon the road; I must have dreamed, I thought;

Then almost at my feet I heard, distinct, a voice's sound—
"You'll never overtake us, though you twice go o'er the ground!"

It puzzled me at first, but soon the fact upon me broke: me broke:
The fore-wheels of the wagon had thus to the
hind-wheels spoke,
I listened for the answer, and it came in accents low:
"You're no further now before us than you
were an hour ago!"

I waited the rejoinder, but no further answer came:
The fore-wheels were too busy, and the hindwheels were the same:
And though I strained my hearing much, depressing well my head.
By fore-wheels or by hind-wheels not another word was said.

The matter set me thinking how in life one often knows
Of bitter controversies with the words absurd as those;
How many claim as merit what is after all but fate,
With success that others make for them exultingly clate.

Your wise and mighty statesman just before his fellow set, Strives, as fore-wheel in the wagon, further from the hind to get; Rolls along in his complacence, as he thinks, to name and fame, To find, the journey ended, his position just the same.

The patient toiler struggles, but no inch beyond is gained;
And he grumbles that, despite him, one posi-And he gruinness char, despite him, one posi-tion is maintained,
Not reflecting that the Owner, who can everything control,
Bade him ever as the hindmost for a fitting

Still speeds along the wagon o'er the steady roadway drawn,
Till ends the weary journey, and the light of
day has gone;
And all the rivalries of men, the quiet
thinker feels.
Are idle as the quarrels of the fore and hinder
wheels.

"THE ENGLISH FACTION AT

SOME POINTS WORTH CONSIDERING WHEN TEMPTED TO BELIEVE THAT ROME WILL BETRAY IRELAND.

Rev. Dr. Mahar in the Catholic Universe. There is an old suspicion that has even entered the minds of some well educated Irishmen that England has at times craftily influenced the Holy See for the pur-pose of repressing or hampering popular movements in Ireland. There are many among the less instructed and less pious, and among those who have avowedly and practically set country above God, who would scarcely be convinced of anything different. We do not remember to have ever heard one single fact mentioned by these persons as an instance proving such influence, though we have often heard the

There are some general considerations to which we first wish to draw attention.
We have mentioned above the less pious as an element of this suspicion. We can scarcely imagine the existence of it in a mind imbued with an appreciation of the mind imbued with an appreciation of the sacred character of the Holy See and filled with devotion for it. We must remember that the Papacy is a Divine institution. God has given it the province of universal. faith and morals. The care and watchfulness that are used to detect error and correct abuses form part of that special providence by means of which the Church is preserved. And that special providence ust necessarily take in account all the must necessarily take in account all the various influences and wiles which men use constantly against the Church. The history of the pontiffs is full of illustrations showing how these wiles have failed them showing how the even when the judgment of men considered them successful. In the present condition of the world, with all the facilities now sup-plied of obtaining knowledge of all parts of theworld, delusions are far less possible than formerly. The inference from these general considerations is that when we have, as undoubtedly is the case at present, every reason to believe in the intelligence and virtue of the Pontiff and his advisers of the Cardinalate, it is simply a groundless suspicion and a want of filial respect and devotion to entertain the suspicion of an effectual English or other unjust influence upon the Holy See. Besides, the various Nunciatures and other similar negotiations and intercourses which the representatives of the Holy See have held with nearly all the courts and countries of the world, serve to give an extensive knowledge of all the intrigues and methods of diplo-macy. The fact that these representatives of the Holy See are ecclesiastics, well in-formed on all church matters, as well as n their diplomatic duties, serves to make them still more valuable counsellors than an aggregation of all other diplomats on matters into which church polity enters. It is to be added that many of the Cardinals have filled Nunciatures or other similar charges. The present Pontifi and his great predecessor are both instances. A great part, if not indeed the greater, of the Cardinals who reside Rome and are among the constant advisers of the Holy See, have held these very positions, and naturally are placed in such positions now as may render use-

ful the knowledge acquired.

Moreover, there are no bodies of men on earth that have such a perpetuity of traditions and such constant recourse to the past as the Roman Congregations, They do not change like modern secular ministries, but are year after year in the same department, and the same is true of the army of subalterns—consultors, etc. Death is almost the only cause of a change in the ranks. There are Cardinals who have spent fifty or sixty years in the service of one or the other of the Roman Congregations, as our readers can readily understand from the obituary notices we have taken care to publish on the death of members of the Sacred Colleges. With such a continuity of traditions it is not easy to find a body of men inexperienced

or unwary. As for the prestige of British power and favor we might look for such influences to overawe a principality that does not know its morrow. It certainly does not behoove the transfer of the state of the us to expect that the Vicars of Christ, Druggists.

who stand upon the ruins of empires, and who stand upon the ruins of empires, and can gaze upon monuments that every century has left—from the wreck of the Coliseum to glorious St. Peter's—to the triumphs of faith and of the kingdom of God, and in whom flows the blood and abide the traditions of the martyrs, will seek the approval of the author of Vaticanism or court the smiles of the effeminate and voluptuous blood of Hanover. History is full of instances not of the con-History is full of instances not of the con-descensions of the Pontiffs but of the fortitude displayed in contests with secular princes. The infamy of human respect or of vacillation cannot be charged to them, while the crown of martyrdom is a more frequent ornament on their roll than on that of any other rank in the Church.
"I have loved justice and hated iniquity, therefore I die in exile," might fitly have

been the dying words of many a Pontiff as well as of the saintly Gregory VII.

Nor is there an over-awing prestige in the brilliant array of Oxford converts, the most distinguished of whom have been humble disciples at the feet of Roman Masters of Theology, and are not likely to dazzle the circles in which such men as Cardinals Franchinand Zioliara mayon. as Cardinals Franzelin and Zigliara move. as Cardinals Franzelin and Zighara move.
Besides there is scarcely an instance known of any feelings hostile to the Irish on the part of this class of Englishmen; we mean that nothing has been written to indicate such hostility. And as to any agency exercised through them or in any other way, by the British government, the other way by the British government, the standing of these men and the penetration and other qualities of the Holy See, as spoken of above, forbid us to imagine any result from such scheme even if attempted.

There is another consideration to be added here. To obtain information as to the state of any country, the prac-tice of the HolySee is such as reason clearly dictates—resource to the Bishops of that country, and whatever this or that member of a congregation may be told, it is only on information received from the Bishops of the country concerned, or ac-cepted by them, or otherwise so absolutely scertained as to make it utterly needless to refer to them, that any regulation could be based. It is only after very great deliberation indeed that any step of importance is taken. Roman caution is proverbial. Some have called it slow-ness, and more than one have found too much of the Eternal in the City of the Popes. It would be a curiosity indeed in modern times to find a hasty or inconsiderate measure of the Holy See, or even to find one single instance in which new lines were drawn in anticipation of the desires of the friends of correct measures

Sweet Home.

When two young people love each other and marry, they restore the picture of the apostolic Church. They are of one heart and soul. Neither do they say that anything they possess is their own, but they have all things in common. Their mutual trust in each other draws all that is best in both. Love is the angel who rolls the stone from the grave in which we have the stone from the grave in which we bury our better nature, and it comes forth ove makes all things new; makes all cares ght, all pain easy. It is the one enchantlight, all pain easy. It is the one enchant-ment in human life which realizes Fortunio's purse and Aladdin's palace and turns the "Arabian Nights" into mere prose by the "Arabian Nights" into mere prose by comparison. Before real society can come, true homes must come. As in a sheltered nook in the midst of a great sea of ice which rolls down the summit of Mount Blanc is found a little green spot full of tender flowers, so in the shelter of home, in the warm atmosphere of household love, spring up the pure affections of parent and child, father, mother, son, daughter; of brothers and sisters. Whatever makes this insecure and divorce

"A customer who tried a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery says it is the best thing he ever used; to quote his own words. 'It just seems to touch the spot affected.' About a year ago he had an attack of bilious fever, and was afraid he was in for another, when I recommended this valuable medicine with such happy results.' Sold by Harkness and Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

Ward of Caution. Whatever makes this insecure and divorce Whatever makes this insecure and divorce frequent, makes of marriage, not a union for life, but an experiment which may be tried as often as we may choose, and aban-doned when we like. And this cuts up by the roots all the dear affections of home; leaves children orphaned, destroys fatherly and motherly love, and is a virtual dissolution of society. I know the great difficulties of this question, and how much is required to solve them. But whatever weakens the permanent homes are to the social state what the little cells are to the body. They are the commencement of organic life, the centre from which, of necessity, all organizations must proceed .- Ex.

A nice looking young man, who seated imself in a well-filled West Side car, held between his jeweled fingers the stump of a cigar, giving out its dying fumes. They are not a pleasant odor, even to old smokers, and this case was specially vicious. One bright little miss, a dozen years old, saucily remarked, so as to be heard, "If he will throw it away, I will pick him up a longer stump as soon as we get up to the park." It was not long before that young park. man went to the front platform to see a

Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discov ery" has become so thoroughly established in public favor that were it not for the forgetfulness of people it would not be necessary to call attention to its power to cure consumption, which is scrofula of the lungs, and other blood diseases, as eruptions, blotches, pimples, ulcers, and "liver complaint."

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Gilbert Laird, St. Margaret's Hope, orkney, Scotland, writes: "I am requested Orkney, S by several friends to order another parcel of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The last lot I got from you having been tested in several cases of rheumatism, has given relief when doctors' medicines have failed to have any effect. The excellent qualities of this medicine should be made known, that the millions of sufferers throughout the world may benefit by its providential discovery.

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THERE is a curious diversity of taste among smokers as to the kind of pipe they prefer. Some like the clay pipe best, others prefer the briar root, others again the meerschaum, some must have their pipe well seasoned before they can enjoy it, others again must have a new pipe and throw it away whenever it be-comes a little old. But though this diversity of taste among them is curious, it is not at all curious that there is substantia unanimity among them that the "Myrtle Navy" brand of Messrs. Tuckett & Son is the genuine article

Kidney Complaint

The secretion from the Kidneys is often loaded with foreign and poisonous mat-ter, a thick brickdust like sediment or a mucous collection forms. The Kidneys are often inflamed and congested, causing pain and weakness in the back and many distressing symptoms. Diabetes, Brights Disease, Dropsy, and all Urinary Complaints are promptly cured by that grand combination of diureties, alterative oniss, &c., Burdock Blood Bitters.

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS, the greater part of whose time is passed at the desk, or in some way bent over daily tasks, cramp the stomach, weaken its muscles, cramp the stomach, weaken its muscles, and incur dyspepsia early. Their most reliable and safest medical resource is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, the Great Blood Purifier, and which is especially adapted to Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation and Poverty or impurity of the Blood. Sold by Harkness and Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

ensitive mucous membrane coating the stomach becomes irritated, and nearly all that enters the stomach continues to add fuel to the fire. Heartburn and Sour Eructions, Belching of Wind, Nausea, Headache, Variable Appetite, Costive Bowels, etc., are its prominent symptoms. Burdock Blood Bitters is a positive cure

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for this miserable disease. Mr. C. E. Riggins, Beamsville, writes 'A customer who tried a bottle of Nor-

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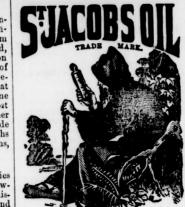
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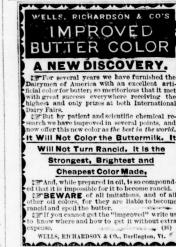
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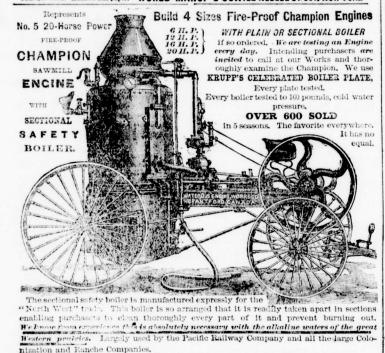
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MAILS AS UNDER.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Great Western Railway Going East-Main Line.						
For Places East-H. & T. R., Buffalo, Boston, East-	5 00	1 00		8 00	1 30	6 30
ern States. New York, &c. (Thro Bags).	5 00	1 00	10 30	8 00	2 45	6 30
G. T. R. East of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Mon-			.000	0.00		
treal, Quebec and Maritime Provinces		1.00	5 00	8 00		6 30
Fan Daniel	5 7 20	1 00	5, 10 30	8 00	1 30	6 30
For Hamilton	5, 7 30	1 00	10 30	8, & 11	1 30 & 2 4	5630
For Hamilton For Hamilton W. R. Going West—Main Line.						
Throbags—Bothwell, Glencoe, Rallway F. O. Mans	5 00	1 15		8 00		2 45
or all places West of London, Detroit, Western	Section 1955					
States, Manitoba, &c. Thro Bags—Windsor, Manitoba, Detroit, W'rnStates		1 15	10 30	8 00	2 45 2 45	
Thro Bags-Windsor, Manitoba, Detroit, With States		1 15	10 30	8 00	2 45	
Thro Bags—Chatham	5 00	1 15			2 19	6 30
Newbury	5 00	1 15				2 45
Sarnia Branch, G. W. R.	000			1		
Thro Bags-Petrolia, Sarnia, Watford and Wyom-				100		
1ng	6 30	1 15		8 & 9	2 45	
Railway P. O. Malls for all places West		1 15			2 45	
Strathrov	6 30	1 15		8&9 30	2 45	
Strathroy	1			1		
Glanworth	7 30	2772	****	4.00	2 45	
Glanworth Wilton Grove. Canada Southern East of St. Thomas, and Pt.		1 15	****	9 00		
Canada Southern East of St. Thomas, and Pt.	7 30				2 45	
Bruce and Orwell	580&780	1 15		1 ::::	130424	5 6 20
Aylmer Fassy Centre Ridge-	3 30 a 1 m	1 10		1	2 45	
C.S.R. West of St. Thomas, Essex Centre, Ridge- town and Amherstburg		1 15		1	2 45	
St Clair Dranch Pailway P O Mails-Courtwright						3.5.5
to St. Thomas, &c.		1 15			2 45	
to St. Thomas, &c.,	5304730	1 15		9 00	2 45	6 30
Port Stanley. Port Dover & L. H. Malls. London, Huron & Bruce-All places between London, Wingham, Hyde Park, Clinton, Seaforth White Church, Ripley, Kincardine & Lucknow	7 30 7 15	¥ 10			2 45	6 3
Port Dover & L. H. Mails	7 15		****	8 00		
London, Huron & Bruce-All places between Lon-				1		
don, Wingham, Hyde Park, Clinton, Seaforth	7 00				6 30	
White Church, Ripley, Kincardine & Lucknow	7 00	12 15		1 ::::	6 30	• • • •
W., G. & B. and Southern Ex. of W. G. & B.	5 00	12 10		8 00	1 30	63
Between Harrisburg and Fergus	. 000	1 15		8 00		
B. L. H. West of Stratford	7 15					6 3
C. T. R. West of Stratford		12 15				6 3
R. L. H. between Paris and Stratford		12 15		1	1 30	6 3
B. L. H. between Paris S. and Buffalo	.1 5 00	12 15			2 45	
Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Division	. 2.72	12 15		11 15	1 30	
Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Division	7 15	12 15	4 45	8 00	11 30	1 3
St. Mary's and Stratford	6 30	12 15	4 45	11 15	11 30	63
Thro Bags—Goderich and Mitchell	0 00		1 10	11 10		
(Tuesday and Friday)		12 15				6 3
The Chave Clinton and Senforth			4 15	11 15		
For Great Britain.—The latest hours for despatch Mondays, at 1 p. m., per Cunard packet, via New Y White Star Line, via New York; Fridays, at 1 p. m. Postage on letters, 5c. per joz.; Newspapers le. per Rates of Postage on Letters between places in postage stamp: (f. posted unpaid, will be sent to j	ing lette	re et	c. for	Great I	Britain	are
Mondays of L. p. m. por Cupard packet sig New Y	ork: Tu	esday	s. at 1	p. m.,	per Inn	nan
White Star Line via New York: Fridays, at 1 p. m.	per C	anadi	an pa	cket, v	ia Rin	ous
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allowed, will be received for transmission to the Bank. Pass Books, and every information, to be	e had o	n an	plicati	on.		06.000
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GOOD TWEED SUITS \$7.50.

ALL WOOL TWEED PANTS \$2.00.

PETHICK & M'DONALD

393 Richmond Street. FITZGERALD

SCANDRETT & CO.

ARE AMONG THE LEADING GROCERS

An immense stock of Goods always on hand, fresh and

good. Wholesale and Retail. A CALL SOLICITED

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO.

169 DUNDAS STREET, 4th Door East Richmond St

BENNET SCHOOL FURNITURE CO

School, Church and Office

Designs and estimates furnished for Altars pulpits, pews, &c. We are also prepared to give low estimates for church furniture where architects plans are supplied.

REFERENCES—Rev. P. Molphy, Strathroy Rev. Jos. Bayard, Sarnia.

FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST SHEET IRON

VASSAR COLLEGE.

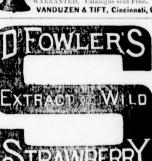
POUGHKEFSIE, N.Y. A complete college ourse for women, with Schools of Paint-ng and Music, and a preparatory depart-ent. Catalogues sent. S. L. CALDWELL, D. D., President.

W. M. MOORE & CO. REAL ESTATE AGENT: dc.

Have a large list of Farms, Wild Lands and
City Property of every description for sale,
Also about 35,000 acres of Land in Manitoba
and North West Territory.

Parties wanting to sell or purchase should
call on us. Wal. M. Μοοκκ & Co., Federa
Bank Building. London. 130.1y

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.



Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, 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.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUCGISTS. T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

UNDERTAKERS.

W. HINTON (From London England.) UNDERTAKER, &C. 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, King Street, Opposite Revere House,

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES

pecial Cheap Sale During Exhibition
Week.
Oon't forget to call and see them before you

W. J. THOMPSON. THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

FIRST PRIZES Awarded everywhere exhibited. Ottawa, 1879. Toronto, 1880. Montreal, 1880 and 1881. and ISSI.

Toronto, ISSO. Montreal, ISSI.
Composed of ingredients, the healthfulness of which is unquestioned, the COOK'S FRIEND has long held a first place in the esteem of the public as a perfectly reliable article of household use.

The very extensive patronage bestowed on the COOK'S FRIEND indicates the favor with which real merit is ever regarded.

Manufactured only by the proprietor,

Manufactured only by the proprietor,

55 College Stroet, Montreal

Retailed everywhere.

Ireland.

Dubin, Sept. 4.—The number of persons wounded during the recent strike of the police is larger than at first supposed. Eighty men are confined in the hospitals suffering from bayonet wounds and other inverse residual during the right. other injuries received during the riot-

Dublin, Sept. 4.—A woman has died of Dublin, Sept. 4.—A woman has died of injuries received in the charge of the military on Saturday. One soldier has been arrested. At the meeting of the Town Council the Lord Mayor stated he had abstained from enrolling special constables, as requested by the Lord-Lieutenant, because he did not think it was advisable to accept the services of strangers. He had since offered Spencer the services of tradespen of various localities, but reof tradesmen of various localities, but received the reply that the authorities themselves had obtained a sufficient number of special constables.

Dublin, Sept. 4.—An official Commit-

tee appointed to consider the claims of the police, met for the first time to-day. Two special constables have been sen-tenced—the one to six months' and the other to three months' imprisonment for other to three months' imprisonment for assaulting the military. It is stated the specials are very unpopular, both with the soldiers and police, and that the dismissed constables incited the mob to attack them. At the meeting of the corporation, the Lord Mayor said the special constables simply cause disturbance.

Dublin, Sept. 4.— Evening—The military are not out to-night. The constables who returned to duty were allowed good

who returned to duty were allowed good rest to-day. They apparently desire to discharge their duties faithfully. Special constables ceased wearing badges in order clamation has been issued by the Lord Mayor, thanking the citizens for their hearty response to the appeal for aid for special constables, and giving notice that there is no necessity for the appeal. not to attract marked attention. A proere is no necessity for the appointment

of any more constables.

Cork, Sept. 5.—A letter from Dwyer Gray states he will not enter into recog-nizance after the expiration of his three months' sentence. He will consequently have to endure a further and similar term of confinement.

of confinement.
London, Sept. 5.—The corporation of
Waterford has conferred upon Gray the freedom of the city.

Limerick, Sept. 5.—The parapet of the

spirit warehouse next to the office reoccu-pied by Clifford Lloyd fell last evening, killing two men. The occurrence gave rise to the rumor that an attempt had been made to blow up Lloyd's house.

Dublin, Sept. 5.—The official report places the number of agrarian outrages in Ireland, during August, at 165, including one murder; 10 cases of intimidation, and 83 cases, sending threatening letters.

Dublin Sept. 5.—It is expected that 200 dismissed constables will be reinstated. Only the ringleaders are being excluded.

A special constable, sentenced to six months' imprisonment for assaulting the military, has been liberated on bail, pending an appeal to the Recorder's Court.

It is officially denied that the Irish police have returned to duty in consequence of any tacit understanding. They were informed they would be dismissed if they did not return to duty.

Dublin, Sept. 6.—Acting upon instruc-tions from the American Government, Meany, recently arrested at Ennis, has taken the most decisive course for the taken the most decisive course for the purpose of testing the legality of his arrest. He notified Purcell, the resident magistrate, that he surrenders his recognizance entered into August 11th. Meany says: "I no longer consider myself bound by the conditions of the obligation of recognizances. I cannot, as an American citizen, carry the stigma of a British bondsman unaccused and unconvicted of offences, or continue the confession of lawlessness that a continuance of my lawlessness that a continuance of my bonds would involve. I thus place myself in the position I occupied prior to the execution of my recognizances, but shall for thirty-six hours hold myself on parole for your action." Meany's securities have likewise notified Purcel that they refuse

to be present.

dead to-day while driving on the high-

announces that seventeen dismissed constables, being bad characters, will not be reinstated. If further combinations arise he will be unable to approve of the rein-statement of any man dismissed for a like offence. The Lord Lieutenant declined to receive a deputation from the Mansion House yesterday, at which a resolution asking for a commutation of the sentence of Hynes was passed.

Egypt.

Alexandria, Sept. 8.—It is reported Arabi Pasha is ill with dysentery. A number of Arabs last evening overpowered a British guard and seized the body of an Arab who was hung in the morning for the murder of the Englishmen, Richelmand Pales and Pa

for the murder of the Englishmen, Richardson and Dobson, and carried it off. It is supposed it will be preserved as a saint.

London, Sept. 8.—Advices from Egypt state that the British troops are suffering to an alarming extent from the heat, which is insupportable. Several officers have been rendered insensible and fainted on the sand. Cases of dysentery are numerous, and the medical staff is taxed

to the utmost.

Kassassin, Sept. 8.—Gen. Willis has arrived here and taken over the command from Graham. The enemy have occupied a village about 2½ miles south of our camp. A reconnoissance made yes-

terday in the vicinity of Tel-El-Kebir revealed to us the enemy's position from Karraim to Tel-El-Kebir to the extent of five or six miles. The strength of the enemy at both places is now pretty accurately known. tely known.

While the reconnoitering party was re

turning after exchanging fire with the enemy to-day, a long train was observed coming up from the evening's camp, probably laden with troops, showing the enemy was ready to meet the English in advance. No measures have been taken to conceal the English movements from Law

to conceal the English movements from the enemy.

Ismailia, Sept. 9—There is no report of casualities during the action yesterday made by Wolseley, but a train arrived here filled with sick and wounded.

Kassasin, Sept. 8.—The object of the recomnoissance to-day was to drive out a force of the enemy reported to have occupied a village near here, also to creet a field telegraph line. The village was found deserted, but the enemy's position and carthworks was discerned on a ridge not Printing and Supplies.—Mr. P. F. earthworks was discerned on a ridge not earthworks was discerned on a ridge not far distant. The enemy appeared in great numbers, and brisk fire opened by both sides which continued for half an hour without any casualties. The horse of Major Terry, correspondent of the Army and Navy Gazette, was shot from under him. While the English were returning, the enemy swarmed down the hill and fired at them. The Egyptians evidently though the reconnoissance was the beginning of earnest operations. A corres-

which the English had driven them.

London, Sept. 9.—A correspondent at Kassassin says that after six o'clock this morning the Bengal Lancers and scouts came in with the news that the enemy were approaching in great force on the side of the railway. The British army side of the railway. The British army was at once put in motion. By 7 o'clock an artillery duel began. Arabi' stroops of all arms are spread over the entire ridge and a mile and a half up the line a train heavily armed appeared. At 9.20 a. m. forty-pounder and Krupp guns are shelling the enemy's right. There is also a 25-pounder a few hundred yards off playing on the same position. The British have the enemy's range exactly. One of our shells burst right over the enemy's ranks. The Egyptian artillery have got our distance yerk well and their shells below the days on which their Branch-meetings are held. Several correspondents have made enquiry regarding the age of the late William Carr of Branch 7 Buffalo. Mr. Carr joined the Association, Jan. 24th,1878 and ided July 26th, 1882, aged 56 years. Prior to the Supreme Council Convention of 1878, applicants up to the age of 55 years could be admitted to C. M. B. A. membership. A few Branches were instituted under this regulation.

The minutes of the late william Carr of Branch 7 Buffalo. Mr. Carr joined the Association, Jan. 24th,1878 and ranks. The Egyptian artillery have got our distance very well, and their shells are dropping steadily into our camp. We have horse artillery extended along our line half a mile on the north side of our line half a mile on the north side of the railway. They are firing rapidly, and at present the Egyptians are slowly re-tiring. To this moment no casualties have occurred. Reinforcements are just coming up from Mahsameh. The Krupp gun recently captured from Arabi sent a shell nearly in front of his train.

United States.

Salitea, Col., Sept. 5.—The Bank of Salitea closed its doors yesterday. The deposits amounted to about \$50,000, mostly made by the working classes. The capital of the bank is said to be only \$5,-

capital of the bank is said to be only \$5,000. The deposits are a total loss.

The boiler of Swift & Harper's rolling mill at Riverside, Ohio, exploded Monday morning. Sixteen persons injured.

James Welch, aged 14, was bitten by a

pet dog two months ago, and died in hor-rible agony at Chicago, Tuesday, from hydrophobia.
Boston, Sept. 6.—A despatch from Ilion,

N. Y., says: The fast mail east on the New York Central Railroad, due here at 10 p.m. yesterday, struck the village

crowded with people to day to witness the great pageant which is to inaugurate the industrial Exposition. Margaret Shaw, of Newport, and her granddaughter, aged two years, were knocked down by a horse

likewise notified Purcel that they refuse to hold themselves obligated by their bonds, and ask to be absolved from further responsibility. It is a noteworthy fact that while surrendering himself to one magistrate Meany was the guest of another—O'Gorman, Justice of Peace of Buscraggy.

Dublin, Sept. 6.—A meeting will be held Thursday in favor of the commutation of the sentence of Hynes. The Lord Mayor will preside at the meeting. Biggar, Sullivan and Sexton are expected two years, were knocked down by a horse drawing a hose reel this morning. The drawing a hose reel this morning. The will was killed and Mrs. Shaw seriously injured.

Washington, Sept. 6.—Dr. Lamb has received a report of the microscopical experts who examined Guiteau's brain. While declining to express an opinion, he would say the position taken by Dr. Godding that Guiteau was insane would be materially supported by tha report. He did not believe the report would cause a change of opinion as to Guiteau's sanity to any great extent, but that the medical

diagor will preside at the meeting diagon, Sullivan and Sexton are expected by the present.

A man named Thos. Gunn was shot ead to-day while driving on the high ay near Athlone.

Dublin, Sept. 8.—Spencer, in reply to-by to the memorial adopted at the Manor House meeting vesterday asking for the proof of the women injured by Barnum's elephant "Emperor," which ran away in the streets here on August 2nd, died to-day from internal injuries received. The husway near Athlone.

Dublin, Sept. 8.—Spencer, in reply today to the memorial adopted at the Mansion House meeting yesterday asking for the commutation of the sentence of Hynes, said he regretted he was unable to interfere with the execution of the sentence of Hynes. Accordingly, he will be hanged at Limerick Monday.

The Lord Lieutenant of the women injured by Bankon phant "Emperor," which ran away in the streets here on August 2nd, died to-day from internal injuries received. The husband of deceased was also struck by the elephant, and is not expected to live. Phant, is dying. Patrick Conlon, who was thrown across the street by the elephant, has commenced a suit against Barnum for two thousand dollars.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND COUNCIL OF CANADA.

President—John Doyle, St. Thomas,
1st Vice—D. B. Odette, Windsor,
2nd Vice—John Kelz, Toronto,

2nd Vice—Samuel R. Brown, London, Treasurer—D, J. O'Connor, Stratford, Marshal—J. H. Reilly, Chatham, Guard—Joseph Reaume, Amherstburg. Trustees—Rev. P. Bardou, Cayuga, one

rustees—Rev. P. Bardou, Cayuga, one year, W. J. McKee, Windsor, one year, Rev. J. P. Molphy, Maidstone, two years, J. E. Lawrence, St. Catherines, two years, A. Forster, Berlin, two years.

9 Kingston.......Owen J. Cleary, 10 St. Catherines......P. H. Duffy, 11 Dundas......David Griffin, 12 Berlin.....Louis von Newbroun, 13 Stratford R. A. Purcell, 14 Galt Thos. J. Wagner, 15 Teronto John S. Kelz, 15 Teronto 16 Prescott.....John Gibson,
17 Paris....Jno. Sheppard,
18 Niagara Falls....James F. O'Neil.
The President appointed the following

Standing Committee for the ensuing Laws and Supervision .- Mayor A. R.

Mayor Thos. O'Neall, Paris; Mr. J. Barry,
Brantford.
Returns and Credentials,—Mr. P. B.
Reath, St. Thomas; Mr. J. Skelly, Galt;
Mr. D. Sullivan, Kingston.
Appeals and Grievances—Rev. J. P.
Molphy, Maidstone; Mr. D. McCart, Sarnia; Mr. John Lahey, St. Thomas.
Printing and Supplies.—Mr. P. F.
Boyle, London; W. J. McKee, Windsor;
Rev. P. Bardou. Cavuga.

Rev. P. Bardou, Cayuga.

The following are the Deputies for the ensuing term: Grand Deputies—D. B. Odette and A. Forster; District Deputies—D. J. O'Connor, A. R. Wardell, and

John Kelz.

Assessments 13 and 14 have been issued for the Beneficiaries of the following deceased members:—Death No. 30, John Olmes, of Branch 9 Erie, Pa.; death dently though the reconnoissance was the dently though the reconnoissance was the beginning of earnest operations. A correspondent gather that the enemy are giving the English more trouble than the latter anticipated. The Egyptians are now in possession of four positions from now in possession of four positions from the English had driven them.

putation, 35, consumption.

Recording Secretaries are requested to

the Grand Council of Canada have been printed in pamphlet form and distributed among our Branches. A sufficient number has been sent each Branch for its members.

SAMUEL R. BROWN, Grand Recorder.

LOCAL NEWS.

The re-audit of the late City Treasurer's books show a deficit of over \$70,000. Two fire alarm boxes have been placed in the Grand Opera House, one on the stage and the other in the lobby of the

An elderly farmer named Geo. Getty, living on the 3rd Con. of Caradoc, was driving towards the railway track near Mount Brydges on Friday last and did not notice the express going west. His horse took fright and wheeled around throwing Mr. Getty to the ground with great violence, the shock producing con-cussion of the brain. It is thought he will not recover.

A mysterious robbery occurred last Mon-day at the express office in this city. It appears that about 11:45 in the morning the messenger of the Molsons Bank detime no trace can be found of the missing packages. The detectives have the mat-ter in hand, and a thorough investigation is being made.

The Album Writers' Friend.

We have just received from the publishers a copy of THE ALBUM WRITERS'
FRIEND, containing nearly Three Hundred
Selections suitable for writing in Autograph Albums. Those of our readers who have been invited to inscribe their sentiments in a friend's Album, will find this little volume a valuable help. It contains 64 pages, and will be sent by mail post paid on receipt of 15 cents, by J. S. Ogilvie & Co., Publishers, No. 31 Rose Street, New York.

MISS PARNELL TO BE BURIED IN BOSTON.

The body of Miss Fanny Parnell will be baried in Boston in the tomb of her mother's people. This is according to the wish of Mr. Parnell and other members of the family. The funeral in Boston will probably be of a quiet and private nature, avoiding everything like a political demon-stration. There will be, of course, proper representatives from the Land Leagues of the city. But the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Parnell have not yielded to the general desire that the body of the Land League poetess should be buried in Ireland, with a funeral that would be truly national, is sufficient to show that a public demonstration would not be in accordance with their wish. The transferring of the body will be under the direction of Mr. John J. Nolan, a leading undertaker, of Philadelphia. Mr. Thomas F. Doherty, President of the Central Branch of the Bos-ton Land League, has called a meeting for Wednesday evening next, to make arrangements for attending the funeral. - Boston

How and Where the Money Went.

At the 147th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louislana State Lottery at New Orleans, Tuesday, August Sth., 1882, the wheel of fortune under the sole management of Gen'ts G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va. (as it is always), turned out lucky awards in this style—among many of those whose names are withheld by request. Ticket No. 56.021, the first capital prize, drew §75,000. It was sold in fifths at one dollar each to J. A. Burks, Station Agent, N. O. P. R.R. at Robeline Station, La.; D. W. Sweeney, of Dodd City, Texas, collected through Fannin County Bank of Bonham, Texas. Ticket No. 18,533 drew the second prize of \$25,000—was sold in fifths at one dollar each drew the third capital prize of \$10,000—to John Reed of Bloomington, Ills.; to G. G. Reeve of Lyons, Wis., etc. The two fourth capital prizes of \$6,000 each [sold in fifths] were won by tickets No. 38,574 and 74,488—sold to W. W. Holloway, 7 South 3d st., La Fayette Nat. Bank; to Daniel Breyl, Isl South Clark st., Chicago, Ills., etc. The scheme of the Company recently adopted offering \$75,000 and so on has met with much deserved approbation. Particulars can be had of M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., before the next drawing on DIED. How and Where the Money Went,

DIED. At his residence, Montreal, John O'Mara Customs Department, aged 55 years.

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets. London, Ont., Sept. 11. GRAIN Tredwell . Clawson . . Red

Recording Secretaries are requested to let me know the days on which their Branch-meetings are held.

Branch-meetings are held.

Branch-meetings are held.

PRODUCE. let me know the days on which their Branch-meetings are held.

Several correspondents have made enquiry regarding the age of the late William Carr of Branch 7 Buffalo. Mr. Carr joined the Association, Jan. 24th, 1878 and died July 26th, 1882, aged 56 years.

Prior to the Supreme Council Convention of 1878, applicants up to the age of 55 years could be admitted to C. M. B. A. membership. A few Branches were instituted. MISCELLANEOUS. Chickens, & pair Ducks per pair Beef, & cwt Mutton, & b. furkeys, each

Mutton, & B.
Lamb, "...
Veal, "...
Pressed Hogs.
Potatoes & bag.
Apples, & bag.
Onions, & bhi.

London Stock Market. Sh. Name. Buyers. Selle \$50 Agricultural,.....xd 120 50 Canadian Sav. Ontario Investment Ass'n 136½ London Life...... 110

Toronto Markets-Car Lots.

Toronto, Sept. 11.

WHEAT-Fall, No. 1, \$0 00 to \$0 00. No. \$114 to \$115. No. 3, \$112 to \$112. Spring-No. 1, \$120 to \$12. No. 2, \$119 to \$119.

BARLEY-No. 1, 00c. to \$0 00. No. 2, 0 0 to \$0 00. No. 3 extra, 90c to 00c. No. 3, 60c to \$0 00.

5 500. No. 1 ooc to \$0 oo. No. 2, 60c to 60c.
PEAS—No. 1, 44c to 44. No. 2, 00c.
FLOUR—Superior, \$5 20 to \$5 25; extra.
\$5 00 to \$525.
BRAN—\$15 00 to \$13 20.
BUTTER—13c to 19c.
GRASS SEED—Clover, \$5 10 to \$5 25.
BARLEY—(street)—50c to 76c.
WHEAT (street)—Fall, \$1 27 to \$1 29,

Montreal Market.

Montreal Market.

Montreal, Sept. 11.
FLOUR-Receipts,5390 bls.; sales, 1409; Market quiet, unchanged. Quotations are as follows, Superior, 5 65 to 570; extra,5 45 to 5 5; spring extra, 5 40 to 5 50; superfine, 4 90 to 5 50; strong bakers', 6 90 to 7 59; fine, 4 90 to 4 25; middlings, 3 80 to 3 99; pollards, 3 50 to 3 70; Ontario bags, 2 50 to 2 75; city bags, 3 45 to 3 59.

3 59.

GRAIN—Wheat, white winter, 1 16 to 1 19,
Ganada red winter, 1 27 to 1 30
spring, 1 20 to 1 23. Corn, 85c to 87c, Peas, 95
to 98. Oats, 49c to 00c. Barley, 65c to 75c*
Rye, 70c to 71c.
31EAL Oatmeal, 5 65 to 5 75. Cornmeal, 4 20 to 4 250 NS—Butter, Western, 16c to 18c PROVISIONS—Butter, Western, 16c to 18c Eastern Townships, 16c to 21c; B. & M., 18c to 20c. Creamery, 60c to 60c. Cheese, 10/2 to 11c Pork, mess, 24 90 to 25 90. Lard, 15c to 15/2 Bacon, 14c to 15c. Hams, 16c to 17c.

20c. Creamery, oue to 60c. Cheese, 10je to 11c
Pork, mess, 24 00 to 25 00. Lard, 15c to 15je
Baeon, 14c to 15c. Hams, 16c to 17c.

HAMILTON. Sept. 9—Wheat, white at 1 00
to 1 05; red, 1 00 to 1 05; spring, 1 00 to 1 05,
barley, 55c to 60c, oats, 46c to 18c; peas, 60c to
00c; corn, 95c to 1 00; rye, 80c to 82c; clover seed
4 30 to 6 40; timothy, 2 50 to 90. Dressed hogs,
choice, 8 00 to 8 50; No. 2 do., 7 75 to 8 00; live
hogs, none offering. Hams, 13c. B. bacon, 13c;
roll do., 12je; shoulders, 10je; long clears, 11c;
C. C. bacon, 10je. Butter-tubs, ordinary, 12c.
to 13c; good, 13c to 15: extra, 00c to 00c; small
rolls, fresh, 18c to 25c. Eggs—Fresh, in cases,
16c to 17c. Lard—Farmers' tried, 12jc to 13c;
11erces, 13j; kegs, 14c; pails, 14jc held firm.
Tailow—tried, 7j to 20. Dried apples 5jc to 6jc
SEAFORTH, Sept. 9.—Flour, No. 1 super, 5 50
to 6 00; fall wheat, 0 95 to 1 00; spring wheat;
100 to 105; barley, 0 45 to 50 peas, 0 60c to 0 70;
oats, 45c to 50c; hides, 0 00 to 0 0; butter, 16c
to 17c; cggs, 18 to 10c; cheese, 10c; butter, 16c
to 17c; cggs, 18 to 10c; cheese, 10c; butter, 16c
to 17c; cggs, 18 to 10c; cheese, 10c; butter, 16c
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10 17c; ogs, 18 to 10c; cheese, 10c; butter, 16c
10 17c; ogs, 18 to 10c; cheese, 10c; butter, 10c; butt



U. S. MEDICAL SURGICAL ASSOCIATION. Largest in the World. J. D. KERGAN, M.D., Med. Supt.

CONSULTATION FREE. More capital invested, more skill employed, more cases treated, and more cures effected than by any other one establishment in the world. Sixteen skilful and experienced physicians and surgeons, each eminent in his own specialties. Five remain at the Detroit Office and ELEVEN visit the principal cities in the United States and Canada. All Diseases and Deformities treated. Address Drs K. & K., Detroit, Mich. Send two 3c. stamps for GUIDE TO HEALTH.

HALL'S BLOCK, Cor. of Griswold St. & Michigan Ave.

What is Said of the "Record."

Prince Arthur's Landing, Ont,
July 31st, 1882.
MR. THOS. COFFEY Will please find herein
enclosed P. O. order for \$2.00, from Father
Baxter, S. J., here—his subscription to this
excellent paper. He feels convinced that it
will be a blessing in every family in which it
will be read, and prays that God may bless
the publisher and his associates.

The Man that Didn't Get his Hundred Dollars,

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 Public is requested carefully to notice are new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn AT CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

Tickets only \$5. Shares in proportion.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COM PANY

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to which a reserve fund of \$550,000 has since been added.

a reserve fund of \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted Dec. 2nd, A.D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. Tenth Grand Drawing Class K, at New Orleans, Tuesday, October 10th, 1882—149th Monthly Drawing.

Look at the following Scheme, under the exclusive supervision and management of GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of La. and GEN. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia, who manage all the drawings of the Company, both ordinary and semi-annual, and attest the correctness of the published official Lists.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE. 9 Approximation Prizes of \$750....
9 do do 250.... 6,759 4,500 2,250

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by Express, Registered Letter or Money Order, addressed only to

M. A. DAUPHIN,

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GALTCARD C.

50 Ladies' and Gents' visiting cards, no two alike—one name, printed in gilt, 10 cts.

50 Fine Chromo Cards, one name, in gilt Birthday Cards cheap. M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C.
N. B.—Orders addressed to New Orleans
will receive prompt attention.
205-4w

Western Fair. LONDON,

SEPTEMBER 25, 26, 27, 28 & 29 1882.

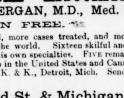
\$15,000.00 IN PRIZES!

OPEN TO THE WORLD!

Large prizes will be given for trials of speed a the horse ring, which has been enlarged a half mile track. Five Indian Bands will compete for prizes. Exhibitors will address J. B. Smyth, Secretary, London, Ont., for Prize Lists and any other information required.

JOHN B. SMYTH, JOHN PLUMMER,

Secretary. President.



SAINTE ANNE. OTTAWA RIVER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for work at Ste. Anne," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of SEPTEMBER, instant, for the excavation of a channel-principally through rock—in the bed of the river on the up-stream side of the new canal works at Ste. Anne.

the bed of the river on the up-stream side of the new canal works at Ste. Anne.

A plan, showing the position and section of the proposed channel and specifications of the work to be done, can be seen at this office, and at the office of the resident Engineer, at Ste. Anne. on and after FRIDAY, the Sth instant, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and, further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$1,000 must accompany the tender, which shall be forfeited, if the party tendering declines to enter into contract at the rates stated, in the offer submitted.

The cheque or money thus sent in will be returned to the respective person whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, A. P. BRADLEY, Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Sept. 5, 1882.



THE Government of Canada propose erecting in the grounds of the Parliament Buildings, at Ottawa, a bronze statue, nine feet high (9), of the late Sir George E. Cartler, Parties are inylied to submit models, 2 ft. 3 in. in height, which must be accompanied with proposals for the bronze statue complete.

with proposals for the bronze statue complete.

A premium of one thousand dollars will be paid the party whose model and proposal are accepted.

The models must be delivered at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, on or before the 1st day of January next.

Copies of the conditions, &c., may be obtained on application at the office of the High Commissioner of Canada, No. 10 Victoria Chambers, London, S. W., England, and to the Secretary of the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Canada,

F. H. ENNIS,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Secretary. Ottawa, Avgust, 1882. GALT CARD CO. 50 Ladies' and Gents' visiting eards, no two alike—one name, printed in gilt, 10 cts.

Birthday Cards cheap. Address—Seth Herendeen, N. Water st., Galt, Ont. Grand Banquet of Genuine

Bargains in Pianos, Organs and all kinds of Musical Instruments, at Colwell's Popular Music House, 179 Dundas St., London, Ont. Choicest stock in city, lowest prices in Canada, and terms easy. Fair dealing and polite attention. Come and





No duty on Church Bells.

NICHOLAS W **FASHIONAB**

VOL. 4.

A nice assortm TWEEDS no New Ties, Silk Underclothin

N. WIL For the "Ca A P

He was a knight of a A hero bold of the dr. The days of chivals He bore a sword that As true as true con in armor dight that in the tourney's list on a golden shield in He, a rampant lior With a trusty mace Had reason good t From his helmet floa And when the knight "Make room For here comes Sin As brave a knight as For God, his land, a Straight was his for This courtly knight His locks were dark And shaded a brow in his jet-black eye That flashed like fir His steed was of the Swift as the wind w His castle stood on a With turrets that se Within was a deep-where spears and by Side by side with the Gmany a war-like And many a lady p of the ancient house.

And here we leave to 'Mid trophies' of the Where faded banner Like hands that bec Speaking the glorier that have conquer that have conquery that have conquer pace,— All writ on History And handed down f St. Hilaire, P. Q., J

> Extract from I Lordship Bishop V We solemnly p cause a High Mass first Friday of eve of ten years, for the welfare of the b Cathedral. The said Mass will beg the month following request of the Rethis fact well know to explain the gr be gained thereby

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