

# The 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.

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

### Now.

BY ADELAIDE PROCTER.

Rise! for the day is passing,  
And you lie dreaming;  
The others have buckled their armor,  
And forth to the light 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 securing some airy fortress,  
Or lording 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 forget;  
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  
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 afore-  
said 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.

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

### CATHOLIC PRESS.

Dublin Freeman.

In reference to the harvest pro-  
spects of Ireland the Dublin Free-  
man, 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 begin-  
ning 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 ravages since  
the dry weather set in, and, though  
the earlier sowing is, in some respects,  
the late growers, such as 'Cham-  
pions,' 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 re-  
munerative. 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. Al-  
together the prospect has brighten-  
ed considerably within the past  
few days, and with good weather and  
energetic industry to save the har-  
vest, plenty may yet crown the la-  
bors 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, impar-  
tial 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 the  
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 Commis-  
sioners of a Mullingar tenant's ten-  
ants 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 val-  
uation of the farms in question, as

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-Commis-  
sioners 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 land-  
lord 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 un-  
necessary to call any witnesses. In  
the discussion which took place in  
the House of Commons it was com-  
mented 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 unmean-  
ing. With regard to the main point,  
to which Mr. Justin McCarthy sought  
to draw the attention of Parliament,  
it would appear that the operation  
of the Land Act if the proceed-  
ings at the Mullingar appeal were to  
form a precedent, or to be again re-  
peated 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 assist-  
ing 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."

### Western Watchman.

The history of English scribble 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. It is a  
warning to all who would offend  
Christ. The sad end of Voltaire,  
Rousseau, and Payne needs no embellish-  
ment 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 and 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 Philadel-  
phia Times has the following to say:  
"Poor Bob! People are beginning to won-  
der whether he is really a man, or  
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  
the Star route defense. However, here  
he is in one of the cottages of the Long  
Beach hotel, and is busily engaged  
with having a jolly good time on his off days.  
I notice that the papers periodically  
announced 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  
children? And is it really remarkable  
and fit to be publicly noted when children  
indicate a partiality for their fathers and  
unfrequently love them? What infernal  
nonsense all this garrulous is. Mr. Ingersoll  
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  
read him attentively and have yet to find  
anything new. He puts the old-timers  
into new phrase, felicitous phrase for that  
matter, but so far as argument is con-  
cerned, pro or con, brother Robert is by no  
means original. Any child can ask ques-  
tions that would puzzle the honest doc-  
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 archi-  
tect or a designer even he is a conspicuous  
fizzle."

### Boston Pilot.

A PRIVATE letter from Lisbon,  
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 prop-  
erty in trust for the English Col-  
lege. We also learn that the revolu-  
tionary 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, with-  
out being insulted. The very child-  
ren 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 com-  
plain 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 spit-  
ting out the sacred particles immedi-  
ately 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 be-  
lieve such a preposterous statement,  
it would be the lives of the beasts in  
human form who circulate it. A  
fearfully strong comparison of men,  
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  
Scripture.

### North Western Chronicle.

The assertion so often made by Catho-  
lics that Protestantism leads to the destruc-  
tion of Christianity, is always indignantly  
denied by non-Catholics. They do not

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 set the latter belongs to we know  
not) were present, and delivered short ser-  
mons. Dr. Marshall is reported to have  
expressed himself as highly pleased to find  
the spirit of liberty 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  
worship together, the Christian praising  
the Saviour's name, the Jew reviling it,  
but both thereby pleasing the Almighty  
God, and laying his hand making great  
strides towards Heaven. The bible was  
formerly the *vide 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 to thank, either  
Christianity or his. We would furthermore  
advise the brethren who pay these distin-  
guished divines for preaching the saving  
truths of Christ, to examine them as to  
Christ's divinity.

### FATHER RYAN ASKS IS THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE THE VOICE OF GOD.

It is rather hard and not unfrequently  
unpleasant to play the role of an icono-  
clast. The world is wedded to its idols;  
and we betide the man whose hand will  
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 sanction to what seems to have the  
sound of truth but has the flavor of a  
hazardous fallacy, what then? Must he  
like a scared child or hesitate like a  
coward, and keep his mind to himself?  
Or, if he will speak, must it be in  
breath—only half bowing down to the  
popular idols of the day? No, no—  
his thoughts are slaves with fetters on  
their limbs. In religious matters 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 ought to have the most freedom.  
Here is an idol-phrase before which how  
many bow—"Vox Populi—Vox Dei";  
"the voice of the people is the voice of  
God."

### SOME THOUGHTS FOR THE CHILD- REN OF MARY.

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 Preface of  
the Blessed Mother of God, and the  
Preface of the author says (and I want you  
to read the words carefully and thought-  
fully, trying to think what they mean, no  
matter how serious they seem to you):  
"Union with God is the secret of the lives  
of the saints. We find them humbly and  
simply seeking Him in the ways He has ap-  
pointed; most especially affectionate to  
the Blessed Mother of God, and most  
ferverently devoted to the glorious  
Sacrament of the Altar."  
And then she goes on to say: "God is  
always the same; sanctity 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 in 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 holidays 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  
Sacrament" 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. Al! but  
He is still here on earth in His Sacrament  
of sacraments; and when we are tempted  
to cry out:  
"Oh to have seen what we now adore,  
And thought vided to faithless sight,  
To have known, in the form that Jesus  
wore,  
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 on him to be divine;  
Which the softer and doubtless can never  
know,  
The presence of the Divine,  
Jesus is with His children yet,  
For his words can never deceive;  
God where his love abides,  
And worship and believe."

### ANXIOUS TO HELP.

Senator Vance, of North Carolina, fre-  
quently illustrates his speeches with anec-  
dotes of other 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 an old man who lives at the top of  
the hill in North Carolina. One day a  
wagon 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  
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."

### THE DISASTROUS BOLDNESS OF INNOCENCE.

The poor girl whose coquetry provoked  
the Garland-Addison duel has received her  
punishment. She should not hear a word  
of censure. With one man whom she pro-  
fessed to love, dead, and the other on trial  
for his life, what condemnation from with-  
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 betrothed to one man, corre-  
sponding and exchanging locks of hair and  
photographs with another, whose moral  
character she declares she thought to be  
strengthened. 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  
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 unclouded 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-  
cied it.

Women, too, and especially young  
women, know nothing of the affections  
and passions of men which they provoke.  
They are children playing with fire. Now  
and then there is an outbreak like the  
present, or the murder of Jennie Cramer,  
or the disappearance of the pretty child  
who was complacently suffered to visit a  
camp to flirt with the soldiers. How many  
thousands of American mothers now are  
turning their pretty silly girls loose, un-  
watched and unwarded, to flirt, 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  
Central School West, breaking a large  
pane of glass and striking Miss Maggie  
Shaw, the teacher, on the feet, first graz-  
ing her neck, and knocking her senseless.  
The electric fluid, which is described as re-  
sembling a large ball of fire, then played  
around the second hall which the fourth  
class is situated. Mr. Gishman, 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,  
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 100 in the building. Miss  
Shaw in the meantime was carried to Dr.  
Stewart's residence, across the road, and  
Dr. H. P. Wright and Corbett were soon  
attending to her injuries, which proved to  
be very serious, she having been severely  
lamed 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  
alarm was at once sounded, but the roof  
arrived promptly on the scene and ex-  
tinguished the flames.

Montreal, Sept. 4.—Thos. W. Ritchie,  
Q. C., an eminent lawyer here, died very  
suddenly this morning, just as he was about  
to land from the steambath at Newport.  
He was a man of fine ability and sound  
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  
killed by lightning on Saturday, and  
died within two hours of each other last  
night.

A new music hall, costing \$150,000,  
will be erected on King street, Toronto.  
Woodstock, N. B., Sept. 6.—A serious  
and probably fatal accident occurred Tues-  
day 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.  
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 at-  
tempting to put a heavy belt on a pulley  
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.

Perche, Q. Sept. 8.—Mrs. J. H. Brown  
was accidentally drowned yesterday even-  
ing in a small lake near here.

Cornwall, Sept. 8.—A man named John  
Fraser, working on the new spur of St.  
Andrew's R. C. Church, fell a distance of  
sixty-five feet. Medical attendants re-  
port 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 an excuse for their own excesses.

### FATHER RYAN ASKS IS THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE THE VOICE OF GOD.

It is rather hard and not unfrequently  
unpleasant to play the role of an icono-  
clast. The world is wedded to its idols;  
and we betide the man whose hand will  
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 sanction to what seems to have the  
sound of truth but has the flavor of a  
hazardous fallacy, what then? Must he  
like a scared child or hesitate like a  
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Or, if he will speak, must it be in  
breath—only half bowing down to the  
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his thoughts are slaves with fetters on  
their limbs. In religious matters 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 ought to have the most freedom.  
Here is an idol-phrase before which how  
many bow—"Vox Populi—Vox Dei";  
"the voice of the people is the voice of  
God."

It is the mighty pronouncement of  
politicians. It crowns their argument—  
or their sophisms. The people listen.  
Self-praise—and the people do love them-  
selves—says "Amen." The popular vanity  
—and there is nothing as vain as the  
people's vanity—is tickled. And thun-  
ders 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 an idol phrase?  
First, there is the realm 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 ma-  
jority of the human race. Enter Chris-  
tendom. You find divisions. There are  
Protestants, and each and every one of  
them is a people. Where is the voice of  
God? Then take the Hebrew race.  
They are a people, and they have a voice.  
Is it the voice 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  
Russians is in part for the Czar, very  
much for Nilism. 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  
part of the people'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  
analyze it for five minutes can detect the  
worthlessness of its words.

Are we not nobles?—we who trace  
our pedigree so high.  
That God be for us and for our race  
Created earth and sky.  
And light, and air, and time, and space,  
To serve us and our kind?  
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 our bed, about our way,  
A guard of angels wait—  
And 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:  
Our 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 stately honors pale,  
And such a blazon rust!

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, where-  
ever we are, to think with love of Him.

### Bishop Ireland on Independence.

"Give me in a parish," said Bishop Ire-  
land, of St. Paul, in his sermon to the  
temperance convention, "six earnest men,  
a priest, and a few laymen, and a total  
abstinence society is a fact. But the men  
must be earnest; that is, they must labor,  
and they must practice themselves total  
abstinence. Is it too much to ask the  
practice of total abstinence for the sake of  
others? 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 abandon-  
ing liquor? The pleasure of a momentary  
excitement. What do we do by the sacri-  
fice? We dry the tear of wretchedness,  
we feed the hungry, we raise up our race,  
we save souls, we honor religion."

### Anxious to Help.

Senator Vance, of North Carolina, fre-  
quently illustrates his speeches with anec-  
dotes of other 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 an old man who lives at the top of  
the hill in North Carolina. One day a  
wagon 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  
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."

Alice Cary's Sweetest Poem.

Of all the beautiful pictures That hang on Memory's wall...

THE REPUBLICAN'S DAUGHTER.

The picturesque little town of X— in Brittany is situated on the brow of a hill...

In the year 1794, the proprietor of the castle of Rieux, about half a league from X—...

Monsieur Vander received no one at the castle, and visited no one unless it was sometimes Jean Martin, formerly banderole of X—...

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 forbidden to see her friend again, which cost her many tears, but she quietly obeyed.

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.

The Revolution came, when the good cure was obliged to fly; the family of Rieux crossed the sea, and the dozen or fifteen country squire joined the army of Conde. Only Monsieur Vander had remained 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 squire, who were loyal as their swords, and only able to judge the new government by its deeds...

"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 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 go."

"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. As for me, better that I should forsake him than be forced to fight against him."

"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 interested.'"

"I cannot say a word to you among us," answered the young girl. "We sorely need you, father, and the country is quiet at present."

Begin now, dear child, your part as a woman, and be, in the midst of our internal disorders, the angel of reconciliation and of pity."

Before Celestine had time to reply the cure of X— bowed before the cross of his church and disappeared behind the yew-trees of the cemetery.

"I have lived," cried he, "to see my son become the tool of tyrants and the subject of a favorite in a moment. 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."

"The subject soon brought the doctor back to his favorite declaration. '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?'"

"What is that, father?" she asked. The doctor, raising his eyes, stood stupefied. Celestine trembled and bitterly repented 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 long since broken it down and replaced it by a common post surmounted by a Greek key."

"It is now it was the republican post that lay on the ground, and the old cross marked the centre of the cross-paths. At 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.'"

"Pity them!" replied the doctor, with contracted brows. "Do you pity the serpent who plunges into one's heart his venomous sting? Can you pity the wild lion who sharpens his teeth at the trunk of the oak, or of the wolf who waits in the dark to devour his prey?"

"But I must not frighten you, poor child; you are too young yet to understand the sacredness of the holy cause I have embraced—to see how odious and abominable are the principles they have to defend. The cowards! they have robbed me of my son's heart. May misfortune befall them!"

"I am not your master, Martin. If I were, my first command would be, 'Go away.'"

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

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

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

"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 return."

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.

"I give you permission," replied the doctor with disdain. "My idea is that you are treading on dangerous ground, good master."

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THE CHURCH AND THE SLAVE.

Buffalo Union. 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.

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Man's Mission.

Human lives are silent. Be they earnest, mild, noble deeds are not the work of the consecrated. Priests their authority. Hero-sword on corset. When Truth's banner. Youngful priests, gentle. Pleading forth the souls. Till their work is done.

"I am not your master, Martin. If I were, my first command would be, 'Go away.'"

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

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

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The Catholic Record
Published every Friday morning at 456 Richmond Street.
THOMAS COFFEY,
Publisher and Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.
London, Ont., May 21, 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 aims and principles; that I will remain, what I have 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 clergy and laity of the diocese. Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,
THOMAS 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 Archdiocese of Halifax.
St. Mary's, Halifax, N. S., June 30, 1882.
DEAR MR. WALSH.—It is with pleasure that I give my approval to the work in which you are engaged, as I have always considered that to be a valuable and truly Catholic paper, deserving of every encouragement and support.

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

FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN.
St. Mary's, Halifax, N. S., June 7, 1882.
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. Mr. 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 power, 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 forces, 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 Bey 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. They are fighting in their own country and for their country. 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 lead to very serious complications in the near future?

FRANCE AND ITALY.

The latest dispatches indicate a feeling of uneasiness as to the relations between France and Italy in respect of Tunis. The French council of war at the latter place recently condemned 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 body. The protest seems to be well taken as France is, not as yet possessed of full legal sovereignty in Tunis, that country having never been declared a portion of French dominions. The prisoner will hardly, however, be handed over to the Italian authorities, and grave

complications may be the result of his arrest and incarceration. The Italian government viewed from the beginning with great displeasure the French occupation of Tunis. Italy had long had designs upon that portion of northern Africa, and could not without dissatisfaction, see them frustrated by the prompt and vigorous action of France in taking entire possession of the country. It is no secret that Italian diplomats made efforts to procure the interference of Germany against French policy in Northern Africa. But Germany has learned the lesson that France itself was made to learn some years ago, that alliance with Italy means that one power must do all the fighting and the other reap all, or the greater part of the fruits of victory proceeding from such an alliance. Germany therefore, gave Italy the cold shoulder, 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 to America has directed special attention to that remarkable people. The total number of Jews in the United States, was, as shown by the last census, 230,984. Their present number even including those lately arrived from Russia, can hardly exceed 250,000. A Philadelphia journalist, speaking of the American Jew says:

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 the city of New York, not more than five per cent. belong to the synagogues, so that in the matter of religion 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 the United States, New York has 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, 5,393 in New Jersey, and the rest are scattered over the country, busily plying trade, from Maine to Oregon. More than two-thirds of all the Jews of the country are congregated in the principal cities. New York contains 60,000; San Francisco 16,000; Brooklyn, 14,000; 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 list.

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 from British Columbia. In the city 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 be regretted by all who sincerely desire the pacification of Ireland. Pacification cannot be brought about by injustice and maladministration. Mr. 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 of them as alleged by Mr. O'Brien were on the night preceding 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 has been supported by strong testimony on the part of several inmates of the hotel wherein the jury were locked up, and should have received from the Irish executive at least respectful attention. That it did not receive, and the result is that another rude shock has been given that in-

nate respect for justice predominant in the Irish public mind. In proof of the prevailing feeling in favor of the exercise of clemency in favor of the unfortunate man who has just perished on the scaffold we may allude to the memorial presented on his behalf by Capt. O'Shea M. P. to the Lord Lieutenant. That memorial bore the signature of the leading Catholic clergy of Clare and of several well-known Protestant and Catholic gentlemen in the same county. The memorialists submit:—"that the execution of the said Francis Hynes would give a rude shock to a community settling down after a period of much excitement. We may add that this execution would inflict deep pain upon an unusually large circle of respectable relatives in the county of Clare and elsewhere.

And we, the undersigned clergy and gentry of the county Clare, respectfully 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. This is to be deeply regretted as the execution surrounded by circumstances of such an unusually unfortunate character cannot but further inflame the popular mind against a system that can tolerate such barbarity. Better have no form of trial, than one taking the shape of mockery and fraud.

THE SEPTEMBER ELECTIONS.

The September elections in the neighboring republic have left matters just as they were, as to the relative strength of the two political parties. The contests in November may bring about some surprising changes. The situation at the present moment is about as follows. A republican writer thus comments on the outlook:

"The Dutch have taken Holland," and the Democrats and Republicans 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 drift of negro immigration to this State seems to show that the black man gets fair treatment from its people. In Vermont the Republicans have lost ground only in Judge Poland's district. It appears that the Judge has by no means lost all 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 in 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 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, goes 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 which the colored voters of the "Shoestring District" were terrorized, and whom a Republican majority has just ejected from the House? 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 candidacy.

The above, written from a republican stand point gives no uncertain indication of dissension in the ranks of the Southern republicans. This

does not surprise us. The republican party never had any other standing in the South, but carpet-bag rapacity, and colored illiteracy. Its control there fell into the hands of men who by their utter unscrupulousness made themselves odious to all good citizens. Twelve years ago the republicans were all powerful in the South, and might have made their supremacy permanent at all events in some few states. They have, however, been driven from the control of every state government in that section of the union and are likely to live in this exclusion for 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 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 Irish question. He is an able speaker and one of the most clear headed men living. No man is better qualified to place the living issues of the 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 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 and the Costigan resolutions there unquestionably exists in this country very great misapprehension and prejudice on the present state of Ireland and the purposes of her leading men. Let Mr. Sullivan then be invited without delay. He will place the case of his country before the Canadian public with clearness, force and moderation. His visit to Canada would also have the effect of inciting our people here to renewed efforts on behalf of their 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 day or two, I visited Minneapolis, a city of nearly seven hundred inhabitants, ten miles west of St. Paul. Minneapolis is, 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 McGolrick is pastor. Knowing that the 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 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 Minneapolis is that it is built on the prairie so that it does not show in favor from a distance. It is, however, a most beautiful city and I 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 happy to learn while in that city that one 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 may speak on some future occasion. And of Minneapolis too, I may have more to say. After visiting my Canadian and other friends in the city of the "Laughing waters," I left with a party of Can-

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, superintendent of the farm, as to its present state and progress. That gentleman says, and I call the attention of all the readers of the RECORD to his exact words: "In May 1880, I commenced the cultivation of what is now known as the Donaldson-Ryan farms. I then put 1000 acres 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 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 for our entire outlay for over \$5,000 acres of land. To work the farm, or rather the 12,000 acres under cultivation, we require and have in employ 500 head of horses and mules, 100 ploughs, 100 harrows, 5 steam threshers, and 100 seeders, besides \$15,000 worth of buildings. When I commenced operations here two years ago the country was almost a wilderness, but to-day what a change! The land is nearly all bought up and thousands of happy little homes dot the prairie. The improvements made in the last two years far exceeding most sanguine expectations. This country, (Kittson), is rapidly settling up with an honest, hard-working 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 last 20 years and I honestly say that Kittson Co., Minnesota, situated as it is in the famous Red River Valley, is the best place I have seen during this lengthy period, to acquire wealth and comfort. Best for the poor, best for the rich. A man with nothing but health and muscle can here 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 is well worth attention. I believe myself that our own North West offers the best field for settlement and speculation, but we should not in any case forget the advantages of Northern Minnesota. My farming experience is of a very limited character, but some of our party with a very extended knowledge of agriculture can substantiate my statement when I affirm that with few exceptions, and these exceptions are as yet restricted to Minnesota and Dakota, there is no farm on the continent which this year at harvest time presented a more splendid spectacle than the Donaldson-Ryan at Kennedy. When we hear of a ten, fifteen or twenty acre wheat-field in old Canada, we look for a very large crop of that valued cereal. Well, at Kennedy, I saw and drove through wheat fields of gigantic proportions, one of them being fully a mile and a half long by three in depth. What is not the only crop that flourishes in this favored region. One barley and maize grow here with an abundance and strength that point out the north-west as their favorite soil. Roots of all kinds also here attain a 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, post office, etc. There are many former residents of Canada settled in this neighborhood all of whom, I am happy to state, are doing remarkably well. Situated on the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, Kennedy has before it, there can be little doubt, a very bright future. Of the railway itself I desire to say something. This at present is in the hands of a company 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 their sake. But they can and ought to be admired for those good 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 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: From St. Paul to St. Vincent, 390 Miles. " Minneapolis to Breckenridge 207 " " Barnesville to Grand Forks 102 " " Breckenridge to Port land 101 " " Morris to Brown's Valley, 47 " " Crookston to Larimore, 69 " " Grand Forks to Grafton, 46 " " Breckenridge to Barnesville 27 " " Minneapolis to Clear water 59 " " Wayzata to Upper Lake Minnetonka 5 " " Carlisle to Elizabeth 4 "

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 situated, abundantly productive, watered by streams and dotted with lakes; (4) the famous Red River Valley, of whose fertility and productiveness we will again speak. The Company offers a rebate of \$3.00 per acre on those who are given chase for breaking up a quarter of a pure Red River lands. Three seasons are given for the breaking and the fourth season for cropping, thus making four full seasons or years to accomplish the three quarters of cultivating to a crop, but the improvement may be made in less time if the settler so desires. The credit terms on all prairie lands is of seven years with four annual payments of one tenth of the purchase money, and three annuities, 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 Minnesota become one of the most popular states in the Union. My own earnest hope to visit Dakota, which I give happy homes to so many Canadians, but after my few days sojourn at Kennedy it is impossible to do so especially in view of my intended visit to Winnipeg whither the other members of the Press Association had preceded me. My impressions of the metropolis of the Canadian north-west and the continued chronicle of the movements of our party, I am reluctantly compelled, to hold over. F. C.

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 attention of the passer-by, and indicates that the building is designed for educational purposes. The Roman Catholic School Board of the city of Toronto are to be congratulated upon the possession of such a building, one which the pupils as well as the Head Master, Mr. Brown, and his assistant teachers will thoroughly appreciate. A few days will complete the 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 sufficient ornamentation and embellishment to make the 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 cut-stone trimmings. The main building faces Victoria Park and is 77 ft. 6 in. long, and 26 ft. 6 in. wide, while the rear wing extends back 44 feet and is 25 ft. 6 in. wide. The most striking feature of the main building is a handsome tower, rising out from the front, thirteen feet square at the base, and extending upward to the summit of a unique gilt cross, a distance of 70 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 feet wide, extending eastward 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 feet six inches wide, with heavy ornamental banisters. Below the stairs there are four classrooms in the front wing and two in the rear—33-6x33 feet. They are each lighted with six large windows, and the ceilings are 14 feet, 6 inches high. The rooms in the upper part of the tower, and a portion of the front wing, are combined 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; wainscoting three feet, six inches high in all the rooms and halls, and the ceilings are sheeted with pine five-eighths 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 black and is within easy necessary educational appliances requisite for a thoroughly equipped public school. The basement will contain a large furnace for heating purposes during the cold seasons. Above the arched entrance on the face of the tower are two narrow stone slabs inserted in the brick work springing 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 opposite a site the centre of Victoria Park, is surrounded with a beautiful row of maple shade trees, which have attained large proportions. The contractors who have carried on this work are Scretion & Gibson, brick and cut stone work, \$4,050; Wright and Durand, carpentering, \$3,575; Small and Nash, plastering, \$408; H. Colerick, painting, \$380. The iron work has been supplied by McBride & Boyd, sub-contract.

The seats are being supplied by Bennett 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 therefore 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 travel from all points east and west.

CHATHAM.

Chatham has resumed business after an absence of several months. Again on market day with people packing round the rich county of Kent side with its wealth of nature's bounteous gifts lavishly bestowed upon a fertile soil through water Thames. Shakespeare speaks of the whining school satchel and shining snail-like unwillingly plucking the average returning like a prodigious rook having lost by the wayside, the high side much of the purse away in his purse teacher.

The Ursuline convent entered the arena of year under the most Already fifty pupils boarded. Not a few ladies of the town who at the superior advantage of the Ursulines, claim no small attention for the Catholic Church education to find, as any of this town, and the pupils of Protestant proves this: that the flowers grow stronger in the best trimmed soul; and that who are unshod speak there is, found more common thing to see who prefer for their of the mind rather than the body—it is because such persons placing the tuition and survival and nuns in the. The good people of feel grateful that the lie educational facilities.

PRESTON.

From Galt to Preston three miles. The and the Great West Grand Trunk carry within a mile of springs. The fort called Blair which is Preston village. The several non-Catholic this place is built of to from Berlin on the month. On other tion assemblies the flowers and charms hymns sung by the Preston is beautiful Grand river and its tories afford employment people. The Rev. Father Langton, late of N. adorned by one of shaped maples that village. One of ants has attained ninety-four years. First morning night Preston was well Indians who, having hops for Mr. Todd Brantford. Con- station at Preston, tered by the light Saturday night, with good lightning safe from the d storm.

LINDA.

The number opening of Lore The special church imbedded emigration schen to \$100. Rev. Father Liverpool priest is expected in to be a guest of Rev. Fathers T. J. Dowling, V. G. Galt by a hazaar, Father O'Leary, I. The number opening of Lore The special church imbedded emigration schen to \$100. Rev. Father Liverpool priest is expected in to be a guest of Rev. Fathers T. J. Dowling, V. G. Galt by a hazaar, Father O'Leary, I.

CHATHAM LETTER.

Chatham has resumed its usual active business air after an interval of quietude during the months of July and August.

Shakespeare speaks in "As you like it" of the whining school-boy who with his satchel and shining morning face creeps snail-like unwillingly to school.

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

It is, therefore, day by day becoming a common thing to see Protestant parents who prefer for their daughter the jewelry of the 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.

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 assisted in his work by Miss McBrady.

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 Marenette preserves well its reputation for first class music.

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 called Blair which is within a mile of Preston village. The Catholic church here is the seat of the monthly meetings of this place is built of stone and is attended to from Berlin on the first Sunday of each month.

On other Sundays the congregation 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.

Hundreds and thousands of visitors have been frequenting the Preston baths this year. They are located on Mr. Kross' property. Extensive additions are about to be made to the present accommodation for patients.

LINDSAY ITEMS.

The number of boarders at the fall opening of Loretto Academy is 24. The special collection at St. Mary's church in behalf of Lord Archibald Douglas's emigration scheme for orphans amounted to \$100.

Rev. Father Nugent, the celebrated Liverpool 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 way home from a two weeks trip to Lake Superior, St. Paul and Chicago, which they greatly enjoyed.

We direct attention to the advertisement of the Canada Business College of Chatham published elsewhere. We know of no institution of the kind more deserving of patronage than that located in Chatham.

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 Superintendent to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Rev. Father O'Leary to Freelon.—Hamilton Times.

OPENING OF THE NEW SCHOOL.

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.

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PICNIC AT MAIDSTONE.

This place which is famous for its large Catholic picnic, celebrated another on Wednesday, Aug. 29, which was equal in all respects to those of previous years. Notwithstanding the fact of another picnic being held on the same day at St. Anne's parish, Tecumseh, which is within a few miles of this place, there was a large attendance.

Both elections were conducted with the Hon. Mowat, Premier of Ontario and Mr. W. Meredith, the leader of the opposition, present. The state of the poll was in favor of Mr. Mowat at the close of the open voting, but the secret voting showed that things had changed. Mr. Mowat came out with 57 and Mr. Meredith received 143.

Miss Mary Collins, organist of Maidstone church, left here Aug. 31 for Montreal, where she will remain for some time. She is greatly missed as she is very popular and an accomplished organist.

AN AMERICAN DEFICIENCY.

The American. A marked feature in this country is the ignorance 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 was struck by what she thought his amazing 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 indicating a complete and stupid insular ignorance 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.

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 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.

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 fishermen in the far north of Scotland, but they know the Southdowns and deer forests of Gordon Castle, and are equally familiar with Belgravia. Many young English women know the country from Caithness to Cornwall, and the ways of the people, because they pass months visiting about at friends' houses scattered over the land.

This it is which has produced such an elevated civilization in the country, and rendered the country squire or parson fully the equal in point of polish and information of his urban brother. Whereas, everyone knows that the country brother and town brother here are apt to wear a very different aspect when they meet in a New York drawing-room.

It would be just as well if Eastern city Americans did know a little more of their own country, but until they do let them beware of making vigorous assertions as to it on points about which they are ignorant. The number of people qualified to speak accurately as to manners, habits, civilization in the country, etc., of the whole United States is exceedingly small.

THE BIBLE.

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

The following is the address delivered by Archbishop Vaughan at the laying of the foundation-stone of a Bible Hall a few weeks ago in 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 church—though convents and churches are very necessary things—but of a school for the Sacred Scriptures. It is to the enlightenment of a Catholic Irishman, the late Mr. O'Beirne, that we are indebted for this foundation. This gentleman bequeathed certain funds to be applied for the establishment and the endowment of a

A ROMAN CATHOLIC BIBLE HALL in the city of Sydney; and, now, those funds have grown to such proportions that the trustees feel themselves in a position to invite me to lay the first stone of the building, and to offer to the lecturer on the Sacred Scriptures, who, according to the deed, has to be appointed by myself, a very fair honorarium for his pleasant labors. The hall is to be used exclusively for circulating 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, as of course I must know, how the teaching of the Catholic Church with regard to the written Word of God, is misunderstood 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 interesting subject. But, before all things, I do not wish to be, or even to seem to be, in any way controversial. I am not going to aim, on the present occasion, at proving anything to anyone. What I want to do is, to explain to the public what we really do teach upon this subject, to give them 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 Bible Hall is founded on a Catholic principle, and is, in its idea,

A THOROUGHLY 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 facts, to suppose I may call them, incontrovertible propositions. I put on one side for the present, for clearness sake, all considerations of the Old Testament, since we are dealing with Christianity, which has, in so especial a manner, to do with the New Testament, which, as estimated by the facts, is the only one which we have. 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 its teaching from His Living Voice. Secondly, He commanded His followers to do in like manner, "to preach to all nations, whilst all nations were bound, and to give life to every one that 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.

Turn now to a few incontrovertible facts regarding the Book itself. First, then, our Saviour is not recorded to have written a single word of this Book, or of any other. Nor did He command His followers to commit anything to paper. He taught exclusively by the Living Voice. Secondly, of His twelve apostles, so far as we know, five only wrote the Gospels, and the trouble to write anything at all. Only two, out of the twelve, thought it advisable to write a Gospel, for St. Mark and St. Luke were not even counted amongst the disciples of our Saviour. Thirdly, St. Matthew continued preaching for five years after the Ascension without putting into writing a single word. Fourthly, St. Paul wrote his Gospel five years after the Ascension. St. 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 till one hundred and twenty years after the Ascension.

and then their portions were scattered here and there, and were not collectively known to any of the churches. It cannot be denied—it is an historical fact outside all controversy—that a large portion of society had become Christian before the Book, and that, as such, had been heard of. "We are people of yesterday," says Tertullian, 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, says: "There is not any one race of men, barbarian or Greek—any, of those who live in wagons, or who are nomads, or shepherds in tents—among whom prayers and Eucharists are not offered, through the Father and the Maker of the Universe, through the name of the crucified Jesus." Thus it is beyond controversy, I take it, that the Church came into existence before the Book; and, that the Church had grown to godly proportions, had indeed had a history for centuries, her confessors, and her army of martyrs, before the Book had been put between its covers. Now, one of you may possibly be tempted to ask me, what has this got to do with the teaching of the Roman Catholic Church regarding the Sacred Scriptures? I reply it has everything to do with it. It indicates the relation in which, according to our teaching, the Church and the Book stand to one another. That Living Voice which founded a Church before the Book had been put together,

taught with the same authority as before, after it had been put together, and in fact became its interpreter as well as its guarantee. Were the Book, by some impossible catastrophe, destroyed to-morrow, Catholics of to-morrow would be no worse off than were those Christians who had been converted, and had lived and died, before the Book had had a local habitation and a name, or had been declared canonically by legitimate authority. Now, what follows from this. This follows from it, that the Catholic Church's relations to the Book are, compared with those of non-Catholic Christianity, of an especial character. She teaches that the Living Voice which preceded the book in point of time, and which guided the Church's moral and dogmatic teaching before the Book existed, still teaches as it did before, and still interprets, as it always has professed to do, the divine meaning embedded in the Sacred Page; which Sacred Page, in point of fact, is but the written record of the once moral teaching of that self-same Living Voice. Nor could it well have been otherwise. Remember that the art of printing was not invented till the fifteenth century—till hundreds of years after the Church had filled the earth; and that cheap paper—a matter of very great importance, and a fact not emphasized sufficiently, now, in the teaching of that self-same Living Voice. Nor could it well have been otherwise. Remember that the art of printing was not invented till the fifteenth century—till hundreds of years after the Church had filled the earth; and that cheap paper—a matter of very great importance, and a fact not emphasized sufficiently, now, in the teaching of that self-same Living Voice.

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 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 desire to state our position as clearly and distinctly as I can, and to witness to that 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.

Where the Catholic Church and the 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 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.

There were 104 editions of the whole Bible. Of these, 20 were in Italian, 26 in French, 19 in Flemish, 20 in German, 6 in Bohemian, 2 in Spanish, 1 in Slavonic. Altogether, if we include the Polyglot, 625 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 version 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 express the hope that this splendid edition will have a wide circulation amongst their people. In fact, it seems to be quite in the spirit of the Church at the present day, as it has ever been where exceptional reasons did not prevent it, to encourage the people at large to read and draw spiritual sustenance from the Written Word. And the very fact of bishops giving so much encouragement to this practice, and recommending the pious reading of the Holy Scriptures, and hence, that book may be more earnest in the matter than they are. No doubt the Protestant 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 intelligent Catholic would dream, in these days of extemporizing a religion for himself out of the fragmentary writings of the New Testament, and the indiscriminate and unauthoritative reading of the Bible; and, hence, that book may be more earnest in the matter than they are. No doubt the Protestant 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 intelligent Catholic would dream, in these days of extemporizing a religion for himself out of the fragmentary writings of the New Testament, and the indiscriminate and unauthoritative reading of the Bible; and, hence, that book may be more earnest in the matter than they are. 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The Quarrel of the Wheels.

BY THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH. I sat within my wagon on a heated summer day. And watched my horse's flinging feet devour the dusty way.

"THE ENGLISH FACTION AT ROME."

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 entered the minds of some well educated Irishmen that England has at times craftily influenced the Holy See for the purpose of repressing or hampering popular movements in Ireland.

There are some general considerations to which we first wish to draw attention. We have mentioned above the less pious and scarcely imagine the existence of it in a mind imbued with an appreciation of the sacred character of the Holy See and filled with devotion for it.

There is an old suspicion that has entered the minds of some well educated Irishmen that England has at times craftily influenced the Holy See for the purpose of repressing or hampering popular movements in Ireland.

Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" 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."

Gilbert Laird, St. Margaret's Hope, Orkney, Scotland, writes: "I am requested by several friends to order another parcel of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil."

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.

There is another consideration to be added here. To obtain information as to the state of any country, the practice of the Holy See is such as reason clearly dictates—resort 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 accepted by them, or otherwise so absolutely ascertained as to make it utterly needless to refer to them, that any regulation could be based.

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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.

Mr. C. E. Riggins, Beamsville, writes: "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, and he was cured."

A Word of Caution.

Beware of Opiates and powerful Bismuth Combinations, they may lull the pain and check diarrhoea, etc., but are liable to produce indigestion, flatulency, and Sour Stomach, and other dangerous results.

St. Jerome's College

BERLIN, ONT. (ON THE GRAND TRUNK R. R.)

This Institute, which is now greatly enlarged, is conducted by the Fathers of the Resurrection of Our Lord. Its aim is to prepare students for Theological Seminaries and for Universities.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

CONDUCTED BY THE OBLETE FATHERS OF MARY IMMACULATE.

Course opens 6th September.

Empowered to confer University degrees, Course of studies Classical and Commercial, Special attention given to practical sciences.

Patent Medical annually granted for successful competition in Philosophy, by His Resurrection of Our Lord. Its aim is to prepare students for Theological Seminaries and for Universities.

Pleasant to the Taste.

Children and persons with weak constitutions have always found great difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil, and from this fact it has not been universally used, but with Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, this repulsive is removed.

How it Works.

The purifying and healing properties of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry impart a healthy tone to the diseased mucous surfaces of the Stomach and Bowels.

Kidney Complaint

The secretion from the Kidneys is often loaded with foreign and poisonous matter, a thick brick-dust 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.

Persons of Sedentary Habits.

The greater part of whose time is passed at the desk, or in some way bent over daily tasks, can the stomach, weaken its muscles, and incur dyspepsia early. Their most reliable and best 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.

Dyspepsia

is the most common of all diseases, and under ordinary drug treatment the most difficult to cure, it is a chronic weakness of the stomach with indigestion. The sensitive mucous membrane coating the stomach becomes irritated, and nearly all that enters the stomach continues to add fuel to the fire.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken off your sleep by the crying of your child with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back and Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Headache, etc.

RUPTURE

Cure without an operation or the injury resulting from it. Dr. J. A. SHEPARD'S method. Once 251 Broadway, New York. His book, with Photographic likenesses of bad cases, sent free on receipt of 10 cents.

DOT IT DOWN!

AND DON'T FORGET IT.

SCARROW

IS SELLING Harness, Saddles, Trunks and Valises cheaper than any other firm in Canada. Our Oak-Tanned Harness lasts a life-time. Our Hair-Faced Collars never split. Horse Blankets at your own prices.

THE POPULAR DRUG STORE.

W. H. ROBINSON, Opposite City Hall.

M. SHANE

Bel Foundry

Manufacture those CELEBRATED CHIMES AND BELLS FOR CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, etc.

EVERYONE SATISFIED!

That we sell Cheaper Furniture than and other places in the city, and carry a larger and better assorted stock.

TEACHER WANTED.

A Teacher, Male or Female, holding a 2nd class Certificate for the Separate School, Parkhill. Service to commence after the vacation. Apply to JOHN McNEIL, Secy., Parkhill P. O., Ont.



STAMPS

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Stiffness of the Chest, Gout, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Swelling and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains.

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. James Ointment as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

LOCAL NOTICES.

R. S. MURRAY & Co. are prepared to fit up churches, public buildings, hotels and private residences with Brussels, Whelan, velvet, tapestry, three-ply Kidderminster and Dutch carpets, India and China matting, English oil cloth, cut to fit rooms: American and Canadian oil cloth. French, English and German lace curtains always on hand.

The SADDEST OF SAD SIGHTS.—The grey hairs of age being brought with sorrow to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rare every year as the use of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more general.

For the best photos made in the city go to FRY BROS., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and mountings for portraits, etc.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has removed to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part of the attachment department of the city. Better facilities for repairing at cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines on sale.

Are you disturbed at night and broken off your sleep by the crying of your child with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately.

There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate its bowels, and rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, equaling any medicine. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the best medical men in the world, and is sold in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back and Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Headache, etc.

Our Oak-Tanned Harness lasts a life-time. Our Hair-Faced Collars never split. Horse Blankets at your own prices. Everything in the trade at very low prices. Buy from us and you will be happy.

W. M. SCARROW, 235 Dundas Street.

July 15th.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.

JUST ARRIVED FROM EUROPE, AT CHAS. F. COVAY'S Popular Music House, 175 Dundas street, another large supply of beautiful violins, guitars, banjos, tambourines, etc., etc. I have the choicest and best selected stock in Western Canada of musical instruments, strings and fittings, quality the best, and prices the lowest. Drop in and see, or write for particulars.—C. F. COVAY.

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CATHOLIC BOOK STORE.

I have just opened out in my new store, corner of

DUFFERIN AVENUE AND RICHMOND STREET,

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF CATHOLIC BOOKS

INCLUDING PRAYER BOOKS.

Also BEADS, SCAPULARS, STATUES, and other objects of devotion.

The stock will be the largest and best assorted ever imported into Ontario. It has been bought for cash, and the prices will be such as to be within the reach of all.

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF STATIONERY

SCHOOL BOOKS

WILL BE ALSO KEPT ON HAND.

THOS. COFFEY.

CAUTION!

EACH PLUG OF THE

Myrtle Navy

IS MARKED

T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

MONEY AT 6 PER CENT.

ON FARM AND CITY PROPERTY.

J. BURNETT & CO.

Taylor's Bank, Richmond St., London.

\$600 a week in your own town. Terms and \$600 a week in your own town. Terms and \$600 a week in your own town.

RUPTURE

Cure without an operation or the injury resulting from it. Dr. J. A. SHEPARD'S method. Once 251 Broadway, New York. His book, with Photographic likenesses of bad cases, sent free on receipt of 10 cents.

DOT IT DOWN!

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CHEAP BOOKS.

- Alla's Dream and other stories..... 25c
Crucifix of Baden and other stories..... 25c
Flourange, by Madam Craven..... 25c
The Trowel or the Cross and other stories..... 25c
Dion and the Sibyls, a classic Christian novel..... 25c
Flaminia and other stories..... 25c
Perico, the Sad, and other stories..... 25c
The Blakes and Flanagan..... 25c
The Collegians, or the Colleen Bawn St. Thomas a' Becket, by E. M. Stewart..... 25c
Art McGuire, or the Broken Plough. A history of the Protestant Reformation in England and Ireland, by William Cobbett..... 25c
Fabiola, or the church of the Catacombs..... 25c
Bessy Conway, by Mrs. James Sadler..... 25c
Peter's Journey and other Tales, by Lady Herbert..... 25c
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The Spanish Cavaliers, by Mrs. Jas. Sadler..... 15c
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The Hermit of Mount Atlas..... 15c
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The Chapel of the Angels..... 15c
Leo, or the choice of a Friend..... 15c
Tales of the Affections..... 15c
Florestine or the Unexpected Jew..... 15c
The Crusade of the Children..... 15c
Address— Catholic Record Office, London, Ont.

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RE-OPENS ON

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Our Course of Instruction is Comprehensive, thorough and practical, and pre-eminently adapted to the requirements of the young man, who seeks a position in either Mercantile, Mechanical, or Agricultural pursuits.

Each Professor is a specialist in his department. Young ladies are in regular attendance in all departments.

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KIDNEY-WORT

HAS BEEN PROVED THE SUREST CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE to use Kidney-Wort at once, druggists recommend it and it will speedily cure you.

Ladies. For complaints peculiar to women, such as pain and weakness, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed. It will act promptly and safely.

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IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR

A NEW DISCOVERY.

For several years we have furnished the dairymen of America with the best Butter Color, and it has become so well known that it is now sold in every part of the world.

It will not turn rancid, it is the strongest, brightest and Cheapest Color Made.

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JOHN SCANDRETT, 175 DUNDAS STREET,

THE POPULAR GROCERY.

THE WHOLESALE TRADE

a specialty. Country storekeepers will bear in mind that it will pay them to call at this store and compare prices before leaving orders elsewhere.

THE RETAIL TRADE

is attended to in the most satisfactory manner. The goods are all fresh and the prices cut low to suit the prevailing competition.

Choice Wines and Liquors always in stock. Only the genuine article can be had at this store.

JOHN SCANDRETT.

TO YOU

Visit all produce and we will get day after

SO

1 Baby Milk

2 The Little Girl

3 The Little Boy

4 The Little Girl

5 The Little Boy

6 The Little Girl

7 The Little Boy

8 The Little Girl

9 The Little Boy

10 The Little Girl

11 The Little Boy

12 The Little Girl

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