

ed out re, cor-

# STREET, OCK OF

IC

BOOKS,

PULARS, er objects

gest and best Ontario. It and the prices the reach of

STOCK OF

# ERY

OKS HAND.









r vote its fran-present State , A.D., 1879. n and endorsed

Drawings take ITY TO WIN Drawing Class August 8, 1882 eme, under the



## FASHIONABLE TAILORS. A nice assortment of Imported

TWEEDS now in stock. ALSO-New Ties, Silk Handkerchiefs, Underclothing, Etc. N. WILSON & CO.

the mask?

Well done, Abbe Fortier!

Freeman's Journal

Baltimore Mirror,

After Death.

BY FANNY PARMELL.

[This beautiful and sadly prophetic poem was written by Miss Fanny Parnell nearly one year ago, on August 27th, 1881.-Ed. Pilot.] Shall mine eyes behold thy glory, O my country? Shall mine eyes behold thy glory? Or shall the darkness close around them ere the sun-blaze Break at last upon thy story?

When the nations ope for thee their queenly

circle, As a sweet, new sister hail thee, Shall these lips be scaled in callous death and silence, That have known but to bewail thee? Shall the ear be deaf that only loved thy

praises, When all men their tribute bring thee? Shall the mouth be clay, that sang thee in thy squalor, When all poets' mouths shall sing thee?

Ah! the harpings and the salvos and the

All i the harmony shoutings Of thy exiled sons returning! I should hear, though dead and mouldered, and the grave-damps Should not chill my bosem's burning.

Ah! the tramp of feet victorious! I should hear them 'Mid the shamrocks and the mosses, And my heart should toss within the shroud, and output

and quiver As a captive dreamer tosses. I should turn and rend the cere-clothes

round me, Giant-sizews I should borrow, Crying, "O my brothers, I have also loved

In her lowliness and sorrow,

"Let me join with you the jubilant procession, Let me chant with you her story ; Then contented I shall go back to the sham-

rocks, Now mine eyes have seen her glory."

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Review.

It seems there is a school of "Christian Philosophy," of which the Rev. Dr. Deems is President. It held its anniver-Deems is President. It held its anniver-sary meeting the other day, and the Chris-tian philosophers were treated to a dis-course by the Rev. A. H. Bradford, of Montclair, N. J., on the subject of "Christ and our Century." The lecturer seems to have ranged over all history, and to have made some remarkable discoveries in his actorize travele. His views of Roman extensive travels. His views of Roman history are very curious. He discovered that in the "Dark Ages" Christianity was almost extinct, but it was "finally revived by bluff, hearty old John Calvin." We have heard Calvin called many things; but it is the first time in history that sour-souled bigot was called either bluff or LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, AUG. 4, 1882.

dressing the mob, said that but for the grace of God within him he should pull their noses! Go it, my hearties. Why not provide yourselves with knuckle-dus-ters and sling-shot at once, and throw off the mask? the mask? WE remember an old schoolmaster who used to say, "There's nothing like a box on the ear applied in proper time." He was decidedly a man of the old school, and in our days we have come to think that moral suasion is preferable to corporal punishment. So it is, no doubt, in many instances, but still, "the good old rule, the simple plan," that used to be practised by the old-fashioned dominies, may some-times prove an imperious necessity. A case in point happened last week in Paris, Abbe Fortier, the chaplain of the Prison de la Sante, is a man of some mark. He

A man's a man For a' that and a' that.

## Catholic Telegraph.

THE now famous historian, John Rich-ard Green, in his latest work, thus ac-knowledges his indebtedness to the Cathoknowledges his indebtedness to the Catho-lic monk, the Venerable Bede: "Even Baeda has supplied me with new material. Freely as he has been used for the ecclesi-astical and political history of his time, the social information which lies scattered the social information which lies scattered up and down his work has been left com-paratively untouched. . . A care-ful gleaning of these incidental facts gives us at any rate glimpese into the social life of England, in the seventh and social life of England, in the seventh and eighth centuries, which can hardly fail to make the time real to us." Without the manuscripts of the monkish historians, we should have known literally nothing of mediaeval history. Of the long list of these writers, St. Bede was the most fascinating. Hallam says, with truth, that he was the most wonderful man in the whole world of his day. them right, and refused to take the charge.

GENTLEMEN of the wife-beating persua-sion will not, we think, knowingly choose Dublin just at present for their residence. Mr. Curran, one of the magistrates of that city, has been treating those so-called Redpath's Illustrated Weekly. THERE is another obstacle to the success of the Irish landlords and "they reckon ill who leave it out." It is—The Irish Cradle! There are two races that never can be exterminated because their women that city, has been treating those so-called men, who have been indulging their sav-age propensity for maltreating those whom it is their duty to protect, to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. In sev-eral cases the injured wives pleaded for the ruffians who had tortured them, but Mr. Curran was deaf to all such appeals, justly considering it better that the wives regard metherhood as a crowning glory-the Irish and the Hebrew races. Only those races die whose women are ashamed of maternity or are unwilling to bear its burdens. Malthus was not an Irishman justly considering it better that the wives should be on the poor rates than that such cowardly tyrants should be let go unpunished. It is said that he is ob-liged to be under police protection, but that won't frighten him. burdens. Malthus was not an Irishman and he never had an Irish disciple. There is only one way of depopulating Ireland —to put every man and every woman and every child to the sword—but races who fight are never exterminated! It is too late! "Ye fearful souls fresh courage take:" the prairies of America and the nurseries of Ireland will prove more than a match for the Irish landlords !

Freeman's Journal. THE Independent prints the following paragraph, which shows how the Old Catholic movement is "progressing" in Switzerland: "The Eighth Annual Synod of the Old Catholic Church in Switzerland was held in June, in Olten, twenty-five decomment and situation of the strength of the second was held in June, in Olten, twenty-nve clergymen and sixty-one laymen being present. The report of the Synodal Council stated that, notwithstanding its earnest efforts, two churches in the Bernese Jura were lost to the Church. It was stated that fifteen Roman Catholic priests had applied for reception, of whom only four could be taken." The Old Catholics in hearty. Then what became of all the Switzerland have evidently learned how Christians who went before Calvin and futile it is to take all the weeds that of the world that had to wait for this im-mortal man's coming in order to revive Christianity ? The Puritan theology, Mr. Pere Hyacinthe and Canon Campello was Bradford asserts, presents ("the grandest all even and little wool as Prostatent base discovered. The man who went over to touched it heavily. Protestantism from the Catholic Church

effeminate, and so endeavor to introduce a spirit of luxury into the realm of pov-erty, there is danger that they may think themselves better than others who now wear the same habit, but who were not so well-born, nor so delicately nurtured, nor so finely educated, and so bring in jeal-ousies and discords into the abode of peace. These perils do not menace the lowly, but they do tempt the gentle postulants. But God is no respecter of persons. The soul of the coal-heaver is as dear to Him as the soul of the Presi-dent; and the religious Orders, after His example, prefer holiness in their novices to all things else, then health, then knowl-edge. As for riches and rank, they are mere accidents, which add nothing to a person's worth. As Burns sang: A man's a man millions of Irish hearts, as well as remillions of Irish hearts, as well as re-warded Father Sheehy for all the prison contumely and all the bitterness of exile that have been his lot since he was dragged from the bosom of the beloved people to whom he is now victoriously restored. Ad maltos annos !---United Ire-land. July 1st. land, July 1st. Miss Emily MacTavish, of Baltimore, becomes "Sr. Mary Agnes."

Catholic Record.

A Baltimore, Md., dispatch of the 23rd, o the Chicago Times, says : Emily MacTavish, the wealthy society

TAKING THE VEIL.

THE editor of the Ypslanti Sentiner, who is a non-Catholic) proves that in at least one particular the Catholic Church is "opone particular the Catholic Church is "op-posed to the progress of the age." This is what he says : "If any one don't believe the teachings of the Catholic Church are 'opposed to the progress of the age,' they ought to hear the exhortation Catholic pathere being abstractly no one family and two or three invited friends. These occu-pied seats at the chancel railing. The peculiarity of the ceremony was that neither the aspirant nor the nuns were in the chapel, but were in a small adjoining wing built off to the west of the chapel and separated from it by a dark, heaved from the chapel proper, and had there rents got last Sunday, to be careful and teach their children above all things to work and gain an honorable living. And furthermore to be saving, frugal and pru-dent, so as to lay up something in their youth and prime, for old age and possible misfortune. Could any teaching be more contrary to the 'spirit of the age,' which is: To bring up children to live without work and spend faster than they gain. What shall we do for defaulting cashiers, specu-lating, unblished of the spirit of the spectral spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the spirit spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the spirit spirit of the spirit of lating public of defaulting cashers, specu-lating public officers; or James and Younger brothers, if such teachings are tol-erated and generally followed? Why, the pastor actually said it was a sin against God and society for parents to allow their children to grow up in idleness. And he was commenting on the 'Pastoral' too. It is too bad thus to oppose "the progress of the care"

UNTIL IT REALLY THINKS OF DEATH. We find another illustration of the inefficiency of free thought in a sketch of Theophile Gautier, the poet and writer, given by M. Maxime du Camp in a recent number of the Revue des Mondes: "Theo-

phile Gautier," he says, "felt miserable in the extreme at all times when during the night he was alone or too far off to be heard at the first call. The darkness was painful to him. It seemed to him that death dogged him through the shadows, and was ready to seize hold of him. The notion of death did not leave him in

woman. I can't bear to stay where I am. It is too bad that a girl should have a father and mother and two stepfathers and two stepmothers, all living at once, and not a home that she can feel at home in \_\_St Louis Paurblions in .- St. Louis Republican.

A FEAST DAY.

NO. 199

である

### Interesting Gathering at the Mount Hope Orphan Asylum.

On the 31st the orphans at Mount Hope Asylum celebrated the feast of St. Ignatius in honor of the Mother Superior. In the to the Chicago Times, says : Emily MacTavish, the wealthy society young lady who in May last suddenly re-nounced the world and entered the con-vent of Mount de Sales as a novice, was yesterday invested with the nun's habit, at that institution, adopting, instead of her own name, that of "Sr. Mary Agnes." The ceremonies took place in the chapel, there being absolutely no one present ex-cept several members of her family and two or three invited friends. These occu-pied seats at the chancel railing. The morning solenin high mass was celebrated

and separated from it by a dark, heavy grating. In this they were not visible from the chapel proper, and had they been a congregation present only those who were close to the chancel railing could have seen them. This grating is typical of the renunciation of the world by the order. The nuns can never mingle with the world's people on the outside but by permission of the siters, therefore, do not worship in the chapel but behind the grating. Through a small door in this grating the priests communi-cated with the aspirant, who was dressed in full and handsome bridle costume. She were a heavy white satin, cut en traine, and caught up with buds and orange blos-soms. A tulle veil enveloped her figure in a fleecy cloud. This typified her wed-ding with the church. Attending her were the nuns of the convent, each with a lighted candle, which was carried during her were the nuns of the convent, each with a portion of the services. Fr. Fitzpatrick, of Loyola, officiated, assisted by Frs. Lee, Curtis and Parsons. There was a choir in attendance, constituted by the instruc-tors in music at the convent, and the sing-ing was exceptionally beautiful. At the beginning of the ceremonies Fr.

ing was exceptionally beautiful. At the beginning of the ceremonies Fr. Fitzpatrick delivered a brief address to the nurseries of Ireland will prove more than a match for the Irish landlords ! Catholic Columbian. THOSE who attend funerals for the procession, and do not as much as enter the Church to be present at the Mass that is offered for the departed soul, lose all them, by performing one of the corporal works of mercy. No good Catholic would remain outside of the church when at tending a funeral, and the relations of for the family. Remember also, that the poor soul, all this time, is appealing ty ou, at least, its friends, to have mercy upon it, for the Hand of the Lord hath touched it heavily.

Abbe Fortier, the chaplain of the Prison de la Sante, is a man of some mark. He was present as military chaplain at the murderous battle of Gravelotte in 1870. The French wounded had been placed in a church which was made a target for the Prussian shells. Abbe Fortier, who was attending on the dying, perceiving the state of things, resolutely went through a rain of fire to plant the Geneva banner on the steeple of the church. Directly he had done this the Prussian fire ceased. For this act of heroism he received the Cross of the Legion of Honour. A few days ago, two costermongers insulted him days ago, two costermongers insulted him in the street of Paris. He looked for police, but there were none in sight. So the abbe, a man over 70, took the law into his own hands and fetched each of the soundrels a box on the ear that could be heard within fifty yards' distance. The fellows had the cheek to charge the feeble old priest with an assault, but the police-man who supervened said that it served there is a supervened said that it served

the age.'

FREE THOUGHT VERY BRAVE

anagement of hanagement of b, of La., and of Virginia, s of the Com-ni-annual, and published Offi-

75,000. Dollars each, roportion.

25,000 10,000 12,000 10,000 10,000 20,000 30,000 25,000 25,000 
 25,001

 1ZES.
 6,750

 500
 4,550

 250
 2,250

ubs should be Company in te clearly, giv-'s by Express, 'der, addressed

UPHIN, rleans, La. New Orlean

ATS

ON

S

D MARE. to inspect the

N'S K, ONDON.

LEGE. mplete college cools of Paint-ratory depart-)., President.

"the gr conception of God that the world had ever known." Mr. Bradford is easily ever known." Mr. Bradford is easily satisfied. The very corner-stone of the Puritan theology is, if we mistake not, the doctrine of predestination, which differs in no essentials from the fatalism of the Turk, destroys man's freedom, and places the burden of his sins on God.

found.

London Universe

THE standard or height of the Irish constabulary is to be lowered an inch-that is to say, men of five feet seven in alti-tude are in future to be eligible to maintain the peace and pry out depredators. The Irish constables are fourteen thousand strong and would make a splendid army division—by the Nile. They are no police in the true sense of the word, no ponce in the true true work, the work, but janisaries or prestorians. Their only modern equivalent, armed as they are with rifle and sword-bayonet, and drilled to movements by battalion, are the Gen-darmerie of France and the Guardia Civile of Spain. They are next to useless to prevent crime or to track criminals. It is a degradation to such fine fellows to and muffle up a semblance of a cross in architectural ornaments on your have them taking stray asses to the pound, and summoning poor cottiers for permit-ting their pigs to trespass on the high-way, to the discomfort of "his hon-our" the landlord and his spirited horse. churches? Answer that?

Baltimore Mirror, WHEN young men like Mr. Thomas Sherman, son of the General of the United States army, and young women like Miss Emily McTavish, abandon home for the cloister, the world imagines that they have conferred a favor on Al-mighty God, and laid the Order which they join under everlasting obligations. The world is wrong! The truth is that they are the favored ones. They are the recipients of extraordinary grace from In Michael Scobeleff, who is really dead, the Russians have lost their greatest gen-eral and England a bitter enemy. The deceased was gentle as a lamb and brave

LOOSE morals without any regard for the law of God, and only a little tinge of human respect, are the causes of crime to day. "With desolation is the world through honest conviction has yet to be GARIBALDI was even honored with a to day. "With desolation is the world made desolate, because there is no one who thinketh in his heart." It would rereligious service in a Protestant temple in New York City. The Apostle of licen-tiousness and free-love commemorated by quire fashion to show the rottenness of the moral world outside of those who a prayer-meeting! In his whole life there is only one utterance—which was the key-note to his later acts—that accounts for are destitute of faith.

the adoration of Protestants at his shrine. This was: "Beat down Christianity: purge the earth of priests, and do with the spirit-ual power what we have already done with the temporal power." Protestants EVERY commandment in the decalogue is dogmatic and yet the sects decry dogma. Every restraint upon the passions is dog-matic and yet the free thinkers condemn the Catholic Church for adherence to dog-ma. There is not a faithful member of the Catholic Church that does not exercise for the part of the therein the model and the the can forgive much blasphemy and abuse of Christianity, if it be tinctured with re-vilings of the Catholic Church !

free though, other that uses not excrete free thought, otherwise he would not be a Catholic. Free thought enables him to be a Catholic in the first place and in the second place enables him to acquiesce in the doctrines of his Church. But because "THE cross our altar. There the great Burnt-Offering was burnt and accepted for us. By the altar we stand, finding in it everything that suits the sinner's fears," -Baptist Weekly. The Cross? Why, then, regard the crucifix as idolatrous, Catholics thus dare to exercise their freedom they are denounced.

WE often hear Catholics ridiculed for WE often hear Catholics ridiculed for calling for a priest when in danger of death. It is claimed that the priest can open the gates of Heaven to them and let them in, unconditionally. This is all founded upon ignorance. A soul that is not truly contrite and sincerely desirous of departing this life in the one saving faith will not profit by the presence of of departing this life in the one saving faith will not profit by the presence of all the priests in the world. Even God Himself could not admit such a soul to Heaven. The Priest is the minister of Christ divinely ordained to dispense the mysteries of faith, the graces that flow from the merits of Christ, but he is not allowed to cast jewels before swine.

mysen. With Gothe, he had a harred of ugliness, and death appeared to him ugli-ness itself; with Gothe again he had for his motto, 'Memento vivere.' And he liked to repeat the inscription which, on his immune in Section back does the death of the section of th from the chains with which the Christian creed fetters it is at ease, with no fear of

what is to be found beyond the tomb, and with ridicule and pity only for all the im-aginations of the 'scare-crow' order. But here we have, on the contrary, the mind of one who held his place well among the brilliant writers of modern France, and

briliant writers of modern France, and who was foremost in all enlightenment of his day, darkened by superstition, and a prey to constant terrors of the future be-yond life. Freethought boasts great things, but its boasting is vain. It is the nature of man to fear the future into which death must introduce him, and un-less he can do this under the duidance of less he can do this under the buidance of Christianity and with its certain hope to counterbalance his fear, wretchedness, sup-

erstition, and the horror of thick darkn must, for the most part, haunt his graver hours. Of this, moreover, we find abundant additional proofs in the frequent in-stances we see of men whose lives had been passed in loud-mouthed freethought, but who at the hour of death are anxious in availing themselves of the succor of the Church."—New Zealand Tablet.

It which as becohered who is really deal the Russians have lost their greatest real real and England a bitter energy. The loss that is wrong. The Turth is they precises of the scheme loss test, the world is a great real and label to Order which reads to the Russians with this have reads to the Russians with this have reads at scheme real reads to the realized reads at scheme reads to the realized reads at the loss test is a read read to take the precises of the turbourine. The first reads of the turbourine reads to the realized reads to have contained the order which is a reaction of the reads that the re

oldest families of this country, which is closely connected with noted families of England. Through the Cantons they ness itself; with Gernero viewer? And he liked his motto, 'Memento viewer?' And he liked of England. Through the Cantons they are very closely related to three noble houses, and Gen. Winfield Scott was the grandfather of the children of the children of the children of the informed, nevertheless, that the mind freed frequently present generation. The step taken was to her many friends a sudden one, but it had long been considered. For years had long been considered. For years past Miss McTavish had been remarked among those of her religion as one exem-plary pious. Wealthy, of a good family, exceedingly handsome, graceful, well educated, well read, appreciative of the pleas-ures and healthfulness of out-of-door sports-the spirited dash after the hounds across country, for instance-she was, through all these traits, widely known in the highest social circles of the state. She is believed to have a private fortune of over \$500,000.

says she has more parents and step par-ents living than anyone she ever heard of. This is the way she tells the story:

"You know papa and mamma never could agree, and so finally they got di-vorced. I don't say whose fault it was, but namma really did behave ugly some-times, and even I could not get along with her. So when the separation came

have come to offer, together with our best wishes and prayers for a most happy feastday here and an eternal feast in heaven, where it may please our good Heavenly Father to re-unite us all after the accomplishment of His holy designs on each one of us here below.

Your happy children, THE ORPHANS AT MT. HOPE.

<sup>a</sup> After the presentation of the address and the recitation of several poems and prose essays, the Right Rev. Mgr. Bru-yere rose and addressed the large assembly of ladies and gentlemen present. He dwelt at length on the object of the insti-tution, and then referred specially to the purpose for which the establishment was introduced in this diocese. Mgr. Bruyere, to testify his zeal on behalf of the institu-tion guagement the content of the institution, summoned the orphans to his pre-sence and made each of them a liberal

Effects of Divorce. There is a young lady in the city who axs she has more parents and step you the state and made each of them a horran donation. He complimented the Sisters of Mount Hope on their management of work from Woodstock to Windsor, and from Sarnia to La Salette. The following is the programme of the evening's enertainment

and Song. All the Children.

Air." Terence Lynch. "Little Red Riding Alt. Operetta. Hood." Children. "MarchingThroughGeorgia,"

# From the Catholic; World. RACHEL'S FATE.

5

A TALE OF CAPE ANN.

Once upon a time there lived on Cape Ann, in the old colony of Massachusetts, a widow named Phebe Scudder. Her hus-band, a bold fisherman, had been lost at sea, leaving her, besides a small farm of forty acres, three little children to care for

The house in which the widow dwelt had been built from the timber of a wreck. and a snug, substantial abode it was. In front of the door in summer-time bloomed a wilderness of hollyhock and sunflowers, encircled by a gravelly path bordered with shells of various colors; morning-glories clambered all about the quaint, diamond-shaped windows; while inside the dwelling was a huge fireplace broad enough for a bench on either side of the backlog, where one might sit and spin yarns and gaze up at the stars

In this chimney one winter evening in In this chimney one winter evening in the year 1749 were esconced two boys and three girls listening to a story which one of their number was telling. The speaker was a sunburnt urchin of twelve years of age, whose real name nobody knew; for he had been the only living being saved from the ill-fated ship whose timbers, as we have said, had gone to make this humble home, and at the time of his rescue he was merely an infant. But his playhe was merely an infant. But his play fellows had christened him Dick, and se the rest of the world called him Dick, tad so by his side sat Rachel, the prettiest of Mrs. Scudder's daughters, while on the opposite bench were her sisters, Grace and Phebe, concessing, between, them exceedes her squeezing betweeu them another boy

amed Sam Bowline. It must have been an interesting tale that Dick was telling, for the widow ever and anon would stop her spinning-wheel to listen; and then by and by as he came to the end she shook her head and exclaimed: "Dick! Dick! you are incorrigible—always talking about some distant lands and undiscovered islands, horrid monsters of the deep and wicked pirates. Why can't you keep your fancy on dry land—on some pretty farm where the corn grows and the birds sing?"

and the birds sing ?" "Oh ! but, mother, it was so interesting," cried the three little girls at one breath. "And I shall dream about your story all night long," added Rachel, a blue-eyed, gentle creature, Dick's very contrast in everything ; perhaps for this very reason she was his favorite. favorite.

"And the bark was never heard of again -never heard of again," put in Sam Bow-line, in a musing tone, like one who thinks

"And what a big serpent was chasing the bark !" spoke Phebe with a shudder. Here they were interrupted by an odd, Here they were interrupted by an odd, croaking voice which proceeded from a dark corner of the room, while at the same moment a broad flame leaped up from be-neath the backlog, revealing the figure of a raven perched on top of a clock. "Old Harry is right," said Mrs. Scudder—" 'no place like home.' And if your father, girls, had not loved the stormy sea so much if he had remained ashore and culmuch, if he had remained ashore and cultivated his farm, I might not have been a widow to-day." Presently the clock struck nine, and with the exclamation, "Bless me! how late it is," the good wo-man hurried her daughters to bed, and Dick likewise; for the boy had been adopted by her, and she treated him as one of her own children "Aradi if new with Sam Bowline," she said, "you may have a bed here to night, for it is snowing and amine it.

blowing great guns." "Oh! I can find my way home in spite "Oh! I can find my way home in spite of the storm," replied Sam, a good natured lad with red hair and a freekled face. So saying, he quitted his comfortable nook in the chimney corner and moved towards the door. But before he got to it the raven in a bluefish, and has helped me take in a solution of the girls you meet in star blenead, said Phebe. "Not so pretty !" exclaimed Sam indig-a queen ?" he answer in a bluefish, and has helped me take in a gold and diamonds ?" flew down from its perch and overtook him. Then, while Sam stooped to scratch the bird's head, it again croaked, "No

tal from going to sea.

"I've heard pop say that it brought bad is a staunch craft, well built and wholeluck to destroy a fish-hawk's nest," spoke a voice behind them, and turning, they saw Sam Bowline approaching. "Bad luck i bad luck i Ha! ha! ha!" laughed Dick, who seemed to care little what was said to him. what was said to him. The five playmates now bent their steps towards the beach; they advanced hand in hand, kicking up the sand with their bare

feet and laughing merrily at a couple of snipe which they drove before them, and which Dick declared he liked ten times better than the bobolinks. "For snipe," he said, "are fond of wading in the water, just as I am."

But Sam and the girls were as fond of soon as they reached the strand, into the surf they dashed after venturesome Dick, who always led the way. Backwards and forwards they skipped and played for about a quarter of an hour, chased by the breakers, which sometimes nearly overtook hem. At length came a wave higher than any

of the others. "Be quick ! be weakest ; he was too slow ; in another moment the breakers circled over her and moment the breakers circled over her and knocked her off her feet. Then when the seething waters receded they drew the child with them. She cried for help; Phebe and Rachel shrieked, while Sam and Dick hastened to the rescue. But before they could reach poor Grace another huge pillow had completed the work of the first and carried her still further away. Indeed the brave boys were well nigh drowned themselves in trying to save her. It was a mournful procession which in a little while wended its way to the widow's home; and as Dick passed beneath the dead pine-tree the fish-hawk was screaming wildly for her ravished nest. But he was too exhausted even to fling a

But he was too exhausted even to fling a stone at the angry bird. Poor Mrs. Scudder ! At first she could

scarcely believe her senses when she counted only four children returning. Where was the fifth ? Where was her darhad come upon her! "I hate the ocean !" she moaned. "I

hate it, I hate it ! It robbed me of my husband ; now it has taken away my Grace." Grace." Dick tried to utter something in defence of the sea, but he could not. He dropped on the sea, but he could not. He dropped on the floor, and so did Sam; while Old Harry hopped between them, croaking, "No place like home—no place like home."

"How time does fly !" spoke Phebe to Sam Bowline, as they were seated one morning side by side on a fallen tree—the same old pine which Dick had once climbed

to plunder and destroy the fish-hawk's nest. "Yes it is almost nine years since Grace was drowned," answered Sam, "yet it seems only yesterday." "What happy days those were before Grace left us!" pursued Phebe. "Very. But these days are happier still," said her companion, turning his freekled face towards her and striving to catch her glance. But Phebe's dark eve

reckled face towards her and striving to catch her glance. But Phebe's dark eye had fallen on a wild cranberry vine at her feet, and you might have thought that she had not heard his words, except for a crimson spot which suddenly glowed on her cheek. "What a sunburnt hand you have !"

continued Sam, now taking one of her hands in his and holding it up as if to ex-

"It is not so pretty as the soft, white hands of the girls you meet in Marblehead,"

In a bluchsh, and has helped me take in a reef when a squall was coming up." Then, after a pause, during which Phebe's heart "I mean that I can make you a queen, beat very fast, "Phebe," he said, "I met a namesake of yours in Marblehead last in the provide the state of the stat

some, exactly like her namesake; and I am sure she will be lucky, too. Why, who knows, I may discover a new island like the one Dick told us about in one of farm be a better gold mine ?" inquired Phebe. "And then I could help you work it, and we should see each other every it, and we should hour of the day." "Dear Phebe," answered Sam, kissing

hour of the day." "Dear Phebe," answered Sam, kissing away a tear, "let us not make this happy hour.unhappy by talking about my depar-ture. Of one thing be assured: I will make short cruises; I will try to visit

make short cruises; I will try to visit you every six months: and you must let me take Old Harry with me—for the words which your mother has taught him to pronounce will keep reminding me of cannot

my home." "Yes, you may take Old Harry" said "Yes, you may take Old Harry" said Phebe. "But now let us move away from this spot. We have been sitting too long on this fatal, lightning-blasted pine-tree where Dick once brought bad luck upon

us. I am supersitious. Let us go! So saying, they rose and proceeded towards Phebe's home. During this interesting interview between Sam Bowline and Phebe another

between Sam Bowline and Phebe another couple might have been observed convers-ing together about a quarter of a mile away. These two were Dick and Rachel. But first let us know how they met this morning. Rachel, we know, had been Dick's favorite as a child. But now, when she was just budding into womanhood, her beauty surpassed even his most ex-travagant dreams. She was not bronzed by the sun like Phebe—her cheeks resem-bled a peach; her eyes were blue as the

bled a peach; her eyes were blue as the summer sky, and her golden hair was like the hair of mermaids whom Dick used to tell of in his romantic tales. But Rachel had never appeared so bewitching to Dick as she did to-day, when he arrived from Marblehead after an absence of several months and discovered her swimming just within the outer breaker. Carried away by admiration, he waded in the water up to his waist. But he could not reach her, while Rachel shook the spray off her tresses and laughed merrily at him. "Come tresses and laughed merrify at him. "Come ashore ! come ashore !" cried the enchanted youth. Whereupon Rachel, taking pity on him, and looking never so graceful in her chaste, home-made bathing-robe,

on him, and looking never so graceful in her chaste, home-made bathing-robe, went ashore, and together they walked in the direction of a clump of cedars. "I am glad to see you back," spoke Rachel. "And I am overjoyed to see you," answered Dick, feasting his strange evers upon her: they seemed to have

eyes upon her; they seemed to have grown wilder and more piercing during his absence. "Did Sam Bowline come with you?"

"Did Sam Bowline come with you?" inquired Rachel. "Yes; look at him yon-der, sauntering towards the house hand-in-hand with Phebe." "Hand-in-hand, sure enough," murmured Rachel, with a faint smile. Then, after watching them a moment, "Well, what have you both been doing in Marblehead ?" "Building two of the prettiest schooners that ever sailed," answered Dick. "And mine is called the Shark." Shark.

Shark." "What a name !" exclaimed Rachel. "Does it frighten you ?" said Dick, with an almost savage grin. "Well, you might have called it the—the—"

"The Bobolink, I suppose," interrupted Dick. "No, indeed, no land name for my schooner." Presently he halted and stared at Rachel with an expression which puzzled her; his lips were firmly compressed; he eemed wrought upon by some violent emotion. And when, to her astonishment he seized her by both wrists, although his grasp was powerful, she felt him trembl-ing. "O Dick! what is the matter?" said Rachel. "Would you like to become

a queen ?" he answered—"a queen with obedient subjects under you and plenty of "Heavens ! Dick, what do you mean ?"

king." "Dick, Dick, are you sober? Are you mad?" exclaimed Rachel, who was tempted to scream for help—Sam and Phebe were still within hearing, "Mad ? Not in the Not in the least. But you must know that I have met lately many rovers of the sea, and Has she a happy home?" "She is very young and has no home, unless it be the Pacific Ocean are many beautiful islands Pacific Ocean are many beautiful islands where the sky is ever blue an<sup>4</sup> where the ocean." "Oh ! you are quizzing me. What do you mean ?" said Phebe impatiently. "No, I am not quizzing. And, what is more, I kissed her just because she bore your name."

cedars between the beach and the fallen pine-tree," replied Rachel. "But now let me go to my room ; I must dress." With this Rachel withdrew. But when she had made her toilet, instead of rejoining the others, she knelt by her bedside and prayed for Dick—Dick, whose pet she had always been—Dick who had been her child-lover. Now that he was a full-grown man, much handsomer than San Bowline, with an eye whose passion

grown man, much handsomet main same Bowline, with an eye whose passion pierced her through. But alas! he scemed bent on a hare-brained scheme. How would it end? What might be Dick's fate? "May the gracious Lord protect him!" said Rachel. "He asks me to sail him '' said hachel. "He asks me to said with him thousands of miles away-to leave Cape Ann, and mother, and Phebe. O Dick ! I love you, I love you, but I cannot grant you this boon. No, no, I sannot

cannot." In the meantime Sam Bowline had gone in quest of his friend. But no voice had answered to his repeated calls, and he returned in half an hour without

having found him. "Something has surely happened be-tween my sister and Dick," spoke Phebe in an undertone to her betrothed. "Rachel will not quit her room. And did you notice how flurried she looked when she

notice how flurried she looked when she came back from her bath ?" "Well, Dick intends to put to sea in a few days," answered Sam. "I guess he came here purposely to ask Rachel to marry him before he sailed, for I know he adorgs her. Now, if she has refused him he has doubtless returned to Marble-head and may weigh anchor before to-morrow."

"Will his cruises be short, like yours ?" said Phebe. "I think not. He speaks of sailing round

the world." "Well, you were always a better fellow than Dick," pursued Phebe, smiling fondly on her lover, "and now 1-I detest him, for I am sure it is he who persuaded you

for 1 am sure it is he who persuaded you to follow the sea." Be not too severe on Dick," said Sam. "With all his odd notions, his roving temperament, his love of adventure, he has a golden heart." Phebe shock her head, then made Sam promise that he would bring Old Harry home once or twice a year. "I will keep my promise," said Sam; "and before many vears I will give up the see and settle down s I will give up the sea and settle down on a farm.

"Yes, yes, on this dear old farm where I was born," said Phebe; then presently, with swelling bosom, she added : "O Sam, Sam i how impatiently I shall watch from the highest sand-knoll for the first glimpse of the *Phebe Scudder* on the horizon." "And I shall never open my chart without turning my eyes on Cape Ann," answered Sam. Here there was a pause. Phebe, albeit this was the day of her betrothal, already keenly felt the approaching separ-ation. Sam might tarry a few golden weeks with her; but these weeks would

"Well, Sam," spoke Phebe, after brushing away a tear, "I want you to make me another promise-a solemn pro-mise," "What is it ?" said Sam.

TO BE CONTINUED.

#### WHY DOES THE CATHOLIC CHURCH SPEAR LATIN?

1. The Church is apostolic. She is the Church of St. Peter and of the Apostles, and she has guarded with tenderness all the precious memories of the Apostles. When they parted for their mission over the four quarters of the globe, to announce to all nations the Gospel of Salvation, they found that two languages were spoken and understood by the two great di-visions of mankind-the Latin in the West and the Greek in the East. Hence they preached the faith in Latin and Greek; their teachings and their constitu-

man who preached the Gospel in a time of general darkness. It is, therefore, of interest to us to find an article on this reformer and evangelist in a recent number of the London Month, from which we of the London Month, from which we obt.in some particulars as to the nature of the man, and the gospel preached by him. Wyclif, the writer tells us, was no hero and showed no will to suffer for the opinions he professed. These, though dangerous and extravagant, did not in-terfere with his promotion or expose him to any loss or danger, and when he was stricken with paralysis, of which he died, on December 21st, he was rector of Lut-terworth and was encaged in hearing Mass terworth, and was engaged in hearing Mass in his parish Church. Notwithstanding his great show of sanctity and morifica-tior, he did not scruple to conceal his opinions when he found it advantageous

to do so. The more moderate members of the Church of England have been careof the Church of England have been care-ful not to express too warm a sympathy with him, and the Continental "Re-formers" also looked upon him with sus-picion. "I have looked in Wyclif" says Melancthon, "and have found many errors whereby judgment may be formed of his spirit. He neither understood nor held the justice of faith. Concerning civil dominion he wranclas like a sonbits and a

dominion he wrangles like a sophist and a "Judged by his contemporaries," contin-

"budged by his contemporaries, contin-ues the writer of the article in the Month, "he was not popular. In temper he was harsh and over-bearing, and he made no attempt to bring this evil temper into subjection. Rash in making an assertion, he was obstinate in maintaining it when made, preferring to cling to an absurdity rather

pretering to chig to an absulty failed than to admit his error and abandon it. . . . . The influence of the Rector of Lutterworth was extremely prejudicial to the true interests of England. Under a spurious pretext of reform, Wyclif would have destroyed all legitimate power, as well political as ecclesiastical. He was ready to have sacrificed the doctrine of free will, with which would have perished all the principles of morality." The writer then goes on to give a sketch of the reformer's doctrines, which are of an ultra evangelical cast. "Some of Wy-clif's opinions," he continues, "were so ec-centric that the followers of his other ex-travagances have not ventured to accept than to admit his error and abandon it.

travagances have not ventured to accept them. We might almost wonder for what purpose he introduced them into his sys-tem, did we not know he had a craving after the extravagant. Possibly he did so for no better reason than that they formed part of that "Fasciculus Zinzaniorium," as Thomas, of Walden, styles it, which he considered it his duty to accept from the

Fallen Angel and to pass on to future ages of unbelief. There is assuredly some-thing very startling in such propositions as the following : "God," says Wyclif, "can create nothing besides what He has already unstand. How much to be

created. He cannot make the world to be larger or smaller than it is ; nor can He create souls save to a definite or fixed number. He cannot annihilate anything He

has created. God ought to obey the devil." But Wyclif's speculations were not con-

But Wyclif's speculations were not con-fined to spiritual matters only. "If the personal will of the Wyclifite, or the priv-ate judgment of the Lollard, is to settle for him what he will believe in the mat-ters of faith, why not in matters of civil government also? If he can be judge in the superior court, surely he can be judge in the inferior. Why should the king's crown be more sacred than the Pope's tiara? In polities, then, as in matters of religion, Wyclif claimed the right to re-ject all authority save his own; in other words, he claimed the right of rebellion and revolution, and he exercised it." and revolution, and he exercised it." According to the principles of Wyclif, "the State Church being in communion with Rome might be destroyed, for it had thus become a part of the synagogue of Satan. Every religious Order had been introduced by the devil; to annihilate the

#### THE TWO PORTRAITS.

AUG. 4, 1882.

Many years ago an Italian artist, while wandering through the streets of Florence, saw a little boy whose countenance bore a beauty so wondrously pure that, in con-templating it, he forgot the troubles and

anxieties of pecuniary embarrassments. "How I should like to portray these fea-tures !" soliloquized the artist. "Will you come to my studio, my little lad ?" he said to the child. "I should like so much to

to the child. "I should like so much to paint your picture." The boy accompanied the painter, and soon enjoyed the pretty sight of another little lad, his second self, smiling down upon him from the artist's easel. Years passed, and once again the artist sauntered through the streets of the beau-tiful site, the came upon a youth whose

tiful city ; he came upon a youth whose features bore the stamp of vices so terrible, features bore the stamp of vices so terrible, cf a degradation so low, and an expression so diabolical that the sight caused him to cease his steps. "What a picture! How I should like to sketch these features as a should like to sketch these features as a contrasting piece for the beautiful, purc innocence of the boy I portrayed years ago!" said the artist to himself. The youth, having noticed the interest with which the artist scanned him, begged for money, for he was both a beggar and a thief.

thief.

"Come with me to my studio ; let me paint your portrait, and I will pay what you demand."

you demand." The youth followed the artist. When the sketch had been completed and he had hidden in his pockets what the artist had given him, the beggar turned to go. As he did so, his gaze fell upon the pic-ture of the little boy. He started as if stung by a serpent, while his eyes seemed riveted on the painting. He grew pale. It seemed as though he would ask a ques-tion, but tears and sobs came to choke his utterance. utterance. He pointed to the picture, and, throw-

ing himself down upon his knees, he wept and wailed aloud.

"Man, man, what ails you ?" asked the

"Ann, man, what alls you for asked the astonished painter. "But twenty years ago you bade me come to you as now, and then, as now, you por-trayed me. See : that face there was mine; and you now see that lace there was hille; being so degraded that all the good turn their faces from me in disgust." The artist could hardly credit the testi-

mony of his senses. "But tell me, man," said he, "how did you change so much, and for the worse ?" The youth told his story. An only son, his parents spoiled him. Bad companions, has been been as the second other wile resorts ex-hausted his patrimony. Then, unwilling to work, and as yet ashamed to beg, he began to steal. Caught in the act, he was there in the wise

began to steal. Caught in the act, its inter-thrown into prison. His story as told by himself sounded terrible, and brought tears to the painter's eves. He adjured the youth to give up his felonious career, and offered his assistance in doing so. The artist placed his portrait by the side

of that of the beautiful boy, and when his patrons asked him why he placed so terrible a face beside another of such won-drous beauty, he answered sadly : "Between yon angel and yon demon there are but twenty years of vice."

#### WHY DON'T WOMEN MARRY?

On every hand we read of a condition of things which complicates the problem much, viz: That marriage is growing more difficult for woman and less desirable

for man. And why? \* \* \* The question is intricate and the causes

ubtle. That woman is not married is owing to

variety of reasons. First. Her health.—So general now is her "delicacy" that it is said and repeated to day that not one woman in ten can be said to be a fairly healthy creature; and this is true of all classes, upper and lower, a rule, women workers and idlers. As do not know how to keep well and

"Whenever night comes on take in sail," said Phebe. "I have heard that my dear father always carried too much canvas at night. It probably cost him his life. So take in sail at night."

pass out. "Many and many an hour did I spend teaching him to articulate these words, ia the hope that they might influ-ence my dear husband to 'stay at home. O Sam ! I hope you will be wise ; stay on your father's farm ; do not go to sea—no place like home." Sam grinned, but wel.

place like home." Sam grinned, but made no response.

Then, pulling his cap for over his ears and thrusting his hands deep in his pockets, "Good night, dame," he said. And off he went.

ent. The story which Dick had related this vening was only one of many stories "Naughty boy !" exclaimed Phebe, evening was only one of many stories wherewith he entertained his young friends during the winter; and by the bending to pluck a leaf off the vine. "And when 1 kissed her I could not see her blush time spring came round, and the sun-flow-ers and morning-glories began to bud, Mrs. Seudder had pretty well made up her mind that nothing she might say or Old Harry might croak would keep this restless mor-

when I kissed her I could not see her often for the paint that was on her cheek," said Sam. At this Phebe laughed. "But now, to stop joking," he added, "the *Phebe Scudder* that I kissed is a sebooner which I built and called after the girl I loved best in the world." Here Sam ulaged his of the hard upon Phebe's hard

Dreary as the widow's homestead might Dreary as the widow's homestead might appear in the winter-time, it was not wanting in loveliness when the meadow behind the house became green and the air was full of the sweet warbling of bobo-links. Thither from a row of old-fash-ioned straw hives flew the busy bees, and in this meadow Sam Bowline and the girls loved to chase the butterflies. But some-times the bees chased them, for Dick now and then threw stones at the hives. And d his other hand upon Phebe's hand,

les any more," answered Phebe in tremu- you will or no."

in this meadow Sam Bowline and the girls loved to chase the butterflies. But some-times the bees chased them, for Dick now and then threw stones at the hives. And whenever Sam or Phebe, or Grace got stung he would laugh and clap his hands; it was only when they hurt blue-eyed Rachel that he felt sorry for his mischief. One May morning, while the sisters were waiting for their playfellow Sam to arrive—it was a Saturday—Phebe said : "I wonder where Dick is ?!" Scarcely had she spoken when her mother's voice with and some state of the source of the same state of the same state she spoken when her mother's voice what state st stung ne wound raugh and clap his hands; it was only when they hurt blue-eved Rachel that he felt sorry for his mischief. One May morning, while the sisters were waiting for their playfellow Sant arrive—it was a Saturday—Phebe said: "I wonder where Dick is ?" Scarcely had she spoken when her mother's voice was heard crying out: "Dick! Dick! don't destroy the fish hawk's nest. Let it be, let it be, you naughty by ?" But it was had climbed to the top of the dead pinehim on the top of the clock-hopped upon had climbed to the top of the dead pineshoulder. tree which stood on a sandy knoll between Sam' Sam's shoulder. "What a pet you are!" said Sam,scratch-ing the bird's head. "He likes you and dislikes Dick," went on Phebe. "And I must confess I do not like Dick either." the house and the ocean, and, after steal-

ing the eggs, had wantonly pulled the nest apart just for the fun of seeing it tumble to the ground. 'Alas ! that may bring ill-luck," sighed "Why not, my love ?" inquired Sam.

Mrs. Scudder, as she went back to her cause-because I know Dick has persuaded "I almost wish Dick was gone you not to be a farmer." Here the young from here." woman paused a moment, while her bosom

the tree, "But mother will scold you for destroy." ing the nest," answered Rachel. "It was ever so old, and every year the birds came back to it—every year." 'Way back' Oh! have no fear back to it—every year." 'Never come back! Oh! have no fear

me and be my queen ?" "What a strange idea !" ejaculated Rachel. "But it is just what I might have expected. You were always fond of telling us impossible stories."

tening us impossible stories." "But it need not be impossible," went on Dick. "I vow to do my part. I will conquer one of those islands. But you must sail with me to my dominion and be my oncent."

dl be my wife "" "I don't mind your red hair and freek. But I—I will make you my queen whether

around her waist, and looking, as radiant

as the June sky. "You must not be downcast to day," spoke Phebe; "for a little while ago I promised this dear fellow to be his wife, promised this dear fellow to be his wife, and I want you to rejoice with us." "You have done wisely," answered Rachel. "Here, Sam, let me shake your hand." After this kindly greeting Sam asked where Dick was: "He and I journeyed together from Marblehead. I told him this morning that I was going to propose

this morning that I was going to propose to Phebe. He wished me luck, then dis-appeared. Where can he be?" "Have you seen him, Rachel?" inquired Mrs.

"I have just left Dick by the clump of

tions were written in those two fine languages; and the Church has preserved these monuments with a religious veneration. This is the reason why her langu-age in the West is Latin, and Greek in the tion. East. Yet that, which in fact is a testi-mony in favor of the Church, is made the

theme of reproach to her. 2. Providence had already disposed everything in advance. Latin and Greek became dead languages, and hence invari-able; whereby they became wonderfully advited by they became wonderfully dapted to formulate the doctrines of the Church, which knows no variation, because she is divine. An interesting calculation, instituted on the changes of living lan-guages, has shown that had the Church, gadges has shown that had the billion, mstead of adhering to the Latin of St. Peter, St. Paul and St. Mark, etc., adop-ted the French, she would have been obli-ged to modify the formula of the sacra-ment of Baptism one hundred and sixty times; otherwise this formula would never times otherwise this formula would never have expressed in the correct language the idea it must convey. By this we can form an idea of the transformations which the Credo should have undergone, to say

nothing of the degrees of primitive coun-cils and of ancient Popes! 3. The Church speaks Latin, not only because she is unchangeable, but because she is Catholie, which means universal, and has to address herself to all times, na-tions and accuration. tions and countries. During the three o four first centuries the Latin was the lan guage of the civilized world, and, although a vernacular language it had that Catho i. e. universal character which is indisensable to the language of the Church. Whilst the world was divided into many nationalities, the Church still preserved her beautiful primitive language, and

first, she is apostolic; second, she is un-changeable; third, she is Catholic.--Mgr. Segur.

successful self-treatment.

Davy & Clark, Druggists, Renfrew, writes us June 3rd. "We have sold Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for a number of years, and find nothing equal to it, for the purpose for which it is des-igned." Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures all forms of Bowel complaints incident to Summer and Fall.

works of the devil was to render God an acceptable service. If a Bishop or a priest were in mortal sin, he could ordain priests, nor consecrate the Euch-aristic elements, nor baptize. No one could be master over another; no one

was lawfully either prelate or bishop while in mortal sin. The people, accord-ing to their own discretion, could correct their superiors if they offended. Parishioners, at their own pleasure, could take away their tithes from their priests. Universities, schools, colleges, degrees and professorships had been introduced by paganism, and benefited the Church no ore than the devil does. The disciple Wyclif had but to pronounce one comprehensive sentence against all the powers in Church and State, and then the saint might enter into the possession of the promised inheritance." And yet Wy-clif was an apostle of the "open Bible," and a precursor of the "Reformation." or. writer we have quoted from contends, its true orginator.

> .... How the Davil was sold.

It is related of a man who sold himself to the Devil on condition that his San-tanic majesty would always supply him with money, the bargain being that when the Devil failed to furnish the cash the contract was void. For many years all went on smoothly, but the man becoming tired of the bargain set himself to devise means to break it, but without avail, for no matter how extravagantly he spent money, it was always ready for him, her beautiful primitive language, and thus remained one in her forms as she has ever been in her essence. Thus the Church speaks Latin because, first, she is apostolic; second, she is unat last he consulted a wise man who told would have nothing more to do with him, as it was utterly impossible for him to provide all the money wanted to run such an institution. In this way the bar-

### Summer Complaint,

diarrhæa, dysentery, bloody-flux, cholera morbus, and kindred affections promptly yield to Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-weed. Sold by druggists. Ser Every color of the Diamond Dyes is perfect. See the samples of the colored cloth at the druggists. Unequalled for building brilliancy.

handsome, and they laugh at the

Second. Her mental condition.-If sick in body, her mind and spirits and temper are sorely disturbed. She must be sensitive, nervous, possibly fretful and un-happy. If so she is unfit to be the helper

happy. If so she is unfit to be the helper and companion of man. Third. Impracticable theories,—It is quite common for young women to fancy they are to marry a man and be "happy," that they are to be "the idol of that man," and to receive everything and to do noth-ing. That they are not to be helpfal, but are to be helped. Money becomes of first importance in such a scheme of life; and that few work-men have or can now expect to get, in

such a scheme of life; and that few work-men have or can now expect to get, in adequate quantities for married life. Fourth. The average man is often ig-notant, rough, greedy, sensual. His coarser pleasures and wants consume his earnings. His tastes are thus vitiated, and the dull serenity of home life too often seems undesirable.

seems undesirable. There is one more of these most appar-ent obstacles to marriage, and that is,— the number of unhappy marriages. The causes which have here been touched upon will account for many of these. The un-due familiarity of married life will help to account for others; for it is true in a de-gree, that "familiarity breeds contempt;" and it is true in many cases that men and women, once married, treat each other women, once married, treat each other with less kindness and decency than they do strangers.

And lastly. Many men cannot afford to

And lastly. Many men cannot allord to marry. Wages of able working-men now range from two hundred and fifty dollars to five hundred dollars per year, and are gradu-ally decreasing in all civilized States. It becomes a serious question to any and every man, not whether he ought to marry, but whether he is more importingly

and every man, not whether he is not imperatively forbidden to marry. It becomes a serious question for every woman whether she question for every woman whether she should bring children into the world to become drudges, or worse. It is certainly true that no

sensible workman can afford to or will marry a "lady,"—a woman who can and who will do no work.—[Charles W. Elliott in North American Review.

#### Don't be Alarmed

at Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or any disat Dight's Disease, Diabetes, or any dis-ease of the kidneys, liver or urinary or-gans, as Hop Bitters will certainly and lastingly cure you, and it is the only thing that will.

## Woman And Her Diseases s the title of a large illustrated treatise, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., sent gain was broken. to any adress for three stamps. It teaches

hile

nce, ore a

and

fea

you said

ch to

and

own

rtist

eau.

hose

ible.

sion

n to ow I

as a pure

rears

eres

gged and a

t me what

Vhen

e had

had

pic-

emed

pale

queske his

irow-

wept

1 the

come por-

mine:

uman

turn

testi-

w did

y son, nions,

ts ex-

eg, he ne was

unded

inter's

ve up assist

ne side

when

ced so

won. : "Be

there

Y?

dition

oblem

rowing

causes

ving to

now is

epeated can be

re; and lower.

and and se who

-If sick temper

e sensind

e helper

-It is

o fancy,

appy;

o noth-ul, but

ance in • work-

get, in

e. ften ig-

. His ime his

ted,and o often

appar-at is,— d upon the un-ll help

in a de-empt ;" ten and n other an they

fford to

w range to five

gradu-

to any aght to ratively

serious her she

orld to

sensible

ho will iott in

ny disary or-ly and ly thing

sirabl

rse ?'

#### Eighty Years Ago. BY CHARLES KICKHAM.

His locks are whitened with the snews of nigh a hundred years. And now with cheery heart and step the journey's end he nears. He feared his God, and bravely played the part he had to play. For lack of courage did ne'er stain the soul of Myles O'Hea.

A young man 'lighted from his steed, and by that old man stood, "Good friend," he asked, "what see you in yon castle by the wood? I've marked the proud glare of yonr eye and of your cheek the glow." "My heart," the old man said, "went back to eighty years ago!

"I was a beaudless stripling then, but proud

And well I might in my right hand I grasp-ed a freeman's sword; And, though an humble peasant's son, proud squires and even peers Would greet me as a comrado-we were The Voluteers!

"That castle was our colonel's. On yonder grassy glade At beat of drum our regiment oft mustered ior parade. And from that castle's parapets scarfs waved and bright eyes shone

and bright eyes shone When our bugles woke the echoes with the march of "Garryowen." "Oh! then 'twas never thought a shame o

crime to love the land. For Freedom was the watchword, nerving every heart and hand: And Gratian, Flood, and Charlemont were blessed by high and low When our army won the Parliament of eight years ago."

"And, what of him, your colonel?" "He, good old colonel, died While the nation's heart was pulsing with the full and flowing tide Of liberty and plenteousness that coursed through every vein, How soon it ebbed, that surging tide! Will it ever flow again?"

"Who owned the castle after him?" "His son -my friend and foe. You see yon rocks among the gorse in the valley down below, We leaped among them from the rocks, and through their ranks we bore; I headed the United Men, he led say Yeoman Corps.

Corps.
"They recled before our reddened pikes; his blood had dyed my blade,
But I spared him for his father's sake: and well the debt be paid?
For how, when right was trampled down, 'scaped I the tyrant's ban?
The yeoman captain's castle, sir, contained an outlaw'd man!

"Yes, England was his glory-the mistress

of the sea. William,' Wellington,' and 'Wooden Walls,' his toasts would ever be. I'd pledge 'Green Erin and her Cause,' and then he'd langh and say That he knew one honest traitor-the 'rebel' Myles O'Hea.

"In after years he threatened hard to pull our rooftrees down If we failed to vote at his command. Some qualled before his frown. Then I seized the old green banner and I shouted 'Altars free." The gallant Forties to a man, left him to fol-

"Well God be with him. He was forced "Well, God be with min. to part, from home and lands to part, But to think 'twas England robbed him, it was that that broke his heart. 'Old friend,' he said, and grasped my hand, 'Old Irlend, he said, and grasper in 'I'm loyal to my Queen, But would such a law, at such a time, be made in College green?'

"And while the tears rolled down his cheeks, his grandsor, a brave youth, Clung to that tree beside the brook!(good sir, I tell you truth). And, sobbing, kissed it like a child, nor tears could I restrain"

yon old spreading line; I was that boy. My father's home and lands are mine again: But for every pound he paid for them I paid the Scotchman ten,"

With swimming eyes the bridegroom grasps

"Now, God be praised," quoth Myles O'Hea, "they foully lie who say That poor old Ireland's glory's gone, for ever But, gentlemen, what say you? Were not this a braver show (fsword hilts clanked against the board like eighty years ago?"

by the unaided toil and at the exclusive ost of the tenant who hired them. There cost of the tenant who hird them. There are one thousand evictions every week in Ireland now. Mr. Gladstone justly called an eviction "a sentence of starvation." But every eviction is also a confiscation. that is, a legalized theft ; for these evicted tenants get no compensation. The landlord appropriates the improvements made by the tenants on the property—without paying for them. Even where the law would enable a tenant-on the face of it recover damages, as the legal cost would exceed the amount that could be

got from the corrupt and partisan bench of Ireland, the law that seems to protect the tenant is practically a worthless instru-I must leave the landlords, therement. fore, without a defence. Now, when it comes to a defence of the Irish peasantry against the charge of law-

lessness, the facts are so astounding that any American who is familiar with them before he presents them must have moral courage enough to be willing to see himself written down either as an unscrupulous partisan, or as untrust-worthy, or as a fanatic. If his honesty

worthy, or as a fanatic. If his honesty is admitted his judgment will be derided. I am willing to take this chance again, as I have done thrice before— when the men who told the truth and when the men who told the truth and nothing but the truth, about the outrages in Kansas were tranded as "freedom shriekers;" when the men who told the truth and nothing but the truth about American slavery were stigmatized as "nigger-worshippers;" and when the men who told the truth and nothing but the

men and Southern Republicans were de-nounced for "waving the bloody shirt." No one denies to-day that we told the truth then. Hundreds of thousands of

sworn witnesses and official documents have vindicated us. England has the ear of the world to a large extent on the Irish question, and as she gets her story told first she makes it difficult for the truth to

have a fair hearing. But, as the Tribune has been one of the most potent influences to destroy this English monopoly, I do not despair, as so many of my Irish friends despair, of teaching the American nation

to discredit always the stories of the per-secutors about their victims until the victims are heard in reply-not in Ireland only, but in every struggling European on this earth should be willing to listen to any despot until the voice of the oppressed

name any one locality in which crime prevailed. The Chief Secretary did not has first been heard. "Comparisons are odious," says an old proverb; but surely, no American, how-ever patriotic, who has believed the Eng-lish stories about Ireland, will object to dare to accept this challenge, for the whole county was as quiet as any New-England

own.

have England and our own country com-pared to Ireland on a point on which we Accordin to the careful statistical crim-inal tables prepared by Mr. Henry Bel-lington, M P., the proportionate number for the same population showed that in 1878 the Irish committed 2,886 of the pride ourselves so much as on our obedi-ence to the law. If I cannot show that Ireland is more law-abiding than England and America I am willing to abandon the defence of the Irish peasantry. Isn't that more serious crimes; the English 4,180; and the Scotch 5,925! That is, the Irish

a fair proposition -- fair enough, at least, to England and our own nation? committed 1.303 fewer crimes than the English, and 3,039 fewer crimes than the Let me begin with facts that I gathered Scotch. Under the head of "offences and, sobling, kissed it like a child, nor tears could I restratin"
The young man turned and hid his face in his hunter's flowing mane.
"And Myles O'Hea," he spake at length, "heve tropic suns and time
So changed the boy who weeping clung to you cld spreading lime?"
I was that boy. My father's home and lands are mine again:
But for every pound he paid for them I paid to see the statistical shillelah that I now use against property without violence" there are 700 Irish offenders, and 1,774 English when I was in the service of the Tribune offenders, 1,014 English offenders, and 3,178 Scotch offenders. Against 93 Irish, 195 English and 108 Scotch committed suicide; 69 Irish, 195 English and 108 Scotch were guilty of forgery; 143 Irish, 200 English and 281 Scotch were guilty of offences against puragainst you.

The comparative statistics of crime in the three islands which I first examined were published in October or November, High wassall in the castle halls. The weathy bride is there. And gentlemen, and tenantry, proud dames and maidens fair. And there-like Irish bard of old-beside the bride groon fgay A white-haired peasant calmly sits; 'tis poor old Myles O'Hea. Scotch were guilty of offences against pur-ity; 15 Irish, 23 English and 27 Scotch were guilty of perjury. There is no more godly town in Amer-ica than the "City of Brotherly Love." All its people say so, and as they know them :-

The outcry against crime in Ireland White round the board, with brimming cups, the wassaillers all stand, And louder swelled the harper's strains and wilder rose the cheers When he piekged "Your comrades long ago-the Irish Volunteers." half as large in Ireland as in England and Scotland. The proportion of convicts is considerably below one-half, and of

"crimes" consisted of sending "threaten-ing letters," or, to be exact, in the propor-proving that the real claim was true "crimes" consisted of sename "ingletters," or, to be exact, in the propor-tion of 77 to 14?, and that the next larg-est item in the catalogue is headed "other-wise"! Now it is well known by every-one who has studied modern Irish history their influence both in private and public. that these leaders had always exerced an their influence against agrarian crime. Personally, I know that they so exerted their influence both in private and public. I do not select the figures most favorable to Ireland, but such only as I happen to have on hand. They are not excentional, but re-(and it has been proven, as I have been (and it has been proven, as and again) told, in an open court again and again) that most of these threatening letters are written by land agents, by bailiffs or by on hand. They are not exceptional, but rewritten by land agents, by bailiffs or by constables or in sport from pure mischief by irresponsible youngsters. Whenever a landlord, who has a reputation for being more lenient than his agent, goes down to settle his estate, it is for the interest of the agent and his bailiff to get rid of him, this method of sending threaten-ing letters has been resorted to again and again to drive him away. There has never been one particle of proof produced of seeing old men and who has a reputation for the for the interest of the agent and this method of sending threaten-ing letters has been resorted to again and again to drive him away. There has presentative, for the Government statistics being more lenient than his agent, goes down to settle his estate, it is for the interest of the agent and his halliff to get rid of him. and his bailiff to get rid of him, and this method of sending threatening letters has been resorted to again and again to drive him away. There has never been one particle of proof produced to show that these threatening letters, or e threatening letters, or

or shot at there was ever warned of his

the same Mayo landlord whose exactions I exposed in the Tribune two years ago-is

of Leinster, during the same year, the number of outrages reported was 228, but

of these no less than 151 were threaten-

ing letters ! In the Province of Con-naught, under the head of "letters and

otherwise," there were 357 "outrages" entered out of the 651 officially reported. This was the best showing that the British

Government was able to make. The authorities for these reports of outrages

were the Irish magistrates; and the magis-tracy of Ireland, from Lord Chief Justice May down to the lowest "stipendiary," are all of them, either landlords or partisan paroistics. The Euclide Lie Lie Leicht

appointees. The English-Irish bench (it cannot be too often stated) is the most

cannot be too often stated) is the most corrupt judiciary in Western Europe. It is for their political interest to exaggerate the prevalence of crime. During this year 1880, they did so everywhere. Take

Accordin to the careful statistical crim-

their own city, what everybody says there must be true about Philadelphia. In 1879 there were 49 homicides there. Although

of seeing old men and women and chil-dren flung into the roadside to die— driven from lands that their own hands any of them, were written by members of the Land League. It is a fact, I was told in Ireland, that no man who has been shot have rendered arable, from homes that they built themselves-and Ireland would be at all times, as she is whenever there are no outbursts of landlord and Governfate by threatening letters. Walter M. Bourke, who was killed very recentlymental diabolism, the most virtuous and peaceful kingdom in the British Empire. I am sorry that I have again exceeded exposed in the Tribune two years ago—is the only exception to this rule I have heard of. It is reported that he did re-ceive threatening letters. In the Province of Leinster, during the same year, the add a few further notes on Mr. Smally's misapprehension of the Irish movement. JAMES REDPATH.

## JOHN HENRY NEWMAN'S HOME.

Above the dingy streets of Birminghave, and within short distance of birming-open, still wide and beautiful country, spread the broad roads of Edgbaston, with their wide gardens and villas, their shrub-erries which sift the smoke, and in spring, at least, are bright with lilac and aburnum. The Oratory fronting one of these roads, within sight of the thickets and sound of singing birds, is an imposing brick building, spacious corridors, and well-proportioned rooms within. Each father has his own comfortable room, library, and bed-room in one, the bed year 1380, they did so everywhere. Take the County Cavan as a single illustration of magisterial subserviency to the desires of the party in power. The statements of the prized personal little fittings on the walls. The library is full of valuable uented by the town commissioners, and by leading citizens who were not members of the Land League. The bishop of the diocese publicly challenged Mr. Forster to name any one locality in which art their several businesses—the care of the school, whose buildings join but are separate from the Oratory proper, the work in the church, in hearing confessions, saving masses, and preaching. In sions, saving masses, and preaching. In the house the long soutane and beretta are worn; to go abroad they wear the usual dress of the clergy in England. Perhaps it is the dinner hour, and the silent figures pass along the galleries to the refectory, a lofty room with many small tables, and

pulpit at one end opposite the tables. At letter into the Royal waste basket. one of these sits the superior alone, clad like the rest save the red lines of his beretta, which mark his cardinal's rank. But among his children, and in his home, he is still more the superior and the father are 700 Irish offenders, and 1,774 Euglish offenders, and 1,065 Scotch offenders. Under the head of "offences against prop-erty with violence" there are 458 Irish erty 1014 English offenders, and the is still more the superior and the factor near him may perhaps be a guest, and at others the members of the community, others the members of the community, rose to the neight of the occasion, and the festive flute and the melodious key-bugle which may have been playing "Over the Garden Wall" or "You're always sure to fetch'em" (with a sibilation), broke into the netwine in two and two. The meal is served by two of the fathers who take this office in turn turn, and it is only of late that Dr. Newman and it is only of late that Dr. Newman has himself ceased to take his part in this brotherly service, owing to his advanced years. During the meal a novice reads from the pulpit a chapter of the Bible, then a short passage from the life of St. Philip Neri, and then from some book, religious or secular, of general interest. The silence is otherwise unbroken save for the words needful in serving the meal the patriotic, if somewhat monotonous, strains of the National Anthem. She ordered her postilions to go at a walkingfor the words needful in serving the meal.

# YOUNG MEN.

3

efore mass

6

The Queen is getting altogether too The Queen is getting altogether too gracious. Considering all the divinity that doth hedge a monarch, her Majesty is too accessible. She will read—by proxy —any epistle which is directed to her, if it be of a complimentary character, and answer it—by proxy also. That is a mis-take on her august part. For example, the other day the individual, with the showman-like patronymic of Booth, who dubs himself "General," addressed to her a letter of the description which, in low society, would be called "cheeky." He asked the patronage of Royalty for his hysterical tomfoolery—his ignorant and insolent attempt to make acrobatism, to The Catholic Chronicle in an article on the above subject says: "It has been a subject of frequent remarks by priests whom we have met from time to time, that in cities and large towns many of the Catholic young men do not connect them-selves with the congregation of the parish in which they reside. If there is more than one church in the city or town, such young men will, if they go to mass at all, float around from one church to another, never identifying themselves with any congregation or recognizing any particular priest as their pastor. nsolent attempt to make acrobatism, to

rent for true religion.

an Indian shawl!

lieve, is getting abnormally kind. should have thrown "General" B

priest as their pastor. Such young men may be noticed in every city and parish. They can be dis-covered by the signs they invariably carry about them of being away from the air of music gone mad-pass cur-And he read an answer from Victoria, by the grace of God, &c., thanking him for what he had done for the cause of home, or, speaking more accurately, of being without a home. Many of them are being without a home. Many of them are very excellent young men personally, and, for some time, not at all remiss in attendance at mass, but they act as strang-ers where they should be friends, and they temperance; but adding, literally, that she did not quite see her way to sending him any money! This, we hold, is not exactly the letter keep themselves in this condition of es-trangement until they feel it becomes one would expect from the mightiest Sovereign of the earth, the acknowledged Defender of the Faith (by law established), burdensome, and they gradually become remiss in attendance at church, and fin-ally discontinue altogether. These young to a self constituted chief of epileptic, fanatic, and frenzied Nonconformity, which owes its vitality to sensationalism. men are noticed in every large congregation. Sometimes they will be ing along towards the church b If there be anything good in Salvation-ism, so-called, it is worthy of support. If there be not, it should be scoffed, rebegins, walking in a slow and lonesome and strangerlike manner, apparently wishing they were like those people whom If there be not, it should be scoffed, re-probated, hissed at, and howled out of society. But what does the Queen do? Acting under stupid advice, she does neither one nor the other thing. While commending the palpable apotheosis of plebeian humbug for its imaginary bene-tits, she declines to make a contribution to its exchequer—she will not even donate

perceived. Sometimes-this is the case of the more "tony" ones-they manage to an Indian shaw!! Perhaps, however, our Queen does not are to offend the Archbishop of Canter-men are noticed, we have said, in every care to offend the Archbishop of Canter-bury, who gave a munificent five-pound note to "Happy Jemima" and "Reformed ongregation. Now, why should they act in this way ?

be written in the inter and the source of religion alto-line any case, "General" Booth—like a first-class showman as he is—made the most of the Queen's letter at the anni-most of the Queen's letter at the annifirst-class showman as he is-made the most of the Queen's letter at the anni-versary howl of his adherents at the Alexsends for the priest for him ; the priest himself does not know he is sick, and the result is, in many cases, he dies without

andra Place the other day. He preten-ded that it signified more than it did, and boisterous Bethnal Green, credulous Camberwell, shabby Shoreditch, and the draggled "nobility," gentry and "inhabi-tants of the Borough Road and its vicithe sacraments. Catholic young men coming into a strange town with the intention of remain-ing there some time, should make it their first duty to call on the priest and make dragglea "noundy," tants of the Borough Road and its vici-nity," as poor George Honey used to say in Tom Robertson's comedy, joined with discordant unanimity in a welcome to discordant unanimity of a real Sovereign. demands from every Catholic young man. But some young men will be heard to say, She Booth's

"Oh, I don't like to call on the priest ; he don't want to be bothered with me ; and I'm only a sojourner any way." Others Further, only a few days ago, as she was indulging in that afternoon constitutional I'm only a sojourner any way." Others will fail to call on him because of bashfuldrive which she is accustomed to take, in the vicinity of Windsor Castle, her carness or fear of intrusion. These are unreal and unworthy excuses. Every young man will meet with a hearty welcome from the priest on whom he calls for such riage was met by a throng of loyal "bean-feasters," seated in brakes. The band which accompanied the joyous company a purpose. He will find his visit a ver pleasant one, and will be well repaid for He will find his visit a very rose to the height of the occasion, and the the trouble of the call.

#### . ... THE LEGEND OF THE PALM BRANCH.

Why is the palm-branch an emblem of ordered her positions to go at a warking-pace and bowed, strenuously and often, to her leal subjects. She is fond of temp-erance. The bean-feasters were topsy-boozey. However, that was not her fault; she stood them no drinks: it was victory ? Why are the martyrs represented with a palm in their hands? There is a pretty legend in answer to these queries. visit St. An angel, as we know, came to Joseph, and told him to flee into Egypt ; therefore at dawn, Joseph, Mary and the Child Jesus were on their way. Having escaped the soldiers of Herod, they were Having

on their way to a great city. As soon as they entered it, all the idols fell down, and the inhabitants in great terror, began to rush through the streets in all directions. Joseph and Mary were frightened at this wild conduct of the people, and hurried out of the city without taking any provisions with them. Towards the middle of the day, Mary became very hungry and very thirsty, and the Holy Family sat down to rest at the foot of a sycamore tree. Just in front of them was a group of palm trees loaded with fruit. The Blessed Virgin said : "I would like to eat of those dates if they would like to eat of those dates if they were within reach." Joseph arose and tried to shake the tree, but in vain. He then tried to knock down some of the fruit, but his attempts fold. failed. Then he shook his head sadly and said : "They are too high ; let us go farther,

### CATHOLIG RECORD. THE

### IRISH GRIEVANCES.

## Letter from James Redpath.

Mr. Smalley, in his indictment of the Irish people, says "in their own island they have abolished at least two of the Ten Commandments." If this statement is correct, it shows that the Irish are imitating the English. For ever since the art of printing was discovered, England has abolished one of the Ten Commandments abolished one of the 'fen' Commandment in all its utterances about Ireland—"Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." What is the military and con-stabulary history of the English in Ireland ? It is one long red record of violations of the Commandment "Thou shalt not kill." What is the history of English landlordism in Ireland ? It is a police gazette chronicle of daily proofs, occurring for more than three centuries, of the abolition of than three centuries, of the abolition of the commandments against stealing and against coveting one's neighbor's lands and goods! That is to say, if the Irish have abolished two of the Commandments In 1847, there were four times as many In 1847, there were four times as many outrages reported as in 1880—that is, thirty-five years before there were nearly 21,000 outrages while in 1880 there were only about one-fourth of that number. In 1848 there were 18,080 reputed crimes the English have abolished four of them: and England shows no serious disposition of renewing obedience to the unabridged code. I do not know which of the two Com-

mandments Mr. Smalley regards the Irish as having abrogated in the interests of as naving abrogated in the interests of patriotism. There is no divice command that I have ever heard of that inculcates the duty of paying rack-rents; and the only other chief complaint against the Irish people is that they are addicted to physical elimination of landlords. Or, to physical elimination of landords. Or, to be perfectly fair, has your correspondent divided the Irish Decalogue-abbreviators into two classes and admitted the easily demonstrable truth that the Irish landords are mostly thieves, and that it will be assumed without proof that the Irish concerner are assaying I fouch be his peasantry are assassins? If such be his meaning, I shall only undertake the refu-tation of one-half his accusation—that one which the Tribune editorially advanced quite recently-for no honest man who has studied Irish landlordism can defend quite recently—for no honest man who has studied Irish landlordism can defend it in America. It is capable of legal well as historical proof, that, in ninety-nine instances out of every hundred the arable or rentable value of the farms of the reported "outrages" are offences unknown to American law—acts which, in America, well as historical proof, that, in ninety-nine instances out of every hundred the lareland has been created, not by the land-lord—or at his expense, sole or joint,—but is capable of legal and solt and stand thus to American law—acts which, in America, sould never have been reported at all; 5,952; England, 4,188; Ireland, 2,886, in proportion to population: Scotland, 3,888; Ireland, 2,886, in the official calender of crimes. Ireland's actual criminal record, therefore, is fully 40 per cent. below the united islands. After the arrest of the leaders of the Land League agitation, there was unit in America. It is capable of legal as well as historical proof, that, in ninety-nine instances out of every hundred the arable or rentable value of the farms of Ireland has been created, not by the land-

there are more than six times as many people in Ireland as in Philadelphia, and although Ireland is regarded as a country prolific of murders, yet Ireland only killed four persons in 1879! To have been as criminal as our most virtuous city, there-fore, Ireland should have killed at least 300 persons? Isn't it about time to have "offences against property with violence." [Isn't that the special Irish crime ac-cording to the traducers of Ireland 1] Scotland is about six times and England a repression law in Philadelphia ! Last year there were 17 homicides in Ireland. year there were if homicides in Ireland. I have seen it stated in an influential paper that last year there were between thirty and forty murders in Philadelphia (I have forgotten the exact number) and that in Cook County, in which Chicago is situated, there were 81 homicides; while Teras with about the same population and Wales are about two and a-half times as criminal as Ireland; and, under the head of "offences against morality," the proportion is as twelve to five against Scotland! Texas, with about the same population As to the responsibility of the Land of one million and a quarter, reported eighty-two murders "with several counties to hear from." These two communities League agitation for the prevalence of crime in Ireland the most trustworthy may be taken as fairly representative of the South and West, and therefore, if these reply to this accusation is made, uncor sciously, by the statistics published as well as gathered by the British Government it-self. There was a batch of statistics issued figures are correct, Ireland is still as compared with them and with Philadelphia, an "Isle of Saints." I have no means at hand self. There was a batch of statistics issued by the Government in January, or early in February, 1881. I analyzed it. Before reading these statistics one ought to call to mind the fact, that, in 1880, according to of anthenticating these American statistics -the first excepted : I repeat them as 1 mind the fact, that, in 1880, according to indignant English acknowledgment as well as according to truth, the Land League was the real government of Ire-land. In 1845 there were 2,477 more out-rages reported in 1reland than were repor-ted in 1880. In 1846, 12,347 crimes were reported; in 1880 there were only 5,609.

The first excepted is a property of the first excepted in the first is a provide that there had been 1,417 outrages in Ireland for the first three months of this year. I had the official statistics of these months. An analysis of them showed that from 74 to 76 per cent. each month of these official "outrages" consisted in "sending threat-ening letters !" The British statistics for last April show that there were 462 out-rages in Ireland during that month. No less than 323 of these outrages are classed under the head of "intimidation by threatening letters and otherwise!" Only In 1848 there were 18,080 reputed crimes in Ireland : In 1849 there were I4,908 ; in 1850 there were 10,039 ; in 1851 there 9,144 ; and in 1852 there were 7,824. What do these statistics prove? Although twenty of the acts specified would have been classed as serious crimes in the United States. These twenty crimes were two murders, four firing at the person, for its own purposes the English Govern-ment constantly stated (in order to arouse nine aggravated assaults, two burglary and robbery, two attacking houses, and one of international opinion against the Irish) that under the influence of the Land League, "more crimes had been committed in 1880 than had ever been known before," resistence to legal authority. Now if the three preceding months had a similar pro-portion of real to official crimes, it will be seen that there are only sixty grave viola-tions of the law committed in Ireland durthese returns show that as a matter of official and Governmental—British Gov ing the first quarter of this year—out of an official total of 1,400 six of these crimes were murders. Where is there an Ameriernmental-record, the influence of the Land League had been an influence that can community which in seasons of great excitement has a fairer record?

Land League had been an influence that was exerted in the interests of peace and good order in Ireland. I have used the words "reported" and "reputed" to qual-ify these official statistics. For, as a mat-ter of fact, a large proportion of these reported "outrages" are offences unknown to American law-acts which, in America, would never have been reported at all : Taking crimes—triable by jury only,— the official statistics show that in normal conditions the commissions of crime in Ireland, England and Scotland stand thus

first, gravely, and in well-chosen words. Yet it seemed to the observer that, while he no doubt recognized that such a point must be decided and might have its importance there was a certain impatience in the manner in which he passed by the ritual question and fastened on that pro-posed from Scripture. After this short religious exercise, the company passed into another room for a frugal dessert and a glass of wine, since the day chanced to be a feast, and there was much to remind an Oxford man of an Oxford common room, the excellent talk sometimes to be heard there, and the dignified unbending for awhile from serious thought.

Dr. Newman once took great delight in the violin, which he played with considerable skill. Even now the fathers hear able skill. Even now the fathers hear occasionally the tones awakened by the old man's hand ring down the long gallery near his room, and know that he has not lost the art he loved, while he calms a mind excited from without, or rests from strenuous labor, in the creation of sweet sound. He is still a very early riser, punctual as the sun, still reaches often with what may be best described in words he has applied to St. Philip, "thy deep simplicity,"-C. Kegan Paul, in The Century for June.

#### Miserable for Thirteen Years.

In order to acquire the rights of full citi-cenship in the United States, the native orn must have reached the age of 21 years. and have gone through two full, but short courses—of rheumatism, says a growler at our elbow. In Canada, however, the courses of rheumatism are not so short, courses of rheumatism are not so short, running, it would seem, as long as thirteen years;--at least in one instance, that of Mr. James Mahoney, Sr., of Orillia, Ont, who says: "I have been a sufferer with rheumatism for the past thirteen years, and have tried, during that time, very many of the remedies advertised for it but all without effect. Unon recommendation all without effect. Upon recommendation I was induced to buy a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. The first application relieved me,

The silence is obtained with the second of the second strength in the second strength is serving the meal. To the words needful in serving the meal. To wards the end, one of the fathers pro-poses two questions for discussion, or rather for utterance of opinion. On one day there was a point of Biblical criticism proposed, and one of ecclesiastical ther Majesty absolutely went out of one there was a point of Biblical criticism proposed, and one of ecclesiastical minister Extreme Unction did so inad-st vertently with the sacred oil set apart for another purpose, instead of that for a unction, the act were gravely irregular. Each gave his opinion on one or the other first, gravely, and in well-chosen words. We ti seemed to the observer that, while he no doubt recognized that such a point flag in Africa. She praised some of them; in that she was right and we applaud her. The fact hardly redeems her complaisance with the "bean feasters" and the Salvationists.

But this, after all, is a negative praise. But this, after all, is a negative praise. To a Sovereign appertains duties as well as rights. If a Sovereign is accessible, the Sovereign should be accessible to all. We own we could hardly find fault with her Majesty's benign tenderness to Berkshire bean-feasters and the riff-raff horde of the Salvationist Army, if she showed bergelf more fragily to the weople in Lonherself more freely to the people in Lon-don and Dublin. Balmoral is not the capital of the British Empire: Windsor Castle, although a noble pile, is not com-mercially the metropolis of the greatest commercial nation in the world; and Os-boine, in the Isle of Wight is not precisely the locality in which the manliness and intellectuality of these realms are con-

centrated. While the Queen falls into these little mistakes, and almost as quickly redeems them, we are glad to note that the Prince and Princess of Wales do much to make Royalty popular in these kingdoms, and reconcile the subjects to the traditions of sovereignty. Their Royal Highnesses

reconcile the subjects to the traditions of sovereignty. Their Royal Highnesses paid a visit to the hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, in Great Ormond Street, on Monday, and won the golden opinions of the poor patients on their pallets of suffering by their gentle tenderness and affability. These are the acts which gild a crown. Courtesy to the apostles of rant but dims its lustre.—London Uni-verse.

#### Rilionsness.

verse.

A furred tongue, bad taste in the mouth, nausea, vomiting, variable appetite, alter-nate diarrhœa and costiveness, faintness, weariness, yellow cast of eyes and coun-tenance, indicates serious biliary trouble. Jaundice is a dangerous disease, it is an overflow of bad bile in the circulation, any of these symptoms should be remedied without delay, and Burdock Blood Bit-ters is the remedy upon which you may surely rely.

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

and we may find some that we can reach."

But Mary was tired out and she sighed. Then Jesus said : Palm-trees, beautiful palm, bow down your head and offer your fruits to My Mother."

The palm-tree bowed its head, and the Blessed Virgin took as many of the dates as she wanted; and then the tree straight-ened itself up again, and was covered with more fruit than before. And whilst Mary more truit than before. And whilst Mary was eating the dates, the Child Jesus, who was sitting on the ground, made a little hole in the sand with his finger, near the roots of the sycamore-tree. And when the

Blessed Virgin, after having eaten, said : "I am thirsty," she had only to stoop down; for from the hole made by the Child Jesus there flowed a spring of pure water. Before setting out to continue their

journey Jesus turned to the palm-tree and

said to it: "Good palm-tree, I thank thee, and, as "Good pain-tree, I thank thee, and, as a reward for the service thou hast done My Mother, I command my angels to carry one of thy branches into the beautiful Paradise of My Father; and as sign of My Paradise of My rather; and as sign of My blessing, thou shall be worn as a crown by those that have conquered for their faith. It shall be said to them : "You have de-served the palm of victory." So He spoke, and an angel flew around the tree, and took a branch of it, and bore it any to Hoaron.

it away to Heaven.

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Diabetes. No danger from these diseases if you use Hop Bitters; besides, being the best family medicine ever made. Trust no other.

"ROUGH ON RATS." clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin, chip-munks. 15c.

The Catholic Mecord ablished every Friday morning at 486 Rich-

THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor. Arrears must be paid before the paper can be stopped.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALM. London, Ont., May 23, 1879. DEAR MR. COFFEY, —AS you have become RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to of proprietorship will work no change in its itas ubscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its itas been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in-dependent of political parties, and exclu-sively devoted to the cause of the Church and confident that under your experienced man-mess and efficiency ; and I therefore earnestly one and fride your superior in useful-ness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly one deficiency; and I and the diocese. Believe me. Wours very sincerely.

Believe me, Yours very sincerely, + John Walsh, Bishop of London. Mr. THOMAS COFFEY Office of the "Catholic Record."

Catholic Record. LONDON, FRIDAY, AUG. 4, 1882. DOWNING STREET HEARD FROM.

We made reference a short time ago to the rumored action of the British government in censuring the Canadian government and Parliament for the address on Irish grievances passed by the latter body at its last session. The rumor of any such action on the part of the Downing Street authorities was at first received with some doubt. Many honest loyal Canadians could not be made credit a report so very discreditable to a government they always revered. We must, however, for our part, in fairness admit that we were disposed from the beginning to feel no surprise if the report were confirmed. Long years of perusal of documents emanating from Downing Street had prepared us for the rebuff just dealt out to the Canadian Parliament by Lord Kimberly. That "colonists have no rights" seems to be the motto of the noble lord as it has been of his predecessors. Lord Kimberly says: "Her Majesty will always gladly receive the advice of the Parliament of Canada on all matters relating to the Dominion and the administration of its affairs." Wonderful condescension! Downing street, know ye all, loyal Canadians, will henceforth gladly receive advice from your representatives on all matters affecting Canada! But Lord Kimberly continues: "In respect to the questions referred to in the address, Her Majesty will, in accordance with the constitution of this country, have regard to the advice of the Imperial Parliament and ministers, to whom all matters relating to the affairs of the United Kingdom exclusively appertain." No one that we know of in Canada is desirous of interfering with any matter exclusively pertaindemands respect and courtesy from ing to the Imperial government, but the Irish question is not one of these. colonies. They have never acted in any other spirit towards It directly interests and affects the parent state, and never will, every portion of the empire, and no portion more directly than Canada. even when the relations between The peace, growth and prosperity of both are very materially changed. But the Times must be made to un-Canada are all, as the colonial office derstand, and the Earl of Kimberly well knows, vitally concerned in the must be made to understand, that adjustment of the Irish difficulty. while courteous and respectful at all The truth is that the enlightened times, Canadians never will be seraction of the Canadian Parliament so far transcending the cruel and des. vile. potic course of the British Commons in matters Irish, was the hardest blow ever given the repressive policy so long and disastrously pursued by the Imperial government towards Ireland, The Gladstone Cabinet felt bitterly the position in which the address from both Houses of the Canadian Legislature placed them, and resolved to assume the old tone dictatorial to which the colonial office is so well accustomed. But insolence and insult cannot be accepted by the world as a satisfactory, much less a statesmanlike, response to the respectful representations of a Parliament not inferior in point of respectability or merit to the Par-

Imperial government can rightfully be permitted to interfere. Canadians look upon the empire as one whole in the prosperity of which each of the component parts is interested. If any portion pursues a policy hurtful to another or to the interests of the whole, any other portion or all others have the right to advise and remonstrate with its administration against continuance for the payment of their members. in such a course. If this be not the position of those portions of the British empire enjoying legislative independence, not one of them can be said to hold any other position than that of a mere subject or tributary district to a dominant nation. The Times evidently looks upon the colonies in this light. "Our colonies," it declares with an awful solemnity that will but arouse mingled feelings of contempt, defiance and ridicule on this side of the Atlantic, "Our colonies owe us a great deal and make a remarkably poor return. We nurse them through their puling infancy, insure for their youth an opportunity for tranquil, undisturbed growth, and our reward usually is, that as soon as they reach something approaching manhood they display independence by putting prohibitive, restrictive taxes on our commerce." The student of Canadian history will feel amused at this claim to nursing set ap by the Times. We well know what manner of nursing Canada received at the hands of Britain from the conquest till the rebellion of 1837. Under such nursing a less healthful and vigorous infant would have perished at a most innocently early age. It is often a matter of wonder that, when, in spite of harshness, neglect and cruelty, Canada did reach maturity, it contented itself with a demand for a mere partial concession of right, such as responsible government. The American colonists, who, in 1776, severed the connection with Britain, had received far less provocation than the Canadians have had to endure. But Canada remained attached to the connection with Britain and is likely to remain so for sometime longer, till such ministers as Lord Kimberly so far outrage Canadian feeling and self-respect as to render separation desirable. That day may come too soon for the Times and for the colonial office. The Times says we expect the Imperial authorities to defend us and that we accordingly regulate their fleets and armies. As far as Canada is concerned. Britain has never shown any great eagerness to defend it when assailed, and the Dominion has nothing whatever to do in the regulation of the British fleets and armies. The Times also

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS. We are happy to perceive that the question of paying the represen-

tatives of Ireland in the Imperial Parliament a fixed indemnity is taking definite shape. There can be no doubt that if the Irish people desire to secure fair, adequate and effective next general election. representation, they must provide

When it is known that candidates for Parliamentary honors in the British Isles have to bear themselves the expenses of the election, that the government grants no indemnity whatever to members, and that the duration of the session is generally six or seven months, it will be readily understood that none but wealthy men can safely ask the people for their suffrages. Yet, strange to say, the majority of Irish members of Parliament are not only not wealthy but really poor men. Many of them are compelled while attending to their legislative duties to devote themselves to journalism and other kindred occupations to earn a livelihood. This is not certainly as it should be. The Irish representatives are amongst the most assiduous in the discharge of their trust. Their regular attendance throughout the sessions under difficulties of no ordinary character, is to them and to their constituents most creditable. It is, however, well known that many men of patriotic views and eminent qualifications for Parliamentary life are debarred from seeking that honor by the pecuniary embarrassment it necessarily entails, and that the attendance of Irish members, creditable as it is, is not as regular and as well maintained as it would be under an altered system, securing for them a reasonable indemnity. Those who have followed the proceedings in Parliament for the last two or three years especially, will readily acknowledge that the constant attendance of Irish members is a matter of the very first importance if legislation for Ireland is to be shaped according to the wishes of its people. No one can deny that had Mr. Parnell seventy five or eighty followers in Parliament, upon whose attendance he could count his position would be greatly improved and strengthened. With a handful of supporters he has been able to do much, but no one knows better than the Irish leader that the smallness of the number of those rallying around him in each discussion and on each division contributed largely to his inability to arrest the destructive legislation of the British Parliament. Besides the real positive ucation, divorce, church property and

and hold a seat in Parliament, prevented from doing so. We are, therefore, very harpy to see the public mind awakening to the im portance of the indemnity question and would rejoice to see the movement taken hold of so ardently by many disinterested Irishmen put into actual working order before the

DEFEATED.

M. de Freycinet has been ignomin iously defeated, and has accordingly handed in his resignation to President Grevy. We cannot say that we regret the fall of this very feebleminded administration. It was, in certain respects, an improvement on its predecessor, its leader being a less objectionable man than M. Gambetta. But the improvement was very slight indeed. From the Gambetta administration the church had little to expect-from that of M. de Freycinet the friends of religion looked for protection at least from the insults and indecencies of radicalism let loose. They reckoned, however without reason. The cabinet did not of itself initiate any of the disgraceful irreligious measures that have for some months occupied the attention of French legislators, to the disgrace of the French race and the scandal of Christendom, But if it did nothing in the way of initiation, it certainly made itself particips criminis in their disgraceful doings by lack of energy and honesty in dealing with the horrible schemes emanating from the radical element in the legislature. It may, indeed, be said, in the way of justification for their weakness, that had they offered resistance to that element in its fury, their resistance would have brought about their defeat. Granted: but in countries where constitutional government is understood no statesman would keep office on such terms. Even under a purely absolute regime, no minister of honest convictions would consent to sacrifice principle to base and selfish expediency. But in France as at present governed, ministers and legislatures do what in no other country, however badly governed could be attempted. War has there been declared on religion day after day, and schemes of legislative vandalism.sacriligious expropriation and Nero-like ferociousness introduced into the Chambers and hurried through their various stages amid rapturous applause. Had M. de Freycinet and his colleagues proved true to their better feelings and convictions, by fearlessly resisting schemes such as those relating to ed good certain to result to the country the liberty of religious orders long itself by the adoption of a scheme enjoyed under the plighted faith of

of real statesmanship in French legis- in many cases of a very immoral lative circles and the instability of nature. The prohibition of the Courrier should cause no regret even republican institutions in France. to its readers in Quebec, who have a

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway west of Winnipeg is

Rocky Mountains.

to be working on better clues in the

Irish metropolis itself. Every

lover of order would rejoice to see

the real perpetrators of the awful

crime taken into custody and sever-

ely punished, but care should Le

taken not to give publicity to state-

ments of confessions of worthless

characters eager for cheap notoriety

or paid to malign the character of

respected public men. If this man

Westgate, turns out to be an impos-

tor, as we believe he will, he should

From Utah comes the news that

vigorous resistance to the Edmunds

law, specially designed against poly-

be punished very severely.

olics should be more careful than proceeding with extraordinary rapidity. It is now estimated that now to refuse encouragement to journals professing principles hostile before next spring 663 miles of to christian order or giving space to track will have been laid west of the productions inculcating lessons con-Manitoban metropolis. There are trary to christian morality. now employed on the prairie section of the road seven thousand six hun-The American] states that there dred men. The firm of Langdon, are now before Congress two bills Shepherd & Co., who have a conrelating to Alaska which it hopes tract for 500 miles of the line, have 4,200 men and 1600 teams now at

will become law at the earliest moment. One provides for a simple work. The track laying proceeds form of territorial government; the at the rate of three miles a day, but other appropriates a certain sum to this rate will soon be increased to be applied to educational purposes four miles. Nothing ever accomwithin this vast region. Alaska, as plished on the continent in the way our contemporary justly maintains, of track-laying exceeds this record. is a valuable possession, having paid, The working force will be gradually since its acquisition, fully four per increased, and operations carried on cent. a year on its purchase money. throughout the winter. Mr. Shep-It has given America cod fisheries herd, a member of the contracting richer than those of Newfoundland. firm above mentioned, hopes to do and salmon fisheries surpassing even better. He expects to have those of the Columbia River. The the road carried fully fifty miles American government has done beyond the crossing of the Saskatchlittle or nothing for Alaska since its ewan river. We hope his expectacession. The American contrasts tions may be realized, but feel perthe conduct of America with that of fectly satisfied with the present rate Russia in regard to Alaska:

of progress, which will, in less than "The Russians taught the sixteen thousand people of the Aleutian Islands to read and write, and initianother year, bring the road to the ated them into the rudiments of civilization and Christianity. Both A sensational despatch purporting their schools and their churches have to convey reliable news of the apbeen allowed to lapse; the younger prehension of one of the murderers generations are growing up in igof Lord Cavendish, made its appearnorance; the cruelties and abominaance in the daily press, some days tions of heathenism, including witchroasting, are making inroads among ago. The supposed criminal, one them; and there is danger of their Westgate, was taken in the repubutter relapse into barbarism. The Russians kept out whiskey and lic of Venezuela, whither he had small-pox; under American rule both gone, according to his own statehave free course. The Russians ment, immediately after the assassgave them an effective police and ination. It now turns out, however, courts of justice; Americans have left them to Judge Lynch. In fine, that he had actually left Dublin before the commission of the crime. the country is distinctly the worse for its separation from Russia and Very little reliance is placed on his annexation to the United States." statements. The police are reported

In view of this unsatisfactory state of affairs it is to be sincerely hoped that Congress will give speedy assent to the measures spoken of, and that the passage of these measures may prove but the beginning of a new era of American rule in Alaska.

The so-called national liberal party of Westphalia, Hesse-Nassau, and Rhenish Prussia lately held a Congress at Cologne. There was a very large attendance. In the course of his speech Bennigsen, the Parliamentary leader of the party, laid down the programme of the party for the coming elections to the Mormons are determined to offer the Prussian Landtag. He spoke strongly in favor of a union of all the various elements of liberalism against the Catholic and conservative majority. The liberal party, as is well known, is divided into various groups without the strength of cohesion. Without union and consolidation into one body these factions can never accomplish much against their common adversary. But while such a union were very desirable from a liberal stand-point, it will be found very difficult to carry out, as there is very great diversity of opinion between the different sections of German liberalism. They are united, however, on one point, that of hostility to the Church, Herr Bennigsen himself declaring strongly in favor of state intervention and state predominance in matters ecclesiastical. We hope to see the Catholic body present a solid front at the October elections against every form of liberalism. Hon. Mr. Mousseau, sec'y of state, retires from the Dominion Cabinet to make way for Hon. J. A. Chapleau, who resigns the Premiership of Quebec. Mr. Mousseau has accepted the latter position. Mr. Chapleau is a well known politician of the Province of Quebec. He entered its legislature in 1867, and has sat in every Provincial Parliament since

AUG. 4. 1882.

wide field in the way of newspaper

literature still at their command.

There never was a time when Cath-



van. liament of Britain. We do not know what will be the reply of the Canadian government to Lord Kimberly's despatch, but we hope it will be a firm and expressive declaration of the right of the Parliament of Canada to pronounce its views on turn to health. matters such as those referred to in

the Costigan resolutions. Canadians of all classes must feel that if Lord Kimberly is to draw sharp lines as Mathew F. Walsh, of Quebec, to to the interference of one legislative the private secretaryship of the body in the empire with matters under the control of another, there rect. We wish our friend a long is very little coming within the career of usefulness and success in their country are, owing to the large whereon M. de Freycinet fell. His romances published in the columns he held till the dismissal of the adscope of our legislation in which the the public service of Canada.

got who will gladly do so. If this

PERSONAL.

We deeply regret to learn that the Rev. Father O'Donovan, of St. Vincent's Church, Detroit, has been compelled by failing health to seek the restorative air of his native land Under any other circumstances we should rejoice to see our rev. friend undertake such a voyage, and now hope that he may, in the old land soon secure much of that strength he has spent for the promotion of religion in the diocese of Detroit. Rev. Father Frank O'Brien assumes pastoral charge of St. Vincent's during the absence of Father O'Dono-

Rev. Father Van Antwerp replaces Rev. Father Vandyke at St. Aloysius Church, Detroit, during the temporary absence of the latter. Father Vandyke's many friends will rejoice to hear of his speedy re-We are happy to state that the

rumored appointment of Mr. Hon. Mr. Costigan, has proved cor-

securing a just and reasonable in- France, they might indeed have been demnity for its representatives, it driven from their offices, but they is, we hold, a matter of right to com- would have succeeded in rallying pensate mer. who devote their time around them the very best elements and talents to the interests of their of French society whose strength country. It is all very well to say now latent could only be aroused by that if one man is unwilling to serve such a course. They have now lost without pay another can be easily office by attempting to dally with view were acted upon either in Can- destructiveness that have of late ada or the United States, we should have a very inferior and inefficient

body of representatives in our legislatures. Acted upon, as it is in Great Britain and Ireland, it unduly restricts the representation to certain classes depriving the people of vacillatory in his domestic policy. the full freedom the constitution designed to confer on them in the at his back, and, therefore, comselection of their Parliamentary representatives. A very large number, so very large as to be utterly for him to adopt a scheme of condisproportionate, of the members of joint intervention with England for the present Commons of Great Brit- the protection of the Suez canal. His ain, belongs to the aristocratic defeat was one of the most ignominclasses, which, through the House of ious ever experienced by a Minister. Lords, enjoy co-ordinate powers of For him there voted 75 and against legislation with those of the people. him 450 deputies. Besides the de-We have no fault to find with con- feat of the minister this vote has stituencies that freely choose aristo-

special significance as being a procratic representatives, but there can test against conjoint intervention be no doubt that many scions of with England for the protection of noble families holding seats in the the canal. It is no secret that from Commons owe their election not to the beginning of the crisis the French merit or capacity but to the depths people have not looked with favor on and fullness of their purses. It is the action of England in assuming particularly important for the Irish the sole responsibility for the protecpeople to select representatives tion of European interests in Egypt honestly devoted, whether rich or and for having undertaken the Archbishop forbids the reading of Mr. Chapleau became a private poor, to the promotion of their wel- bombardment of Alexandria. The the paper as well as the patronizing member of the Legislature and refare. In the present state of Irish strength of popular opinion on society many of those best qualified this subject is fully reflected by the any of his flock. His Grace finds he became Provincial Secretary un-

gamy. They have been, of late, re ceiving large numbers of European adherents and feel confident of being able to overcome the provisions of this law. An attempt will be first made to test the constitutionality of the act before the Supreme Court of the United States. But if the decision of the Court should prove adverse those aggressive elements of radical to the views of the Mormons they are determined to resist at any cost. made themselves felt in French af-The difficulty will thus be brought fairs. A ministry with a firm and to a head and upon the Federal govsettled domestic policy never lacks ernment will then rest the responsisupport when defining and proposbility of obliterating by every means, ing an honest scheme of foreign poleven force, if necessary, a system icy. M. de Freycinet was weak and disgraceful to civilization and incompatible with Christian teachings. He had, properly speaking, no party It is to be regretted that the Edmunds Act does not prohibit the pletely failed of his purpose when the settling in Utah of Mormon recruits Egyptian crisis made it necessary obtained, through the efforts of paid agents from certain countries in Europe. So long as persons of this class are freely permitted to find homes in the United States and pursue their infamous practices, the difficulty of suppressing the evil will daily grow.

Archbishop Taschereau, of Quebec, has very properly condemned Le Courrier des Etats Unis, a French liberal paper published in New York. This paper, which is well that time. He first took office in known for its anti-christian tend- Feb. 1873, as solicitor general in the ency and tone, has quite a circula- Ouimet government. When that tion in Montreal and Quebec. The government retired in Sept., 1874, or encouraging of it in any way by mained so till January, 1876, when to devote their time and energies to vote in the Chamber of Deputies special fault, we believe, with the der Mr. De Boucherville. This office pecuniary outlay required to secure fall is another indication of the lack of the Courrier, holding them to be ministration in March in 1878.

### 4, 1882.

ry immoral ion of the regret even who have a f newspaper r command. when Cathcareful than ragement to ciples hostile ving space to g lessons conlity.

s that there

ess two bills nich it hopes earliest mofor a simple ernment; the ertain sum to onal purposes . Alaska, as tly maintains, . having paid. ully four per chase money. cod fisheries vewfoundland. s surpassing a River. The nt has done laska since its can contrasts a with that of aska: ht the sixteen the Aleutian rite, and initi-

liments of civanity. Both churches have ; the younger ving up in igand abominaeluding witch inroads among danger of their rbarism. The whiskey and rican rule both The Russians ve police and mericans have vnch. In fine. ctly the worse m Russia and nited States." unsatisfactory

to be sincerely will give speedy spoken of, and these measures ginning of a new in Alaska. ational liberal

Hesse-Nassau, sia lately held ne. There was dance. In the Bennigsen, the er of the party, gramme of the ng elections to tag. He spoke f a union of all ts of liberalism and conservaliberal party, as ided into varithe strength of union and conbody these faccomplish much non adversary. inion were very eral stand-point, ery difficult to e is very great n between the German liberaled, however, on hostility to the nnigsen himself in favor of state te predominance tical. We hope body present a ctober elections of liberalism. u, sec'y of state, ominion Cabinet . J. A. Chapleau. Premiership of eau has accepted Mr. Chapleau is a an of the Pro-He entered its , and has sat in arliament since st took office in or general in the nt. When that in Sept., 1874, ame a private gislature and reary, 1876, when ial Secretary unville. This office missal of the ad-Larch in 1878.

## AUG. 4, 1882.

After the elections held in May of that year Mr. Chapleau became leader of the Conservative party in the Jegislature of Quebec. On the defeat of Mr. Joly in October, 1879, he was called upon to form an administration, a task which he suc-ce eded in fulfilling. Parliament was und er his auspices dissolved in the fall of 1881. At the elections he succeeded in increasing his ma-jority and was last session easily en-the discrete the succeeded in the different educational depart-tion the different educational depart-made in the order and extern of this is after the order and extern of this order and extern of the order and extern of t ministration, a task which he suc-

jority and was last session easily en-abled to carry his measures. His friends predict a brilliant career for him in the Dominion Parliament. The Salvation Army in this city is, it appears, in a badly demoralized condition. In fact, its disbandment is at present dreaded as a likely eventuality by the righteous of Lon-don. There seems to have been some jealousy amongst the leaders, Happy Bailey, the captain, being of a rather repressive turn of mind in a rather repressive turn of mind in regard of his lieutenants. Two of are the finest in circulation. We trust this are the finest in circulation. We trust this regard of his lieutenants. Two of them, Concertina Joe, and Hallelu-jah Jack, intend going to Brooklyn, to assume positions in the army there. At a meeting held last week on the corner of Dundas and Well-ington streets, there was some confusion and the police had at length to disperse the Salvationist force. to disperse the Salvationist force. trouble at present disturbing the army in this district. Lieut. Courts, in the absence of Happy Bailey, un-dertook to raise a collection. He, be-sides, claims the right of speaking sides, claims the right of speaking in the captain derived and the speaking is now completed. The professor is to be congratulated on the artistic taste he displayed in the design of the architectural and also of handling the funds. He was condemned by court-martial for insubordination, but is evidently de- THE IMPERIAL SNUB AND THE termined, if put down, that the Salvation Army here must perish with him. We must, in all seriousness, say that a more shameless and disreputable burlesque on religion we never witnessed. Catholics cannot help pitying the votaries of a system responsible for such absurdities.

support of the sisterhood. Such If the promised \$12,000 be ever paid, it will prove a very bad invest-

HAMILTON LETTER. A few days ago intelligence was re-A few days ago intendence was le-ceived from our worthy Vicar General. He is enjoying excellent health, and is at present in Vichy, an Italian seaport. This news was most gratifying to his numerous friends, whose fervent prayers are offered

to disperse the Salvationist force. There is also, it appears, a pecuniary trouble at present disturbing the army in this district Lient Courts

C. M. A. improvements.

# "THUNDERER'S" LECTURE.

Toronto Globe. "A cat may look at a king," but accor-ding to the London Times a Colonial Parliment may not, under any circumstan-ces, tender the benefit of its experience to the Mother Country. If there is a crisis existing, the conduct of a colony in offer-ing advice would, it seems, be little less than treason, if there is no crisis, the ad-rice would manifestly he useless

vice would manifestly be useless. According to this theory, the whole duty An Anglican sisterhood is, we learn, about to be formed in Toronto. Matters have already proceeded so far in this direction that a sustenta-tion fund of over \$12,000 has been promised for the organization and support of the sistenbood. utterances on the Irish resolutions seem to be as superficial as they are supercilisupport of the sisternood. Such to be as superficial as they are superclin-institutions have been established in England, but have never met with any success. We are, therefore, surprised that any such scheme should be undertaken in Canada. of severing the Dominion from the body of the Empire. To-day it is the London ment, as the establishment of the sisterhood must be a genuine source of regret to all concerned. We are not

informed as to the precise purpose, whether active or contemplative, to whether active or contemplative to do "reckless, presumptuous interference with problems with whose true character Canadians have little opportunity of in-forming themselves." It is to be doubted very much whether the writer of the Times article ever read the text of the Canadian-Irish resolutions. If he had read Catholic laymen the resolutions is would not have committed the portentous blunder made in accusing us of interfering with his "problems." What the resolutions really do is to call the attention of Imperial Parliament to the satisfactory result of the Home Rule experiment in Canada. Surely Canadians have had some "little opportunity of informing themselves" on this matter. Home Rule in Canada has almost put an end to a condition which was fast becoming as uncomfortable to us as that of Ireland is to the Irish. At the present time the gravest questions that threaten our peace grow out of the in-completeness of our local control over local affairs, which incompleteness arises from the strained interpretation placed by the dominant party upon the Imperial eg islation creating the Dominion. Surely out of her thankfulness for the almost perfect success of her own political system, Canada may, without presumption, re-commend Parliament to apply to Ireland the remedy which has been so powerful here. If she may not, we are sorry for the Imperial Parliament. The Times' article was written under the belief that the Irish resolutions were nothing but a mere electioneering dodge to catch the Irish vote. Hence the sneering maliciousness of its tone. But the only warrant for the Times' belief was peacefully expired. R. I. P. the unsupported assertion of a person who, having never yet felt his own heart stirred by a generous impulse, considers himself justified in searching for the vilest motives in every action of everybody. But it is nothing uncommon to find combined in the same person the sourest of cynicism and the most innocent of greenhornism. The idea that any one party could have the Irish vote, or the vote of any class, without arraying against itself other more important votes and classes is on the face of it absurd. Canaclasses is on the face of it absurd. Cana-dian political parties are not divided on the lines of Irish politics. Irishmen in Canada are just as likely to be Liberals as Conservatives, and the number of them of that showy, repulsive, butterfly order about her playing, but it comes rolling down like the warbling of a silvery stream through a pleasant valley.—Walla Walla that can be swayed by claptrap is as little Parliament unanimously passed its Irish

It is to be noticed that the lines been us for our alleged reckless impertinence a much more severe currying down than is conveyed in the official remonstrance. Bible, humanly interpreted. But, after accounting for a great loss to the sects in the fact that a is rather polite. "That is our business"; but the Times assails us with a fierce yell as if to say, "That is none of your busi-ness." The explanation of this savage-ness of the Times is no doubt to be found in the fact that the Thunderer, having always been more unjust than the present Government towards Ireland, feels itself Government towards ireland, lees itself obliged to go somewhat farther than Lord Kimberley does. Indeed, on studying the official "snub," we see very great rea-son to suppose that its words cover an acknowledgment that Canada's advice acknowledgment that Canada's advice will eventually bear good fruit. Her Majesty, it is intimated, will "have regard to the advice of the Imperial Parliament and Ministers, to whom all matters re-lating to the affairs of the United King-dom exclusively approxim?" Being of and Ministers, to whole an initiers re-lating to the affairs of the United King-dom exclusively appertain." Being a good constitutional Sovereign of course Her Majesty will regard the advice of her Ministers; Canada did not ask her to do anything else; and of course the matters referred to "exclusively appertain," etc. Lord Kimberley, however, carefully avoids saying that "Her Majesty will have exclusive regard," etc. Had he said that it would have been a snub indeed. But he didn't; and as Mr. Gladstone has avowed himself almost a convert to Home Rule, it cannot be supposed that the Pre-mier put in Lord Kimberley's mouth words that would condemn his own poli-cy. In fact, Mr. Gladstone himself, while probably not wishing to encourage Col-onial Governments in the habit of thrust-ing advice under the nose of the Imperial onial Governments in the navie of the Imperial Parliament, can not be highly displeased with an action which, happen what may, must strengthen the hands of the Liberal party when it comes to dealing in earnest with the Irish question.

#### THE STATISTICS OF THE NEW YORK "TIMES."

"The growth of Catholicism is a striking bhenomenon, but the figures doubtless In the give an exaggerated impression. In the Catholic Church all nominal adherents are counted. Whole families and whole institutions belong to the Church. If membership were subject to such condi-tions and limitations as prevail in other churches the total would be greatly less-ened. There are thousands of nominal Protestants who belong to no church, but there are no Catholics who are not gath-ered into one fold or another. Still, the growth of the denomination in numbers and strength has been very great. It not only preponderates, but it overshadows all others. This is not wholly explained by immigration, for the increase has far outstripped the entire influx of foreigners of every class. It is doubtless due in a large measure to vigorous proselyting, especially among the poorer and more unfortunate classes. Something may also be accounted for by the opposite ten-dencies towards unbelief or free thought on the one hand and a complete surrender to authority on the other, with the repose of mind and comfortable faith which it York Freeman's Journal. brings to many."-N. Y. Times, July 10. These comments were made on statis

tics relating to the state of religion in New York City, recently published in the Times. The Times makes a grave the Times. The Times makes a grave mistake in attributing the increase of Catholics to "vigorous proselyting." Catholics have so much difficulty in com-bating the irreligious influences around

resolutions the best of evidence that the resolutions were not "mere electioneering dodges." It is to be noticed that the Times gives us for our alleged reckless impertimence. Paraphrased, Lord Kimberley's statement this way, there remains the fact that a horrible dry rot is eating into the "respect-able," non-Catholic social system. Some Protestant ministers have been sufficiently bold to speak out on this subject. The rest remain silent. They are paid salaries, not for leading their flocks in the way that they should go, but for leading them Protestant ministers have been sufficiently bold to speak out on this subject. The rest remain silent. They are paid salaries, not for leading their flocks in the way that they should go, but for leading them in the way that they want to go. What would happen to the gymnast of the Tab-strange field in sobs and tears. On every ernacle in Brooklyn; to the sentimentalist of Plymouth Rock; or to that Rev. Ful-ton who hates Popery out loud when should openly denounce the sin which is depopulating the New England towns and villages, and which causes, in a great mea-sure, the decrease of Protestants in New York? With public-schooling, insidious literature, and a pervading materialism working against it. Catholicity shows and that of the one that has seen the light. Poor, unfortunate, even unmindful of their religious duties, they may be; but the crime of murder is abhorrent to them so long as one spark of faith and that fear which is is shorrent to them so long as one spark of faith and that the crime of murder is abhorrent to them so long as one spark of faith and that so long as one spark of faith and that tear which is is beginning of wisdom so long as one spark of faith and that fear which is the beginning of wisdom remain. The sects are powerless to in-stil this faith and this fear. They can not save society from the consequences of their own negation. To deny the divine origin of the Church is to deny the divine origin of society. There is only one power on earth which can stem the tide of

> is weak and feeble. "In the Catholic Church," the Times says, "all nominal adherents are connted." That is, all that have been baptized, whether they are practical Catholics or not. This is true enough; the only inter-est that these statistics have for Catholics lies in the fact that there are many Catholics, too ignorant, too indolent, too much given to timeserving, to obey the com-mands of the Church without being will-ing to deny her. Statistics are, as a rule, very unsatisfactory; although figures may not lie, they fail to touch the heart of matters. The Times statistician puts the Catholic population of the metropolis and "several contiguous counties" at 600,000. For the education of the children included in this number there are, according to the Times, fifty-six parochial schools for boys and the like number for girls. These schools are attended by fifteen thousand schools are attended by inteen thousand two hundred and eighty-five boys, and eighteen thousand five hundred and sixty-two girls; in all, thirty-three thousand eight hundred and forty seven children. Is this a fair proportion ? The reader may answer for himself. If it be, there is consolation in the Times' statistics. and may answer for himself. If it by, there is consolation in the Times' statistics, and hope for the future. If not, nominal Catholics will continue to swell the note-book of the statistician in years to come -husks counted as sound ears .- New

## A NOTABLE CONVERT.

### How an Infidel Jew Became a Catholic Priest.

Few lives, if any, that have appeared of Few lives, if any, that have appeared of late years have presented more marked contrasts than those we read of in that published the other day in French of the late Father Hermann Cohen, and of which the London Month gives a review. There were a thousand reasons why it should bating the irreligious influences around them, so much labor in keeping their own flocks, that there is little time or strength left to spend in bringing lost sheep into the fold. It is true that the priests of the Church give more attention to the "poorer and more unfortunate classes" than the ministers of the sects. The Catholic Church is particularly the con-soler of the poor—the hope and stay of the unfortunate—the friend of the re-pentant sinner. Being the Spouse of Our

life, at the Catholic service of Benedic-tion, and at the moment when the blessing was being given with the Blessed Sacra-ment his heart was suddenly filled with a strange feeling of remorse for his presence at a ceremony in which he thought himself unworthy to assist, accompanied at the envertised by a state of the second seco

Took TO READING CATHOLIC BOOKS OF DEVO-TION, until, drawn nearer and nearer to the Church, he at last summoned up courage to face a priest for instruction. In the presence of M. l'Abbe Legrand, now Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Paris, all his prejudices against the Catholic clergy vanished into smoke, for, as he confesses, instead of a bigot, such as priests are commonly represented in the books he had hitherto been so fond of, with nothing but anathemas and threats of hell fire on his lips, he found himself confronted by a highly-educated, kindly, frank and well-bred gentleman. The conversion thus happily begun in Paris was completed at Eus, whither Hermann had gone in August of this year (1847) to give a concert. Here the miracle of the Blessed Sacrament—for miracle surely we may call it—was once again renewed. As may ca'l it-was once again renewed. As may call it—was once again renewed. As the neophyte was hearing Mass on Sun-day, the Sth of August, 'l experienced,' he says, in a letter to Pere Ratisbonne, 'at the moment of the Elevation, something like that which St. Augustine must have felt in his garden at Cassiacum when he heard the mysterious words "Tolle Lege," demoralization which, to what it will be, and what you too,my dear Father, must have felt in the Church of St. Andrew, in Rome, when on the 20th of January, 1843, the Blessed Virgin deigned to appear to you.

THE TRIUMPH OF GRACE was now complete. Three weeks later, on the feast of St Augustine, August 28th, 1847, Father Hermann was solemnly bap-tized by Pere Ratisbonne, in the Chapel tized by Pere Ratisbonne, in the Unipel of Notre Dame de Sion, at Paris, and after two more years spent in the world, during which, defying public opinion, he was as much remarked for his virtuous conduct as he had previously been notori-ious by his irregularities, he finally turned his back upen it, and took the habit of the Discaleed Carmelites under the name of Augustin-Marie du Tres-Saint-Sacre-ment, October 6, 1849." But Madame George Sand, when she saw him once after he had become a Carmelite, re-marked, with infinite disgust, "Tiens tu Ues done fail capucin." To make cigar-ettes and play tunes upon the piano for genius, albeit genius that dealt somewhat too plentifully in adjectives, as Alfred de Musset incautiously hinted, paving the way for ucutterable, though hardly unut-tered—fury, should have insured this Jew against the call of heaven? Genius is incute indemont when it sace its natroare of Notre Dame de Sion, at Paris, and against the call of heaven? Genius is justly indignant when it sees its patronage despised and its lessons set at naught. demands all worship for itself. And of this we see instances every day.

### . .... SIR BOYLE ROCHE.

I will now advert to Sir Boyle Roche, who certainly was, without exception, the most celebrated and entertaining anti-grammarian in the Irish Parliament. I knew him intimately. He was of a very respectable Irish family, and, in point of appearance, a fine, bluff, soldier-like old gentleman. He had a claim to the title of Fermoy, which, however, he never pur-sued: and was brother to the famous sued; and was brother to the famous sued; and was brother to the famous Tiger Roche, who fought some desperate duels abroad, and was near being hanged for it. Sir Boyle was perfectly well-bred in all his habits; had been appointed gentleman-usher at the Irish court, and excented the duties of that office to the day of his death with the utmost satisfac-tion of the trian to the day of his death with the utmost satisfac-tion the trian to the day of his death with the utmost satisfac-tion the trian to the day of his death with the utmost satisfac-tion to himself as well as to every one in connection with him. He was married to the eldest daughter of Sir John Cave, Bart; and his lady, who was a bas blew, prematurely injured Sir Boyle's capacity, it was said, by forcing him to read Gibbon's Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire, whereat he was so cruelly puzzled, without being in the least annused. that in his cups being in the least amused, that in his cups ne often stigmatized the great historian as a low fellew, who ought to have been kicked out of company wherever he was, for turning people's thoughts away from their prayers and their politics to what no one could make either head or tail of! one could make either head or tail of! His perpetual bragging that Sir John Cave had given him his eldest daughter, afforded Curran an opportunity of reply-ing: "Ay, Sir Boyle, and depend on it, if he had had an older one still he would have given her to you." Sir Boyle throught it best to receive the repartee as a compliment, lest it should come to her ladyship's cars, who, for several years ladyship's ears, who, for several years back, had prohibited Sir Boyle from all back, had prolibited Sir Boyle from all allusions to chronology. This baronet had certainly one great advantage over all bull and blunder makers; he seldom haunched a blunder from which some fine aphorism or maxim might not be easily extracted. When a debate arose in the Irish House of Com-mons on the vote of a grant which was re-commended by Sir John Parnell, Chan-cellor of the Exchequer, as one not likely to be felt burdensome for many years to come it was observed in reply that the to be left burdensome for many years to come, it was observed in reply that the House had no just right to load posterity with a weight of debt for what could in no degree operate to their advantage, Sir Boyle, eager to defend the measures of the Government, immediately rose, and in a few words put forth the most unanswer-

5

once permitted the villianous French masons to meddle with the buttresses and walls of our ancient constitution, they would never stop nor stay, sir, till they brough the foundation stones tambling down above the ears of the nation? There," continued Sir Boyle, placing his hand earnestly on his heart, his powdered hand bridge in a store with the local and head shaking in unison with his loyal zeal, whilst he described the probable con-sequence of an invasion of Ireland by the French Republicans: "There, Mr. Speaker! if these Gallican villains should invade us, is is a short of the short of t in, cut us to mince-meat, and throw our bleeding heads upon that table, to stare us in the face !!

us in the face !" Sir Boyle on another occasion was argu-ing for the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill in Ireland. "It would surely be better, Mr. Speaker," said he, "to give not only a part, but, if necessary, even the whole, of our constitution to preserve the re-mainder."

On the motion to expel Lord Edward On the motion to expel Lord Edward Fitzgerald from the House of Commons for hasty, disrespectful expressions regard-ing the House and the Lord Lieuten-ant, it was voleevable that the mo-tion was violently supported by the younger men then in Parliament, in-cluding the late Marquis of Ormonde, etc. The Marquis was indeed one of the The Marquis was, indeed, one of the strongest supporters of a measure the object of which was to disgrace a young

object of which was to disgrace a young nobleman, his own equal; and it was like-wise worthy of remark that the motion was resisted by the steadiest and oldest members of the House. Sir Boyle Roche labored hard and suc-cessfully for Lord Edward, who was eventually required to make an apology; it was not, however, considered sufficiently ample or repentant. Sir Boyle was at his wits' end, and at length produced a natural syllogism, which, by putting the anatural syllogism, which, by putting the House in good humor, did more than a host of reasoners could have achieved. "Mr. Speaker," said the baronet, "I think the noble young man had no business to make an apology. He is a gentleman, and none such should be asked to make an apology, because no gentleman could mean to give offence." Never was there a more sensible blunder than the following: "The best way," said Sir Boyle, "to avoid danger is to meet it plump."-Sir Jonah Barrington.

English Workmen and the Bishop of Meath.

which the sisterhood intends to devote itself when established. But, whatever its avowed purpose, it cannot, through the lack of the real spirit of religious life nowhere to be found outside the Catholic Church, accomplish anything of benefit to Canadian society.

A Great Author Dead.

London, 7 .- Mr. W. G. Ward, the em-London, 7.— Mr. W. G. Ward, the emi-inent convert, philosopher and writer, died yesterday at Netherhall House, Hamp-stead. The Holy Father sent him a special blessing *in articula mortis*. He was born in that city on March 21, 1812. He was and at cloud at Oxford. In 1845 he quit the Anglican Communion and joined the Catholic Church. Pope Pius IX. conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In 1873 he became the editor of the Dublin Review, which position he held until 1878. He devoted his last years to the task of revising his essays on theolo-gical subjects, and published in book form several collections of them. His death was beautiful in spite of the nain he suff-ered. He was heroically patient. "God knows," he said, shortly before his death, "that with all my faults, I had no stronger desire then that of loving Him and pro-moting His glory." On the octave of the Feast of Saints Peter and Paul he

From an Actual Report of a Commencement out West.

The recitation, by the junior pupils, "When I am a Woman," was boss: Noth-ing sounds sweeter than to hear a little girl tell what she will do when a woman. The part which took most of the audience agreeably by surprise was the instrumental and vocal music. There was none of that oscar Wilde, Espinosa, glass-eye humbug, but pure music, which everybody could understand, appreciate and enjoy. In this Miss Alicia Thomas excels. She is today the sweetest player ever turned out of St. Vincent's Academy, if not the best ne unrorunate—the mend of the re-pentant sinner. Being the Spouse of Our Lord, she raises up the needy and dries the tears of the weeping Magdalen. Catholic priests in our day and zealous Catholic laymon here bittle time for n have little time for If converts are made, it "proselyting," If converts are made, it is through the silent and unconscious ex-ample of Catholics, not by the strenuous efforts which our separated brethren make with enormous expenditure of money and protege of

little success. The Catholic Church is dis-tinctively the church of the poor. The majority of Protestants, who are Christians far as they hold more or less of Catholic doctrine, can not afford to indulge in the social pleasure of attending Church. They are too poor to be "respectable," and the sects, if they hold any dogma, believe that respectability is one of the outward signs of predestination.

signs of predestination. Naturally, the poor and unfortunate find no place in Protestant "chapels of case." Catholic churches, even in the very early hours of the morning, are filled with the poor, whose deep devotion would amaze the Times writer more than the statistics. He does not view the in-crease of Catholics with the usual alarm, because he is consoled by the reflection that so many of them are poor and unfortunate—according to the promise of Christ: pauperes evangelizantur ! There is one point which he does not

eem to see-which Protestants in general, Protestant ministers in particular, do not seem to see—and which he ought to view with alarm. That is, that the families of Catholics, whether of foreign or American birth, increase so astonishingly and regu-larly, that there are hundreds of children born to Catholic parents, where those born of Protestant parents may be counted by tens. In fact, in every respectable sectarian circle a wife with more than two children is considered peculiarly "unfortunate." And perhaps the Times writer, with an arrier pensee, included large families as the "more unfortunate" that are attracted to the Catbolic Church.

So long as the Catholic Mothers follow the teaching of the Church, the only pre-server of the integrity of society and the family, the Catholic Church in this the nid of proselyting. So long as Pro-testants remain Protestants, rejecting the divine origin of the true Church, the Pro-testant sects will decrease in numbers, because they can not by mere force of their "respectability," empty preaching, and "social privileges," keep decomposition away. The infidel, in many specious ways,

Catholic priest and a member of a most strict order in the religious life. He was, in the first place, a Jew, and he became an infidel Jew. He was a man, too, spoiled by admiration bestowed upon his gifts as by admiration bestowed upon insights as a musician and pianist. He had been the pet of a world of fashion and genius, and it was under its auspices that he made ac-quaintance with the vice to which he for some time gave himself up. He was the

GEORGE SAND

GEORGE SAND in the zenith of her fame. "I did not know," he tells us, "in what her fame precisely consisted, but I used to hear her spoken of with exaggerated admiration, poken of with exaggerated admiration. spoken of with exaggerated admiration, as the greatest genius of the age. My intimacy with the author of 'Lelia' con-tributed to my fame quite as much as my musical talent. People were jealous of me, and envied me the happiness of hav-ing unrestricted access to the society of the actenditions, woman who monopole the extraordinary woman who monopo-lized public attention. I must, however, do her the justice to say that she was never anything but most kind to me. She kept me sometimes whole days by her side. When she wrote I made eigar ettes for her, for she smoked freely to stimulate her brain. Every now and then she made me sit down to the piano, and then I played while she wrote. I

and then 1 played while she wrote. 1 had not up to this time read any of her works, but I had heard enough about them to look on silent and awe-struck, whilst she threw off those famous roman-ces so impatiently expected by publishers and so hungrily devoured by the public. and so hungrily devoured by the public. Would to God that I had always remained ignorant of their contents! If I had lim-ited my knowledge of them to an acquain-tance with their author, I should not later on have lost the little that was left

later on have lost the little that was tell to me of sound moral principle." Nevertheless, the boy who had been so educated, and who had developed into a worshipper of Voltaire, was destined, in the mercy of God, to become THE DEVOTED CARMELITE FATHER, who after many vers passed in the ful-

THE DEVOTED CARMELITE FATHER, who, after many years passed in the ful-fillment of the labors enjoined by the rules of the rigorous Order in question, died of small-pox, caught while he was at-tending a French soldier who was ill of the disease in the fever hospital near Berlin during the war. His conversion was fillment of the labors enjoined by the rules of the rigorous Order in question, died of small-pox, caught while he was at-tending a French soldier who was ill of the disease in the fever hospital near Berlin during the war. His conversion was brought about as follows: "One Friday in the month of May, 1847, Hermann was asked by the Prince de la Moskowa to take his place as director of an amateur choir in the Church of Saint Palere. If Pere Ratisbonne is the favored son of Our Lady, the sequel will show that Father Hermann is

over, to support, out of their hard earn-ings, an idle, dissipated, extravagant class of landlords and idlers, such a man as you would be sure to have an education suitable to your genius and talents. Hence, Ladmire immensely the object at which you seem to aim in your beautiful poems, viz., to educate the working men to a due sense and understanding of their legitimate rights. The greatness and glory of England depend on the marvellous industry and skill and the indomitable energy of England's working men. Hence, it seems a mystery to me why they allow all classes of society to be enriched by the fruits of their labour, whilst they themselves—the real and sole producers of wealth—are condemned to comparative enlightened on their wrongs-let them combine their energies into one great, united, and constitutional effort, and a grand and a substantial improvement in their condition is inevitable. I congrat. alate you from my heart on your splendid Very contributions for the great purpose,—Ve truly yours, THOMAS NULTY. truly yours, THOMA

Making a Mockery of Religion.

The Church of England is said to have The Church of England is said to have taken under its protecting wing those peripatetic religious cranks known as the "Salvation Army." Well, if that is the army of the Lord, we purpose taking a look of two at the opposition forces be-fore joining it. Seriously, do sane men believe that self-restraint, good taste, sob-riety of conduct and that "sweet reasonriety of conduct, and that "sweet reasonwhich has in times past been ableness" which has in times p accounted the particular flower can be lost sight of in effective work for religion? One paper commenting on this action of the English Church, and

#### THE CATHOLIG RECORD

AN ANCIENT R. C. CHURCH.

Edifice.

teresting:

On the

# CARDINAL MANNING ON THE TRIALS OF CONVERTS.

6

The Harvest White for the Reapers-Preaching in the Pro-Cathedral, Ken-sington, on a recent Sunday, his Emin-ence Cardinal Manning maintained that the Christians of these days stood as much in need of fortitude as did the early Chris-tians. Our Lord Himself, the King of Martyrs, declared before Pilate, "For this I came into the world, and for this cause I was born, that I might bear testi-mony unto the truth." If, for the first three hundred years of the Church, the Apostles and their successors had not been ready to bear witness of the truth until the whole world was filled with their Preaching in the Pro-Cathedral, Kenbeen ready to bear witness of the truth until the whole world was filled with their testimony, where would Faith be in these days? For three hundred years the suc-cessors of St. Peter, the Vicars of Jesus Christ, with hardly an exception sealed their testimony for the truth with their blood, laid down their lives, and died as martyrs. That continuous martyrdom of the survey a luminous and the supreme pontiffs was a luminous and world-wide evidence of the truth of the faith in which alone there is salvation. faith in which alone there is salvation. Martyrdom may have ceased in very deed, but it has not ceased in its spirit. St. John did not lay down his life by violent death, nevertheless he carried a martyr's spirit throughout his long life; and in this he is an example to all of us. The warfare between God and Satan has net warfare between God and Satan has

and canada and never will cease until the day of judgment. "I will put enmities between thee and the woman, and thy seed and her seed. She shall crush thy head, and thou shalt lie in wait for her heel." That lying in wait and that crushing of the serpent's head are always going on where-ever faith is to be found, and will go on unto the end. Therefore, the soldiers of Jesus Christ need fortitude. The world will be hard on all who are faithful to their Divine Master. He said Himself, "Marvel not that the world hateth you, it hated Me before it hated you." Again, it hated Me before it hated you." Again, Ite tells His disciples that they shall be hated "for His name's sake." Were these words spoken only of the Apostles? Were words spoken only of the Apostess, while they true only in the beginning of the Church? Has the world ceased to be at enmity with God? If not, it is most cer-tain that every one of the soldiers of Jesus Christ must suffer something for Jesus Christ must suffer something for His sake, if they are faithful. There is an old proverb that says "Hard words break no bones." No; but they break hearts, they break spirits, they break friendships, they break the peace of homes and they break the courage of those who have not the fortitude of their Divine Master. It is written for our warning Master. It is written for our warning that every man who will love God and How many there are who have, even in the softness of the nineteenth century, experienced the truth of these words! How many Catholics have suffered because they are Catholics! To his own knowledge, and within his own experience, the true and within his own experience, the title spirit of the martyr was possessed by many; and these not only strong men, but women, young, feeble, delicately nurtured who, for faith's sake, for conscience' sake, for the sake of their religion gave up everything rather than not ful-fill the words of our Divine Lord "the that loveth father or mother more than Me is not worthy of Me." Convinced that the Catholic faith was the true one they took up the cross in imitation of their Divine Master. Though they were turned out into the highway, though all affections and ties of home were broken, though father and mother would see them no more, and though the will that would have secured them a high inheritance has been torn up, and all that would have been their's has been given to a stranger, they stood firm, and would, if the need were, have stood firm to this day. His Eminence exhorted all to strive to acquire this spirit of fortitude, which would make suffering for conscience' sake easy, and rob of all harshness the mortifications imposed by the church on her children.

Whence will they come ?- Is the Age of Missionaries Gone Forever. Baltimore, June 29, 1881.

To the Editor of The Catholic Review The worthy priest's appeal in favor of an American seminary for the Colored an American seminary for the Colored Missions, mentioned in last week's number of your esteemed paper, and the leader on "Our Black Brethren" in this week's, again bring before the public the unfortu-nate colored field. The call of the leader

OUR COLORED BRETHREN.

on the Southern clergy to exert themselves was happily quite unnecessary. Though but a handful, they are zealously doing what they can for blacks as for white However, the isolated efforts of priests,

here and there, cannot have a lasting effect; and hence by very many it is re-garded of the utmost importance that a congregation of priests devote themselves to the work. For thus the prosecution of the mission is secured. Death and desertion will thin the ranks,

for the negro mission is severe and repulsive ; yet, being an organized body, an-other will always be found to take the vacant place, and oh! so few are the labor-ers in such a vast harvest. Around the borders of the old Confederate States is a circle of churches. They are in Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Leavenworth, Little Rock, Savannah, and Charleston, and at what im-mense distances are these attempts ? But in the interior within this circumference, save in Maryland and Kentucky, "with desolation is the land made desolate." A sad picture to the Catholic eye and a sad-der thought to the Catholic heart. No wonder the second Plenary Council of wonder the second Plenary Council of Baltimore urged its eppeal to priests to devote themselves in this neglected por-tion of the Lord's vineyard in the strong words, "by the bowels of the mercy of Gcd," (per viscer anisericordia Dei.) Your worthy correspondent, who suggested the seminary, asserted that vocations are plen-

seminary, asserted that vocations are plen-tiful. If so, none ever take a turn towards this mission. At St. Joseph's College, Mill Hill, England, whose history, written by the Lady Herbert of Lea, you are now publishing, are three burses for students of the negro mission. But on no one of these is to-day a student. And if your charity in thus allowing the wants of the negroes to be written up in and made known through your good journal, only turn the thoughts of some journal, only turn the thoughts of some young aspirants for the priesthood toward

the negroes of the Sunny South, you will have done a great good. May God grant it. I am, etc., JOHN R. SLATTERY. Provincial St. Joseph's Society of the Sacred Heart.

THE NEW DEBORAH.

The whole Catholic world is now deeply interested in the approaching solemnity of the tricentenary of St. Teresa. On the 15th of next October three hundred years will have elapsed since the glorious saint departed from earth and entered into the joys of the Lord! The different European nations have organized committees pean nations have organized committees to form arrangements for a fitting celebra-tion in honor of the saint. The Bishops and clergy, members of religious orders, civil and municipal authorities, men of letters, all are united for this object. Our Most Holy Father, Leo XIII., has granted great indulgences in favor of those who shall assist at the solemn exercises of a a Novena and Triduum in Carmelite churches in honor of St Teresa during

That the British Government is advanc-ing the work of anarchy, not that of civil-ization, in their repressive legislation for Ireland, is now being testified by all the champions of civilization. Liberal minds all over the world are entering their pro-test against a continuance of the fatal course with an emphasis as significant as the warnings of the Sibyl. One of the strongest declarations against the new co-ercion policy is that delivered a few days ago by an eminent American divine, the Bay Moneure D. Conway. a man of great ago by an eminent America a tew apy ago by an eminent America divine, the Rev. Moncure D. Conway, a man of great literary eminence. In the course of a dis-sertation on "Mummies," delivered in Southplace Chapel, London, the rev. speaker referred to the position as be-tween the Government and Ireland in the following apposite and remarkable sen. Courses in nonor of St Peresa during October. Confraternities and associa-tions of prayer under the patronage of the saint have sprung up during the past year. Pilgrimages to the tomb of the saint have already commenced. Not long since the Dominicans of Raiamanca

following apposite and remarkable sentences:--"The general lack of faith in moral and ous forces is shown in the political world just now in a fatal way. Our socalled statesmen seem to have no idea of dealing with emergencies in any other than the antiquated traditional ways whose ineffectiveness has been demonstra whose ineffectiveness has been demonstra-ted a thousand times. How are we deal-ing with 'anarchy in Ireland?' Pretty much as Pharoah dealt with Israel in Egypt. At one time it seemed as if it were about to be lifted out of the old rut were about to be lifted out of the old rut and set upon a new road. But reptiles of the old rut, wanting to preserve it, stung to death the new road-makers, and straight way we accomodatingly relapse into the old rut again. This law, taking away civilized government from Ireland, is enarted by those assassins. The day after the murders, the Prime Minister tele-graphed to the Viceroy of India that the black act was intended to enbitter the re-lations between England and Ireland. Then it has succeeded; this new act sup-Then it has succeeded; this new act sup-pressing jury trial, free speech and free printing, paralyzing the movements of a population, is simply a 'mummy.' It is that kind of thing which crushed the heart and intellect of the East many years ago; it has arrested the development of every nation on which it was tried; it broke down the Downen Empire and the Holy exercises; great numbers of all ranks and classes approached the Holy Table. On the 15th of each month Solemn Benedic-tion of the Most Blessed Sacrament takes cutting a moral abys between these cutting a moral abyss between these islands deeper and wider than the channel; and now, after immemorial ages of failure, this old figure is galvanized again. It will do no good-none whatever, unless by the reaction its folly will cause. You by the reaction its folly will cause. For may as well seek to drive a steamer by pouring boiling water all over it. The force is all in the boiling water, were it scientifically applied, and the force is in the national arm were it scientifically ap-plied. When order is established in Ire-land, it will be as it was established in England and America—by developing an internal source of order. Sitting forever, bolding a wolf by the cars, is not victory holding a wolf by the ears, is not victory over the wolf-it is victory over the man."

of whom were builders of the church and

THE MURDER HAS SUCCEEDED.

Boston Pilot.

OUR GIRL.

Question-Would Our Girl marry a good young blacksmith? Interesting Notes About a Tadousac Answer-Good gracious, you ought to know better than to ask such a question. Q. But we suppose for the time being that we do not know any better. Hence Rev. Father Skelley, of Smithville, who is spending his holidays at Stadacona and neighborhood (Quebec), sends the follow-ing historical sketch, which will prove inthe question.

Well, now come to think it over A A. Well, how come to think it over, there are certain conditions upon which Our Girl might marry the young black-smith. If he were rich and did not work at his trade and hired a great many men During the summer of 1636 Pere Deque, one of those missionary Jesuits who have astonished Christendom with their sucto work for him, she might marry the young man, though shewould wish he was not called a blacksmith. Q. But the young blacksmith is hand-some and well educated ? cesses, came to Canada to convert the Indians. His converts in 1642 built a cabin of bark, which served as a chapel. This chapel was replaced by one of brick in1644. The self-sacrificing Madam Pel-terie came to Tadousac in 1644 and was godmother to several Indians. A bell

A. But he shoes horses for a living. Q. Well, is not that an honest more Well, is not that an honest way of getting a living ? A. Yes, it's honest, but not elegant. Besides, he doesn't have as much money

was brought to the chapel by the Jesuit fathers in 1647, exactly one hundred years before the present church was reared by the pious and devoted inhabitants of the town. The timber for the construction as Our Girl wants. as Our Girl wants. Q. How much does Our Girl want ? A. Well, she might manage to get along on \$10,000 a year. She might have a res-idence in a fashionable quarter, a carriage,

Q. But suppose the young blacksmith

and pass them without anybody finding it out ? Well, if he forged very carefully

take his case under consideration. It's something like his being a big boss black-smith and being known as a great iron

like Campanini and had turned into a

or no money, and be very proud that he had been a blacksmith.

Keep clear of personalities in general conversation. Talk of things, objects, thoughts. The smallest minds occupy themselves with persons. Personalities must sometimes be talked, because we have to learn and find out mark abareat interesting articles at this quaint old palace are the candlesticks carved from wood by have to learn and find out men's charac teristics for legitimate objects; but it is to be the first Jesuit fathers who ministered the with confidential persons. Poor Burns wrote and did many foolish things, but he rites of the church to the colonists and was wise when he wrote to a young friend Indians. On a plate of lead which was found under the flooring of the church is inscribed the following: "In the year 1747,

Aye, tell your story free, off-hand, When wi' a bosom crony; But still keep something to yoursel' You'll scarcely tell to ony.

16th May, M. Conquert, farmer of the place, T. Dare, clerk, Micheal Laroye, all Do not needlessly report ill of others. There are times when we are compelled to say, "I do not think Bouncer a true and bonest may". Pere Conquart, Jesuit, placed this plate honest man." But when there is no need to express an opinion let poor Bouncer swagger away. Others will take his measure, no doubt, and save you the trouble of analyzing him and instructing REV. MONCURE D. CONWAY ON COERCION them. And as far as possible dwell on the good side of human beings. There are fam-ily boards where a constant process of depre-That the British Government is advance ciating, assigning motives, and cutting up character goes forward; they are notpleasant places. One who is not healthy does not wish to dine at a dissecting table. There s evil enough in men, God knows. But it is not the mission of every young man and woman to detail and report it all. Keep the atmosphere as pure as possible, and fragrant with gentleness and charity. --Dr. John Hall.

THE ROCK ON WHICH MANY a constitution goes to pieces is Dyspepsia. The loss of vigor which this disease involves, the maladies which accompany it, or which are aggravated by it, the mental desponare aggravated by R, the mental despon-dency which it entails, are terribly exhaust-ive of vital stamina. Its true specific is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Dis-covery and Dyspeptic Cure, which like-wise overcomes bilious maladies, female ailments and those coupled with impurity of the blood. Sold by Harkness & Co. druggists, Dundas St. The Wild Strawberry plant possesses

CHEAP BOOKS.

Alba's Dream and other stories..... Crucifix of Baden and other stories.... Fleurange, by Madam Craven...... The Trowel or the Cross and other 25c 25c 25c 25 stories..... Dion and the Sibyls, a classic Chris-25

tian novel..... Flaminia and other stories..... 25 Perico, the Sad, and other stories... The Blakes and Flanagans... The Collegians, or the Colleen Bawn St. Thomas a' Becket, by E. M. 25c 250 25c

combs. Bessy Conway, by Mrs. James Sadlier

250

thor of Wild Times...... Fate of Father Sheehy, by Mrs. Jas. 

Francis Clare...... Father de Lisle.....

The school boys..... Truth and Trust ..... The Hermit of Mount Atlas ..... The Apprentice..... The Chapel of the Angels..... Leo, or the choice of a Friend...... Tales of the Affections.....

Florestine or the Unexpected Jew... The Crusade of the Children...... Address— THOS. COFFEY,

Catholic Record Office, London, Ont.

By Universal Accord. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and

15c

150

15c 15c 15c

150

15c

150

their extensive use, by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative Pill that medical science can devise. Being purely veg-etable no harm can arise from their etable no harm can arise from their use, and being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other Pills can be compared with them; and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are especially adapted machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitu-tions, where a mild but effectual catheatic is required.

cathartic is required. For sale by all druggists 

WELLS, RICHARDSUN & CO'S MPROVED BUTTER COLOR A NEW DISCOVERY.

To For several years we have furnishe Dairymen of America with an excellent icial color for butter; so meritorious that i with great success everywhere receiving lighest and only prizes at both Internation Dairy Fairs. 3 But by patient and scientific chemical n search we have improved in several points, an now offer this new color as the best in the work It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. Will Not Turn Ranold. It is the

Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made,

The second secon WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Barlington, Vt. AUG. 4. 1882.

R. S. MURRAY & Co. are prepared to fit up churches, public buildings, hotels and private residences with Brussels, Whiltan, velvet, tapestry, three-ply Kid-derminster and Dutch carpets, India and China matting, English oil cloth, cut to fit rooms : American and Canadian oil both Evench Fuglish and German lace cloth. French, English and German lace curtains always on hand. Largest stock of house furnishings in America. Carpets

nouse furnishings in America. Carpets made and laid at very small charges, cut, matched and tacked free, 124 Dundas street, and 125 Carling street. THE SADEST OF SAD SIGHTS.—The 25c grey hairs of age being brought with sor-

grey nairs of age being brought with sor-row to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every year as the use of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more general. By its use the scanty locks of age once more resume their former color 25c age once more resume their former condi-and the hair become thick and luxuriant as ever; with its aid we can now defy the change of years, resting assured that no Grey Hair at any rate will come to sadden us. Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists

us. Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists. For the best photos made in the city go to FDY BROS., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts. the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures 15c

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

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!

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

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



ings and Sprains, Burns and

Scalds, General Bodily

Pains.

Tooth. Ear and Headache, Frosted

Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

We Preparation on earth equals 9r. Jacoms Ors as a sofe, serve, simple and cheege External Bagaedy. A trial entails but the comparatively tribing outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering stimute can have cheege and positive proof of iss

Directions in Eleven Languages. SOLD BY ALL DEUGGISTS AND DEALERS

"Mr. Thomas D. Egan, formerly Travelling Agent for the Freeman's Journal; and as such, was always found by us to be honor-able, faithful and expert."-N. Y. Freeman's Journal, March 11th, 1876.

THOMAS D. EGAN,

IN MEDIOINE A. VOGELER & CO.

Jesuit, blessed the site of the new church and drove the first stake into the ground. The materials necessary for the building were contributed by M. Hocquart, who was Superintendent of New France, as Canada was then called. The church was covered and boarded in the year 1749, two hundred france, being given for the nurhundred francs being given for the pur-pose by Mr. Bigot, the ablest Intendant of the old regime. The church was comof the old regime. The church was com-pleted in the year 1750 on the Feast of St. John the Baptist, the whole cost of the building being estimated at three thousand francs (about five hundred dol-lars). The dimensions of the church are

manufacturer. But suppose he had been a blacksmith

of this, the oldest church in Canada, wa newn by M. Blanchard in March, 1747. On the 16th of May, Pere Conquart, Jesuit, blessed the site of the new church dresses, diamonds, servants, Saragota, and a cottage in the country. The young blacksmith couldn't furnish all that on \$3

Q. But suppose the young blacksmith could forge a few notes now and then

A. Well, if he forged very and called and in a gentlemanly manner, and called it by some less ugly name, and she was quite sure he was doing no more nor less than were others around him, she might

thirty feet long by twenty-five wide. On entering the church to the right is a paint.

great singer ? A. Oh, then she'd marry him, money

Personalities and Ill-Report. painting tells the visitor that it was presented by the Peres Duplessis to Pere Maurice, who died in 1747. Among other

ing representing the Angel Guardian. On the left side the painting represents the presentation of Mary. One of the remaining paintings represents the effigy of our Saviour and the other His Holy Mother. The handsome gilt altar was presented to the chapel by Mrs. Conolly, wife of one of the directors of the Hudson Bay Company. In the Sacristy is a painting of St. Charles Boromeo, Archbishop of Milan and Cardinal. A plate on another minimum table the visitor that it was

### Oscar Wilde Paralyzed.

A man who was on the same train with A man who was on the same train with Wilde, coming from Reno to Ogden, re-lates an amusing experience. Wilde was lounging back in his seat dreaming of the asphodel, etc., when the train boy woke him up by shouting: "Hoscar Wilde's poems for ten cents !"

The poet started up to a sitting posi-tion, with: "Great guns ! is it possible that my poems have received such beastly figas that ?"

"Three for two bits," continued the

He offered the poet some copies of the Seaside Library edition in paper covers. "Do you know, my dear sir, that you

are lending your countenance to an in-fringement on the right of an English

"Is that so ?" replied the boy slowly, "Do you s'pose the feller that rit the book will know it ?" "Of course he will. How can your guilty

act escape his cognizance ?" "His cognuzzence ain't anything to me. It ain't loaded, is it ?"

I am the author of these poems." "Ah go away," snickered the boy. "You are ringing in for a commish. "Twon't work, cully. Folks put jobs on me every day. Here, take a wasted pea-nut and fill up. If I thought such a looking chap as you rit them lines d'ye sup-

ing chap as you rit them lines d'ye sup-pose I'd peddle 'em ? No, sir !" The crowd roared, and Wilde joined heartily in the laugh. After the boy was assured the man was none other than the poet, he went to Wilde and offered half a dozen oranges to call it square.

#### Advice to Consumptives.

On the appearance of the first symptoms, as general debility, loss of appetite, pal-lor, chilly sensations, followed by nightsweats and cough, prompt measures of relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs; therefore use the great anti-scrofulous or blooduse the great anti-scrofulous or blood-purifier and strength-restorer, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggists. For Dr. Pierce's treatise on Consumption send two stamps. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MED-ICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N.Y. "BUCHUPAIBA." Quick, complete cure,

all annoying Kidney Diseases. \$1 at Drgisugts.

iong since the Dominicals of Lamanata went on foot, as true pilgrims, with staff in hand and carrying a morsel of bread, to venerate the body of the saint. The solemn homage rendered to the Reforma-trix of Carmel is one of the great Cathtrix of Carmel is one of the great Cath-olic works of 1882. We are confirmed in this opinion by the choice of the man to whom God has confided the administra-tion of the Diocese of which Alba de Tor-mes formed a part. The tomb of St. Ter-esa is at Albade Tormes. Mgr. Narcisse Mar-tinez Izquierdo, Bishop of Salamanca is well known throughout the Catholic world. His devotion to the great Saint Ter-esa is most ardent. Not content with assu-ming the title and office of Chaplain of the ming the title and office of Chaplain of the Saint, oof calling her his Mother, of expressing his regret at not being able to wear her holy habit, the worthy prelate moves Heaven and earth to extend her glory throughout the Church. It is for this purpose that his lordship made the great appeal to theology, philosophy, his-tory, poetry and the arts. And if he knows so well how to employ human means, he excels no less in his recourse to those of a more elevated rank. A grand Triduum in honor of St. Teresa has just been concluded at Alba. The whole pop-ulation assisted with great fervor at the place, with a sermon and prayers, in honor of Saint Teresa. Moreover, there are daily public prayers before the relics of the saint for the triumph of the Church and the accomplishment of all the intentions of the Sovereign Pontiff. Filial devotion to St. Teresa seems to be truly the devotion of this epoch and of the present movement. Like that of the Sacred Heart, of the Immaculate Concep-tion, and of St. Joseph, we believe it called to prepare the triumph of the Church, the restoration of the public reign of our Lord Jesus Christ. The Holv Re formatrix of Carmel will take care of the honor of her Divine Spouse. Meum zela-bis honorem. She is the new Deborah of the Church of these latter times.

"Sigh No More, Ladies!"

for Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is a prompt and certain remedy for the painful disorders peculiar to your sex. By all druggists. Joseph Rusan, Percy, writes: "I was in-duced to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for

a lameness which troubled me for three or four years, and I found it the best article I ever used. It has been a great blessing to me."

The Wild Strawberry plant possesses rare virtue as a cleansing, cooling, astrin-gent, anteseptic, and healing medicine, and when combined with other valuable vege-table extracts, as in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, it is an unfailing remedy in all Bowel complaints. Mr. T. C. Wells, Chemist and Drug-gist, Port Colborne, Ont., writes: "Nor-throp & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure sells well, and gives the best of satisfaction for all diseases of the blood." It never fails to root out all diseases from the system, cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, etc., putifies the blood, and will make you look the picture of health and happiness. Sold by Hark ness and will make you look the balth and happiness. Sold by Hark ness & Co., druggists, Dundas St. The firm of J. & S. McEachen, Doug-

las, writes us June 1st, saying "There is not another preparation we can recom-mend with so much confidence as Burdock Blood Bitters, as it invariably gives the best of satisfaction." Burdock Blood Bitters cures all diseases of Blood, Live and Kidneys.

and Kidneys. Dr. W. Armstrong, Toronto, writes: "I have been using Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophos-whites of Lime and Soda for Chronic phites of Lime and Soda for Chronic Bronchitis with the best results. I be lieve it is the best Emulsion in the mar. Having tested the different kinds, I unhesitatingly give it the preference when prescribing for my consumptive patients, or for Throat and Lung affections.

As a remedy for Sea Sickness, for any irritation of the stomach and bowels, for canker of the stomach and mouth, for piles and hemorrage, and for all varieties of bowel complaints, Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry is nature's true specific.

Mr. G. W. Macully, Pavilion Mountain, B. C., writes : "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is the best medicine I ever used for Rheu is the best medicine I ever used for Rheu-matism. Nearly every winter I am laid up with Rheumatism, and have tried nearly every kind of medicine without getting any benefit, until I used Dr. Tho-mas' Eclectric Oil. It has worked wonders for me, and I want another supply for my finde & a."

\*\* "Slow and steady wins the race." Steadily, but not slowly, Kidney-Wort is distancing all competition for universal popularity and usefulness. This celebrat-ed remedy can now be obtained in the a remeay can now be obtained in the usual dry vegetable form, or in liquid form. It is put up in the latter way for the es-pecial convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. It will be found very concentrated and will act with equal efficicannot be surpassed, when all other reme-dies fail then it comes to the rescue, and I find the sales large and increasing." ency in either form. Read advertise-Wild Strawberry positively cures all Bowel Complaints.

The Great LIGHT FRINK'S Patent Reflectors give the Must Powerful, the Softed Cheapsed and the Back Light known Pators, Banks, Office, Picture Galler ies, Theatres, Depots, etc. New and ele gant designs, Send size of room, G Streular and estimate. A liberal discoun-urches and the trade. 1. P. FRINK, 55 Pearl St., N. Y

Quality and Quantity Always Uniform, For sale by Grocers. D. S.WILTBERGER, Proprietor, 233 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 181-26w-cow 
 ISI-26w-eow

 BIG PAY to sell our Rubber Printing Stamp

 -Samples free.
 TAYLOR BROS. & CO

 Cleveland, O.
 189-26w,eow





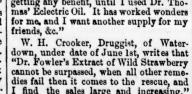
THIS AGENCY was established in 1875, for the purpose of acting as the Agent of any person wishing to save time, money and extra expenses. As your AGENT, it will purchase any kind

As your AGENT, it will part f goods you may want. As your AGENT, it will execute any busi-less or look after any private matter needing mesori bersonal or confidential attention. ness or look after any private matter needing careful personal or confidential attention. This Agency is so thoroughly well known to the wholesale dealers and manufacturers in this city and the United States, that it can guarantee entire satisfaction to its patrons.

### EVERYONE SATISFIED!

That we sell Cheaper Furniture than and other place in the city, and carry a larger and better assorted stock. We can afford to sell cheap as we manufacture our goods. Having now nearly forty men working, our large and commodious warerooms are full of good goods. Some of the latest patterns in of RA W SLLK for Parlor Furiture Coverings. We have a variety store-a large stock of

Parlor Furiture Coverings, We have a variety store-a large stock of BABY BUGGES JUST RECEIVED, AMERICAN, RATAN & WICKER BUGGIES AND CHAIRS. Our Parlor Set, hair cloth, §35,00; Our Bed-room Set, arabie top, §85,00; Our Bed-room Set, as 25,00. The Hallier Spring Bed in stock; don't for-get it; you can pack it in a stock! don't for-get it; you can pack it in a stoche! con you have a stoche it is a stoche! con you have a stoche it is a st







195-20w-eow





No duty on Church Bells. ap28 19 eow MORPHUNE HABIT. No pay till cured. Ten Verar actabilished. 1,000 cured. State case. Dr. Marsh, Gunber, Mich.

175-13 w-eow GROCERY TRADE. JOHN SCANDRETT

175 DUNDAS STREET, THE POPULAR GROCERY. THE WHOLESALE TRADE

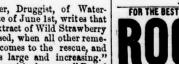
a specialty. Country storekeepers will bear in mind that it will pay them to call at this store and compare prices before leaving orders elsewhere.

THE RETAIL TRADE

is attended to in the most satisfactory man-ner. The goods are all fresh and the prices cut low to suit the prevailing competition. Goods delivered in all parts of the city choice Wines and Liquors always in stock. Only the genuine article can be had at this store.

JOHN SCANDRETT.





AUG. 4, 1882.

epared to gs, hotels Brussels, ply Kid-ndia and

h, cut to adian oil man lace st stock of Carpets

rges, cut, Dundas

ITS.-The with sorre glad to as the use

mes more

locks of

mer color

luxuriant

v defy the that no

to sadden For sale

he city go reet. Call ames and and finest

's pictures

zie has re-

ing. This art and at-y. Better

eaper rates rated ma-

hers! l broken 0. and crying ting teeth 7 le of MRS, We about it, h who has ou at once and give rest alth to the is perfectly usant to the one of the and nurses where at 25

uffering.

unering. tas no nternal and Side, Back heumatism, ind of a Pain quicken the wer is won-l Panacea," eat Pain Re-ngth of any world, should

r use when t remedy in tomach, and

nd is for sal

Represents

No. 5 20-Horse Power

FIRE-PROOF

ENCINE

SUMMER

CHAMPION

WITH SECTIONAL

SAFETY

BOILER

# THE CATHOLIG RECORD

### Meetings.

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,-This Society meets every wednesday evening at eight oclock, in their rooms, Albion Block, Richmond street. The objects of the society are many, the principle ones being to cultivate a literary task among its members, and the society has provided all kinds of games and amusements to enable its members to pass a pleasant evening. Every Catholic young man in the city should belong to it, as it is worthy the approbation of all. CHRIS. HEVEY, Pres. Thos. GOULD, See'y. CATHUCKICA MULTURY AL DENNEMING oughly examine the Champion. We use KRUPP'S CELEBRATED BOILER FLATE, Every plate tested. Every boiler tested to 160 pounds, cold water CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT CASHOCIATION-The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutuai Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually, REV, W. O'MAHONY, Pres., ALEX. WILSON, Rec. Sec.

# Professional.

licitor, etc. Office-Carling's Block, London

EDUCATIONAL.

WOOLVERTON, SURGEON DEN-TIST. OFFICE-Corner Dundas and Clarence Streets., London. (Over Brown & Morris'.) Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed. SoLon WOOLVERTON, L. D. S., late of Grimsby.

AGRICULTURAL DR. W. J. MCGUIGAN, GRADUATE, SAVINGS & LOAN CO. Dof MeGill University, Member of the Col-lege of Physicians and Surgeons. Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Night calls to be left at the office. Office-Nitschke's Block, Zi Dandas street. 2.1y AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS, COR. DUNDAS & TALBOT STS. ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE 220 Dundas street, London, Ontario, for the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Dis-eases. J. G. WILSON, Electropathic and Hygienic Physician.

Mygienic Physician. M ONALD & DAVIS, SURGEON Dentists, Office: - Dundas Street, 3 doorseast of Richmond street, London, Ont. DR. WOODRUFF. OFFICE-Dqueen's Avenue, a few doors east of Post office. 38-19 Money loaned on Real Estate at lowest rates of interest. Mortgages and Municira Debentures purchased. Apply personally at Company's Offices for

J. BLAKE, BARRISTER, SO-

CONFRATERNITY ROSARY FOR THE DEAD

YOUNG LADIES ACADEMY SACRED HEART, LONDON, ONT.

RUSARY FUR THE DEAD Devotion to the souls in Purgatory is one of the growing devotions of the Church. To foster this pious spirit, and to alford these souls constant and efficacious assistance, a Confraternity under the alcoust was established several years are on the Cle was scatfice, and the recital of the Rosary. To enable the Fathers to continue the former, and to assist them in discharging the heavy debt on their Church, a subscription is ex-pected from each member. Those who pay so cents a year, for ten years, or \$5 at once, or in instalments, become Life Members of the Confraternity, thereby sharing in many thousand Masses, and are also enrolled as Benefactors of the Order of St. Dominic for-ever, which entitle them to a participation in the good works of the entire Order. For circulars, giving full particellars, address 'VERY KEV, FATHER PRIOR, Convent of St. Louis Bertrand 196-3m LOUISVILLE, KY

Convent of St. Louis Bertrand LOUISVILLE, KY 196-3m

KIDNEY-WORT FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.

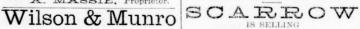
No other disease is so prevalent in this coun-try as Constitution, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate of the case, this remedy will overcome it. **PILES.** Plaint is very apt to be complicated with constitution. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kirds of Plies even when physicians and medicines have before failed.

of these troubles PRICE \$1. USE Druggists Sell

KIDNEY-WORT NOW OPEN.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRING BATHS,

The proprietor takes great pleasure in an-nouncing that these celebrated Baths are now open for the accommodation of inva-lids and the public. Besides being most refreshing in summer eason, they are pronounced by the best me-dical authorities as containing great cura-tive properties. Those suffering with chronic diseases should at once avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining relief and eventual cure. The Baths have been fitted up with all





7



CLOSE. A.M. P.M. P.M. A.M. P.M. P.M. MAILS AS UNDER. Great Western Railway Going East-Main Line. For Places East-H. & T. R., Buffalo, Boston, East- 

 For Places East—H. & T. R., Buffalo, Boston, East-ern States.
 500
 100
 ....
 8 00
 1 30
 6 30

 New York, &c. (Thro Bags).
 G. T. R. East of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Mon-treal, Quebec and Maritime Provinces.
 500
 1 00
 1 00
 1 00
 2 45
 6 30

 For Hamilton.
 For Hamilton, Quebec and Maritime Provinces.
 5, 7 30
 1 00
 500
 8 00
 1 20
 6 30

 For Hamilton.
 For Hamilton, West-Main Line.
 5, 7 30
 1 00
 100
 8 00
 1 20
 6 30

 G. W R Going West-Main Line.
 5, 7 30
 1 00
 10 30
 8 00
 2 45
 6 30

 ThroBags-Bothwell, Giencoe, Railway P. O. Mails for all places West of London, Detroit, Western Thro Bags--Windsor, Manitoba, Detroit, W'rnStates
 1 15
 ....
 2 45
 ....
 1 15
 ....
 2 45
 ....

 Mt. Brydges.
 500
 1 15
 ....
 6 30
 2 45
 ....
 2 45
 ....

 Mt. Brydges.
 500
 1 15
 .....
 2 45
 .....
 .....
 2 45
 .....
 2 45

 Sarnia Branch, G. W. R.
 Sarnia Watford and Wyorm
 ......
 2 45 
 Newbury
 500
 115

 Sarnia Branch, G. W. R.
 500
 115

 Thro Bags-Petrolia, Sarnia, Watford and Wyom-ing
 630
 115

 Railway P. O. Mails for all places West
 115
 24<sup>7</sup>

 Strathroy
 630
 115
 8&9

 London, Huron & Bruce-All places between Lon-don, Wingham, Hyde Park, Clinton, Seaforth, White Church, Ripley, Kineardine & Lucknow.
 709
 115
 630

 Alisa Craig.
 700
 1215
 630
 630

 W., G. & B. and Southern Ex. of W. G. & B.
 500
 1215
 630
 630

 Between Harrisburg and Fergus.
 715
 1215
 630
 630

 B. L. H. West of Stratford.
 715
 1215
 630
 630

 G. T. R. West of Stratford.
 715
 1215
 130
 630

 B. L. H. between Paris S. and Buffalo.
 500
 1215
 130
 630

 G. T. R. West of Stratford.
 715
 130
 630
 131
 130

 Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Division.
 715
 1115
 30
 130
 630

 Thro Bags-Goderich and Mitchell.
 715
 1115
 630
 1115
 630

 The Grove, Clinton and Seaforth.
 715
 1115
 630
 1115
 630

 The Grove, Clinton and Seaforth.
 715
 1115
 630
 1115
 630

 Fordage and Friday.
 Cherry Grove, St Ives,
 1215
 1416
 1108

**Build 4 Sizes Fire-Proof Champion Engines** 

20 H. P.

The sectional safety boller is manufactured expressly for the "North West" trade. This boller is so arranged that it is readily taken apart in sections

enabling purchasers to clean thoroughly every part of it and prevent burning out. We know from experience this is absolutely necessary with the alkaline waters of the great

Western prairies. Largely used by the Pacific Railway Company and all the larg

ADDRESS WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD, CANADA.

State

LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE.

Ar

The sheet

WITH PLAIN OR SECTIONAL DOILER

if so ordered. We are testing an Engine every day. Intending purchasers are invited to call at our Works and thor-oughly examine the Champion. We use

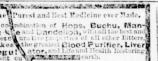
OVER 600 SOLD in 5 seasons. The favorite everywhere

ARRANGEMENT.

J.

It has no

equal.



SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT. Locality unrivalled for healthiness offer-ing peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water afford every facility for the enjoynes of the vigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advan-tages unsurpassed. The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and Instrumental Music form a pro-minent feature. Musical Sofrees take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensuring seleptosession. Strict atten-tion is paid to promote physical and intel-lectual development, habits of neatness and economy, with refinement of manner. TERMS to suit the difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the institution. For further particulars apply to the Super-or, or any Priest of the Diocese. or, or any Priest of the Diocese. ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.-This Institution is pleasant.y located in the town of Windsor, opposite De-trolt, and combines in its system of educa-tion, great facilities for acquiring the French-language, with thoroughness in the rudimen. tal as well as the higher English branches-terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$100; Ger-man free of charge; Music and use of Plano, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bed-ding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address:-MOTHER SUPERIOR. 43.19

The further particulars address: - Mori 20. SUPERIOR. 43.19 URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-HAM, ONT.-Under the care of the Ursu-line Ladies. This institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Railway, 50 miles from Detroit. This spacious and com-modicus building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The hot water system of heating has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The hot water system of heating has been introduced with snecess. The grounds are extensive, in-cluding groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc. The system of education enabraces every branch of polite and useful information, in-cluding the French language. Plain sewing, fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille, wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge Board and Tuition per annum, paid semi-annually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing and Painting, form extra charges. For fur-ther particulars address, Morners Burenton. 41.19 ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-Wutch, ONT.-The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms including all ordinary expenses, Canada money, 5159 per annum. For full particu-lars apply to REV. DENIS O'CONNOR, Presi-deliv

To Farmers, Mechanics and others Wishing to borrow Money upon the Security of Real Estate. Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at 6 or 6j per cent, according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, if he so desires. Persons wishing to borrow money will con-sult their own interests by applying person-ally or by letter to **F. B. LEYS**, OFFICE-Opposite City Hall, Richmond St., London, Ont. CAPITAL.-\$1,000,000. SUBSCRIBED.-\$600,000, PAID UP.-\$500,000. RESERVE FUND.-\$38,000. TOTAL ASSETS.-\$720,000.

FINANCIAL.

al instruments, s he best, and price see, or write for

Burdock

BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS,

see and the second second

FOR

AND

CALL AT

BUNTINGS,

PRINTED MUSLINS

DI

DYSPEPSIA,

INDIGESTION,

JAUNDICE. ERYSIPELAS,

SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN,

HEADACHE.

LOOD

TERS

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH. Money received on deposit and interest al-lowed at highest current rates. JOHN A. ROE, Manager.

the Chest. at, Swellrns and odily

ISM

he, Frosted ll other

S. Sr. JACOBS OTB Sheap External e comparatively ery one suffering tive proof of its

ND DEALERS

rly Travelling urnal; and as s to be honor-V. F. Freeman's



Park Place, K.

hed in 1875, for Agent of any e, money and

chase any kind ecute any busi-matter needing al attention. ly well known manufacturers ates, that it can to its patrons.

DNE ED!

ture than and carry a larger e can afford to en working, our rooms are full latest patterns

overings, HOTES

b, & WICKER CHAIRS. \$45.00; our Bed-b; Our Ebonized sh and Walnut

tock; don't for-tchel. Call and Ve can do better in the city, and

ng St.; factory,

W01 87.3 2500 wil D.1.C. is an ab

It has performed a miracle in my case. I have no unearthly noises in my head ad hear much better.

and hear much better. I have been greatly benefitted. My dearness helped a great deal—think an-other bottle will cure me.

Company and a second second

RES' IMPROVED ROOT BEER licious, wholesome, spärkling Temperance bever-age. Ask your druggist, or sent by mail for 25c.
 C. E. HIRES, 48 N. Dela. Ave., Philadelphia, Pas. EARS FOR THE MILLION!

For Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Deafness Known. This Oil is abstracted from peculiar species of small Whitre Shark, caught in the Yel-low Sea, known as CHARCHARODON RONDE-herth. Every Chinese fisherman knows It. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 110. Its euros were so numerous, and many so seemingly miraculous, that, the remedy was officially proclaimed over that, the remedy was officially proclaimed over that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the that for over 300 years no Deafness has exist-ed among the Chinese people. Seal, charges prepaid, to any address at \$1.00 per bottle. Hear What the Deaf Say!

other bottle will cure me. "Its virtues are unquestionable and its cura-tive character absolute, as the writer can personally testify, both from experience and observation. Write at once to HAYLOCK 'de st.00, and you will receive in return a reme st.00, and you will receive in return a reme bottor of MERCANTLE REVIEW. "Solo To avold loss in the Mails, please send money by REGISTERED LETTER. Only Imported by HAYLOCK & JENNY (Late HAYLOCK & Co.) (Late HAYLOCK & Co.) Sole agents for America, 7 Dey St., New York June 2-82-ly Taylor's Bank, Richmond St., London.

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



W. D. McGLOGHLON, W. Jeweller, etc., has re-turned to London and per-turned to London and per-turned to London and per-bundas street, cor, Market Lane, Cooles' Block, where he will keep constantly on and Fancy Goods, at the Lowest Prices, and hopes to watches, W. D. McGLOGHLON, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller.









BRUSHES 197 DUNDAS ST. LONDON. of every discription. All kinds of Mill and Machine Brushes made to order. To secure a first-class article, ask for the London MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. Brushes. All branded. THOS. BRYAN, and 75 Dundas street, west. Favorably known to the public since 1826, Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells: also Chimes and Peals.

MENEELY & CO., WEST TROY. N. Y.

BEONZE MEDALS AWARDED. '52: Toronto, ISS. Montreal, ISS.
 Composed of ingredienta, the healthfulness of which is unquestioned, the COOK'S FRIEND has long heid a first place in the exteem of the public as a perfectly reli- able article of household use. The very extensive patronage bestowed on the COOK'S FRIEND indicates the favor with which real merit hever regarded. Manufactured only by the proprietor, W. D. McLAREN, S5 College Street, Montreal Betalled every where

# THE CATHO

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

8

Ireland. Parnell and other Home Rule members of Parliament have formed a committee to organize a public movement iu Ireland with a view to counteract the opinion of the Land Corporation. Davitt has con-sented to co-operate in the scheme, which will be discussed at the forthcoming con-ference of Land Leaguers in Paris. Cork, July 24.—A proclamation was posted here to-night calling the first-class army reserve to assemble before the second of August.

of August. Dublin, July 26.—The weather in Irelumin, sury 20.— The weather in Ire-land has improved considerably the past few days. Though the potato blight has appeared in badly drained ground there is a splendid crop in most parts of the county

country. Francis Fitzgerald, Baron of the Exchequer for Ireland, has resigned, owing to the duties imposed under the Repress-

to the duties imposed under the Repress-ion Bill. Trevelyan, replying to Biggar, stated that O'Mahoney (a suspect) had been offeredliberty on condition that he go to America. If he refuses these terms he will be expelled under the Alien Act. Dublin, July 27.—A desperate but un-successful attempt was made to-day to

successful attempt was made to day to assassinate the Recorder of Dublin, at Green street Court House. A man named Fitzpatrick, who was non-suited as plaintiff on a civil bill process, fired at the Recorder with a revolver in open court. He was seized by the defendant

and a policeman. Dublin, July 27.—It appears that West-gate, or O'Brien, arrested at Venezuela on a confession that he was concerned in the Phœnix Park murders, is a Scotchman. Phoenix Park murders, is a Scotennan. On the day of the tragedy he sailed from Northwall for Swansea at 7 p. m., ten minutes before the tragedy occurred. Consequently he could not have been one of the assassins. Friends were with him at Northwall an hour before the ves-

sel sailed. The authorities are confident that Westgate is innocent. Trevelyan stated that the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland was now communicating with the Colonial Office regarding emigra-

tion to Canada. Dublin, July 28.—Anna Parnell is dan-gerously ill with brain fever, brought on by the news of the sudden death of her

The doctors entertain slight hopes of her recovery. Chas. S. Parnell has been telrecovery. Cha egraphed for. Egypt.

Arabi's whole family is located in a vil-lage a few miles from Ismailia. Midshipman Dechair, sent to Remlehon Saturday on horseback with a message, was stopped beyond the lines and cap-tured

tured. Communication between DeLesseps and Arabi was merely to assure the safe conduct of 188 Greek subjects, some invalids and some Sisters of Charity. There is an unconfirmed report that the

garrison of Aboukir has surrendered to the British.

A traveller from Siout reports that Arabi issued a manifesto declaring the Khedive sold Egypt to the British and re-Arath issued a manifesto declaring the Khedive sold Egypt to the British and re-tired to England. Arabi therefore ordered the people to obey him until the prophet enlightened him to find a worthier Khe-dire. The Cararnez of the town of Munich

The Governor of the town of Munich, 136 miles southwest of Cairo, endeavored to resist the attempt of Arabi to interrupt railway communication, but was sent to

Cairo and imprisoned in the citadel. Six Mudirs of Upper Egypt have been ordered to supply 600 horses and 650 camels to the forces of Arabi. The French directors of the Feh and

in Arab dress. Their labors throughout Address

in Arab dress. Their labors throughout Algiers, Tunis and Palestine are almost solely among the Arabs and negroes. Archbishop Taschereau, of Quebec, has forbidden his flock from in any way coun-tenancing Le Courier des Etats Unis, published in New York, on the grounds that it is unfit for a Christian to read. Montreal, July 27.—William Coleman, of Shannon street, fell into the river, near the floating bath, to-day. His younger brother John, ten years old, tried to save him by jumping in after him. He was himself rescued with much difficulty by some boat-man, his brother being swept away and

Address and researce of the action of the second se

and members attending our convention. We have been informed that on July 12th a decree was issued, by Judge Chip-man, for one half of the Beneficiary of the late Michael Firnane, a member of the C. M. B. A. to be paid his widow, Eleanor P. Firnane, and the other half to his sister Bridget.

reduced rates to delegates to our C.M.B.A.

Convention. A correspondent wants to know, "why we do not insert in our C. M. B. A. notes, receipts of Beneficiaries paid by our Su-preme Council." The reason is that the Supreme Recorder does not send us copies Mr. Arthur Claypole has been arrested and placed in jail, it being considered dan-gerous to allow him at large as he is in-sane, and he will be removed to the asylum in a few days.

been ordered to supply dot horses and dot camels to the forces of Arabi. The French directors of the Feh and Car waterworks are retained at the post under guard. Murders are continually occurring in the railway trains. The mob search every train for Christians. The natives are becoming very insolent towards the British, and wherever they meet small bodies of English troops taunt

	HE CATHOLIC RECORD.				
-	REV. FATHER LILLIS.		COMMERCIAL.	G	
A	ddress and Presentation to t	his	London, Ont., July. 31.	CITY	
	Worthy Priest.		GBAIN           Wheat, Spring	W	
	[Hamilton Times.] Only a few days ago the sad rumor wh was circulated in Walterdown that, throu he wishes of Bishop Crinnon, the Rev. Jillis was about to be reinoved from t nission to Hamilton, filled the hearts of arishioners with regret. At first they w nclined to disbelieve the sad and unexpec- iews, but it proved too true, as on last S lay his reverence preached his farewell mon in Waterdown. The manner in which the reverend fat was esteemed by all denominations was ablished beyond a doubt on last Sunday, the presence of a large number of Prot- nusts listen to his farewell discourse. ' thurch was crowded to the doors, a num being unable to find seats. His revere referred in kind words to the friendly f ing which had existed between himself- nis parishioners in Waterdown during sorrow was visibly depicted in the face the congregation, a great number of yreo-	ich		lowin prises vicini	
tI	he wishes of Bishop Crinnon, the Rev. Allis was about to be removed from t	Fr. hat	Oats	rated 1. Fo ed by	
n Pi	parishioners with regret. At first they we need to disbelieve the sad and unexpect	eted	Beans         "         0 00 to 0 00           Barley         "         1 45 to 1 50           "         1 45 to 1 10	laide desira	
n d n	news, but it proved too true, as on last S lay his reverence preached his farewell i mon in Waterdown.	ser-	Corn         **         1 75 to 1 80           Peas         **         1 40 to 1 45           Beans         **         0 00 to 0 00           Barley         **         1 45 to 1 50           Rye         **         1 20 to 1 25           Buckwheat         **         4 00 to 4 25           Clover Seed         **         4 75 to 4 75           Timothy Seed         **         25 0 to 3 25           FLOUR AND FEED         **         50	the m 2. E Lond	
vt	The manner in which the reverend fat was esteemed by all denominations was ablished beyond a doubt on last Sunday	s es-		the re just n 3. A	
taa	he presence of a large number of Prot ants to listen to his farewell discourse.	est- The	Oatmeal. Fine	farm, of wh	
t r	being unable to find seats. His revere referred in kind words to the friendly f	ence feel-	Corr.meal	4. L4 70x119 or sto	
1111	ing which had existed between himself a his parishioners in Waterdown during ministry of eight years, and the feeling	his of	Hay	5. La 690 Ma 6. La Pall I	
ste	sorrow was visibly depicted in the face the congregation, a great number of wh could not refrain shedding tears. A	nom fter	Eggs, retail	on th 7. A	
7. 84	sorrow was visibly depicted in the fact the congregation, a great number of wh could not refrain shedding tears. A Mass, Mr. J. B. Downey, accompanied several members of the congregation, step forward and in a clear tone of voice. I	by ped read	Butter per 1b	Fine 8. N	
t	forward and, in a clear tone of voice, r the following address: To the fee. William Lillis, P. P. of Freel and Waterdown:	lton	Granulated.         " 2 75 to 3 00           Corr.meal.         " 2 25 to 2 50           Shorts.         " 20 to 2 50           Bran         " 12 00 to 114 00           Hay         " 700 to 8 00           Straw, per load.         " 2 50 to 4 30           Eggs, retall         " 10 to 0 20           " tubs.         " 10 to 0 20           " tubs.         " 10 to 0 20           " tubs.         " 10 to 0 18           " tubs.         16 to 0 18           Cheese # 1b.         10 to 0 11           Lard.         10 to 0 16           SKINS AND HIDES.         20 to 14 50	lot; n 9. F	
	profound sorrow we learn that in obedie	ence	Lard	large 10. 1 cotta	
t	to the wishes of His Lordship you are ab to be removed from this mission. Such expected and sad news has filled the he	un- arts	Hides, No. 1	11. house G. W For	
-	to the winnes of his bolandip you are an expected and sad news has filled the he of your parishioners with dismay, and on eve of your departure the undersigned behalf of the congregation of Waterdo avail themselves of this opportunity to avances into the grift they every face.	, on	" 5 00 to 0 00 MISCELLANEOUS. 5 to 2 00	to be Sale	
	avail themselves of this opportunity to a expression to the grief they experience, to assure your reverence of the dismay y	and with	furkeys, each	Room 8 o'cl	
1	which the sad news smote the hearts of y parishioners. The untiring zeal you h	your	Beef, & cwt		
	earnest endeavors to promote our spiri welfare have endeared you to the mem	tual	Veal,         0 06 to 0 08           Dressed Hogs.         8 00 to 8 50           Breater B bar         1 50 to 2 60		
	influence of your zeal and piety. The m who through your pious teachings have l	hany	Apples, # bag		
	avail themselves of this opportunity to a expression to the grif they experience, to assure your reverence of the dismay v which the sad news smote the hearts of y parishtoners. The untiring zeal you i evinced for the cause of religion and y earnest endeavors to promote our spiri welfare have endeared you to the mem of this congregation; all of us have felt influence of your zeal and plety. The m who through your plous teachings have i reclaimed from the path of vice to one of tue, and the fatherly kindness displaye you in attending to the spiritual instrue of the children, make your departure	d by	MISCELLANEOUS.           furkeys, each	WE	
	you in attending to the spiritual instruc- of the children, make your departure tremely painful to the entire congregal but, it is pleasing to know that your re- ence in departing from our midst is lea- the mission in a flourishing condition. handsome Presbytery at Freelton will remain a monument of your unitring e- tions, the debt incurred in its crection b outliedly chead through your indeptible	ex- tion,	London Stock Market.	NO	
	ence in departing from our midst is lea- the mission in a flourishing condition. handsome Presbytery at Freelton will	The ever	Sh. Name. Buyers. Sellers \$50 Agriculturalxd 120; 50 Canadian Savxd 120 124 50 Dominionxd 120 124 50 Dominionxd 120 124 50 Dominion	SE	
	remain a monument of your untiring e tions, the debt incurred in its erection b ontiroly officiated through your indication	exer-	50 Dominion         xd         120         124           100 English Loan         85         94           20 Financial A, of Ontario         120	the V	
	tions, the debt incurred in its erection of entirely effaced through your indefatig zeal. Our church here in Waterdown also been greatly improved during your i istry among us. And now it becomes sad duty to bow in perfect submission to will of our good Bishop, but in so conf- ing we wish to express our unanimous proved of your every act during the d	has min-	30         Dominist Loan         85         94           20         Financial A. of Ontario         120         120           20         " pref         106         106           50         Huron & Erie         xd         111         113	West SEP com	
	sad duty to bow in perfect submission to will of our good Bishop, but in so confe	o the	50 Ontarioxd 126 1271 50 Royal Standard	know	
	ing we wish to express our unanimous proval of your every act during the years you have labored so unceasing this mission. Rev. Father, we humbly you to accept this purse as a token of ou	eight ly in	50 Superior Ontario Investment Ass'n 1341 1361 London Life 105 110	grea Pla and	
	this mission. Rev. Father, we humbly you to accept this purse as a token of ou teem for you, not for its intrinsic value	y ask ar es-	Tenente Markote Cor Lots.	done Resi after	
	we regret it is not more handsome), bu	at for	WHEAT-Fall, No. 1, \$0 00 to \$0 00. No. 2, \$1 22 to \$1 23. No. 3, \$118 to \$1 20. Spring-	next obta Co	
	Rev. and dear pastor, in bidding you a rowful "good bye," our best wishes ever attend you. We mourn exceed your departure but if we are in sorrow	shall ing y	Toronto, July 31. Toronto, July 31. WHEAT-Fall, No. 1, $\$000$ to $\$000$ . No. 2, \$122 to $$123$ . No. 3, $$118$ to $$120$ . Spring- No. 1, $\$120$ to $\$1431$ . No. 2, $\$128$ to $\$120$ . BARLEY-No. 1, $\$7c$ . to $\$08$ T. No. 2, $\$2c$ . to \$08 No. 3 extra, $00c$ to $00c$ . No. 3, $00c$ to \$000. PEAS-No. 1 ooc to $\$0$ oo. No. 2, $\$1c$ to $\$3c$ .	that mad forn	
	your departure, but if we are in sorrow good people of Hamilton have reason joice in securing the services of a truly	to re- zeal-		are a of the each	
	ous pastor and eloquent orator. We that every blessing may attend your labors, and humbly pray to be rememi in that holy and august sacrifice you	uture	1 \$5 70 10 \$5 70.	aceres	
	in that holy and august sacrifice you offer, and when the archangel's tru shall sound we earnestly hope to me	daily mpet et to-	BRAN-\$11 5) to \$11 50. BUTTER-lise to 19c. GRARS SEED-Clover, \$5 10 to \$5 25. BARLEY-(street)-60c to 65c.	tend part trac	
	in that hely and acquest satisfies you offer, and when the archangel's tru shall sound we earnestly hope to me gether once more and enter that happy where there shall be no more parting o row.—Signed on behalf of Waterdown	r sor-	BARLEY-(street)-60c to 65c. WHEAT (street)-Fall, \$127 to \$129,	offer Th retu	
	Thomas Organ, Thomas English, T. J. Newman, Jas. Crane,		Montreal Market.	Ten Th itse	
	John Flynn, sen., Patrick Downey, Edward Downey, Michael Doyle, William O'Neill, Charles Daly		quiet, unchanged. Quotations are as follows, Superior, 6 00 to 6 10; extra,5,75 to 5 80; spring		
	His reverence replied in an eloquent ner, thanking his parishioners for handsome donation. He assured then	man- their	extra, 5 80 to 6 00; superfine, 5 20 to 5 20; strong bakers', 6 50 to 8 00; fine, 4 25 to 4 50; middlings, 3 75 to 4 00; pollards, 3 25 to 3 50;	Dep	
	on his departure he did not expect su	uch a			
	to be measured in accordance with the he considered he was flattered a great His reverence endeavored to prolong	deal	Canada red winter, 1 50 to 1 00		
	His reverence endeavored to prolong reply, but his feelings overcame him a the tears stole down his checks he that his parishioners once more and bid	anked them	Rye, 70c to 71c. MEAL-Oatmeal, 5 90 to 4 00. Cornmeal		
	adieu.		3 90 to 4 00. PROVISIONS-Butter, Western, 16c to 18c Eastern Townships, 20c to 22c; B. & M.,19c to		

Ontario bags, 2 60 to 2 %; chy bags, 5 % fee 360. GRAIN-Wheat, white winter, 1 22 to 1 25, Canada red winter, 1 35 to 1 38 spring, 1 25 to 1 25. Corn, 82e to 84c. Peas, 0 60 to 0 95. Oats, 47c to 47c. Barley, 65e to 70e Rye, 70e to 71c. MEAL-Oatmeal, 5 90 to 4 00. Cornmeal 90 to 4 00. PROVISIONS-Butter, Western, 16e to 18e Eastern Townships, 20e to 22c; B. & M., 19e to 1 21c. Creamery, 00e to 260. Lard, 15e to 15je Bacon, 14je to 15e. Hams, 15e to 16e.

Bacon, 14jc to 15c. Hams, 15c to 16c. HAMILTON, July, 20-Wheat, white at 1 10 to 0 00: red, 1 10 to 0 00; spring, 0 00 to 0 00, barley, 00c to 00c; oats, 56c to 00c; peas, 75c to Sc; corn, 80c to 55c; ryc, 80c to 85c; clorer seed 4 30 to 6 4c; thmothy, 2 50 to 3 00. Diessed hogs, choice, 8 00 to 8 50: No. 2 do., 7 75 to 8 00; live hogs, none offering. Hams, 13c. B. bacon, 13c; roll do., 124c; shoulders, 10jc; long clears, 11c; C. C. bacon. 10jc. Butter-tubs, ordinary, 12c to 13c; good, 13c to 15c; Egga-Fresh. In cases, 14c to 15c. Lard-Farmers' tried, 12jc to 13c; tierces, 13j; kogs, 14c; pails, 14c heldrim. Tallow-tried, 7j to 20. Dried apples,59c to 6jc; SEAFORTH, July20.-Flour. No.l super,6 25; Pride of the Valley cures Cat-arrh, Dyspepsia, Liver Com-Tallow-tried,  $7_2$  to 20. Dried applessors to 9:0 SEAFORTH, July220.-Flour, No.1 super, 6 25; to 6 50; fall wheat, 1 20 to 1 23; spring wheat 1 23 to 1 26; barley, 0 55 to 65; peas, 0 75c to 0 80; oats, 4lec to 45c; hides, 0 00 to 0 00; butter, 16c to 18c; cggs, 16 to 17c; cheese, 10c to 11c; pota-oes, 0 7016 to 00, corn, 00c to 00.

CATHOLIC REAT AUCTION SALE & SUBURBAN PROPERTY **BOOK STORE** D. BUCKLE, LAND AGENT, • will offer by Public Auction the fol-y valuable properties. The list com-some of the best real estate in this ty, which is only partially enume-below-I have just opened out in my new store, corner•of **DUFFERIN AVENUE** 6. Good place for the erection of cottages ore. arge rough cast house, about 10 rooms; initiand Street; Jo 90x187. ot cast side of Maitland street, north of Mall. There is a house and good barn about 5 acres, with small house and about 5 acres, with small house and is part of lot 17, con. 1, Westminister. place for market gardner. No. 576 Horton street: good cottage and hear railway; ront for 87 per month. Part of lot 12, with brick cottage and lot, south side of Queen st. No. 448 Pall Mall street; good frame (ge and lot; rents for §6.50 per month. S 339 William street: good rame (s 5 rooms; lot 49x112; north of the 'Additional property see printed lists. A VERY LARGE STOCK OF BOOKS

Re. 5 rooms; lot 49x112, no... R. additional property see printed lists, had free on application. e fat Manyille & Brown's Auction ns. on MONDAY evening, 31st inst., at MANVILLE & BROWN, Auctioneers



# FICE TO CONTRACTORS

**CALED TENDERS** addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Welland Canal," will be received at this cs until the arrival of the Eastern and stern Malis on FRIDAY THE IST DAY OF PTEMBER next, for the deepening and apletion of that part of the Welland Canal, ween Ramey's Bend and Port Colorne, yern as Section No. 34, embracing the alter part of what is called the Rock Cut." I ans showing the position of the work, I specifications for what remains to be the, can be seen at this Office, and at this dent Engineer's office, Welland, on and tr FRIDAY, THE IST DAY OF AUGUST t, where printed forms of tender can be alter of the actual signatures, the nature the occupation and place of residence of the member of the sum of *four thou-dollars* must accompany the respective ders which sum shall be forfeited if the ty tendering declines entering into con-ct for the works, at the rates stated in the re submitted.

art.0

TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

plaint, Coughs, Colds, Chills and Fever, Fever

and Ague.

r submitted. he cheque or money thus sent in will be irned to the respective contractors whose iders are not accepted. his Department does not, however, bind if to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, A. P. BRADLEY, Scretary,





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

A reserve fund of \$50,000 has since been ad-ded. By an overwhelming popular vote its fran-chise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted Dec. 2nd, A.D., 1879. The only Lottery ere roted on and endorsed by the people of any State. Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly. A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. Eighth Grand Drawing Class H, at New Orleans, Tuesday, August S, 1882-

AUG. 4, 1882

AND

CATHOLIC

INCLUDING PRAYER BOOKS.

Also BEADS, SCAPULARS, STATUES, and other objects

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

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

STATIONERY

SCHOOL BOOKS

KIDNEY-WORT

HAS BEEN PROVED KIDNEY DISEASES.

THOS. COFFEY.

WILL BE ALSO KEPT ON HAND.

of devotion.

-11

RICHMOND STREET,

them to fight. Detachments have been landed at Is-

malia from English and French men-of war.

Arabi has instructed the Bedouins on the Arabi has instructed the Bedouins on the Canal to obey DeLesseps. All persons furnished with a permit from DeLesseps are allowed to go to Cairo. The Khediye has telegraphed for 200

Italian and 40 Swiss policemen to protect Alexandria.

The Khedive has authorized the English to occupy as much of the Suez Canal as they think necessary for the expulsion of

the rebels. The French residents of Port Said have

protested against the withdrawal of the French squadron from those waters, and announce their intention of placing themselves under the protection of the United States.

States. Constantinople, July 31.—It is now an-nounced that the Turkish fleet is not going

to Egypt. The French gunboats sailed to-day, the Consul-General being ordered to withdraw the entire fleet from Egypt. A reconnaisance is about to be effected to ascertain the meaning of the while flags flying on the Aboukir Forts. One of these forts is said to be the strongest of its bind in originators. kind in existence. It is understood that Seymour has been instructed to demand the surrender of the Aboukir Forts, and in the event of refusal to bombard them.

#### Canadian.

Hamilton, July 24 .- Anson Mills, a contractor, attempted to jump on a Hamilton & Dundas Railway train at the Queen street crossing this afternoon, and fell beneath the wheels. Both legs were cut. He was taken to the hospital, where he died shortly afterward. Watford, July 24 .- This afternoon a

young lad about ten years of age, son of Benjamin Pike, of the tourth line of War-

wick, was driving a span of young colts in the orchard, when they took fright and ran away, jamming the little fellow between the wagon and a tree. Medical aid was at once procured, but he was so badly injured that he died about 6 p. m. Kincardine, July 25.—A serious acci-

dent occurred here this morning, which re-sulted in the death of Archibald Gillies, employed in the public works. While the men were moving the pile driver forward it was accidentally thrown over, killing

men were moving the pile driver forward it was accidentally thrown over, killing Gillies instantly. Fathers Voisin and Royer, of Le Societe Des Missionaire Afrique, founded forty years ago by the Bishop of Algiers, are in Montreal soliciting aid. They are attired

Secretary Grand Council. BIBLE STORIES.

We have before us a neat little school book of illustrated "Bible Stories," for the use of small children. This work is ad-mirably adapted to the use of children who have begun to read with facility, and

should be extensively used in Catholic schools. It is published by Benziger Brothers, New York.

Picnic at Goderich.

The Catholic people of Goderich held a most successful picnic on Wednesday of last week. The net proceeds were \$457. Father Watters is to be congratulated on the result, which clearly shows the high estimation in which he is held by all classe in his mission.

## No Catholics Among the Nihilists.

Count Tolstoy, the new Russian Home Count Tolstoy, the new Russian Home Secretary, hates two kinds of people with all the hatred that a Tartar is capable of. These two descriptions of persons are Catholies and Poles; and considering that Catholics and Foles ; and considering that pretty nearly all Poles are Catholics, it stands to reason that these ten million un-fortunate subjects of the Czar's come in for a double share of his excellency's an-

tipathy. When the Count was at the head of the Ministry of Education, Poland cer-tainly felt the full weight of his displeasure very severely ; but in his new posi-tion his likings and dislikings, as far as nationality and creed are concerned, have

less bearing on his actions, and besides, he meets with numerous opportunities of satisfying himself how utterly unwarrant-ed are his prejudices. Take the following notice which we translate from a Russian official return : "In the months of May and June 644

persons were arrested on the charge of con-spiracy against the Sovereign and against the welfare of the State. Among these the weitare of the state. Along these 644 persons, all classes, professions and sexes are represented; but not a Catholic nor a Pole is to be found among them." We have repeatedly directed attention

to the fact that the Catholics, and as a con-sequence the Poles, are the most loyal of

Pink-eye has broken out among the horses in this neighborhood, but as far as heard from very few cases have proved fatal. DIED. In this city, on July 31st, Bertie, youngest son of William and Martha Gleason, aged 7 months and 16 days. GT. WESTERN RAILWAY.

injuries of a serious nature.

LOCAL NEWS.

IRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.



On Wednesday, Aug. 9th, 1882.

Full Band of the 7th Fusileers will be in

A splendid programme of Games has been arranged, for which prizes will be offered. Fare for the Round trip, 30 cents. Fare from St. Thomas, 25 cents. Train will leave London at 10 a.m.; St. Thomas at 10 30 a.m. Returning will leave Port Stanley at 6, 6.30 and 9 p.m. B. C. MCCANN, Sec. J. M. KEARY, Pres.



OF MARY IMMACULATE.

### Course Opens 6th September.

Course Opens 6th September. Empowered to confer University degrees. Course of studies Classical and Commercial. Special attention gives to practical sciences. English the language of the College. French and Drawing free of the College. French course of studies of the College. French able and experienced professors. Strict dis-cipline. Fatherity care and watchfulness over conductive and progress of stu-dens. Matchily reports to parents. Build-ings of the studies of the college. Country house with farm, one mile from city. Do-mestic department under the care of the Sisters of Charlty. PAPAL MEDAL annually granted for suc-cessal competition in Philosophy, by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, as a special mark of the concerning course of studies, method of teaching, examinations for degrees, etc., send for PROSPECTUS.

of Mental Philosophy included, embraces FIVE years.

language. TERMS-\$112.50 for ten months.

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. nov10.81.1y 196-13w

oes, 6 7040 0 00, corn, 00c to 00. ST. CATHARINES. July 29-Flour, No.1 super, 6 25  $\varpi$  6 50; fall wheat, 1 20  $\varpi$  1 23 barley, occ  $\varpi$  occ; peas, oc  $\varpi$  oc; oats, 40c  $\varpi$  45; cattle, (1)ce weight) 00  $\varpi$  00; beet, 6 00  $\varpi$ 6 50; mutton, 7 (0  $\varpi$  8 00; dressed hogs, 8 00  $\varpi$ 00; hidts, 5 50 to 6 00; sheepskins, 0 25 to 0 30 butter, 18c  $\varpi$  20c; eggs, 20c  $\varpi$  122c; cheese, 11c  $\varpi$  12c; hay, 7 00  $\varpi$  9 00; potatoes, 1 50  $\varpi$  1 75 corn, 85c  $\varpi$  00c.

and Ague. Read one of the testimonials of which we could give thousands. "I certify that I was troubled with Catarrh in the head, gathering of phlegm in the throat, choking and coughing at night for years, so I could not sleep, often troubled with duil, lifeless feelings, pains in the chest and back. After giving hundreds of dollars to doctors and giving up all hopes, I tried the PRIDE of THE VALLEY, and am now able to do my work after seven year's slekness." <u>MRS JAMES MCNELL</u>, <u>32</u> Simcoo Street, London, Ont 'The above statement of my wife's is correct.' For sale ty all druggists, manufactured by Prof A. M Shrives. London, Ont. a) 12c; hay, 7 00 are 00; potatoes, 1 50 ar 1 as corn, 85c at 00c. Orrawa, July 20.-Flour, No. 1 super, 86 25 to 6 50; fall wheat, 1 30 to 1 35; spring wheat, 1 30 to 1 35; barley, 65 to 70; pease 0 75 to 0 80; oats, 40c to 45c; castle, (live weight), 3 00 to 4 50; beech, 6 50 to 700; mutton, 8 00 to 9 00 dressed hogs 8 00 to 0 50; hides, 7 00 to 8 50 sheepskins, 9 90 to 10. wool, 21c to 22c; but-ter, 16c to 22c, eggs, 19c to 22c, cheese, 14c to 16c hay, 11 00 to 13 00 per ton; potatoes, 1 25 to 1 40 per bag; corn, 80c to 85c.

1 40 per bag; corn, 80c to 85c. HALIFAX, N. S. July 29.—Flour market quiet, Quotations unchanged. Choice pasery 8 00 to 9 00; superior extra, 7 29 to 7 40, extra superfine, 6 60, to 6 65; spring extra, 6 50 to 65; strong bakers, 6 85 to 7 10; superfine, 6 20 to 6 45; Yellow k. d. cornmeal, 41 35 to 4 50; fresh ground, 4 30 to 4 49, Canada oatmeal, 0 00 to 6 60

GUELPH, JUSTE, J. S. O. T., CALRAG ORAHERI, GUELPH, JULY 29-Flour, No. 1 super,  $3 25 \ ao$ 340; fail wheat. 1 20 to 0 00: spring wheat, 1 20 to 1 22: barley, 00c to 00c: peas, 75c to 85c; oats, 50c ao 52c; cattle (live weight); 4 50 to 5 50: beef, 7 00 to 15 00; mutton, 8 00 ad 2 00; dressed hogs 0 00 ao 00c; hides, 0 00 ad 50; sheepskins, 0 50 to 1 00; wool, 00c to 20c; butter, 16c ao 18c; eggs, 17c ad 18; cheese none: hay, 9 00 ao11 00; potatoes, 1 00 ao 1 25 per bag; corn, 00c ao00c.

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

The classical curriculum, a thorough course

All classes are taught in the English

and for Universities.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE letting of the works for the FENE-LON FALLS, BUCKHORN and BUR-LEIGH CANALS, advertised to take place on the second day of August next, is un-avoidably further postponed to the follow-ing dates;— Tenders will be received until Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of August next. Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready for examination (at the places previously men-tioned) on Thwrsday, the tenth day of August next. By order,

By order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secreta

Those in want of anything suitable for the present season would do well to inspect the stock of goods now on sale at

BEATON'S

VASSAR COLLEGE.











H, at New Orleans, Tuesday, August 8, 1882– 187th Monthly Drawing. Look at the following Scheme, under the exclusive supervision and management of GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of La., and GEN. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia, who manage all the drawings of the Com-pany, both ordinary and semi-annual, and attest the correctness of the published Offi-cial Lists.

 $\begin{array}{c} $75,000\\ 25,000\\ 10,000\\ 12,000\\ 19,000\\ 10,000\\ 20,000\\ 30,000\\ 25,000\\ 25,000\\ 25,000\\ \end{array}$ 1 do do ..... 1 do do ..... 2 PRIZES OF \$6000..... A GARDEN PARTY Will be held on the Grounds of the  $^{6,750}_{4,500}_{2,250}$ MT. HOPE ORPHAN ASYLUM. On Thursday Evening, Aug. 3rd, IN AID OF THE ORPHANS.

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

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



OF EVERY DESCRIPPION.

H. BEATON

HATS

OF EVERY STYLE AND MAKE.

PALMER'S BLOCK,

RICHMOND ST., LONDON.

196-10w

Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 15th July, 1882. SITUATION WANTED By a young lady as Governess. Educated at the Sacred Heart Convent. Can teach Eng-lish branches, French, Eloeution, Vocal and Instrumental Music. Address, "C. C.," Cath-olic Record Office.

POUGHKEEFSIE, N.Y. A complete college course for women, with Schools of Paint-ing and Music, and a preparatory depart-ment. Catalogues sent. S. L. CALDWELL; D. D., President.

X