

# The Catholic Record.

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

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**After Death.**  
BY FANNY FARNELL.  
[This beautiful and sadly prophetic poem was written by Miss Fanny Farnell, nearly one year ago, on August 27th, 1881—Ed. F.R.]  
Shall mine eyes behold thy glory, O my country?  
Shall mine eyes behold thy glory?  
Or shall I know 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 hall thee,  
Shall these lips be sealed in cautious death  
and silent,  
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 dumb that sang thee in  
thy square,  
When all poets' mouths shall sing thee?  
Ah! the harpings and the salvos and the  
shoutings  
Of thy exiled sons returning!  
I should hear, though dead and mouldered,  
and the grave  
Should not chill my bosom's burning.  
Ah! the tramp of feet victorious! I should  
hear them  
Mid the stamrocks and the mosses,  
And my heart should toss within the shroud,  
and quiver  
As a captive dreamer tosses.  
I should turn and rend the cere-clothes  
round me,  
Giant-swords I should borrow,  
Crying, "O my brothers, I have also loved  
thee."  
In her lowliness and sorrow,  
"Let me join with you the jubilant pro-  
cession,  
Let me chant with you her story;  
Then contented I shall go back to the sham-  
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 anniversary  
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  
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  
hearty. Then what became of all the  
Christians who went before Calvin and  
of the world that had to wait for this im-  
mortal man's coming in order to revive  
Christianity? The Puritan theology, Mr.  
Bradford asserts, presents "the grandest  
conception of God that the world had  
ever known." Mr. Bradford is easily  
satisfied. The very cornerstone of the  
Puritan theology is, if we mistake not,  
the doctrine of predestination, which  
differs in no essential from the fatalism  
of the Turk, destroys man's freedom, and  
places the burden of his sins on God.

**London, Universe.**  
The standard or height of the Irish con-  
stitubulary 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 main-  
tain the peace and pry out deprelators.  
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,  
but janissaries or pretorians. Their only  
modern equivalent, armed as they are  
with rifle and sword-bayonet, and drilled  
to movements by battalion, are the Gen-  
darmes 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  
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 spirited horse.  
Is Michael Scobleff, 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  
as Napier's figurative lion with two manes  
and two tails. At the burial of poor  
MacGahan, the celebrated correspondent of  
the New York Herald, in the Catholic  
cemetery at Pera, a few years ago, Scobleff  
went like a schoolboy. MacGahan—  
born in Ohio, but Irish of the Irish by his  
parents—was his bosom companion in  
hotel and bivouac, and had imbued the  
Russian with Irish ideas.  
The Salvation Army is adding to its  
laurels. It has provoked riots between  
the Irish and Welsh at Tredegar, where  
two belligerent "paddies" of the "Mick Mc-  
Quaid" type joined its ranks. Their  
countrymen were wrath and assailed the  
constables of the tambourine. The Irish  
should have kept never minding; the Irish  
ought to have reflected that they were well  
rid of the scum of the earth who turned  
apostate. To be a welcome convert to  
Salvationism, one must previously have  
been a nuisance to the community in  
which he lived. At Salisbury, the army  
caused disturbances, and a "captain," ad-

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?  
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, but 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  
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 through  
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  
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  
scoundrels 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  
them right, and refused to take the charge.  
Well done, Abbe Fortier!  
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  
men, who have been indulging their savage  
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  
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.

**Freeman's Journal.**  
The Independent prints the following  
paragraph, which shows the progress of  
the 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  
clergymen and sixty-one laymen being  
present. The report of the Synodal  
Council stated that, notwithstanding its  
earnest efforts, two churches in 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  
Switzerland have evidently learned how  
futile it is to take all the weeds that  
are "thrown over the Pope's garden-wall."  
The jubilation over the "conversion" of  
Pore Hyacinthe and Canon Campello was  
all cry and little wool, as Protestants have  
discovered. The man who went over to  
Protestantism from the Catholic Church  
through honest conviction has yet to be  
found.

**GARIBALDI** was even honored with a  
religious service in a Protestant temple in  
New York City. The Apostle of benev-  
olence and free-love commemorated by a  
prayer-meeting! In his whole life there  
is only one utterance—which was the key-  
note to his later acts—that accounts for  
the adoration of Protestants at his shrine.  
This was: "Beat down Christianity; purge  
the earth of priests, and do with the spiri-  
tual power what we have already done  
with the temporal power." Protestants  
can forgive much blasphemy and abuse of  
Christianity, if it be tinged with revilings  
of the Catholic Church!  
"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  
and muffle up a semblance of a cross  
in architectural ornaments on your  
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 MacTavish, 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  
the Holy Ghost, grace vouchsafed to but  
few, grace so surprisingly potent as to de-  
tach them from family and wealth and  
social position and brilliant prospects,  
grace so precious that if they were to  
return thanks for it a thousand times a  
day till the end of their lives, they would  
not be too grateful. And the Order which  
welcomes them among its members, does  
them a great service, and at a greater  
risk than if they had been poor—a great  
service, because it offers them opportuni-  
ties for sanctifying their souls which they  
could not have outside of the religious  
life; at a greater risk than if they had been  
poor, because there is danger that they  
may be puffed up with vain glory, be-  
cause of their act of virtue in renouncing  
the vanities of life and so become stiff-  
necked, there is danger that they may be

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-  
ous and angry spirits 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-  
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RACHEL'S FATE.

From the Catholic World.
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.

"I've heard pop say that it brought bad luck to destroy a fish-hawk's nest," spoke a voice behind them, and turning, they saw Sam Bowline approaching.
"Bad luck? Had luck? Ha! ha! ha!" laughed Dick, who seemed to care little what was said to him.

is a staunch craft, well built and wholesome, 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 his stories, where the pebbles on the beach were all gold."
"Dear Phebe," answered Sam, kissing away a tear, "let us not make this happy hour unhappy by talking about my departure. Of one thing be assured: I will make short cruises; I will try to visit you every six months; and you must let me take Old Harry with me—for the word which your mother has taught him to pronounce will keep reminding me of my home."

cedars between the beach and the fallen pine-trees," 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 father grown man, much handsomer than Sam Bowline, with an eye whose passion pierced her through. But alas! he seemed 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 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 quit you this boon. No, no, I cannot."

A FATHER OF THE REFORMATION.

Character of Wyclif and his Doctrines.
John Wyclif is frequently held up to the admiration of the Protestant world as a precursor of the Reformation, and as a 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 obtain 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 interfere 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 Lutterworth, and was engaged in hearing Mass in his parish Church. Notwithstanding his great show of sanctity and mortification, 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 careful not to express too warm a sympathy with him, and the Continental "Reformers" also looked upon him with suspicion. "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 wrangles like a sophist and a rebel."

THE TWO PORTRAITS.

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 contemplating it, he forgot the troubles and anxieties of pecuniary embarrassments.
"How I should like to portray these features!" soliloquized the artist. "Will you come to my studio, my little lad?" he said 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 beautiful city; he came upon a youth whose features bore the stamp of vices so terrible, of 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 contrasting piece for the beautiful, pure 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.
"Come with me to my studio; let me paint your portrait, and I will pay what 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 picture 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 question, but tears and sobs came to choke his utterance.
He pointed to the picture, and, throwing himself down upon his knees, he wept and wailed aloud.
"Man, man, what ails you?" asked the astonished painter.
"But twenty years ago you bade me come to you as now, and then, as now, you portrayed me. See that face there was mine; and you now see me a wreck, a human being so degraded that all the good turns their faces from me in disgust."
The artist could hardly credit the testimony 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, low theatres and other vice resorts exhausted his patrimony. Then, unwilling to work, and as yet ashamed to beg, he began to steal. Caught in the act, he was thrown into prison.
His story as told by himself sounded terrible, and brought tears to the painter's eyes. 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 wondrous beauty, he answered sadly: "Between you and me, my dear friend, 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 subtle.
That woman is not married is owing to a 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, workers and idlers. As a rule, women do not know how to keep well and handsome, and they laugh at those who do.
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 unhappy. If so she is unfit to be the helper and companion of man.
Third, Imprecipitate theories.—It is quite common for young girls 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 nothing. That they are not to be helpful, but are to be helped.
Money becomes of first importance in such a scheme of life; and that few workmen have or can now expect to get, in adequate quantities for married life.
Fourth, The average man is often ignorant, rough, greedy, sensual. His coarser pleasures and vices consume his earnings. His tastes are thus vitiated, and the dull serenity of home life too often seems undesirable.
There is one more of these most apparent obstacles to marriage, and that is—the number of unhappy marriages. The causes which have been touched upon will account for many of these. The undue familiarity of married life will help to account for others; for it is true in a degree, that "familiarity breeds contempt," and it is true in many cases that men and women, once married, treat each other with less kindness and decency than they do strangers.
And lastly, Many men cannot afford to marry.
Wages of able working-men now range from two hundred and fifty dollars to five hundred dollars per year, and are gradually decreasing in all civilized States.
It becomes a serious question as to whether and every man, not whether he ought to marry, but whether he is not imperatively forbidden to marry. It becomes a serious 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 certainly will do no work.—[Charles W. Elliott in North American Review.]
Don't be Alarmed
at Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or any disease of the kidney, liver or urinary organs, as Hop Bitters will certainly and lastingly cure you, and it is the only thing that will.

WHY DOES THE CATHOLIC CHURCH SPEAK 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 divisions 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 constitutions were written in those two languages; and the Church has preserved these monuments with a religious veneration. This is the reason why her language in the West is Latin, and Greek in the East. Yet that, which in fact is a testimony in favor of the Church, is made the theme of reproach to her.
2. Evidence had already disposed everything in advance. Latin and Greek became dead languages, and hence invariable; whereby they became wonderfully adapted to formulate the doctrines of the Church, which know no variation, because she is divine. An interesting calculation, instituted on the changes of living languages, has shown that had the Church, instead of adhering to the Latin of St. Peter, St. Paul and St. Mar, etc., adopted the French, she would have been obliged to modify the formula of the sacrament of Baptism one hundred and sixty 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 Creed should have undergone, to say nothing of the degrees of primitive councils and of ancient Popes!
3. The Church speaks Latin, not only because she is unchangeable, but because she is Catholic, which means universal, and has to address herself to all times, nations and countries. During the three or four first centuries the Latin was the language of the civilized world, and, although a vernacular language it had that Catholic, i. e. universal character which is indispensable to the language of the Church. Whilst the world was divided into many nationalities, the Church still preserved her beautiful primitive language, and this 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 unchangeable; third, she is Catholic.—Mgr. Segur.

Woman and Her Diseases

is the title of a large illustrated treatise, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., sent to any address for three stamps. It teaches successful self-treatment.
Davy & Clark, Druggists, Renfrow, 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 designed." Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures all forms of Dowel complaints incident to Summer and Fall.

How the Devil was sold.

It is related of a man who sold himself to the Devil on condition that his Sautanic 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, until at last he consulted a wise man who told him to start a weekly paper. He did so and the consequence was that the demand for money becoming too frequent the Devil told him to go and be hanged, he 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 bargain was broken.

Summer Complaint,

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

Eighty Years Ago.

By CHARLES KICKHAM.

His locks are whitened with the snows of high a hundred years.

A young man lighted from his steed, and by that old man stood.

"I was a headless stripling then, but proud as any lord.

And well I might—in my right hand I grasped a freeman's sword.

"Oh! then 'twas never thought a shame or crime to love the land.

"And, what of him, your colonel?" "He, good old colonel,

"Who owned the castle after him?" "His son—my friend and foe.

"They reeled before our reddened pikes; his blood had dyed my blade.

"Yes, England was his glory—the mistress of the sea.

"In after years he threatened that to pull our roof-trees down.

"Well, God be with him. He was forced from home and lands to part.

"And while the tears rolled down his cheeks, his grandsons, a brave youth,

"And Mylos O'Hea," he spoke at length, "have tropic suns and time.

High wassal in the castle halls. The weal by bride is there.

With swimming eyes the bridegroom grasps the board, with brimming cups.

"Now, God be praised," quoth Mylos O'Hea, "they foally lie who say.

That poor old Ireland's glory's gone, for ever passed away.

But, gentlemen, what say you? Were not Ireland's hills clanked against the board like eighty years ago?"

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."

As to the responsibility of the Land League agitation for the prevalence of crime in Ireland the most trustworthy reply to this accusation is made, unconsciously, by the statistics published as gathered by the British Government itself.

What do these statistics prove? Although for its own purposes the English Government constantly stated (in order to arouse international opinion against the Irish)

by the unaided toil and at the exclusive cost of the tenant who hired them. There are one thousand evictions every week in Ireland now.

Now, when it comes to a defence of the Irish peasantry against the charge of lawlessness, 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 an untrustworthy, or as a fanatic.

According to the careful statistical criminal tables prepared by Mr. Henry Bellington, M. P., the proportionate number for the same population showed that in Ireland is more law-abiding than England and America.

The outcry against crime in Ireland ought to be pretty considerably checked by the result of a return just published. The proportion of the criminal classes, in and out of prison, taken together, is about half as large in Ireland as in England and Scotland.

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"crimes" consisted of sending "threatening letters," or, to be exact, in the proportion of 77 to 147, and that the next largest item in the catalogue is headed "other-wise."

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doubtedly an increase of crime in Ireland—proving that the real claim was true that these leaders had always exerted all their influence against agrarian crime.

John Henry Newman's Home. Above the dingy streets of Birmingham, and within short distance of the open, still wide and beautiful country, spread the broad roads of Edgbaston, their wide gardens and villas, their shruberies, which, in the smoke, are in spring, at least, are bright with blue and laburnum.

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THE QUEEN AND THE SALVATION ARMY.

The Queen is getting altogether too gracious. Considering all the divinity that doth hedge a monarch, her Majesty is too accessible.

And he read an answer from Victoria, by the grace of God, &c., thanking him for what he had done for the cause of 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 one would expect from the mightiest Sovereign of the earth, the acknowledged Defender of the Faith (by law established), to a self-constituted chief of epileptics, fanatics, and frenzied Nonconformity, which owes its vitality to sensationalism.

Further, only a few days ago, as she was indulging in that afternoon constitutional drive which she is accustomed to take, in the vicinity of Windsor Castle, her carriage was really and sincerely believe, is getting abnormally kind.

Her Majesty absolutely went out of her way to inspect a battery of artillery, likewise last week, which was marching via Windsor, from its place of disembarkation on the South Coast, to its new station at Hay, in the principality of Wales.

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.

While the Queen falls into these little mistakes, and almost as quickly redeems with what may be best described in words he has applied to St. Philip, "thy deep simplicity."

Miserable for Thirteen Years. In order to acquire the rights of full citizenship in the United States, the native born 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.

SOME DUTIES NEGLECTED BY YOUNG MEN.

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 themselves with the congregation of the parish in which they reside."

Such young men may be noticed in every city and parish. They can be discovered by the signs they invariably carry about them of being away from home, or speaking more accurately, of being without a home.

Now, why should they act in this way? It is not manly; it is not right. It leads to discomfort for themselves, and to confusion and trouble for priests; and it leads to worse still, for such young men grow tired of attending church in this way, and gradually neglect it and fall away from the practice of religion altogether.

Catholic young men coming into a strange town with the intention of remaining there some time, should make their first duty to call on the priest and make his acquaintance, and let him know who they are and where they reside.

THE LEGEND OF THE PALM BRANCH.

Why is the palm-branch an emblem of victory? Why are the martyrs represented with a palm in their hands? There is a pretty legend in answer to these queries.

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 in the foot of a sycamore tree. Just in front of them was a group of palm trees loaded with fruit.

No danger from these diseases if you use Hop Bitters; besides, being the best family medicine ever made. Trust no other.

**The Catholic Record**  
Published every Friday morning at 456 Richmond Street.  
THOS. COFFEY,  
Proprietor and Publisher.  
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Six months..... 1 00  
Arrears must be paid before the paper can be stopped.

**LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.**  
London, Ont., May 23, 1878.  
DEAR MR. COFFEY.—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese. Believe me,  
Yours very sincerely,  
+ 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 pertaining to the Imperial government, but the Irish question is not one of these. It directly interests and affects every portion of the empire, and no portion more directly than Canada. The peace, growth and prosperity of Canada are all, as the colonial office well knows, vitally concerned in the adjustment of the Irish difficulty. The truth is that the enlightened action of the Canadian Parliament so far transcending the cruel and despotic 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 Parliament 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 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 to the interference of one legislative body in the empire with matters under the control of another, there is very little coming within the scope of our legislation in which the

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 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 pining 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 up 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 demands respect and courtesy from the colonies. They have never acted in any other spirit towards the parent state, and never will, even when the relations between both are very materially changed. But the Times must be made to understand, and the Earl of Kimberly must be made to understand, that while courteous and respectful at all times, Canadians never will be servile.

#### 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'Donovan.

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 return to health.

We are happy to state that the rumored appointment of Mr. Mathew F. Walsh, of Quebec, to the private secretaryship of the Hon. Mr. Costigan, has proved correct. We wish our friend a long career of usefulness and success in the public service of Canada.

#### PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

We are happy to perceive that the question of paying the representatives 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 representation, they must provide for the payment of their members. 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 good certain to result to the country itself by the adoption of a scheme securing a just and reasonable indemnity for its representatives, it is, we hold, a matter of right to compensate men who devote their time and talents to the interests of their country. It is all very well to say that if one man is unwilling to serve without pay another can be easily got who will gladly do so. If this view were acted upon either in Canada 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 the full freedom the constitution designed to confer on them in the selection of their Parliamentary representatives. A very large number, so very large as to be utterly disproportionate, of the members of the present Commons of Great Britain, belongs to the aristocratic classes, which, through the House of Lords, enjoy co-ordinate powers of legislation with those of the people. We have no fault to find with constituencies that freely choose aristocratic representatives, but there can be no doubt that many scions of noble families holding seats in the Commons owe their election not to merit or capacity but to the depths and fullness of their purses. It is particularly important for the Irish people to select representatives honestly devoted, whether rich or poor, to the promotion of their welfare. In the present state of Irish society many of those best qualified to devote their time and energies to their country are, owing to the large pecuniary outlay required to secure

and hold a seat in Parliament, prevented from doing so. We are, therefore, very happy to see the public mind awakening to the importance 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 next general election.

#### DEFEATED.

M. de Freycinet has been ignominiously defeated, and has accordingly handed in his resignation to President Grevy. We cannot say that we regret the fall of this very feeble-minded 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 *particeps 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, sacrilegious 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 education, divorce, church property and the liberty of religious orders long enjoyed under the plighted faith of France, they might indeed have been driven from their offices, but they would have succeeded in rallying around them the very best elements of French society whose strength now latent could only be aroused by such a course. They have now lost office by attempting to dally with those aggressive elements of radical destructiveness that have of late made themselves felt in French affairs. A ministry with a firm and settled domestic policy never lacks support when defining and proposing an honest scheme of foreign policy. M. de Freycinet was weak and vacillatory in his domestic policy. He had, properly speaking, no party at his back, and, therefore, completely failed of his purpose when the Egyptian crisis made it necessary for him to adopt a scheme of joint intervention with England for the protection of the Suez canal. His defeat was one of the most ignominious ever experienced by a Minister. For him there voted 75 and against him 450 deputies. Besides the defeat of the minister this vote has special significance as being a protest against joint intervention with England for the protection of the canal. It is no secret that from the beginning of the crisis the French people have not looked with favor on the action of England in assuming the sole responsibility for the protection of European interests in Egypt and for having undertaken the bombardment of Alexandria. The strength of popular opinion on this subject is fully reflected by the vote in the Chamber of Deputies whereon M. de Freycinet fell. His fall is another indication of the lack

of real statesmanship in French legislative circles and the instability of republican institutions in France.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway west of Winnipeg is proceeding with extraordinary rapidity. It is now estimated that before next spring 663 miles of track will have been laid west of the Manitoban metropolis. There are now employed on the prairie section of the road seven thousand six hundred men. The firm of Langdon, Shepherd & Co., who have a contract for 500 miles of the line, have 4,200 men and 1600 teams now at work. The track laying proceeds at the rate of three miles a day, but this rate will soon be increased to four miles. Nothing ever accomplished on the continent in the way of track-laying exceeds this record. The working force will be gradually increased, and operations carried on throughout the winter. Mr. Shepherd, a member of the contracting firm above mentioned, hopes to do even better. He expects to have the road carried fully fifty miles beyond the crossing of the Saskatchewan river. We hope his expectations may be realized, but feel perfectly satisfied with the present rate of progress, which will, in less than another year, bring the road to the Rocky Mountains.

A sensational despatch purporting to convey reliable news of the apprehension of one of the murderers of Lord Cavendish, made its appearance in the daily press, some days ago. The supposed criminal, one Westgate, was taken in the republic of Venezuela, whither he had gone, according to his own statement, immediately after the assassination. It now turns out, however, that he had actually left Dublin before the commission of the crime. Very little reliance is placed on his statements. The police are reported 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 severely punished, but care should be taken not to give publicity to statements 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 impostor, as we believe he will, he should be punished very severely.

From Utah comes the news that the Mormons are determined to offer vigorous resistance to the Edmunds law, specially designed against polygamy. They have been, of late, receiving 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 to the views of the Mormons they are determined to resist at any cost. The difficulty will thus be brought to a head and upon the Federal government will then rest the responsibility of obliterating by every means, even force, if necessary, a system disgraceful to civilization and incompatible with Christian teachings. It is to be regretted that the Edmunds Act does not prohibit the settling in Utah of Mormon recruits 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 known for its anti-Christian tendency and tone, has quite a circulation in Montreal and Quebec. The Archbishop forbids the reading of the paper as well as the patronizing or encouraging of it in any way by any of his flock. His Grace finds special fault, we believe, with the romances published in the columns of the *Courrier*, holding them to be

in many cases of a very immoral nature. The prohibition of the *Courrier* should cause no regret even to its readers in Quebec, who have a wide field in the way of newspaper literature still at their command. There never was a time when Catholics should be more careful than now to refuse encouragement to journals professing principles hostile to christian order or giving space to productions inculcating lessons contrary to christian morality.

The *American* states that there are now before Congress two bills relating to Alaska which it hopes will become law at the earliest moment. One provides for a simple form of territorial government; the other appropriates a certain sum to be applied to educational purposes within this vast region. Alaska, as our contemporary justly maintains, is a valuable possession, having paid, since its acquisition, fully four per cent. a year on its purchase money. It has given America cod fisheries richer than those of Newfoundland, and salmon fisheries surpassing those of the Columbia River. The American government has done little or nothing for Alaska since its cession. The *American* contrasts the conduct of America with that of Russia in regard to Alaska:

"The Russians taught the sixteen thousand people of the Aleutian Islands to read and write, and initiated them into the rudiments of civilization and Christianity. Both their schools and their churches have been allowed to lapse; the younger generations are growing up in ignorance; the cruelties and abominations of heathenism, including witch-roasting, are making inroads among them; and there is danger of their utter relapse into barbarism. The Russians kept out whiskey and small-pox; under American rule both have free course. The Russians gave them an effective police and courts of justice; Americans have left them to Judge Lynch. In fine, the country is distinctly the worse for its separation from Russia and annexation to the United States."

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 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 standpoint, 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 that time. He first took office in Feb. 1873, as solicitor general in the Ouimet government. When that government retired in Sept., 1874, Mr. Chapleau became a private member of the Legislature and remained so till January, 1876, when he became Provincial Secretary under Mr. De Boucherville. This office he held till the dismissal of the administration in March in 1878.

After the elections held in May of that year Mr. Chapleau became leader of the Conservative party in the Legislature of Quebec. On the defeat of Mr. Joly in October, 1879, he was called upon to form an administration, a task which he succeeded in fulfilling. Parliament was under his auspices dissolved in the fall of 1881. At the elections he succeeded in increasing his majority and was last session easily enabled 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 London. There seems to have been some jealousy amongst the leaders, Happy Bailey, the captain, being of a rather repressive turn of mind in regard of his lieutenants. Two of them, Concertina Joe, and Hallelujah Jack, intend going to Brooklyn, to assume positions in the army there. At a meeting held last week on the corner of Dundas and Wellington streets, there was some confusion and the police had at length to disperse the Salvationist force. There is also, it appears, a pecuniary trouble at present disturbing the army in this district. Lient. Courts, in the absence of Happy Bailey, undertook to raise a collection. He, besides, claims the right of speaking at meetings equally with the captain and also of handling the funds. He was condemned by court-martial for insubordination, but is evidently determined, 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.

An Anglican sisterhood is, we learn, about to be formed in Toronto. Matters have already proceeded so far in this direction that a sustentation fund of over \$12,000 has been promised for the organization and support of the sisterhood. Such 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. If the promised \$12,000 be ever paid, it will prove a very bad investment, 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 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 eminent convert, philosopher and writer, died yesterday at Netherhall House, Hampstead. The Holy Father sent him a special blessing in *articulo mortis*. He was born in that city on March 21, 1812. He was graduated 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 theological subjects, and published in book form several collections of them. His death was beautiful in spite of the pain he suffered. He was heretically patient. "God knows," he said, shortly before his death, "that with all my faults, I had no stronger desire than that of loving Him and promoting His glory." On the octave of the Feast of Saints Peter and Paul he peacefully expired. R. I. P.

**From an Actual Report of a Commencement out West.**

The recitation, by the Junior pupils, "When I am a Woman," was boss: "Nothing 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, Epinoson, 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 pianist now in this city. There is none 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 Watchman.

**HAMILTON LETTER.**

A few days ago intelligence was received 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 for his safe return.

Rev. Father O'Leary is about to take his departure for Freilton, where he shall officiate as parish priest. For the past four years the gentleman has been superintendent of the Catholic schools of this city. The vast improvements he has made in the different educational departments, and the order and system of tuition established under his guidance, attest his energy and ability. He was also director of the young ladies' sodality and chaplain of the F. M. Total Abstinence Society, wherein he evinced a keen interest in the spiritual welfare of all. Our sincere esteem and gratitude accompany him to his new mission. Rev. Father Lillis, of Freilton, comes to this city.

The combined library attached to St. Mary's Cathedral, under the superintendence of the F. M. T. A. society, presents a very attractive and useful catalogue. A number of new and complete volumes have recently been purchased, among which are those for mechanical use. The historical, biographical and fictitious works are the finest in circulation. We trust this splendid library will receive a merited patronage from our people.

Sunday morning a collection was taken up at the Cathedral for the purpose of defraying the expenses attached to the new bell, which was consecrated at 3 p. m. by his lordship Bishop Crinnon, assisted by Rev. Fathers Lillis and Cleary.

Rev. Father Cleary has been appointed director of the Young Ladies' Sodality, to the members of which he delivered a very beautiful and eloquent instruction last Sunday, particularly touching on the virtue of Christian charity, and the grace which proceed from a membership united in prayer.

St. Joseph's Church has been under repairs for some time; its renovation under the management of Herr Wilkins, is now completed. The professor is to be congratulated on the artistic taste he displayed in the design of the architectural improvements. C. M. A.

**THE IMPERIAL SNUB AND THE "THUNDERERS" LECTURE.**

Toronto Globe. "A cat may look at a king," but according to the London Times a Colonial Parliament may not, under any circumstances, tender the benefit of its experience to the Mother Country. If there is a crisis existing, the conduct of a colony in offering advice would, it seems, be little less than treason, if there is no crisis, the advice would manifestly be useless. According to this theory, the whole duty of a colony consists in never officially expressing its satisfaction with the measure of freedom it enjoys, lest haply some less free portion of the Empire may be induced to ask for larger liberty. This may possibly, in the neighbourhood of Printing House Square, be accounted sound logic; but to the Cisatlantic mind the Times' utterances on the Irish resolutions seem to be as superficial as they are superficial. With us they serve for nothing so well as to bring to mind the fact that what the London Times says to-day upon colonial affairs it is reasonably certain to contradict to-morrow. It is but a few years since Canada had to contend against the entire force of the London Times could bring to bear against her with the object of severing the Dominion from the body of the Empire. To-day it is the London Times that is complaining—in part with reason, but principally with unreason—of the hostility to the Empire shown by Canada. Was there ever a more complete change of attitude than this?

What is intended for the sting of the Times reproach is the allusion to our "reckless, presumptuous interference with problems with whose true character Canadians have little opportunity of becoming themselves." It is to be doubted very much whether the writer of the Times article ever read the text of the Canadian-English resolutions. If he had read the resolutions surely he 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 incompleteness of our local control over local affairs, which incompleteness arises from the strained interpretation placed by the dominant party upon the Imperial legislation creating the Dominion. Surely out of her thankfulness for the almost perfect success of her own political system, Canada may, without presumption, recommend 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 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. Canadian 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 that can be swayed by claptrap is as little as in the number of any other class or nationality that is accessible to the same influence. Any reasonable human being would see in the fact that the Canadian Parliament unanimously passed its Irish

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 impertinence a much more severe currying down than is conveyed in the official remonstrance. Paraphrasing, Lord Kimberley's statement 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 business." The explanation of this savagery 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 obliged to go somewhat farther than Lord Kimberley does. Indeed, on studying the official "snub," we see very great reason to suppose that its words cover an 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 relating to the affairs of the United Kingdom 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 could 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 Premier put in Lord Kimberley's mouth words that would condemn his own policy. These comments were made on reading the probably not wishing to encourage Colonial Governments in the habit of thrusting advice under the nose 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 phenomenon, but the figures doubtless 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 conditions and limitations as prevail in other churches the total would be greatly lessened. These comments were made on reading the statistics which were made on the one hand and a complete surrender to authority on the other, with the repose of mind and comfortable faith which it brings to many."—N. Y. Times, July 10. These comments were made on statistics relating to the state of religion in New York City, recently published in the Times. The Times makes a grave mistake in attributing the increase of Catholics to "vigorous proselyting." Catholics have so much difficulty in combating the irreligious influences around them, so much labor in keeping their own flocks, that there is little time or strength left to spread the good news 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 consolator of the poor—the hope and stay of the unfortunate—the friend of the repentant sinner. Being the Spouse of our Lord, she raises up the needy and directs the erring. Catholic priests in our day and zealous Catholic laymen have little time for "proselyting." If converts are made, it is through the silent and unconscious example of Catholics, not by the strenuous efforts which our separated brethren make with enormous expenditure of money and little success. The Catholic Church is, definitively the church of the poor. The majority of Protestants who are Christians so 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.

**A NOTABLE CONVERT.**

How an Infidel Jew Became a Catholic Priest.

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 London Month gives a review. There were a thousand reasons why it should not have been expected that the subject of this life would ever have been noted in connection with any form of religion; there were a million why it should not have been expected that he would die a Catholic priest and a member of a most strict order in the religious life of the first place, a Jew, and he became an infidel Jew. He was a man, too, spoiled by admiration bestowed upon his gifts 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 acquaintance with the vicar to which for some time gave himself up. He was the prototype of

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, as the greatest genius of the age. My intimacy with the author of 'Lella' contributed to my fame quite as much as my musical talent. People were jealous of me, and envied me the happiness of having the extraordinary woman who monopolized 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 cigarettes for her, for she smoked freely to stimulate her brain. Every now and then she made me sit down to the piano, and when I played while she wrote, I 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 romances so impudently expected by publishers and so hungrily devoured by the public. Would to God that I had always remained ignorant of their contents! If I had had any knowledge of them to an acquaintance later on have lost the little that was left 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 years' residence in the filibuster of the laborer, engaged by the rules of the rigorous Order in question, died of small-pox, caught while he was attending 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

draws Protestant young men and women from the slender creed which they have been taught. Luther threw a bridge over the gulf which separates Christianity and unbelief which his followers of to-day find it easy to cross. His bridge was the Bible, humanly interpreted. But, after accounting for a great loss to the sects in this way, there remains the fact that a horrible dry rot is eating into the "respectable," 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 in the way that they want to go. What would happen to the gymnast of the Tabernacle in Brooklyn; to the sentimentalist of Plymouth Rock; or to that Rev. Fulton who lates Popery out loud when political events do not "boom," if he should openly denounce the sin which is depopulating the New England towns and villages, and which causes, in a great measure, the decrease of Protestants in New York? With public-schooling, insidious literature, and a pervading materialism working against it, Catholicity shows an immense increase which can not be accounted for by the number of converts received. Catholic parents believe that the life of the child unborn is as sacred as 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 the beginning of wisdom remain. The sects are powerless to instill this faith into the child. They 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 demoralization which, to what it will be weak and feeble.

"In the Catholic Church," the Times says, "all nominal adherents are counted." This is, all that have been baptized, whether they are practical Catholics or not. This is true enough; the only interest that these statistics have for Catholics lies in the fact that there are many Catholics, too ignorant, too indolent, too much given to time-serving, to obey the commands of the Church without being willing to deny her. Statistics are, as a rule, very unsatisfactory, although curious 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 two hundred and eighty-five boys, and sixteen thousand five hundred and sixty 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 hope for the future. If not, nominal Catholics will continue to swell the notebook of the statistician in years to come, and counted as sound ears.—New York Freeman's Journal.

**THE TRIUMPH OF GRACE**

was now complete. Three weeks later, on the feast of St. Augustine, August 28th, 1847, Father Hermann was solemnly baptized by Pere Ratisbonne, in the Chapel 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 notorious by his irregularities, he finally turned his back upon it, and took the habit of the Discalced Carmelites under the name of Augustin-Marie du Tres-Saint-Sacrement, October 6, 1849. But Madame George Sand, when she saw him once after he had become a Carmelite, remarked, with infinite disgust, "This is the same fellow." To make cigarettes and play games upon the piano for genius, albeit genius that dealt somewhat too plentifully in adjectives, as Alfred de Musset incautiously hinted, paying the way for unutterable, though hardly unuttered—fury, should have insured this Jew against the call of heaven! Genius is justly indignant when it sees its patronage despised and its lessons set at naught. It denied 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 laid claim to the title of Fermoyle, which, however, he never pursued; 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 excelled the duties of that office to the day of his death; the utmost satisfaction 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 *has been*, prematurely injured Sir Boyle's capacity, it was said, by forcing him to read Gibbon's Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire, whereas he was so cruelly puzzled, without being in the least amused, that in his cups he often stigmatized the great historian as a low fellow, 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.

His perpetual bragging that Sir John Cave had given him his eldest daughter, afforded Curran an opportunity of replying: "Ay, Sir Boyle, and depend on it, if he had had an older one still he would have given her to you." Sir Boyle thought it best to receive the repartee as a compliment, lest it should come to her ladyship's ears, who, for several years back, had prohibited Sir Boyle from all allusions to chronology.

This baronet had certainly one great advantage over all ball and blunder makers; he seldom launched a blunder which some fine aphorism or maxim might not be easily extracted. When a debate arose in the Irish House of Commons on the vote of a grant which was recommended by Sir John Parnell, Chancellor of the Exchequer, as one not likely to be felt 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 a few years 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 unanswerable argument which human ingenuity could possibly devise. "What," Mr. Speaker?" said he, "and so we are to beggar ourselves for fear of vesting posterity? Now, I would ask the honorable gentleman, and this still more honorable House, would we should put ourselves out of the way to do anything for posterity; for what has posterity done for us?"

Sir Boyle, hearing the roar of laughter which of course followed this sensible blunder, but not being conscious that he

had said anything out of the way, was rather puzzled, and conceived that the House had misunderstood him. He therefore begged leave to explain, as he had apprehended the gentleman had entirely mistaken his words; he assured the House "that by posterity he did not mean our ancestors, but those who were to come immediately after them." Upon hearing this explanation, it was impossible to do any serious business for half an hour.

Sir Boyle Roche was induced by government to fight as hard as possible for the Union—he did, and I really believe fancied by degrees that he was right. On one occasion a general titter arose at his florid picture of the happiness which must proceed from this event. "Gentlemen," said Sir Boyle, "may titter, and titter, and titter, and may think it a bad measure; but their heads at present are hot, and will so remain till they grow cool again; and so they can't decide right now; but when the day of judgment comes, then honorable gentlemen will be satisfied at this most excellent Union. Sir, there are no Levitical degrees between nations, and on this occasion I can see neither sin nor shame in marrying our own sister."

He was a determined enemy to the French Revolution, and seldom rose in the House for several years without volunteering some abuse of it. "Mr. Speaker," said he in a mood of this kind, "if we once permitted the villainous French masons to meddle with the buttresses and walls of our ancient constitution, they would never stop nor stay, sir, till they brought the foundation of our crumbling down above the ears of the nation! There," continued Sir Boyle, placing his hand earnestly on his heart, his powdered head shaking in unison with his loyal zeal, whilst he described the probable consequence of an invasion of Ireland by the French Republicans—"There, Mr. Speaker! if these villainous masons should ever bring down above the ears of the nation! 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CARDINAL MANNING ON THE TRIALS OF CONVERTS.

Preaching in the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, on a recent Sunday, His Eminence Cardinal Manning maintained that the Christians of those days stood as much in need of fortitude as did the early Christians. 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 testimony 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 testimony, where would Faith be in these days? For three hundred years the successors 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 supreme pontiffs was a luminous and world-wide evidence of the truth of the faith 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 not ceased, 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 hath hated you, it hated Me before it hated you." Again, He tells His disciples that they shall be hated "for His name's sake." Were these words spoken only of the Apostles? Were they true only in the beginning of the Church? Has the world ceased to be at enmity with God? If not, it is most certain that every one of the soldiers of 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 that every man who will love God and Christ, shall suffer persecution. How many the ones 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 spirit of the martyr was possessed by many; and these not only strong men, but women, young, feeble, delicately nurtured, for faith's sake, for conscience's sake, for the sake of their religion gave up everything rather than not fill the words of our Divine Lord, "He 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's sake easy, and rob of all harshness the mortifications imposed by the church on her children.

Oscar Wilde Paralyzed.

A man who was on the same train with Wilde, coming from Reno to Ogden, relates an amusing experience. Wilde was lounging back in his seat, leaning on his hand, when the train boy woke him up by shouting: "Oscar Wilde's poems for ten cents!" The poet started up to a sitting position, with: "Great guns! it is possible that my poems have received such beasty figures as that?"

"Three for two bits," continued the boy. 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 infringement on the right of an English author?"

"Is that so?" replied the boy slowly, "Do you know the fellow that rit the book will know it?"

"Of course he will. How can your guilty act escape his cognizance?"

"His cognizance 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 commis."

"T'won't work, cilly. Folks put jobs on me every day. Here, take a wusted peanut and fill up. If I thought such a looking chap as you rit them lines d'ye suppose 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, palor, chilly sensations, followed by night-sweats and cough, prompt measures of relief should be taken. Consumption is a scrofulous disease of the lungs; therefore use 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 MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N.Y.

"DR. PIERCE'S." Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney Diseases. \$1 at Druggists.

OUR COLORED BRETHREN.

The Harvest White for the Reapers—Whence will they come?—Is the Age of Missionaries Gone Forever.

Baltimore, June 29, 1881.

To the Editor of The Catholic Record: The worthy priest's appeal in favor of 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 unfortunate colored field. The call of the leader 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 whites.

However, the isolated efforts of priests, here and there, cannot have a lasting effect; and hence by very many it is regarded 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, another will always be found to take the vacant place, and oh! so few are the laborers 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 immense 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 sadder thought to the Catholic heart. No wonder the second Plenary Council of Baltimore urged its appeal to priests to devote themselves in this neglected portion of the Lord's vineyard in the strong words, "By the bowels of the mercy of God." (per misericordiam Dei.) Your worthy correspondent, who suggested the seminary, asserted that vocations are plentiful. 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 letters 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 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 to form arrangements for a fitting celebration 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 Novena and Triduum in Carmelite churches in honor of St. Teresa during October. Confraternities and associations 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 Raimonaca went on foot, as true pilgrims, with staff and sandals carrying a morsel of bread, to venerate the body of the saint. The solemn homage rendered to the Reformatrix of Carmel is one of the great Catholic works of 1882. We are confirmed in this opinion by the choice of the man to whom God has confided the administration of the Diocese of which Alba de Tormes formed a part. The tomb of St. Teresa is at Alba de Tormes. Mgr. Narcisse Martinez Izquierdo, Bishop of Salamanca is well known throughout the Catholic world. His devotion to the great Saint Teresa is most ardent. Not content with assuming the title and office of Chaplain of the Saint, of 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, history, 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 population assisted with great fervor at the exercises; great numbers of all ranks and classes approached the Holy Table. On the 15th of the most solemn Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament takes 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 Conception, 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 Holy Reformatrix of Carmel will take care of the honor of her Divine Spouse. *Memento nobis honorum.* She is the new Deborah of the Church of these latter times.

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AN ANCIENT R. C. CHURCH.

Interesting Notes About a Tadoussac Edifice.

Rev. Father Skelley, of Smithville, who is spending his holidays at Tadoussac and neighborhood (Quebec), sends the following historical sketch, which will prove interesting:

During the summer of 1636 Pere Deque, one of those missionary Jesuits who have astonished Christendom with their successes, 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 in 1644. The self-sacrificing Madam Pelletier came to Tadoussac in 1644 and was godmother to several Indians. A bell 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 of this, the oldest church in Canada, was hewn by M. Blanchard in March, 1747. On the 16th of May, Pere Conquart, 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. Hoquart, who was Superintendent of New France, as Canada was then called. The church was covered and boarded in the year 1749, two hundred francs being given for the purpose by Mr. Bigot, the ablest Intendant of the old regime. This church was completed 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 dollars). The dimensions of the church are thirty feet long by twenty-five wide. On entering the church to the right is a painting 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 Borromeo, Archbishop of Milan and Cardinal. A plate on another painting tells the visitor that it was presented by the Peres Duplessis to Pere Maurice, who died in 1747. Among other interesting articles at this quaint old palace are the candlesticks carved from wood by the first Jesuit fathers who ministered the rites of the church to the colonists and Indians. On a plate of lead which was found under the flooring of the church is inscribed the following: "In the year 1747, 16th May, M. Conquart, farmer of the place, T. Dare, clerk, Michael Laroye, all of whom were builders of the church and Pere Conquart, Jesuit, placed this plate here."

OUR GIRL.

Question—Would Our Girl marry a good young blacksmith?

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 the question.

A. Well, now come to think it over, there are certain conditions upon which Our Girl might marry the young blacksmith. If he were rich and did not work at his trade and hired a great many men to work for him, she might marry the young man, though she would wish he were not called a blacksmith.

Q. But the young blacksmith is handsome and well educated?

A. But he shoes horses for a living.

Q. 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 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 carriage, dresses, diamonds, servants, Saragota, and a cottage in the country. The young blacksmith couldn't furnish all that on \$3 per day.

Q. But suppose the young blacksmith could forge a few notes now and then and pass them without anybody finding it out?

A. Well, if he forged very carefully and in a gentlemanly manner, and called them by the name of gold, and she was quite sure he was doing no more nor less than were others around him, she might take his case under consideration. It's something like his being a big boss blacksmith and being known as a great iron manufacturer.

But suppose he had been a blacksmith like Campanini and had turned into a great singer?

A. Oh, then she'd marry him, money or no money, and be very proud that he had been a blacksmith.

Personalities and Ill-Report.

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 men's characteristics for legitimate objects; but it is to be with confidential persons. Poor Burns wrote and did many foolish things, but he was wise when he wrote to a young friend: "Aye, tell your story free, off-hand, when wi' a bosom enemy; but keep something to yourself if you're sorely told to do so."

Do not needlessly report ill of others. There are times when we are compelled to say, "I do not think Bouncer a true and 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 them. And as far as possible dwell on the good side of human beings. There are family boards where a constant process of depreciating, assigning motives, and cutting up characters goes forward; they are unpleasant places. One who is not healthy does not wish to dine at a dissecting table. There is 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 MURDER HAS SUCCEEDED.

REV. MONCURE D. CONWAY ON COERCION—Boston Pilot.

That the British Government is advancing the work of anarchy, not that of civilization, in their repressive legislation for Ireland, is now being testified by all the champions of civilization. Liberal minds that were in the colonies and the Indians, are against the colonists and the Southpeace Chapel, London, the rev. speaker referred to the position as between the Government and Ireland in the following apposite and remarkable sentences:—

"The general lack of faith in moral and religious forces is shown in the political world just now in a fatal way. Our so-called statesmen seem to have no idea of dealing with emergencies in any other than the antiquated traditional ways, whose ineffectiveness has been demonstrated a thousand times. How are we dealing with 'anarchy in Ireland?' Pretty much as Pharaoh dealt with Israel in Egypt. At one time it seemed as if we 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 accommodately relapse into the old rut again. This law, taking away civilized government from Ireland, is enacted by those assassins. The day after the murders, the Prime Minister telegraphed to the Viceroy of India that the black act was intended to embitter the relations between England and Ireland. Then it has succeeded; this new act suppressing jury trial, free speech and free printing, paralyzing the movements of a population, is simply a 'manometer' of 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 Roman Empire and the Holy Alliance; it was turned by Cromwell to massacre the Irish, as Papal Canonists, casting 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 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 applied. When order is established in Ireland, it will be as it was established in England and America—by developing an internal source of order. Sittung forever, holding a wolf by the ears, is not victory over the wolf—it is victory over the man."

"Slow and steady wins the race." Steadily, but not slowly, Kidney-Wort is distancing all competition for universal popularity and usefulness. This celebrated remedy can now be obtained in the usual dry vegetable form, or in liquid form. It is put up in the latter way for the especial convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. It will be found very concentrated and will act with equal efficiency in either form. Read advertisement.

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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 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 vegetable 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 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 constitutions, where a mild but effectual cathartic is required. For sale by all druggists.

THE GREAT LIGHT Church Light. FRINK'S Patent Reflectors give more light than any other. They are cheap and the Best Light known in the world. They are made in England, and are reliable in every respect. They are made in England, and are reliable in every respect. They are made in England, and are reliable in every respect.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE! Quality and Quantity Always Uniform. For sale by Grocers. D. S. WILKINSON, Proprietor, 207 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 181-20W-cow

BIG PAY to sell our Rubber Printing Stamps. Samples free. TAYLOR BROS. & CO., Cleveland, O. 180-29W-cow

Employment for Ladies. The Queen City Superior Company of Cincinnati has a large number of positions open for ladies, and want reliable lady agents to sell their goods. For particulars apply to the manager at 100 Broadway, New York. No duty on Church Bells. 174-18W-cow

OPPIUM MORPHINE HABIT. No pay till cured. Tonics and stimulants prohibited. 100 Broadway, New York. Dr. Marsh, Quinsy, Mich. 175-18W-cow

THE WHOLESALE TRADE. A specialty. Country storekeepers will hear in mind that it will pay them to call at the store and compare prices before leaving orders elsewhere.

THE RETAIL TRADE. Is attended to in the most satisfactory manner. The goods are all fresh and the prices cut low to the prevailing competition. Goods delivered in all parts of the city promptly.

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

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For the best photos made in the city go to Fox Bros. 250 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and pastpapers, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

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Mothers! Mothers! Mothers! Are you disturbed at night and broken o. your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MR. 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 who has not used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the stomach, soothe 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 physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Dactylitis, Tenderness of the Chest, Gout, Stiffness, Swelling, Swellings and Spasms, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation or other Lacera Ointment as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 cents, and you will find with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its efficacy. Directions in Eleven Languages. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

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As your AGENT, it will purchase any kind of goods you may want.

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EVERYONE SATISFIED! That we sell Cheaper Furniture than any other place in the city, and carry a larger and better selected stock, we can testify to sell cheap as we manufacture our goods. Having now nearly forty men working, our large and commodious warehouses are full of good goods. Some of the latest patterns in our BAY BILK for

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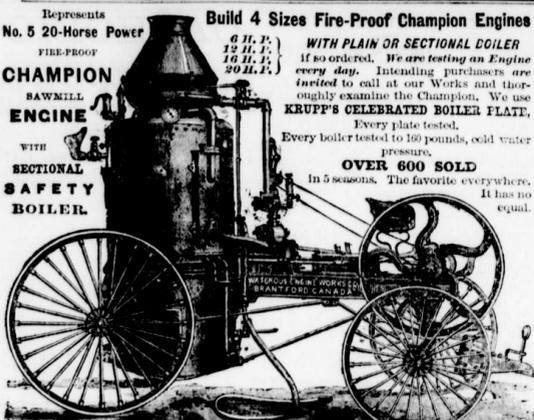
AMERICAN, RATAN & WICKER BUGGIES AND CHAIRS. Our Parlor Set, hair cloth, \$45.00; our Bedroom Set, marble top, \$55.00; our Honored Bedroom Set, \$35.00; our Ash and Walnut Bedroom Set, \$25.00.

The Hair Spring Bed in stock; don't forget it; you can pack it in a satchel. Call and see if you want to buy. We can do better for you than any other place in the city, and they know it.

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

Represents No. 5 20-Horse Power FIRE-PROOF CHAMPION ENGINE



WITH PLAIN OR SECTIONAL DOILER  
Every boiler tested to 100 pounds, cold water pressure.  
Every plate tested.  
OVER 600 SOLD  
In 5 seasons. The favorite everywhere. It has no equal.

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For Places East of T. R. Buffalo, Boston, East-States, etc.	1.00 10.30 8.00 2.45 6.30
New York, etc. (Three Days).	1.00 5.00 8.00 2.45 6.30
G. T. R. East of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec and Maritime Provinces.	5.30 1.00 10.30 8.00 2.45 6.30
For Toronto.	5.30 1.00 10.30 8.00 2.45 6.30
For Hamilton.	5.30 1.00 10.30 8.00 2.45 6.30
G. W. R. Going West—Main Line.	5.00 1.15 8.00 2.45 6.30
To St. Thomas, Detroit, Western Ontario, St. Louis, St. Paul, Chicago, etc.	1.15 10.30 8.00 2.45 6.30
St. Paul, Chicago, etc.	1.15 10.30 8.00 2.45 6.30
St. Paul, Chicago, etc.	1.15 10.30 8.00 2.45 6.30
St. Paul, Chicago, etc.	1.15 10.30 8.00 2.45 6.30

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**YOUNG LADIES ACADEMY,**  
CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT.

Locality unrivalled for healthiness offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitution. The Academy is situated in a pure and goodly village. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating English sports. The curriculum is thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation. The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and instrumental music form a prominent feature of the course. A weekly elevating lecture, testing improvement in the good works of the Academy. Strict attention is paid to domestic science. Special attention is given to the habits of neatness and order. Terms to suit the difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution.

For further particulars apply to the Superior, or any Priest of the Diocese.

**ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY**—The regular meetings of the Society will be held on Wednesday evening at eight o'clock, in their rooms, Albion Block, Richmond Street. The objects of the Society are, to provide for the poor, to cultivate a literary taste among its members, and to grant pecuniary aid to those who may be taken sick. The proceeds are open every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening, and the Society has provided a large number 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. **CHAS. HEVLY, Pres. THOS. GOULD, Sec'y.**

**CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION**—The regular meetings of the Association will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend. The Association is a mutual benefit society, and its objects are to provide for the poor, to cultivate a literary taste among its members, and to grant pecuniary aid to those who may be taken sick. The proceeds are open every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening, and the Society has provided a large number 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. **CHAS. HEVLY, Pres. THOS. GOULD, Sec'y.**

**Woolverton, Surgeon Dentist.** Office—Corner Dundas and Clarence Streets—London, Ontario. (Morrison's) Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed. **SOLON WOOLVERTON, L.D.S.,** late of Grimsby.

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For further particulars apply to the Superior, or any Priest of the Diocese.

**FINANCIAL.**

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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 4 or 5 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 consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to

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OFFICE—Opposite City Hall, Richmond St., London, Ont.

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AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS, COR. DUNDAS & TALBOT STS.

CAPITAL—\$1,000,000.  
SUBSCRIBED—\$500,000.  
PAID UP—\$250,000.  
RESERVE FUND—\$38,000.  
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Money loans on Real Estate lowest rates of interest. Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased.

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Interest received on deposit and interest allowed at highest rate. **JOHN A. ROE, Manager.**

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Devotion to the souls in Purgatory is one of the growing devotions of the Church. To foster this pious spirit, and to afford these souls constant and efficacious assistance, a Confraternity under the above title was organized several years ago in the Convent of St. Louis Bertrand, Louisville, Ky. The means employed are the offering of the Holy Sacrifice, and the recitation of the Rosary. The Fathers to continue the former, and to assist them in discharging the heavy debt on their Church, a subscription is expected from each member. Those who pay 50 cents a year, for ten years, or \$5 at once, in full instalment, become full Members of the Confraternity, thereby sharing in many of its benefits, and are also enrolled as Benefactors of the Order of St. Dominic for ever, which entitles them to a participation in the good works of the Confraternity.

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**PILES.** Piles, if not cured, will become complicated with Constipation. Kidney-Wort cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians have failed. It is a safe and reliable remedy. Price 25¢. Use Druggists Sell.

**KIDNEY-WORT**  
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Besides being most refreshing in summer season, they are pronounced by the best medical authorities as containing great curative properties. Those suffering with chronic diseases should at once avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining relief and permanent cure.

The Baths have been fitted up with all modern improvements. The Plunge Bath is now open.

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**WILSON & MUNRO**  
SUCCESSORS TO **FRANK SMITH & CO., GROCERS,**  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

This is one of the oldest and most extensive establishments in Ontario. The business will be carried on in the same manner as formerly, and customers may rest assured that the quality of goods and prices will be such as to retain the patronage of all those to whom it attained under the former ownership.

**WILSON & MUNRO.**  
**SOLID FACTS.**  
**THE CHEAPEST**  
**BEST PLACE**  
TO BUY YOUR  
Dinner Sets,  
Tea Sets,  
Dessert Sets,  
Crocery,  
Glassware,  
Cutlery,  
Fancy Goods, &c.

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Jeweller, etc., has returned to London and is permanently located at No. 41 Dundas Street, East, Market Lane, Godfrey Block, where he will keep constantly on hand a large stock of finest Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Fancy Goods, at the lowest prices, and hopes to meet all his old customers and many new ones patronizing in all its branches. **W. D. MCGLOGLION, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller.**

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**THE LONDON BRUSH FACTORY**  
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JUST ARRIVED FROM EUROPE, AT CHAS. F. COLWELL'S Popular Music Store, 129 Dundas Street, another large supply of beautiful violins, guitars, banjos, harp, horns, zithers, etc., etc. I have the choicest and best selected stock in Western Canada of musical instruments, strings and fittings; quality the best, and prices the lowest. Drop in and see, or write for particulars.—**C. F. COLWELL.** May 26-6m

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**W. H. ROBINSON,**  
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Keeps a stock of Pure Drugs and Chemicals which are sold at prices to meet the prevailing competition and stringency of the times. Patent Medicines at reduced rates. Special attention given Physicians' Prescriptions. **W. H. ROBINSON.**

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WILL CURE OR RELIEVE  
BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPESIA, DRIPSY, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, JAUNDICE, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM, HEADACHE, DEBILITY, OF THE SKIN, AND EVERY SPECIES OF DISEASE ARISING FROM DISORDERED LIVERS, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

**T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.**

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Important to Nervous Sufferers.

**THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY** for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Affections, etc. is **GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.** This is the only remedy which has ever been known to permanently cure Palpitation and other affections of the Heart, Consumption in its earlier stages, Rushing of blood to the head, wind in the stomach, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, Want of Energy, faintness, Desire for solitude, low spirits, Indisposition to labor on account of weakness, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the back, Dimness of vision, Premature old age, etc. Full particulars in our pamphlet which we send securely sealed on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. The Specific is now sold by all druggists at \$1.00 per package, or 6 for \$5.00, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of money, by addressing

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Harness, Saddles, Trunks and Valises cheaper than any other firm in Canada.

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Don't forget to call and see them before you purchase any more elsewhere.

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We have just completed the fitting up in art Show Rooms, the latest improved **SANITARY WARE**, including

**WATER CLOSETS, SINKS, &C.,**  
IN WORKING ORDER.

A pleasure to show and explain all. Also a new assortment of Gas fixtures just received, with which real merit is ever regarded.

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**FLANNEL TWEED COAT & PANTS TO ORDER!**  
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Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Steam Engines, etc. Full List of Castings. **W. VANDEUSEN, Catalogue sent Free.**  
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**HAGGARD'S YELLOW OIL**  
CURES RHEUMATISM

**FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.**

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

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**THE PURSUIT AND BEST MEDICINE EVER MADE.**

Association of Messrs. DUCHU, BARRER, and others, of the Province of Ontario, Canada, bearing date the twenty-second day of June, 1882, incorporating the Right Reverend John Walsh, D. D., Bishop of London, of the City of London, in the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada; James CROWE, of the town of Stratford, in the said Province, merchant; James JOSEPH BRYAN, of the City of London, in the said Province, barrister-at-law; Thomas COFFEY, of the said City of London, publisher; John JOSEPH BRYAN, of the said City of London, in the said Province, barrister-at-law; and John JOSEPH BRYAN, of the said City of London, barrister-at-law, for the purpose of the acquisition of lands in the North West Territories of the Dominion for colonization and settlement, the purchase, leasing, exchanging or acquiring personal property and any rights necessary to the company in any part of the Dominion, and in developing the agricultural, mineral and other resources of the lands acquired by building, planting, clearing, cultivating and improving the same and the dealing with the Government in relation to the same, the promotion of immigration into the Dominion, and for such purposes, the granting of land or money for the company, and the securing as the law allows, the adding by bonds of land, money or otherwise in the construction and maintenance of lines of steamboats, sailing vessels or barges contiguous to the shore of the company's property, and the purchasing and carrying on of telegraph works, telegraph lines, canals, reservoirs, and other works, and the erecting and carrying on of the buying, manufacturing and selling of all kinds of goods, chattels and effects necessary for the company or the company's save and except spiritual liquors, and the borrowing and investing of money, the acting of real and personal property with the necessary powers incidental thereto, the selling of goods for any government, corporation, and person for the purchase and sale of land or mortgages on land, the breeding, growing, buying, selling and dealing in all kinds of stock, horses, cattle, sheep and produce, the working, converting, selling, using or otherwise dealing with the mines or mineral products of the company, the leasing or acquiring (under license, lease, or otherwise) any mine, or other mills, buildings, machinery, coxes, boating grounds and utensils with the rights incidental to the above objects, the amalgamating with any other company or companies, and the transferring of the assets, franchises and rights of this company, or the acquiring of the assets, franchises and rights of any other company, and the obtaining transfer thereof of amalgamation with the same with this company. And with power for the provisional or first directors and their successors to appoint from time to time from among themselves and to remove when they shall see fit to do so a Managing Director, and to pay him out of the funds of the company such salary as they may think proper for his services as managing director, with the name of "The London and North West Colonization Company (limited)," with a total capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars divided into four thousand shares of twenty-five dollars each.

Dated at the Office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this fourteenth day of July, 1882.

L. J. A. McLELLAN,  
Secretary of State.

**Public Notice is hereby given that** under "The Canada Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1877" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada, bearing date the twenty-second day of June, 1882, incorporating the Right Reverend John Walsh, D. D., Bishop of London, of the City of London, in the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada; James CROWE, of the town of Stratford, in the said Province, merchant; James JOSEPH BRYAN, of the City of London, in the said Province, barrister-at-law; Thomas COFFEY, of the said City of London, publisher; John JOSEPH BRYAN, of the said City of London, in the said Province, barrister-at-law; and John JOSEPH BRYAN, of the said City of London, barrister-at-law, for the purpose of the acquisition of lands in the North West Territories of the Dominion for colonization and settlement, the purchase, leasing, exchanging or acquiring personal property and any rights necessary to the company in any part of the Dominion, and in developing the agricultural, mineral and other resources of the lands acquired by building, planting, clearing, cultivating and improving the same and the dealing with the Government in relation to the same, the promotion of immigration into the Dominion, and for such purposes, the granting of land or money for the company, and the securing as the law allows, the adding by bonds of land, money or otherwise in the construction and maintenance of lines of steamboats, sailing vessels or barges contiguous to the shore of the company's property, and the purchasing and carrying on of telegraph works, telegraph lines, canals, reservoirs, and other works, and the erecting and carrying on of the buying, manufacturing and selling of all kinds of goods, chattels and effects necessary for the company or the company's save and except spiritual liquors, and the borrowing and investing of money, the acting of real and personal property with the necessary powers incidental thereto, the selling of goods for any government, corporation, and person for the purchase and sale of land or mortgages on land, the breeding, growing, buying, selling and dealing in all kinds of stock, horses, cattle, sheep and produce, the working, converting, selling, using or otherwise dealing with the mines or mineral products of the company, the leasing or acquiring (under license, lease, or otherwise) any mine, or other mills, buildings, machinery, coxes, boating grounds and utensils with the rights incidental to the above objects, the amalgamating with any other company or companies, and the transferring of the assets, franchises and rights of this company, or the acquiring of the assets, franchises and rights of any other company, and the obtaining transfer thereof of amalgamation with the same with this company. And with power for the provisional or first directors and their successors to appoint from time to time from among themselves and to remove when they shall see fit to do so a Managing Director, and to pay him out of the funds of the company such salary as they may think proper for his services as managing director, with the name of "The London and North West Colonization Company (limited)," with a total capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars divided into four thousand shares of twenty-five dollars each.

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