# Catholic Record.

VOL 7.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, 1885.

NO. 362

### CLERICAL.

We make a specialty of Clerical Suits, and turn out better fitting and better finished gar-ments than any Western House,

N. Wilson & Co., 136 DUNDAS STREET

Sept 29—Sunday xVII. after Pentecost. The Seven Dolors of B. V. M. Sept. 21—St. Matthew, Apostle. Sept. 22—St. Thomas of Villenova, Bishop and Confessor. Confessor. 23—St. Linus, Pope and Martyr. 1—Our Lady of Mercy. 5—Bts. Eustachius and Companions 25-St. Eusebius, Pope and Martyr.

Lines

WRITTEN AT THE CATHOLIC CEMETERS WHILE THE REMAINS OF THE LATE SISTER BERNARD WERE BEING INTERRED.

Press the earth lightly, it rests on a heart Oh! so faithful and true And so leal to the few. Who but knew her, and loy'd her in part.

c,

2

IT.

UR

NGS

LD.

12 Hair-'s Guard in a neat EE & CO.

GE.

e Mysticg
g Games,
Coloured
get Rich,
res, Lantions for
c, 13 new
Cards, 1
g Puzzle,
Pictures,
aid. Two
J. LEE &

Press the earth lightly, oh! sexton, beware, 'that sweet, gentle form, Now safe from life's storm In lasting repose shelters there. Press the earth lightly; 'tis something divine
Thou are treasuring away
For eternity's day;
ice a temple of God—now a shrine.

Press the earth lightly; the taper-like hand At toil never relaxed, But met stern life's duties, demands.

Press it ever so lightly; those death-dimm's

That in want's dread abode oft smiled, And fever's night-long hours beguiled, at shine like stars yet in the skies. Press the grave lightly; the vigil and prayer And the soul's solicitude, And heart's fond gratitude And purity and love are garnered there.

Press ever so lightly the sainted sod,
'Tis a priceless gem, 'tis a mine of gold,
'Tis a crown of merit and worth untold
It never was earth; she gave all to God.
Bt. Thomas, Sept 9th, 1885.
W. F.

#### DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

DIOCESAN SYNOD, CONVENED WITH GRAND CEREMONIAL AT ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL, ON THE FEAST OF THE NATIVITY OF THE RLESSED VIEGIN. -THE REVEREND CLERGY (REGULAR AND SECULAR) TO THE NUMBER OF FORTY - SEVEN, ASSEMBLE BY COMMAND OF THE RT, REVEREND DR. OLOGICAL CONFERENCE, ETC.

OLOGICAL CONFERENCE, ETC.

Tuesday of last week (the festival of the Nativity of Our Blessed Lady), was a day of special joy and gladness to the faithful of the city of Hamilton, who had the privilege of witnessing for the first time the grand ceremonial prescribed for the opening of synods, and which were carried out, on this occasion, with all possible solemnity and splender.

attention, inasmuch as it fell to his lot to inaugurate the first regular synod of the diocese. But Rt. Rev. Dr. Carbery, with his vast experience, learn-ing, zeal and tact proved equal to the insemuch as it fell to emergency. For, notwithstanding the many disadvantages incidental to his position, his short residence in Canada, his limited knowledge of priests and people and of their ways and wants and habits, and his constant attention to the many calls on his time and to his official duties throughout the discourse many calls on his time and to his official duties throughout the diocese, we are creditably informed that this indefatigable prelate, amid his manifold labors, actually found time to frame and formulate, with his own pen, in elegant Latin, the several statutes and disciplinary decrees (including diocesan customs) which were submitted for deliberation and subsequent enactment at his first

san Synod.

ort survey of the work done by this zealous and active Bishop may not be here out of place. It is now little more than seventeen months since, amid general rejoicing, he took possession of his Episcopal See. Eight counties, including some thirty missions, many widely scattered, were placed under his jurisdiction. A comparative stranger to the ways of the country, and already advanced in years, he was anyious to make the sequentance of his already advanced in years, he was anxious to make the acquaintance of his clergy and people of the various nationalities, and to see every mission of his vast diocese, while the sun was still shining and before snow flakes fell, foreshadowing the terrors of a Canadian winter, so often pictured to him in scenes that must have made him shudder in his school-boy days in sunny Italy school-boy days in sunny Italy.

Arriving just in time for the fatiguing work of Holy Week, and, atter having officiated at Pontifical Mass and preached in his Cathedral on Easter Sunday, he started presently on a tour of the diocese, notifying the respective pastors of missions of his intention to risit each of them in rapid succession Wherever he went work was awaiting

examined and confirmed. Week after

week and month after month this con-stant toil was cheerfully endured until, at length, as the day of the anniversary

of his consecration dawned, he returned to his Episcopal city after visiting almost every one of the thirty parishes and administering Confirmation to about fifteen hundred persons. The visitation in every instance was canonical, and having prepared a special report of the state of religion in each mission, His Lordship returned well pleased with all that he had seen and heard of the zeal and piety of the clergy and laity committed to his charge. During the intervals of visitation he found time to preside at the examinations of Berlin College and of the several academies under the care of the Ladies of Loretto, as well as other schools throughout the city and diocese. He presided at several receptions and professions of sisters, ordained one priest, increased the number of clergy and of ecclesiastical students, assisted at the annual retreat of the clergy and at two clerical conferences, founded the Arch-confraternity of "the League of the Cross," dedicated several new churches, laid the foundation-stone of a beautiful Gothic chapel for the House of Providence, and on last Sunday solemnly consecrated the new several new churches, laid the foundation-stone of a beautiful Gothic chapel
for the House of Providence, and on last
Sunday solemnly consecrated the new
church at Formosa. These and many
other good works have been accomplished by his zeal in the short time
that has elapsed since his arrival, and as
some token of their appreciation and
esteem we are gratified to learn that the
clergy and laity of the diocese have
already taken measures to create a fund
with the view of procuring a suitable
Episcopal Residence for their worthy
bishop. At a meeting of the clergy held
last year eight thousand dollars was subscribed (half of which has been already
paid) in their own name and that of
their respective missions; which sum, it is
expected, will be largely supplemented
by the good Catholics of Hamilton,
amongst whom His Lordship will permanently reside.

The Synod—First Session.

The Synod—First Session.

Preparatory to the opening session the bishops and priests, to the number of forty-seven, assembled in the sacristy or winter chapel of St. Mary's, whence they proceeded in solemn procession, reciting psalms, to the door of the cathedral. Headed by the sub-deacon carrying the cross, followed by the sanctuary boys, students and elergy in their respective orders, the procession entered, filing down the aisle and entering the Sanctuary, when, after adoring the Blessed Sacrament in one of the chapels, the clergy arranged themselves on The Synod-First Session. Blessed Sacrament in one of the chapels, the clergy arranged themselves on either side, and His Lordship proceeded to the throne to assume his vestments. Pontifical Mass (the Mass of the Holy Ghost) was then celebrated in presence of a large congregation. Very Rev. Father Heenan, Vicar General, acting as Master of Ceremonies, assisted by Rev. M. Halm. The assistant priest was Very Rev. Father Dowling, Vicar General, IDeacons of honor, Rev. Dr. Elena and Rev. Dr. Funcken; deacons of the mass, Rev. Chancellor Keough and Rev. P. Lennon. Immediately after mass the congregation diately after mass the congregation retired and His Lordship, having put on the red cope and precious mitre advanced from his throne, croster in hand, to the were carried out, on this occasion, with all possible solemnity and splendor.

The preparation of the proper work of a synod is at all times a work of importance and of mental anxiety to the prelate whose duty it is to preside. In the case of the Bishop of Hamilton, it was a work involving special labor and attendant priests. There, laying aside his mitre, and kneeling before the faldstool, he began the anti-phon, which the choir continued, followed by the chanting of the 68th psaim. Other prayers followed, at the end of which the charteness in the surface of the same of the Bishop, having put on the mitre, knelt with all the clergy whilst the chanters sang "the Litany of the Saints," all the sang "the Litany of the Saints," all the priests joining in the responses. At the close of the litany the Bishop rose and holding his crosier in his left hand, standing with his face towards the assembled clergy, invoked the divine blessing on the Synod. The litany over, other prescribed prayers were said, the gospel was sung by the deacon and the hymn "Veni Creator" was entoned by the Bishop and continued by the choir. After thus solemnly imploring the light and assistsolemnly imploring the light and assistance of the Holy Ghost upon their work the clergy resumed their seats to listen to the words of admonition, direction and counsel addressed to them by His and counsel addressed to them by his Lordship. After first addressing them in the Latin tongue in the beautiful words of the Pontifical, His Lordship was pleased to deliver a short but highly instructive and paternal discourse in English in which, in his own genial and dignified way, he cordially welcomed all the assembled fathers to the synod and expressed his gratification that all had so expressed his gratification that all had so readily and so respectfully answered the summons to attend. He said he felt fully the weight of the great responsibility that rested on him as chief pastor of the diocese, to legislate for the good of the souls intrusted to his charge, and was pleased to add that he was only continuity the cool work shready begun by tinuing the good work already begun by his zealous and devoted predecessors in the see of Hamilton who had labored so the see of Hamilton who had labored so indefatigably for the good of the diocese and the fruits of whose zeal were visible amongst us. His Lordship next entered in forcible and fervent language on the duties of priests towards their flocks, reminding them, among many other obligations, to attend to the instruction of the people in the mysteries of the faith, to devote themselves especially to the religious training of youth, and to be ever ready to administer the sacraments, which were the channels of divine grace. His Lordadminister the sacraments, which were the channels of divine grace. His Lordship concluded an address replete with wisdom, unction and seal by inviting the assembled fathers to kindly co-operate him; schools, churches and convents were to be inspected, deputations to be received and addressed, sermons to be preached and children and adults to be with him in the work of diocesian legis lation and to be ever faithful in comply

ing with the decrees of the Provincial council, which would presently be promulgated, as well as with such other statutes as would be enacted at their

cesan synod. The names of the clergy diocesan synod. The names of the clergy being then read, and each having answered adam (present) it was found that all commanded to attend were present, save two detained by illness, who forwarded medical certificates to that effect.

The officers of the synod were next appointed as follows:

Promotor, Very Rev. T. J. Dowling, V. G.

Master of Ceremonies, Very Rev. E. J.

Heenan, V. G.
Assistant Master of Ceremonies, Rev.
M. Halm.
Notary, Very Rev. L. Elena, D. D.

Secretary, Rev. E. Carre.
Indices Causarum for Synod: Rev.
Dr. Elena, Rev. Father Doherty, S. J.,
Rev. Chancellor Keough and Rev. Fr.

O'Connell.

Procurators of Clergy, Rev. E. Laussie,
V. F., and Rev. P. M. Bardou.

The secretary then read aloud in Latin
the decrees of the Council of Trent
regarding residence and the profession
of the faith which all were bound to of the faith which all were bound to make. Each clergyman then, in the order of seniority, advanced and, kneeling at the feet of the bishop, made the required profession of faith in his hands according to the form prescribed in the Pontifical. The secretary was next instructed by the Bishop to read aloud the decrees of the Provincial Council, which had been approved by the Hely Sea and decrees of the Provincial Council, which had been approved by the Holy See, and which His Lordship now declared form-ally promulgated throughout the diocesso of Hamilton. Afterwards the diocesson or Hamilton. Atterwards the diocesan constitutions and customs were read, regarding which the Reverend clergy were invited to deliberate and discuss and to report any desirable changes, amendments or modifications through the appointed Procurators at future sessions. The higher than having chariterions. the appointed Procursors at future ses-sions. The bishop then having charit-ably admonished the fathers to conduct their proceedings with edification, gave his solemn blessing and thus closed the

At the second session, which was held in the afternoon, after the prescribed prayers and psalms had been said and the "Veni Creator" sung, all sat in solemn silence whilst His Lordship again addressed them in the words of the Pontifical. The names of the clergy and officers being called by the secretary, each rose in his place and responded. After this the secretary read the declaration of the promulgation of the decrees SECOND SESSION. After this the secretary read the declaration of the promulgation of the decrees of the Provincial Council. He next read a certain number of the diocesan statutes, some of which were discussed and amended. These the suffrages were taken and those which were approved were confirmed, the rest being laid over until next session, which, His Lordship announced, would take place next morning, to be preceded by a solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the souls of the deceased Bishops and priests of the diocese. The celebrant and assistants for the Mass having been appointed, His Lordship rose and gave his solemn blessing and the synod adjourned.

THIRD SESSION. On Wednesday morning, at the appointed hour, the Bisbop and the Reverend clergy again assembled in the chapel to assist at the solemn Requiem Mass, which was celebrated Coram Episcopo, the music being the old grand Gregorian chant, rendered with great solemnity and devotion, by a splendid choir composed exclusively of the clergy. The celebrant exclusively of the clergy. The celebrant of the Mass was the Very Rev. T. J. Dowling, V. G., Promotor of the Synod, Rev. B. J. O'Connell acting as Deacon, and Rev. Father Gehl as sub-deacon. and Rev. Father Gehl as sub-deacon. At the Dies Irae the organ, by a happy suggestion of the Bishop, was for the moment suppressed and, as the sudden silence fell on the assembled fathers, quickly broken by the burst of awful warning and of woe mingled with those piteous strains of agony and of wailing and of pious supplication so solemnly rendered by priests, who, more than others can feel their significance than others can feet their significance—
as the notes of the doletul dirge rang
through the empty aisles, awakening the
echoes of the old cathedral, many souls
were startled at the thought of judgment,
and many hearts, stirred by holy emotious, were moved to join devoutly in the
prayer for dear bishops and fond fathers
that had peased away that their souls that had passed away, that their souls might enjoy that eternal rest and per-petual light which are the joy and glory of the blessed. At the end of Mass the bsolution was pronounced by the

At the opening of the third session At the opening of the third session the prescribed ceremonies, prayers and hymns being finished, His Lordship, seated with his mitre, addressed the Synod in the words of the Pontifical. The diocesan constitutions were then read as amended, and were approved and adopted. Each priest then presented the annual report of his mission, including the status animarum of the parish. The account of Peter Pence presented by Rt. Rev. Father Doherty was then read, showing that about eleven hundred dollars had been already collected. A fund for infirm priests was founded and a committee consisting of three clergymen appointed as trustees, viz., Rev. Fathers Elena, Bardou, and Doherty of Arthur. Very Rev. Father Doherty of Arthur. Very Rev. Father Dowling, V. G., was appointed to take charge of the diocesan offerings in aid of the propagation of the faith. The office of vicar-forane was created for the north ern part of the diocese and the time and places for the winter theological confer-ences having been appointed, a special conference was held at the close of the Synod at which Very Rev. L. Funcken, D. D., was appointed examiner. Ten of the priests then pre-sented themselves and passed a

most successful examination in dogmatic and moral theology. Dr. Funcken expressed himself as delighted at the satisfactory manner in which the many practical and intricate questions proposed were clearly and ably solved. The time having arrived for closing the synod and conference, His Lordship then recited the prescribed prayers and gave his solemn benediction. After this the Promotor of the Synod sang the versicle "Recedamus in Pace," all the clergy answering, in the words of the Pontifical, "In nomine Christi. Amen."

By special invitation of the bishop the clergy were afterwards entertained at a grand banquet, at the close of which His Lordship was pleased to congratulate them all on the successful termination of the synod. He thanked them for their attendance and for their cordial co-operation in the good work accomplished, praised their zeal, devotion and generosity and dismissed them with a special blessing for themselves and the respective flocks entrusted to their pastoral charge. The Promotor of the Synod, in the name of the clergy, thanked His Lordship for his hospitality, for the gracious manner in which he had received and entertained them, and for the kindness and courtesy extended to them all during the Synod.

SACRED HEART CONVENT.

#### SACRED HEART CONVENT.

Visit of the Governor-General. On Wednesday of last week His Excelency the Governor-General, who had come to London for the purpose of opening the Provincial exhibition, took occasion to visit the Academy of the Sacred Heart

Heart.
On the arrival of His Excellency and On the arrival of His Excellency and suite at the Convent they were met on the lawn by the children of the separate school in connection with the institution. On entering the building the Governor-General was met by His Lordship Bishop Walsh, Right Rev. Monsignor Bruyere, V. G., Rev. W. Flannery, P. P. St. Thomas, and the Lady Superior of the Thomas, and the Lady Superior of the academy. The visitors were then escorted to the study hall, where a throne was provided for the Governor-General, his suite occupying seats on either side. The hall was most tasteettner side. The hall was most taste-fully decorated, the walls being festooned and hung with eoru lace and natural flowers. The walls outside were orna-mented with red, white and blue bun-

mented with red, white and blue bunting hung in festoons, and appropriate motioes.

When all were seated Handel's Grand March was performed on two prices by the Misses Leach, Love, Cross and Coffey, after which Weber's Welcome Chorus was sung by the Misses Iyy Love, E. Lear, A. Bucke, Janie Bucke, Eveline Brown, H. Jenkins, E. Jenkins, A. Aust, M. Coffey, M. Cross, C. Grigg, A. McDonald, L. Stanley, C. McNulty, K. McNulty, E. Cahill, S. Amyot, M. Downie.

Downie.

A dialogue of welcome, spoken in English by eleven small girls, was then rendered, which His Excellency pleasantly acknowledged. The girls were: Misses Maude Regan, Jane Miles, Gwendoline Miles, Ida Wilson, Stella McNiff, Maggie Wilson, Sadie Kennedy, Annie Mazuret, Stella Regan, Helen Jenkins, Mamie O'Loane.

O'Loane.

His Excellency pronounced the dia-logue exquisite, and said he would in-form Lady Lansdowne of what a welcome she might expect, upon hearing of which she would most assuredly come. At all events he would bring

At all events he would bring her with him on his next visit.

Miss Mary McDonald then stepped forward and read in French to His Excellency an address from the pupils of the Sacred Heart.

the Sacred Heart.

The Governor General replied in French, stating that he was pleased beyoud measure when he saw how much was being done for superior education by the ladies of the Sacred Heart. He noticed with much satisfaction its influence in other cities he had visited. He was also very much pleased to see the chil-dren trom the neighboring great republic being educated here. As a Protestant he thanked the Lady Superior for open-ing the doors of the Sacred Heart Academy to children of other denominations and stated it was characteristic of the and stated it was characteristic of the liberal spirit he found prevailing in Canada. His Excellency complimented the Lady Superior, and stated he was surprised at hearing the French language spoken sofluently and correctly by children. He thanked them again most sincerely for the kind reception he had received at their hands.

The children now sang in grand chorus "God Save the Queen," with harp, piano and organ accompaniment, Miss Mary Coffey presiding at the harp. The visitors then departed, bringing with them a very pleasant recollection of the manner in which they were enter-

tained.

The illuminated address presented to His Excellency was executed by one of the ladies of the Convent. It was executed in burnished gold and silver in mediæval style, the initial letters being most elaborate in design. It was pronounced by all who had the privilege of examining it, the most perfect specimen of such work, both in design and execution, they had ever seen.

The young ladies and children who took part in the reception and presentation

part in the reception and presentation all wore white and natural flowers.

#### Separate Schools.

Separate Schools.

There will not in all probability be many separate schools in the West visited by their Inspector during the current term. Inspector Donovan has been sent into the Eastern District to assist his colleague in the extensive and onerous official work of that section of the Pro-

#### CANTUS GREGORIANUS.

From the Pastor.

One can hardly help characterizing as simply scandalous the opposition made by some ecclesiastics to the reception of the plain chant prepared with so much care and as an integral part of the Liturgy by the Sacred Cong. of Rites. It was certainly to be expected that the publication by His Holiness, Leo XIII., of that emphatic document, Romanorum Pontificum sollicitudo, would set all controversy at rest, and that the chant which alone is admitted as authentic would be everywhere received with loyal submission and obedience. But this is far from being the case. The decree itself and the action of the Sacred Cong. of Rites have been carped and cavilled at both in private lecture and public print, and now arguments are adduced to show that the decree has no binding force whatever. Recognizing

are adduced to show that the decree has no binding force whatever. Recognizing the necessity of putting an early stop to those whisperings and murmurings the Sacred Congregation, in response to the Bishop of Perigueux, has issued the following decree:

Non nulls dubia circa Decretum S. R. C. 26 Aprilis 1883. "Romanorum Pontificum sollicitudo." Pluribus in Galliae provinciis in medium prolata fuere et in foliis publicis pervulgata, quae causa sunt cur vis illius Decreti inter plures musicae sacrae peritos vel sacrae Liturgiae professores disputata fuerit. Ideo episcopus Petrocorensis et Sarlatensis humiliter rogat S. Congregationem ut propositis

Petrocorensis et Sarlatensis humiliter rogat S. Congregationem ut propositis quaestionibus respondere dignetur.

Juxta quosdam auctores, decreta, S. R. C. vim suam non obtinent nisi in collectione Gardellians inserantur; porro quum plura decreta circa cantum Gregorianum in hac collectione non sint posita, iisdem proposita propositation de la collectione non sint posita, iisdem propositation de la collectione non sint positation de la collectione non sint positatione auctorivus videntur haec decreta in oblivione relinquenda, quia foram in posterum corrigenda erunt. Decretum 26 Aprilis declaratur abiisdem ut nunquam in supradicta collectione colligendum et proinde nullius esse obligationis. Praeterea, non desunt qui in decrete 26 Aprilis 1883 errores aliquos historicos detegere praesumant circa emendationem a Joanne Petro Aloysio Proenestino ejusque discipulis in cantu gregoriano peractam, et ideiro infirmum dicunt esse tenorem illius decreti ut pote in falso supposito innixum. auctorivus videntur haec decreta in obliv infirmum dicunt esse tenorem illus decreti ut pote in falso supposito innixum. Denique rumor aliquis huc usque pervenit aliquos viros Romam petiisse cum intentione a S. Sede impetrandi ut praedictas decisiones circa cautum legitimum, nuper recognitum, apud cl. equitem Pustet editum, relaxare velit, et circa praecedentia praescripta silentium altum teneat Quo circa suppliciter rogo ut hase dubis S. R. circa suppliciter rogo ut haec dubia S. R. C. solvat.

C. solvat.

1. Requiriturne, ut 1. To make a devaleat aliquod decrection of the Sacred tum S. R. C. ut reper-Congregation of Rites latur scriptum in am-binding must such dethent'ca collectione? cision be found in the arthentic collection

2. Si aliqui errores of Decrees? historici in praedictum decretum 26 2 If historical errors are found in the sent, auctoritas ejusdem decreti essetine invalida?

3 Decreta circa cantum gregorianum remanentne certa et in lan Chant certain and pleno vigore conservand ?

\*\* N. JOSEPHUS, Episc. Petroc. et Sart.\*\*

3. Are the decrees regarding the Giegorian in Chant certain and pleno in full force?

\*\* N. JOSEPHUS, Episc. Petroc. et Sart.\*\*

Die 5. Juli 1885,
Petrocoricen. — Decreta 88. Rituum Congregationis a Summo of Pontifice confirmation in servanda.
LAUE, SALVATI,
S. R. C. secretarius.

Die 5. Juli 1885,
The decrees of the corresponding to the sovereign Pontifice of the Sovereign Pontification in the Sovereign Ponting the Sovereign Ponting

Notandum.—Cantus gregorianus juxta approbatam editionem from a jamdiu usu viget, ideoque nulla opus est praescriptione aut hortatione nut introducatur productin alits diocessibus ubi nodum introductus fult.

## IN MEMORIAM.

REV. AMBROSE DURKIN, O. P., WHO DEPART ED THIS LIFE THE 81ST JULY, 1885.

Oh! for a minstrel's harp to chant the praise Of men like thee, dear Ambrose, just and free;
Its chords attuned to chansons of the sea
Would sing thy virtue to remotest days;

Should wake past chivalrous and religio To harmonize a sonnet, meet for thee, Thou first of honor, faith, philosophy, Now gone—alas! to wear eternal bays.

But ah! our voiceless harps no longer swell Through castle hall with murmuring tune-ful sighs, Since palmer died, or doughty knighthood fell.

Then all ye lyric, woodland zephyrs rise To wall his requiem, through life's mou ful vale, Whom angels lifted to applauding skies. J. A. ROCHFORD, O. P.

#### Cardinal Newman and Miracles

For myself, lest I appear to be in any way shrinking from a determinate judgment on the claims of those miracles and relics which Protestants are so startled at, I will avow distinctly that I think it impossible to withstand the evidence which is brought for the liquefaction of the blood of Januarius at Naples, and for the motion of the eyes, of the pictures of the Madonna in the Roman States. I firmly believe that portions of the true Cross are Madonna in the Roman States. I firmly believe that portions of the true Cross are at Rome and elsewhere. I firmly believe that the relies of the saints are doing innumerable miracles and graces daily. I firmly believe that the saints in their lifetime have before now raised the dead to life, crossed the sea without vessels, multiplied grain and bread, cured incurable diseases, and superseded the operation of the laws of the universe in a multitude of ways. Many men when they hear an educated man so; speak, will at once impute the avowal to insanity, or to imbedility of

mind, or to fanaticism. They have a right to say so, if they will; and we have a right to sak them why they do not say it of those who bow down before the Mystery of mysteries, the Divine Incarnation. If they do not believe this, they are not Protestants; if they do let them grant that He Who has done the greater may do the less. ("Present Position of Catholics," p. 298)

#### CATHOLIC NOTES.

Mother St. Cyprien, superioress of the Sisters of St. Augustine at Marseilles, a member of the national order of the Legion of Honor.

Rev. Abram J. Ryan, the poet-priest of the South, is the guest of Rev. P. M. Jones, of Mt. Sterling, Kentucky. Father Ryan is not in good health, but still keeps at his literary labors, and is preparing "A Crown for Our King," as a companion volume to one of his books already published.

Among the recent converts to the Among the recent converts to the Church are to be included the Rev. Thomas Mossman, B. A., rector of East and West Torrington, England, and the Baroness Koneritz, whose husband is attached to the service of the King of Saxony. Her father was at one time Prussian Plenipotentiary at Dresden.

Father Deshon, of the Paulist Community, who became a convert, and left the military service after the Mexican war, is spoken of by the Washington Herald as "one of the most accomplished officers ever in the U. S. Army." He was second in the class that graduated at West Point in 1843. The late General Grant was a classman. Grant was a classmate.—Ave Maria.

At the meeting of Catholics in Mun-At the meeting of Catholics in Mun-ster Dr. Windhorst, the Prussian Catho-lic leader, said the Pope still ruled the world. The Holy Chair must be made independent of the Powers. We now, he said, stand steadfast for the Pope through life or death. The speaker asked for three cheers for Pope Leo, which were given with enthusiasm which were given with enthusiasm. Several resolutions were passed demanding the unconditional repeal of the chief May laws, especially those dealing with religious orders and the education

An affecting coincidence occurred at the funeral of the late Father Gibbs, of the funeral of the late Father Gibbs, of Bitsburg. The celebrant, Rt. Rev. Bishop Mullen, while returning from his first decennial visit to the Holy Father, stopped at Paris to purchase vestments for his cathedral at Erie. While in that city he remembered his old fellow-seminarian, Father Gibbs, and concluded to present him with a set of black vestments, which he progured of black vestments, which he procured and expressed; but the first time they were worn was by the donor himself, at the requiem of Father Gibbs, the friend for whom they had been intended.

#### CANADIAN NEWS.

It is believed that the submission of the Scott Act in Essex county will be delayed till next year.

The trial of Scott was concluded on Sept. 10, at Regna, and resulted in his acquittal. All the Indians were released on their own bail.

The number of immigrants to the Dominion so far this year is much larger than was anticipated, being nearly equal to the number arriving for the same period last year. After a sharp debate in the War office

it has been recommended to grant medals to the Canadian soldiers who were engaged in suppressing the Riel rebellion, and the Queen has approved of the recommendation.

Work on the phosphate mines in the district of Buckingham, Quebec, is being pushed with great vigour, and with successful results, the vein of phosphate improving in quality as its depth from the surface increases. Twenty-six deaths from smallpox

occurred in Montreal on Saturday and Sunday. The total mortality for last week was 102 deaths in the city, an increase of ten over the week previous, and thirty in the villages adjoining the

The banking schooner Guardian Angel, while beating to windward off Cape Ballard, Sept. 9, capsized and all hands were lost except one seaman, who was picked off the wreck by a passing boat and brought to Trepassy, Nfl 4.

The Manitoba Appeal Court gave udgment on Sept. 9, in the Riel case, refusing the application for a new trial, and confirming the previous conviction. The three judges were unanimous in their decision.

The former students of Montreal College, the oldest seat of learning there, and at which a vast number of distinguished statesmen, archbishops, bishops, and clergy have graduated, held a reunion on Sept 10. Twelve hundred sat down to a banquet on the grounds of the college. the college.

The Ontario Governmental Commission on Prison Reform, who have been authorized to make inspection of the prison system of different States of the Union, arrived in this city on Sunday evening for the purpose of examining the evening for the purpose of examining the Eastern Penitentiary. These gentlemen are Judge J. S. Sinclair, of Hamilton, Ont.; Hon. J. N. Langmuir, and D. A. O'Sullivan, Esq., of Toronto. The last named, who is a leading and prominent lawyer, is one of the contributors to the American Catholic Quarterly Review.—Philadelphia Standard. Erin, Dear !

Bright gold sleeps in thy mountains, In alver leap thy fountains, Erin, dear! Thy skies with light are glowing,
Thy winds in music blowing,
Thy buds in beauty growing,
Ecin, dear !

Thy streams are sweetly singing, Erin, dear ! Thy chapel bells are ringing, Erin, dear ! Thy vale of song and story,—
Thy castles strong, though hoary,
To me still beam with glory,
Erin, dear !

Are thy brave sons and daughters,
Erin, dear!
Thy great heart throbs the cosan. y great heart throbe the ocean,
ith its sublime emotion—
code Temple of Devotion,
Erin, dear !

A NOBLE DEED.

Ourrent Number Ave Maria.

DIED -At the Mother-House of the Siste
the Holy Orom, St. Mary's, Notro Dan
ity Sith, Sister Mary of St. Josephia

Sister Josephine was one among the first of the seventy Sisters of the Holy Cross who, during the late civil war, served the sick and wounded seldiers in the military hospitals of Louisville, Paducha. Cairo, Mound City, Memphis and Washington City. Those who knew this quiet, gentle, religious Sister only during the last 20 years of her life could scarcely

realize what coursge, even heroism, animated her during those years of war spent in the hospitals. We give one instance among many

In the summer of 1862 the Confed erate Fort Charles, on White river, was attacked on land by a force under the command of Col. Fitch, of under the command of Coi. Fitch, of Indiana, and from the water by gunboats commanded by Commodore Davis. In the midst of the battle the boilers of one of the gunboats exploded, frightfully scalding Capt. Kelty and some fifty others. The sufferers, in their agony, leaped into the river; and as they did so a broad-side from Fort Charles poured bullets and grape-shot into their par-boiled fiesh.

The battle ended with the capture of the Fort and the wounded of both sides were taken to Mound City Hospital—a block of some twenty-four unfinished warehouses and storerooms that had been converted into a vast hospital, in which, after some of the great battles in the Mississippi Valley, as many as two thousand patients were treated by a staff of medical officers, and nursed by twenty-eight sisters—Sister Joseph ine being one of them. Colonel Fry, commander of the fort, supposed to be dangerously wounded, and Capt. Kelty were of the number brought to Mound City after the surrender of Fort Charles.

The latter was a universal favorite of all the men and officers of the Western flotilla. His sad state—the

nounced as his murderer; it was declared that he had given the inhuman order to fire on the scalded men Everyone firmly believed this. But it was not true. Colonel Fry was ignorant of the explosion when the

order was given.
Sister Josephine, very pale, yet wonderfully composed, went to the Sister in charge of the hospital, to say that all the wounded had just been removed from the room under her care, except Colonel Fry. The soldiers detailed to guard the hospital, and the gun-boat men, had built a rough scaffold in front of the two windows of the room, mounted it with loaded guns and loudly de-clared that they would stay there, and the instant they heard of Captain Kelty's death they would shoot Colonel Fry. "And," continued Sis-ter Josephine, "the doctor made me leave the room, saying that my life was in danger. He took the key was in danger. He took the key from the door and gave it to 'Dutch Johnny,' telling him he had entire charge of the man within."

Now, Dutch Johnny was one of six brothers; five had been killed at Belmont; Johnny was so badly woun-ded and crippled in the same battle that he was useless for active service, and so left to help in the hospital. But one idea possessed him: in revenge for his brothers' death he intended to kill five Confederates

A DEATH THAT BECALLS

scalded flesh falling from the bones, and pierced with bullets-excited them almost to frenzy. He was tenderly placed in a little cottage away from the main building; and Colonel Fry, with a few other sufferers, was put in a front room on the second story of the hospital, under the immediate care of Sister Josephine.

The next day the report spread like wild fire through the hospital and among the one hundred soldiers detailed to guard it, that Captain Kelty was sont to Cairo to bring Father Welsh to the dying man. When he came Captain Kelty was dying. The wildest excitement prevailed, and in the frenzy of the moment, Colonel Fry was denounced as his murderer; it was denounced as his murderer; it was denounced as his murderer; it was denounced soldiers and piece with their assuring words to Colonel Fry, they did not feel so very certain that their lives would be safe among front to taking retained men, bent on taking retained men, he sank into a quiet sleep. He awoke, perfectly conscious, near mid-night, made his confession, received Holy Communion, and took some nourishment. The doctor said all danger was over, an i a messenger ran in breathless haste to spread the glad tidings. The excited soldiers fired a few blank cartridges as a parting salv, jumped from the scaffold and were seen no more. The rest of the night good Sister Josephrigo of the night good Sister Josephrigo of the night good Sister Josephrigo of the same and needs much nailing. The Sun, on August 21, made room for the rest of the night good Sister Josephine took care of her patient undis-turbed by any serious fear that both might be sent into eternity before

morning. When the naval officers who, the night before, had looked, as they feared, their last look on the living

In this fearful state of affairs, the Sister in charge [\*] went to the Surgeon-General of the staff, begging

As soon as Captain Kelty was well

kind of lie, and needs much nailing. The Sun, on August 21, made room for the following statement by Mr. Thomas C. Cornell, of Youkers, N. Y., presumably a Protestant. Mr. Cornell wrote:

"A paragraph in this morning's Sun says that thirty-five years ago the possession of a Bible was high treason in Italy. In the winter of 1846-7 I saw the Bible openly exposed for sale in the book stores of Rome, and having heard previously some

whell the have of licers, had looked, as they feared, their last look on the living face of Captain Kelty, went up the next day from Cairo and found him out of danger, they laughed and cried with joy. In a whisper Captain Kelty asked them to be silent a moment and listen to him. In a voice trembling with weakness he said:

"While I thank these good doctors for all they have done, I must testify—and they will bear me out in what I say—it was not their to kill, nor any earthly power, that brought me back from the brink of the grave, but the saving and lifegiving Sacraments of the Catholic Church."

Colonel Fry and Captain Kelty had long known each other. Both were naval officers, until at the beginning of the war Captain Fry left the service, and was made Colonel Fry in the Confederate army. As soon as Captain Kelty was well enough to learn what had passed, he declared Colonel Fry was guiltless lible in the vernacular, read for the first beginning and content of the contribution boxes of the evangelizers in Italy, have become somewhat stale, and even Zion's Herald does not often use them—now. The dying child, refused by a cruel priest a Bible on its death-bed; the ignorant old man who could not read, but who thanked the good, kind Protestant colporteur for bringing him the bread of life which the Inquisition had so long deprived him of; the benevolent priest who, receiving a Bible in the vernacular, read for the first As soon as Captain Kelty was well inquisition had so long deprived him of; the barbarity of which he had at the captain of the company guarding the hospital was absent.

"Then," said the Sister, "I must call my twenty seven Sisters from the sick; we will leave the hospital, sisted on sharing with Colonel Fry.

As soon as Captain Kelty was well inquisition had so long deprived him of; the benevolent priest who, receiving a Bible in the vernacular, read for the first time a chapter of Genesis, and resolved to marry because he had "seen the light"—are seldom told now, except in remote that a paragraph, such as we have quoted, ahould have found its way into the lead. ing metropolitan journal of this country—

hear), they speak of my esteemed friend, Mr. Parnell (applause). Now, we have met to-night on a momentous, and, I may say, on a historic occasion (applause).

"THE KING IS DEAD, LONG LIVE THE KING."

THE CAIHOLIC RECORD.

As on an Capital, Exity could be a contract of the property of the contr

mentous consistons, when the help of every to mean was of the most essential import on the same was of the most essential import on the same was of the most essential import on the same was of the most essential import on the same was of the most essential import on the same was of the most essential import on the same was of the most essential import on the same was of the most essential import on the same was of the most essential import of the same was of the most essential import on the same was of the most essential import on the same was of the most essential import of the same was of the most essential import of the same was of the most essential import of the same was only to same was only the same was only to same was only the same was only to same was only to same was only the same w

future—I won't say that we come to the question of the choice of your successors, because I hope none of us will have any successors (laughter), but we come to the choice of our future colleagues. I suppose it will be necessary for each one of us to take a future colleague under his wing in the new Parliament. We shall each be mated—we shall each have a new member to induct into the mysteries of the alien assembly (laughter); but, gentlemen, undoubtedly upon the choice of our future colleagues and their future action will, in all human probability, depend without exaggeration the future of Iraland and the fate of the nation, at all events in our time (hear). There is, therefore, a great responsibility—an unprecedented responsibility—an unprecedented responsibility now thrown upon the constituencies in regard to this question of the choice of our future colleagues, and there is a considerable responsibility thrown upon us too.

THE NEW MEN.

We ought not to be very modest in the present position of affairs. We shall require undoubtedly in the new men of the Iriah Party the best ability, the sturdiest honesty and inflexibility, the truest judgment, and the most absolute self-negation that the country can supply (hear, hear). These are the qualities, however difficult to secure in the hurly-burly of a general election; and looking on the matter from every point of view, and having due regard to the undoubted right of constituents to judge, and to judge very largely, for themselves in these matters, desirous as we are to divide the responsibility with the constituents of Ireland—

A voice in The Selection.

A VOICE IN THE SELECTION. A VOICE IN THE SELECTION.

I think we may fairly claim, in reference
to this selection of candidates—I may
fairly claim (loud applause) for you (renewed applause) and for myself the right
of consultation with the constituente
(cheers). That is not a matter that could
be said to be trespassing upon any right
which belongs to the nation at large (hear (cheers). That is not a matter that could be said to be trespassing upon any right which belongs to the nation at large (hear, hear). The general and the officers of an army are entitled to some voice in the choice of their colleagues and comrades (hear hear), and they usually exercise a very much larger voice than any which we claim or ever have claimed (hear, hear) We claim, therefore, and it is a very modest claim—we claim the right of constitutions with the constitutions as a few second treatments and the said treatments and the said treatments. modest claim—we claim the right of con-sulting with the constituencies, so as to provide a safeguard for the preservation of the party, and of the country too (hear, hear) from men prejudicial to that united, harmonious, sagacious, and up right course, without which the Party instead of winning the national battle would run very great risk of losing it (hear, hear). I shall now go further a

THE PROGRAMME.

I have already spoken of the past and o the immediate future, and I shall ask you to accompany me for a moment a little beyond that to the time when Ireland having prudently and asgaciously selected her eighty or eighty-five representatives will have sent them over to the battle and, as we all hope and believe, the fina battle, the last battle (cheers). What will be the new programme? We have has conventions and conferences, and it has been the custom to include a number of measures in addition to the great measure of all—the restoration of an Irish Parlia ment, the concession of legislative independent. of all—the restoration of an Irish Parlia ment, the concession of legislative independence (cheers). We have had resolutions about Iand Acts, Franchise Act Municipal Acts, Labourers Acts, and s forth, all pointing to the belief in ou minds, as those who are primarily responsible for the drafting of our programme that it would be necessary for us to pattention as well to remedial measures in fact that there would be time to pattention to remedial measures before winning the final and great and ultimat measure of all (cheers). Now that un measure of all (cheers). Now that un doubtedly, although it cannot be describe as putting the cart before the horse, yet hope that it may not be necessary for in the new Parliament to devote our a and that it may be possible for us to have a programme and a platform with onlone plank (cheers), and that one the plan of National Independence (renewe cheers). I feel convinced, Mr. McCarth and comrades, that our great work an our sole work in the new Parliament wi THE RESTORATION OF OUR PARLIAMEN

(hear, hear, and loud cheering). Ar when we have obtained it, what will it its functions and what will be its powe. We shall require our new Parliame to do those things which we have been asking the British Parliament to do f us: We shall require them to develo the Healy Clause of the Land Act, abolish evictions, landlord oppression and rackrenting (hear, hear), to male every tenant-farmer the owner of holding upon fair terms. We shall require that power to do this shall be give to our Parliament (hear, hear)—we shall require our new Parliament to secure the labourers a share in the heritage the land and comfortable houses. We shall not then have to depend upon thalting action of ex officio boards guardians. We shall require our ou Parliament to build up the industries Ireland (hear, hear), to see that not or the agricultural labourers, but that tartisans (hear, hear), the workingme and the mechanics of the towns shall enabled to live, and thereby we shall enabled to live, and thereby we shall enabled to live, and thereby we she endeavour to keep our people at hou (hear, hear), to afford profitable employment, to look after the educational ment, to look after the educational iterests of the youth of Ireland, and train them up in the way they shot go, both from a religious and a natio point of view (hear, hear). We hat therefore, gentlemen, a great work fore us, both in the English House Commons, for a while, and also in Irish Chamber. I hope it will be a sin chamber (loud applause), and that shall not have a House of Lords to cuber us (renewed applause). But ber us (renewed applause). But doubtedly at this time we are enter upon a most important and serious par our mission, because it is a most crit THE REINFORCED PARTY.

May the next party contain, if possistill greater elements of energy sagacity, honesty, and of courage as twhich fought through the epoch whas just expired. May I find colleag so generous to their leader and so let each other hearth age. to each other (hear, hear). But it is

future—I won't say that we come to the future—I won't say that we come to the question of the choice of your successors, because I hope none of us will have any successors (laughter), but we come to the choice of our future colleagues. I suppose it will be necessary for each one of us to take a future colleague under his wing in the new Parliament. We shall each be mated—we shall each have a new member to induct into the mysteries of the alieu assembly (laughter); but, gentlemes, undoubtedly upon the choice of our future colleagues and their future action will, in all human probability, depend without exaggeration the future of Ireland and the fate of the nation, at all events in our time (hear). There is, therefore, a great responsibility—an unprecedented responsibility now thrown upon the constituencies in regard to this question of the choice of our future colleagues, and there is a considerable responsibility thrown upon us too.

THE NEW MEN.

thrown upon us too.

THE NEW MEN.

We ought not to be very modest in the present position of affairs. We shall require undoubtedly in the new men of the Irish Party the best ability, the sturdiest honesty and inflexibility, the truest judgment, and the most absolute self-negation that the country can supply (hear, hear). These are the qualities, however difficult to obtain, that are specially difficult to secure in the hurly-burly of a general election; and looking on the matter from every point of view, and having due regard to the undoubted right of constituents to judge, and to judge very largely, for themselves in these matters, desirous as we are to divide the responsibility, if necessary, as it is for us to divide the responsibility with the constituents of Ireland—

A VOICE IN THE SELECTION. I think we may fairly claim, in reference to this selection of candidates—I may fairly claim (loud applause) for you (renewed applause) and for myself the right of consultation with the constituents (cheers). That is not a matter that could be said to be trespassing upon any right which belongs to the nation at large (hear, hear). The general and the officers of an army are entitled to some voice in the choice of their colleagues and comrades choice of their colleagues and comrades (hear hear), and they usually exercise a very much larger voice than any which we claim or ever have claimed (hear, hear). We claim, therefore, and it is a very modest claim—we claim the right of consulting with the constituencies, so as to provide a safeguard for the preservation of the party, and of the country too, (hear, hear) from men prejudicial to that united harmonicus sagasians and up. united, harmonious, sagacious, and upright course, without which the Party, instead of winning the national battle, would run very great risk of losing it (hear, hear). I shall now go further a little.

I have already spoken of the past and of the immediate future, and I shall ask you to accompany me for a moment a little beyond that to the time when Ireland, having prudently and sagaciously selected having prudently and sagaciously selected her eighty or eighty-five representatives, will have sent them over to the battle, and, as we all hope and believe, the final battle, the last battle (cheers). What will be the new programme? We have had conventions and conferences, and it has been the custom to include a number of measures in addition to the great measure of all—the restoration of an Irish Parliament the concession of legislative indeof all—the restoration of an Irish Parliament, the concession of legislative independence (cheers). We have had resolutions about Iand Acts, Franchise Acts, Municipal Acts, Labourers Acts, and so forth, all pointing to the belief in our minds, as those who are primarily responsible for the drafting of our programme, that it would be necessary for us to pay attention as well to remedial measures—in fact that there would be time to pay attention to remedial measures before winning the final and great and ultimate measure of all (cheers). Now that unmeasure of all (cheers). Now that undoubtedly, although it cannot be described as putting the cart before the horse, yet I hope that it may not be necessary for us in the new Parliament to devote our attention to explain the property of the flax that still smoulders, that it may not be extinguished.

Children and the poor have a choice place in his affections. The poor, whom we are willing to succour when we have a compassionate heart, but whom we keep ary m and that it may be possible for us to have a programme and a platform with only one plank (cheers), and that one the plank of National Independence (renewed cheers). I feel convinced, Mr. McCarthy and comrades, that our great work and our sole work in the new Parliament will

THE RESTORATION OF OUR PARLIAMENT. (hear, hear, and loud cheering). And when we have obtained it, what will be its functions and what will be its power? We shall require our new Parliament things which we have been asking the British Parliament to do for us: We shall require them to develop the Healy Clause of the Land Act, to abolish evictions, landlord oppression and rackrenting (hear, hear), to make every tenant-farmer the owner of his holding upon fair terms. We shall require that power to do this shall be given to our Parliament (hear, hear)—we shall require our new Parliament to secure to the labourers a share in the heritage of the land and comfortable houses. We shall not then have to depend upon the halting action of ex officio boards of guardians. We shall require our own Parliament to build up the industries of Ireland (hear, hear), to see that not only the agricultural labourers, but that the artisans (hear, hear), the workingmen, and the mechanics of the towns shall be apabled to thing and the artisans whall enabled to live, and thereby we shall be, enabled to live, and thereby we shall endeavour to keep our people at home (hear, hear), to afford profitable employment, to look after the educational interests of the youth of Ireland, and to train them up in the way they should be both troop a selicious and a pational go, both from a religious and a national point of view (hear, hear). We have, therefore, gentlemen, a great work before us, both in the English House of Commons, for a while, and also in the Irish Chamber. I hope it will be a single chamber (loud applause), and that we shall not have a House of Lords to cumber us (renewed applause). But un-doubtedly at this time we are entering on a most important and serious part of r mission, because it is a most critical upon a m

THE REINFORCED PARTY. May the next party contain, if possible, still greater elements of energy and sagacity, honesty, and of courage as that which fought through the epoch which has just expired. May I find colleagues so generous to their leader and so loyal to each ether hear heart. to each other (hear, hear). But it is the

people of Ireland on whom the result of this struggle finally dependent (hear, hear). I believe the next body of Irish members sent to Westminster will be well chosen, that they will fight and that they will win their battle so has as they can win it, but it is undoubtedly upon our people at home that the main burden rests (hear, hear). It is they, and they alone, who can now defeat the Irish cause. If they maintain the fixity of purpose and the union of the last five years, no power on earth can resist them (applause). I confide in the judgment and in the patriotism of our people (applause), and in the new electorate (applause), and in the new electorate (applause), and in the new lectorate (applause), and it therefore feel assured that the next Irish Party that will be assembled shall be the last in the English and the first in the restored Irish Parliament (loud applause).

Mr. Parnell resumed his seat amid cheers. No other toasts were proposed, the rest of the evening being spent in a very pleasant social manner. The street outside was crowded with people, who could be heard singing "G d Save Ireland," and cheering at intervals.

At an early hour in the evening a large crowd assembled outside the Imperial Hotel and warmly cheered the members of the Irish Parliamentary Party as they arrived. At half-past seven o'clock Mr.

crowd assembled outside the Imperial Hotel and warmly cheered the members of the Irish Parliamentary Party as they arrived. At half-past seven o'clock Mr. Parnell drove over from Morrison's Hotel, and when the people recognised him they gathered around the cab and cheered him most enthusiastically. The crowd remained in the street till the dinner was over, and during the interval "God Save Ireland" was sung and cheers were given again for Parnell, Justin M'Carthy, Gray, Healy, O'Brien, and others. A band also joined the crowd, and for some time played a number of national airs. After the dinner the members were again accorded hearty greetings as they left the hotel. The people gathered around Mr. E. D. Gray and escorted him to the Freman office, cheering lustily the while. Similar scenes were enacted when other prominent members of the Parliamentary Party made their appearance. Mr. Parnell remained in the Imperial till the crowd had dispersed and then quietly drove to Morrison's Hotel.

THE SACRED HEART.

The love of Jesus is immense. And what wonder! It is ineffably tender. It what wonder! It is ineffably tender. It is not subject to that law of our weakness which reserves tenderness for concentrated affections, and which will have their in-tensity diminished when they are expau-ded. Our heart is so poor that soon its resources are exhausted; the Heart of Jesus is rich with an infinite tenderness Jesus is rich with an infinite tenderness
To express it, He uses the most artless and
touching figures. He is a Shepherd—all
souls are the sheep of His flock; He
knows them all, and calls them by their
name; He chooses their pasturage, He
protects them from the enemy, He is
troubled for the missing and runs to seek
them, takes them upon his shoulders to
spare them the fatigue of the road, and
restores them trembling to the middle of
the flock. He is a Father—the human
race is his family. He shares His bread
with His faithful children, and for the
prodigal He treasures up generous parprodigal He treasures up generous pardons and joyful welcomings. He is a Mother: He is always eager to press His children to His heart as the timid hen its little chickens. He is a Spouse: He nttle chickens. He is a Spouse: He promises to watchful souls mysterious wedding feasts and eternal joys. Every weakness is amiable to Him. It is with the most delicate precautions He touches the bruised reed, that it may not be broken; the flax that still smoulders, that it may not be extinguished.

at a distance not to compromise our dig-nity with their low condition Jesus admits into His company, permits their sweet and holy familiarity, patiently explains the mysteries of His doctrine, humiliates Himself before them, serves them, lives their life, and assures them of the possession of the Kingdom of Heaven. Still more strango and ineffable! supreme misery, shameful misery, has the power of attracting his Heart and exciting it to tenderness, against which the pride of hon-est hearts revolts. All that we can do is, not to judge sinners too severely, and gennot to judge sinners too severely, and generously renounce the right they give us to despise them. Jesus loves them, seeks them, calls them near Him, besieges their guilty souls with His kind attention, fills them with his goodness, touches them, in order that He may be able to say to them: Be of good courage, your sins are forgiven. The despised Publican, the adulterous Samaritan, the dishonored Mardalem all the sick and dishonored Magdalen, all the sick and leprous in the moral order, are the objects of His charitable solicitude and His earnest care. He is merciful—miscricors et miscrator; among all His works of love, compassion and tenderness for the great misery of sin hold the first place: Miscricordia ejus super

omnia opera ejus.

Never was the like seen; we are astonished; we almost make it a crime. Never will the like be seen, unless His merciful tenderness has passed from His heart into the hearts of His children. And yet, this merciful tenderness appears to contradict itself, When Jesus is found before His itself. When Jesus is found before his enemies, He unmasks their hypocrisy, reveals their hidden faults, and cries out: Woe to their culpable life:  $V \approx vobis$  Pharise's! This is what we call severity, anger, harshness. Yet, no. When pride resists love has been against it; to show it; to show its crimes, and warn it of the chastisements prepared for it. The heart that is silent in such a case is a heart that no longer loves. But Jesus loves always; His severity is the last Jesus loves always; His severity is the last proof of a tenderness which to the end wishes to establish its rights that it may grant its benefits. This word benefit brings before us a third quality of the love of Jesus Christ: His inexhaustible generosity. It is the proper characteristic of love; that by which it is known not to be deceitful. The transports, the effusions of tenderness which are expressed only in words and ineffectual desire, may surprise for an instant indocent hearts, but at length they recognize that they are abused if love goes

people of Ireland on whom the result of this attruggle finally dependence (hear, hear). I believe the next body of frish members sent to Westminater will be well chosen, that they will flight and that they will giph and that they will sell they and they alone, who can now defeat the Irish cause. If they maintain the fixity of purpose and the union of the last five years, no power on earth can resist them (asphause). I confide in the judgment (asphause). I confide in the judgment (asphause). I confide in the judgment (asphause). I believe that they will not be wanning (applause), but the great (hear not seen to be wanning (applause), but the great (asphause). I believe that they will not be wanning (applause), but the great (asphause), and I therefore feel assured that the next I firsh Party that will be assembled shall be the last in the English and the first in the restored litish Parliament (loud applause), and I therefore feel assured that the next I firsh Party that will be assembled shall be the last in the English and the first in the restored litish Parliament (loud applause), and I therefore feel assured that the next I firsh Party that will be assembled shall be the last in the English and the first in the restored litish Parliament (loud applause), and I therefore feel assured that the next I firsh Party that will be assembled outside the Imperial Horizon and the first in the restored litish Parliament (loud applause), and I therefore feel assured that the next I firsh Party that will be assembled outside the Imperial Horizon and the first in the restored litish Parliament (loud applause), and the first in the restored firsh Parliament (loud applause), and the first in the restored firsh Parliament (loud applause), and the first in the restored firsh Parliament (loud applause), and the first in the restored firsh Parliament (loud applause), and the first in th

these few words: Christis dizzit nos et tra-didit semetipsum pro nobis—Christ has loved us and delivered Himself up for us. The sole fact of the Word annihilated in human nature is a grand act of love. And human nature is a grand act of love. And we could at once, in presence of a glorious incarnation which would present Him to our trembling admiration: Christ has loved us—Christus dilexit nos. But He is not given, He delivers Himself: tradidit semetipsum. He delivers Himself by the touching weakness of an infancy which invites confidence and familiarity. He delivers Himself in the pious effusions of His hidden life, wholly employed in prayer for us to His Heavenly Father. He delivers Himself in making Himself an humble and poor laborer, to raise in the He delivers Himself in making Himselfan humble and poor laborer, to raise in the esteem of men a deepised condition, and to show that true nobility depends neither upon rank, nor fortune, nor human power. He delivers Himself in patient and sublime teaching of His doctrine, in the revelation of the divine secrets of which He is, as the Word, the eternal witness. He delivers Himself, in placing His omnipotence at the service of our reason, which wishes for signs; at the service of our infirmity and misery, which ask for aid. He delivers Himself in labouring, by His example as well as by His words for the regeneration of our minds and hearts. But all these great gifts do not satisfy His love. He goes as far as the supreme gift, the gift of His life: "No one can have greater love for his friends than to lay down his life for them." Majorem charitatem nemo habet ut animam suam pomat quis pro amici suis. ut animam suam ponat quis pro amici suis. In the trials, tribulations, sufferings and In the trials, tribulations, sufferings and death of Christ, the rationalist sees but fatal accidents for which every extraordinary man must be prepared, whose greatness and virtues offend jealous mediocrity and restless vice: but the Christian recognises the literal accomplishment of the words: Tradidit semetipsum. Christ delivered Himself. Understand well this mystery of love, if you would understand the Heart of

WAS IT NOT MIRACULOUS?

We have received from a highly es teemed correspondent the following statement taken from the Cohoes Regulator. The occurrence narrated in it has already been noticed in several of our city dailies, but the account given of it by the Cohoes Regulator is not only more detailed and circumoccurrence narrated in it has already stantial, but has a higher value, inasmuch as the writer had full and direct means of ascertaining the exact truth. The correct the statements personally made to our correspondent by a friend who was an eye witness to the occurrence, and for whose veracity he is willing to vouch.

We publish the account with the usual reserve as to the authenticity of the

alleged miracle]:
THE MYSTERY—A SENSATION THAT HAS

NO SOLUTION—WAS IT THE PRESENCE OF GOD MADE MANIFEST—A STORY THAT IS PROVED TRUE BEYOND A

mysterious matter that will trouble all the scientists in the world to account for by any known human agency. The story is a strange one, and if it were not so well authenticated we would hesitate to print it. A young child of Mrs. Wood had been taken ill, and the mother, fearing it would die, was loath that her little one should pass away from life without the form of Baptism, which so many believe insures a welcome in the other world. Mrs. Wood was a Protestant, and she sent for several clergymen, Protestants, but they were out of town. At last she sent for good Father Lowry, the Pastor of St. Agnes' Church. The child was baptized according to the Catholic ritual, and a few hours later passed into the shadowy land, hours later passed into the shadowy land, processas. Blotches, Biltousness, Indigestion, etc., etc., it has no equal. Mrs. Thomas Smith, Elm, writes: "I am using this medicine for Dyspepsia; I have tried many remedies, but this is the only one that has done me any good." Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St. First Relief Ultimately A Cure. These are the successive effects of one of the most deservedly popular remedies in the Dominion, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which reforms an irregular condition of the bowels and liver, invigorates the stomach, renews digestion, and changes the current of the blood from a sluggish and turbid into a pure, rapid, and fertilizing stream. Sold by Harkness & Co., hours later passed into the shadowy land. The body was laid out, a clean sheet thrown over the little one's face, and then there appeared to that mother a wonderful sight. She was transfixed with astonishment as she saw plainly on the sheet that covered the little one's face the figures of a lamb, cross and chalice, and an angel form watching over all.

The neighbors were told of the circumstance, and they hastened to feast their eyes on the strange sight, and the pious ones crossed themselves and said their prayers with unusual fervor as they, too, to the house and saw the strange but and vigor.

world as a miracle.
Truly God moves in mysterious ways, and Cohoes has been the scene of one of the deepest mysteries of the present age.

Questions Answered !!!!

Ask the most eminent physician
Of any school, what is the best thing in
the world for allaying all irritation of the
nerves, and curing all forms of nervous
complaints, giving natural, childlike re-

freshing sleep always?
And they will tell you unhesitatingly
"Some form of Hops!!!"
CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent

physicians:
"What is the only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; Bright's disease, diabetes, retention, or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments reculier to Women" "And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically 'Buchu ! !"

Ask the same physicians

'What is the most reliable and surest

cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c.," and they will

tell you
Mandrake! or Dandelion!!!!

Mandrake! or Dandelion!!!!

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equality valuable,
And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Patients"

"Almost dead or nearly dying"

For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy!!!!!
From agony of neuralgia, nervousn wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar

People drawn out of shape from excruciating panes of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula.

Erysipelas!

"Saltrheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and, in fact, almost all diseases frail!"
Naturals between the chronic panes.

nea to hate to

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world. None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisouous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

Brown's Little Joke. "Why, Brown, how short your coat is," said Jones one day to his friend Brown, who wittily replied: "Yes; but it will be long enough before I get another." Some men spend so much for medicines that neither heal nor help them, that new clothes is with them like angels' visitatewand far between. Internal fevers, weakness of the lungs, shortness of breath and lingering coughs, soon yield to the and lingering coughs, soon yield to the magic influence of that royal remedy, Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Dis-covery."

THAT IS PROVED TRUE BEYOND A
DOUBT.
At the small tenement house of Mrs.
Mary Wood, at 14 Summit street, there occurred on Thursday (August 20th) a mysterious matter that will trouble all the scientists in the world to account for by any known human accency. The story is

and turbid into a pure, rapid, and fertiliz-ing stream. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

M. Sheehan, of Oscoda, Mich., writes : "I have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil on horses for different diseases, and found it to be just as you recommended.
It has done justice to me every time, and it is the best Oil for horses I ever used." Observe that the name "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil" is on front of the wrapper,

as there are imitations of it. Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, in General Debility and Emaciation. Is a most valuable food and medicine, where the appetite saw plainly the outlined picture. Hundreds hastened to the house, and Officer is poor, and the food does not seem to Reardon, who was on duty there, hastened nourish the body. This will give strength

beautiful sight, and remained to keep the DEFEAT OF THE FIRE BRIGADE.

DOWN WITH HIGH PREMIUMS ON INSURANCE POLICIES-JUST PATENTED-THE LATEST AND BEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.



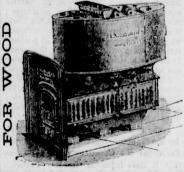
The inside "Automatic" Damper will act at once and never fail. It is held open by a composition that will burn when the flame reaches it, but will not melt by any fire that can be placed in the stove, no matter how much fuel is put on. This namper never closes, except the stovepipes are actually on dre.

The Ventilating Damper is a great saver of fuel. It is highly approved of by the medical profession, as it is the best Ventilator known. These Dampers will save 10 000 times their cost in case of fire. By using them your insurance rates will be very much reduced, and risks nearly cancelled. Your property is safe against fire. As a life-saving apparatus it has no equal. They are fitted in an ordinary length of stovepipe—no trouble in fixing them. When placed near the wall they greatly improve the appearance of room.

Price of stovepipe, containing Gilman's Au'omatic Safety Dampers, with extra composition Bands, best polished and galvanized iron, \$1.50; of ordinary iron, \$1.60. For other Stoves, Furnaces, etc., we are manufacturing a Patent Cast-iro. It imperson same principle, same to be fixed in brickwork of chimney.

> F. J. GILMAN, Patentee. 804 Craig-St., Montreal.

Examine Their Superior Merit! GURNEY'S NEW HARRIS HOT AIR FURNACES.



AGENTS WANTED.



The Most Effective, Clean, Durable and Economical Heaters in the Market warming and ventilating Churches, Schools, Public Buildings, Stores and Pri Residences. Simple in construction and easily managed, capable of giving more with less consumption of fuel than any other heating apparatus.

Tight. Seven sizes are made and can be set either in Brick or Portable For Correspondence solicited. For Catalogues and further information address

THE E. & C. GURNEY CO.

HAMILTON.

BUSINESS COLLEGE

A superior Business College, The largest in Canada. Offers young Men and Ladies a thorough and complete course of ACTUAL BUSINESS TRAINING, Students enter anytime.

For Catalogue and the D. F.

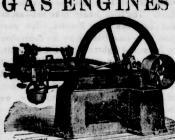
BUSINESS COLLEGE

IN CONNECTION WITH
WOODSTOCK COLLEGE
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO.

This College has been thoroughly reorganized and placed in the hands of a most able staff of teachers, including two who have been principals of similar and successful institutions. Course most thorough and practical. Fees very moderate. For full information address—

N. WOLVERTON, B.A. N. WOLVERTON, B.A., Principal Woodstock College.

GAS ENGINES



No Boiler No Steam No Fire. No Ashes. No Engineer. No extra In-

No Danger. Started instantly with a

match. Gives out its full power at once.

2, 4, 7, 10, and 15 horse-power. 10,000 of them in use. Send for Circular.

IOHN DOTY ENGINE CO'Y, Cor. Front & Bathurst Sts,

TORONTO, ONT. Wicks for Sanctuary Lamps. F. MEAGER'S EIGHT-DAY WICKS, for Sanctuary Lamps, burn a week without interference. Post free, it a box, which lasts a year. Dollar notes are accepted. REV. R. W. MEAGER, Weymouth, England.

WHITE SULPHUR BATHS Dunnett's Baths and Pleasure Grounds, Dundas Street, London, are now open. The baths have been thoroughly cleaned and refitted.

JOHN FLEMING, Proprietor, 16 DUNDAS STREET, CITY. FITZGERALD SCANDRETT & CO.

are among the leading GROCERS

IN ONTARIO.

Immense Stock of Goods always on hand, fresh and good. Wholesale and Retail.

A CALL SOLICITED. FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO.

169 DUNDAS STREET. 4th Door East Richmond St.

THAIR HARKNESS AND CO. DRUGGISTS. London, Ont.

THE KEY TO HEALTH. BURDOS BLOOD BITTERS

Unrocks of the closed avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Billicusness, Dyapeysia. Headaches, Dizziness. Heartburn. Constipation. Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy. Dimness of Vision Jaundice. Salt Rheum. Brysipelas, Serofula. Fluttering of the Heart. Mervourness and General Debility; all these and many other simi-Debilit7: all these and many other simiof BURDOOK BLOOD BITTERS. Sample Dettles 10c; Regular size \$1.

For sale by all dealers. URN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto

ONTARIO STAINED GLASS WORKS.

Stained Glass for Churches, Public and Private Buildings

FURNISHED IN THE BEST STYNE and at prices low enough to bring its within the reach of all.

STAINED GLASS WORKS. 484 RICHMOND ST.

R. LEWIS BANK OF LONDON IN CANADA.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ......\$1,000,000 

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, ONT. A. M. SMART, Manager.

BRANCHES — INGERSOLL, PETROLEA, WATFORD, DRESDEN.
Agents in the United States—The National Park Bank.
Agents in Britain — The National Bank of Scotland.

Beoliand.
Drafts on all parts of Canada, and American and Sterling Exchange bought and sold.
Collections made on all accessible points, and a general banking business transacted.
BAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT. — Deposits received and interest allowed thereox.

The Extbolic Mecorb cablished Weekly at 486 Richmond Street, London, Ontario, Buv. John F. Copper, M.A., L.L.D., Editor. Tros. Copper, Publisher 4 Proprietor.

Messrs. Donat Crowe and Luke King.
Ottawa Agency:
P. J. Copper, Gen'l Agent, 7s George St.
RATES PER ATHUN.—One Copy, ELO;
arec Copies, 55.5; Five Copies, 57.5; Ten
pipes, \$15.5 Payable in every case in word by the Bishop of Lendon, and sended by the Archbishop of St. s. the Bishops of Ottawa, Manitton, and Price?port, and leading Onta-ing men throughout the Deminister. Freegometene addressed to the Pub-groupometene addressed to the Pub-

person who takes a paper regularly , post office, whether directed in his another's, or whether the has enbye not, is responsible for payment, person orders his paper discontinuous to send it until payment and then collect the whole amount, the paper is taken from the office.

# Catholic Becord

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, 1885.

MR. PARNELL'S DEMANDS.

That ably conducted journal, the Man often enabled to concur, discusses the demands recently formulated in Dublin by the Irish leader from a standpoint that does that gentleman and his following but scant justice. The Free Press feels happy that Mr. Parnell has at length seen fit to define what he means by home rule, de-claring that he has hedged about the defin-ition for years back, and that the absence of an authoritative explanation has led to much confusion of terms in discussing the demands of his party. Our contemporary furthermore affirms, that the government of Great Britain has now got formal notice of what the Irish Nationalist leader aims at-the disruption of the empire-a determination that Ireland shall go out of the Union. The Free Press then proceeds to give counsel to the two great English parties as to the attitude they should respectively assume towards Mr. Parnell's "new" demands. It likewise places on record its view that the granting of these demands would place Ireland at the mercy of Continental powers and that no worse fate could befall the green Isle than to be continued attempts to make her shores the base of operations by such countries as Russia, France, or Germany, in the event of war breaking out between any of those powers and Great Britain. "For many years to come," says the Manitohan journal, "perhaps for all time, Ireland would be unable to prevent such a contingency as this. Her sons might be valiant. they might be willing, as they have been in the past, to bleed and, if need be, die for the land they so dearly love; but what would the comparatively small force they could raise do against the hosts of such nations as France and Germany." This citation will clearly show our readers how last, discussing the form that the concession far wide the Free Press is of the mark. Mr. of Home Rule to Ireland should take, we far wide the Free Press is of the mark. Mr. are the demands of Grattan and O'Connell They are demands that for one hundred years and more, but especially since the infamous union of 1801, have been vainly pressed on the attention of British statesmen by an all but unanimous Irish people. Mr. Parnell himself, last January, openly declared at Cork, that nothing but the restoration of Grattan's Parliament with its far-reaching constitution could satisfy the desires and expectations of the Irish people The Free Press cannot surely be ignorant of the fact that during the period of Irish legislative independence—from 1782 to 1801—Ireland was part of the Empire and never failed to concur in imperial purposes or support imperial policy. On the 15th of January, 1800, in a celebrated effort against the proposed legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland, Mr. Grattan, discussing a speech of Mr. Pitt in support of that measure, said :

"The minister proceeds: he states second instance, namely, that of war. "The minister proceeds: he states a second instance, namely, that of war. Here, again, the fart is against him; the Parliament of Iteland have, ever since their emancipation, concurred with England on the subject of war; but they have concurred, with this remarkable difference, that, before their emancipation, their concurrence was barren, and since their emancipation, it has been productive. Immediately, currence was barren, and since their eman-cipation, it has been productive. Imme-diately on the settlement of that emanci-pation in 1782, they voted asum for British seamen, and on the apprehension of a war with Spain in 1790, they voted another; and in the present war, under Lord Fitz-william's administration, they voted a third; so much more beneficial are the wild offerings of liberty, than the conexwild offerings of liberty, than the squeezwild offerings of interty, than the squeezings, and eviscerations, and excruciations of power. But all this is lost upon the minister; fact and bounty make no impression on him; he has against both a fallacious argument and hungry specula-

"He thinks that he foresees that the Par

of course, and without the assent of the Houses of Parliament; he knows that the supply of that war depends not on the Parliament of Ireland, but of Great Britain; and, therefore, the interference of the Parliament of Ireland on that subject is little more than the declaration of a sentiment. Now, the declaration of a sentiment on such a subject is only valuable as it is the sentiment of a nation; and the concurrence of Ireland in British wars can only be the sentiment of a nation as the constitution of the nation; that is to say the rights of Ireland, as claimed by herself, to be exampted from the legislative authority of a British Parliamant, are tendered, regarded, and protested by the British empire. It is not the Isle of Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope, the Mysore country, nor the deminions of Tippoo, nor yet the feathers of her western wing, that engage the attention or interests of Ireland; if is her own freedom and constitution, the late of that internal freedom and constitution, not such as British ministers, who have invaded that constitution, shall hold forth; nor such as British ministers, who have invaded that constitution, which she herself, Ireland, feels, comprehends, venerates and claims; such as the berself expressed in her convention at Dungannon, and through all her counties and cities, and in every description and association of people, and afterwards in full parliament claimed, carried, registered and recorded; it is for the preservation of this constitution that she is interested in British wars. She considers the British empire a great western barrier against invasion from other countries; invasion on what? invasion on her liberties, on her rights and privileges; invasion on self-legislation, the parent and protectrees of them all. She hears the ocean protesting against separation, but she hears the sea likewise proteeting against Union; she follows, therefore, her physical destinress of them all. She hears the ocean protesting against separation, but she hears the sea likewise protesting against Union; she follows, therefore, her physical destination, and obeys the dispensations of Providence, when she protests, like that sea, against the two situations, both equally unnatural, separation and union."

Is the Free Press satisfied? Does it not,

in the light of these declarations of the Father of the Constitution of 1782, see that it does injustice to Mr. Parnell's claims. Mr. Parnell demands the restoration of Grattan's Parliament and we have just cited Mr. Grattan to show what were the uses, privileges, powers and preroga-tives of that Parliament. The Free Press need not trouble itself about Ireland's selfdefence in case of hostilities between any of the great European powers and the ished, and depopulated as Ireland has been by misgovernment, infamous and brutal to the last degree, she could at any time defend herself against the aggressions of Russis, Germany or France. An Irishman fighting for home and fireside is as fine a soldier as the world can produce. Numbers in such a struggle are no match for the valor of patriotic desperation, the superhuman courage of self-defence, aided by an intimate knowledge of the country assailed and its best means of protection. Mr. Parnell's demands are honest, so hon est that such men as Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Chemberlain have no seen fit to say aught in their condemnation He states plainly and clearly the expect-ations of Ireland—expectations that must be satisfied if the British empire is to endure. The Irish leader asks not seeks not disruption of the Empire. His pur pose is its consolidation by the concession to Ireland of rights and privileges iniquit-ously stolen by the so-called Union of 1801. In our issue of the 29th of August

"In any new system of Irish government that may be devised, the sovereign of the three kingdoms will be represented in Ire-land by a person of his or her own choice, and there will likely be an Irish House of Lords to specially protect the landed and Protestant interest, and an Irish Commons elected by the people.

"We should ourselves prefer an Irish

Legislature consisting of but one Chamber, elected by the people, with satisfactory constitutional guarantees to the Protestant minority. The main thing now, however, is to get a Parliament of some kind. An is to get a Parliament of some kind. An irish Parliament once secured, it would assert its right to all the privileges necessary for the good government of Ireland. As these privileges could not be desired or long withheld we would soon witness the reatization of Mr. Parnell's wish for the restoration of Grattan's Parliament, with its fear meahing constitution.

Mr. Parnell will, of course, take all he can obtain in the way of Home Rule for Ireland, but he does that which honesty and sincerity demand in laying before the British Parliament all that Ireland must procure in this respect, to be a happy and contented integral portion of the empire that without her must perish. Since the above writing Mr. Chamber-

lain has, in a speech at Warrington. belied his former professions of friendship for Ireland—and his loudly-proclaimed desire to see extended to that country some just measure of home-government. Even the ultra-Tory Standard is delighted with the ultra-radical Chamberlain's declaration of war on Ireland and the Irish party. It is now quite apparent that the member for Birmingham, to attain his own personal aims and promote his selfish interests, is ready to pander to the worst passions of the Eng. lish people. Our report in another column of Mr. Parnell's speech in Dublin will already show our readers that his is the thinks that he foresees that the Farliament of Ireland may dissent from that
of Great Britain on the subject of war.
He knows that peace and war are in the
department of the King, not of Parliament; he knows that, on a proclamation
by His Majesty, Ireland is in a state of war, Irish leader on account of the supposed

room to doubt that Mr. Chamberlain would have either kept silence on the subject or boldly stood by his declaretions at Islington and elsewhere in favor of home rule for Ireland. His speech at Warrington proclaims him the fee of Ireland. It is as base an appeal to popular passion and prejudice as ever characterized the tortuous course of the late Lord Beaconsfield. It will have one excellent result, in its demonstration to the Irish people that they have nothing to expect from the English radicals. We could never but regret that political exigencies should at any time render oven a momentary alliance of the Irish party with the radicals of England. Such an occasion is not now, we are gled to motion, at all likely to arise in view of Mr. Chamberlain's repudiation of his own pledges and statements. Mr. Parmall will steer clear of both English parties, and now that he knows exactly where Mr. Chamberlain stands on the home rule question, give him and his friends a wide berth.

Tour of Mr. Keily, The American of Secretary of Bayard's reply to the Austrian refusal of retailating by refusing on the part of his government to hold further diplomatic intercourse with the Austrian representative at Washington, mildly a wrote, that the American government would not regret the withdrawal of that it gentleman by his sovereign. Firmness and existence and decision were in such an emergency demanded, but they were leaking, and America had once more to pocket an insult from the emassulated monarchies of the labout, where Mr. Chamberlain stands on the home rule question, give him and his friends a wide berth. room to doubt that Mr. Chamberlain tion in its treatment of Mr. Keily, but we to govern themselves! They have now

HON. A. M. KEILY.

his inauguration as President of the Uni-Hon. A. M. Keily, of Richmond, Virginia one of the very ablest and most deserving of the public men of the South, to or the public men of the South, to represent the American people at the Quirinal. Mr. Keily being, however, stained in Italian eyes with the sine of Irlsh origin and Irlsh faith was objected to by the Government of King Humbert and his appointment severely criticised by the many survivors of the ante bellum know-nothing raze. The American Government in an unfortunate moment of weekness visided to the objections of pusillanimous regalism and bowed to the clamours of fanaticism. Mr. Keily, no one can deny or has deated, is fully possessed of every qualification requisite in the envoy and representative abroad of agreat nation. He has, in fact, the culture, education, foresight and broad-ness of view, that for a quarter of a century were so notably wanting in many American ambassadors.

On his rejection by Italy, Ministe Vienna, but, strange to cay, that this spriving remnant of feudal barbarism lale efused to receive him, on the ground, we believe, that his wife is a Jewses. Now, it so happens, we learn on good uthority, that this estimable lady, whatsuthority, that this common work we are not disposed to enquire—is a devoted Calhoic, of which fact the Cabinet of Fr oseph cannot be ignorant. These milat. herefore, be some other reason, for Mr. Keily's rejection. Italy may have had something to do with it, and Britain is more than suspected of occult interference. We are very happy to open from St. Paul, Minnesota, by the Right Rev. Dr. Keane, Bishop of Richmond, Virginia. That illustrious bishop says :

"I regard the treatment inflicted on you as an insult not only to one of the most highly and deservedly esteemed Catholics of the diocese of Richmond, and one of the most honored citizens of Virginia, but through him to all his fellow-Catholics and fellowhim to all his fellow-Catholics and fellow-citizens in this country and to the holy father himself. But in this insult to you I can see no humiliation save to those who have offered it. It was an honor to be have offered it. It was an honor to be unwelcome by a government, whose whole course has been marked by injustice and irreligion, and the government of Austria having by its recent act made itself the abetter of the guilt and partner in the shame, has thereby made itself incapable of humiliating you. While I have regretted the attacks made upon you by part of the daily press, still that need not concern us much, as nothing better was to be expected from such partisan and interested sources, but I have especially deplored criticisms passed upon you by some Catholic scribblers, who, in their real to appear clever and ultra-orthodox, have overlooked the fact that the cause for which you were suffering was the refutation, as well as the condemnation and shame, of their strictures. But it is a comfort to know that the utterances of those wholly unauthorized critics have absolutely no weight beyond the infinitesimal weight of the individuals themselves. I am loss stransferred to others, but surely it cannot the family to provide for and your business transferred to others, but surely it cannot be that our government, whose wellmeant action has placed you in this embarrassment, will leave you in it, or fall to so provide that you be in no way a loser by it, and even should that happen, which I cannot believe, still I am confident your well known qualities of head and heart will yet secure to you a career both of honor and profit."

We fully and cordially concur in the opinion of the Northwestern Chromics.

We fully and cordially concur in the opinion of the Northwestern Chronicle, that the Hon. A. M. Keily is a most worthy American citizen, a scholar, a gentleman, and a man of sterling principle and high business integrity—that the papers which talk slightingly of him, either know nothing of him, or are influenced by their religious antipathies—that the honor of the American nation is now at stake and that all Americans are bound to protest against the insult offered the governmen by the refusal, in the absence of all rational excuse, to accept its accredited representative.

We hope that the American government will come up to Bishop Keane's expecta-

feel bound to enter an expression of our the best opportunity that could be

crowns, ribbons, stars and garters. If a little of American manhood and a great deal less of American effeminacy, obsequiousness and servility were exhibited abroad, the republic would be seen in its true light, and respected accordingly. Now it is viewed through the deceptive this term implies.

our profound misgivings as to Mr. Cleveland's fitness for the position to which, by the votes of the American people, he has been raised. The more we see of the new President in his official and administrative apacity the less we regret the support we gave the candidature of the Hon. James G. Blaine. Were Mr. Blaine in the White House, neither Italy nor Austria had with mpunity, dared reject the accredited esentative of the American people.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN IN BRITAIN.

Commons will, according to the decision of the Premier, take place on the 14th of November next. Mr. Gladstone will not likely be enabled to take any very active part in the campaign. The onus, therefore, of the actual leadership of the Liberal party must fall on the Marwine of Havington and Mr. Chambarlain quis of Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain —the former representing the Whig, the latter the Radical element. Between these two sections of the Liberal party there is very little in common. All sections of the party were willing enough to follow Mr. Gladstone, but the Marquis of Hartington is distrusted by the Radicals and Mr. Chamberlain looked on with ill-concealed aversion by the Whige. The Tory party, on the other hand, has within ents of strength and unity, that must always, but especially in the present crisis, give it great advantages in an electoral struggle with the Liberals. Were Mr. Gladstone enabled to take part in the canvass, he could indeed arouse the dormant enthusiasm of his party, but with that great orator practically hore de combat, it were unsafe to predict results. We may, however, venture to say that from as careful a survey distance make, the fate of the Salisbury government will rest in the hands of the Irish party. Ireland is to send to the nell, and fifteen anti-nationalists, leaving eighteen seats in doubt, ten of which the national party stands an excellent chance of carrying. The Irish victory may be more complete than these figures would show, but with eighty followers in the next house Mr. Parnell will, we think, be master of the aituation His leadership thus far has been marked by a wisdom, prudence and foresight that augur splendidly for the future. Within a few years he has by his practical skill in leading men, combined with an admirable firmness of character. formed a party that has brought the question of home government for Ireland into a prominence it has not for forty years enjoyed. He has made leading men on both sides of English politics openly avow that the business of Parliament cannot be despatched with promptitude or efficiency so long as Ireland's representatives continue to hold aloof from Whigs and Tories. For the first time since the inauguration of the Legislative union British statesmen now declare that the Imperial Parliament cannot do justice to the local concerns of Ireland. Declara tions and avowals such as these could never in the days of O'Connell be had from the public men of Britain. Nay, more, O'Connell himself was never able to secure a majority of Irish members in favor of a repeal of the union. It will thus be seen that immense strides have under Mr. Parnell's leadership been made towards the realization of Ireland's most ardent hopes and justly founded desires. The coming electoral campaign will for Ireland be the most decisive that she has ever witnessed. If unity, moderation and discretion mark her conduct

as we believe they will\_the establish-

ment of an Irish Parliament on Irish

offered them to prove by quiet determination, by unbroken unity of action and by an irrefragable self-control that they are as qualified as any people in the world for the duties of self government. Every crime com-mitted in Ireland during the next few months, will by her enemies be heralded throughout the world as proof of an innate spirit of lawlessness and lack of an innate spirit of lawleseness and lack of respect for ordinances, divine and human. The friends of Ireland in America look with eagerness to the old land, trusting that the good counsel of their ecclesiastical and political leaders will be by all classes of Irishmen readily and closely followed. In that case we need not fear the result. Though the election takes place in November, Parliament will not likely be summened to meet before Fabruary, unless indeed liament will not likely be summoned to meet before February, unless indeed Lord Salisbury should, contrary to present expectations, meet with a crushing defeat in England and Scotland. The next few months will, there is no doubt, be the most interesting and exciting the political world of Britain has witnessed since the Reform agitation more than half a century and

half a century ago.

One happy result certain to follow the elections will be the exclusion from Parliament of those Irish members who since their return have betrayed the trust in them reposed by their consti-tuents and practically gone over to the enemy. The House of Commons will know no more the Erringtons, the O'Connor Powers and the Fays and O'Donoghues who have broken faith with the people that so highly honored them. Better men will in all cases be chosen to fill the piaces of the half-hearted, the untrustworthy and the untrue.

Another feature likely noticeable

after the campaign will be the coming to the front of many new men destined to make their mark in the political history of the three kingdoms. The old party leaders seem, in many cases, to have run their course. Times have, indeed, changed most marvellously since the passage of the Reform bill in 1832. The constituencies are now a vastly different complexion from what they were when Mr. Gladstone first en-tered Parliament. The masses of the people have since been enfranchised, and now no man aspiring to prominence in British politics dare raise his voice against these principles of enlightened progress, whose application aims at the securing of the happiness of the multi-tude, by conferring on the people, as a whole, those rights that give them a true and whose exercise must have for result the stirring up in the hearts of all that patriotism on which governments must rest and dynastics base their strength

BARL CARNARVON IN BELFAST:

At a banquet given the Lord Lieuten ant of Ireland at Belfast, on the evening of the 7th, that gentleman made certain passing attention. He held that the time had come to reject sentiment and Trade and Protection. He had during his trip been struck by the great national resources of the west of Ireland, which, lowever, remained undeveloped owing to the absence of railways and markets, It was a delicate question whether or not the government should extend its aid to the development of these resources, but the circumstances of Ireland being in his opinion analogous to those of the colonies, such aid might with advantage be given.

We are not now prepared to enter on the discussion of the relative merits of Free Trade and Protection in the abstract. Our readers have followed during the past few years, in the secular papers and on the public platforms, dis ons on this subject ad naussam. But we feel bound to express an honest conviction when we say, that the application of the principles of Free Trade to that country.

Ireland has proved most disastrous to With magnificent water privileges of every character and kind, with the richest and most varied natural resources. Ireland, from the industrial point of view, has been ever since the Union of 1801, but especially for the last quarter of a century, continually losing ground, and as a consequence becoming more and more wretched and impoverished, her people kept in enforced idleness, with all the sources of wealth at their very doors. Instead of utilizing a portion of her enormous capital in the development and years we have been giving that counof Irish national wealth, England has try the very flower of our youth. Is this gone to the very ends of the earth to seek to continue and Canada hold her own? other requirements. The mines of Ireland are unworked, her rich deposits of favor of a policy of protection soil is close at hand. How often has it ductive, and her shipping industry

America. Free Trade has wrought untold evils in Ireland. What that country needs. to attain any measure of industrial de-

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE

Mr. F. W. Glen, M. P. for South On-tario, writes in the Globs of Sep. 11th, a notable letter on the subject of Canadian Independence. The hon. gentleman states that several courses are open to the people of Canada, all of which have the people of Canada, all of which have been under discussion by the press. Among these he enumerates: (I.) Imper-j. I federation, which he rejects as utterly impracticable. (2.) Annexation, which he says cannot at present be seriously entertained, and (3.) Commercial union with the United States, which he likewise condemns for various reasons. He thinks it would be difficult to agree on a common tariff for the two countries, that England would not consent to negociate and execute a treaty transferring her trade with us to the United States, while she should remain bound to defend us power would likely execute a treaty without the right to abrogate it upon due notice after a given time; that owing to tion of the manufacturing indus-tries of the United States are protected by patents which in but few cases have been taken out in Canada, the American manufacturers could flood our theirs; and finally, that no new industries would be established in Canada under such a treaty by reason of the fact that be cut off whenever the treaty was abrogated and the value of the investment in plant and fixtures wholly destroyed. Mr. Glen then says: "The other courses open to us are to remain as we are, an appendage of the British Crown, or create on this conti-nent another independent national power. If we are willing to see the flower of our young men leaving us to find homes in the United States, and our fair daughters preferring to give their hearts and hands to American residents rather than Canadians; if we are unfit for self-government; if we are unworthy descendants of our fathers: if we have no appreciation of the inspiring power of a national flag; if we lack the manhood and courage to assume the duties and responsibilities of an independent national existence; in short, if we are too weak and puny to be weaned, then, by all means, let us held fast to the nursing bottle and remain as we are.

"If, on the contrary, we are of age, let us unfurl before the nations of the earth a flag of our own, and, as it floats in the breeze, solemnly declare before God and all mankind, that,come weal or come woe, we will defend it even unto death. . . We are five millions of the best people in the world, possessing great general intelligence, courageous, industrious, prudent, energetic, ingenious, morals law-abiding, with more practical knowledge of civil and political affairs than any other people in the world but the citi-sens of the United States—in agriculture more advanced than any but the to institute an impartial and searching English people—in shipping, only two Our educational institutions are inferior to none in the world-our press ranks with the best-our public and charitable institutions are highly honourable to us. We have within our borders unlimited natural resources. We are descendants of the best races of mankind on the earth but if we are not yet of age let us still hold fast to the nursing bottle, but if we are let us have a flag of our own on every see. Amen and amen."

Mr. Glen deserves credit for an expression of opinion at once so clear and so candid. The attention of thoughtful Canadians has long been directed to the present anomalous condition of Canaduans trade and commerce. We suffer most grievously by reason of our exclusion from the markets of the neighboring republic and, nothwithstanding our protection duties, are daily mortified to see our manufactures undersold in their own lines by Britishand American traders. Our protective system, while it does not protect us enough to stimulate the healthy growth of manufacturing interests, protects us in many instances too much by taxing the purchaser for buying in the cheapest market that which we either do not make here, or make after a more imperfect fashion than our neighbors. One point upon which all Canadians are agreed, and it is, that something must be done to keep our people in Canada, if Canada is not insensibly but irresistibly to drift into the arms of the United States. For years raw material for her manufacturing and When, in 1878, the Canadian people by an peat, stone and slate unused but to agricultural industries, they took accept agricultural industries, they took accept wealth neglected, her fisheries unproduced her shipping industry cial independence of Canada. For our cial independence of this not unjustly and untruthfully been paralysed; and now, in her very food part we believe it in the interests of this declared that Irishmen know not how supply to Britain she is outbid by country that its political connection with country that its political connection with

Great Britain should for some time longer he maintained, but we nevertheless feel it a grievance and a crying injustice that Canada should not have the right of negotiating commercial treaties of her own. So long as we are kept in this state of bondage, so long will Canadians continue to crowd into the busy marts and great industrial centres of the United States so long will growth in wealth and popu ation, that should be so rapid, continue a s comparative standstill.

AN IMPORTANT PASTORAL

We have great pleasure in laying before our readers a translation of the pastoral letter of His Lordship the Bishop of Three Rivers, on the occasion of the division of his diocese. His Lordship, addressing the dergy, the religious communities and faithful laity of his diocese, says:

"We have, very dear brothren, just re-ested from the Holy See an important document, the tenor of which we hasten to

document, the tenor of which we hasten to convey to you.

On the 10th of July last it pleased His Heliness Leo XIII., on the advice of the Most Eminent, the Cardinals of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, to divide our diocese into two parts, of which the one, that situated to the north of the river St. Lawrence, shall continue to form the diocese of Three Rivers, and the other, stuated to the south of that river; shall continue to make the property of the south of that river; shall continue a new diocese, under the name strated to the south of the tree; saint constitute a new diocese, under the name of the diocese of Nicolet. The Episcopal See of this new diocese and the residence of its titular are fixed in the town of Nicolet, whose parochial church is erected into a cathedral.

into a cathedral.

You, very dear brethren, have been witnesses of the untiring efforts and numerous sacrifices we have, especially for the last two years, made to prevent this project of division from being carried out. If we thus acted it was because in all the intention of our heart, we helieved it out. ject of division from being carried out. If we thus acted it was because in all the sincerity of our heart, we believed it our duty to do so, and this in view of your interests and the interests of our holy faith. Wherefore it was to us the source of no little consolation, of no feeble encouragement to us to hear, during our last voyage to Rome in 1883, the Holy Father declare to us: "It is not only your right, it is also your duty to protect your diocese with solicitude." Furthermore, this approbation of our conduct was given in a manner more emphatic again when, on the 9th of July last, His Eminence, Cardinal Simeoni, writing to inform us that the Holy Father had decided to decree the division of our diocese, adence, Cardinal Simeont, writing to inform us that the Holy Father had decided to decree the division of our diocese, addressed us in the following words: "His Holiness has in this juncture, enjoined on me to assure your Lordship that he is well pleased with the efficacious seal that your Lordship has abown, as well during your career as missionary among the Indians, and the exercise of your pastoral charge in the diocese of Three Rivers, as in the signal services rendered as blabop by your Lordship to that same diocese, and that the institutions you have there established will ever in the eyes of the Holy Father, remain a proof of the solicitude with which your Lordship has corresponded, and still corresponde, to the duties of the position you hold. By all the foregoing your Lordship will see how foreign to the mind of the Holy Father is the idea that evil-minded persons seek to have disseminated concerning the aforesaid division, namely, that this division has been brought about by want of confidence on the part of the Holy See in your Lordship." But, now, very dear testhren, that the supreme authority pronounces in a manner contrary to our views, and that it thus exonerates us from all responsibility in connection with the division of our diocese, it is our duty views, and that it thus exonerates us from all responsibility in connection with the division of our diocese, it is our duty to obey and respect the decision given, and this duty we fulfil in a way fitting our charge as pastor. We conform our will with entire submission to the will of the Holy See, for we trust that God will grant us all the merit of this full and entire obedience, as He is pleased to give us the satisfaction arising from duty done. we doubt not, very dear brethren, that you will also be fully submissive and obedient in every respect to the pontifica decision. This is our most ardent wish and our expressed will. The spirit of the just man, says the Holy Scripture, meditates obedience, while the mouth of the wicked is filled with evil discourse.

Mens justi meditatur obedientiom, os impiorum redundat malis, (Prov. 15-28.) redundat malis, (Prov. 15-28.)

Daw, then, from your sentiments of
Christian piety and your well-known devotion to the Catholic Church, all the
respect and all the veneration fitting to be given at all times to the supreme decision of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, in who

of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, in whom rests primarily the care of souls and the highest solicitude for the spiritual interests of all.

The decree of division which we received on Sunday last, the 23rd, inst., having been yesterday published in the town of Nicolet, at the same time as His Lordship, Mgr. Elphege Gravel, the new bishop, took possession of his see, the Lordship, Mgr. Elphege Gravel, the new bishop, took possession of his see, the faithful on the south side of the river, by tainful on the south side of the river, by that fact ceased to form part of our jurisdiction. This letter cannot therefore be addressed to them. We desire, however, in parting from them, to render publication properties of the river and properties of the solicitudes of our pastoral office. We have many a time admired their lively and ardent faith their spirit of self-denial, their plety and zee in promoting the interests of God's glory and of our holy religion. We have been specially moved by the profound respectant they generally showed for our sacred character, and for the high charge with which it has pleased Go—notwithstanding our unworthiness, invest us—as also the filial confidence an affection with which they supported the during fifteen years of our administration. Wherefore with great affliction and trurending of our heart we to-day throug obedience part from them and cease to their pastor. Let them be at least assure that their memory will ever refail, that their memory will ever refail. that our attachment to them will nev-fail, that their memory will ever re imperishable in our soul, and that if it permitted on our part to convey them last wish and make them a last recor mendation, we will to them say: "Me he who for fifteen years was your me loving and devoted father be not in lold days deprived of the succor Great Britain should for some time longer be maintained, but we nevertheless feel it a grievance and a crying injustice that ada should not have the right of negotiating commercial treaties of her own. ng as we are kept in this state of bondage, so long will Canadians continue to crowd into the busy marts and great industrial centres of the United States so long will growth in wealth and popustion, that should be so rapid, continue at s comparative standstill.

AN IMPOBTANT PASTORAL.

We have great pleasure in laying before our readers a translation of the pastoral letter of His Lordship the Bishop of Three Rivers, on the occasion of the division of

document, the tenor of which we hasten to convey to you.

On the 10th of July last it pleased His Holiness Leo XIII., on the advice of the Most Eminent, the Cardinals of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, to divide our diocese into two parts, of which the one, that situated to the north of the river St. Lawrence, shall continue to form the diocese of Three Rivers, and the other, situated to the south of that rivery shall constitute a new diocese, under the name of the diocese of Nicolet. The Episcopal See of this new diocese and the residence of its titular are fixed in the town of Nicolet, whose parochial church is erected into a cathedral.

You, very dear brethren, have been

Nicolet, whose parcialist church is erected into a cathedral.

You, very dear brethren, have been witnesses of the untiring efforts and numerous sacrifices we have, especially for the last two years, made to prevent this project of division from being carried out. If we thus acted it was because in all the sincerity of our heart, we believed it our duty to do so, and this in view of your interests and the interests of our holy faith. Wherefore it was to us the source of no little consolation, of no feeble encouragement to us to hear, during our last voyage to Rome in 1883, the Holy Father declare to us: "It is not only your right, it is also your duty to protect

ire obedience, as He is pleased to give us the satisfaction arising from duty done. We doubt not, very dear brethren, that you will also be fully submissive and obedient in every respect to the pontifical decision. This is our most ardent wish and our expressed will. The spirit of the just man, says the Holy Scripture, meditates obedience, while the mouth of the wicked is filled with evil discourse. Mens just meditatur obedientiom, os impiorum redundat malis, (Prov. 15-28.)

Daw, then, from your sentiments of Christian piety and your well-known devotion to the Catholic Church, all the respect and all the veneration fitting to be given at all times to the supreme decisions of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, in whom rests primarily the care of souls and the highest solicitude for the spiritual interests of all.

The decree of division which we re-

highest solicitude for the spiritual interests of all.

The decree of division which we received on Sunday last, the 23rd inst., having been yesterday published in the town of Nicolet, at the same time as His Lordship, Mgr. Elphege Gravel, the new bishop, took possession of his see, the faithful on the south side of the river, by that fact ceased to form part of our jurisdiction. This letter cannot therefore be addressed to them. We desire, however, in parting from them, to render public testimony to the fact that they, clergy and people, did in a manner worthy praise, generally respond to the solicitudes of our pastoral office. We have many a time admired their lively and ardent faith, their spirit of self-denial, their piety and zeal in promoting the interests of God's glory and of our holy religion. We have been specially moved by the profound respect that they generally showed for our sacred character, and for the high charge with which it has pleased God—notwithstanding our unworthiness, to invest us—as also the filial confidence and affection with which they supported us during fifteen years of our administration. Wherefore with great affliction and true rending of our heart we to-day through obedience part from them and cease to be their pastor. Let them be at least assured, that our strachment to them will never fail, that their memory will ever rest that our attachment to them will never fail, that their memory will ever rest imperishable in our soul, and that if it be permitted on our part to convey them a last wish and make them a last recommendation, we will to them say: "May he who for fifteen years was your most loving and devoted father be not in his old days deprived of the succor of

an in

his

your prayers and fervent remembrances. May he always have the consolation of knowing that you are as attached and devoted to your new bishop as you were to himself, always true and faithful children of the Holy Roman Catholic Church. As for you, very dear brethren, in whose midst we are to continue our spostolic labors, be you also blessed by your zeal for the right, and the consolations you afford us. May your Christian and Catholic spirit never fail. Be ever filled with that respect for and submission to authority which are the guarantee of order, the pledge of peace and the welfare of families and of society." your prayers and fervent remembrances. May be always have the consolation of

This pastoral, dated the 26th of August, is a complete refutation of the idle stories of threatened schism set agoing by a non-Catholic sheet in Montreal. Catholic our readers a translation of the pastoral letter of His Lordship the Bishop of Three Bivers, on the occasion of the division of his diocese. His Lordship, addressing the division of his diocese, says:

"We have, very dear brethren, just resived from the Holy See an important document, the tenor of which we hasten to convey to you.

On the 10th of July last it pleased His Holiness Leo XIII., on the advice of the Most Eminent, the Cardinals of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, to divide our diocese into two parts, of which the one, that situated to the north of the river St. Lawrence, shall continue to form the diocese of Three Rivers, and the other, Three Rivers (and how many such proofs has he not in his splendid career given ?) of his truly apostolic self-abnegation and unquenchable desire to promote in all things the glory of God and the sal-

#### BISHOP CLEARY AT KEMPTVILLE.

Bathurs street, under the able pastorate of the control of our horses, which or present this protect of division from being carried out. If we thus acted it was because in all the shacerity of our heart, we believed it our daty to do so, and this in view of your daty to do so, and this in view of your daty to do so, and this in view of your daty to do so, and this in view of your daty to do so, and the interests on the course of the control of the cont praying God to animate all with generous impulse. His Lordship concluded an able address by imparting to all present his Episcopal Benediction. The Bishop left Kemptville on Monday for Kitley, where a numerous body of children eagerly await His Lordship, hoping to receive at his hands the Sacrament of Confirmation.

#### THOSE STATISTICS.

Those Statistics.

To the Editor of the Times:
Sir.—I have twice requested the Rev.
Dr. Hunter to give authenticated proofs of certain statistics quoted by him in a recent "sermon." On the 3rd instant he gave an unsatisfactory answer by referring to a parliamentary speech, which (according to the papers of the House) did not itself name its authority. To my second request he has offered no reply. It would seem then that he is unable to establish the correctness of his statements. Another peculiar feature of his reply was his effort to throw the ones probandi on your correspondent. He asked me to prove his statement untrue. Shades of Blackstone and Coke, what a specimen of forensic logic is this? What a revolution in the science of jurisprudence would our reverend friend make were he but a barrister-at-law instead of a D.D.? As a plaintiff he would ignore the old fashioned rule of proving his socusation; he would simply insist on the defendant proving himself innocent. Nevertheless, I shall endeavor to gratify the rev. gentleman's desire for the truth. And lest I be accused of lack of authority I beg leave to state that the facts given below have been gathered from such works as "Appleton's Cyclopædia," the "Cyclopædia Britannica," Chambers' "Church and World," Laing's "Notes for a Traveller," Leckey's "European Morals," 'London Statistical Journal" and others. It can be proved from these that the Roman percentage of illegitimacy is "London Statistical Journal" and others. It can be proved from these that the Roman percentage of illegitimacy is nearer to 17 than 72, that the Paris percentage can be reduced to 12, that the percentage for London can be raised to a similar figure—without the aid of the Pall Mall Gazette—and that the generally respectable appearance of similar statistics for the United Kingdom is due to the moral influence of Ireland. The sins of omission as well as the sins of commission of which the sermon referred to is

guilty can be proved from the same authorities. Taking the number of illegitimate births as the standard of morality, it will be found that those countries whose capitals are mentioned in the report of the sermon, and which have always duly observed the Christian Sunday, are among the most moral in the world. The reverend speaker omitted to state that the illegitimate percentage for France is less than 8, for Spain less than 6, for Belgium 8, for Italy 7, for Austria 9. He said nothing of the northern countries, most of which profess a rigid observance of the Puritan Sabbath, and are notoriously immoral. He did not say that the illegitimate percentage for Prussia is almost nine, for Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Scotland about 10, for Saxony and Wurtemburg 16, for the city of Stockholm over 50, and that Ireland—never overflowing with Puritanical sentiments—is, with its little percentage of thes (3), the most moral country in Christandom, Why all this was conitted is quite evident; it was not expedient to spoll a nice story. Muck more could be written en this subject, Mr. Editor, but I think I have already given enough to establish my position. For the present I shall therefore stop here, and as the matter is not of the most delectable nature I shall not resume unless necessity requires it.—Thanking you for the space afforded me, I am, yours truly, CLANCAHILL, Hamilton, Sept. 7th, 1885.

Hamilton, Sept. 7th, 1885. ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

LATING THE CORNER-STONE OF A NEW

From the Globe, Sept. 14.

For a long time past the congregation worshipping in St. Mary's Church on Bathurst street, under the able pastorate of Rev. Father Rooney, V. G., and his assistants, Rev. Fathers Bergin and Gavan, have been much in need of a more commodious place of worship. As time went on the continually increasing population rendered the necessity of a larger church more than ever apparent, and the members, a short time ago, determined to erect an edifice in every way suitable to the wants of such an important constituency of the Roman Catholic Church in the city. The cornerstone of the new church was laid yesterday afternoon. The ceremony, though somewhat marred by the rain, was most interesting and attracted an immense crowd of people, among whom were a large number of prominent citizens.

Among those who received cards of invitation and who were present at the ceremony were the following gentlemen:

—Hon. T. W. Anglin, Hugh MacMahon, Q. C., B. B. Hughes, Hon. Frank Smith, Joseph Connolly, P. Hughes, Eugene O'Keefe, Ald. Defoe, ex-Mayor Boswell, and others.

His Grace Archbishop Lynch and the following priests were present at the From the Globe, Sent. 14

QUARTERLY MESTING OF THE IRISE CATE.
OLIC TEMPERANCE CONVENTION AT MONTREAL.

QUARTERLY MESTING OF THE IRISH CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE CONVENTION AT MONTREAL.

The regular quarterly business meeting of the Irish Catholic Temperance convention was held at St. Mary's hall, Craig street, on the 8th Sept. The following societies, which compose the convention, viz., St. Patrick's T. A. and B. society, St. Bridget's T. A. and B. society, St. Bridget's T. A. and B. society, St. Bridget's T. A. and B. society and St. Gabriel's T. A. and B. society, were well represented. Amongst those present were the following: Rev S. P. Lonergan, P. P. of St. Mary's, F. C. Iawlor, P. Kennedy, J. Coogan, Thos. Heffernan, M. Dunn, John Hoolahan, Jas. Phelan, Jas. Burns, Jas. J. Coatigan, secretary of the convention, and others.

The Rev. S. P. Lonergan, president of the sonvention, occupied the chair. The meeting was opened by prayer.

The secretary, Mr. Costigan, read the minutes of the previous meeting which were, on motion, adopted.

The following report of the special committee on principles was read:—

To the members of the Irish Catholic Temperance convention:—

Gentlemen, The undersigned beg leave to report the following as the platform of principles necessary to be adopted by the convention:—

First, This convention is most desirous to forward the cause of drankenness from our mids.

Becond, This convention is not prepared to say that prohibition would accomplish the desired effect, expecting better things from moral sussion than from this extreme legislative measure.

Third, That as means more effective, more practical, this convention would suggest as a common groundwork for our united efforts, (a) a strict licensing system in regard to persons and places; (b) the total separation of the liquor traffic from all other traffic. making it a distinct from the toty police, whose business would be to enforce and carry out stringently the laws governing the sale of liquor.

Bigned, Father Calladhan, St. Patricks.

Father Stalladhan, St. Amirs.

Father Brudber.

St. Ann's.

Father Calladhan, St. Patricks.

Bt. Gabriel's.
FATHER LOWERGAN,
St. Mary's.
Remarks on the report were made by
the rev. chairman, Mesers. Lawlor, Kennedy, Phelan, Cogan, Costigan, and others.
Special reference was made by several of

the above gentlemen to the excellent speech made by the respected member for Montreal Centre, Mr. J. J. Curran, in the House of Commons on June 18th on the temperance question. It was stated that the view expressed by Mr. Curran on that occasion were in strict accordance with the spirit of the convention. The report was unanimously adopted. Arrangements were made for the annual religious celebration of the convention for St. Mary's parish. The celebration will be held at 3.30 p. m. on the first Sunday of next month. The societies connected with the convention will attend in a body, with full regalia. The question of holding temperance meetings or reunions during the winter months was discussed and warmly approved of, and the suggestion made will be carried out. A motion of thanks to Mr. J. J. Curran, Q. C., M. P., for special acts of courtesy to the convention during the past year was carried manifinously, and the meeting was brought to a close by prayer.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Review.

For a great power and a strong people, the English are about the most easily seared of nations. They have not yet recovered from the paintul shock to their feelings caused by Mr. Parnell's recent speech in Dublin, on which we commented last week. One would imagine that a sensible and brave people, secure in their strength, the justice of their cause and the wisdom of their policy, would rather welcome than not a plain declaration of principles and plans from the leader of a party hostile to the present method of conducting the Government in Ireland. Instead of that, the Irish leader evoked one cry of abuse that was echoed and re-echoed throughout England, an abuse based on rage mingled with fear. The English press and the English politicians cannot conceal the agitation with which they receive Mr. Parnell's open avowal of what he and his party propose to strive for in the coming Parliament and with all the fear.

Our great journals might learn something from our neighbors, the Mexicans—those despised "Greasers," only fit to be ordered about by the all-conquering Vankee engineer. A correspondent of New York Fre be ordered about by the all-conquering Yankes engineer. A correspondent of the Chicago Times writes, with great frankness:—Journalism in Mexico varies from the sensational work put into some American papers. A murder is briefly announced, with only the leading facts and sames, and with no artistic elaboration of details: The taste of the Mexican reader does not incline towards crimes. Still less does he delight in the miseries of unfortunate families. The family circle is the last place the reporter invades. The rattle of the family skeleton is rarely heard, and when it is, truth is rarely lost sight of in an unseemly scramble to be the first to exhibit it.

hibit it.

18t. Louis Western Watchman.

At this timesthere is going-dat in Eagland a ferre warmet only between labor and aspital, but between aristocratic licenticusness on the one hand and decent poverty on the other. Cardinal Manning deems the present a most fittingopportunity to impress on the English masses the great social and political truths of the Catholic Church. Cardinal Newman says of her: "She is the chastener of the prosperous, the guide of the wayward. She keeps a mother's eye for the innocent, bears with a heavy hand upon the wanton, and has a voice of majesty for the proud. She is ready for any service which occurs. She will take the world as it comes."

New York Catholic Herald.

New York Catholic Heraid.

"One of the promised blessings of the recent development that has occurred in English politics is the extirpation of the Crangeman. Both of the English parties have thrown him overboard, now that he is no longer of any use. The English Government always despised the Orangeman, but used him for the purpose of fomenting religious rancor and hate among the Irish people, the better to keep them in subjection. The Liberais will have nothing to do with him, and the Tories, to whom he obstinately clung, have now ignominiously cast him saide. Lord Churchill finds it more profitable to cultivate the friendship and secure the help of the Irish National party in Parliament than of the little coterie of New York Catholic Herald.

Orange landlords. Hence the Orangeman is now threatening all sorts of things if he should be handed over to the mercy of the disloyal party, as he calls the Nationalists. But he was never loyal to any party or anything, not even to England. Or, if he was loyal, the only thing he was loyal to was his own bigotry and ignorance. He was always ready to threaten rebellion if his 'right' to oppress and murder his Catholic neighbors was interfered with. But he never rebelled for all that, and he won't now. The Orangeman is a coward. His brutality and ignorance are only surpassed by his poltroonery. His distinguished qualities have always been treachery and cruelty. The only time he evinces anything resembling courage is around 12th of July, and then it is not courage but the rables that takes possession of him. He is a dirty bird, and it is to be hoped he will soon be as extinct as the dode." Orange landlords. Hence the Orange-

Milwaukee Catholic Citisen.

The American Protestant says: "Could a Romanist be a tair representative of Protestants? Preposterous! Are not all his educational instincts, all his prejudices, all his views inimical to yours? See to it, then, Americans, Protestants, that your votes be thrown for men with aims, and objects, and actions, and faith in harmony with your own." Now hear what the Catholic Citisen says, and frequently reiterates: "Can a Protestant be a good representative of Catholics? Certainly he can. And often a Protestant is a better, fairer and more creditable man for Catholics to elect to legistant is a better, fairer and more creditable man for Catholics to elect to legistant is a better, fairer and more creditable man for Catholics to elect to legistant is a better, fairer and more creditable man for Catholics to elect to legistant is a better, fairer and more creditable man for Catholics to elect to legistant is a better, fairer and more creditable man for Catholics to elect to legistant is a better, fairer and more creditable man for Catholics to elect to legistant is a better, fairer and more creditable man for Catholics to elect to legistant is a better, fairer and more creditable man for Catholics to elect to legistant is a better, fairer and more creditable man for Catholics to elect to legistant is a better, fairer and more creditable man for Catholics to elect to legistant is a better, fairer and more creditable man for Catholics to elect to legistant is a better, fairer and more creditable man for Catholics to elect to legistant is a better, fairer and more creditable man for Catholics to elect to legistant is a better, fairer and more creditable man for Catholics to elect to legistant is a better, fairer and more creditable man for Catholics to elect to legistant is a better, fairer and more creditable man for Catholics to elect to legistant is a better, fairer and more creditable man for Catholics to elect to legistant is a better, fairer and more creditable man for Catholics to elect Milwaukee Catholic Citisen. lative positions, than one of their own creed. Furthermore, Catholics have no favors to ask, no interests at stake, no rights in jeopardy that they are not willing to leave to the fair determination of rights in jeopardy that they are not willing to leave to the fair determination of liberal minded, intelligent representatives who are Protestants." We are gratified that we have never seen in a Catholic journal any sentiment which exhibits an intolerance towards Protestant candidates, similar to that exhibited by the American Protestant towards Catholic candidates. Here are nine millions of Catholic citizens in the United States. What are you going to do with us? How can you help matters? it is a mathematical certainty that we will have our share of the offices, and our due influence as individual citizens in politics. You might as well make the best of things. Come! Come! We are not such bad people after all. We love liberty. We will fight for America. This Is our country as much as yours. And you might as well make up with us.

"The Freethinkers never murdered

and the English politicians cannot conceal the agitation with which they receive Mr. Parnell's open avoval of what he and his party propose to strive for in the coming Parliament and with all the force that is in them, backed by the united voice of a nation. They know they are wrong; they know that their treatment of Ireland is today, as it ever has been, in famous and as worthy of a King of Dahomey as of a power claiming to be Christian and civilised. They know that the reckoning day cannot be much longer delayed, for the Irish people of to-day are, as Mr. Clifford Lloyd recently assured them, not the people of even fire years ago, let alone the people of even fire years ago, let alone the people of even fire years ago, let alone the people of even fire years, an agitation shared in, assisted, maintained and materially strengthened by the greater Ireland that English tyranny and wrong scattered over the face of the earth to rise up when the right time came in judgment and in wrath against her. England, too, is undergoing a silent ingulation of things maturally favors the achieve the political revolution. There is a change in the position and complexing of parties. The great Whig party'ld dissolving into Radicalism on the one sife, while it is being scared in the position of things naturally favors the lirish Advance, for the Irish Nationalists are the only really united party in the British Parliament to-day. They are a recolute body fixed as a stone wall in their purpose, knowing precisely what they want and how to get it, and making for that first, last and all the time. At the next elections their number will be at least doubled and their strength doubled in proportion.

New York Freeman's Journal.

Our great journals might learn something from our neighbors, the Mexicans when their form our neighbors, the Mexicans when the first and had become callous to their duties. They had resolved to experience the adventures graphically described in the books and papers which corrupt youth. "Love" and "adventure" are the themes on which the popular writers for young people debate. Sensuality and blood-thirstiness are held up as delightful things to the young. The plague of reading is more to be feared than the cholera. It destroys soul and body. It makes its victims as useless in the world as opium-eaters. as opium eaters.

#### NEWHAN'S CONVERSION.

HOW THE GREAT ENGLISH CARDINAL BECAME A CATHOLIC.

HOW THE GREAT ENGLISH CARDINAL
BECAME A CATHOLIC.

In the early summer of 1823 a young
English tourist fell sick in Sicily, and hastened back to England expecting to die.
This was John Henry Newman. He was a graduate of the University of Oxford, a
Fellow of Oriel College, a clergyman of the Church of England, and a vehement foe of the Roman Church to Catholic rank. He had been appointed vicar of St. Mary's Church at Oxford in 1828, when he was only 27 years old, a responsibility which was thrust upon him on account of his extraordinary learning, and the following year he opposed the election of Sir Robert Peel, the great Sir Robert, as a member of Parliament for the University of Oxford, for the reason that the candidate was known to favor

CATHOLIC EMANOIPATION.
After his recovery from his Sicilian sickness, Dr. Newman suddenly found himself amid the fervid life of a religious revival in Oxford, the like of which has rarely been recorded. In those days there were congregated at the university a number of earnest, devoted souls, who regarded their collegiate life as but a preparation for the stern duties of thinking and teaching. That was before the time when a university education had come to be regarded as a merely fashionable polish for a career in society. These men were profoundly earnest, and Newman was a consuming fire of earnestness. The Church, her dogmas, doctrines and decrees, her articles of faith and clerical discipline meant to him and such men as him the interests of humanity for all time—for eternity. England was in a ferment about the recently adopted Catholic Emancipation Act. The

BULWARKS OF THE CONSTITUTION
were supposed to be in danger. The
political traditions which had come down
from the time of Elizabeth, and from the

pointest transions which had come down from the time of Elizabeth, and from the later period of William and Mary, had not yet been dissevered from pure religious doctrine. The cry arose that the throne was in danger and that the time was near at hand when the Pope of Rome would strike for political supremacy in England and when the fires of Smithfield might be expected to burn again.

Newman stood in terror of Rome, but he felt equal terror of the quietism, the practical negation of spiritual strength which then existed in the Anglican Church, A logician so scute that Whalley had recognized and used his ability in preparing his famous work; a churchman so earnest that the Laodiceans were to him utterly abhorrent; aman so imbued with Anglican tradition that he passionately believed that Rome was the mouth of the pit itself, he stood in infinite need of some way in which his soul could

of the head of the Catholic Church. Nay, it was to become all this while in avowed hostility to the Pontiff. The chip that had been knocked off the structure which had been reared in 1,500 years of labor, and that had lain for a century and a

A NEGLECTED CORNER,
dead, and to all appearances worthless,
was to be suddenly erected into a tower
that should overshadow the parent pile.
Tremendous as the task was, Newman,
Pusey and John Keble and others deemed
it within their power to accomplish. On
the one hand they had to fight national
apostasy, national coldness; on the other,
to encounter the sharp wits of the polemics of Rome. They qualide not, but
entered into their work heartily, bravely,
as educated Englishmen have always enas educated Englishmen have always en-tered into a fight. Tract followed tract sometimes Newman, sometimes Pusey, sometimes other Church scholars wielding sometimes other Church scholars wielding the weapons. Gradually, in the spirited support they gave to a strict construction of Anglican dogma, they, perhaps unconsciously, came nearer and nearer to the territory of the Holy Catholic Church, Meanwhile the populace, inflamed by political writers and speakers, and by quasi-political preschers like Hugh Stowell, of Manchester, were raging. The fury of controversy invaded the bar rooms, and drunken disputationists were to be heard reviling each other from

and drunken disputationists were to be heard reviling each other from END OF END OF ENGLAND.

But the tracts grew in number and influence. The Bishop of Oxford preached a sermon denouncing them as tending to Romanism. Pursy replied, denying the charge. The denunciation simply had the effect of intensifying the already burning zeal of the tractarians. Then appeared the last of the series. Newman wrote and published Tract No. 90, in which he went to the length of endeavoring to prove that the Church of England was "a branch of the great Catholic Church, and that its thirty-nine articles could be harmonized with the decree of the Council of Trent." Yet he still maintained his hostility to the claims of Rome.

It must be remembered that all this time Newman was a vicar of a church within the diocese of Oxford, and, of course, amenable to Episcopal discipline. The fact that the tractarian writers sought to find the Thirty nine Articles "unficiently elastic to be able to touch the Anglican Church with one extreme, and the Catholic, or, as they say, the Church of Rome, with the other," helped them no whit with

THE ENGLISH HIERARCHY.

The Bishop of Oxford, backed up by the

whit with

THE ENGLISH HIERARCHY.

The Bishop of Oxford, backed up by the other bishops, interdicted any further publication of the tracts, and the movement appeared, for a short time only, to be practically effaced. That was in 1841.

Mr. Newman having met with this check in his great labors, but still remaining an ardent believer in "the Church of England as by law established," made preparations for renouncing the ministry. He said afterward that he "intended to gradually fall back into lay communion." He resigned his vicarage and retired to private life with this intention.

In his retirement occurred one of those

1611

gradually fall back into lay communion."
He resigned his vicarage and retired to private life with this intention.

In his retirement occurred one of those wonderful things that show the incalculable workings of the human mind. He entered an experience of a kind that has fallen to the lot of many thinkers, both great and small, providing only they be sincere. His mind was uneasy; he falt that he possessed certain convictions, all of them strenuously opposed to what he in those days called Romanism, and to satisfy the cravings for

LOGICAL DEMONSTRATION
he commenced to write "An Essay on Doctrinal Development." He began this early in 1845, and stuck to his task till late in the summer of that year. This was the turning point; this led to the wonderful thing above spoken of. Starting out with a clearly defined intention to argue himself into logical satisfaction with established convictions—beliefs would, perhaps, be the better word—he wrote himself completely round to the other side. Logic was too much for emotional belief and, said he, "As I advanced, my views so cleared that instead of speaking any more of "Roman Catholics," I boldly called them Catholics. Before I got to the end I reserved to be received, and the book remains in the same state it was then, unfinished. Any one who will remember that the whole anti-Roman side of the controversy rested on the denial of its claims to Catholicia." The-logical mind had compelled a reluctant acquiescence; but that done, the emotional nature converted reluctance into enthusiastic devotion. Dr. Newman entered the Catholic Church, became a Father of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, the most fervid proselytizer for the Church that England has known.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

#### Tracking the Gulls.

m plumage which waxes white; llowish wings which turn to an and-blown crest like a prism bri rystal-clear in the amber light, at the glittering waves they go.

th to the sun—the round red sun, ling his beams in the crimeon West-dart through the ether, one by one, the in his light, ere the day is done, do like a dream in his glory blest.

The tide comes in as I. musing, sit;
The breeze blows south, and the breeze
blows west;
Troop after troop (with their "twit-twittwit.")
The wandering sea-guils fit and fit

#### ELEANOR C. DONNELLY. NEWS FROM IRELAND.

A few figures connected with the lists for the county Dublin will prove that this long-enduring stronghold of reactionary Toryism is doomed to fall next November. This result is placed beyond all doubt. Under the present restricted franchise there are only a little over 5,000 electors on the roll, and of those about 2,200 are Nationalists, 2,600 Tories, and the small remainder Whig-Liberals. The new franchise will, it is estimated, enroll more than 30,000 electors, of whom, at the lowest computation, 25,000 will class as Nationalists.

Kilkenny.

Lord Arthur Butler, in his capacity as agent to Lord Ormonde, has declined to give the use of the Duke's meadows to the Gaslic Athletic Association, for the holding of their sports on the 14th of September, and has referred them to the Marquis.

Mayo's tenants was held in Kill, to seek for a reduction of their rent, payment of the present gale of which is demanded on the 20th. Mr. T. P. Fitzpatrick, P. L. G., Johnstown, was voted to the chair, and, after a brief discussion, the following resolutions were unanizously adopted:

"That we, the Kildare tenants on Lord Mayo's property, stand in need of assistance in our present difficulties, being, in common with all landholders in Ireland, hard pressed to meet our many engagements; that although a liberal reduction of rent has been made on mest properties in Ireland, the tenants of this estate have hitherto got no allowance, and they are, therefore, the more encouraged to hope for practical and just consideration in this great crisis; that this resolution be sent to Mr. Rynd, the agent, to be forwarded to Lord Mayo, from whom we expect a favorable reply. That we hereby call on the tenants on the Kildare property of Lord Mayo to withhold their rents pending his reply to the above resolutions."

the National cause. The latter place had long been preparing for the mighty popular meeting, and the former was en fete because Mr. Davitt and Mr. W. Redmond, M. P., the chief orators thereat, were to stay for a while there on the way. Both at Edgeworthstown and Longford, the popular travellers were welcomed by all the head men, and the great bulk of the population. In the latter town the tokens of rejoicing were profuse, ornate and striking. Besides the floral and bunting decorations, there was a general illumination of the place after duak, and huge bonfires blased in the open space. Addresses, couched in the warmest terms of regard, were presented to the visitora. In his speech in reply, Mr. Davitt gave convincing proof that he is quite aware of the eagerness with which the enemies of Ireland are seeking for traces of dissension, and that so far as he can do it, these malign watchers shall be disappointed. He pronounced heartily in favor of Mr. Parnell's policy in the coming election, and laughed at the absurd stories of dissent which the nounced heartily in favor of Mr. Farnell's policy in the coming election, and laughed at the absurd stories of diasent which the prophets of evil have been so industriously propagating. Mr. Redmond referred eloquently to the change in the prospects of the country brought about by the political events of the past five years. In its frumters, its ardor, and its accessories, the great meeting held at Lanesborough might well be described as an ovation.

with any factionists who are endeavoring to stir up strife and dissension.

An execution sale took place, on August 18, near Charleville, on the farm of a widow named Dunworth. All the furniture and farm produce were sold by the Sub-Sheriff, and were knocked down to Mr. J. R. O'Gorman, Charleville, who bought them in for the tenant. It is expected that Mrs. Dunworth will shortly be evicted. She still ower about £206 to the landlord. An extraordinary circumstance in connection with the sale was that the woman's son acted as an emergency man, and did everything to thwart his mother. He refused to allow her to move a beaket of potatoes off the land over which he had been appointed caretaker since the seigure. He also bid against Mr. O'Gorman at the sale, with the object of raising the price that would be offered. After the sale young Dunworth was set upon by a number of women, who beat him soundly.

Faithful Cork is doing its duty by its popular member, Mr. Deasy, right real-ously. A collection to defray his Parliamentary expenses was taken up in the rural parishes on August 16, and realized over two hundred pounds. When the city comes to send in its contribution, the amount will not fall short of five hundred, which is munificent, considering all the demands on the people, but does not exceed the deserts of the man for whom it is meant.

Kerry.

Ven. Archdeacon Irwin, P. P., V. F., has accepted the position of President of the Castleisland National League.

On August 17, at Loughill, a party of some thirty men, armed with scythes, entered a farm, from which the tenant had been evicted for non-payment of rent, and cut down all the hay on the holding. The farm is what is known as a boycotted one and was in the possession of a landlord who could not get a tenant for it under the circumstances.

On Aug. 18, Mr. Quinn, who acted for the sub-Sheriff, protected by nine constabulary, proceeded to Kedra, within two miles of Cahir. and evicted Mr. Patrick Mulcaby, of Kedra Castle, for non-payment of rent. The farm contains 231 acres, at an annual rent of £346 4s. 10d. The amount due was £659 9s. 4d. The landlord is Francis W. Lowe. The harvest is on the ground, and this appears to be the chief reason for carrying out the eviction at this time.

Clare.

Between one and two hundred emigrants

Clare.

Between one and two hundred emigrants belonging to the farming class, sailed from Waterford, on Ang. 15, for Plymouth, where they will embark for Adelaide. They were all young men and women, and came from the county Clare.

The death of Peter O'Halloran, Esq, of Sixmilebridge, at an early age, is much regretted by his family and numerous friends in Clare, Limerick, and Tipperary. The funeral of the deceased, on Aug. 16, to the family tomb in the beautiful ancient Abbey of Quin, was attended by his surviving brothers, including the Rev. Father Halloran, C. C., Borrisokane; Rev. Father Hallor, C. C., Borrisokane; Rev. Father Frawley, Sixmilebridge, and many other priests, and an immense concourse of sympathisers who deplore his death.

A daring attack was made, on Aug. 14th, on two balliffs of the county substitute of the balliffs were returning to Limerick, late at night, in charge of some horses, seized, when they were waylaid, knocked down and kicked, and assaulted with a loaded whip. The attacking party successfully rescued the property. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the action of the police in refusing protection.

Antrim.

Armagh. Sir Richard Wallace has issued a fare-well address to the electors of Lisburn. The old "deadhead" is deeply pained by his inevitable severance from a constitu-ency that he so usefully "represented." A still more emphatic pronouncement comes from the "fossil" member for Armsgh. He will not further prolong his Parlia-mentary life, and Parliament will know him no more. So says Mr. Beresford, the borough member for Armagh. Down.

The tendency to riot on the impulse of excessive loyalty still shows itself as a striking characteristic of ignorant Orangeiam. Prompted by this ardent sense of loyalty, the yellow fraternity of Coagh and neighboring districts, lay in wait for their Nationalist fellow-countrymen returning from the Ardboe meeting, on Aug. 16, and they would doubtless have emptied their revolvers among the crowds had not the Nationalist leaders taken the presention to despatch the different bodies precantion to despatch the different bodies by other routes. No fewer than two hundred and fifty additional policemen were drafted into Coagh from various outlying places, also a troop of Dragoons. The whole of this formidable force was might well be described as an ovation.

Cork.

A National League meeting, announced to take place on August 16th, at Ballylanders, in opposition to the advice of the local branch of the League, and the central branch in Dublin, had to be abandoned by its promoters in consequence of the abence of an audience. The action of the persons who attempted to get up the meeting was condemned from the altar at Mass on the previous day, at Ballylanders, as calculated to create disunion at the critical moment in Irish affairs. A letter from the Central League in Dublin declared they could have no sympathy

outlying places, alto a troop of Dragoons. The whole of this formidable force was dorminute voiceless. Totsenham and the drawn up in battle array, and occupied all the approaches to the village from an arely hour. True to their resolve, the National party, coming from Ballinderry, headed straight for Coagh, but were me by the police and soldiers, and informed they must go home by another much more circuitous way. Seeing that it was useless to contend against main force, the National the time the valorous Orangemen were sheltering behind the bayonets, sabres, and muskets of the Land League. It was swelled by men from Roscommon, anxious to again hear Mr. O'Kelly, M. P., addressed thind the bayonets, sabres, and muskets of the assemblage. The counties of Fermanagh, Sligo and Cavan were also represented; and a vast number of bands and banners showed how numerous were the various deputations which they

thorns in the most blood-curdling style, to swear like the troops in Flanders, and to fire feux de joie with revolvers. All this sound and fury went on entirely under the noses, nay, under the protection, of the military and police; and the rowdy-iam was under the direct patronage and leadership of the sons of the local snobs. There seems to be no restriction whatever upon the use of gunpowder by the Ulater West Britons. Arms' Acts have no meaning and no terror for these estimable citizens, whose general attitude seems prompted by the most audacious cyniciam regarding public opinion on the subject.

Menaghan.

On Aug. 15, about fifty Emergency men arrived at Castleblayney, from Clones and Brookborough, by train, and proceeded to Mr. McMahon's farm under an escort of police. The day, which was very fine, was occupied in putting the hay into cocks. Mr. McMahon's farm under an escort of police. The day, which was very fine, was occupied in putting the hay into cocks. Mr. McMahon was present, and superintended the work. No incident worthy of notice occurred until the arrival of the Emergency men at the railway station. While they were awaiting the arrival of the train, three of them were searched by the police for arms. Revolvers were found on two, whose names were taken by the police with a view to summonses. At first it appeared that a general search would be made, and the police had plenty of time to do so before the arrival of the train, three of them were searched none but the three already mentioned. The effects of the boycotting are beginning to be severely felt by Nationalist shopkeepers, one of whom was compelled by the "unwritten law" to part with one of his best customers who had assisted in the cutting of McMahon's hay. The local branch of the League has passed a resolution declaring their determination to indemnify Nationalists against losses sustained by them in adhering to the principles of the League. The boycotted farmer has had his flax pulled by Orangemen.

Derry.

has had his flax pulled by Orangemen.

Derry.

The city of Derry is being treated to its annual farce in the shape of the visitation of the Hon. the Irish Society, with its reception of deputations and begging petitions, its plausible promises, and its high feasting. On Aug. 17th the deputations were from the Corporation and one from each of the two parties of local Episcopalian Protestants, who differ on the questions raised regarding the enlargement of St. Columb's Cathedral. The Society declined to give any grant towards the proposed enlargement until they saw that it would be in accordance with the unanimous opinion of the Protestant citizens. The Corporation, for whom Mayor, Sir Robert McVicker, acted as spokesman, called to tell the Irish Society that the proposed people's park scheme had fallen through, and to ask that the Society made an offer to erect a new city hall. The Society made an offer to erect a new city hall at a cost of £16,000, provided the Corporation consented to pay them 4 per cent. per annum interest on £10,000, or, in other words, £400 a year rent for the building. The Corporation withdrew, and will take some time to consider the offer of the Society.

Galway.

The expiration of the Coercion Act was

Galway.

The expiration of the Coercion Act was signalised, on August 15th, at Loughres, in a very fitting manner. Owing to the fact that it was a holiday, and as it was expected that athletic sports would be held, a very large crowd of country people came into town. When the Freman's Journal arrived, the first sentence in the leading article referring to the Crimes Act, "The reign of coercion is over," was wildly shouted through the streets, and cheers upon cheers were given.

Mayo.

successfully recuest the property. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the action of the police in refusing protection.

Mr. Richard Lalor, having written to Mr. Parnell, intimating that his health will probably necessitate his retirement from the representation of Queen's County, Mr. Parnell, in reply, pays a high tribute to Mr. Lalor's conduct in Parliament under very trying circumstances. He urges Mr. Lalor to consult his constituents immediately, as no time remains to be lost in the selection of a candidate in his place should he finally decide to retire from political life. A county convention will shortly be held to consider the matter.

Longford.

Longford.

Longford and Lanesborough have recently been the scene of great doings in the National cause. The latter place had long been preparing for the mighty popular meeting, and the former was en felts because Mr. Davitt and Mr. W. The sease of poor old Sally McHale is an example of the spirit in which the Mayo landlords and through the streets, and cheers upon cheers were given.

Mayo.

The case of poor old Sally McHale is an example of the spirit in which the Mayo landlords and their mainstays, the land-grabbers, interpret the lessons of charity and class-conciliation. This poor old creature had worked hard like rule is one there is may are unparalleled. The Whigs, on the urges Mr. Lalor to consult his constituents in mediately, as no time remains to be lost in the selection of a candidate in his place should he finally decide to retire from political life. A county convention will shortly be held to consider the matter.

Longford.

Longford.

Longford.

Longford and Lanesborough have recently been the scene of great doings in the National cause. The latter place had long been preparing for the mighty popular meeting, and the former was en felts because Mr. Davitt and Mr. W. The matter of the property. Warners and contraction of the police in refusing part in which the Mayo can example of the spirit in which the Mayo can example of the spirit in w her utmost exertions were insufficient to enable her to live and satisfy her landlord's demands. She was evicted from her little holding, at a place called Glenarla, near Ballycastle, last February. The inevitable grabber turned up and got possession of her place, but, being soft of heart, gave her permission to remain within the walls of her old home for the remainder of her days. But Death was too tardy. Poor old Sally continued to live on, and after six months' waiting the grabber, repenting of his generosity, got a decree for possession at the last petty sessions in Ballycastle, and a few days ago, without giving the requisite notice to the relieving officer, got her flung out of her cabin—flung, in fact, on a dung-heap! The poor woman, in her 98th year, was at the time believed to be in a dying state. When the outrage was perpetrated upon her blood guahed from her mouth and nostrila, and she probably would have died from exposure and shock were it not for the action of some sympathetic young men, who constructed for her a temporary shelling. For this outrage against the majesty of "the law" these daring sulprits are to be prosecuted.

The county Sligo has set on foot a movement for worthily repaying the services of Mr. Sexton. Sligo was the pioneer county in giving effect to the principle that the Parliamentary representatives of the people should not be allowed to suffer by their work for the popular cause, and so long ago as 1881 a sum of £550 was subscribed to defray the expenses incurred by Mr. Sexton.

by Mr. Sexton. Leitrim.

Leitrim, which may indisputably claim to be the most unrepresented, or, rather, the most misrepresented, county in Ireland, declared on August 16th, amongst other things, that she would no longer continue voiceless. Totsenham and the tongue-tied O'Beirne she will no longer have; for she considers them a fraud and a blot. This determination the men of the county unmistakably expressed at the

on the Leitrim people to return two good Nationalists at next election.

Bescemmen.

On August 17th, a man named Barney Lyons, a bailiff on the property of Mr. O'Sullivan, of Mount Florence, was proceeding with some others to take meadows on the land from which a tenant named John Murray had been lately evicted. He found the latter cutting hay on the farm, and immediately made a rush for him and endeavored to knock him down. Being unable to effect this object, he ordered Murray off the land, and this request not being immediately complied with, he again ran at the evicted tenant, and seizing him by the breast, struggled violently, though unsuccessfully, to bring him to the ground. Murray's wife, in the meantime, had come on the scene, and seeing her husband a second time assaulted by the bailiff, she ran at Lyons with a grape and wounded him in the body several times. It does not appear that Murray himself at any time assaulted Lyons, but the wounds inflicted on the latter by the woman are severe, if not dangerous. Murray and his wife have been both arrested, and having been brought before a magistrate are detained in custody.

what is this Disease that is Coming Upon Us?

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us unawares. Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sticky alime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy. The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish colored expectoration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, and gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costuve; the skin is dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high-colored, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a spitting up of the food, sometimes with a sweetish taste; this is frequently strended with palpitation of the heart; the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treatedfit for a liver complaint, others for kidney disease, etc., etc., but uone of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Seigel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article is held.

John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield:—

John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield:
I can confidently recommend it to all who
may be suffering from liver or stomach
complaints, having the testimony of my
customers, who have derived great benefit
from the Syrup and Pills. The sale is
increasing wonderfully.

Geo. A. Webb, 141 York Street, Belfast:
—I have sold a large quantity, and the
parties have testified to its being what
you represent it.

you represent it.

J. S. Metcalfe, 55, Highgate, Kendal:—
I have always great pleasure in recommending the Curative Syrup, for I have never known a case in which it has not relieved or cured, and I have sold many

Robt. G. Gould, 27, High Street, And root. G. Golid, 27, high Street, Andover:—I have always taken a great interest in your medicines and I have recommended them, as I have found numerous cases of cure from their use.

For sale by Wm. Saunders & Co., Druggists, London, and A. J. White (Ld.,) branch office, 67 St. James st., Montreal, P. Q.

Why suffer from weak nerves, want of appetite, and general debility? letting the loss of sleep and rest impoverish the system and thin the blood, when such a really meritorious remedy as Northrop & Lyman's Quinine Wine may be had at any drug store. This article is recommended by the highest members of the medical faculty in cases of indigestion, general debility, loss of appetite, and nervous affections of all kinds. It is also specially beneficial to children and delicate females, and to business men, students, and those who have much brain work. We would say, Never be without it. It will strengthen you, keep your system in regular order, and enable you to successfully grapple with the work you have to do. It is pleasant to the taste, and contains nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Remember to ask for the Quinine Wine, prepared by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, and we are sure you will be satisfied that you have full value for your money. Druggists sell it. for your money. Druggists sell it.

If your child is stubborn or hard to

administer medicine to, Dr. Low's please ant Worm Syrup will be appreciated.

What is Catarrh?

Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are consciously or unconsciously suffering from. It is a muco-purulent discharge caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite in the lining membrane of the nose. The predisposing causes are a morbid state of the blood, the blighted corpuscle of tuberole, the germ poison of sphilis, mercury, toxomosa, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments and the germination of other poisons in the blood. Irritated by these, the lining membrane of the nose is ever ready for the reception of the parasite, which rapidly spreads up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back, of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal chords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many ingenious specifics for the cure of catarrh have been invented, but without success, until a physician of long standing discovered the exact nature of the disease and the only appliance which will permanently destroy the parasite, no matter how aggravated the case. Sufferers should send stamp at once for descriptive pamphlet on catarrh, to the business manager, A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

The Mail.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY,
CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE
BACRED HEART, LONDON, ONT.
Locality unrivalled for healthines offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education 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. Musical Soirces take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensuriz self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and sconomy, with refinement of manner.

TERMS to so lithe difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution.

For farther particulars apply to the Superor, or any Priest of the Diocese.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF
Lake Huron, Sarnia, Ont.—This institution offers every advantage to young ladies
who wish to receive a solid, useful and refined education. Particular attention is
paid to vocal and instrumental music. Studies will be resumed on Monday, Sept. lst.
Board and tuttion per annum, \$100. For
further particulars apply to Morrier SuPERIOR, BOX 308.

FRIENCE, BOX 2008.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasant. y located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudimen. tal as well as the higher English branchesterns, (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency: Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$100; German free of charge; Music and use of Piano, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address:—MOTHER BUPERIOR.

URAN, ORT.—Under the eare of the Uranline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Railway, 60 miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The hot water system of heating has been introduced with success. The grounds are extensive, including grover, gardens, orchards, etc., etc. The system of education embraces every branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing, fancy work, embroidery in gold and chemilie, wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charges Board and futition per annum, paid semi-annually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing and Painting, form extra charges. For tarther particulars address, MOTHER SUPERIOR.

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-wicz, ONT.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150 per annum. For full particu-lars apply to REV. DENIS O'CONNOS, Presi-dent.

Brofessional.

FRANCIS ROURK, M. D., PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, etc. Office and residence, 143 Wellington Street, London.

B. WM. HANOVER, M.D.C.M., MCGILL, Montreal; M.R.C.P.S., Ont. Office and residence, 398 Dundas st., London.

DR. WOODRUFF. OFFICE—Post Office. Avenue, a few doors east of 88.1y B. C. McCANN, SOLICITOR, Erc.

78 Dundas Street west. Money to loar al estate. M'DONALD & DAVIS, SURGEON Dentists, Office: - Dundas Street, 3 doorseast of Richmond street, London, Ont. ELECTRO PATHIC INSTITUTE
330 Dundas street, London, Ontarlo, for
the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Dis-eases. J. G. WILSON, Electropathic and
Hygienic Physician.

CANADIAN HOMEOPATHIC
DINGAS treet, London, Ont., has a stock of
reliable Mother Tincture Potences Triturations. Goods sent to any part of Canada,
prepald, o1 eccipt of prica. Physicians
supplied at lowest, prices. Correspondence
solicited.

Meetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT CASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of 80 clock, in our roome, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. M. HARTMAN, Pres., JAB. CORCOREN, Rec. Sec. RISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

—The regular monthlymeeting of the Irish Benevoient Society will be held on Friday evening, 12th inst., at their rooms, Masonic Temple, at 7.30. All members are requested to be present. C. A. SIFFI, Fresident.

Man Wanted to \$100 for in his locality. Responsible house. References as changed, GIY & REGOL 19 Barclay 56., M.X. NEW BOOK.

MISTAKES OF MODERN INFIDELS

REV. FATHER NORTHGRAVES, REV. FATHER NORTHGRAVES,
PARKHILL, ONTARIO.
Comprising Evidences of Christianity and
Uomplete Answer to Col. Ingersoli.
"Eminently deserving favorable reception
and patronage and warm welcome."—Letter
of Bithop Walsh, London, Ont.
Highly recommended by the Catholic
Bishops of London, Hamilton, Peterboro',
Ottawa, Buffalo, Detroit and Peoria; also by
the Protestant Bishops of Detroit, Toronto
and Ontario, and by the press of Canada and
the United States.

424 pages. Paper, 75c.; cloth, \$1.25.
Sent on receipt of price. Active canvassers
wanted.

PIANO MANUFACTURERS 78 DUNDAS STREET WEST.

78 DUNDAS STREET WEST.

Of the above firm stands at the head of all Canadian Planos. It is occiberated for power without harshness, purity and roundness of tone without metallic effect, and brilliance in the upper notes, with a continuous or ainging tone. By its construction there is an equa, distribution of the strain of the strings upon all parts of the frame, thus attaining the maximum of durability. The tuning-pine are cased in a bushing of wood, by the use of, which the plano will romain at une four times the ordinary period.

All lovers of a fine instrument are invited to inspect these planos and judge for themselves. They are the most expensively constructed in the Canadian market, and can be bought on very reasonable terms and at manufacturers' prices.

Call or write for catalogue and tarms.

Call or write for catalogue and terms. Pianos repaired by competent workmen. Tuning by Mr. John Evans.

# DOMINION BAVINGS AND INVESTMENT

SOCIETY LONDON, ONT.

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 a very low rate, 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, it he so desires. Persons wishing to borrow money will consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to F. B. LEYS,

MANAGER

OFFICE—Opposite City Hall, Richmond St. London Ont. -OBJECTS OF THE-

# The object of this Agency is to supply at the regular dealers' prices, any kind of goods imported or manufactured in the United

THOMAS D. EGAN,

#### New York Catholic Agency, 42 Barclay St. NEW YORK. CARRIAGES. W. J. THOMPSON.

King Street, Opposite Revere House, Has now on sale one of the most mag-nificent stocks of

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES IN THE DOMINION.

Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition (Week.

Bon't forget to call and see them before you purchase anywhere else.

W J. THOMPSON

# CHURCH PEWS. SCHOOL FURNITURE.

The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, Ont., make a specialty of manuscturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture. The Catholic Clergy of Canada are respectfully invited to send for catalogue and prices before awarding contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of Pews in the Brantford Catholic Church, and for many years past have been isvored with contracts from a number of the Clergy in other parts of Ontario, in all cases the most entire satisfaction having been expressed in regard to quality of work, iowness of price, and quickness of execution. Such has been the increase of business in this special line that we found it necessary some time since to establish a branch office in Glasgow, Scotland, and we are now engaged manufacturing Pews for new Churches in that country and Ireland. Address—

Bennett Furnishing Company, LONDON, ONT., CANADA.



RETIRING from BUSINESS-Ends of Brussels carpet, tapestry carpet, wool carpet, olicloths, at cost.—R. S. MURRAY & CO.



Is a PURE FRUIT ACID POWDER It contains neither alum, time, nor ammonia, and may be used by the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. Its great success, arising from its being intrinsically THE BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET, as well as thoroughly adapted to the wants of the kitchen, has excited envious imitations of its name and appearance. Beware of such. No addition to or variations from the simple name:

COOK'S FRIEND
IS GENUINE.

Trade Mark on Every Package.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS

FOR EARLY MASSES

By the Paulist Fathers.

But when it comes to the soul, many Christians seem to think that everything regarding it may be shifted at their own will: that they may go on for years sowing the seeds of all kinds of abominable vices in their souls, and that, later on, whenever they may desire, all this work can be undone in a moment, and those souls, which sin has rotted through and through, can be put right back where they were as they came from the baptismal font, or even set on a perfect level with those in which the seed of every virtue has been implanted and carefully nurtured from childhood.

Ah, my dear brethren, this is a great and a terrible mistake. Hear the words in which St. Paul continues: "He that soweth in his flesh, of the flesh also shall resp corruption; but he that soweth in the spirit, of the spirit shall reap life everlasting."

"He that soweth in his flesh, of the flesh also shall reap corruption." Here is the great evil of sin, which repentance, however sincere, cannot utterly undo. True contrition will, no doubt, at least if accompanied by the Sacrament of Penance, take away the guilt of sin; but unless it be very intense, and accompanied by an extraordinary love of God, like that of the great saints, it will not wash away the deformity, the corruption, which long-continued habits of vice have worked in the soul. Yes, it may come in such an overflowing torrent as to break down and sweep away all obstacles in its path; but how often does it come so? To have such sorrow for sin is a rare and remarkable grace from God, which the sinser has no right to expect.

All this is specially true, as the words of the Apostle teach us, of the sins of the flesh, such as drunkenness and impurity. The body will hang on to sin after the soul again down with it. Oh, that those who are addicted to these horrible sensual habits would realize their danger, and feel the net which the flesh has been weaving round their spirit! But no; they go on from week to week, from month to month, making, it may be, now and then a feeble effort to esca

\$500 Reward.

The former proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for years made a stand-ing, public offer in all American newsing, public offer in all American newspapers of \$500 reward for a case of catarrh that he could not cure. The present proprietors have renewed this offer. All the druggists sell this Remedy, together with the "Douche," and all other appliance advised to be used in connection with it. No catarrh patient is longer able to say "I cannot be cured." You get \$500 in case of failura. case of failure. Honesty the Best Policy.

An honest the Best Felicy.

An honest medicine is the noblest work of man, and we can assure our readers that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is not only reliable, but is almost infallible to cure Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Canker of the Stomach and bowels, and the various Summer Complaints, whose attacks are often undden and fatal. whose attacks are often sudden and latal.

The manufacturers of the "Myrtle Navy" tobacco invite the very closest scrutiny of its quality. The expert whose trained senses teach him to recognize the exact quality of tobacco, and the smoker who judges by his experience in smoking it, will both come to the same conclusion that it is of the very highest quality anywhere to be found. It is made of the very finest of Virginia leaf and is manufactured with the greatest possible care.

red with the greatest possible care. How many people of both sexes are suffering from lost vitality, all broken down, and on the verge of Consumption, that might be restored, as many have been when given up to die, if they would use Burdock Blood Bitters, which restores lost vitality and gives new vigor to the debilitated system.

A lady writes: "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure." Other who have tried it have the same experi

A Malarial Neighborhood. People so unfortunate as to reside in a malarial region should cleanse and thoroughly tone up the system with Burdock Blood Bitters, that promptly acts upon the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Kidneys, thus preventing Ague and all Bilious Complaints. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of own? pound of oures

#### FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES

By the Paulist Fathers. reached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, New York.

TIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.

Avenue, New York.

TIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.

"Be not deceived: God is not mocked: for that things a man shall sow, those also shall be resp."—Epistle of the Day.

One would think, my dear friends, that the Apostle would hardly have needed to remind any one having common sense, or even a little experience, of such an obvious truth as this. Surely no one expects, when he plants some kind of seed, to have some other kind of crop come from it. "Do men," says our Divine Lord, "gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles?" No, we are all well aware that if we want to grow any kind of grain or fruit, we must sow the seed or plant the tree which produces it.

And yet, strange to say, though we all de seknowledge this law of nature in everything outside of curselves, we fail to apply it to curselves, and especially to our souls. In matters simply pertaining to the body we do indeed know that the cause will produce its effect. If we sow the seed of some fatal disease in curselves, we expect it to break out and run its course; we do not believe that, as a rule, tears or even prayers are going to stop it.

But when it comes to the soul, many

as a rule, tears of even projects of the soul, many Christians seem to think that everything regarding it may be shifted at their own will: that they may go on for years sowing the seeds of all kinds of abominable vices in their souls, and that, later on, whenever they may desire, all this work can be undone in a moment, and those souls, which ain has rotted through and through, can be put right back where

souls, which sin has rotted through and through, can be put right back where they were as they came from the baptismal font, or even set on a perfect level with those in which the seed of every virtue has been implanted and carefully nurtured from childhood.

Ah, my dear brethren, this is a great and a terrible mistake. Hear the words in which St. Paul continues: "He that soweth in his flesh, of the flesh also shall reap corruption; but he that soweth in the spirit, of the spirit shall reap life everlasting."

ent

ods

ket

N.

tion

E.

vness Such this some e in gaged les in

any,

K. DER

nonia consti-coess THE

of the ons of such.

1D kage.

#### \$500 Reward.

\$500 Reward.

The former proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for years made a standing, public offer in all American newspapers of \$500 reward for a case of catarrh that he could not cure. The present proprietors have renewed this offer. All the druggists sell this Remedy, together with the "Douche," and all other appliances advised to be used in connection with it. No catarrh patient is longer able to say "I cannot be cured." You get \$500 in case of failure.

Honesty the Best Policy. An honesty the Best Policy.

An honest medicine is the noblest work of man, and we can assure our readers that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is not only reliable, but is almost infallible to cure Cholera Morbus, Dysentary, Canker of the Stomach and bowels, and the various Summer Complaints, whose attacks are often sudden and fatal.

whose attacks are often sudden and fatal.

The manufacturers of the "Myrtle Navy" tobacco invite the very closest scrutiny of its quality. The expert whose trained senses teach him to recognize the exact quality of tobacco, and the smoker who judges by his experience in smoking it, will both come to the same conclusion that it is of the very highest quality anywhere to be found. It is made of the very finest of Virginia leaf and is manufactured with the greatest possible care. red with the greatest possible care.

How many people of both sexes are suffering from lost vitality, all broken down, and on the verge of Consumption, that might be restored, as many have been when given up to die, if they would use Burdock Blood Bitters, which restores lost vitality and gives new vigor to the debilitated system.

A lady writes: "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure." Others who have tried it have the same experi-

#### A Malarial Neighborhood.

People so unfortunate as to reside in a malarial region should cleanse and thoroughly tone up the system with Burdock Blood Bitters, that promptly acts upon the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Kidneys, thus preventing Ague and all Bilious Complaints. An ounce of prevention is worth a Pound of ours.

ANOTHER NUT FOR SIR G. ERR INGTON?

United Ireland. August 22.

We are fortunate enough to be able today to make another irrelutable contribution to the secret history of the Errington embasy. We have already compelled gaze of the world chuckling confidentially with Lord Granville over his plans of the mendacious quibbles of the Dukly More. This item we will be able to show, again out of his own mouth, that his medial consenses with respect to the Dubly Arch. This time we will be able to show, again out of his own mouth, that his medial commences with respect to the Dubly arch was portion of a deep laid conspirery carried on for at least twelve months previously at Rome with the view of packing the Iring Episopsey with the nomines of the English Government, By one of those mysterious dispensations which haffle the most cunning sehemes for concealing deeds which shun the light, the following telegram has soome under one cogalisance:

The mystic message at first greatly pursued us. The steep remains the Albany, London. It borse in the Albany, London. It borse in the Albany, London. What could be asset to the Supplied with data of June 10, '49f'—the stamp of the Kingtown delivering office, men if the date of "June 10, '49f'—the stamp of the Kingtown delivering office, men if the date of the very day after the about the stamp of the Kingtown delivering office, men if the Albany, London. What could it mean! We turned to the mewspaper files of that date, and at once obtained the key to the siddle. In United Iroland of June 12, and the news in which was of the date of the very day after the above the strength of the Visital part of the Visital p

respoorruption; but be that soweth in the spirit shall reap life weekstains."

"He that soweth in his fish, of the spirit shall reap life weekstains."

"He that soweth in his fish, of the spirit shall reap life weekstains."

"He had soweth in his fish, of the shall reap life weekstains."

"He had soweth in his fish, of the shall reap corruption." Here is the great evil of each to special the great evil of the special to great evil of the great evil of the special to great evil of the special to great evil of the special to great evil of the great evil of th

opric, was a party to an English layman's officious intrigue in his favour, and made this English layman the tribunal to which he applied for official information as to the decision of Rome. So long as Mr. walk about the house; she applied the Oil, and in twenty-four hours was entirely

# CAUTION!

EACH PLUG OF THE

Myrtle Navy

IS MARKED

T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS. NONE OTHER GENUINE.

BETIRING from BUSINESS—Damack lace curtains, plane covers, embroidered table covers, et cost—B.S. MURRAY& OO.

HACYAPOS

FREEMANS WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a case, cure, and officerasi Controper of worms in Children or Adulta.

THE CHICAGO AND

Railway. The best route and SHORT -:- LINE

CHICAGO.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA.

The only line to take from Chicago or Milwaukes to Freeport, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, Des Moines, Sloux City, Council Bluffs, Omaha, and all points West. It is also the

Short Line between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis. And the best route to Madison, La Crosse, Ashland, Duluth, Winons, Huron, Aber-deen, Pierre, and all points in the North-west.

It is the direct route to Oshkosh. Fond du Lao, Green Bay, Ishpeming, Marquette, and the mining regions of Lake Superior. It is the LAKE SHORE and PARLOR CAR ROUTE between CHICAGO and MILWAUKEE.

PALACE SLEEPING CARS on night trains, PALATIAL DINING CARS on through trains, between CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO AND ST. PAUL, CHICAGO AND COUNCIL BLUFFS I AND CHICAGO AND WINONA.

If you are going to Denver, Ogden, Sacramento, San Francisco, Helena, Portland, or any point in the West or North-west, ask the ticket agent for tickets via the "NORTH-WESTERN" if you wish the best accommodations. All ticket agents sell tickets via this line.

H. Hughist,
General Manager. General Pass, Agt.
CHICAGO.

# THE LONDON MUTUAL

The only Fire Mutual licensed by the Do-minion Government. The successful pioneer of cheap residence and Farm Insurance and for over a quarter of a century doing the largest business in Canada, and still increasing.

OVER 41,000 MEMBERS Mr. JOSEPH A. HUTTON has been appointed agent and surveyor for the city proper and London West and South. Mr. JAMES McLEOD continuing to act for London East, etc. These gentlemen will attend to the renewal of existing risks, and solicit new besiness on the well-known savorable terms of the Company.

D. C. MACDONALD, London, 27th June, 1885.

# LONDON BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

AND TELEGRAPHIC AND PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, NITSCHKE BLOCK, CORNER DUNDAS AND WELLINGTON STREETS, LONDON.

COURSE OF STUDY—Comprehensive and practical. Instruction, rapid and thorough.

Rooms pleasantly and centrally located and elegantly fitted up. Each Teacher is a

Specialist in his own Department, and has been chosen on account of his special fitness

for the position which he occupies.

for the position which he occupies.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT:—Book keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Grammar, Spelling and Word Studies, Correspondence, Commercial Law, Elecution, Phonography, Telegraphy, Type-writing, etc.

In all Departments we excell. For Circulars containing full particulars, address—

YEREX & CADMAN,

BOX 400, LONDON, ONT.

A. J. CADMAN, Sec'y. WM. N. YEREX, Pres. THE FOREST CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE Corner Richmond and King Sts., London, Ont. J. W. Westervelt, late Principal of Woodstock Business College; J. H. W. York, late Penman Woodstock College. For thorough and efficient work, in all departments of our Course, we cannot be equalled in the Dominion. Booms new, commodious and handsomely furnished. Faculty contains two Specialists in Penmanship; one in Phonography and Type-writing, and a Lee-

ARCADE, TORONTO. A School thoroughly equipped for business training. Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Business Penmanship, Correspondence, Shorthand and Type Writing particularly taught. WILL RE-OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1st NEXT. For circular and information address

SADLIER'S

-: DOMINION :-NORTH-WESTERN Catholic Text Books

ILLUSTRATED SPELLERS, READERS, HISTORIES. HEADLINE COPY BOOKS, ETC.

SADLIER'S DOMINION CATHOLIC SPELLER, -COMPLETE -" FIRST READER, PART I. PART IL

" SECOND THIRD FOURTH " IN PREPARATION. " FIFTH Sadlier's Ancient and Modern History, with Maps and Illustrations.

Sadlier's Dominion Edition of Payson, Dunton and Scribner's.
HEADLINE COPY BOOKS.—Tracing Course, two numbers; Elementary Course, five numbers; Advanced Course, thirteen numbers.

These School Books have been prepared by Catholic religious teachers of high culture and long practical experience. Acting upon the suggestion of many prominent educators, who felt that the wants of our Catholic Schools and Academies in the Dominion called for more appropriate text-books, the publisher presents them to the public, confident that their merits will insure success. Address the publisher,

JAMES A. SADLIER. MONTREAL.

HEALTH FOR ALL!!!

# HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & DINTMENT

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the
LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS,
They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable
in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the
aged they are priceless.

THE BIOLINE REPORTS
It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.
FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS,
Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contrasted
and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,
78, NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 533, OXFORD ST.), LONDON,
and are sold at 1s. 14d., 2s., 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 83s. each Box or Pot, and may
be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Furchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not
Oxford Street London, they are spurious.

LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE.

lied for official information as to cision of Rome. So long as Mr. ton's communications remained Dean Neville might have been	flamed—so much so that she could not walk about the house; she applied the Oil, and in twenty-four hours was entirely cured."  Prof. Low's sulphur soap is a cheap and	London, 7th June, 1885.  BETIBING from BUSINESS	MAILS AS UNDER.  Great Western Rationay Going Mast—Mass Line. Railway P. M. Mails for all Places East of London and Eastern States.	A.M. P.N	(. P.M.	STATE OF THE PARTY	P.M. I	P.H.
lied for official information as to cision of Rome. So long as Mr. ton's communications remained Dean Neville might have been	Prof. Low's sulphur soan is a chean and	RETIBING from BUSINESS	Great Western Railway Going Hast—Mosn Line. Railway P. O. Mails for all Places East of London			STATE OF THE PARTY	65 TO 10 TO 10	
cision of Rome. So long as Mr. ton's communications remained Dean Neville might have been	Prof. Low's sulphur soan is a chean and	Ollelethe coose motting To	Call way F. O. Mails lot all I lacos Mast of Monday					
ton's communications remained Dean Neville might have been		-Oilcloths, cocoa matting, In-	and Eastern States	600 15	20	8 00	1 80	1724
Dean Neville might have been	handy form of obtaining the healing vir-	dia matting, imperial mat-	New York, etc. (Thro Bags)	5 00 1	20 10 80 20	8 00	1 30	-
	tues of a sulphur bath.	cost.—R. S. MURRAY & CO.	Buffalo (Thro Bag) G. T. R. East of Toronto, Maritime Provinces Quebec, Railway P. O. Montreal, Kingston, Ottawa	8	50 10 80	8 00	5 00	
at his impudence and self-impor-	Worms cause much sickness among	COSC—IS. S. MUNICAL CO.	Montreal, Kingston, Ottawa	5. 11 8 6	10 80	8 00 8 00 8 00 8 00	5 00 5 00 11 30	-
but now that it has become neces- nce and for ever to unmask the man	children that Freeman's Worm Powders	Royal Canadian Insurance Co	For Hamilton	1 20 8	# 10 m	8 00	11 20	6 80
heen for eighteen months endes.	will surely cure.	muyar Canadian insulance ou	G. W. B. Going West-Main Line. Thro Regs.—Bothwell, Glencoe	. 500 15	20	800		
g, by means of the signet-ring of	LIAVE VOI	FIRE AND MARINE,	Railway P. O. Mails for all places West of London.	10 15	20	-	12mm	****
ad, to bring anmity between Kome	HAVE YOU	I DIRALETT AGENT	Thro Bags—Detroit, Western States	5 10 18 1	29 5 00	8 00	2 45	
eland, it is no longer possible to		or Boilder, Admit	Thro Bag—Winnipeg Thro Bag—Chatham	6 10 15 1	20 500	8 00	12m	5 00
Thon whatever real footing			Blenheim	5 00 i	20 :		6 30	****
od with Dean Neville, it is certain	Swelling of the ankles!	MONEY TO LOAN	Newbury	5 00 15	20	1		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
o Lord Granville (whom he, of	Vague feelings of unrest ?	AT M PER CENT.	Sarnia Branch—G. W. R.	. 010101		1 500 0 700		••••
, acquainted with the Neville		J. BURNETT & CO	Thro Bag-Sarnia	700 1	20	800		****
pondence) he represented that he		Taylor's Beak, London.	Railway P. O. Mails for all places West	7 00 1	20		245	****
shool of Irlah Catholics, in the	Strange soreness of the bowels !	RETIRING from BUSINESS-	Qanada S. R., L. & P. S., & St. Clair Br. Mails.				200	••••
nammer as he bossted to him of "the	Unaccountable languid feelings !	refrect begg billows and regin-	Wilton Grove.	600			245	****
pressure at his command" in the	Short breath and pleuritic pains?	ers. Largest stock of house fur-	Loop Line Railway Thomas and P	. 600			245	****
n. It is now perfectly certain also	Une-side headache   Backache	RAY & CO.	Bruce and Orwell	600		1 :::	2 45	
hat Indianas illenoces he in-	Finttering and distress of the heart?		O.S. B. West of St. Thomas, Reser Centre, Ridge	- 000 1				****
deceinst Dr. O'Callaghan's appoint-	Albumen and tube casts in the water?		town and Amherstburg	600 2	00 5 00		40.00	••••
as violently as against Dr. Walsh's	Fitful rheumatic pains and neuralgia ?	M. HINTON	to St. Thomas, &c.,	2		1 474	245	***
months afterwards. In the Cork		From London England.)	Port Stanley	. 600 2	00		iä	6 80
sleeted be a majority of the	of the howels?	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Fordon, Huron & Bruce-All places along line, ar	id 600 .			••••	-
andomed by the highons of the	Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at	The state of the s	Seaforth, Kincardine and Lucknow	500			6 30	****
nee and the universal voice of the	night? 400000 1000 100 100 100	Children's Mourning Carriage.	London, Huron & Bruce, only to Centralia, Credito	n,	KANARA SE	Ma Jake	and the same	••••
e while the nomination of Dean	Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark		Hensall, Lucan, Exeter, Clinton, Blyth, Win	4	00	1110	••••	
a was inst as vehemently struggled	Chille and former Propries matches of	182, King St., London. Private Residence	W., G. & B.	500 1	20	8 00	5 00	6 80
by the Cathone while and and	akin? Then	254 King Street.	B. L. H. West of Stratford			8 00		
hading theilling shanters to the	THE RESERVE AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O	MINNESOTA	G. T. R. west of Stratford and Toronto	1			***	5 00 5 00
of bankruptcy and fraud. We		Cheen Homes on long time and Liberal	Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Division	680 12	40 44	8411 5	1 100	500
the revelation now in black and		Terms. The Stevens' County Abstract and	Thro Bags Goderich and Mitchell	680 .	44		1 00	6 80
that all the while that Mr. Erring.	Bright's Disease of the Aldneys.	Real Estate Agency has One Million Acres of the Best Farming Lands, Best Dairy Land	Plover Mills (Tuesday and Friday)	15	2 40		***	6 80
Tadien and Maltage missions, ne	any order, but appear, disappear and re-	and Best Wheat Land in Western & Central	Thro Bag-Parkhill	680 .		. 1		****
mally oversising whatever clandestine	appear until the disease gradually gets a firm	For full particulars, terms and information,	The Mails for Australia, New Zealand, New Sou	th Wales ar	nd the F	ji Isian	s, leave	s San
ampall the pressure of Kingland collid	poisoned blood breaks down the nervous	P. A. McCARTHY, President,	The Mails for Sandwich Islands will leave San 1	Francisco or	n the 1st,	11th an	d 15th.	
and avetometically to impose Casus-	bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy,	Agency, Lock Box 146, Morris, Minn.	The Mails for China and Japan leave San France	isoo on the	4th, 16th	n and 2	sth. Le	ottere
n bishops upon ireland. Op to the	death is inevitable. This fearful disease is	WESTERN HOTEL	BRITISH MAILS-Monday and Thursday, Via	New York,	p.m.; V	Vednesd	t forw	Hall
mment that are involved in the	not a rare one—it is an every-day disorder,	WESTERN HOTEL.	by Supplementary Mail.	Togravoro.	05	in the I	2000101	
of this transaction; and the signal	complaint.	TARMERS WILL CONSULT	Money Orders issued and paid on and from any Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, British India,	Newfoundle	and and	United	States,	The
- Change of their whote to life the life	the mastery. Don't neglect it. WARNER'S	their own interests when in London by	German Empire, Italy, Switserland, Austria, Hun	gary, Roum	Belgiur	maica (	Zealan	dies)
's case, as in Dr. Walen's, may lead	of the worst type, and it will cure you if you	in the city. Dining-room first-class.	Barbados, Norwayland Sweden, Denmark, includi	ng Iceland,	the Net	helands	Hollan	d) .
e than with indignation, their vulgar	will use it promptly and as directed. It is	ALFRED E. PANTON, Prop.	allowed, will be received for transmission to the	Central Off	oe of the	Post O	Moe Sa	ving
nes to over reach his Houness. Inc	TOTAL DIAME	RETIRING from BUSINESS -	Bank. Pass Books, and every information, to he Money Order and Savings Bank.—Office hours 9	a. m. to 4 p.	m.	OIL.		
ation was maked to down how aver. Palet		Brusseis Cardel, Labestry Cardel	Post Office.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.	Doors wil	l remain	oben i	intil 10	p. m
actly, on Mr. Errington's own allega	IDDIUDITO DIDITADE	MURRAY & CO.	London, Aug. 1, 1885.	B. J	C DAT	NEON,	.ostma	ster.
the ancomfortable suspicion that the		the time the said and growing an array of the said.						
	and, to bring enmity between Rome reland, it is no longer possible to the telegram from the Albany in the Lipon whatever real footing of with Dean Neville, it is certain to Lord Granville (whom he, of o, acquainted with the Neville pondenes) he represented that he he confident of the whole pro Engcheol of Irah Catholies, in the manner as he boasted to him of "the gressure at his command" in the manner as he boasted to him of "the gressure at his command" in the manner as he boasted to him of "the gressure at his command" in the an. It is now perfectly certain also no matter in what silly manner, or what ludicrous ill-success—he independently as against Dr. Walsh's e months afterwards. In the Cork in the Dublin one, Dr. O'Callawas elected by a majority of the nee and the universal voice of the e; while the nomination of Dean le was just as vehemently struggled by the Catholic Whige and anti-malists, whose chiefs have since been that all the while that Mr. Erringwas prating softly at the Vaticam to Indian and Maltese missions, he really exercising whatever clandestine soure" the presige of England could and systematically to impose Castlematically to impose Castlematicall	HAVE YOU  the telegram from the Albany in  Upon whatever real footing of with Dean Neville, it is certain to Lord Granville (whom he, of the acquainted with the Neville pondence) he represented that he the confident of the whole pro-Eng- chool of Iriah Catholics, in the manner as he boasted to him of "the the in. It is now perfectly certain also- no matter in what silly manner, or what ludicrous ill-success—he in- dagainst Dr. O'Callaghan's appoint- as violently as against Dr. Walsh's the months afterwards. In the Cork as in the Dublin one, Dr. O'Calla- was elected by a majority of the the, endorsed by the bishops of the nee and the universal voice of the the was just as vehemently struggled by the Catholic Whigs and anti- nothing the public of the catholic whigs and anti- nothing the public of the catholic whigs and anti- nothing the public of the catholic whigs and anti- nothing the public of the catholic whigs and anti- nothing the public of the catholic whigs and anti- nothing the public of the catholic whigs and anti- nothing the public of the catholic whigs and anti- nothing the public of the catholic whigs and anti- nothing the public of the catholic whigs and anti- nothing the public of the catholic whigs and anti- nothing the public of the catholic whigs and anti- nothing the public of the catholic whigs and anti- nothing the public of the catholic whigs and anti- nothing the public of the catholic whigs and anti- nothing the public of the catholic whigs and anti- nothing the public of the catholic whigs and anti- nothing the public of the ankles?  Frothy or brick-dust finids?  Acid stomach? Aching loins?  Crampa, growing nervoumes?  Strange screness of the bowels?  Nevel to and dry skin?  Sadding senations?  Swelling of the ankles?  Your feelings of unrest?  Frothy or brick-dust finids?  Acid stomach? Aching loins?  Crampa, growing nervoumes?  Strange screness of the bowels?  Strange screness of the bowels?  The countable languid feelings?  Strange screness of the bowels?  The countable languid feelin	Taylor's Bank, Richmond Street.  Hot and dry skin!  Jon. where we have real footing of with Dean Neville, it is certain to Lord Granville (whom he, of exact and the whole pro-England of Lord Granville (whom he, of exact and the whole pro-England of Lord Granville (whom he, of exact and the whole pro-England of Lord Granville (whom he, of exact and the whole pro-England of Lord Granville (whom he, of exact and the whole pro-England of Lord Granville (whom he Neville) are confident of the whole pro-England of the whol	the salegram from the Albany in Jone what layer are flowing of with Dean Naville, it is certain to Lord Granufille (whom he, of acquainted with the Naville pondense) he represented that he he confident of the whole pro-Engtheolo of Irish Catholles, in the manner as he boasted to him of whe presented that he manner as he boasted to him of whe presented the work of Irish Catholles, in the manner as he boasted to him of whe presented the work of Irish commander in the manner as he boasted to him of whe present the work of Irish commander in the manner as he boasted to him of whe presented the work of Irish commander in the manner as he boasted to him of whe presented the work of Irish commander in the manner as he boasted to him of whe presented the work of Irish commander in the manner as he boasted to him of whe presented in the Catholles of Irish commander in the Irish commander in I	Taylor's Bank, Richards Street.  If Jon. whatever real footing of with Dean Neville, it is certain to Lord Graville (whom he, of a sequanted with the Neville pondame) he represented that he he confident of the whole pro-Kag-chool of first Catholies, in a sequent of the whole pro-Kag-chool of first Catholies, in a sequent of the whole pro-Kag-chool of first Catholies, in a sequent of the whole pro-Kag-chool of first Catholies, in a sequent of the whole pro-Kag-chool of first Catholies, in a sequent of the whole pro-Kag-chool of first Catholies, in a sequent of the whole pro-Kag-chool of first Catholies, in a sequent of the whole pro-Kag-chool of first Catholies, in a sequent of the whole pro-Kag-chool of first Catholies, in a sequent of the whole pro-Kag-chool of first Catholies, in a sequent of the whole pro-Kag-chool of first Catholies, and the whole pro-Kag-chool of first Catholies, whole whole pro-Kag-chool of first Catholies, whole whole pro-Kag-chool of first Law and the whole law and the whole pro-Kag-chool of first Law and the whole pro-Kag-chool of fi	Taylor whatever real footing of with Dean Neville, it is certain to Lord Grawfill (whom he pro-Rag- head condense) he represented that he Neville poundame) he represented that he neville footing of the pro-Rag- head of risk Catholine, in the head of risk command." In the in the new process of the part is command. The second of the third properties of the pro- tag grainst Dr. O'Calleghan's appoint- as volently as against Dr. Whatevand of the pro- tag grainst Dr. O'Calleghan's appoint- as volently as against Dr. Whatevand of the pro- tag grainst Dr. O'Calleghan's appoint- as volently as against Dr. Whatevand of the pro- tag grainst Dr. O'Calleghan's appoint- as volently as against Dr. Whatevand of the pro- tag grainst Dr. O'Calleghan's appoint- as volently as against Dr. Whatevand volently and anti- military whose chief he was anti- military whose chief he was anti- military whose chief he was anti- military whose chief has well as the responsibility of the character of the pro- military whose chief has well as the responsibility of the pro- military whose chief has well as the responsibility of the pro- military whose chief has well as the responsibility of the pro- military whose chief has well as the responsibility of the pro- military whose chief has been responsible to the break of the pro- military whose chief has been responsible to the pro- military whose chief has been responsible to the pro- military whose chief has been responsible to the pro- military whose chief has been responsible to the pro- military whose chief has been responsible to the pro- military whose chief has been responsible to the pro- military of the chief has been responsible to the pro- military of the chief has been responsible to the pro- military of the chief has been responsible to the pro- military of the chief has been responsible to the pro- military of the chief has been responsible to the pro- military of the chief has been responsible to the chief has been respecially to the pro- military of the chief has been responsible	FIRE AND MARINE.  JUNNETT, AGENT, Typier's Bank, Richmond Street.  Bot and day shin! So the adapting from the Albest Hand of the shinger product of the shinger property of th	The indegram from the Albany in Upon, whatever real footh of a Company of the Section of Company of Company of Company of the Section of Company of

St. Thomas, Ont, Sept. 6, 1885.
eccived from P. L. M. Egan, Recording
retary of Branch No. 2, C. M. B. A., St.
mas, Ont., the sum of two thousand
ars, payment in full of beneficiary of
late husband, Samuel Maher, a memof said Branch of the Catholic Mutual
edit Association.

eneficiaries of deceased members, left children who are miners, cannot be paid il guardians are appointed. There are present two or three cases of this kind he jurisdiction of our Grand Council,

We had the pleasure of making the bequaintenes of a number of C. M. B. A. numbers who attended the Provincial Fair, held in this city last week. Our old riends Bres. O'Neaill, of Paris; Tansey, of Montreal; and Fry, of Niagara Falls, also salled on us. We are always pleased to neet C. M. B. A. men.

Assessments Nos. 10 and 11 have been issued, to pay the beneficiaries of the following deceased brothers:—James Horan, Medina, N. Y.; John Gilligan, London. Ont.; John Horan, Prescott, Ont.; Albert Kroll, Leavenworth, Kansas; James McCarthy, St. Catharines, Ont.; Peter O'Callagan, Port Huron, Mich.; Edward C. Jordon, Detroit, Mich.; Robt. O'Loughlin, Hornsville, N. Y.; Francis B. Gallery, Rochester, N. Y. This makes fifty-five deaths in the Association since January 1st, 1885, up to Sept. 1st. This cannot be considered a large death rate, and the Association was never better conducted or in a more prosperous condition. If a few of our Branches that are somewhat tardy in paying assessments would act more promptly in this matter, and if we had a reserve fund established, our C. M. B. Association would be the best of its kind in existence. A reserve fund must be established soon, and we hope to see it done at next Supreme Convention. Now, while our death rate is low, is the time to start this fund.

Samuel R. Brown, Grand Sec.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 14, 1885.
Received from the Supreme Council of
the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association,
through P. L. M. Egan, the Recording Secretary of St. Thomas Branch No. 2, C. M.
B. A., the sum of two thousand dollars,
being payment in full of beneficiary of my
late husband, James Scallion, in the above
mentioned Association.

William O'Brien, M. P., editor of the

McCartny, who Liverpool.

A number of prominent Tories have been urging the Government to postpone the date of the election until January. The Marquis of Ballsbury consulted his colleagues, and has decided to name November 14th.

Scotland.

The strike of 10,000 operatives in the jute mills at Dundee has ended in favour of the employers.

Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery have each written a letter for publication, stating the question of the diseastablishment of the Scotch Church is purely a matter for Scotchmen to deal with and ought not to be made a test question at the coming parliamentary election. At last session of Parliament there were 1,261 petitions with 690,022 signatures against the Church of Scotland Diseastablishment bill, and only 103 petitions with 27,790 signatures in favour of the bilt.

bilt.

France.

The French Premier, M. Brisson, in a speech, on Sept. 9th, said the Republic desired peace abroad with the dignity which France had a right to uphold. He hoped distant colonial ventures would cease, but admitted the objects of the Malagassy venture had not yet been reached. The prominent work of the new Parliament, he said, would be that of remodelling the present system of taxation.

taxation.

The Monarchical party in France have issued a manifesto to the voters. It demands a strong and stable Government, far-seeing foreign policy, restoration of religious peace, and permission to publicly discuss the form of Government to be adopted.

Italy.

Information comes from Genoa that the steamer Villa de Malaga, with sixty passengers and crew of 28, foundered near Savona. When the vessel, which was supposed to have struck upon a rock, was found to be sinking, a terrible panic ensued among the passengers. The crew availed themselves of the contusion to lower three boats with which the vessel was provided, and made good their escape. Forty-four passengers asved themselves, the remaining sixteen being drowned.

THE WINNING NUMBERS.

Williamstown, by Rev. C. H. Gauthler, 492 Silver sugar bowl, by Rev. C. Duma, St. Raphaela. Gt. Silver spoons, by Rev. G. Corbett, St. Andrews.

255. Case of mathematical instruments, by Rev. M. Leaby.

2501. Silver knives and forks, by Rev. T. Fitzpatrick.

267, History of India, 3 vols.

Belleville, B. B. Burdett, Belleville, 5895, \$10, by S. B. Burdett, Belleville, 5899. Bilver water pitcher, by John McCarthy, Prescott. 3445. Prize, by Hugh Ryan, Toronto. 4932. Set aliver, by Wm., Harty, Kingston. 5038, \$10, by James Brown, Kingston. 573. Marble vase, by Coughlin Bros., Belleville.

1046. Silver cake basket, by D. C. Bullcek

nion.
Prize, by J. F. White, Toronto.
Trize, by J. F. White, Toronto.
Treasures from the Prose World, L.
Ill, Bradford, Pa.
Moore's Melodies, by Thomas Moore's Melodies, by Thomas Moore's Melodies, by Thomas Moore's Predicted Part Medical P guiness, Bradford, Pa. 9842. Silver watch, by Thos. Hart, Toledo, 721. A silver cruet, by John Mayberry,

FATHER BRADY'S PICNIC.

thomp in 1. M. Them the benefits the benefits of the benefits

GLOBE LIGHTNING BODS.

Many people remarked the absence of the Globe Lightning Rod Company's well known exhibit from the Provincial Fair this year, but this is easily explained. The company have had their hands full turning out enough rods to supply their customers without preparing any exhibit for the Fair. Besides, the object of showing goods at exhibitions is to demonstrate their quality as compared with other articles of the same kind. The superiority of the Globe lightning rods over all others has been so often proved that as far as showing them for that purpose was concerned, it was altogether unnecessary. This company has put up thousands upon thousands of rods during the past few years, and although they have made a standing offer to any person who will prove that any building upon which one of their rods existed had been destroyed by lightning, no assertion of the kind has ever been made. Throughout Western Ontario no property owner dreams of putting any other than a Globe lightning rod upon his buildings. But many people allow their houses and homes to go unprotected. This negligence is criminal. Should a house be struck by lightning and some of the inmates killed the owner of the house would be responsible for the death, because it was his place to take necessary precautions for the safety of its inmates. If the conductor of a boat knowingly risks the lives of his passengers by exposing them to danger and there is any loss of life, though unintentional on his part, the law of the land holds him guilty of manslaughter. Unfortunately this law does not apply to persons who neglect proper precautions for the safety of their own families from lightning, but should any loss occur, as it has only too often occurred in the past, they must hold themselves morally responsible for the deaths. The Globe Lightning Rod Company manufacture a handsome, useful rod that will add to the appearance of the finest residence. They make all kinds of copper cable lightning conductors, fixtures, ornaments, weather vanes and electrical apparatus, an

GRAIN — Wheat, new white winter, 91c 92c; Can. red winter, 95 to 99c; No. 2 sprin 0 fit to 992. Corn 60c to 61c. Peas, 78c to 78 Oats, 24 to 34c. Bys, 61c to 69c. Barley, 8 to 55c. MEAL — Oatmeal, 42 to 42 to 54 cornmeal, 23 90 to 33 00. PROVISIONS. Butter, new townships, 14c to 17c; Morris burg, 15c to 16c; Eastern Townships, 12 to 14c. Western, 12c to 14c. Cheese, 7c to 74c. Pork, 18 25 to 318 50. Lard, 69c to 10c. Bacon, 11c, o 12c; hams, 11c to 12c.

Absolutely Pure.

AGENTS WANTED -TO SELL THE-

British - American Hierarchy,

The Finest Lithograph in Colors ever produced in America.

The well-known Art Publishers, Measrs Kurz & Allison, of Chicago, Ill., have jus-issued the above picture (aise 22x28 inches) containing true and really

ARTISTIC PORTRAITS of all the members of the Catholic Episcopate of British North America and the West Indies. Every Catholic family will buy one Intending agents can obtain terms and sample copies of this really splendid work of art by at once sending 75c. to

F. A. LAFOREST,

Gen'l Agent for Canada, Berlin, Ont.

Auction Sale of Timber Berths.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

Toronto, 10th August, 1885,

NOTICE is hereby given that certain ter-ritory on the North Shore of Lake Huron will be offered for sale by Public Auction, as timber berths, at the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, on Thursday, the Twenty-second day of October next, at one o'clock T. B. PARDEE,

**EXCURSIONS** 

CANADIAN PACIFIC BOATS

MEALS & BERTHS INCLUDED ON BOAT

Agent, London. Office—402 Richmond St. W. C. VAN HORN, D. McNICOLL, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Man., G. P. A.,

OF PART OF THE

EXHIBITION GROUNDS

Friday, the 2nd Day of October, 1885, at 2 p.m., that part of the present Exhibition Grounds lying west of Wellington street in the City of London.

The property will be sold in lots according to a plan which may be seen at the suction rooms of McRiheran & McCann, 284 Dandas street, and will be shown in posters which will be shortly put up throughout the city. The terms of the sale are a deposit of 10 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, amficient with the deposit to make one-sink of the whole purchase money in one-masth from the day of sale, and the remainer to be secured by mortage on the laries purchased, payable in four equal sone-outly assuming the payable in four equal sone-outly assuming the sale and to be paid with each instalment.

Conditions of sale and further information may be had on application to the Auctioneers.

The Accioneers call the special attention of the philic to this property, comprising, as it does, the most valuable building lots in the city, and affording the only opportunity that remains of acquiring a lot ironting on Victoria Park.

Dated this 5th day of September, A.D. 1885.

By ear of the City of London Trust.

McElheran & McCann AUCTIONEERS.

NEW FALL TROUSERINGS. NEW FALL SUITINGS. NEW FALL OVERCOATINGS -SEE OUR-

\$5.00 Pair. PETHICK & MODONALD. 393 RICHMOND ST. OUR LATEST PUBLICATIONS

THE LIFE OF PATHER JOGUES, S. J.
Slain by the Mohawk Iroquois, in the
present State of New York, Oct. 18,
1646. By Father Martin, S. J. Translated from the French by John Gilmary
Shea. With a Portrait and a Map of
the Mohawk Country by Gen. John S.
Clark. Izmo, cloth, \$1.00.

Clark. 12mo, cloth, \$1.00.

ONE ANGEL MORE IN HEAVEN. With letters of condolence and of consolation by St. Frances de Sales and many others. From the French by M. A.M. White maroquette, gilt side, 50c.

ALETHEIA: OR, THE OUTSPOKEN TRUTH on the all important question of Divine Authoritative Teaching. With a Full Explanation of the Whole Question of Infallibility, by the Right Rev. J. D. Ricards, D.D. Dedicated by permission to His Eminence Cardinal Manning. 12mo, cloth, net, 80 cts. Postage 11 cts. extra.

THE EDITION OF CATHOLIC CHRIS.
TIANITY AND MODERN UNBELIEF. By the Right Rev. J. D. Ricards, D.D. 12mo, cloth, net, \$1.00. Postage II cents extra.

25,000 COPIES SOLD. CATHOLIC BE-LIEF, or, A Short and Simple Exposi-tion of Catholic Doctrine. 16mo, flexible cloth, 40 cents. 10 copies, \$2.65; 50 copies, \$12.00; 100 copies, \$20.00.

BENZIGER BROTHERS

NEW FROM FACTORY.

FIRST - CLASS INSTRUMENT. For Sale Cheap, On Easy Terms. APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

GRAND Colonial Exhibition in London, Eng.

1886. FIFTY-FOUR THOUSAND FEET

RESERVED FOR CANADA. First Royal Exhibition Commission Since 1862.

THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHI-commencing MAY let, 1888, is intended to be on a scale of great magnitude, having for object to mark an epoch in the relations of all the parts of the British Empire with each

establish her proper position before the world.

Every farmer, every proceer, and every manufacturer, has intered in assisting, it having been already deministrated that extension of trade always follows such efforts.

By order.

JOHN LOWE,

See, of the Dept, of Agriculture.
Ottawa, let Sept., 1885.

WANTED A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel a section in which he resides. Apply with references, to BENZIGES and 38 Barclay Street, New York. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.



SINCINNATIBELLFOUNDRYCO

SUCCESSORS-IN BELLS-TO THE

BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO

CATALOGUE WITH 1950 TESTHICHIALS

No duty on Church Bells. Battmore Church Bells
Since It elebrated for Superiority over others, are the only of Purest Bell Metal, (Copper and Tin.), Rotary Mojurings, warranted satisfactory, For Prices, Orreulers, etc. address Battaltonas Bells, Formus, J. Epolicas Battaltonas, Baltmore, Ma.

VOL 7.

CLERICAL.

We make a specialt of Cierical Suits, an turn out better fittin and better finished gar ments than any Wes tern House.

> 136 DUNDAS STREE CALENDAR.

N. Wilson & Co

Sept. 27-Sunday zviii after Pentecost

DEPARTED SOULS.

BY FATHER FABER. We knew them not, nor hear the sound They make in treading all around; Their office sweet and mighty prayer Float without scho through the air; Yet sometimes in unworldy places, Soft sorrow's twilight vales, We meet them with uncovered faces Outside their golden pales—Though dim as they must ever be, Like ships far off and out at sea With the sun upon their sails.

URBIS ET ORBIS. We subjoin Rev. Dr. Mahar's translation of the Latin text: We subjoin Rev. Dr. Mahar's trailation of the Latin text:

Among the many acts of Apostovigilance by which Our Most Holy Le Pope Leo XIII. from his entrance in the Supreme Pontificate has earnes aimed to provide with the help of Gof for the restoration of desired tranquil to the Church and the whole of socie the prominence is clearly seen of Encyclical Supremi Apostolatus of Sel, 1883, regarding the celebration of most sacred Rosary of Mary the glorid Mother of God during the whole most of the Rosary was surely instituted be special providence of God for the mpurpose of imploring the potent promaid of the Queen of Heaven against integrity of Faith in the Flock of Chrand snatching from the way of etermines of Christian piety and of confidence in the celestial patronage the Virgin Mary that were during the month gathered from that salutary win every part of the Catholic world, also still pressing misfortunes led to issuance, October 30, of the following rango with the same exhortations commands for the dedication of the tapproaching month of October to honor of Our Lady of the Rosary before any of the Rosary is approaching month of October to honor of Our Lady of the Rosary is provided to the carbon of the Rosary is approaching month of October to honor of Our Lady of the Rosary is commanded for the dedication of the stapproaching month of October to honor of Our Lady of the Rosary is commanded for the dedication of the stapproaching month of October to honor of Our Lady of the Rosary is commanded for the dedication of the stapproaching month of October to honor of Our Lady of the Rosary is commended for the dedication of the supproaching month of October to honor of Our Lady of the Rosary is commended for the dedication of the supproaching month of October to the carbonary is commended for the Rosary is commended for the Catholic world.

commands for the dedication of the the approaching month of October to bonor of Our Lady of the Rosary be similar solemn rite and fervent piet for the reason that the principal fruit a good work and pledge of coming tory is perseverance in what is und taken. Pursuing this course Our Management of the solution of the Holy Lord, since on the one hand me wils are still afflicting us on eyery si and on the other hand there still ab and flourish in Christians that Fs which works through charity, and talmost measureless confidence with veration in the loving Mother of Gwishes we should now all the me studiously and eagerly persevere wone mind in prayer with Mary Mother of Jesus. For the certain he rises within him that she who alone destroyed all heresies in the whole woo destroyed all heresies in the whole woo shall, with the addition on our par-fruits worthy of penance, cause the p ishing wrath of Divine justice to unbe-and shall bring to us safety and peace. Wherefore whatever His Holiness

wherefore whatever His Holiness creed the last two years as to the moduring which the solemnities of Blessed Virgin Mary of the Rosary celebrated, he commands and decithis year likewise and the years to low as long as this most afflicting contion of the Church and of States endurand it is not size to the Church and of States endurand it is not size to the Church and of States and the Church an and it is not given to the Church to a and it is not given to the Church to a thanks to God for the restoration of liberty to the Supreme Pontiff. He crees therefore and commands every year from the first day of Octo to the second of the following Novem in all parochial churches of the Cath world, and in all public oratories ded ted to the Mother of God, or even out to be chosen by the Ordinary, at leave the Cath world, and in all public oratories ded ted to the Mother of God, or even out to be chosen by the Ordinary, at leave the Cath world, and in all public oratories ded ted to the Mother of God, or even out to be chosen by the Ordinary, at leave decades of the Rosary of Mary wheelest the It is the morning that Mass celebrated during the prayers, if in afternoon the Blessed Sacrament be posed for adoration and Benedic duly given. He desires also that whe civil laws allow it the Sodalities of Most Sacred Rosary conduct public play of religion.

Renewing every indulgence form granted, he bestows an Indulgence seach time to those who in the appoind days shall assist at the public recita of the Rosary and shall pray according to the intention of His Holiness, and same to those who shall with legitin hindrance perform the above privat To those who shall in the aforesaid tiperform the above ten times in churches or with legitimate hindra privately, and shall make sacrame confession and communion he grant from the treasure of the Church a Plei Indulgence. This Plenary Indulge he likewise bestows on all those