Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 3.

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ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

OCTOBER, 1880.

Sunday 24.—Patronage of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Double Major.

Monday, 25—St. Boniface, Pope and Confessor. Double.

Tuesday, 25—St. Evaristus, Pope and Martyr.

Bouble.

Wednesday 27—St. Double. Tuesday, 28—St. Evaristus, Pope and Martyr.
Double.
Wednesday, 27—St. Raphael, Archangel. Double Major. (25th inst.)
Thursday, 28—SS. Simon and Jude, Apostles.
Double 2 Ct.
Friday, 29—St. Margaret Corton. Semi-Double. (25 Feb.)
Saturday, 30—St. Casimir, Confessor. SemiDouble.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

THE Presbyterians, in their council at Philadelphia the other day, discussed the "Catholicity of Presbyterianism." It must have been an edifying spectacle to have seen the learned body as it listened to the evidence of the existence of the bond of union which cemented it the world over, when but a few hours previous the members were at daggers points with one another while debating on "Creeds and Confessions."—Baltimore Mirror.

THE monument to commemorate the running away from Mentana of Garibaldi and his cut-throats is to be unveiled on November 3d, the anniversary of the disgraceful event. In the meantime, as a sort of commentary on the text of the old brigand's already written life, and an additional proof of how true all has been that we have asserted regarding him, it is just announced that Garibaldi and his son Menotti have resigned their seats in Par-liament on the pretence that "liberty is trodden under foot, and that the laws are used to guarantee the liberty of the Jesuits and other enemies of Italy!"—

Few writers have any idea of the immense good done to the world by the action of genaral councils. Any one who has glanced over the records of them cannot fail to be struck with the singular wisdom and prudence that characterized their deliberations, and the attentive student of history will note with astonishment how much the lawgivers of Europe are in-debted to them for the principles of just legislation and impartial equity; how in these councils are to be found the germs of all deliberative and judicial assemblies, and how much the nations that boast the loudest of their civilization are indebted to the Church for the institutions in which they pride.—N.Y. Catholic Herald

Col. INGERSOLL, devoted to politics as he is, still gives a little attention to religion. In Chicago he succeeded in making a sensation by giving what he doubtless considers a fatal wound to "orthodox" Christianity. Ingersoll's "stabs" are, like the killing looks of Simon Tappertit of Simon Tappertit, very dreadful in his own imagination. logic and information are so defective that, if it were not for his talent as a humorist, he would draw no hearers. Ministers who are quite as superficial and illogical in their arguments had better let him alone. Nothing injures any cause like a weak de-fence, and the average Protestant defender of his faith presents a pitiable spectacle.
Rejecting the repository of faith, the
Catholic Church, ignoring her glorious Catholic Church, ignoring her glorious history, which should be every C hristian's birthright, he can only hurl his interpretation of the Scriptures at his opponent.

If Luther, and King James, and the modern Board of Bible Revisers may reject portions of the Scriptures on their own authority why should the orthodox exclaim against Ingersoll for rejecting the whole? Protestantism opened the gate, and if the flood rolls in, who is to blame? It is rather late to assume that power of infallible guidance which it denies to the Church of Christ. The Chicago ministers would do well to examine the claims of the only Power that offers a bulwark against the storm.—Brooklyn Review.

"THERE is no reason," says Mr. Froude, in a lively and imaginative article in the Ninetrenth Century, "in the nature of things why Irishmen, whenever they are spoken of, should suggest the ideas of idleness and turbulence." Coming from anybody but the great romancer, this utterence might be regarded as an impertinence. As it is, the truth which it contains must be looked on as a new discovery. Mr. Froude has given us a noval idea. It never struck anybody before Mr. Froude that the Irish anybody before Mr. Froude that the Irish were anything but idle and turbulent; and how grateful the great frish nation and no small portion of the great Yankee nation ought to be to Mr. Froude for having thus "struck." But the fertile romancer would doubtless be amazed if he made another discovery—that Irishmen, whenever they are spoken of, do not suggest the ideas of idleness and turbulence. Mr. Froude has lived so much in that study in

which he won fame, that he has not been able to read anything about Ireland since another person of great imagination—the poet Spencer—described the Irish as idle and turbulent. In France and Spain, Irish names are honored; and here, no man associates the ideas of idleness and turbulence with the name of Irishmen. There are no better citizens in any country than have the largest and are no better citizens in any country than Irishmen; and the best men in the United most attractive stock of Cloths, Shirts, Scarfs, Underclothing, &c., in the City.

N. WILSON & CO.

Irishmen; and the best men in the United States, in every sense, have by unremitting and industrious hewing of wood and draw, ing of water gained the reward that only comes from hard and persistent work. After all, perhaps Mr. Froude's discovery is merely the revival of that old idea of the Irishmen—that English myth—which characterized all Ireland as a dilapidated which added another monstrosity to the which added another monstrosity to the theatrical gallery of horrors. Mr. Froude believes in this myth, as firmly as he be-lieves in another myth called Henry VIII. which he has created; but, with that oracular power which he thinks he has a right to assume, he asks the world to believe that this mythical Irishman need not exist "in the nature of things." The in-telligent part of the world knows that he does not exist, but Mr. Froude has lived so long within the sacred precincts of his own imagination that the actual world is as unknown to him as actual history. Still, he means well no doubt; he intends to be kind to the poor Irish, and when we consider how Father Tom Burke gave him a specimen of Irish "turbulence". consider now Father Tom Burke gave him a specimen of Irish "turbulence," we cannot help feeling grateful for his kindness in noticing Irishmen at all. Some people would not have been so forgiving; but Froude has evidently a great magnanimity, as well as great imagination.—Brooklyn Review.

Through the appointment of the Very

Rev. Dr. Cleary, parish priest of Dungarvan, to the See of Kingston, the venerable church of Canada receives from the priesthood of Ireland, an addition to its Episcopate worthy of the traditions of two Catholic lands. Mgr. Cleary has long been amongst the most distinguished of the Irish clergy. Born in Dungarvan, baptised in the parish church of which he now has charge; admitted to his First Communion and confirmed within its walls, ordained priest within its seneturary and munon and confirmed within its walls, ordained priest within its sanctuary, and saying his first mass at its altar, he has chosen the same place for his consecration, thus completing a chain of most interesting memories. He is a theologian of great ability and of more than ordinary training. Having finished his studies in Roma after Having finished his studies in Rome, after his ordination he spent about two years in the famous halls of Salamanca. On his in the famous halls of Salamanca. On his return to Ireland he at once became professor of Dogmatic Theology and Sacred Scripture in St. John's College, Waterford, where his reverend brother, who has since gone to his reward, held the chair of Moral Theology. His memorable public defence before receiving the doctorate at the Catholic University. Public Programs olic University, Dublin, some seventeen years ago is fresh in the minds of the English-speaking Catholic world. Ireland was proud of him that had so ably sustained the fame of her theologians, and the Vicar Forane of the diocese. His parochial work has been especially useful and honorable. A restored Church, to which new stained glass and windows of exquisite design and costly Stations of the Cross have recently been added, a people ren-dered devout and pious by his exertions and example, a poor relieved by his personal charity and tenderness, attest his work as pastor of his native town, and the news of his elevation is received in Dnn-garvan with sadness and regret. The people will lose a friend and disinterested He has been noted for his courtesy and kindness to American visitors, evidence of which was recently recorded in our columns in noticing his reception of a priest on the American mission, who was visiting his native Dungarvan. Mgr. Cleary is expected here in about a month or six weeks, when he will enjoy a few days in these cities before beginning his work in his new home in Canada.—*Brook*-

"PROTESTANTISM, as the representative of certain shades of dogmatic Christianity, seems to be passing through one of those transition states which, in times gone by, marked the passage of certain schools of thought from triumphant life to helpless decadence. Three hundred years of active life have failed to impart unity or its teachings or efficiency to its organizations. It has matured the fruit of its violent separation from the Catholic Church; and this fruit, like the apples on the shores of the Dead Sea, though beautiful to the eye, has proved to be bitterness and ashes to the taste. For more than three hundred years it has undisputed sway in governments that are supposed to be fruitful in securing potent, permanent and beneficient institutions. And yet, in the middle of the fourth century of its religious life, it finds itself exhausted in strength, and utterly incapable of holding its own as against either the sectaries that have sprung from its womb, or the

the enfranchisement of the intellect from the slavery of ecclesiastical authority. But by virtue of this en-franchisement, the intellect of the nineteenth century refuses obedience to the Protestantism of the nineteenth cenrury. It claims the same privilege for itself that the Lutherans and Calvinists, the Wesleyans and Baptists, the Ritualists and Mormons, have acted on in establishing their independent and variant schools of Christianity. There exists in Protestantism no tribunal of recognized competence and authority which can say to this intrusive intellect, thus far shalt thou go and no farther. To the rebuking language of its parent, this emancipated intellect retorts by saying: 'I use but the liberty you gave me, and to which your own birth is due. You cannot disown me, for I am as much your legitimate offspring as was the monster begotten of Lucifer and sin, and whom Milton represents as meeting his parents for the first time at the portals of the Abyss." - Catholic

THE BIDDULPH TRAGEDY AND TRIAL.

We republish to-day the able editorial of our contemporary the Free Press, which appeared recently in connection with the Carrol trial, Throughout the whole trial it was evident that the Judge leaned to the side of the prosecution, and in his charge so evident did this become that one would imagine him to be Crown prosecutor rather than Judge. The article which we publish below contains many good hits which we hope his Lordship not only read but reflected upon. After a trial continued during six days

the jury sworn in the case of the Queen vs. Carroll, for the murder of Judith Donnelly, on the night of the the 3rd of February last, were unable to agree to a verdict. It was stated to the Court that there were four of the jury for conviction, seven for acquittal, and one whose mind was still in a state of doubt. As this last cannot be classed with the four in favour of conviction, the jury stood eight for acquittal, four for conviction. And this condition of opinion may be fairly taken to represent the state of the public mind also. There are undubtedly a large number of people who have carefully read and weighed the evidence, but who cannot see their way to accept the account given of the transactions of the fearful night of February 3rd as absolutely true; so true, circumstantial and uncoutradicted as to circumstantial and uncontradicted as to warrant them n accepting it in such a Hierarchy congratulated him in terms of uncommon praise. He soon became President of the Waterford College, and it was that position he vacated when he was appointed pastor of Dungarvan and Structure to be accepted as regards Carroll, it is also true and should be accepted as regards Purtell and Tom Ryder, who are also charged with participating in the same crime. The boy says that he saw Carroll, and he said to others that he saw Purtell too; knew him by the peak and lugs of his cap; and that Ryder was standing with them, Carroll holding a candle in his hand. To accept the boy's statement as regards Carroll necessitates its acceptance also respecting the other two men. Thus the lives of three men may be said to have hung upon the verdict. It is not matter for wonder, then, that some of the jury hesitated, especially in view of the fact that such a course does not pre-clude the prisoner from being yet tried for the murder of the other members of the unhappy family whose dark and dar-ing deeds called down upon them so terrible an act of unlawful vengeance. It is to be regretted that the case for the Crown rested so largely upon the eyidence of a young boy, and upon that of such a man as William Donnelly is reported among his neighbors to be. In seeking out the guilty ones it is necessary that the evidence of the guilt of the accused should be found to recompose a solid foundation. to rest upon a solid foundation. Can it be said that the Crown was able to proof said that the Crown was able to produce such evidence? A large proportion of the jury have evidently thought not. They probably thought that the boy O'Connor's story was defective, especially that part of it in which he said that the men with black faces and those dressed in women's alother head brives and Toronto. women's clothes had driven old Donnelly and his niece off into the woods, and then drove them back again and shot them, which is quite inconsistent with his other story; yiz., that a crowd of men rushed into the house and beat them to death with sticks. They may also have thought that his account of the flight of the niece upstairs and her murder there was incon-sistent with the position in which the body was found lying as it did in a different was found, lying as it did in a different part of the building to that in which it would have been if it had fallen through would have been it it had fallen through during the burning to the bottom floor. They may also have thought that as the boy had given different accounts of the affair to Mr. Fox, Mr. Stanley, jr., in Lucan, a short time after the tragedy took place from that which he has since given, that his avidence was not of few attickets.

that his evidence was not of so satisfactory and conclusive a kind as to be accepted

house on the night of the tragedy, and thus could not have taken part in it. Thompson so swore. So did his wife, and so did Corroll's brother. But the Court in reviewing the evidence warned the jury against placing much reliance upon that against placing much relatine upon that statement, seeing that it was made by those who were members of the Vigilance Committee, who would naturally try to support each other. The jury may have felt that though that caution was a reasonable and, yet as the Vigilance Committee insluded so large a number of the friend. cluded so large a number of the friends and neighbors of the accused, if that view were to prevail they might be shut out from the most natural answer to the ac-cusation brought, viz., that the accused was elsewhere at the time and could not therefore have been a participator in the crime. But as a set off to the oaths of those people there comes the statement of the Chief of Police to the effect that the prisoner could not have slept at the Thompsons' as sworn, on account of the neat condition of the pillow cases as seen by him later in the day.

A curious illustration of the danger of jumping to conclusions on important mat-ters from trifling circumstances comes out even in the course of the deep-searching charge of His Lordship. He had been speaking of the shooting of John Donnelly, and said that it was evident that he had been shot by two persons, because the body of the murdered man had been pierced by two different kinds of shot—by a rifle bullet and by a small shot. If Mr. Justice Armour had recollected at the moment that guns are frequently used having two barrels—one rifle to carry a bullet, and the other a smooth-bore for ordinary small shot, he would not have urged the conclusion that two different people must have shot John Donnelly, see-ing that one person using such a gun could have produced the apparently different results alluded to. Indeed, in all probability such a gun was used, the person firing resting it in the crotch of the tree standing before Wm. Donnelly's house, firing from each barrel in quick succession when the fated man came to the door in answer to the cry of "Fire." This illustration is made use of to show the danger of arriving at too rapid conclusions in cases of this kind. The Chief of Police in casting his "profes-sional eye" upon the pillow-cases, as they lay upon the bed, came to the conclusion lay upon the bed, came to the conclusion that the bed had no been slept in on the previous night as sworn by the Thompsons. The jury did not accept his view of the domestic economy of Mrs. Thompson's establishment as applied to bed and bedding, and as the soiled pillow-cases were found in the room naturally thought that the simple twith was that Mrs. The same that the simple twith was that Mrs. The same that the simple twith was that Mrs. The same that the simple twith was that Mrs. The same that the simple twith was that Mrs. The same that t the simple truth was that Mrs. The the simple truth was that Mrs. Thompson had charged them. Certainly, if she had wished to mislead the officers, and was prepared to swear an *alibi* at all hazards, there would have been no difficulty in leaving the bed-clothes in a disordered condition. Her neatness in housewifery was sought to be made use of against the statement of herself, her husband and Carroll's brother.

Such considerations appear to have been at work in the midst of some of the jury. Yet it must be remarked that some of them are convinced of the guilt of Carroll. Before they reached that conclusion they must have believed implicitly Before they reached that conclusion they must have believed implicitly the boy O'Connor's story; have set aside the discrepancies in it, and have been convinced that the Thompsons, man and wife, and Carroll's brother perjured themselves in giving their evidence as to the whereabouts of the accused on the night in question. That they should come to such a concluion after the delivery of such a charge as they listened to from the bench is not surprising. Apparently convinced of the guilt of Carroll, the Judge sought to impress that conviction on the minds of the jury. No one who listened to his charge could have been uninfluenced by it, though some may entertain misgivings as to the propriety of a Judge throwing himself so strongly against a prisoner as not to give him the benefit of a single doubt. That is a matter, however for the Judge himself. If he has become strongly convinced of the guilt of a prisoner would he be doing his duty to the Crown if he did not make it appear to the jury when dealing with the eyidence? In Carroll's ment of the view he took of the case, and starting off from the formation of the Vigilance Committee traced the circumstances attending the tragedy in such a way as to leave but little ground for hope for the prisoners.

Besides the doubt which the jury found attatched itself to the evidence, no appearance of an active sympathy with the victims of what is regarded by many more as an act of rude vengeance than of personal malice. It is not very long ago that justice could not be administered in that section of Biddulph in which the tragedy occured. Magistrates were afraid to issue warrants against any of the well-known members of the "Donnelly gang" for fear of reprisals. Constables refused to serve processes against them, and witnesses who could have fastened criminality upon them were either cowed into silence or driven to perjury in order to escape the ever-ready torch, or save their animals from mutilation, their machinery from destruction. It was in order to deal with such a state of things which the law had notoriously failed to reach that the Vigilance Committee was formed, and formed under a sanction and under circumstances that must have impressed those who joined it with the belief that they were in the path of legality and duty. It has been assumed, possibly without sufficient warrant, that it was in obedience to

through legal means and by legal action that the terrorism that had existed in a portion of Biddulph was sought to be dealt with. These facts were well known dealt with. These facts were well known to the jury, and may, have had their influence (unconsciously, perhaps) in enabling some of them to take the view they did of the case as a whole. And this lack of sympathy was probably further enhanced by the evidence of William Donnelly, who swore so positively to the presence of his brotheringlaw, Kennedy, at the shooting at his house. Fortunately for that accused man the witness, Mr. Bryan, whose accused man the witness, Mr. Bryan, whose testimony no one can for a moment doubt, gave evidence of finding Kennedy at home at two o'clock on the morning of the 4th of February, at the very time that William of February, at the very time that William Donnelly states that the murder of his brother took place. Mr. Bryan's children had been taken ill with the croup. They were restless during the night, and knowing that Kennedy's children had been similarily affected, Mr. Bryan rose shortly before 2 o'clock in the morning and went to Kennedy's house having there to be to Kennedy's house, hoping there to pro-cure some means of relief. And what did he find? Having knocked at the back door he heard Kennedy get out of bed and come to him, in his shirt alone. He had a conversation with him about the children, conversation with him about the children, which lasted some minutes, and then went home. Yet it was at this very time that William Donnelly swore that he saw Kennedy standing with Carroll and Ryder outside his house, and heard Kennedy say, "Brother-in-law is easy at last." The counsel for the Crown, in the course of his temperate and carrier and the course of his temperate and carrier and the course of his temperate and carrier and the course of his temperate and concise address, re-marked that Providence always provided some way, some trace by which the murder-er could be detected and his crime avenged. But if there is one circumstance of the sort to be noticed more than another in connection with these events it is this, that the sickness and complaining of Mr. Bryan's children urged him to leave his bed and house at the unusual hour he did, and by repairing to Kennedy's for advice and assistance was able to testify to the fact that he was safe at home at the hour that William Donnelly says that he saw and heard him aiding in the marder of John Donnelly. It cannot be doubted that Wm. Donelly concocted the story he did in the expectation of swearing away the life of his brother-in-law, carrying out to the bitter end the enmity he was compelled to admit he entertained towards him. That circum-stance could not have been without its si-lent influence on the jury when engaged n estimating the facts and the surround

resorted to by them; rather that it was

Such were, doubtless, some of the considerations which stood between Carroll and legal conviction. The jury did not as a whole assume the responsibility of saying that he was guilty, though a considerable minority of them were that way minded. It remains for the Crown to retain Carroll in carroll in carroll in the convergence of the spirit of true patriotism which animates the author. In this connection, we tain Carroll in custody, and put him on his trial again, when in consequence of new evidence which may be unearthed, it may be more conclusively shown that he is a be more conclusively shown that he is a guilty man, or lead to the complete estabishment of his innocence

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

London Oct. 13 -Mr Fronde has write London, Oct. 13.—Mr Froude has written to an Irish gentleman a letter which is printed in the *Times* to-day. He says:—
"The pr. sent state of things cannot last, and the agitation will probably oblige the Government to call Parliament together early, perhaps for a November session. They will then bring in a bill to satisfy the Parnell party, and the House of Lords will throw it out. Then there will be an appeal to the country. So far I see—no peal to the country. So far I see—no further. I do not know what answer th constituencies will give. Ireland and the Irish people may still be safe if we show that we are not afraid, that we will at least try to be just, and that one function of justice is to punish crime. If Messrs. of justice is to punish crime. If Messrs. Gladstone and Forster have their way, then the civil war which the Prime Minister spoke of is, I think, inevitable. Home Rule will follow—and the Ulster Protestants will never submit to the legislation of a Home Rule Parliament. I am greatly attached to the Irish people. I wish to save them from the fate which surely awaits them if they are again brought intecollission with this country." London, Oct. 14.— The Standard says it is reported in Dublin that the Government has determined to prosecute the leading members of the Land League for conspir-

acy. A final meeting of the law officers of the Crown will be held to-morrow to determine the form of summons. The prosecution, which will commence immediatly, will be founded on the reports of speeches at county meetings and the proceedings of the Land League in Dublin. London, Oct. 14.—A Dublin correspondent of the Times confirms the report that the Government intends to prosecute the Land League leaders, and says it is expected that proceedings will be on an extensive scale. No actual steps have yet been taken, but the threatened blow can-

not be long suspended.

New York, Oct. 15.—The Hearld's Dublin special says the prosecution of the Land League leaders, which has been de-Land League leaders, which has been de-termined upon, has caused a panic in their plans, as they did not imagine the Govern-ment would dare to take such action. The prosecution is founded on the pro-ceedings of the Land League in Dublin and speches at some county meetings. It and speeches at some county meetings. It is expected that a motion will be made on November 2nd for a conditional order for and conclusive a kind as to be accepted with hesitation.

There is another obstacle which the jury must have found in their way, and that was the evidence given by the defence to show that Carroll slept at Thompson's wind of the legality and duty. It has been assumed, possibly without sufficient warrant, that it was in obedience to the behest of this Committee that the at more daring members of the Land League. The whole question of the legality or illegality of the Land League will be gone into. The more daring members of the Land League by burglars to enter the grain ware-house of Pritchard Bros. A watchman on the G. W. R., gave the alarm and they whole question of the League will be gone into. The more daring members of the Land League believed the evidence adduced in court did not show that Carroll slept at Thompson's who that any illegal means had been assumed, possibly without sufficient warrant, that it was in obedience to the behest of this Committee that they are in the path of legality and duty. It has been assumed, possibly without sufficient warrant, that it was in obedience to the behest of this Committee that they are in the path of legality and duty. It has been assumed, possibly without sufficient warrant, that it was in obedience to the Land League. The whole question of the League will be gone into. The more daring members of the Land League bounded in the committee that they are in the path of legality and duty. It has been assumed, possibly without sufficient warrant, that it was in obedience to the deeper of the Land League. The whole question of the League will be gone into. The more daring members of the Land League will be gone into a criminal information against Parnelland of the leaders of the Land League. The whole question of the League will be gone into a criminal information against Parnelland of the leaders of the Land League. The house of Pritchard Bros. A watchman on the lower of Pritchard Bros. A watchman on the criminal information against Parnelland of the leaders of the Land

of the doubtful effect of the prosecution nd the attitude of the Catholic hierarchy London, Oct.15-A Dublin correspon-London, Oct.15—A Dublin correspondent says the Crown law officers, at a consultation yesterday, drew up a form of summons against the Land League agitators, to be placed before the higher authorities for approval. The Privy Council, under the presidency of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, also considered the matter. The Government will not be seen matter. The Government will not be content with striking at subordinates. A great land meeting is announced at Tullow, county of Carlow, on Sunday. Parnell and all the leaders are expected to

Dublin, Oct. 15.—It is reported that the prevention of sixteen Land League meetings fixed for Sunday, has been considered

Rome, October 15. —The Pope has summoned some Irish Bishops to Rome to instruct them in view of the present state of affairs in Ireland.

London, Oct. 15.—All four prisoners in custody on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Lord Mountmorris were lib-

erated to-day. Dublin, Oct. 14.—It is reported that the uthorities of the Castle have received information of a contemplated rising of the people in the West of Ireland. This exlains the somewhat hurried despatch of roops to reinforce the military now there

It is understood that additional troops will be sent to Castlebar, Westport, in Mayo, and other places where symptoms of revolution exist.

London, Oct. 18.—A great demonstra-London, Oct. 18.—A great demonstra-tion of Orangemen, numbering 4,000, took place on Saturday at Donaghloney, County Down, to protest against the Parnellite agitation. Two policemen took notes of agitation. The speeches.

ndon, Oct. 16.-A battalion of guards bondon, Oct. 16.—A battalion of guards go to Ireland shortly.

Dublin, Oct. 16.—It is believed that thirteen of the most prominent members of the Land League are to be prosecuted.

NEW PUBLICATION.

A compendium of the History of Ireland, by vay of question and answer, designed principally for the use of schools. By Thomas J. O'Brien. Quebec: Elzear Vincent, 224 St. John Street.

The above is, as it professes to be, a catechism of the History of Ireland, and as such supplies a want long felt in the education of the youth of Irish extraction; and we sincerely hope the day is not far distant when it and kindred works will take their proper position as a class book take their proper position as a class book in Irish Catholic Schools. On every page of the work—and they number some four of the spirit of true patriotism which ani-mates the author. In this connection, we trust we do not wound his too great modesty in saying that it has come to our knowledge that he is himself one who has had a large experience in the education of youth, under the rules of the admirable Institute founded by the Venerable de la Salle; and to which the cause of education is so deeply indebted as well in Canada and the United States as in the old world. The following excerpts from the Preface will perhaps give a better idea of the aim and scope of the work, than anything we and scope of the work, than anything we can say: "At no previous period, perhaps," says the author, "was the study of the History of Ireland of more importance than at the present; a compendium, there-fore, of the History of Ireland for the use of schools, cannot prove otherwise than acceptable to those charged with the instruction of youth . . . There is no other country of equal importance about which men know so little..... The English and Scotch are well read in the histories of their country. The Irish are unfortunately not so. . . . The object of this little volume is to give the outlines of Ireland's history—to tell of her traditions and her heroes, her glories and her sorrows, and thus, if possible, to lead the Irish youth who are scattered over this vast and enlightened Continent, to admired the leading the leading to the leading to the leading the leading to mire this long afflicted land of their fore fathers. . . . In conclusion, I may add, that my best wishes for the success of this little volume are that its pages may spread as far and wide as the Irish race itself, and that they may be read with the same care and in the same spirit as those in which they were compiled "—to all of which we say, heartily, So Be It. The volume is well printed on good paper and is sold for the modest price of thirty-five cents per copy.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Chicago, Oct. 15.-A terrible explosion Chicago, Oct. 15.—A terrible explosion occurred this evening at the Garden City Distillery Company's works, corner of Clybourn avenue and Morgan street, killing seven persons and severely injuring four others. An experiment was being tried of the new steaming process. The corn was put whole into a mammoth kettle 16 feet high, and then a strong pressure of steam applied to force it through the pipes into the mash tub. The pipe became choked up, stopping the passage of the swollen corn, and instantly increasing the pressure in the kettle. A terrific explosion followed, blowing the roof off the building, killing outright, or burying beneath the falling timbers, scalding corn and debris, ten men and one woman who happened to be in that part of the distillery. in that part of the distillery.

On Friday morning an attempt was made by burglars to enter the grain ware-house of Pritchard Bros. A watchman on the G. W. R., gave the alarm and they scampered off. The house of Mr. Denis "My sweet love," said Madame de Senac to Mina, "some of these gentlemen

no more, and their palaces destroyed. He cares not to see the palaces of the French chief. The beautiful gardens of his native

village are uprooted, and he does not wish to look on the gardens of the great village.

His kingsmen are bondsmen; chains are on their hands, and the iron of those

chains has entered into his soul. He has

nothing to buy in the white man's cabins.

He says there is only one place for the slave, the exile, the sad in heart, and it is

Mina's eyes overflowed as she translated

This God (and be touched the crucifix

ian Prayer.

Oh, say not that a single flower Is born but to decay, Or that a deed of mercy done Shall ever fade away! A white rose glittering with dew, Uncared-for by the wayside grew, And o'er the plains of Juda threw Her perfume rare, The zephyrs of the distant sea Swept gently down from Galliee, And whispered, "We are seeking thee, O flower fair!"

"When yonder lingering daylight breaks, And veiled in cloud the sun awakes, A Saviour suffers for the sakes Of wicked men." The white rose raised her snowy head, And from her heart a tear-drop shed, "Oh, would my perfume faint," she said, "Might reach Him, then!"

'This noon, and 'round the city's gate
A crowd of curious Jews await.
To see the Master meet His fate
Upon the cross;
And, like the river's widing flow,
The troop of loving Marys go,
Some chanting hymns, some sobbing low,
So great their loss.

While faint and sick, and grieving sore. All earthly troubles well-night o'er,
His heavy cross the Saviour bore
His heavy cross the Saviour bore
But lo 1 performe, rich and rare,
Distilled upon the heated air,
Comes faintly floating everywhere
With sweetest breath.

The Man of sorrows, friend of friends,
His face unto the white rose bends,
A blood-drop from His brow descends
Upon the flower.
'O rose-bud," low he said,
"From purest white, be turned to red,
In token that My Blood was shed
In this dark hour."

-Churchman

TOO STRANGE NOT TO BE TRUE.

BY LADY GEORGIANA FULLERTON.

Mina's simplicity was too perfect to be easily understood. Some of Madame d'Orgeville's visitors, who belonged to the school which influenced through its different phases the tone of French literature, from Rosseau to Ber nardin de St. tierre and Chateaubriand, enchanted with the beauty and naivete of Mina d'Auban, extrolled her sensibility, and raised her to the rank of a heroine of towards. The products and raised her to the rank of a heroine of romance. The prudent governess, and the sentimental ladies, were both mistaken in the estimate of her character. She was neither bold nor romantic. She had been brought up under peculiar circumstances, amidst peculiar scenes, in a remote country. She had strong feelings, and what she strongly felt she expressed without disguise. Her figurative imaginative manner of speaking was just as natural to her ner of speaking was just as natural to her as the conventional language of a French drawing-room was to her companions. The wish to attract notice or to excite admiration had never crossed her mind.

Changeful and faint was her fair cheek's hue, Though clear as a flower which the light And the glance of her dark, deep, azure eye, For the aspect of girlhood at times too high.

On the following morning, M. Maret called on Madame d'Orgeville to inform her that Madame de Senae greatly desired to induce her—instead of receiving the Natches prince at her own house—to accept an invitation to the soirce she was to

and yielded with a good grace her prior right to the visit of the Indian chief. Though a little disappointed at having to put off the party she had intended to assemble on this occasion, she was pleased at being invited to the Hotel de Senac, the society of which was more decidedly aristocratic than her own.

Madame de Senac was a widow, rich, amiable, and accomplished; her morals as had arrived. She went to meet them, and when they entered the room, all eyes now turned on the stranger. The greatest unexceptionable as her character was unable. Having married a man of high rank, she had the entrees at court; curosity was felt as to the way in which but her own family belonging to the partwo young creatures would meet, who were bound to one another by so singular liamentary noblesse, she was also conn were bound to one another by so singular a tie; who had parted in a primæval forest with the financial world of that day, and her salon was a neutral territory, in which persons of various ranks and various midst danger and death, and now stood face to face in a Paris drawing-room, under the eyes of a worldly set of men and women. Well, the refined, well-bred society was taken by surprise. They were prepared to wine society with the refined of the world was taken by surprise. parties met oftener than at any other nouse in Paris. Pious and learned ecclesiastics sometimes attended her receptions, as well as literary and worldly abbes. Courtiers and men of letters, bankers and prepared to witness an interestir scene; they did not expect to be touched to the bottom of their hearts. The moprinces, honored her with their company. to the bottom of their There were certain lingering traditions of the Hotel de Rambouilet in the tone of ment Ontara appeared, Mina ran to him. ment Ontara appeared, Mina ran to him, threw her arms around his neck, and kissed his cheek. He started, his frame quivered, his eyes, which had been bent on the ground, were suddenly raised. Stepping back, he seized Mina, held her at arm's length, and gazed on her face with an intensity which seemed to pierce through her features to her very soul. In that long fixed gaze there was reminisher more intimate society—a refinment which was beginning to be lost sight of since the days of the regency. But if some of her habitues maintained the noble dignity of language and of manners which revailed in Madame de Maintenon's soudoir, others were beginning to indulge in the false sentimentality and pedantic that long fixed gaze there was reminiscence, and joy, and eager questioning. At last, in his own tongue, he said, "Sister of my adoption, have you forgotten our language?" free-thinking of the eighteenth century.

Madame d'Orgeville's satisfaction at the prospect of her first appearance in this my adoption, have you torgotten the land language? Have you forgotten the land

prospect of her first appearance in this new scene of fashion, was greatly increased by Madame de Senac's pressing request that she would bring with her Colonel that was a garden of delight before the white man had set his foot upon it?" d'Auban's daughter. She foresaw that Mina's beauty, and the tie between her and the young prince, who would have been called in our days the lion of the evening, would attract considerable notice; claimed.
"No; nothing," she repeated. "I remember every word we have spoken together."
"And I, too, have not forgotten my claimed. and she spared no pains to dress her in the most becoming manner, which she had taste enough to peculiarity as served to

taste enough to peculiarity as served to recall that, notwithstanding her height, she was almost a child, and that she had been born under a transatlantic sky.

The apartments of the Hotel de Senac were brilliantly lighted that evening, and colored lamps hung amidst the foliage of its spacious garden. At an early hour, numbers of persons arrived, all anxious to witness the introduction of a patity of to witness the introduction of a native of a new—and, to them, utterly unknown—world, into a Parisian drawing-room.

The Indian chief was an object of curiosity to men of science of letters. to men of science, of letters, and of piety; to watch the effects which a first sight of been in France, and had become acquainted of the effects which a first sight of a civilized society would have on ag Natches.

M. and Madame d'Orgeville arand almost angry with her for having a white European civilized society would have on the young Natches

present at the first fearful scenes of the present at the first fearful scenes of the insurrection, and owed her life to the protection of the Indian youth now in Paris, the wish to see and to speak to her became general. As much of her story as was briefly related by the mistress of the house flew from mouth to mouth, quite a rush was made to the part of the room where she was sitting, quite upconsisting of the she was sitting, quite unconscious of the attention she excited, and only longing for a moment of Ontara's arrival.

Did you ever see so lovely a creature?" said the Duc d'Epernon to the Comte de Courtray.

Better worth notice, I should say, than the red Indian we are come to see," answered the Count. "Can you believe she is not yet thirteen years old?"

ears old?"

"She looks sixteen if not seventeen."

"What is her name?"

"d'Orban or d'Auban."

"There was a colonel of that name who escued a number of French captives from tribe of savages."

"Exactly so; and this girl is his daugher."

"Evactly so; and this girl is his daugher."

"Your words are good." or "It is well."

a tribe of savages."
"Exactly so; and this girl is his daugh-

"She will not be long on his hands, if beauty achieves fortune. What eyes! What a smile! The world will be at her feet some day.

feet some day."

A celebrated linguist, who had been studying a vocabulary of Indian words compiled by a missionary, in order to frame a compliment to the Natches prince, requested the favor of an introduction to Mina.

Senac to Mina, "some of these gentuemen wish you to ask your Indian brother what he most wishes to see in Paris. They would gladly act as his guides, and conduct him to the king's palace, or the picture galleries, or the shops, or the public gardens. Find out, my dear, what

mina.

"Mademoiselle, do you speak the Natches language?" he asked. "If so, will you have the kindness to instruct me how to pronounce this sentence?" Others crowding around her, begged to hear from says that his father and his brethren are no more, and their palaces destroyed. He crowding around her, begged to hear from her own lips the story of her captivity and her escape." Madame d'Orgeville, en-chantel et della madame de l'Orgeville, enchanted at finding herself, by her young companion, a centre of attrac-tion, desired Mina to comply with the re-quest, and relate all she had witnessed of the Natches insurrection. She colored. the Natches insurrection. She colored, and her voice trembled a little, as, turning to her protectress, she said, "Where shall

"With your arrival at the Indian city,

on the eve of the massacre, my love."
The first words the child spoke in her sweet, musical, and slightly tremulous voice, arrested every one's attention. She ceased to feel shy when once she had begun. It would make everybody love that as the thought to hear how good he Ontara, she thought, to hear how good he had been to the white captives; and to speak of the scenes so indelibly impressed on her mind, but which she never men-tioned in her home, was a relief to her pent-up feelings. And so she told her her God was once sold as a slave. He had no cabin of his own. He was an exi e simple, thrilling tale with such pathos and such natural eloquence, and her counten-ance lighted up with such a wonderful animation, that soon every sound was hushed in the crowded room, and every eye was fixed upon her speaking face. She described the death of the priest at the altar; the massacre which ensued; her father's escape; her mother's anguish; Ontara's generous friendship; his adoption of her as | er sister: their affection for each other; their flight through the forest where the captives were doomed to death; her made man—they were in the minority, and did not venture openly to sneer. father's return at the head of the Choktaws; the rescue of the French prisoners; the struggle between Pearl Feather and Oseo; Ontara's arrival; Pearl Feather's cept an invitation to the soirce she was to give that evening, and to meet him there instead. Several distirguished personages of the court and the town, as well as some of the most eminent members of the Pavis

of the court and the town, as well as some of the Paris of the most eminent members of the Paris clergy, had intimated their intention of honoring her with their company.

"It would be a most brilliant reunion," M. Maret observed, with evident satisfaction.

If this excellent man had a weakness, it was the love of a little innocent display. Madame d'Orgeville was very gracious, and yielded with a good grace her prior right to the visit of the Indian chief.

Though a little disappointed at having to f an unwonted emotion.

tepping forward, took Mina by the hand

still a child's heart—was beating too fast for its strength. When Ontara had asked

her if she remembered her promise, she had unhesitatingly replied that she did,

Mina exchanged a few words with of an unwonted emotion.

Soon after Mina had ended her recital, whilst she was answering the many questions which were addressed to her, a servant came up to Madame de Senac, and told her M. Maret and the Indian prince words are good."

Mina exchanged a few words with Ontara, and then, turning to the bishop, said, "Monseigneur, I have told him you are one of the chief shepherds of the flock, and he says that it is well, and that your words are good." words are good."

M. de Caylus smiled, and said to M.

Maret, "I will call in my carriage tomorrow, and take your young friend to Notre Dame. It is becoming that his wish should be fulfilled, and that the time-honored walls of our old cathedral should witness his first act of homage at the foot of a Christian altar." Then, turning to Madame d'Orgeville, he added, "Madame, I understand that this young lady remains under your care during her parents' absence. Will you permit her to act as interpreter between my neoyhyte and me?"

A courteous reply was given, and M. Maret proposed that his wife should call every day for Mina, and take her to M.

The bishop thanked him, and said to Mina, "You will go through a course of theology, Mademoiselle: and whilst teaching your deliverer you will yourself ac-

g your denvered aire knowledge."

Mina answered by a request which she
Mina answered by a request which she
Monseigneur, made in a low voice. "Monseigneur may Ontara and I make our first com munion together ?"

"I hope so, my child," the bishop kindly replied; and then he went to pay

his compliments to some of the great people in the room. "I have forgotten nothing, my brother; nothing," cried Mina, her eyes filling Madame de Senac had conducted Ontara was education with liberty of conscience. In the condition of this country it was following them with her eyes, when her attention was arrested by a tall man in uniform, whom she felt sure she had seen converted by the sure she had seen to could possibly be just. Let him say, "Not your promise?" he eagerly exomewhere before, and the next moment she remembered it was the gentleman who had spoken to her mother in Tuileries

gardens. She whispered to Madame promise," said the Indian, and he drew d'Orgeville:
"Madame, what is the name of that By this time a crowd had gathered round them, and Madame d'Orgeville, tall officer in the doorway?"

"He is a general, my dear, and one of stepping forward, took again by her side.

The little hand was cold and trembling, and the child's heart—for it was, after all, bravest in the French army-the

Count Maurice de Saxe."

"Ah!" thought Mina, "he said to mamma, 'Where can you find a truer friend than Maurice de Saxony?" and then other things he had said came back to her mind: "Have we not wept over the death of another Wilhelmina?" and, "Dear componion of my early days!" and she mused over these sentences, and wondered if the count would know her again, and perhaps speak to her. She could hardly fancy that he had been her mother's play-fellow—that they had gathered flowers other things he had said came back to her When M. and Madame d'Orgeville arrived, the principal room was almost full.

When it became known that the young girl who accompanied them had been less than the made and almost angry with ner for having promised Ontara never to many a white fellow—that they had gathered flowers and built reed huts, or ran races together, in their childhood. She wished he would the man that they had gathered flowers and built reed huts, or ran races together, in their childhood. She wished he would the man that they had gathered flowers and built reed huts, or ran races together, in their childhood.

parents would not be as glad as herself to see him, and this sorely troubled her.

Meanwhile several persons were endeavoring to converse with Ontara, partly by means of sizes eathly her means of size might see it.

"Have you seen the wonder of the evening, M. le Comte?" said a pretty woman, dressed in the extreme of the by means of signs, partly by means of the few French words he had learnt. Every-body was attracted by his appearance. He fashion, to M. de Saxe.

"Not the red Indian, madame, if you had grown very much during the last few years. His regular features; his fine melancholy eyes; the rich olive of his complexion, had all the beauty of which mean him. "No; I mean something infinitely more attractive. A lovely Creole—a mere child, but a perfect beauty. Your eyes will be much better employed in looking at her

his race are sometimes possessed; and Mina, perfectly accustomed to the color of than at the savage."
"I am quite satisfied with their present employment," answered the count, with a the red men, and who saw in his dress, changed in many respects, but not alto-gether altered since his arrival in Europe, a reminiscence of the happy days of her childhood, though there could not be on "Oh, but I really wish you to see this

paragon. Her meeting with the Indian was the prettiest thing imaginable. I would not have missed it for all the world. Such vivacity; such charming sensibility; and then such eyes! But there she is, on the sofa near the window

"That girl," exclaimed the count, "that young girl in white, with a single rose in her hail?" Who is she? Who is she "Your words are good," or, "It is well." with ?" or "Ontara thanks you;" that was almost all he could say in French. With Madame d'Orgeville, the wife of

the President des Comptes."

"That lady in green, do you know her, madame? May I ask you to intro-

duce me?"
While the count was speaking he did

not take his eyes off Mina.

"Ah! M. le Comte! Have you fallen in love already?" exclaimed the lady. "Is she not charming? But how old those Creoles look? I hope they have gray

hairs at thirty, or it would not be fair upon us who were frights at that young lady's age." So raying the lady led the way across the room, and introduced M. de Saxe to Madame d'Orgeville. He bowed, and looked towards Mina, said:—

"Mademoiselle is your daughter, madame ?"

madame ?" "O! no, M. le Comte. My daughters

are too young to go into society."

"Aye, indeed! I thought you were too young, madame, to be that young

lady's mother." " l'ardon! M. le Comte. My daughters are both older than Mademoiselle d'Auban; there he wishes to go. To the home of the Great Spirit: to the Temple of Christbut she was invited here to night to meet the Indian chief, whose enly acquaintance she is in what we must henceforward call Mina's eyes overflowed as she translated Ontara's words.

The Bishop of Auxerre stepped forward and s. id to Mina, "Ask him if he wishes to be made a Christian."

she is in what we must henceforward call the old world. It is a curious history, M. de Saxe. This young Natches saved her and her father at the time of the insurrection."

She did so, and again rendered his nswer into French. "The Christian's You don't say so!" exclaimed the count, seating himself by the side of Mina.

"O, Mademoiselle, do tell me all about it. I like of all things exciting stories; next to fighting a battle, the best thing is to hear of one."

from his home in the skies. The sun is a bright and beautiful god, far away above our beads, but I do not care for him now. "Is it true, M. de Saxe," said a lady who was sitting on the other side of the count, "that a troupe of actors always accompany you in your campaigns, and his bosom) is the God of the mourner; the The pathos of this speech struck the ten and women of the world who heard that, on a recent occasion, notice was given in the playbills that there would be no t. If there were present philosophers of the new school, inclined to scoff the nomage paid to the God sufferer—the God to give?" performance the next day on account of the battle M. le Comte de Saxe intended

"Perfectly true, madame," answered ade man—they were in the minority, ad did not venture openly to sneer.

M. de Caylus laid his hand on Mina's oulder, and said, "My child, tell the sometimes to escape a theatrical performance." shoulder, and said, "My child, tell the young chief that I will myself take him ance."

to-morrow to our great Christian temple, the Cathedral of Notre Dame; and that the Cathedral of Notre Dame; and that I shall be happy to instruct him, and to prepare him for baptism."

Mina conveyed the bi-hop's message to Mina conveyed something that the reputation of being a consummate actress. M. de Saxe drew Mina into consummate to him the

> nis acquaintance? "Mina colored with pleasure. "My

father and mother are in Brittany," she "Ah! and when they do come back?"

"I don't know," she answered, rather The expression of her face put him so powerfully in mind of her mother at her age, that he could scarcely help saying so.

"You have been already a great traveller, Mademoiselle Wilhelmina. Should

you like to see some of the great cities of Europe? "I should like very much to see Rome, and Venice, and Madrid," she answered.
"And St. Petersburg, would you not like the thous."

like to go there?" "I'll try again," thought the count. "Have Have you heard of the death of the Mademoiselle Mina?"

'I heard he was dead a moment ago. said so just before you came

Was he not very young ?" TO BE CONTINUED.

CARDINAL MANNING. HIS VIEWS ON THE COMMON SCHOOL SYS-

At a meeting recently held in Notting-ham, Cardinal Manning expressed himself in the following terms regarding non-de-nominational schools:— If he were asked what denominational education was he should answer that it was education with liberty of conscience.

minational, and no other form of educa-tion could possibly be just. Let him say, at the outset, that Catholics were not re-DOING. sponsible for the name of denominational lucation. No denominational Christianeducation. No denominational Unristianity could exist where there was absolute unity of faith. It was the misery of a shattered religion, of a christianity broken up piecemeal, that compelled the use of various names and had created what statesmen were pleased to call the religi-ous difficulty. We had entered into a ous difficulty. We had entered into a period in which the ancient unity of Christianity was broken up, in which religion period in which the ancient which religion that become fragmentary; but, nevertheless, the children of England must be taught. How, then, were they to solve this problem? There were only two ways of issuing from the difficulty, and they were both intolerable; the one was a secular system, an education in which THE NAME OF GOD SHOULD NEVER BE THE NAME OF GOD SHOULD NEVER BE

and for this reason-by coercion they might make hypocrites, but they would not make believers. (Cheers.) If any man were to say that by acts of the supreme power of legislation the Catholic majority might coerce the people of England into Catho-lic schools and churches, he (the cardinal) would say that by so doing they would violate some of the most vital principles of the Catholic faith. How, then, were the people to be educated? It must be done by the voluntary efforts of parents, by the supreme effort and quidance of the by the supreme effort and guidance of the Church, and certainly by the co-operation of the state; for the state was deeply con-cerned that its citizens should all be trained so as properly to discharge their public duties. It was clear, then, that what was called the religious difficulty public dutie must be left to the consciences of the par-ents and pastors of all the various divis-ions which unhappily existed, and, therefore, that which was called denomina-tional education was a dire necessity.

A DROLL PARODY ON MOORE.

One of the most beautiful of the Irish Melodies is that entitled "Twas one of those dreams." It was written by Moore on the occasion of his visit to the Lakes of Killarney, and is descriptive of the poet's feelings on hearing the music which he had "wedded to immortal verse" played by the celebrated Spillane, the bugler, well-known to a former generation of Munster tourists. The concluding stanzas of the melody in question run as fol-lows:

Oh, forgive, if while listening to music whose Seemed to circle his name with a charm against death,
He should feel a proud spirit within him proclaim,
Even so shall thou live in the echoes of fame.

Even so, though thy memory should now die away,
Twill be caught up again in some happier day.
And the harp and the voices of Erin prolong To the answering future thy name and thy

Just about the time that this exquisite yric was published, an English gentleman happened to visit the Lakes. "Did ye lytic was published, an English gentleman happened to visit the Lakes. "Did ye niver hear the illigant song Mr. Moore made about Killarney, sir?" asked his guide. "Sure whin Tom was here last ummer I was wid him every day, and summer I was win nim every day, and heard every word of his pome, and can repate the whole of it." "Indeed," replied the Englishman; "perhaps you will favor me, then, by reciting it." "Av coorse I will," answered Pat; "I'll give you the very words-

in the midst of the currents that agitate numan thought-in the midst of t stant rising and disappearance of human religion—in the midst of the tumult that rages around on every side, the children of the Church rejoice in being citizens of the Church rejoice in being cauzens of that city built upon the mountain heights —the New Jerusalem whose foundations never shall be shaken. Standing upon the deck of the bark of Christ as she pursues her way through the ocean of time, we gaze forth upon the shipwrecks that strew gaze forth upon the sinpwrecks that strew the waters on every side, and rejoice in our own security, feeling confident in the permanent durability of that grand old bark of which Christ Himself is pilot. From the very beginning, the Catholic Church possessed a perfect consciousness of her Divine stability—of her lasting perpetuity-of her immortality. She onscious in the very beginning that she ould never die as the angels of God are conscious of their immortality. She knew that hers was the kingdom which Daniel said that God should raise up and which should never be destroyed. She knew that her immortality. should never be destroyed. She knew that her immortality was prophesied by Gabriel when he said: "And He shall reign in the House of David forever, and of His kingdom there shall be no end." She had full confidence in the promise made to her by her Divine Founder when He spoke of her as a Church huilt, upon a rock, against by her Divine Founder when He spoke of her as a Church built upon a rock, against which the gates of hell should never pre-vail. She was perfectly certain that our Divine Lord would keep the promise He made her when He said that He would send her the Paraclete to teach her all truth and to abide with her forever. Not truth and to abide with her forever. Not for a moment did she falter in the conviction of her own immortality; even in her darkest hour there was no hesitation, no misgiving, no apprehension.—N. Y. Cath-olic Herald.

WHAT ENGLISH CATHOLICS ARE

A club, which is to be known as "The Newman," was opened by the Catholics of Liverpool on Tuesday, September 21, its primary object being to bring together the middle-class Catholics residing at the South-end. The chairman, Mr. Digby Smith chamilton Smith, observing that it was understood that politics should be excluded, said that members might be Conservatives or whatmembers might be Conservatives or what-ever they pleased in politics, but there were objects in which, as Catholics, they would almost of necessity join, and it was in this respect that they felt their want of

were anti-Christian. It has been said that if Catholics were in a majority they would coerce their fellow-countrymen in matters of religion and education. To that proposition, both as a Catholic and a Christian he said absolutely "No," and for this reason-by coercion they might make hypocrities, but they would not make believers. (Cheers.) If any man were to say that by acts of the supreme power of

CONTRITION.

Some persons, when they go to Confession, slight the most important and necessary part of their preparation for the sacrament. They examine their conscience scrupulously on all possible sins; they worry over trifles and fret themselves into a state of nervousness for fear they should miss some precedible. should miss some peccadillo; they read long prayers from a book asking for every conceivable grace, and they make acts of faith, hope and charity without number. But they do not take so much pains as they should to excite themselves to a

ncere contrition.
To obtain forgiveness from God for violations of His laws a sinner must be sorry. Without contrition he labors in vain for pardon. He may pray till he wears out his knees, he may fast till he beats Dr. Tanner, he may give alms until beats Dr. Tanner, he fand he may give alms until he has not a cent left, and he may confess to every priest in the diocese, but unless he is contrite his soul remains dead.

So excellent and efficacious is perfect ontrition that it reconciles a to his Lord before he actually receives the to his Lord before he actually receives the Sacrament of Penance, provided that he has the desire to acknowledge his sins to a priest and to receive absolution from him. So that in case a dying man has not time to confess, or cannot obtain the presence of a clergyman, he may be saved without the Sacrament of Penance, provided he has perfect contrition and the wish to confess his trespasses. But with-

From this statement of truths it is clear what a mistake those persons make who spend the most of the time of their preparation for confession in endeavoring to call to mind their sins, instead of in considering the motives which should excite them to contrition.—Catholic Mirror.

AN AFFECTIONATE SPIRIT.

We sometimes meet with men who We sometimes meet with men who seem to think that any indulgence in the affectionate feeling is weakness. They will return from a journey and greet their families with a distant dignity, and move among their children with the cold and lofty splendor of an iceberg surrounded by its broken fragments. There is hardly a more unnatural sight on earth than any one of these families without a heart. Who that has experienced the joys of friendship, and knows the worth "Oh, to hear Spillane play on his bugle so nate
To the soul of a bard is a wonderful thrate, But when his own sthrains bid the aicheos awake.

"Oh, to hear Spillane play on his bugle so friendship, and knows the worth of sympathy and affection, would not rather lose all that is beautiful in nature's scenery than to be robbed of the hidden awake.

Sure wid pride thin his heart was quite ready to break.

treasures of his heart. Who would not rather follow his wife to the grave than 'And surely those sthrains will be heard entomb his parental affection? Cherish then, your heart's best affection. Inon the stone,
And by sthrangers be read when the bard's
dead and gone,
And Alcho, when axed by the sthrangers
Will answer—Tom Moore, for Spillane only
played it.'"

THE STABILITY OF THE CHURCH.

then, your heart's best affection. Indulge in the warm and gushing emotions
of tilial, parental and fraternal love.
Think it not a weakness. Love everybody and everything that is lovely.
Teach your children to love—to love the
rose, the robin; to love their parents; to
ove their God. Let it be the studied
over their demestic culture to give The children of the Church may well glory in her stability. In the midst of the tossings to and fro of the human mind—in the midst of the currents that only the midst of the

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS cures so erysipelas, salt rheum, piles, and all humors of the blood. Cures dyspepsia, liver complaint, biliousness, constipation, dropsy, kidney complaints, headache, nervousness, female weakness, and general

The Great Shoshonees Remedy

Is an Indian vegetable compound, com-posed of the juices of a variety of remark-able medicinal plants and herbs; the var-ious properties of these different ingre-dients, when combined, is so constituted as dients, when combined, is so constituted as to act simultaneously upon the Blood, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, Nervous System, &c., restoring their functions to healthy action, and, being purely vegteable, is as harmless as nature's own beverage. This medicine is a decided benefit in all, and a permanent care in a large majority of diseases of the enre in a large majority of diseases of the blood, such as Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt blood, such as Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Canker, Pimples, &c. In prescribing this medicine we do not claim that it always performs cures; but this we do say, it purifies and enriches the blood, permanently curing a large majority of diseases arising from its impurities. It stands far ahead and unequalled among the hundreds of competing medicines of the day. It has stood the test for ten years, and is tooley more repulse, they ears, and is to-day more popular than ever. summer restorative it stands unrivaled; it guards the system against the constant draw to which it is subjected by a high temperature. Persons who temperature. Persons who are subject to bilious Colic, Dysentery, Indigestion, &c., should take the Shoshonees Remedy. Price of the Remedy in pint bottles, \$1; Pills, 25 ets. a box. Sold by all medicine dealers.

Danger! Beware! As you value your life, beware of opiates in diarrhoa mix-tures. They quell pain, checking too suddedly, the result is inflammation. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, made from the Wild Strawberry plant and other healing yearstalles is nature's own cure healing vegetables, is nature's own cure for all forms of bowel complaint.

The public are often very unjust but never consciously so. What they see clearly to be justice they always approve. It often takes a long time to bring them to see things as they really are, but in the end things as they really are, but in the end their verdict is always right. It was faith in this idea which induced the manufac-turers of the "Myrtle Nayy" tobacco to stand by their superior brand under every discouragement at the outset. The public verdict has been rendered at last, and it is emphatically in their favor.

An infallible remedy for Fever and Ague is Ayer's Ague Cure. Wholly vege-table and containing no quinine, it is harmless and sure.

DR. FOWLER'S Extract of Wild Straw-The Name of God Should Never be Cathone representative, for that object. There was now no Catholic representative one form of religion chosen by the state should be laid down and enforced. Both this arose in a considerable degree from the state of fluxes.

Cathone representative, for that object. There was now no Catholic representative dysentery, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, sour stomach, colic, nauses, vomiting, canker, piles, leucorrhea, and all manner of fluxes.

The Priest of BY BROTHER PAUL, O. S. F

FRIDAY, OCT. 22.]

Through years of anxious of prayer
He studies, seeks the preciou of knowledge, dettly hid be breast, Where, oft-times, wearied

rest. Even in the hours when natural His spirit sips where wisdom Or scanning o'er again the el His boylood ripened now to With philosophic eye his vie From faithful homes, to day lands, As theologic love his mind in The spark of love enkindles J. His first, his greatest joy is not he way to please the Lord kind.

From earth, from passions

From earth, from passions From earth, from passions
Before the God of Love he bet
And, from his inmost soul,
claims
That these, and these alone, sl
And now a brighter glow illu
Lit up with heavenly joy an
Anon, a cloud across his brow
Portending evils in the comin
A constant will his purpose k
The cloud is gone, again he's
Though sorrow of affliction st
or famine stalk without the c
Though pestilential horror sh
And seatters wide the fruitful
Though bellowing canons fr

Though bellowing canons from the property of t

KNOCK MIRACL

MORE CURES-LETTERS TO CAVANAGH. REMARKABLE CURES IN NEWFOUND

Mrs. Maurice Hogan, of N

about three years ago a "tr made its appearance on the l eye; grew slowly, suffered slight pain. Last January i to increase rapidly, so that at the application of the water i the extent of about closing the eye altogether. the most excruciating pain the most excruciating pain mere entrance of any person where she was. To touch it death to her. The moment the water all this pain and ceased, and she could touch the move it about without the sli venience. From that moment menced to heal, and when she us (after three weeks) it we us (after three weeks) it w than a quarter of an inch, hav appearance, and fast scaling could see perfectly with the e been deprived of sight for years. Mrs. Patrick Hogan, Northern

ing for twenty years from pair was worn to a skeleton; look as inevitable; her brother d disease; lost use of lower jav eat for three days. On first a the water she felt a perfect c from bed, joined the family even ate a hard biscuit, havin perfect use of her jaw.

Joanna Collins, of Job's Covold, had from infancy a pearl which had given great tre

spring a violent pain set in, a became very much inflamed. It the water was applied pain pearl commenced to disappear each application of the water days it was gone altogather, an now sees with that eye as well Martin Colbert, of Job's wenty-three, born blind, one sockets is empty. In the othe and pupil are about a quarter an ordinary eye, much sunken towards the nose, so that any phim would immediately problind. He crayed to be browned.

He craved to be brot priest's house, where he rece water. The following is his Could never see any object. were brought slowly across 1 were brought slowly across he would have a dim perception of being before him. Applied the the priest's house, and on his received sight in the eye. Cour discern the objects around him trees, cattle, etc.—and asked what they were. He was especished by sight of a waterfall. (Derson twenty vards off, On fi person twenty yards off. On fi ing the light he was in ecstas claimed, "Oh! what a pretty th That same night he could see and stars in the heavens. We him he had walked from his hon (his sister following him) to t house, three miles, without bein

CAPPOQUIN, COUNTY WAT August 2 REVEREND SIR: I have been su two years from a cancer in my l a little of the cement and a sma the Easter water and washed with it. I thank the great God and his Holy Mother, that ha and his froly Mother, that he such interest in a poor sinner am perfectly cured. I am, sir, humble servant, John Ferns, County Wexford, Au

REV. ARCHDEACON CAVANAGE
Knock church. I went there be
ground, laboring under rheum
unable to do work for two years
By praying to the Blessed Vir
holy St. Joseph. and St. John ti elist, I received great benefit bet and by using the cement which with me I have received my heal God. Please, Rev. Father Cavar may insert my name in the paper I am, your humble ser DANIEL DON

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE DIXON FOLD STATION, Aug.
THE REV. ARCHDEACON CAVANAC DEAR REV. FATHER: On July DEAR REV. FATHER: On July the happiness of receiving a little cement from you, which cured I the last two or three years I was the right ear, and I am glad to say day after I tried the cement I coas well as if nothing had ever be with me. I would feel greatly or with me. I would feel greatly of you could send me a little me friend who is very subject to fit main your obedient child in Chri

E. Gr THE ALLEGED APPARITION AT KNO The belief in the strange appar the little chapel of Knockmore is ing daily more general, and the nr willing witnesses are rapidly in Knockmore is a village whose inl

The Priest of God.

BY BROTHER PAUL, O. S. F., BROOKLYN. Through years of anxious toil and earnest prayer
He studies, seeks the precious golden layer
Of knowledge, deitly hid beneath a rugged
breast, Where, oft-times, wearied nature sinks to

rest.

Een in the hours when nature loves repose.
His spirit sips where wisdom's cap o'erflows;
Or seannis o'er again the classic page—
His boylood ripened now to maniv age:
With philosophic eye his view expands
From faithful homes, to darksome heathen
lands and the company of the company o

irst, his greatest joy is now to find way to please the Lord, to serve man-kind. From earth, from passions set completely free, Before the God of Love he bends the knee; And, from his inmost soul, his tongue pro

And, from his inmost soul, his tongue proclaims
That these, and these alone, shall be his aims.
And now a brighter glow illumes his face—
Lit up with heavenly joy and inward grace:
Anon, a cloud neroes his brow pears
Portending evils in the coming years.
A constant will his purpose for a right—
The cloud is gone, again he's filled with light.
Though sorrow of affliction stand before,
Or famine stalk without the cottage door;
Though pestilential horror shace is breath,
And scatters wide the fruitful seeds of death;
Though bellowing canons frighten as they
roar,

When tyrants waste the land with cruel war;

KNOCK MIRACLES.

MORE CURES-LETTERS TO ARCHDEACON CAVANAGH. REMARKABLE TESTIMONY-CURES IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Mrs. Maurice Hogan, of Northern Bay, about three years ago a "tumor cancer" made its appearance on the lid of the right eye; grew slowly, suffered occasionally slight pain. Last January it commenced to increase rapidly, so that at the time of the application of the water it covered her the extent of about two inches, closing the eye altogether. She suffered the most excruciating pain even at the the most excruciating pain even at the mere entrance of any person into the room where she was. To touch it was almost death to her. The moment she applied the water all this pain and sensitiveness ceased, and she could touch the tumor and move it about without the slightest inconvenience. From that moment it comvenience. From that moment it com-menced to heal, and when she came before us (after three weeks) it was not more than a quarter of an inch, having a healthy appearance, and fast scaling off, and she could see perfectly with the eye which had been deprived of sight for nearly three

years.

Mrs. Patrick Hogan, Northern Bay; suffering for twenty years from pain in the jaw; was worn to a skeleton; looked on death as inevitable; her brother died of same disease; lost use of lower jaw; could not disease; lost use of lower jaw; could not eat for three days. On first application of the water she felt a perfect cure; got up from bed, joined the family at tea, and even ate a hard biscuit, having recovered

perfect use of her jaw.

Joanna Collins, of Job's Cove, nine years old, had from infancy a pearl on her eye, which had given great trouble. Last spring a violent pain set in, and the eye became very much inflamed. The moment the water was applied pain ceased; the pearl commenced to disappear notably on each application of the water. In three days in the commenced to the water. days it was gone altogather, and the child now sees with that eye as well as with the

Martin Colbert, of Job's Cove, aged twenty-three, born blind, one of the eye sockets is empty. In the other the white and pupil are about a quarter the size of an ordinary eye, much sunken and drawn towards the nose, so that any person seeing him would immediately pronounce him blind. He craved to be brought to the priest's house, where he received some water. The following is his statement: Could never see any object. If a light were brought slowly across his eye he would have a discovery across his eye he would have a dim perception of something being before him. Applied the water at the priest's house, and on his way home received sight in the eye. Could plainly discern the objects around him—such as trees, cattle, etc.—and asked his uncle what they were. He was especially astonished by sight of a waterfall. Could see a person twenty yards off. On first beholding the light he was in ecstasy, and exclaimed, "Oh! what a pretty thing it is." That same night he could see the moon and stars in the heavens. When we saw him he had walked from his home unaided (his sister following him) to the priest's house, three miles, without being guided.

CAPPOQUIN, COUNTY WATERFORD,

August 23, 1880. REVEREND SIR: I have been suffering for two years from a cancer in my lip. I g the Easter water and washed the cancer with it. I thank the great God of heaven and his Holy Mother, that have taken such interest in a poor sinner like me, I am perfectly cured. I am, sir, your most humble servant, John Barry.

Ferns, County Wexford, Aug 30, 1880.

Rey, Apelips, or County Wexford, Aug 30, 1880.

REV. ARCHDEACON CAVANAGH: I visited Knock church. I went there bent to the Rhock church. I went there beat to the ground, laboring under rheumatic pains, unable to do work for two years previous. By praying to the Blessed Virgin Mary, holy St. Joseph. and St. John the Evangelist, I received great benefit before I left, and by using the cement which I brought with me I beyone country. with me I have received my health, thank Please, Rev. Father Cavanagh, you may insert my name in the paper. I am, your humble serve

r humble servant,
DANIEL DONNOLLY. LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE RAILWAY,

DIXON FOLD STATION, Aug. 31, 1880. THE REV. ARCHDEACON CAVANAGH:
DEAR REV. FATHER: On July 13 I had the happiness of receiving a little of the cement from you, which cured me. For the last two or three years I was deaf in the right ear, and I am glad to say that the day after I tried the cement I could hear as well as if nothing had ever been wrong as well as it nothing had ever been wrong with me. I would feel greatly obliged if you could send me a little more for a friend who is very subject to fits. I remain your obedient child in Christ,

E. GRAHAM. THE ALLEGED APPARITION AT KNOCKMORE. The belief in the strange apparitions at the little chapel of Knockmore is becoming daily more general, and the number of willing witnesses are rapidly increasing. Knockmore is a village whose inhabitants when the tenant's toil, save in the most of the blood, and kidneys, female productive power of the soil in Ireland is due to the tenant's toil, save in the most of the blood, and kidneys, female productive power of the soil in Ireland is due to the tenant's toil, save in the most of the blood, and kidneys, female productive power of the soil in Ireland is due to the tenant's toil, save in the most of the blood in the blood, and kidneys, female productive power of the soil in Ireland is due to the tenant's toil, save in the most of the blood in the blood, and kidneys, female productive power of the soil in Ireland is dease of the blood, and builds up the entire system when

are comfortable and intelligent above the are comfortable and intelligent above the structure of country-people. It is situated on the margin of the beautiful Lough Conn, under the eastern shadows of Nephin and the Ox Hills, and it is as beautiful and romantic a spot as could well be found. It is each evening resorted to be large numbers of business resorted. ed to by large numbers of business people of Ballina, and numbers of cars run daily to and from Ballina. Yesterday evening there were over a thousand persons present, and when darkness came down, and the full autumn moon shone out, droves of people came flocking along the roads to-wards the chapel after their hard day's toil. One cure or miracle is alleged to have already taken place on an old woman known as Widow Kelly, living within one mile of the chapel. For the three years her right side has been parathree years her regard only move with erutches, dragging her right foot along the ground. She had been daily performing stations in the chapel since the visions were first reported, and a few evenings she left her crutches after her. walked home as strongly as she did before the was afflicted. This was testified to by her own son. Other cures were reported, but not so fully substantiated.—Irish Times.

THE APPARITION IN BALLYRAGGET CHURCH. In the above church, at the devotions on Sunday evening, the Rev. N. Murphy lectured on the teaching of the Church regarding apparitions. He said the subject was treated by various spiritual writers, especially by a Jesuit who lived towards the latter part of the last century, named Scaramelli, from whose treatise on mystic theology he quoted as follows: "That they are simply manifestations of objects by their visible images being brought before the mind or imagination. Following the teaching of St. Thomas, they are the work of the angels, formed from bodies of light and made by them in such a way as to represent the personage whose the work of the angels, formed hold bodies of light and made by them in such a way as to represent the personage whose image they wish to place before us. Every class of persons in the other world has been so represented, save the souls of unbaptised children, and we have no record of any apparition concerning them. The Almighty himself was represented in the burning bush to Moses (Exodus iii, 2), and theologians teach that our Lord since his ascension has only appeared in his own person to St. Paul at the gate of Damascus (Acts ix. 3). The appearances of himself and the Blessed Virgin are formed by the angels in the manner above described. It is the teaching of the Mystic Theologian that these appearances are the lowest form of supernatural manifestations, and are of supernatural manifestations, and are principally intended as a rule for beginners, or those not so well grounded in the spir-itual life. They are only its condiment and sweetness, and should not be preferred to the substance. They should not be de-sired or too much sought after, and should always be received with creat caution, and not venerated only conditionally relative. t venerated, only conditionally, relatively, and after having been tested with the sign of the cross and exorcism." The rev-erend gentleman concluded by saying that the fact of their having promoted piety was a proof of their heavenly origin, but that his dealings with those things were reserved and subject to ecclesiastical authority. A respectable and intelligent woman from the neighborhood, named Mrs. Salmon, stated that while the devotions were proceeding she saw the Blessed Virgin over the high altar, dressed in white, and having on a crown, with her hands raised as if blessing the people, which continued for about an hour.

MIRACULOUS CURES AT KNOCK. It is stated that three miracles took Thursday-one a man who had been disabled from spine disease and crip-pled. He has left his truss suspended amongst the many other flung away signs of human infirmity that are to be seen re. Another, a woman from England and a third, a prostrate cripple lady from
America, who on going aboard ship in
New York was carried on a litter by four
salors. It is stated that she is walking
about the church at Knock at present, a sign and proof of her own faith aud the power and goodness of God, and to the praise and honor of his Blessed Mother.—

A PLEA FOR THE CELT.

LADY'S TESTIMONY TO THE LONDON TIMES-THE DREADFUL LAND LAWS OF

An Irish lady of property, Miss M. Sharman Crawford, has addressed the following plea for justice to the Irish tenants, to the London Times.

A due consideration of the Irish Land question involves a clear apprehension of the fact that laws are controlled and modified by custom in their action. In England the law of landlord and tenant is not inequitable. In a country where the land-owner invests money in farms, buildings, drainage, and permanent improvements he can equitably raise a tenant's rent in drainage, and permanent improvements he can equitably raise a tenant's rent in accordance with the productive power of the soil. In such circumstances freedom the soil. In such circumstances freedom of contract between landlord and tenant is fairly practicable. When through any cause the English tenant leaves a farm, he surrenders to the landlord only what is in equity, as well as law, the landlord's property. Far different is the case with the Irish tenant. Modified by custom, the outcome of war, conquest, penal laws, and confiscation, the law of the landlord and tenant in Iroland conti tenant in Ireland sanctions injustice. In a country where, as a general rule, the owners country where, as a general rule, the owners of the soil make no expenditure on the land, where a yearly tenant builds his house and drains his land at his own cost, house and drains his land. the exercise of regal rights on the land lord's part often contravenes a free man's inherent right to the enjoyment of property created by his own labor. In such circumstances the rights of property, as a term have no record. term, have no moral force; for though statute law may legalize wrong, wrong remains morally wrong in despite of Act of Parliament. Through climate and conformation tillage
LAND IN IRELAND IS EMINENTLY A MANU

FACTURED ARTICLE.

Outside the rich pasture of a few central Irish counties the landlord owns in general only the raw material of production. In ordinary level as well as low-lying land drainage is an absolute necessity for cultivation. The small field around the cabin,

exceptional cases. The Irish landlord's owns are limited to a receipt of rent; and until 1870 he could legally evict an im-proving tenant without giving him any compensation for his improvements. In such circumstances the Irish tenant was such circumstances the Irish tenant was practically a serf, dependent on favor for the unmolested enjoyment of a freeman's most elementary right. The houses he had built with his own hands belonged to his landlord. From his little farm, reclaimed, perhaps, by incessant toil from a stony waste, be turned out at six months'

THE FEAR OF EVICTION, or of an increased rent, haunted him con-tinually. Freedom of contract to a man so circumstanced was not a less empty term than freedom of flight when applied to a bird whose wings are clipped. Though better off than the Irish tenant of 1869, the Irish farmer of 1880 still lacks reasonable security for the enjoyment of the profits of his industry, since the love of home—a distinguished characteristic of the Celtic race—makes him prefer to pay even the most unreasonable demand for even the most unreasonable demand for increased rent rather than accept the money compensation for his improvements he might by law obtain. His poor cabin, built by himself or his father, is even more dear to him than is a magnificent ancestral home to the rich squire or peer, and when it happens that his little farm has been reclaimed with infinite toil from a stony waste of furze and heather, he so loves the spot that his industry fertilized that he assents to any terms that leave him an oc-cupant of his farm. But it is with a bitter sense of injury and a hatred of the law that gives the profits of his industry to anthat gives the profits of his industry to another, that he pays or strives to pay the increased sum. Failing to obtain the means to satisfy the landlord's claim, eviction turns him into a desperate man ready for any deed of violence. Love of perform its function of enforcing the ele-mentary rule of right and warning. The

sad tale may be heard on lands that once formed a portion of the extensive estates of the late Colonel Connolly. The Land Court of Dublin has been the medium of Court of Dublin has been the medium of the cultivator. inflicting great suffering on the cultivator of soil. But even on the best administered estate in the South of Ireland the fear of estate in the South of Ireland the fear of increased rent paralyses all improvement. The tenant knows that the death of a kind landlord may change his fate. He will not, therefore, efficiently drain his waterlogged fields, nor improve his house through the nightmare-haunted fear of an increase of rent based on his improvements. In such circumstances the willing agricultural laborer can frequently find no

SOME HAVE TO SUBSIST IN WINTER on what they can save from their small summer wages. Out of the nominal 8s a week the county of Waterford farm laborer at most receives, a deduction is always made for the rent of his miserable hovel. made for the rent of his miserable novel. The exceptionally well-housed laborer of the Duke of Devonshire at Lismore has on deducting rent, only 6s 6d a week to support himself and family. Every phase of Irish industrial life in town and country throughout the south of Ireland reveals some deep seated evil in the social condi-tion of the country, and a burning sense of inner finds expression. injury finds expression in denunciation of English laws and English rule. The ballad that obtains most ready sale on market days is the one that echoes the peatants' invariable aspiration "to be free." Coercive law may repress the open expression of sedition, but, like a smouldering fire it or seation, but, like a smouldering fire it will blaze forth fiercely as soon as the restraint is withdrawn. As sedition is the outcome of the conditions of land tenure in Ireland, the relations of landlord and tenure there have no selections. tenant there become emphatically an imperial question, and until the Irish tenant secured by law against the chance of capricious eviction or the alternative of paying an unfair rent, no permanent set tlement of that question is practicable. Should the landlord be deprived of the legal rights which frequently he can only

AT THE RISK OF DYING A VIOLENT DEATH the increased security he would obtain of payment of his now endangered rents might reasonably compensate for loss of power. The limited monarch has a hap-pier lot than the absolute sovereign; and since the Irish proprietor, through inaction, has forced the farmer to perform the rec-ognized duty of the landowner, the Irish mant may surely claim in equity what a English tenant could not fairly ask. It is time that some efficient remedy should is time that some efficient remedy should be applied to an evil under whose blighting influence tillage land in Ireland diminishes annually in amount, while the flower of the population—the young, the strong—flee eagerly from a land where the hardest toil can often earn only a bare subsistence. For the late "distress in Ireland was morely an inconvidentable arguments." land was merely an inconsiderable aggravation of chronic misery." In the most prosperous year of this century we might ask, as Bishop Berkely asked in a bygone day, "Whether there be on earth any Christian or civilized people so beggarly, wretched, and destitute as the Irish."

Yours faithfully,

M. SHARMAN CRAWFORD.

FATHER BURKE IN NAAS.

The Very Rev. Father Thomas Burke, O. P., preached in St. David's Church, Naas, on Sunday, on behalf of the building fund of the Convent of Mercy. An immense congregation filled the sacred edifice to hear the great Dominican, whose evident restoration to health was made the cause of universal gladness. High Mass (corom pontifice) was celebrated at twelve o'clock. The Right Rev. Dr. Lynch, coadjutor-bishop of the diocese, presided at the solemn function, which was conducted according to the Dominican rite. After the High Mass Father Burke ascended the pulpit and delivered a magnificent discourse, taking Mass Father Burke ascended the pulpit and delivered a magnificent discourse, taking for his text the 22nd chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew. He said he need not tell them for what purpose they were assembled there to-day. They were assembled to testify by the generosity of their charity how deeply they appreciated the existence of a Convent of Mercy in their midst, and to give a proof to God and to the world, through the Church, that the attribute of God's mercy was stamped upon their souls and on their hands. The subject of that glorious attribute was by the charity for which they were come together, and was forced on their attention and significantly pointed to in that terrible passage of the Gospel which he had just read. The King had called his invited guests, and they refused to come. Then he sent out, and in the largeness of his regal hospitality, he gathered in all those whom his servants could find, and as they whom his servants could find, and as they were seated in the splendid banqueting hall, with all that the royal heart of this kingly man could spread before them, he saw one who had no right to be there, who saw one who had no right to be there, who had not the wedding garment on, and the spectacle excited his indignation. "Away," he said, "and how hast thou come into my house and sat down at my feast? Where is thy wedding garment?" The man was silent, and the angered monarch ordered him to be bound hand and foot and cast into exterior darkness. Oh, how terrible into exterior darkness. Oh, how terrible the change; how sad the fate of the unfortunate rejected guest; how strangely mys-

terious the passage of the Gospel!

The banqueting hall of the King meant the Holy Church of God, and the nuptial garment charity. It was this charity, the attribute of mercy, which the master of the feast found wanting in the rejected guest, and because he had it not he was cast forth. God seeks for faith in His Church, but God demands more; He demands from all men and all societies and communities of men the attribute of His mercy. The proof lies in the great test perform its function of enforcing the elementary rule of right and warning. The primal necessity in which all Government arose should ever form the basis of legislation. The protection of the weak against the tyranny of the strong is as necessary now as it was some thousand years ago. Grant that, as a general rule, the Irish landlord does not deal hardly with his tenants, the cultivator of the soil is ever exposed to the liability of being wronged—a death, a sale, may change his fate.

THE ADVENT OF A NEW PROPRIETOR—generally inaugurated by an increase of rent—has not unfrequently proved the ruin of an improving tenant. Many a sad tale may be heard on lands that once formed a portion of the extensive estates of the late Colonel Connolly. The Land words ringing in His ear, "Amen, I swear to you I know you not; depart from me!" Therefore, when Christ founded His Church He not only dowered it with infallible and unfading truth that was never to die upon her lips and never to be polluted by the utterance of one word of doctrinal falsehood—He not only dowered her with the manifold graces of the seven Sacraments, giving her upon her altars the Sacrament of sacraments—Himself; but He also dowered her from the beginning with lso dowered her from the the rich endowment of mercy. they turned

OVER THE PAGES OF THE CHURCH'S HISTORY they found that from the Easter morning when, with gladdened eyes, she looked into the empty tomb from which her Lord and Master had risen, from the very hour He founded her down to the very present moment, as it must be till the end of time, the eternal life of the Catholic Church was one unbroken, continuous act of one unbroken, continuous act of mercy— mercy like to that of the Most Sacred Heart of her Divine Founder and Lord.

As ministers of that virtue the Church takes the chosen amongst her children, the highest and the best and the noblest in the land—the gentle lady who has never seen any great sorrow, the gentle maiden whose heart has never known any pulsation of human love, whose virgin soul is unstained by one shade of thought to sin allied. To her she says, "If you would meet all that your heart craves for, if you would rise to the highest glory of your hopes and rise the highest glory of your hopes and spir-itual ambition, ah, come with me and I will make you a Sister of Mercy; you shall go to find the poor and the afflicted in the go to find the poor and the afflicted in the depths of their poverty, and sit down with them, and become like one of themselves; you shall visit the pest house and the fever-stricken hospital, and be in no hurry to leave, but remain there lovingly and sweetly speaking of Jesus and of Mary. Come with me, and I will make you a Sister of Mercy—that is to say, your virgin bosom shall be the pillow on which will sister of Mercy—that is to say, your virgin bosom shall be the pillow on which will rest the head throbbing with agonies of its first contrition." In conclusion Father Burke said he need not speak of the un-broken, triumphant, traditional faith of oroken, triumphant, traditional faith of that sacred county of Ireland in which he found himself to-day, and in which 1400 years ago all Ireland's sanctity found its brightest centre. The mightiest and the most glorious of their names were linked with its history. From his heart he congratulated them that the Almighty God had crowned their ancient faith that never broke its trust—that ancient love that broke its trust—that ancient love that never knew how to betray Jesus Christ or His Church—that He had crowned all by putting upon their heads the attribute of

CURED OF DRINKING.

"A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for Liquor, that had so prostrated his system that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thurst: took away allayed all that burning thurst; took away the appetite for Liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

HOW A PRIEST ROUTED A DEVIL AT A SEANCE.

The Semaine Religieuse of the diocese of Grenoble mentions a fact worthy of being communicated to all those who make the sign of the cross. It bears all the characteristics of truth, and is connected with a long series of similar facts which we read of in ecclesiastical history; it is declared to be certain by that very reliable paper, and happened to such a man as Father Jandel, a Dominican, whose eloquence, learning and piety are such as to remove all danger of illusion or fear of imposture. We quote the words of the above-mentioned journal: The Semaine Religieuse of the diocese of journal:

The following account is authentic, because before giving it publication we have sought and investigated the proofs. Father Jandel himself related it to several persons whose written deposition we have

persons whose written deposition we have now in our hands.

Father Jandel on one occasion while preaching in Lyons, was led by some in-terior movement to speak to the faithful about the sign of the cross, and, not resist-ing the inspiration, made it the subject of his discourse.

As he went out of the Cathedral a man As he went out of the Cathedral a man accosted him, saying: "Do you believe all that you have just been teaching?" "If I did not believe it I could not teach it," was the answer. "I hold it as a certain

fact."

"Really !" replied the astonished interlocutor. "You believe this? Well, I am
a freemason, and I do not believe it; because I am so surprised at what you have
been teaching I propose to put the virtue
of the sign of the cross to a proof. Every
evening we assemble in such a street at
such a number, and the devil comes in such a number, and the devil comes in person to preside at our meeting. Come this evening with me. We will wait for you at the door of the room. You will make the sign of the cross over the assembly, and we will see if what you have said be true."

"I do believe in the virtue of the sign of "I do believe in the virtue of the sign of the cross," replied Father Jandel; "but I cannot without reflection put my faith to such a proof. Give me three days to con-sider it." "Whenever you are ready to put your faith to this test I am at your orders," and he gave his address to the Dominican.

Dominican.
Father Jandel went immediately to Carrather James went immediately to Cardinal de Bonald to ask him whether he ought to accept the challenge of the cross. The Archbishop assembled some theologians, and discussed with them at length the pros and cons of this proposition; finally all were of the opinion that Father Jamelel ought to accept it. del ought to accept it. "Go, my son, said Cardinal de Bonald, "with my bles ing, and God be with you." Forty-eight hours still remained, which Father Jandel passed in prayer and mortification recom-mending bimself also to the prayers of his passed in prayer and mortification recommending bimself also to the prayers of his friends. Towards evening of the day which had been fixed, he knocked at the door of the freemason, who was expecting him. He was dressed as a secular with nothing to designate a religious except a cross which, however, he wore concealed. He was led into a large hall splendidly furnished, and so brilliantly illuminated as to dazzle the eyes. The doors were closed; the hall began to fill; soon all the seats were occupied: then the devil appear. seats were occupied; then the devil appear-The man who had introduced the ed. The man who had introduced the Rev. Father said to him, "there he is!" Instantly drawing the crucifix from his breast Father Jandel held it in his hand, making with it over the assembly the sign of the cross. A clap of thunder would not have had so unexpected, so sudden a result. The lights were put out; the chairs tumbled one over another, and all fled.

The freemason led the way for Father Jandel, and when they were at some distance, without knowing how they had estance, without knowing how they had escaped through the darkness and confusion, the adherent of Satan fell upon his kness before the priest: "I believe," said he, "I believe, pray for me! I am converted! hear me!"

Father Jandel did not give the name of this freemason, but to the end of his life his conduct was most edifying.

DISTRESSING DEATH OF A PRIEST.

A private dispatch received at Sar A private dispatch received at San Francisco on the 4th inst., announces that a tourist party with Judge Donohue, of the New York Supreme Court, while returning from the Vosemite in a six horse coach were capsized near Milton, Cal. Father Treanor had a leg broken, and his death, followed its amountation. Judge Father Treanor had a leg broken, and his death followed its amputation. Judge Donohue and his wife and Mr. Walton sustained slight injuries. The other members of the party were not hurt. The Rev. John A. Treanor, to whom the dispatch refers, had been the pastor of St. Lawrence's Church, on Eighty-fourth street, New York City, for three years past. He was born in that city, and educated there at St. Francis Xavier's College, in Sixteenth street. Upon graduation, he accepted a position as tutor in the college. He joined the Society of Jesus soon after. After his ordination, he remained with the college for three years as Vice-Prefect, when he was proffered the position of First Prefect of St. John's College, Fordham. Here he remained for six years, and he was then called to St. Level. of St. John's College, Fordham. Here he remained for six years, and he was then called to St. Lawrence's parish. Though one of the youngest of the parish priests of the city, he was one of the most popular. Having one of the largest of the Catholic charges, he was a hard worker, and it was with the idea of raising many towards the with the idea of raising money towards the fund for a new church edifice that he was visiting California, intending there to meet some wealthy friends. He was taking also a much-needed rest, this being his first vacation in twelve years. He left New York about the 6th of September, intending to be back again about the 20th of October. Judge Donohue, who was one of his parishioners, was spending his summer holiday in a transcontinental trip, and was travelling in company with his pastor. None of the others of the party

were seriously injured.

The remains of Father Treanor will be

embalmed and brought East. "LIES! BIG LIES!"

Not so fast my friend; for if you would see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised know of a number of others that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it."—From a leading R. R. Official, Chicago, Ilk.

THE GIRLS WHO GET MARRIED.

"How did that homely girl ever contrive to get married?" is not unfrequently remarked of some good domestic creature whom her husband regards as the apple of whom her husband regards as the apple of his eye, and in whose plain face he sees something better than beauty. Pretty girls who are vain of their charms are rather prone to make observations of this kind and as a second kind, and consciousness of the fact that flowers of loveliness are often left to pine on the stem, while weeds of homeliness go off rapidly is no doubt, in many cases, at the bottom of the sneering question. The truth is, that most men prefer homeliness nd amiability to beauty and caprice. Handsome women are apt to overvalue themselves, and in waiting for an immense themserves, and in waiting for an immense bid, occasionally overstep the market. Their plain sisters, on the contrary, aware of their personal deficiencies, generally do their best at all times to produce an agree-able impression and in most income. their best at all times to produce an agree-able impression, and in most instances succeed. They do not aspire to capture paragons with princely fortunes, but are willing to take anything respectable and love-worthy that Providence may throw in their way. The rock ahead of our haughty beauties, and connectish beauties in beauties and coquettish beauties is fastidiousness. They reject and reject until nobody cares to woo them. Men do not like to be snubbed or to be trifled with —a lesson that thousands of pretty women learn to letter. learn too late. Men who are caught merely by a pretty face and figure do not, as a rule, amount to much. The practical, useful, thoughtful portion of mankind are wisely content with unpretending excel-

PROTESTANT MISSIONS IN CATHO-LIC LANDS.

Presbyterians as a body are reputed and not without reason, to be a nard-headed set of men with commonsense business views about religion as about most things in this world. Their rugged nature, that peculiar mixture of Scotch granite dashed with Geneva bitters, yields slowly and reluctantly to the general looseness of the times. They still maintain all the old hatred of Rome, aversion to Rome's ways, abhorrence of the Scarlet Woman. It is hard for them to be gentle and charitable in their dealings with Catholics, or to look upon a Papist as possibly fitted for heaven. Nevertheless they are shrewd, sensible men who know the value of a bargain, how to make know the value of a bargain, how to make money, and also how to keep it. They are not fools. Yet they will never get over the folly of squardering their money in the wild endeavor to convert Catholics to Presbyterianism. There are Catholics who have been Presbyterians, and their number is by no means small. A very eminent convert from Presbyterianism. Father Howit of the Paulists, some time are eminent convert from Presbyterianism, Father Hewit of the Paulists, some time ago wrote a remarkable work, The King's Highway, with the express design of appealing directly to the Presbyterian body, and proving to them that by following their own teaching and belief the Catholic Church was the only way to salvation. How many converts the work made we do not know but it sneedly ran through do not know, but it speedily ran through two editions. Converts from Presbyter-ianism to Catholicity are by no means rare; but from Catholicity to Presbyterianism how many can be shown? Can the entire Pan-Presbyterian Council now as-sembled in Philadelphia show the world a single specimen brick of this peculiar structure, a single honest conversion by reason and faith unalloyed by any possible worldly consideration or any moral lapse? We doubt very much if it could; lapse? We doubt very much if it could; indeed we have no doubt whatever in the Catholic may leave his Church in order to better his position in life and join some denomination with that view; or he may lose faith altogether; or, as too often happens in this country especially, he may be captured early in life and grow he may be captured early in life and grow up a Janissary in the enemy's camp. But no Catholic in complete passession of his reason and moral sense ever leaves his Church for another; and intelligent Pres-byterians are just as much convinced of this as we are.

How, then, so hard-headed a set of learned gentlemen, assembled in solemn council, could listen in patience to the twaddle of the Rev. J. T. Arrighi, who claims to be a minister of what is called

twaddle of the Rev. 3. 1. Arright, who claims to be a minister of what is called the Free Church of Italy. It is hard to understand. Mr. Arright's motive in attending the Council had no disguise whattending the Council he said. ever about it. If the Council, he said, proposed to give money to any Church in Europe they should give to the Free Church in Italy, and in effect a contribution of six dollars from each of the Presbyterian Churches in the United States was asked to maintain the salaries of the Waldensian ministers in Italy. Mr. Arrighi was quite enthuiastic about the prospects of Presbyterianism in that coun-He proposed that the fourth meet-of the Council should be held in the ing of the Council should be held in the Holy City. The man's tongue would slip up in spite of himself. A Presbyterian speaking of Rome as the "Holy City," betrays a different kind of training from that of the ordinary follower of John Knox. "Too many object to this on the ground that there is no building large enough to hold this august body," said Mr. Arrighi; "but, brethern, let me say that by that time we expect to have St. Mr. Arrighi; "but, brethern, let me say that by that time we expect to have St. Peter's, which will hold half the population of Philadelphia." It is to be feared that this continue. that this gentleman is counting on a very big Presbyterian chicken long before it

The reports of the progress of Presby-terianism in other Catholic lands were not encouraging to the Council; and yet Presbyterians here will continue to supply funds to support pasters without flocks, and evangelists without an Evangel. The only thing that these men effect among the people they profess to be attempting to convert is trouble. They do no good; but they sometimes do harm.

We recently exposed the hollowness of Protestant missions to the heathen, abou which so much fuss is made, and on which such enormous sums are annually exposed. Presbyterians here will continue to sup-

such enormous sums are annually expend-ed. But if they are hopeless, Protestant missions to Catholic peoples are doubly so. Macaulay's line by which he sepa-rated Catholic from Protestant nations, even geographically, still exists, save that Catholics are constantly if silently invading the Protestant domain, and bit by bit reconquering what was lost three centuries ago. Presbyterian efforts in Catholic lands are simply a double waste of energy and money. - Brooklyn Review.

The Catholic Mecorb

Annual subscription.....

ADVERTISING RATES.

Tuesday morning.
To CORRESPONDENTS. All matter intended for publication must have the name of the writer attached, and must reach the office not later than Tuesday noon of each week.

THOS. COFFEY,

Publisher and Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

Dear Mr. Coffey,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the Catholic Record, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the Record will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnest method in the clergy and latity of the diocess.

Believe me.

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

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, OCT. 22, 1880.

IRISH LANDLORDISM. Respect for the rights of property is one of the chief characteristics of the Irish peasant. His religious convictions and his own keen sense of justice equally enjoin it upon him. The Irishman will suffer injustice of the most marked character, will bear with wrongs for years without com- like the Anglican body at home, a plaint, will suffer want and distress rather than rise in revolt against his landlord. No landholder in the world session and enjoyment of his estate statement let him consult the letters divine, be he "priest" or "prelate," ers to, and defame Ireland as a land ling?

Ten cents per line for first, and five cents er line for each subsequent insertion. Adertisements measured in nonpariel type, 12 ant proprietary. This desired end, German and Swiss Governments, in such estates as may be voluntarily offered for sale; 2ndly, the dissolution sale to the tenantry of their pro-We know of no other more just or expeditious mode of giving Irish beautify. We see no other means of doing justice to all parties con cerned and restoring Ireland to hapreligion, and sympathies, to the mass of the population, oppose any the condition and remove the grievances of the people of Ireland. But the Government must take the matter in hand by initiating a comprehensive measure of relief for Ireland, disregarding the prejudices of landlords and resisting undue demands on the part of ill-advised agitators.

THE FATHERS IN COUNCIL The Protestant Episcopal Church

of the United States of America is

an institution sui generis. It has,

strong array of "bishops," "priests and "deacons," but allows these dignitaries a freedom of thought and is as happy or as secure in the pos- speech as yet undreamt of in the church by law established in Engas that Irish landlord who deals land. More artistocratic than Mejustly by his tenants, for he has thodism, and less magisterial than not only the respect but the endur- Calvinism, it is admirably adapted ing affection of his tenantry, an affect to attract recruits from the ranks of ranny there is surely but little scribbles a poem for the fashionable unremembered. encouragement for the starving peas | weeklies. In summer, overcome | ant to be either sober or industrious. with heat and fatigue, he retires to country but Ireland sobriety | Cape May, Newport or Long Branel and industry lead to wealth and hap- to disport himself with light novels victims of landlord rapacity. If any- of ease and dreamy uselessness. Inone doubt the exact truth of this fluence over the masses, this society of Mr. Redpath and the reports of has none. He is moulded for the Irish relief committees published at narrow views of those who seek months. The peasant who, by thrift rosy voluptuousness. His hearers and sobriety, is enabled to improve receive from him in return for the his tarm, does so at the risk of having liberal allowance they vote him, his industry taxed by additional rent | neither instruction in their ignorance and his work of a lifetime torn from nor rebuke in their waywardness. his grasp by a merciless eviction. His discourses are made up of vapid Hence it is the interest of the tenant flattery and unctious deceit. The farmer to leave his holding unim- more he applauds vanity and selfrags for raiment, and husks for food of penance and self-abnegation, the make up the sad lot of a noble peo- more certain he is of a retention of the people in the frenzy of starvation gone the moment he seeks to instruct the enemies of Ireland descant on or to reprove. But who ever heard them for faults they are total strang- copal Church instructing or reprov

of assassination and murder. The This Church, whose interests are hundreds under the very eyes of ism which, under a Christian name, for the generosity of America, however, a certain form of organization there are always found men to injure by the extreme course they made a brief address, in which he injure by the extreme course they made a brief address, in which he injure by the extreme course they made a brief address, in which he injure by the extreme course they made a brief address, in which he ishons of the Sayovard states and popular agray semiory with inspresence. District and his conteagues. The publication of unity opposite direction, especially in affirming the right of one or more specification. Papers were read and affirming the right of one or more specification. States to second from the rest. Their

churches were closed, Catholic pasexiled to make room for the innovalican Church at home, or its offshoot | death of the unjust. in America, or both together, be enpiness and certain prosperity. The abled to give life, strength and ac-Irish landlords, being alien in race, tivity to the wasted limits and blood less carcass of the Dollinger-Reinkens schism? We think not. We and every effort made to improve cannot see anything but humiliation in store for the new patrons of the dying monstrosity. The Protestant Episcopal Synod of the United States might very easily find work attracted so much interest in Canada, nearer home for the amelioration of The success of the war policy of the society and the mental and moral Republican party, the ability, tact, interest in such matters. But vainly of their leaders, their sound finanof the published addresses delivered either practical or progressive, in The party, on its assumption of leaders of thought. There are a terrible social and civil convulsion.

A COWARDLY GOVERNMENT.

men of this class now propound as as it was termed by one of the dele- ing Cauzio. Does the government Published every Friday morning at 422 Rich- their view of the Irish people should gates. The real object of his visit imagine that the people are blind to mond street. not be treated with any serious at- will likely be soon made known by the true state of affairs? Does not tention. What do the real leaders an appeal for funds to sustain the every one see plainly that had Gariof the Irish people now demand? drooping cause of Old Catholicism baldi not visited Genoa and been the They ask for the promotion of a peas- in Germany and Switzerland. The object of popular enthusiasm, Cauzio per line for each subsequent insertion. Auvertisements measured in nonpariel type 12
lines to an inch.

Contract advertisements for three, six or
Contract advertisements for three, six or
the line to an inch.

The intervention and Swiss Governments, in fluenced by a delusion as to the
fluenced by a delusion as to the
strength of the Old Catholic movement, can be accomplished in three
men, can be accomplished in three
men in its early days, lent it the
at home and of distrust abroad. The ernment on behalf of the tenants of patronage and support of their re- unnatural alliance between royalty spective administrations. Catholic and radicalism which led to the erect of the Federal Government, having Catholic faith and practice. In these tion of the toundationless edifice of all Irish land companies, and the tors expelled and Catholic bishops known as the kingdom of Italy is can people at large for twenty years, uncalled for, there was displayed a now bringing forth fruits of bitter- have held the national administration | depth of ignorance almost beyond perty; 3rdly, the reclamation and tors. But with what result? None ness and sorrow. The House of in their hands. Had their adminissale of the wate lands of Ireland. other than the confusion and shame Savoy sacrificed its own patrimony tration of affairs not been tainted ance and prejudice were once abof these governments. If the gov- under an impulse of idle vanity to with the grossest corruption, especi- stracted from Protestantism, its ernments of Switzerland and Ger- grasp at an empire. That empire, soil to Irishmen to cultivate and many failed to keep life in the Old though short-lived, is already in its Catholic organization, will the Ang- decadance, and must soon die the

THE PRESIDENCY.

The Presidential contest has at

length absorbed the entire attention

of the American public mind. Not

since the election of Lincoln, in 1860,

has the political struggle in which

our neighbors quadrennially engage

amongst these men many of culture Forty years of agitation in and out and acumen, but a slavish dread of a of congress against slavery, which vitiated public opinion deprives the Southern leaders called a domes them of influence and true activity, tic institution of each Southern State, blinds them to the truth by forbid- had embittered one section against ding honest enquiry on their part. the other. The Republicans of the American people and to the cause of Hence the Protestant Episcopal North felt that the American boast true liberty everywhere. Church is a shadow without sub- of liberty within the limits of the Restance, a shadow darkening truth, public was an empty boast so long THE PAN-PRESBYTERIAN ASblighting piety and killing religion. as four millions of human beings tion which leads them to give the free and easy livers of the purse- The proceedings of the late synod were enslaved. They held that time and labor without reward to proud order in the American Repub will be productive of no good either slavery of itself was pernicious in its further in every possible manner the lic. The thoroughly aristocratic and to its members or those they pre- influence as well on the white as on interests of the landlord. The Irish high-toned society divine is indeed sumably represented. Its utter want the colored race—that it was a standtenant is frequently represented as generally a "priest" of the Episco of cohesion on some of the most im- ing injustice to the white laborer and unity, vitality and influence, it is as out on the war-path, and would apindolent and intemperate. No as pal Church. Prim in person, ornate portant and fundamental doctrines a crying shame to modern civilization body. pear to rise and second the motion persion more unjust could be east on in speech and precise in manner, he of Christianity, shows that the system tion. They vigorously resisted every Their system of organization is closer, any people. The Irish peasant is marches from conquest to conquest it speaks for has lost vitality and attempt made for its extension, losany people. The Irish peasant is sober and industrious to a degree in the back parlor and reception—must soon disappear from the arena in the back parlor and reception—must soon disappear from the arena in the back parlor and reception—must soon disappear from the arena in the back parlor and reception—must soon disappear from the arena in the back parlor and reception—must soon disappear from the arena in the back parlor and reception—must soon disappear from the arena in the back parlor and reception—must soon disappear from the arena in the back parlor and reception—must soon disappear from the arena in the back parlor and reception—must soon disappear from the arena in the back parlor and reception—must soon disappear from the arena in the back parlor and reception—must soon disappear from the arena in the back parlor and reception—must soon disappear from the arena in the back parlor and reception—must soon disappear from the arena in the back parlor and reception—must soon disappear from the arena in the back parlor and reception—must soon disappear from the arena in the back parlor and reception—must soon disappear from the arena in the back parlor and reception—must soon disappear from the arena in the back parlor and reception—must soon disappear from the arena in the back parlor and reception—must soon disappear from the arena in the back parlor and reception—must soon disappear from the arena in the back parlor and reception—must soon disappear from the arena in the back parlor and reception—must soon disappear from the arena in the back parlor and reception—must soon disappear from the arena in the back parlor and reception—must soon disappear from the arena in the back parlor and reception—must soon disappear from the arena in the back parlor and reception—must soon disappear from the arena in the back parlor and reception—must soon disappear from the arena in the back parlor and reception—must soon disappear from the arena in the back parlor and reception—must soon disappear from the arena in the sober and industrious to a degree in the back parlor and reception truly marvellous in such a country room. He affects music, literature of Christian polemics. It will die the full light of day before the public mind. There can be now no have besides the benefit of several be both offensive and defensive, parsobriety and industry lead to a tightening of the bonds of landlord tyening of the mation of Southern speakers—even in this age of shifting opinions and bers of the Land League, are Prothe Southern mind was partially baseless convictions in matters of testants? In the face of this it is convinced that slavery was doomed religion, to views long defined and foolish as well as criminal to attem Major Cauzio, son in-law of Gari- and that the sooner the Southern generally accepted amongst the people rid themselves of its noxious various sub-divisions of Presbyterian- This was attempted, and succeeded and that the sooner the Southern generally accepted amongst the to put a religious phase on the Irish piness. In Ireland the temperate and or fast hor-es, and, if a bachelor, with baldi, was recently arrested in Genoa influences the better for the South ism. In these schools the Pre-by- very well many years ago, but in the industrious are made the special high-bred ladies. His life is one for seditious conduct. He was put in particular, and for the whole terian divines are trained. Thus light of the present day the mounteupon trial in due form and found nation at large. But discussions on their system affords whatever guar- bank who strives to put Catholic guilty. His sentence was as light as the law would permit—three months slavery had opened up a wider question—that of State rights. The unity of thought and action within its for his pairs. imprisonment. Light, however, as Southerners maintained that slavery sphere. Looking, on this ground, was the sentence, it gave mortal was a domestic institution, and that the for more of unity, of opinion than various times during the past few heaven through gilded pleasure and offence to Garibaldi, who, with his legislature in each State wherein it we expect from Protestant or heretison, resigned his seat in the Chamber existed was alone competent to deal cal bodies in general, we were asof Deputies rather than bear with with it. They declared that as tonished in realing over the reports this affront from the government, slavery was abolished since the of the proceedings of the recent Pan-The administration seemed unmoved adoption of the constitution by sev. Presbyterian assembly in Philadelby the resignation of the general and eral Northern States, within their phia at the extraordinary and radical his son, but when Garibaldi an- own territory, by the authority of divergences of opinion there maninounced his intention of visiting his their own legislatures, without the fested amongst leading Presbyterian son-in-law in the prison at Genoa, intervention of the general govern- divines on matters of radical importproved. Wretched hovels for homes, gratification, and the less he speaks matters began to take another turn. ment, and that, as one of the articles ance in belief and practice. There Premier Cairoli wrote the "hero," of the constitution expressly pro- was one tendency specially maniurging moderation and loyalty to hibited the interference of the latter fested, and that was the growing disple in a land of fertility and of his services and possibly of an in- the country. But the "hero" was in the purely domestic concerns of regard amongst the masses who follow plenty. If a landlord be ill-used by crease of salary. His uselessness is implacable. He went to Genoa. The individual commonwealths, the the Presbyterian system for the radical chiefs had organized the Southern States should resist to the Westminster confession, or, in fact, masses under their control, and the last any action on the part of the for any rigid standard of doctrine. the treachery of the people, condemn of a minister of the Protestant Epis- wounded vanity of Garibaldi was ac- Federal Government looking to the The theory of a progressive theology cordingly soothed by a display of abolition of slavery. Southern pride was openly expressed and vigorously popular enthusiasm to which he has was piqued by the taunts and re- upheld by many speakers. By a been for years a stranger. His entry proaches of Northern writers and progressive theology is practically people may die in scores and in identical with the veritable agnostic- into Genoa resembled more the re- speakers, and by the recollection that, meant a gradual widening of the test turn of a triumphant conqueror to while various Northern States were of church membership to allow those their landlords, which would cer- pervades all the higher classes of his mother country than the visit of allowed to abolish slavery of their holding opinions once considered tainly have occurred last winter but American Protestant society, has, a father to an imprisoned son. The own notion, and by their own indi- heterodox to keep their places in the government at once took alarm. vidual authority, they were to be Church. But a progressive theology, and not one word is heard in denun- tion manifesting itself from time to They read the unpopularity of the coerced into a singular course of from a heretical point of view, means ciation of the cruel and heartless systime. This organization consists of present regime in the light of the action by Federal arms to an extent something more. It implies the tem that le ds to results so deplor- the bishops, with certain lay and Genoese demonstration, and accord- that evoked the strongest determina- probability of error in doctrines, forable. We have frequently declared clerical delegates, who meet to ex- ingly liberated Cauzio. If Cauzio tion to resist what they considered merly or presently held, and from that the Irish people advocate no change views and do nothing. There were guilty, and no one denied that an infringement on State rights. It its standpoint admits that revelation communistic theory in the matter of was such a meeting recently held in he was guilty of sedition, surely the is not our desire, nor is it now within may have led men into error from landholding. Certain speakers and New York, Amongst other celebrities sentence pronounced on him was our province, to discuss the vexed which they of themselves are finally writers have irdeed propounded present was Bishop Horzog, of the light enough to be permitted to take question of State rights. But while enabled to escape. Though the views on this subject as abominable German "old Catholie" body, its course. But what brings into abolitionist speakers and writers views of the "progressive" party as they are inimical to the true in- Bishop Macnamara, of the "Inde- full notoriety the cowardice of the attributed to the general government were discussed, no conclusion was terests of the Irish people. But it pendent Irish Catholic Church," did government is the attitude of seemmust be remembered that in times not, it is to be feared, honor the asing firmness at first assumed by the tution to be conveyed to it, South the assembly came to no conclusion obtain possession of the Vatican? of public distress and popular agitates and popular agitates and popular agitates are below the presence. Bishop Premier and his colleagues. No ern publicists went too far in the on any subject which engaged its at-

appeal to arms in its support, ren- sions let us into the secret of the in-Northern States from the Demo- subject. Each came with his own acted before the war. The Republi- ened and these prejudices intensified. can party, on the other hand, by its In the absence of anything else to strenuous affirmance of fidelity to the speak of, some of the paper-readers union and to the supreme authority indulged in unseemly attacks on once won the attachment of the Ameriattacks, as gross as they were utterly ally during the term of office of Gen. foundations would soon crumble to Grant, their popularity would have dust. The intolerance exhibited remained undiminished. But the during the sittings of the Pan-Presscandals brought to light during that time educated the public mind into abandoned and debilitated condition the strong desire for a change of ad- of that once vigorous and aggressive ministration shown by the Congressional and Presidential elections of 1876. The Republican leaders have, minster confession will have fallen however, by an adroitness unknown to the Democratic chiefs, tided their party over many disasters, and were it not for the disfavor into which many of them have fallen on account of acts of corruption brought but that one commissioned by Jesus home to their very doors, the elec- Christ to preach the truth to every progress of mankind, if it took any and, it must be said, unscrupulousness tion this year, as far as dexterity of creature. management is concerned-and all should we wade through the columns cial policy, and the dread of the solid who are intimately acquaintained South, kept the Northern masses till with the workings of political conduring its sessions to find anything, now faithfully attached to its ranks. tests know how closely connected it Vice-Chancellor Blake said that if is with success-might be made a England had been true to her trust, the enumerations of its supposed office, found itself face to face with Republican triumph. The contest and had educated her youth properly, will, in a few days, be over, and how- no constituency in the kingdom ever it may result-though we confidently expect it will result in the election of General Garfield, we trust sincerely that its consequences may be of incalculable benefit to the

> SEMBLY. If there be any class of non-Catho-

dered their cause very unpopular in ward helplessness and want of real the North, and tended to alienate unity amongst Presbyterians. No the sympathy of the people of the two speakers were in accord on any cratic party with which the large views and prejudices, and left with majority of the Northern people these views in most cases strengthcomprehension. If, indeed, ignorbyterian assembly betrays the utterly system. It has, no doubt, served its turn. Before many years the Westinto a contempt as general as have the Thirty-nine Articles. The Protestant paganism of the present age is evidently destine I to conquer all systems and obliterate all churches

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In a recent lecture in this city, would have elected such a man as Bradlaugh. A great ado has been made in this country for many years about the spiritual condition of the people of other lands. There appears to be much need of a looking at home on the rart of the fireside philosophers and lazy philanthropists who refuse to open their eyes o the world of misery and spiritual destitution at their own doors.

They have in Ireland a Col. Waring. The newspapers fail to tell us lies which, at the present time, can of what he is Colonel, but it matters lay any semblance of a just claim to very little. The Colonel has set the Rev. Mr. Kare, calling for an

We are glad to see a remonstrance in the Sunday Dispatch against the public display of prurient pictures, such as nude females, etc. They appear in the form of females, etc. show bills posted up show bills posted up on dead walls and fences, pictures suggestive of impurity in the windows and on the walls of saleons, the windows and on the walls of saloons, cigar stores and elsewhere. They are demoralizing in the highest degree, they do an immense amount of harm to the morals of the youth and they are effensive to every pure-minded man or woman. They are an outrage, too, upon their rights as citizens. Is it not time for our city authorities to look after this? The public have an unquestionable right to be the have an unquestionable right to be protected from the exhibition and obtrusion of lascivious pictures, and it is the duty of the civil authorities to suppress what is plainly injurious to morality .- Philadel

We entirely agree with the above. A short time since we were treated to a dose of those abominable pictures, but the authorities arrested and fined those who gave the show. People who print these pictures and also those who post them up on our walls are not without their share of blame, and should be taught once for all that the moral feelings of the community cannot be outraged with impunity

AT the recent session of the Pan-Presbyterian Council held at Philadelphia, among others Rev. Antonio Arrighi, of the Free Church of Italy, invited the Council to fix Rome for the place of meeting of the fourth general council of the Presbyterian Alliance, remarking that by that time the Vatican, which would fully accommodate the council, having facilities for sixty thousand people, would be in possession of the Protestants. see fit to pursue—the very cause claimed brotherhood with the bishops utter weakness of the Savoyard States to secede from the rest. Their auditory were allowed to form their selves. They have abundance of they profess to have at heart. What of the "American Catholic Church," government as this action of liberation of

but small charity—they l sess fine churches, but sess fine churches, their Catholic neighbors t pay for them. Stealing from the Catholics has common that Antonio l himself into the belief the THE London, (Eng.) Glo contained the following satire on the naval der and the condition of Irela Sultan is deeply moved by disorder now prevailing and the paralysis which taken the Government of try, so that human life i His majesty, as one of the powers, cannot, without of his responsibility as a prince, continue to view w cern a condition of affairs u in Europe, which by its co threatens to destroy all 1 authority and loosen the v of civilization. His amb structed to press upon her Government the expedience ing without delay such m may put an end to such things, which cannot be without danger to the com of Europe; and failing at these remonstrances, a divi

> and property." MR. FROUDE has sent for political document. He sa prophesy just this far and "The House of Common

Turkish fleet will proceed

Irish coast, to render such

as may be necessary to p

summoned to meet. They in a measure of relief for but the House of Lords w it out. Then there will be to the country." He does ture to say what will be th of the people. He is yer in his prophesyings, is Mr but somehow he never pro-reliable than a New England His feelings in regard to people might be summed u wise:-"We know you are We know you are sorely in more equitable legistat or case we do not see fit to g this, don't you dare to say We are a strong nation, crush you as sure as you get noisy." He further as Ulster Protestants will nev to the legislation of a He parliament. Were a Parli given again to Ireland t Catholic majority would ne of dealing injustly with the But perhaps Ulster Protest something more than simpl There will be little symp them in the outside world tempt to class the loss of as privileges under the head

MR. PARNELL, in a speec

of the Land League meetings

denounced in unmistakable any attempt to take the li jure the person of landlor following is the method l suggest of punishing land the tenant who occupies a f which another has been evicted :- "When a man farm from which another evicted you must shun the roadside when you mee must shun him in the stree town; you must shun him in green, and in the market pl even in the place of wor leaving him alone, by put into a moral coventry, by him from the rest of his cou as if he were the leper of must show him your detes the crime he has committed do this, you may depend on will be no man so tall of av lost to shame, as to dare th opinion of all right-thinking the country and transgress written code of laws. Po very much engaged at pr discussing the way in which question is to be settled, same as when a few years a men were at each other's th to the sort of Parliament w have if we got one. I am thinking it is better first your hare before you dec you are going to cook him. strongly recommend public to waste their breath too discussing how the land que to be settled, but rather to 1 encourage the people in m. as I said just now, ripe for set When it is ripe for settlem will probably have your cho how it shall be settled; and year ago that the land would never be settled u Irish landlords were just as to have it settled as the In

"A savings-bank president formed us of the general reque Romanist depositors "that the pri not be allowed to know of their Indiguant murmurings begin audible in our cities against the "level" of vice and misery to but small charity—they love to possess fine churches, but they want their Catholic neighbors to build and pay for them. Stealing churches from the Catholics has become so common that Antonio has worked common that Antonio has worked himself into the belief that it is not

THE London, (Eng.) Globe recently contained the following excellent satire on the naval demonstration and the condition of Ireland:-"The Sultan is deeply moved by the social given place to such a vile calumny disorder now prevailing in Ireland, and the paralysis which has overtaken the Government of that country, so that human life is insecure and property no longer protected. have we heard, nor do we believe, His majesty, as one of the European that priests interfere with their peo powers, cannot, without disregard of his responsibility as a sovereign to. In this case we do not heprince, continue to view with unconcern a condition of affairs unparalleled told such nonsense by a bank in Europe, which by its continuance, manager. It is true that many threatens to destroy all respect for authority and loosen the very bonds of civilization. His ambassador at lies. the Court of St. James will be instructed to press upon her majesty's Government the expediency of adopting without delay such measures as ancestors of the editor of the Churchmay put an end to such a state of things, which cannot be protracted without danger to the common weal not be too ready to cast mud at their of Europe; and failing attention to these remonstrances, a division of the Catholic people are very generous in Turkish fleet will proceed to the their donations to churches and Irish coast, to render such assistance as may be necessary to protect life vile slander on the priesthood to asand property."

MR. FROUDE has sent forth another

political document. He says he can prophesy just this far and no farther: -"The House of Commons will be summoned to meet. They will bring in a measure of relief for Ireland, but the House of Lords will throw further than being a matter of gratiit out. Then there will be an appeal to the country.' He does not ven-ture to say what will be the verdict of the people. He is very shrewd in his prophesyings, is Mr. Froude, but somehow he never proves more reliable than a New England almanac. His feelings in regard to the Irish people might be summed up in this wise:-"We know you are oppressed. We know you are sorely in need of more equitable legistation, but in case we do not see fit to grant you this, don't you dare to say a word. We are a strong nation, and we'll crush you as sure as you begin to get noisy." He further asserts that Ulster Protestants will never submit to the legislation of a Home Rule parliament. Were a Parliament to given again to Ireland the Roman Catholic majority would never think of dealing injustly with the minority. But perhaps Ulster Protestants want something more than simple justice. There will be little sympathy for them in the outside world if they attempt to class the loss of ascendancy privileges under the head of griev-

MR. PARNELL, in a speech at one of the Land League meetings recently denounced in unmistakable language any attempt to take the life, or injure the person of landlords. The following is the method he would suggest of punishing landlords and the tenant who occupies a farm from which another has been unjustly evicted :- "When a man takes farm from which another has been evicted you must shun him on the roadside when you mee! him; you must shun him in the streets of the town; you must shun him in the fairgreen, and in the market place, and even in the place of worship, leaving him alone, by putting him into a moral coventry, by isolating him from the rest of his countrymen as if he were the leper of old; you must show him your detestation of the crime he has committed. If you do this, you may depend on it there will be no man so tall of avarice, so lost to shame, as to dare the public opinion of all right-thinking men in the country and transgress your unwritten code of laws. People are very much engaged at present in discussing the way in which the land question is to be settled, just the same as when a few years ago Irishmen were at each other's throats as to the sort of Parliament we would have if we got one. I am always thinking it is better first to catch your hare before you decide how you are going to cook him. I would strongly recommend public men not to waste their breath too much in discussing how the land question is to be settled, but rather to help and encourage the people in making it. as I said just now, ripe for settlement. When it is ripe for settlement you will probably have your choice as to how it shall be settled; and I said a year ago that the land question would never be settled until the Irish landlords were just as anxious to have it settled as the Irish ten-

"A savings-bank president lately informed us of the general request of the Romanist depositors "that the priest should not be allowed to know of their savings." Indignant murmurings begin to be not be anowed to know of their savings.

Indigenant murmurings begin to be apart from religion; because as its only amount of the work of the whowledge that may secure for them.

The above we copy from the Chris-

tian Guardian, of Toronto, selected by that paper from the Churchman, published we do not know where. We are somewhat surprised that our cotemporary of Toronto should have on American priests. We have spent meny years of our life in the United States, have mingled a good deal with priests and people in many sections of the country, and never to. In this case we do not believe that the Churchman was ever Catholics in the United States are very poor, and have large fami-They have emigrated to this country to better their condition, and they are succeeding as well as could be expected. Probably the man were very poor also wh n they came to this continent, and he should graves. It is also a fact that the charitable institutions, but it is a sert that one of them ever yet demanded from any of his people a contribution beyond what their condition would warrant their giving. Priests are never found prying into savings-banks or any other institutions to find out what deposits are being made by their parishioners. would be no interest to them, fication to find their people making progress in their material condition

HAMILTON LETTER.

EDUCATION.

INTRODUCTION-THE PROTESTANT SYSTEM-DANGERS OF PROTESTANT INFLUENCE-MORAL RESULTS OF THE PROTESTANT POS SYSTEM-THE CATHOLIC SYSTEM-DUTY OF PARENTS.

The question of Catholic education should, in Catholic society, be always in order. Its vital importance to the future welfare of youth should ever keep it uppermost in the minds of Catholic and its inestimable value as a help to the preservation of true Christian principles should always entitle it to a leading posi-tion in the columns of the Catholic press. At no period of time has it been more worthy of consideration than at the pre-sent moment—when the leaders of socalled secular education have either ban-ished religion entirely from their systems or have thrust her into the back ground to be the mere hand-maid of "science," and when the governments of every land, Catholic as well as Protestant, have flung defiance in the face of the Church, and instead of her heaven-commissioned ministers have substituted their soul-destroying teachers of heresy or infidelity.

In this latter fact we can see that the ingratifude of the state is no less than that of the individual. Modern civilization endeavors to ignore its parent and nurse, the Roman Catholic Church, and the modern State that owes its origin to and whose very existence depends in a great measure upon the teachings of the same Church, now tries to strangle its patron and be how these to stands of the character. We say its very existence; because if it were possible for the Church to reverse her doctrine of obedience to the laws and respect for civil authority taught by her universally both in time and space, the position of those infidel rulers would

be very precarious, if not altogether unten-But it is with the former considerations that we purpose to deal, as being nearer home to ourselves, viz: the absence, total or partial, of religion in the public teach-ings of this country, the dangers of Protes-tant influence in connection with the same, and the necessity of lively and active interest in the support and extension of Catholic education.

THE PROTESTANT SYSTEM.
Secular education even in its mildest form, as may be seen in the Protestant schools of the province, is false in its funda-mental principle and false in its develop-ment. Its foundation is false, because relig-ion, instead of being the corner stone, forms the smallest part of the structure. True religion is the only means by which man can attain the great end for which he was created—the knowledge of God on earth and the structure in the great end for which he was created—the knowledge of God on earth and the structure in the great end of the gr created—the knowledge of God on earth and the eternal enjoyment of Him in heaven. This should be the basis of education, but according to the Protestant system it is not; on the contrary, it lays down the principle, virtually, if not actually, that man's only object is proficiency in worldly science without any reference in the Author of Ill things. In the ence to the Author of all things. In the development of this idea the same disregard for man's better part, the soul, is continually manifested, for their motto is "In man there is nothing great but mind, i. e., the intellect," while in truth all that is really great in man is his soul. To the minister of religion is relegated the task of teaching this great truth once a week, that is to say, he is given one day out of seven on which to remind his hearers that there is a God in the world who will in his own good time render to every man according to his works. Religion, then, instead of being the director of sciice, is forced to submit to the latter as s guide, and the youthful mind soon deduces the very natural inference that it is a mere Sunday affair, to be worn much the same as his best suit of clothes. Under such a system morality must suffer even

times more injurious to the fath of the individual Catholic, whose religion is all the world to him. Almost everything in connection with the teachings of the Protestant, alias the common schools, tends to undermine Catholicity. It is true that they are avowed they do not say that they are avowed they do not say that they are avowed they are the use of "authorized". they do not say that they are avowed enemies of the church; and it is true also that the day is past when Protestant teachers as a body would dare stand up in their class rooms and habitually denounce anything Catholic. There are other ways than these -ways far more insidious and nsequently far more dangerous.

The Catholic youth attending the com-mon schools is surrounded on all sides by dangers. The text books placed in his hands contain innumerable slanders on Catholicity, statements wholly or partly false, and vile insinuations against Cathopractices and customs. Everything ing treated from a Protestant standpoint, whatever relates to Catholicity either directly prevaricated or hurriedly passed over without receiving its proper modicum of justice, and so the wrong committed is either positive or negative, and sometimes both. To make matters testants are always right and proper when performed in opposition to Catholicity, and, in a word, all worth having and know ing is the offspring of Protestantism. It matters not what the text book, as this is the prevailing spirit. If it be history, the patron is "Bloody Mary and good the prevaining spinor the patron is "Bloody Mary and good Queen Bess;" if it be geography, we are told that Protestant England is famous for her Christian civilization, while Cathofor her Christian civilization is the control of the control Austria is famous for nothing but her heterogeneous materials; the grammer is not free from purely Protestant selection and we have even met with an arithmetic had a nasty insinuation against

Catholic institutions.

The companionship into which the youth is thrown is another great ele-ment of danger. He is often taunted with his Catholic belief and practice, is sometimes compelled to listen to the most atrocious charges against his religion and its ministers, and has frequently to engage in discussions that have no other effect than bitterness and affliction. Among his (or her) more polite compan ions the poison is administered in a more sweetened form of expressions of wonder and surprise that their Catholic friend can ossibly believe "such things."

Even if all this were absent; even if

text book, comrade and teacher were en tirey free in every respect from antagon-ism to Catholicity, the danger to faith is not then removed. The whole day, the whole week is passed without hearing a word of God or religion, and the child quickly forgets what he once knew; if ignorant of what he ought to know, he remains so. Death can be caused not remains so. Death can be caused not only by the direct sword thrust and the administration of poison but also by starva-

few minutes of domestic teaching is all he has to combat the thousand and one danBrothers hay gers of Protestant associations, among which ridicule forms not the least powerful element? The mass and catechism on Sunday are pointed out as sufficient for all spiritual purposes; but what benefit can a child derive from assisting at cere monies which he is taught directly or lirectly during the other six days to be

mere mummery and relics of superstition?

The common school system tends to the subversion of Catholic principles; and it does not even teach decent Protestant-

MORAL RESULTS OF THE PROTESTANT SYS-TEM.

TEM.

The evil consequences generally result from this system have been already pointed out. Catholics begin by being lukewarm in their devotions; continue by lakewarm in their devotions; continue by neglecther their religious duties, and conclude by falling into doubt or absolute heresy. This is the rule. There is certainly an exception in the case of the boy or girl who has not the opportunily of a Catholic education within reach; but the other exceptions are rare. Persons who boast that they have passed through the Protestant system untainted, should first examine the state of their minds under competent authority, and then if what they say be true, instead of younting they they say be true, instead of vaunting they should be thankful for having escaped the

danger they had willingly sought.
In return for these mischievous effects they may or may not have acquired what the world calls a finished education, it will be poor satisfaction for a Catholic parent to know that his child is a strong ight in literary circle, his faith is dead or dying. ight in literary circles, when he sees that

THE CATHOLIC SYSTEM.
The Catholic system of education is the only true kind. Religion is its foundation and corner-stone, and forms a component part of the whole structure. Throughout the whole course of their school from the moment they enter until the day they leave, whatever may be their stage of progress, the pupils breathe, as it were, the very atmosphere of religion. They are taught that the honor and glory of God should be the beginning and the end of all their actions; that mere booklearning is valuable only so far as it helps them to do their duty to God, to themselves and to their neighbors; that in a word, there is in man nothing great but soul, and that the intellect and the body must be subservient to its interests.

It must not be inferred from this that

the ordinary Catholic school is a theologi-cal seminary. All the branches of necessary education receive due at-tention, but the pupils are not led to believe that "science" is the only, or the great object of human ex-istence. Science here receives its proper position—it is the handmaid of religion

morals. The danger arising from text books is also reduced to its minimum. As far as possible they are the works of

and their children will invariably become their pride and support. This is by no means all that can be said

on the subject. The foregoing is claimed to be nothing more than a scattered and general reference to a few of the salient points, but some future day it may be

dealt with more pointedly.

CLANCAHILL.

QUEBEC LETTER.

His Grace the Archbishop has issued a ircular letter to all the city churches respecting the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Christian Brother's Schools, by the Venerabee Jean Baptiste De La SALLE, which will take place here on the 18th, 19th and 20th of the current month. The anniversary actually occurred on the 24th of June last, but owing to the French Canadian celebration held in this city on that day, it was deemed advisable to postpone its observance till the present time. Three days, as may be seen, will be occupied on the occasion. The first two will be consecrated to a retreat which the scholars will make in the churches of Home training is not erough to counteract the evil influences acting upon a Catholic child attending Protestant struction can give are no more than sufficient for the preservation of the trath in the mind of the individual. What then must it be with the child when the few minutes of domestic teaching is all be Deum. In all other parishes where the Brothers have established schools, the same observances will take place, either on the same days or on such other days as may be found most convenient. His Grace speaks in the highest terms of the Brothers, and of the great services they have rendered to Religion and to the Country, and exhorts all to join in payor a lew trifling exceptions all were sold. have rendered to Religion and to the Country, and exhorts all to join in prayer to beg the blessing of God upon them, and that He may protect them against the persecution of which they are just now the object in France and elsewhere. A discussion is going on in the French

met with an accident that might have been serious, on Sunday last. It appears that she was in the act of placing a floral offering at the feet of the statue of the Blessed Virgin which is placed in the garden, and which, with a fondly patriotic feeling, she had named "Our Lady of Knock," when she slipped and fell, her head striking the ground. She became head striking the ground. She became unconscious and remained so for many

AT THE CHAPEL OF THE PURIFICATION, miliarly known as the Jesuits', on Su familiarly known as the Jesuits', on Sunday, the feast of St. Francis Borgia was celebrated. A relic of the saint was placed on one of the lateral altars during the day, and after the sermon and bene-diction of the Blessed Sacrament in the afternoon, was presented to each one of the faithful for their veneration. St. Francis Borgia was one of the early members of the Society of Jesus, having been received by St. Ignatius himself. He afterwards became the third Superior General of the order, and it was during his town of office that the third Superior General of the order, and it was during his town of office that the state of th his term of office that the religious sodal-

Insterm of office that the religious sodality known as the Congregation of Our Lady for men, was founded.

The "forty hours" adoration of the Blessed Sacrament commenced in this chapel on Wednesday morning and terminated this morning.

ANNIVERSARY MASSES.
On Worder the sightless in the state of the same of the state of the state

On Monday, the eighth anniversary dass for the repose of the soul of the late Mass for the repose of the soul of the late
Archbishop of Quebec, Monseigneur Baillargeon, was solemnly chanted in the Basilica. His Grace the Archbishop ponti-ficated, assisted by Very Reverend Mr. Hamel, V. G., as arch-priest, and Rev. Messrs. Marcoux, of the Seminary, and Tetu, of the palace, as deacon and subdeacon.

On the same day also, was celebrated in

The Telegraph thus speaks of the latter

d sity preserves the use of "authorized text books," their contents are rendered harmles by the instructions and explanations of the teachers, given on the spot.

**Under the influence of the Catholic system, boys and girle can become finished scholars, useful members of society, and, more than all, Christian men and deny this, and point out instances of insufficient learning and bad conduct on the part of some who have been trained in Catholic schools. The people who do this commanding qualities are growing fewer the sany bitch. The festival of Our Lady of Victories will be celebrated in the church of that name, Lower Town, to-morrow morning, by a solemn High Mass. This church is so-called in honor of the repulse of Admiral Phipps, who appeared before Quebec, took place in S. Patrick's Church this morning. We allude to the annual requirem service for the repose of the soul of the venerated founder of that sacred diffice, the late Rev. Father McMahon, whose memory will be forever cherished by its congregation, though those who sufficient learning and bad conduct on the part of some who have been trained in Catholic schools. The people who do this deny this, and point out instances of insufficient learning and bad conduct on the
part of some who have been trained in
Catholic schools. The people who do this
begin at the wrong end to find fault. It
boys turn out bad in after life, the fault
lies mainly with the parents. In school
they were taught all that could make
them morally and mentally good, but the
carelessness of their parents nullified the
whole. Desire for money-making prompt
ed them to take their boys from school
years before they ought, and so left sed over without receiving and so the wrong ficum of justice, and so the wrong amitted is either positive or negative, I sometimes both. To make matters are painted in 5 brightest colors; the doings of Protestant matters are always right and proper when formed in opposition to Catholicity, di, in a word, all worth having and know gis the offspring of Protestantism. It atters not what the text book, as this atters not what the text book, as this atters not what is most in the minds of home training cancelled the boys to result in bitterness and anguish at Thorois no pretence made here.

Carelessness of their parents whole. Desire for money-making prompted them to take their boys from school themselves and their fellow-countrymen in Canada. The middle aged men and women of his time are one by one descending into the grave; the boys and girls, who took their first lessons of the Gospels and drew an intensified love of the germs of disorder in the minds of those boys to result in bitterness and anguish at Thorois no pretence made here.

Thorois no pretence made here good influences of the series of the germs of disorder in the minds of those boys to result in bitterness and anguish at maturity. There is no pretence made here to teach parents their duty. The church, the great teacher of truth on earth, tells them that in all its completeness, and it tells it to them repeatedly. Let them put it into practice faithfully and thoroughly it into the sere and yellow leaf. At the service, this morning, both these classes were represented. The Revol. Superior. Fathers Krien and McCarty, as deacon and subleacon, efficiated. All the altars of the Church were draped in mourning, the solemn high mass being celebrated at the high altar. A richly decorated cata-falque, upon which reposed the priestly vestments of the lamented deceased, was

> At seven o'clock this morning, at the of St. Columba of Sillery, the following A Church of England clergymen, and

QUEEN'S CHAPLAINS at that, has recently published his with-drawal from that communion to join the Unitarians, saying that he would consider it idolatry to any longer worship Jesus Christ as God. The Guardian newspaper, drawal from that communion to join the Unitarians, saying that he would consider it idolatry to any longer worship Jesus Christ as God. The Guardian newspaper, Protestant of the Protestart, merely remarks that "the Church of England allows differences of opinion, but this is not one of them!" But if the reverend gentleman had turned "Papist," what a allows differences of opinion, but this is not one of them!" But if the reverend gentleman had turned "Papist," what a howl of indignation would be raised throughout "Christian England" from the centre to the sea? It is again the old

famous Bandon distich:
"Turk, Jew or Heathen.
All may enter here but Papis

SEIZURE OF TOBACCO.

The excise officers in this city, made A discussion is going on in the French papers anent the proposed succursal to the Ursuline Monastery at Levis.

A venerable member of the institution, Revd. Mother St. Thomas (nee Burke,) met with an accident that might have been serious on Sunday last. It appears statute.

head striking the ground. She became unconscious and remained so for many hours and has been very ill; enquiries at the parlor to-day, however, were met with the gladsome assurance that she was much better and out of danger. This lady was, I believe I am correct in say, inc, the principal compiler of the "History inc, the principal compiler of the "Acancy on the bench of the Superior Court, caused by the death of the late Judge Maguire, there are many names mentioned—but not one of them Irish." There is just one Irish Catholic on the present moment. The True Witness draws attention to this state of affairs, and lady was, I believe I am correct in sayding, the principal compiler of the "Histoire des Ursulines de Quebec, of which "Glimpses of the Monastery," extracts from which are now being given the Record, are an obsteve. difficult almost to get one of them in there of late as if the salary carried with dollars a year!

Attention is being directed to the ex treme severity of the Maritime Act and its administration at this port. In Liverpool, England, recently a board a ship without permission. In Quebec for a like offence two years penitentiary was the punishment awarded; for loitering near a ship, a fine of \$50 and three months and one month in default of payment was the penalty inflicted. But the hardest case of all is that of a poor widow in whose house a sailor was found; has been torn from her five helpless children, and sent to jail for nine months. The husband was recently killed, accidentally, in a cove ship-yard. months. The Bandon inscription might be paraphrased with respect to the Irish in this part of the world.

under the recently enacted

One Mrs. Julia Rowland, a Catholic, having departed this life, was interred in St. Marks' (Protestant) churchyard at New Swindon. The body was met at the gate of the churchyard by the priest, attended by four acolytes carrying lighted position—it is the handmand of rengion and religion is its guide and director. The pupils have the means of becoming thersolughly proficient in every branch of book-oughly profice branch of branch

the greatest possible share of the intellectual and physical good things of life, its standard of rectitude is clearly self-interest. Protestant education, therefore, lays itself open to the charge of utilitarianism—a most unworthy principle.

DANGERS OF PROTESTANT INFLUENCE.

If this system of education is insufficient for the maintenance of Protestant belief, which is so limited, it must be a thousand times more injurious to the faith of the individual Catholic, whose religion is all the world to him. Almost everything in

tary, just returned from France, publishes a letter in the N. Y. Herald, denying that there is any hitch in the matter of the French loan.

Ordination.—In the Basilica, on Sunday morning his Grace Archbishop Taschereau advanced Mr. N. Lessart of St. Anne's College, to the dignity of subdessem deacon.
Yesterday, the 14th, was the anniver-

The officials of the Hue Surveyor Office made a seizure of contraband silk goods attempted to be landed from the steamer "Riversdale," which passed through from sea to Montreal on Saturday

morning.
It is said that the new Credit Foncier

will open in this city next January for the transaction of business.

Very large numbers of cartridges for Snider rifles are now being carted up to the Citadel magazine from a yessel which placed immediately above his grave in the body of the sacred edifice."

has lately arrived here from England.

The man, Lynch, concerned in the murder of his fellow-sailor last week, has of St. Columba of Sillery, the following young ladies were professed:—Miss O'Ryan, of St. Columba; Miss A. Jingras, daughter of Mr. Edouard Gingras, and Miss M. Blais, daughter of E. H. Blais, Esq., of Montmagny. His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec presided at the ceremony. The sermon was preached by Very Rev. M. Hamel, V. G. Afterwards His Grace administered the sacrament of Confirmation to the young pupils of the Convent who had not yet received it.

A Church of England elergymen, and witnesses have been placed under the surveillance of the river police until further orders. The murdered man was buried at 2 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, in St. Patrick's Cemetery. The funeral was attended by the Captain of the "Bosphorous," and eight or ten sailor

of ladies in attendance upon the bazaar in Jacques Cartier Market Hall, in aid of the Hospital du Sacre Coeur.

It was announced at the church door in St. Roch's after Mass on Sunday, that more

men were wanted to work in during the coming winter. Exceptionally high rates of wages are offered to men willing to engage, as much as \$60 per month, it is said, being offered to good

broad axe men.

Le Canadien of Wednesday has a severe article on Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, exsuperintendent of Education, taxing him with inconsistency in that he attended the banquet in honor of M. Frechette, the champing of Cambatta whilst in his champion of Gambetta, whilst in his speech thereat he warmly applauded Mr. speech thereat he warmly applauded M.
Jules Simon, who so ably combatted M.
Gambetta's persecution of the Jesuits and other religious orders in the French Sen-

ate.

The same paper says there is no truth in the rumor that its editor, Mr. Tarte, is about to enter the Quebec cabinet.

Some heartless ruffians attempted to wreck the train on the North Shore Railway, one night this week, by placing a barricade across the track just at the edge of the bridge at Pont Rouge. Fortunately the impediment was discovered in time to the impediment was discovered in time to avoid a fearful accident. Detectives have

been instructed to work up the case.

An inte esting work will shortly appear from the pen of Mr. T. P. Bedard. It will be entitled: Histoire administrative, judiciare et sociale de la Nouvelle France. The students of Laval University gave their annual oyster supper on Tuesday night. Amongst the distinguished guests were His Grace the Archbishop, His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Robitaille, Rev. E.

There are seventy-six students attending the courses of the Faculty of Law in the Montreal branch of the University—a larger number than at the parent institu-

Lieutenant-Governor Robitaille, Rev. E. Mathot, Rector, and several of the Pro-

on here. Wednesday, the feast of St. Edward, wednesday, the least of St. Edward, the patron of the Rev. Rector, was a general holiday both in the University and Seminary. At the Sisters of Charity there was a grand celebration complimentary of the Rev. Edward Bonneau,

Chaplain of the institution.

Another proof that the race of knaves and fools is not extinct is furnished in the following paragraph from the Montreal

"We have received a circular or small pamphlet from the Eastern Townships Auxiliary French Evangelical Society, organized in March of this year. The pamphlet exposes the objects and aims of the Society and its members. The Right (!) Rev. (!!) Bishop (!!!) McNamara, of the Reformed Catholic Church, and the Rev. Charles Chinique are presidents," A wellmatched pair truly.

I received a Sydney, N. S. W., paper this morning dated 8th, and mailed on 9th September. This is quick work; from Sydney to Quebec inside of thirty-seven days. OCCASIONAL,

The injunction, preventing the sale of the Fair Grounds' in this city, has been

In Sight of Home.

BY KATHERINE E. CONWAY.

The shore's in sight, the shore's in sight! The longed-for lights of Home I see! I sing for very heart's delight,— And you, my friend, thro' dark and bright, I know that you are glad for me.

It was a stormy voyage, friend;— And dare I dream the worst is o'er? Drear presages of hapless and Dismay me not;—yet, Heaven defend! Ships have gone down in sight of shore.

I ought to be afraid, I know, My wayward past remembering; Yet, camly lato port I go, Whose "Sursum corda" cheers me so? How is it I am fain to sing?

It is because my Mother stands—
The Virgin-Mother, fair and wise—
Just where the waves break on the sands,
Reaching to me her welcoming hands,
Lifting to God her praying eyes! O friend, I'm drifting from your sight— The Home-lights brighten momently— Yet lift once more your signal-light, In answer to my last good-night, And tell me you are glad for me!—Pilot. Buffalo, Sept. 23, 1880.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

A circular has been issued from the Royal Irish Constabulary Office, Dublin, to the heads of the constabulary with regard to the land agitation. After setting forth the fact that persons have prevented the serving of processes and the lawful the serving of processes and the lawful sale of property, it states that the Lord Lieutenant is advised whenever persons assemble with arms or in numbers calculated to alarm the officers of the law, such assembly shall be unlawful, and every person taking part in a breach of the law shall be liable to fine and imprisonment. Police are ordered to send to the author. Police are ordered to send to the authorities, for prosecution, the names of per-sons taking part in the proceedings, and also a return of such as are members of the Land League or members of political movements.

WICKLOW.

WICKLOW.

On Sept. 21st, the Sub-sheriff, Mr. Wm. Brownrigg, and his bailiffs, proceeded to the estate of Mr. R. O'Byrne, to execute ejectment decrees against several tenants. Upwards of 30 policeman, fully armed, accompanied the sheriff, and this unusual sight, in this remarkably peaceable county created quite a sensation. The sheriff first went to the house of a farmer named Cornelius Brien, and had half his goods removed when it was discovered Con was the wrong men, and this eviction was accordingly abandoned. The sheriff and police then proceeded four miles further on, in the direction of Arklow, to the residence of Joseph Brien, in the townland of Ballinclea. The farm consists of 42 acres, and the rent was £2 5s. per acre. Brien owed three half years' rent and owing to the depressed times he was untable to meet it. owing to the depressed times he was unable to meet it. The man has twelve children, and a melancholy scene ensued on the removal of the furniture out of the house. Mr. Brownrigg next went to the farm of Matthew Travers, of Ballincor, who held 10 acres at the rent of £26 per annum, and evicted the tenant. The writs were from the superior courts.

CARLOW.

Dr. M. P. Howlett, Resident Medical Superintendent of the Carlow Lunatic Asylum, died, on Sept. 22d, after a short illness. He was the son of the late Dr. Howlett, of Ross, and very early in life entered on the stage of politics as a fol-lower of the great O'Connell, and all through his career adhered consistently to the principles of the Liberator.

WEXFORD.

Mr. Boyd, who was shot at near New Mr. Boyd, who was shot at near New Ross, has threatened an action at law against the parties who recently removed the corn from the Widow Doolin's farm. It will be remembered that the outrage on Mr. Boyd was said to have its origin in his dealings with Mrs. Doolin. When the harvest was ripe hundreds of men came and cut it down and carried it off the lands to prevent it falling into Mr.

A scene with process-servers is reported the lands to prevent it falling into Mr.

KILKENNY.

The Kilkenny Journal says:—"There is scarcely a Saturday in which a person scarcely a Saturday in which a person walks the city but he sees a large crowd collected outside the Court House, wit-nessing the sale by bailiffs of horses or cattle, the property of some unfortunate farmer, seized upon for money due. It is but right to mention that there is no lack of hidders."

MEATH.

On September 20th a party of twelve men, with blackened faces, entered the house of James Sheridan, near Oldeastle, and threatened him with death if he did not immediately cause his son to leave a farn, which he had taken after Hugh Reilly, Oldcastle, had been evicted for non-payment of rent. No violence was used, although some of the party were armed. When they left they proceeded in the county Cavan direction. No arrests have been made.

LOUTE.

A placard was posted in Drogheda on September 23d purporting to emanate from the Irish National Land League, call-ing on the people not to purchase their neighbors' land, and to avoid dealings or association of any kind with "land grab-bers."

KERRY.

The landlords of Kerry met at Killar- Derry.

death if they paid a higher rent than the Government valuation. The estate on which the notices were found posted is that of Mr. Wm. Talbot Crosbie, Ardfert

LIMERICK.

The Limerick Reporter, of September 24th. announces the death of Sir Vere De Vere. He was born on the 12th of October, 1808, and was just about 72 years of age. He is succeeded in the title by by his brother, Stephen E., now Sir Stephen E. De Vere, Bart., of Monare, Foynes. Than Sir Vere De Vere there was no more amiable, excellent and worthy sentleman or exemplory landlord. worthy gentleman or exemplory landlord.

CLARE. A large estate in West Clare being ad-

vertised for sale, the tenants are co-operating to purchase. Some couple of months ago a farmer named Walsh had been evicted from the property of Miss Charlotte Stackpole, near Liscannor. On September 22d several hundred of the neighbors assembled, built

up the house, and reinstated him in pos-session, under pain of death if he leaves it on the expiration of the lease, under which he held conjointly with two other tenants named Grady. The agent on making a redistribution of the land and making a redistribution of the land and putting on a large increase, took from Walsh a portion of the bog which had been reclaimed by him, and gave it to Grady. Walsh refused to accept the arrangement, so he was evicted, and his house levelled.

DOWN

A serious blasting accident occurred, on Sept. 22d, at a stone quarry near Conlig, about two miles from the town, by which two men named John Savage and William two men named John Savage and William Keenan, both of Newtownards, were severely burned about the face and hands. Mr. James Gill had the injured men inmediately removed to the union hospital. it is not apprehended that any fatal result is likely to ensue.

GALWAY.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., addressed a crowded meeting of his constituents on Sept. 20th, at Galway, and was warmly received. A resolution of confidence was carried by acclamation. Mr. O'Connor met with an extraordinary reception at Athenry on September 22. He was met by a torchlight procession and a band some distance outside the town. All the population turned out, and the windows in the houses were illuminated. The hon. member then addressed a crowded and enthusiastic meeting in the Temperance Hall.

A determined attempt to hold the harvest was made on Sept. 19th, at Ballinvoher, a village about two miles from Swinford. The oats of an evicted tenant named Foy were cut and put into his haggard by the landlord. Mrs. Foy, whose husband is in England, accompanied by about a score of her friends, male and female, proceeded to retake the oats, when a post exciting when a most exciting scene occurred. The landlord and three of his sons, having among them two guns and a revolver, resisted the attack. For some moments a fight, in which stones were freely used on both sides, ensued, with various results. A car containing some police, returning from the Louisburg land meeting, how-ever, came in sight, and the attacking party sounded a retreat. The landlord obtained the protection of the constabul-

The Balilsokeely Land meeting came off Sept. 19th. It was a magnificent success, about 10,000 persons being present. Nearly all wore emblems of the national color, and a great many Parnell medals. Several M. P.'s were invited to attend, but did not respond to the call. The

came and cut it down and carried it off the lands to prevent it falling into Mr. Boyd's hands. A Government reward of the E500 has been offered for such inform tion as shall lead to the conviction of the persons, or any of them, who were cocerned in the murder of Mr. Boyd, and £200 for such private information as shall lead to the same result.

tenantry, it is stated, were unable to obtain any reduction of rent, and it appears that when ejectment processes were attempted to be served on Sept. 22nd, the tenants were taken by surprise, and before any alarm could be raised, the process. Mr. James Wilkinson, auctioneer, accompanied by a sheriff's bailiff, visited the lands of Rathangan, held by Michael Parle, on September 22d, for the purpose of selling three acres of barley, a field of of selling three acres of barley, a field of mangold, and a field of potatoes, seized under a civil bill decree, at the suit of the landlord, John Murphy, Esq., Richfield, to whom he owed four years' rent. All the crop w s on foot. After waiting fer some time the auctioneer had to adjourn the auction, in consequence of no person attending the sale.

maurice declared she would lose her life rather than allow the process to be served, and a crowd having assembled, Sears was glad to escape with his life. The next day being the last day for serving the processes. Sub-Inspector McArdle making his appearance, a crowd proceeded to the house of the agent, Captain Boycott, and drove off every laborer and tenant on the estate, and it was resolved that the agent should be deprived of any help whatever from the tenantry. The crowd remained on the alert till midnight lest in the mean-time the processes might be served.

ROSCOMMON.

A process-server named Pritchard attempted to serve legal documents on nine families evicted last May at Tevnacrema. He was attacked by the people, and had to fly. He subsequently returned with a guard of four policemen, but the people

at the time. Without a moment's hesitation both gentlemen swam to his assistance. On reaching him he grasped their hands and the three disappeared. On reappearing they succeeded in extricating themselves from the drowning man, and swam ashore much exhausted. Mr. Higgins, seeing the imminent danger of the drowning man, bravely returned to the presence, and succeeded in pringing him. rescue, and succeeded in bringing him safely to shore. The gentleman rescued was the Rev. Father Connolly, from near

ney on September 24th for the purpose of forming a League in opposition to the Irish Land League.

7 otices were found on September 21st posted on the doors of several farmers' houses in the neighborhood of Ballinprior, in Kenny, threatening the owners with

Meetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Monday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, A'blon Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. ALEX WILSON, Rec.-Sec.

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arine street, Montreal.

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> DUNDAS STRE HUMOROUS.

A beautiful example of the habit is to see John fill his glass drant and dreamily blow the the innocent water before drin "What do you mean by hu madam?" asked an ugly barri old lady he was cross-examining "I don't know as I can exact but if a lady was to sav to you t a handsome man, that would b call humbugging."

"When a stranger treats or want of respect," said a poor pl "I comfort myself with reflecti is not myself he slights, but m shabby coat and shabby hat, w shabby coat and snabby nat, we the truth, have no particular claim tion. So if my hat and coat fret about it, let them: but it is

An impudent plea was that ward by a tramp for robbing "Shure, your Worship," said we're tould in the Bible that th a man to get to heaven is to sel an give the money to the poo mean old cratur 'vd never have of his own accord. So I just I' on the good road myself, and took, an' gave the money to the cordingly. Anyhow, I gave it ye see; an', faith, I'm as poor a out robin."

Light, Not Noise. One of the members of the b

toga, who thoroughly enjoys a relates the following, and a moral to himself: He was co case before Judge Pratt, refereding the progress of the trial because bit noisy, as he sometimes does Judge looked up and said to l did you ever hear of the was lost in the woods during storm?" On bei g answered gative, the Judge continued: " attempting to pass through woods, lost his way, and while that predicament a fearful thu came up. The woods grew aw The roaring of the wind and the of the thunder were terrific. was frightened and started to not being used to that business Lord, give us a little more li little less noise!' I don't mean —," added the Judge, but th supposed all the time that the

mean him, and now that he th himself he inclines to that opin

They Wanted to Live in th From the Burlington Haw Very near us sat two your He wore the face of a man withree times a day, and that wh had never seen the starlig There was pearl powder on the his cost, and a tender, dreamy lovely eyes. They sat and loo the stars, and they didn't car solitary thing any dearer to solitary thing any dearer to "Mortimer," she murmured soft timer," his name appeared to mer, though I couldn't learn was his front name or his afte "Mortimer, dear," she said, "i "Mortimer, dear," she said, "i only live apart from this busy unsympathetic world, in one of tering orbs of golden radia apart from all else, only for of forgetting the base things of either coarse greed of the wor animal instincts, that would be evenly it not dear?"

animal instincts, that would be of would it not, dear?"

And Mortimer, he said that "There, heart of my own," he his voice trembled with earness own darling Ethel, through a ened radiance of the day and a mering tenderness of night, would pass away in an exal phere above the base bears. would pass away in an exal phere above the base-born earthly mortals, and far beyond tering crowd that lives but for lives, refined beyond the comm
And just then the man with came out. Mortimer, he made Ethel's hand and a plunge for door. Ethel just gathered her her other hand, jumprd clea back of her chair and after him back of her chair and after him they went chattering down the set a chair, ran into a good, Quaker lady, and banged a bac of her before sue had time down the stairs they rushed, couple of chairs at the nearest a waiter, and opened the actic skirmishing. I am a man of co and an earth-born appetite my wouldn't live in a star so long find a good hotel in America; find a good hotel in America; long before I could get seats at for my family, Mortimer and eaten two bluefish, a little rare

some corn bread, a plate of hot boiled eggs, and a bunch of o the waiter had gone out to some cheese. A Positive Fact .- It is now beyond controversy that Dr. F tract of Wild Strawberry is the feet cure for forms of bowel c including cholera morbus, dysen cholera infantum, nausea, can stomach and bowels, piles, et of opiates and poisonous drugs check for a time and produ mation. Wild Strawberry is safe in its effects. in its effects.

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HUMOROUS.

A beautiful example of the force of habit is to see John fill his glass at the hydrant and dreamily blow the froth off the innocent water before drinking.

"What do you mean by humbugging, madam?" asked an ugly barrister of an old lady he was cross-examining. "I don't know as I can exactly say, sir; but if a lady was to say to you that you're a handsome man, that would be what I'd call humbugging."

"When a stranger treats one with a want of respect," said a poor philosopher, "I comfort myself with reflecting that it is not myself he slights, but my old and shabby coat and shabby hat, which to say the truth, have no particular claim to adoration." tion. So if my hat and coat choose to fret about it, let them: but it is nothing to

me."

An impudent plea was that put forward by a tramp for robbing a miser. "Shure, your Worship," said he, "an' we're tould in the Bible that the way for a man to get to heaven is to sell all he has an' give the money to the poor; an' this mean old cratur 'ud never have done that of his own accord. So I just helped him on the good road myself, and sould all I took, an' give the money to the poor accordingly. Anyhow, I gave it to myself, ye see; an', faith, I'm as poor as a starved-out robin."

Light, Not Noise.

One of the members of the bar in Saratoga, who thoroughly enjoys a good joke, relates the following, and applies the moral to himself: He was counsel in a case before Judge Pratt, referee, and dur-ing the progress of the trial became a little ing the progress of the trial became a little bit noisy, as he sometimes does, when the Judge looked up and said to him: "Mr.—, did you ever hear of the man who was lost in the woods during a thunder storm?" On bei g answered in the negative, the Judge continued: "A man, in attempting to pass through a piece of woods, lost his way, and while he was in that predicament a fearful thunder storm. woods, lost his way, and while he was in that predicament a fearful thunder storm came up. The woods grew awfully dark. The roaring of the wind and the crashing of the thunder were terrific. The man was frightened and started to pray, but, not being used to that business, said: 'Oh, Lord, give us a little more light, and a little less noise!' I don't mean you, Mr.—," added the Judge, but the audience supposed all the time that the Judge did mean him, and now that he thinks of it. mean him, and now that he thinks of it himself he inclines to that opinion also.

They Wanted to Live in the Stars.

From the Burlington Hawkeye.

Very near us sat two young people. He wore the face of a man who shaves three times a day, and that white necktie had never seen the starlight before. There was pearl powder on the shoulder of his coat, and a tender, dreamy look in her lovely eyes. They sat and looked up at the stars, and they didn't care for any solitary thing any dearer to this earth. "Mortimer," she murmured softly—"Mortimer, though I couldn't learn whether it was his front name or his after name—"Mortimer, dear," she said, "if we could only live apart from this busy and sordid. From the Burlington Hawkeye. "Mortimer, dear," she said, "if we could only live apart from this busy and sordid, unsympathetic world, in one of yon glittering orbs of golden radiance, living apart from all else, only for each other, forgetting the base things of earthly life, the coarse greed of the world and its animal instinate, that would be our heaven, would it part deer ?" would it not, dear ?"

would it not, dear?"

And Mortimer, he said that it would.
"There, heart of my own," he said, and his voice trembled with earnestness, "my own darling Ethel, through all the softened radiance of the day and all the shimmering tenderness of night, our lives would pass away in an exalted atmosphere above the base-born wants of earthly mortals, and far beyond the chattering crowd that lives but for to-day, our lives, refined beyond the common ken—"

And just then the man with the gong came out. Mortimer, he made a grab at Ethel's hand and a plunge for the cabin door. Ethel just gathered her skirts with her other hand, Jumprd clear over the back of her chair and after him, and away they went chattering down the cabin, up-

back of her chair and after him, and away they went chattering down the cabin, upset a chair, ran into a good, sweet old Quaker lady, and banged a bad word out of her before she had time to stop it; down the stairs they rushed, collared a couple of chairs at the nearest table, feed a waiter, and opened the action without skirmishing. I am a man of coarse mould and an earth-born appetite myself, and I wouldn't live in a star so long as I could find a good hotel in America; but long, long before I could get seats at the table for my family, Mortimer and Ethel had eaten two bluefish, a little rare beefsteak, some corn bread, a plate of hot cakes, two boiled eggs, and a bunch of onions, and the waiter had gone out to toast them some cheese.

some cheese. A Positive Fact.—It is now established

A Positive Fact.—It is now established beyond controversy that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the most perfect cure for forms of bowel complaints, including cholera morbus, dysentery, colic, cholera infantum, nausea, canker of the stomach and bowels, piles, etc. Beware of opiates and poisonous drugs, that only check for a time and produce inflammation. Wild Strawberry is safe and certain in its effects.

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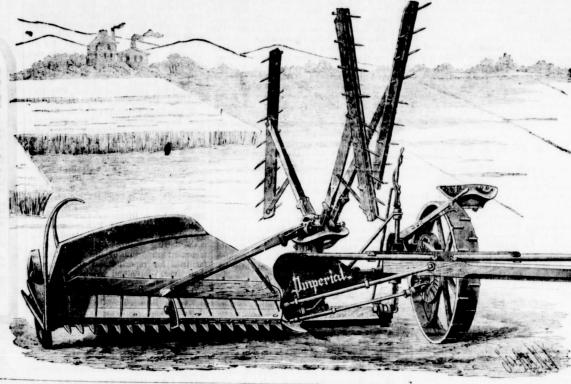
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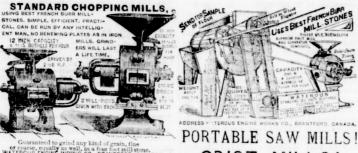
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All slept but—the fire! That began by the pine box, soon well heated; then the flames circulated to all within the baking room; to the cellar beyond and its stores; to the pine beams and floor overhead. Suddenly, Mother Mary of the Seraphim starts, as by a voice calling to her: "Haste,—awaken your children, or they will be burned alive." She leaps to her feet; the flames were bursting through the floor into the room, where they were all sleeping. She shrieks: "Up for your lives, children, fly:"—and she rushes to the dormitory to cry: "Wake! wake! the dormitory to cry: "Wake! wake! the house is on fire. Quick and save the chil-dren." In a moment, all are aware of the dren." In a moment, all are aware of the danger; the fire was upon them on all sides. One rushes to the bell, to give warning of their peril. Mother Superior, with admirable presence of mind, seizes the keys, and opens the doors; Mother Assistant and Sister St. Lawrence break down the grating to afford egress to those who are in the second story. Some of the Sisters thinking the fire might still be arress. are in the second story. Some of the Sisters, thinking the fire might still be arrested, run in the direction of the cistern for water: Mother Mary calls to them that it is in vain; they must only think of saving themselves and the children. The smoke and flames were quicker than words: the dormitory where the little ones were, was already on fire. Sister St. Ignatia, at the peril of her life, breaks in and hurries them out—when the floor gives way. The other Sisters seize the little mnocents in their street of the service of the service

in their arms and bear them off to a place of safety, returning several times, regard-less of the danger of suffocation or of be-ing enveloped in the flames.

Mother Mary of the Incarnation had grasped the papers of the Community, and attempted to save some clothing for the Sisters who had all rushed from the house with the children, in their night-dresses. She was alone in the midst of the flaming mass; the fire was consuming the rooms beneath; another had seized upon the timbers of the roof over her head; and a third bers of the roof over her head; and a third following upon her steps, as after bowing to her crucifix to acquiesce in the will of God, she flew along the passage of the dormitory, leading through the parlor, to a stair-case,—the only means of issue now possible. Happily, it was free, although she encountered another danger from the melting bell, directly over her way. At the door, she meets the Revd. Father Superior of the Jesuits and all his household hurrying to the rescue. The chapel alone hurrying to the rescue. The chapel alone was not yet in flames. They had time to save the Blessed Sacrament, and such of the sacred vestments as were in the sacred vestments as were in the adjoining; yet not without imminent peril.

But were all indeed safe? Had it been being space of time, bethe sacred vestments as were in the vestry

possible in that brief space of time, between the first alarm and Mother Mary's tween the first alarm and Mother Mary's egress from the house, which she measured by the length of the Miscreve—some five or six minutes—to transport all the household to a place of safety? Had no one been forgotten?—questions full of anguish were these to Rev. Mother St. Anastatius, who having hastened down to open the doors, had not returned, knowing that it would be of no avail. The others had taken flight in the opposite direction, and when poor Mother Superior, shivering there upon the snow, endures a most of the Union, and can all of the States of the Union, and can all union and can there upon the snow, endures a mortal agony within her soul, and calls her sisters

agony within her soul, and calls her sisters by name, no one answers. Casting herself upon her knees, she makes a vow to the Blessed Virgin,—and waits.

At last the children discover her and gather around; Mother Mary too and all the sisters are there. Poor Cecile had cast herself from a window in the third story upon an icy frozen path—but she was only stunned. Little Genevieve, alas! was missing still:—it is agony for all.

But the good angels were busy:—Genevieve did not petish; she was safe, though found only after a two hours' search. Higher and higher rise the flames, wreathing

and higher rise the flames, wreathing through that wooden roof; the heavy tim-bers bend, and fall with a crash: it is the brightness of mid-day on this midnight scene, while the cold, silent stars look down

But while that doomed mansion is sinking there in a glowine, seething furnace, where are its late happy inmates? On the cold snow-bank, clustered close to keep those little children warm, they kneel;—calm though pale,—so calm that one of the spectators exclaims: "Surrely, those women tree mad or they have an exceeding love. are mad! or they have an exceeding love

Friends surround them now and cover Friends surround them now and cover them with their rough garments;—they bear off the children;—the little Indian girls to the nearest shelter;—the French children to their own homes. Madame de la Peltrie, in her night tunic and barefooted until she gets the loan of shoes and a mantle, shudders in the night air, as shulurries with the nuns, all in a similar plight, down the street to the Jesuits, the nearest inhabited house.

down the street to the Jesuits, the nearest inhabited house.

Great were the pity and grief of the spectators, both French and Indians, though powerless to stop the progress of the confagration. They wept with compassion for the misfortunes of those heroic souls who had never toiled for themselves; or they were moved to tears to behold the angelic composure of those victims of a calamity so sudden and so terrible.

The disposition of the nuns on the night of the conflagration, may be divined by those of Mother Mary herself;—for we those of Mother Mary herself;—for we know that there was but one heart and mind among them. "My heart," she writes, "preserved its usual peace; I felt neither grief ner anxiety, but united my will to His whose Hand has passed over us, leaving us in the state in which He was Himself at this season in the cave of Berbleigen." Bethlehem.

Early the next morning, the friendly

were grateful to both;—but naturally pre-ferring the monastery of the Hospital to the Governor's Residence, they were soon in the arms of their dear sisters, the Hos-pitalieres,—who shed abundant tears while they welcomed them so cordially to their home. The extent of the misfortune was home. The extent of the misfortune was sufficiently evident by the condition in which they were forced to present themselves: wrapped round in borrowed mantles, and still shivering with the cold they had endured in the night. Straightway, the kind hostesses brought apparel from their wardrobe and the whole community of Ursulines were transformed into Hospital nuns, dear Madame de la Peltrie with the rest.—Glimpses of the Monastery, Vol I. TO BE CONTINUED.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

Mr. J. T. Keena of Detroit, Michigan, is the Democratic nominee for Judge of Probate of Wayne County.

Mr. Bernard Youngblood is the Democratic nominee for County Treasurer.

Mr. M. Firmane is the Democratic nominee for Prosecuting Attorney.

Mr. C. M. Rousseau is the Democratic nominee for register of deeds. Those gentlemen are all members of our C. M. B. A., and being acquainted with them we think a better selection could not have been made; we would be much pleased to hear of their being elected. The Detroit Graphic of 9th inst. has the following sketch of Bro. Keena, Supreme President of our Association.

of our Association.

The Democratic nominee for Judge of Probate of Wayne County, was born at Ogdensburg, N. Y., on the 18th day of November, 1850. At an early age he came to Detroit with his parents, and commenced his education in the old capital school. He graduated from the Houghton Union and finished his education at St. Joseph College Buffalo, N. Y. tion at St. Joseph College, Buffalo, N. Y. Desiring to see some of the world before bearing to see some of the world before settling down in life, and at the age of 17 years he shipped on board the U. S. steamer Guinnebaug, commanded by the late Commodore Edward Barrett, and commissioned for a three years cruise in the South Atlantic squadron. The Guin-pelson visited all of the important ports nebaug visited all of the important ports in South America, and the west coast of in South America, and the west coast of Africa, and the continual change of life and strange scenes furnished abundant food for his naturally inquiring mind. While on ship board he decided to read law, and he was kindly assisted and encouraged in the idea by Commander Barrett, who gave him the privilege of using his extensive library. At the end of the cruise Mr. Keepen received an honorable ins extensive horary. At the end of the cruise Mr. Keena received an honorable discharge. Upon returning home he pursued his study of law by attending a course of lectures at the Law School of the Michigan University. He then continued this study for two years more in the office of Trowbridge & Atkinson; and upon ex-amination before the Supreme Court on amination before the Supreme Court on the 23d of April, 18,4, was admitted to practice at the bar. He immediately launched out into business for himself, and soon after was admitted into partner-

ship with the well known firm of Atkinson & Atkinson, which partnership continued for three years. He then, with Luther S. Trowbridge formed the present partner-ship of Trowbridge&Keena Mr.K.has been identified with several charitable and benevolent societies, and is at present the Supreme President of the C. M. B. A., a benevolent society having a membership in all of the States of the Union, and Canada, and during its existence of three years has disbursed over one hundred thousand dollars to the deserving widows and orphans of deceased members. Mr. Keena has quite a large civil practice, stands well at the bar, is well liked by his

ficially notified of the death of the follow ing named brothers, who were at the tim of their death in good standing and en titled to all the benefits of the Ass

titled to all the benefits of the Association Death 19, William Cosgrove, of Branch 7, Buffalo, N. Y., admitted into the As sociation July 22d, 1878, died July 19th 1880, cause of death, hemorrhage o stomach, aged 51 years. Death 20, Jame P. Laferty of Branch 12, Rochester, N. Y. admitted October 6th, 1879, died July 22d 1880, cause of death, phthisis, aged 2 years. The beneficiary due on the deat of Brother William Gosgrove will be pa by surplus. One Assessment required, Assessment No. 12. Be prompt in re-

mitting.

The Grand Council of Canada has pa on Beneficiary Assessment since its formation \$2,211. The membership present under its jurisdiction is—No. Windsor Branch, 69; No. 2, St. Thoma 31; No. 3, Amherstburg, 32; No. London, 30; No. 5, Brantford 38; No. 6 Strathroy 13; No. 7, Sarnia, 16; No. 6 Chatham, 28. Total membership, 257.

The Supreme President has the sam power during recess that the Supreme Council has while in session, by an amend ment to Art. 3 of Supreme Constitution at last convention of Supreme Counc We intend shortly to revise our Brane Constitution, as experience shows usome defects therein. Our C. M. B. A Association is meeting with favor an success everywhere, and is destined to be the association for our Catholic men. S far as we know, no cheaper or safer life insurance can be obtained than by be-coming a C. M. B. A. member. Although we have had an unusual large death rate this year, still our expense for the amount assured is far less than any life assurance

company would charge us.

Branch No. 8, Chatham, Ont., holds its meeting on the first and third Thursday Grand Recorder.

OUR CATHOLIC YOUTH.

This excellent paper devoted to the children of Catholies, is published at Detroit, Michigan. The illustrations will be duly appreciated, as they are executed in the best style, while the reading matter is such as we should like to see in the hands of our youth. This paper has a most useful field before it. If it succeeds in keeping away from the firesides of our people, the Early the next morning, the friendly nuns of the Hotel Dieu sent their steward with a pressing invitation to accept hospitality with them. The Governor, on the other hand, had ordered preparation to be made for them at the Castle. The nuns

SEAFORTH LETTER.

Our choir visited Brussels on last Sun-day and gave the good people of the par-ish a rare treat in the shape of some excel-lent singing. Father O'Shea delivered a most instructive discourse. The church was well filled, the greater portion of the congregation being Protestants, who invariably show their good taste in attending our church when there is a chance of hearing ing an eloquent sermon or a piece of sa-cred music artistically rendered.

PRESENTATION TO FATHER O'SHEA FRESENTATION TO PATHER O'SHEA.

Father O'Shea has been made the recipient of a valuable present by his friend,
M. C. Cameron, Esq., Goderich. It is a magnificent walking cane of polished ebony surmounted with a massive gold head, and bearing an appropriate inscription. It is something which Father O'Shea may feel justly proud of and a gift which can hardly fail to call up pleasant reminiscences of his Goderich friends, not the least of whom is the generous donor whose initials it bears.

The fence around the church has been lately painted and now looks very nicely. Part of the old one has been torn down and removed, and a new one erected in its place. This was badly needed, as the old fence, or at least, that portion of it which was old always presented an unsightly ap-

Father O'Shea has resumed his Sunday evening discourses on "Catechetical Instruc-Large crowds are attending, as they

tion." Large crowds are accessing are highly interesting.

Sunday school hours will soon be changed to the afternoon, as the mornings are getting too short and there is hardly time to hear the children.

MAPLE LEAF.

A CHEAP EXCURSION TO DETROIT.-The A CHEAP EXCURSION TO DETROIT.—The Great Western Railway is noted for the liberality of its management in respect to excursions. It gives the residents along its line the benefit of low rates and frequent opportunities to visit places of interest, and finds its policy conduces largely to an increased revenue and to promote a feeling of good will among its entropys. of good will among its customers. The latest move in this direction is an excursion to Detroit, set for next Thursday, the 21st. The rate has been fixed at \$2.50 for the round trip from London to Detroit and at correspondingly reduced figures for sta-tions west of this city. In connection with the excursion reduced rates have been obtained for such members of the party as wish to visit Kalamazoo, Grand Rapids Bay City and Saginaw.

A petition is being generally signed by persons living in Lucan and Biddulph, praying for the release on bail of the prisoners charged with the Donnelly murder. The document is addressed to Attorney-General Mowat, and points out the result of the recent trial, the length of time the prisoners have been in jail, the condition of their farms and homes, and asks that under these circumstances the substantial bonds of their friends be accepted for their appearance at the next trial. It will be forwarded to its destination in a day or two.

OBITUARY.—We regret to announce the demise of Mr. Michael J O'Donohoe, which curred in this city on Saturday last. Deceased was a young man of much promise, and his loss will be keenly felt by a ge number of friends.

Cedar block pavement has been laid on the Market lane. It is thought that this is the only street that will be thus improved until spring.

COMMERCIAL. London Markets.

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White wheat, \$\phi\$ Bed "Paring" Poats
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Superior & bbl.
Bakers'
Granulated wheat flour.
Cornmeal, & 100 th
Oatmeal
Bran Bran Shorts, fine ,, coarse Beef, hind qr., # cwt.....

171 & 173 King Street. Come and see the "Hanlan" Bedroom Settin Walnut, for \$35.

Our Furniture is cheaper than any othe

BUSINESS ITEMS

THOMAS.—Pocock Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas. They intend to carry as large a stock as any store in Ontario. This will enable all a stock that they many a savery known.

any store in Ontario. This will enable all to get what they want, as every known style and variety will be kept on hand in large quantities, a new feature for St. Thomas. Prices will be very low to suit the present competition. Give them a call. A MOUNTION, importer and wholesale dealer in foreign and domestic fruits, smoked fish, game, oysters, etc., City Hall buildings, Richmond street, London, Ont. If you have a cold, get a bottle of Hark ness' Bronchial Syrup. If you want pure drugs, chemicals, perfumery, dye stuffs, patent medicines, and every thing kept in a first class drug store, go to Harkness, corner of Dundas and Wellington streets.

FITZPATRICK'S PREMIUM STAINED GLASS FITZPATRICK'S PREMIUM STAINED GLASS

FOR CHURCHES.—Costs less than inferior Works. Received Prizes at London, England, 1871, and Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876. Sent everywhere. Address—Box 226, Stapleton, Richmond County, N. Y. SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has removed to A. J. Webster's old stand. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines on sale.

Great Western Railway.

Trains leave and arrive at London station as follows.

MAIN LINE, Going West—ARRIVE: 12 25 a.m. 1.55 p.m., 5.45 p.m., 2.45 a.m., 5.30 a.m. DEPART: 2.10 p.m. 6.00 p.m., 2.55 a.m., 8.40 a.m., 6.10 a.m.

MAIN LINE, Going East ARRIVE: 11.10, p.m., 3.35 p.m., 8.25 a.m., 1.35 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 4.10 p.m., DEPART: 11.20 p.m., 3.40 p.m., 8.40 a.m., 1.55 p.m., 5.45 p.m., 6.00 a.m.

SANNIA BRANCH—ARRIVE 9.55 p.m., 5.45 p.m., 1.45 p.m., 8.15 a.m., DEPART: 6.05 a.m.

PORT STANLEY BRANCH—ARRIVE: 8.10 a.m., 1.35 p.m., 5.40 p.m., 9.15 p.m., 6.15 p.m.

PORT STANLEY BRANCH—ARRIVE: 8.10 a.m., 1.35 p.m., 5.40 p.m., 9.45 p.m., 5.55 p.m., 5.55 a.m., 9.00 a.m., 2.30 p.m., 6.35 p.m.

HURON AND BRUCE BRANCH—ARRIVE: 1.00.00 a.m., 4.45 p.m., 1.01.00 p.m. DEPART: 5.55 a.m., 2.29 p.m., 6.25 p.m.

New Advertisements.

Pethick & FALL AND WINTER GOO DS!

\$14, worth \$17. Scotch Tweed Suits, \$16, worth \$20. English Cloth Suits,

An inspection of these goods will convince anyone that they are great bargains.

PETHICK & MCDONALD First Door North of City Hall,

BOOKS,

FANCY

AND ALL THE LATEST

NOVELTIES!

ANDERSON'S

175 Dundas Street,

OPPOSITE STRONG'S HOTEL

PROVERBS.

"No one can be sick when the stomach blood, liver and kidneys are healthy, and Hop Bitters keep them so. "The greatest nourishing tonic, appe-dizer, strengthener and curative on earth, Hop Bitters." "It is impossible to remain long sick of the out of health, where Hop Bitters are

"Why do Hop Bitters cure so much?" Because they give good digestion, ricloded, and healthy action of all the "No matter what your feelings or ail ment is, Hop Bitters will do you good."

"Remember, Hop Bitters never doe harm, but good, always and continually." "Purify the blood, cleanse the stomac and sweeten the breath with Hop Bitters. "Quiet nerves and balmy sleep in Hop Bitters." "No health with inactive liver and urinary organs without Ho Bitters."

Hop Bitters Min for Co., Rochester, New York, and Toronto Ontario.

AMERICAN FURNITURE HOUSE. GEO. BAWDEN & CO.

have opened in Hunt's Block, Richmond St., for the Treatment of all Acute and Chronic Diseases. Turkish Bath, \$1; Electric Bath, \$1; Molllere Bath, 50c; Hot and Cold Baths, 25c. 75-1y DRS. STREET & MOLAREN. House in the city,

2.5° N. B.—New Furniture exchanged for old. Repairing and carving done.

NEW BOOT AND SHOES STORE IN ST.

It will pay you to buy Boots and Shoes at Pocock Bros. They keep a full line of ladies' and gentlemen's fine goods. No trouble to show goods. Written orders promptly attended to.

Trains leave and arrive at London station

DENTON

and the second of the second o McDonald's

Scotch Tweed Suits,

\$20, worth \$25.

RICHMOND STREET

SWEET POTATOES.

GOODS!

Pickles, Malt, Taragon and Chili Vinegars, Sauces, Currie Powder,

Gibbert's Buffalo Starch.

Buffalo Baking Powder.

Cook's Own Baking Powder. JOHN MOULE

Grocer, DUNDAS STREET.

A FRESH ARRIVAL OF

LEMONS,

consignment of Cross & Blackwell's

AND DATES

GRAPES.

See See

INDIAN LAND SALE.

THE Lots comprised in the portion of land formerly embraced in the Indian Reserve, South of the Town of Sarnia, and now known as the NEW SURVEY, consisting of over 300 lots east of River street, varying in size from the $\frac{26}{10}$ to $\frac{4}{10}$ of an acre; and 23 lots on the river bank, varying in size from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of an acre; besides the water fronts to the channel bank, will be offered at Public Auction at the Belchamber House, in the Town of Sarnia, the October a.m., on THURSDAY, the 28th OCTOBER next.

This property is beautifully situated on the

at 10 o'clock a.m., on THURSDAY, the 28th OCTOBER next.

This property is beautifully situated on the banks of the St. Clair, and the river lots are specially adapted for manufacturing purposes.

TERMS:—One-fifth of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in four equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

No face than four front lots will be sold to any one person, and each purchaser of said front lots will be required to erect within three years a building for manufacturing or business purposes on his location.

Purchasers of lots in Ranges 1 to 3 inclusive will be restricted to four lots each, and purchasers of lots in any Range further East, to eight lots each; and the portion comprehended in each scuh sale must be enclosed, built upon or cultivated within three years.

Any further particulars can be learned on application to E. Watson, Esq., Indian Superintendent, Sarnia.

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy of the Superintendent General of

Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, Oct. 6, 1880.

The above sale is hereby postponed until the Tenth of November, at ten o'clock, a.m., at the Belchamber House, Sarnia.

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Depty of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa, Oct. 13th, 1880.

RE-OPENED! THE LONDON TURKISH & ELECTRIC BATHS DRY GOODS.

EATON'S PALACE.

JOHNSTON'S

SARSAPARILLA

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA,

And for Purifying the Blood.

It has been in use for 20 years, and has proved to be the best preparation in the market for SiCk HEADACHE PAIN.

THE SIDE OR BACK LIVER COMPLANT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE DAYSPEPRIA, PILES, and all Discass that arise from a Disordered Liver or ampure blood. Thousands of our best people take it and give it to their children, Physicians prescribe it daily. Those who use it once, recommend it to others. It is made from Yellow Dock, Honduras Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry, Stillingta, Elis made from Yellow Dock, Honduras Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry, Stillingta, Sassafras, Wintergreen, and other well-known valuable Roots and therbs. It is strictly vegetable, and cannot hurt the most delicate constitution. It is one of the best medicines in use for Regulating the Bowels.

JOHN M. DENTON.

THE LONDON DRY GOODS HOUSE. Eaton's new carpet rooms. Grand opening.
In addition to our large stock we have just received Nine Bales containing 35 pieces of the very newest coloring in Brussels Carpet, which we offer for a few days at \$1.35—bor, dering to match these goods—usual price \$1.50 to \$1.60. We show to-day and all this week a good display in our new Millinery Rooms. Our rooms were late of being opened—carpenters and joiners working day and night. All complete now and the novelties from Paris, novelties from England, and novelties from four American markets, all very attractive and useful, as well as cheap. In connection with our Millinery opening, Mantle opening, and Carpet opening, we have a Clothing opening. 35 Tremendous stock.

NEW

Opening out Daily

J. GIBBONS Dress Materials,

> New Cloakings. Flannels, Cottons,

Blankets, Quilts.

All Goods Sold at the Lowest Cash Prices. A CALL SOLICITED.

---AT---

W.GREEN'S

New Brocaded Velvets, New Brocaded Velveteens, New Striped Velvets. New Silk Fringes,

JUST RECEIVED THESE ARE THE

LATEST NOVELTIES —IN—

DRESS TRIMMINGS. 138 DUNDAS STREET,

-STILL MORE-

EXTRAORDINARY THAN WHAT HAS BEEN

GLOVE

will offer for sale the contents of FIVE DIFFERENT CASES

40C. PER PAIR

The Great CASHMERE Sale will be continued ALL NEXT WEEK. The 20—Cent Briliant Black Lustre will be sold from 10 to 12 o'clock each day, until further notice, for TEN CENTS per yd. N. B.—The hours of the Great Print Sale will be from 9 to 10 o'clock a. m., and from 3 to 4 o'clock p. m. each day until further notice.

notice.

***REMEMBER—We will sell you "The Best American Prints" at FOUR CENTS PER YARD during the above hours. A. B. POWELL & CO. THE KID GLOVE HOUSE

BATHS.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE,

244 Queen's Avenue, London, Ont. MOLIERE ELECTRIC VAPOR BATHS.

MOLIERE ELECTRIC VAPOR BATHS.

The first physiological effect of the Moliere Electric-Vapor Baths is to perfect the perspiratory functions of the skin, to give a living and healthy cuttlet. Instead of the weak, diseased covering which the majority of people possess. The skin is thus fitted for imbibing the oxygen of the atmosphere, and giving off the carbon from the blood-two most important processes. To a person liable to take cold from expossing the person liable to take cold from expossing the feeling of defiance to cold slight drafts, the feeling of defiance to cold slight drafts, the feeling of defiance to real the most striking results. In no diseases are the effects more magical than in Rheumatism and Gout In northern climates the functions of the skin are to a great extent formant, and its purpose as an outlet for refusant terrof the system almost nullified by inactic of the system almost nullified by inactic of the skin are to be defined by inactic of the system almost nullified by inactic of the skin and health to the body. Its utility in child congestion of the liver and spleen, ind in constipation associated with chronic indigestion, gout, inveterate depression of spirits, cutaneous diseases, affections of the kidneys and dropsy thereon dependent, is without doubt. It is common to associate perspiration with debility, and to imagine it to be weakening to the system. This is a mistake, passive means cannot weaken. Travellers in the East resort to bathing establishments for refreshment and invigoration. Electric Vapor Baths are highly tonic, and the rule is to put weak people in often, as it is conducive to flesh and strength. Perspiration drains away no living tissue, but merely effects matter which enervates instead of strengthens. If you perspire well you come out of the Bath stronger than when you went in. This can be tested in three ways; its effect upon those debilitated by disease; on those exhausted by fatigue; and on those in the fatigue, the bath affords the most astonishing relief, whether



VOL. 3.

the City.

REMOVA

WE have rem to our new store o site Market Lane, have the largest most attractive sto Cloths, Shirts, So Underclothing, &

> N. WILSON & ECCLESIASTICAL CALENI

OCTOBER, 1880. Sunday 31-St. Siricius, Pope and C NOVEMBER.

Monday 1—Feast of all Saints. Dos Tuesday, 2—Commemoration of all to ful Departed. Double. Wednesday, 3—Octave. Thursday, 4—St. Charles Borromer and Contessor. Semi-Double.

The Bee at the Altar. A dusky bee, with its gossamer win Fluttering soft in the summer air. Came, through the chapel-window To the shrine, where the priest, in

of snow, Was breathing the Consecration pr Humming its dulcet hymn of praise Balancing bright on its gauzy wi The bee hung over the altar-stone Over the minature marble throne Which bore the weight of the King

Close to the sacrificial hand Of the fair young priest the creat As though in the Host and the sacr It seented the sweetness of buds div Heavenly honey, celestial dew!

Then on mine ear a whisper fell,
Breathed by the Spirit: "O swe
Flower!
Well may the bee fly close to thee,
Lured by the seent of thy purity,
Drawn by thy beauty's wonderou "Flower of flowers! Thine odors r Ravish the soul with a rapture ne Lo! ere the lights of the altar w Ere the Host and the Chalice are lif Draw near, like the bee, O sons of r For His Heart and its honey a you." ELEANOR C. Do: -Caholic World.

-Catholic World. CATHOLIC PRESS.

The New England Catholic published at Lawrence, Ma nishes, as "a beginning of the titles of a few of the Pres "Churches" in Scotland: "tablished Kirk, the Free K United Presbyterian Kirk, t Kirk, the First, the Second Third Presbyterians, the B Kirk, the Old Light Calvin New Lights, the Burghers, Burghers, the Cambellites, t eronians, the Morrisonia Orthodox Presbyterians Covenanters." This will beginning of the list. W

whether any living man can o

it.—Philadelphia Standard.

THE faith of Catholics them to acts from which the no temporal rewards. He priesthood with its auxiliarie Brothers and Sisters, is de the service of Almighty G from Him alone do they loo ward for their labor. The ness of religious orders in e the young is a marvel to all, not feel the faith that they d side the Church, teaching is sidered a sacred duty, but a pr requiring as much remuner the law or the medical pro The teacher that forms the mind only by a method out he can make the most mon not do the child good spirit morally, is no better than the who lops off a limb rather th the trouble to save it.-Cat.

WITHIN a couple of year have been ten marriages pe in this country by telegraph illustrate the growing recl on this subject. A serious dists whether such marriages The parties were, in every different States, and the laws have to be complied with (pose), and it seems impossi the laws of either should plied with. The witnesses halt of the marriage (if they of it), as only one of the par in their presence. No perso a particle of sound sense wo gage in such a farce, since i probable that any court wo clare such a marriage to b It is a wicked trifling with the ests of possible children .-Methodist

Worse than that; it is trifli the moral law and the sacred recognized by all Chris These sensational marriages, riages they be, point to the disregard entertained by the pants for the principles of re