Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero Cognomen." — "Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname."—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOLUME XIII.

LONDON. ONTARIO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1890.

NO. 622

Catholic Record

London, Sat., Sept. 20th, 1890.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In glancing over the -prospectuses of some of our colleges we were greatly surprised at the number of branches taught. All the learned ologies were to be stowed away in the intellects of the pupils. Now a college course can aim only at systematizing our thoughts and at helping us to use our reasoning faculties to the best advantage. But is not this end frustrated by a multiplicity of subjects? Is it not reasonable to suppose that a smattering of various sciences will paraly ze brain action and condemn the student to intellectual starvation-to prevent him forming one independent opinion? Pupils are taught everything till they know nothing. So said that great master of English prose, Cardinal Newman, in 1852. "I will tell you," says he, " what has been the practical error of the last twenty years: not to load the memory with a mass of undigested knowledge, but to force upon him so much that he has rejected all. It has been the error of distracting and enfeebling the mind by an unmeaning profusion of subjects; of implying that a smattering in a dezen branches of study is not shallowness, which it really is, but enlarge. unburdens himself in the following manment, which it is not ; of considering an | ner : "The character of Cardinal Manacquaintance with the learned names of ning's work in these realms is to bring things and persons is progress and not dis Great Britain into entire submission to sipation of minds." These caustic words | the Papal anti-Christ." And he is doing meaning than in 1852. Give a student every energy to make Innocence sit again full liberty to follow the natural bent of at British beleides and to shed around round his intelligence by supplementary knowledge. Teach him to concentrate his lings of those whose only doctrine is defaculties upon a given subject, and he will be more educated than if he could repeat a different creed. He has a fast hold on Homer and Saphocles from memory. Ald him to understand, in the words of | tent himself in deluging Pilate and Judes, the eccentric Thoreau, that "our stock in life, our real estate, is that amount of thought which we have had, which we have thought out. If he has ever done any work with those finest tools, the Imagin-

THE session of the English parliament just ended has been at best more like the tinkerings of village politicians than delib erations befitting a body of progressive statesmen. Bits of unimportant bills about the army, the police, the cattle disease have secured the undivided attraction of both Houses, but no debate has been enlivened by those flashes of wit and oratory oftlmes bordering on genius with which Macaulay and Gladstone, Lytton Centre, to the True Witness of that city. and O'Connell electrified their auditors. Mr. Goschen has proved himself an "Ignis impending famine in Ireland. We feel fatuus," leading his party into the quagmire of unpopularity and defeat. Into consideration the advisability of aid-His motion to devote the surplus of ing the distressed people of Ireland at this revenue from intemperance to the buying trying time. Mr. Curran is to be highly out of the publicans aroused the ire of the commended for the prompt and businessthe defeat of three important party promote this much needed assistance to measures. The truth is, that the im. the people at home. In all matters relatposition and remission of taxes is a ling to falth and fatherland he is ever the more difficult problem than Mr. Goschen first in the front rank, and always ready to has the ability to solve. It requires, devote his splendid talents and energy to as the American justly says, that a man forward the interests of both. Hon. Senshall be as closely in touch with the moral instincts as the economic abilities consented to act as treasurer. A true and of the people who are to pay. This was the secret of the success of Peel and we doubt not his influence will be the and Gladstone as Chancellors of the Exchequer. Mr. Goschen apprehends the merely economic sides of the question as well as Mr. Gladstone; but there and forwarded to the treasurer. his apprehension stops.

ation and Fancy and Reason, it is a new

creation, independent of the world, and a

possession forever."

According to Macaulay, Gladstone's mind is of large grasp: nor is he deficient | Lord Salisbury a compromise on the in dialectical skill; but he does not give his intellect fair play. His style bears a remarkable analogy to his mode of thinking. He has one gift most dangerous to a speculator-a vast command of a kind as it is probable he will be, the last of language, grave and majestic, but of vague import-a kind of language which affects us much the same way as the lofty diction of the chorus of the clouds affected the simple-hearted Athenian.

THE Toronto Presbyterian Review says the poet Swinburne is wrong in advocating regicide as a cure for Russia's ills. "The remedy does not lie in that way, but in the spread the principles of impressed with the devout spirit in Christianity." Verily times are changed! which the play was conducted, but he is But how will these principles of Christian- of opinion that it will not be performed ity be spread amongst the Russians? If again. Oberammegau is no longer the Czar in the application of these principles | the past. The railroads which now form to his subjects. Perchance the royal a network over the country bring crowds despot may take Calvin as model, and of sight-seers who are attracted thither inaugurate the conversion of Servetus on out of mere curiosity, and as a natural a grand scale. Better still, John Kuox, result money makers follow in great porary was well meant, but shrouded in more and more worldly in its character,

ambiguity. Nay, more, it was couched in kindly words. We are nearing the mil-

THE Arena for September shines as a sun amongst the lesser magazine lights. It is worthy of its name. On its broad. spirited columns combatants of all kinds meet and wrestle for victory. Were it to arouse only a desire to investigate the problems it discusses, it will have earned enduring fame.

A RELIGIOUS weekly, published in the Dominion, lays great stress on the words "Evangelical Protestantism." What these may signify we know not. It is doubtless one of those expressions with which young ministers and white haired hypocrites illustrate their vapid and meaningless discourses.

THE Rev. Henry Frank is to be tried for heresy by the Congregational Church, of which he is a minister. The rev. gentleman has provoked the ire of his brethren by interfering in social questions. He will be tried by a tribunal whose decision is irrevocable, and he will learn that the keystone of Protestantism-private interpretation of the Scripture-is as rotten as a building played on by the rain and winds of centuries.

A CORRESPONDENT of the British Weekly of the distinguished Cardinal have a truer it, my worthy friend. He is devoting his his talent, without, however, neglecting to | England that halo of purity, obscured by the lust of Henry VIII. and by the teachnunciation and hell-fire for all who profess the heart of humanity. He does not conand the other worthies who flourished nineteen thousand years ago, with torrents of indignation. Like St. Paul, he pays attention to the wants of mankind at the present time. Herce, in every movement for the social and moral amelicra tion of his fellows he leads the van. When Protestants prelates stood aloof in the recent dock strike of London the eminent Cardinal went out amidst the workmen, who, in angry, threstening phalanxes, stood ready to throw down the gauntlet of revolution, and, with words kind and just, he drove back their turbulent passions—and a reconciliation was effected.

We publish this week a letter addressed by Mr. J. J. Corran, M. P. for Montreal The communication has reference to the sure our subscribers one and all will take owing temperance party and caused like manner in which he endeavors to ator Murphy, it will be seen, has kindly staunch Irish Catholic is Senator Murphy. means of helping the movement very materially. All contributions sent to this office will be promptly acknowledged

> IT IS stated in London, England, that the Prince of Wales has suggested to Irish question, as he regards Home Rule of some kind to be inevitable. It is added that if Archbishop Walsh of Dublin be elevated to the Cardinalate, chance will have disappeared of arraying the Pope against Parnellism. We cannot vouch for the accuracy of these rumors, but we record them for what they are worth.

MR. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, during his visit to Europe, visited Oberammergau while the celebrated Passion Play was being represented. He was deeply Luther were alive he would direct the simple rural village which it has been in who was a master in his own peculiar style numbers. Restaurant keepers, photoof diffusing Christianity, may enlighten graphers, and others are in attendance, The remark of our contem- and the audience is every year becoming

ious rite, and it was unheeded by strang. ers, but now that the attention of the outside public has been called to it, it is fast losing its purely religious character.

and the railway companies advertise it Depew was there, he says, there were over two thousand people who were obliged to sleep on doors and in barns, and who could not get seats to witness the play. THE intelligence comes from Brazil that the Catholic party is likely to be strong

in the first Parliament of the Republic. The Government is at present in the hands of the secret societies, which, of course, are arxious to infidelize the country by repressing and persecuting the Church, under pretence that they are merely extending liberty of conscience to all denominations, but the Catholic spirit of the population has been aroused, and it will certainly prevail, unless the true Catholics are as apathetic in regard to the elections as they have unfortunately proved themselves to be in France and Italy. It is expected, however, that in the new Parliament the Bishops will be sustained in their firm protest against the anti Catholic policy of the present rulers of the country.

Among the passengers who reached New York on the 10th inst., per steamer Teutonic, were His Grace Archbishop Corrigan and Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, to both of whom were given grand demonstrations of welcome. Mr. Depew was called upon for a speech, and he thus referred to the Archbishop: "I had Archbishop Corrigan as a companion at table with me during my return voyage. I found him the most agreeablo man I ever met, and I shall not consent to go abroad again unless he acalso called upon to address the assembled of the places he had visited he referred to

"As to Dr. Burtsell, his stlending has never been contemplated. When he was transferred from the Church of the Epiph any to Rondout he disagreed with me and appealed to the Holy See. The Pope has passed upon it, and Dr. Burtsell has the key of the situation in his own hands. go to Rondout whenever he chooses to fulfil the conditions imposed upon him, not by me but by the Holy Sec. I have said before I have nothing at all to do with the case.'

town to Sandy Hook in five days, twenty York. The Teutonic's fastest previous made in five days, nineteen hours and five forms the work he is paid to do. He plays minutes.

THE Public School Committe of Birmincham. Conn., refused to accept a United States flag offered as a present to it by Kellogg Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. It was then presented to the Catholic parochial school, and was thank. fully received, and raised upon the parochial school with great enthusiasm. The Rev. Father Eiliot, of New York, who was a soldier during the civil war, was the principal speaker on the occasion. The incident is a telling rebuke to those fanatics of the New England States who accuse Catholics of disloyalty to the American Constitution. It appears that the Catholics of Birmingham have more affection for the flag of their country than have their Puritan neighbors.

THE ways of advertising are multitudinous and varied, and sometimes even startling, with a view to catch the eye and arrest the attention of the passerby. But we had to go to far-off Richmond Hill to find ignorance of Latin, or downright blasphemy, doing duty for a sign board. Do Mesers. Atkinson and Switzer, of that village, know that the Te Deum is by far the grandest and most sublime hymn of thanksgiving to God ever composed? Probably no; and we hope, for the sake of our common Christianity, that they never before understood the words, which they employ as a trade mark for their sale of tea or sugar.

JUSTIN D. FULTON'S crusade, which in his own estimation was destined to destroy the spiritual authority of the Pope, appears to be a boomerang which n its recoil will effect the redoubtable champion's own discomfiture. He succeeded in getting temporary employment in Toronto during Dr. Wild's abence in the West, but he is now making

of the collection plate, and had also received intelligence from the door keeper as to the number of his books the news did not sweeten his temper, with an eye to profit. The night Mr. so he polished off in this style the vagarles and inconsistencies of the manmover of the vote of thanks :

"I am much obliged to you for your kind words and good wishes, but what I want you to do is to buy my books. I have been on the road six weeks, and now much do you think I have made? how much do you think I have made? I am ashamed to tell you, and I won't. Now, how many books do you think I sold last night? My friend at the door didn't sell one and I sold two. Now just look at that collection. Nothing bigger than a ten-cent piece, A dollar would find itself lonesome on that plate. Let's have the benediction and no more

A RECENT issue of the New York Herald publishes an interview with Mrs. Rigby, who is known as "the Immigrant Girls' Friend." Mrs. Rigby makes the statement that missionaries and English Church emigrant chaplains in England are employed by the steamship companies to send immigrants to America, and especially to Canada, and that they pick up people of most questionable morais from the street and send them to this country furnished with good recommendations. The clergymen are doing the work," she says, " of steamship runners, and from the same motives." Girls who would not be received in any respectable house in England are said to be thus shipped off to this country to be received by unsuspecting parties here as of good reputation, "They come from the streets, from prisons and other institutions, and are sent in the steerage in the same compartments as good women." She also states that there are several institutions which make it a consent to go abroad again unless he accompanies me on the same steamer."

This announcement was received with great cheering. Archbishop Corrigan was this is a most undesirable addition to the same steamer. The Cardinal gladly acknowledges that most of the topics discussed find able and zealous advocates among Protestant writers. If a few slight changes our population, and steps should be multitude, and after giving a brief account taken by the Canadian Government to put a stop to such treffic, if it be found the case of Dr. Bartsell in the following that Mrs. Rigby's representations are

Some person calling bimself "The Flaneur" contributes each Saturday to the Mail four or five columns of gossip While "The Flaneur" makes pretence of being an entertaining critic, he is in real-The case is entirely out of mine. He can ity but a very inferior specimen of the whenever he chooses to scandal monger. He would have us believe he is strictly impartial in his criticisms, yet whenever he touches anything Irish or Catholic the poison and the gall On this trip the Teutonic made the run of the "keep your-powder-dry" Orangefrom Daunt's Rock lightship at Queens- man becomes quite apparent. The little fellow is forever prodding the Irish Home hours and fifty-four minutes, beating her Rulers. No doubt it affords him pleasure rival, the Inman steamer City of New to do so, and he may keep on to his heart's content. No harm is done the Home run between the same two points was Rulers thereby. "The Flaneur" persecond violin for the soured individual who complex the editor's chair. As a samn of the fairness displayed in this depart. ment of the Mail, we may simply state that it is asserted there is no ressonable prospect of a famine in some parts of reland, because the organ of the Primose League, England, said so.

> THE Catholic Congress which met reently at Coblentz was both barmonious and practical. Its members expressed themselves as strongly in favor of the government, and the Catholic party in the Reichstag will support Kaiser William as long as he does justice to Catholics, which he is disposed to do. The Congress demands the establish ment in Germany of all the Catholic Orders, including the Jesuits, and the restoration of the Pope's temporal power. It also asks for a government subvention for Catholic missions in German Africa. Thanks were voted to Emperor William for his attempts to establish social peace. The next congress will he held at Ratis.

WE were delighted this week to be favored with a call from Rev. Father Dupuls, of Saginaw, Michigan, first cousin of John D. LeBel, Esq., lumber merchant, of this city. The Rev. Father gives a very encouraging report of the condition of affairs in that very enterprising section of the great state of Michigan, and it is most consoling also to hear that the Catholic Church is making great strides there in ts divine mission.

A PRESS dispatch states that some of the members of the Methodist conference, now being held in Montreal, attended the Jesuit's church last Sunday evening and heard a sermon preached by Rev. Father Drummond, S. J. This is an encouraging sign. If our separated friends would bitter complaint that the dollars are occasionally visit a Catholic church, they exceedingly slow in making their way would discover that Catholic doctrine and into his pocket. Recently, after one practices are not by any means what they

as outside visitors become more numer. of his lectures one of his audience had been led to believe they were. Much | THE OMNIPOTENCE OF GOD. ous. The Passion Play has been for centuries regarded by the people as a religite solf dubbed "Dr." had got a glimpse from sheer ignorance. Too many there are, we regret to say, who do not desire to be enlightened. They find it pleasant to hug the old superstitions, and live and which had been sold, and the vision and die in the belief that the Catholic creed is a mass of errors. Tossed about by the made religions, we hope they will sconer or later allow their minds to become broadened and seek the truth where alone it is to be found, in the Church established and watched over and guarded during all the ages by our Divine Lord.

> IT is pleasing to note that not all Protestant ministers take part in the violent and conscless denunciations of Popery which are habitual with most of them, and which in every case are dealt out lavishly whenever there is a convention or gathering largely composed of clergymen. There is a minister at Springfield, Ohio, named Rev. Mr. Cressy, who had recently in his pulpit a few words to say about Catholics, and they were kind words, such as would have brought upon him a storm of abuse had they been uttered in any Canadian Synod, Conference, or Presbytery. Cardinal Gibbon's book on "Our Christian Heritage" was denounced by ministers in Boston at a public meeting in the Music Hall as anti-Caristian and revolutionary, but Rev. Mr. Cressy said of it :

"I hold in my hand a recent book 'Our Christian Heritage,' written by Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore. I have read it with interest. It has informed my mind; it has helped my heart; it is an addition to the Caristian literature of our age. It enables me to speak of some of the good things of Catholicism The book contains thirty five short dis courses on topics of great and common interest to all who love the Lord Jesus Christ. It is not polemical. It has nothing to say against any Christian de nomination that still retains faith in at least the divine mission of Jesus Christ, were made, many a critical Protestant would never suspect that it was written by a Catholic. The spirit of the book is to win men to an appreciation of God and an apprehension of Christ." Mr. Cressy also said :

"That Catholicism is well known for her benevolence. A foundling babe can scarcely utter its first cry before a kind Sister's arm is about it. Catholic charity embraces all, without regard to faith or

nationality.
"Catholicism respects the words of Him who said, 'What man hath joined together let no man put asunder,' and, more than that, she means the same by them that He did, and (let not the com parison be odious) is she not better than Protestants in this respect? As citizena of the United States we must view with alarm the great evil of Mormonism, but the divorce law is in effect the same polygamy. How can we call ourselves s Christian people when we violate a fun-damental law of Christianity? The determined stand of Catholicis divorce must yet be adopted by Protestantism.

"On the Public school question Mr. Cressy said that Catholicism is right when she says that the education of the mind and heart cannot be separated We all agree that to educate the mind I recognize a justness as well as cor-rectness in Catholicism's fundamental thought that religion is an integral part f education.

WE have been shown a letter received by a gentleman in Toronto from a Protestant friend now residing in Italy. He draws a terrible picture of the hardships the people are forced to endure under the present infidel rule in that country. Well may we ask: "Is this regenerated Italy?" How sad the fate of those who fall away from the moorings of the

A WISE SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the True Witness :

Sir Your article of last week on the impending famine in many districts in Ireland was most timely. No doubt when the Irish leaders, in Church and State, the Irish leaders, in Church and State make an appeal to the friends of humanity, a generous response will be made from all quarters. It is evident that appeal will be put off as long as possibe, great reluctance being manifested to once more ask relief for the sufferers in the old

From all accounts great distress will largely prevail. Permit me to suggest that if the True Witness and kindred papers in the Dominion, such as the Irish Canadian. Catholic Keview, CATHOLIC RECORD, United Canada, Quebec Telegraph and others, were to open subscription lists, a considerable amount of money would be available for transmission on first appeal. The Hon, Senator Edward Murphy, so well known throughout the whole country, to whom I have spoken on this matter, would kindly consent to act as general treasurer, thus adding another to the many patriotic paper fund would in no way interfere with any organized efforts for raising money by societies or otherwise, should

such be necessary later on.

Should this suggestion meet with your approval please find, my subscription of Yours sincerely, J. J. Curran, M. P.

All things are possible to God. He

cannot, however, do that which would involve a contradiction, as, for instance, He cannot cause two and two to make five, although John Stuart Mill asserted that such a thing is possible. Consequently, when we say that all things are swayed by the divine power, we mean that God can do all things which are not absurd. Those who deny the possibility of miracles would do well to keep this in their memory. Page after page of Holy Writ tells us of the power of His far stretching In the Old Testament we arm. read how He oppressed the enemies of His chosen people by twelve fearful plagues, and how Pharach's armed equadrons were by Him hurled into the Red Sea. Inspect the history of the Jewish people and we will find it was preserved by a series of most astounding prodigies, and how, when enemies proceed around, and threatened that people with annihilation, God never failed to stretch forth His protecting arm, and to cry aloud : Thus far and no farther." In the New Law this attribute shines forth with greater brilliancy. As we read the New Testament the events of our Saviour's career come before us like objects in a vast panorama, and look we from Bethlehem, where angels singing announced to nations, that He who was to regenerate them claimed a lowly virgin as mother; to Calvary when the blood, pouring from the side of the Lamb, burst the dikes of sin and rushed in one stream over the world, we find that the Omnipotent has ever been at work. We see that at the word of that God, in mortal guise, tempests were calmed, the lame walked, the blind saw, the demons retreated in affeight from the bodles of those whom they tormented, and the grave gave up its dead. Turn we from the Inspired Volume, and cast a glance on Nature's page, and we are again convinced that we can really claim for our God the proud title of Almighty. The firmament, with its multitude of planets, which, like indefatigable pilgrims, march continually through space - the diversity of beings, and their barmonious conjunction, so that each, without disturbing its neighbor, tends to a common end-sufficiently attest it. Science leads us into every nook and corner of the world, and shows us, even in the case of the vilest, instincts, and the adaptation of their habits and instincts, to their wants and weaknesses, how full creation is of the power of God. Yes, all things manifest His power; the forest king, and the desert flower; even the gentle brook sings its hymn of praise as it gildes into the bosom of the rushing river, chanting with mighty voice the wonders of the all-powerful God.

THE ORPHANS.

We are pleased to be able to announce refreshment booth at the manage a refreshment booth at the Western Fair now about to the held in London, the profits from which will be devoted to the support of the orphans that our people will remember this fact when paying a visit to the exhibition. A long winter is at hand and the little orphans need all the help that can be given. We hope to see the orphans booth crowded during the days of the fair and a goodly sum realized to help on the blessed work in which the good Sisters are engaged.

Strauss and his wonderful Orchestra, having just completed a year's engage-ment in New York city, will make his appearance in London on Friday evening next, September 19th. A large number of seats have been secured. In order to accomodate everybody wishing to to accommodate everyoody wishing to listen to the charming selection of waltzes composed by Strauss and ren-dered so exquisitely by his own superb and of solo artists, the prices will be \$1, \$1.50 and \$2. Plan now open to the public at A. & S. Nordhiemer's music store. Secure your seats.

A USEFUL INVENTION.—We are pleased to note the success of a London young man in Chicago. Mr. State, son of Mr. man in Chicago. Mr. State, son of Mr. Jas. State, of this city, is the inventor and patentee of an ingenius machine where-by grocers, druggists and others may be enabled to select in a moment any size sheet of paper required for wrapping. The system will undoubtedly come into general use ere long, and we heartily congratulate our London boy on his good

fortune. ST PETER'S CATHEDRAL -On last Sun. day the congregation of St. Peters' Cathedral had the pleasure of listening to a beautiful offer ory piece rendered by Miss Annie O'Keefe, daughter of Mr. P. O'Keefe, merchant, of Strathroy. This young lady's voice is a rich and powerful soprano, of full compass and highly cultivated,

The Jesuit Fathers of Montreal have begun a series of sermons in explanation of Catholic doctrine. Many Protestants attend, and the sermons have in view the purpose of correcting false notions which Protestants frequently entertain of Catholicism. Father Kenny opened the course on the 7th, inst. with an able discourse on the Word of God. The second was preached on the 14th, inst. by Father Drummond, whose subject was the "R:asonableness of Cathonicism." To One in Paradise.

The shadows dark rest everywhere,
Where erst the sun so brightly shone,
While, mourafully, upon the air
My heart ories out—" Alone! Alone!"

Oh! that thou would'st come back again With all thy tender words and ways; Oh! that thou would'st come back again and bring the joy of vanished days!

O, gentle soul—my fond and sweet— w hom all the long hours I lament; whose heart for me did eyer beat, Who made life wear for me content!

How oft I speak thy name, and wait To hear thee answer back to me With the old voice aff ctionate And unforgotten melody!

How oft I reach thy hand to take, And feel it press so warmly mine, As when, for me, life held no ache. But wore, indeed, a charm divine! And all is o'er: the pleasant walks, The evening hours I read to thee

The evening hours I read to thee From some choice book, the happy talks, The "good-night" kiss for thee and me.

The hopes we shared of tender good To come to us with each day's sun; Our mingled tears of gratitude For blessings dear to both, as one.

Yes, all is o'er—no loved response Of hand, or voice, or what I would, Aye, fe-1, and know again as once. Is mine, yet God—yet, God is good And worketh in all things and what Is for the best for each and all. Though we can understand it not. The while our tears in sorrow fall.

So gent's Heart! my'sweet and fond, Who dwellest now beyond my ken, In fadeless lands, in realms beyond Earth's woe-washed strand, I say "A

To all thy peace the tenderest
The new-found good which met thee there
The wondrous largest, God's own best,
All thine in that serener air.

Yes, glory be to God on high, That thou hast won the crown ere me; It was thy due, rejoice will I. While in my heart's deep memory

Thou shalt remain continually
A living soul, the mighty sum
Of all that's dear on earth to me,
Where all else hath grown cold and dumb

go, after all, I'm comforted With peace which nothing can remove; That shall sustain me till I'm led To thec—at last—where all is Love. -George Newell Lovejoy, Boston Transcrip

KNOCKNAGOW

THE HOMES OF TIPPERARY. BY CHARLES J. KICKHAM.

CHAPTER LV.

BILLY HEFFERNAN MAKES DR. KIELY PRESENT, "AS A FRIEND OF PHIL LAHY'S."

Mat Donovan was right. Maurice Kearney's kitchen next morning seemed to have been turned into a hospital for curables. But Dr. Kiely was an early riser, and had sent away most of the patients, with prayers and blessings on their lips, before the family had assembled to the healtfather. in the breakfastroom. One poor man was so ill it was necessary to carry him into the out-house where the workmen elept, and lay him upon one of the beds.

After examining him, the doctor glanced round the spartment. There were several rude bedsteads, and two or three wisps of straw upon the ground, with something in the shape of bedclothes flung in a heap upon them. A bit of broken looking place stuck to the wall attracted his atten tion, and on going towards it he saw that the wall above and below and on either side of it was plastered with tallow, with bits of burnt wick stuck in it—proof pos-itive that a candlestick was an unknown luxury to Mr. Kearney's workmen once they retired to their dormitory.

"I wonder they don't burn down the house," muttered the doc'or. As many pairs of broques as ever were seen in a kish at a fair, were scattered about in all directions, some new and some old, some patched and some ripped and broken beyond all hope of mending; while not a few were grey or green with the mould of time. More pairs of dicty stockings were flung about, too, than would be agreeable either to the visual or would be agreeable either to the visual or olfactory organs of most people. A few suits of clothes hung from pegs over a corn bin at the farthest end of the room —the glit buttons and drab silk ribbons the house of lin Duny's Sanday sees of breeches looking so intensely new and brilliant that people were tempted to come close to them and feel them with their fingers, as something very rare and curious. And the skin of the fat sheep the leg of which Dr. Kiely praised so highly at dinner the day before—dangled -dangled from a beam over his head; that being a safe and convenient place to keep it from the dogs. All this and more the doctor took in at a glance; and, feeling the air of the place heavy and unwholesome, he pointed to the window, which was at the back, opposite the door, and ordered Tom

Tom Maher looked very much surprised, and felt all round the sash, thereby dis-turbing a whole legion of spiders—mak-ing them run wildly over the walls and the windows—and carrying away divers

layers of cobwebs upon his fingers, "Begor, sir," said Tom Maher, as he tried to shake the cobwebs from his hand, which they covered like an old glove, "it don't open. I remember now wan uv the hinges was broke, an' 'twas nailed up as the horses was althered into the nev

What has the new stable to do with Sure this was the ould stable, sir, Tom answered. "An' when the new was was built we came to sleep here.'

'Yes, I see," returned the doctor. "Horses, of course, require to be better lodged than men! Who sleeps on that heap in the corner?"
"Wattletoes, sir."

"That's Barney. Where is he? I have

He went to see his mother yisterday,

sir, and didn't come back yet."

The doctor turned up the covering o one of the beds, and stooping down seemed to smell the musty straw. He shook his head, as he took a last survery of the "den," as he called it, and walked out,

Maurice Kearney opened his eyes and abbed his head as if the doctor's words ere utterly incomprehensible to him;

Maurice Kearney opened his eyes and rubbed his head as if the doctor's words were utterly incomprehensible to him; while Mrs. Kearney locked the very picture of amszement and consternation. Mary, too, seemed quite frightened, not so much by the doctor's words as by his look and the tone of his voice.

"My workmen never complained of their treatment," said Maurice Kearney, when he had collected his wits. "They are well fed, and I let them have their own way except in the harvest, or when we are in a hurry to get down the seed. And show me the man that pays better wages. You're after being told lies."

"I'm after being told nothing," returned the doctor. "I allude to what I have seen with my own eyes. It is shocking! Seven or eight men huddled together in one of your out-offices, lying upon rotten straw, and covered with old blankets and quilts that I verily believe were never washed. The place looks as if it were never swept out, and not as much as a current of freeh air to carry away its im purities. I wonder how you have escaped fever and pestilence." ever and pastilence."

fever and pestilence."

Mrs. Kearney crossed herself at the mention of the fever, and muttered that 'twas "their own fault," as they could get fresh straw if they liked.

"You astonish me," continued the doctor. "It should be your business to see to it. It would be better if you turned them into your barn to sleep upon the ground than leave them in such a nasty den as that."

"Whatever you'd do for them," rejoined Mrs. Kearney, "they wouldn't thank you."

"I don't think that is the fact," the doctor replied. "But you should not look for thanks for simply doing your duty. Have you never thought of this?" he asked, turning to Hugh. "Well, I have," he replied, "but I see so many things that require amendment, I left this as I found it."

I left this as I found it."

"Ob, yes; you would be a reformer on a great scale. But it would be much better to attend to small things and be practical. It must have a bad effect mornelly as well as physically. Let the poor people about you feel that you respect them. They may have their faults; but Heaven knows the wooder is that there is Heaven knows the wonder is that there is any good at all left in them." "Well," said Mrs. Kearney, who began

to show symptoms of shedding tears, "I'll get the place cleaned out and whitewashed. And I'll give them sheets and blankets, and make one of the girls keep it in proper order for the poor men; for what time have they to attend to it after their day's work? I'm very much obliged to you, doctor, for calling our

"I promised to see old Somerfield again on my way home," said the doctor, somewhat mollified, as he glanced at his watch.
"So I think we had better walk down immediately after breakfast," he added, turning to Mary, "to see this poor girl that you and Grace are so interested in." "Oh, yes," said Grace, "we'll all go.
I'd like to have one more walk through Knocknegow, and see poor Norah Laby

They found Norsh sitting in her straw chair as usual. Dr. Kiely had seen her once before, and he remembered how rervous and frightened she was when he perrous and frightened she was when he placed the stethoscope to her chest. But now she was quite calm, and looked at Mary and Grace with a smile while he was listening to her breathing. A deeper sadness fell upon her face for a moment as she fixed her eyes upon Grace; and Grace knew that Norah Lahy felt that she would never see her again in this world. The doctor spoke kindly to her, and said he would send her medicine by world. The doctor spoke kindly to her, and said he would send her medicine by Mr. Kearney's man, which he hoped would do her good, and desired her mother to keep up her spirits and have everything about her as cheerful as pozsible. Honor declared when he was gone that he made her feel "twenty years younger," and Norsh though he "made everything about her as cheerful as por-sible. Honor declared when he was gone that he made her feel "twenty years younger;" and Norah thought he "made her better," and said he was a good man. Then Phil broke in with a full and true account of the doctor's speech at the great Repeal Meeting, and how he was the finest-looking man on the platform, ditch was not built at that time. But, whin my nnest-looking man on the pictorm, dressed in the green and-gold uniform of the 'Eighty-two Ciub. All of which Honor drank in with eager delight, feeling confident that the man who made a ech at a Repeal meeting in a green and gold uniform would surely cure her darling.

Billy Heffernan emerged from his ante-

diluvian domicile, and, accosting Dr. Kiely, ventured to present him with an archeological treasure, in the shape of a bronze bodkin found in his own turbary. "Will you sell it?" the doctor asked eagerly. "I'll buy it from you."
"I won't sell id, sir," he auswered. "I

don't want earling, sir," he answered. "I
don't want anything for id."
"Why, what use can it be to you?"
the doctor asked, looking quite disappointed. "Perhaps it is worth more than
you think."

nothin'; as a—friend of Phil Lahy's," added Billy after some hesitation.

The doctor looked inquiringly at Mary; and, with her face balf turned away, lest Billy should suspect she was talking about him, Mary explained the real state of the

"Ha!" said the doctor; and he seemed "I are said the doctor; and he seemed to fall into a reverle for a minute or two. "I accept your present," he said at last. "I am very much obliged to you, and I'll always be glad to do whatever is in

my power for you or your friends,"
"Thank'ee sir," said Billy Heffornan.
"I never got a fee that gave me so
much pleasure," said the doctor, as they
walked on after Mr. Lowe and Grace, who were a little in advance of them. "I never saw anything like his affection for Norah," returned Mary. "It is

wonderful." "The Irish peasant is a being of senti-ment," said the doctor. "The millions of money they have sent from America to their relations at home is a wonderful

doctor remarked. "If it goes on Ireland is lost."

"There were only two houses pulled down here," said Mary; "and the people gave up possession voluntarily."

"As for giving up possession, they do so because they see no hope before them. But I allude to a place a couple of miles further on."

"Oh, that's the place cleared by Sam Somerfield. He has not a single tenant now—nothing but sheep and cows."

"What a comfortable, substantial little farm house that is," said the doctor, stopping to admire it. "What a pity it is that the people have not security, to encourage them to build such houses as that."

"Everyone remarks Tom Hogan's

"Everyone remarks Tom Hogan's place," returned Mary.

"And very little encouragement Tom Hogan got," said Hugh, who had come to meet them. "His rent is up to two pounds an acre now; and if all I hear be true he must quit."

true he must quit."

"Does he owe much rent?"

"Not a shilling. But those three farms lower down are about to be given up by the tenants, who say they may as well go first as last. The three are to be joined into one, and as Tom Hogan's runs between two of them, I fear he is doomed."

"Is it part of Sir Garrett Butler's properts?"

perty?"
"It is. Notwithstanding all we heard
heart and his simplicity "It is. Notwithstanding all we heard of his kindness of heart and his simplicity, things go on just in the old way since he came in for the property. He leaves it all to the agent; and, so long as he serds him whatever money he requires, Sir Garrett eeems not to care for his tenants or trouble his head about them. We are very awkwardly circumstanced ourselves. He refuses to renew my father's lease upon some frivalous pratest or other. It that the greater part of the property must be sold to pay off the old debte; and the uncertainty is borrible."

Mary looked frightened, and, on observ-ing it, Hugh changed the subject. "Is not that," he asked, "a model peasant's

cottage ?'

"Oh, yes; I know Mat Donovan's,"
replied Dr. Kiely.

"Here is Mat himself coming from the forge with his plough-irone," said Mary.
"You, too, Mr. Lowe," she added, "are admiring Mat's house." "Yes; Miss Grace is drawing a pretty

picture of love in a cottage for me. But why have not all the rest such neat houses as this?"
"Ask Mat Donovau himself," said

Hugh.
"He deserves great credit," Mr. Lowe merked.
"I only kep' id as I found id, sir," said
at. "Twas my grandfather done all,"
"But why didn't your neighbours"

grandfathers do the same?"
"Well, sir," replied Mat, "I blieve
'twas all owin' to the freehould."
"How the freehould?" Dr. Kiely

asked "Well, you see, sir," Mat commence in his somewhat roundabout way, and laying down his plough-irons, "he was comin' home from the fair of Kilthubber

comin' nome from the fair of Kilthubber —
'twas the Michaelmas fair, 'tis of'en I heard him tellin' the story when I was a little boy—ridin' a young coult belongin' to Mr. Kearney's father, an' happenlog to meet my grandmother on the read at the Cross uv Dunmore, he axed her to get up behind him, an' he'd give her a lift home. She was a good looking lump up get up behind him, an' he'd give her a lift home. She was a good looking lump uv a girl at the time, but, but my grandfather never had any notion uv her, an' 'd soon think uv flyin' as uv gettin' married, he bein' a wild soart uv a young fellow wudout house or home, or anything to throuble him. Anyway she tucked up her cloak an got up on the ditch, an com uv a bounce on the coult's grandfather see that pullin' the ould halther was no use, he let him have his own way, an' instead uv tryin' to stop him, laid into him wud a hazel stick he

happened to have in his band. My grandfather was always for a hazel stick, because, as he said, there was no stick handler to knock a man down if occasion required id wudout hurtin' him; an', though he was as given for a fight as any man, my grand-father was ever an' always for batin' a man wudout hurtin' him, an' tili the day uv his death no wan ever see a bit uv lead melted into a stick uv his, or even a ferl uv any account on id. Thim was quare times," added Mat, shaking his head, "whin people 'd whale at wan another

wudout rhyme or raison at fair or mar-"Well, but what about the runaway "I knew you wor always on the look-out for a thing uv that soart, air; an' I made up my mind to give id to you for times he had referred to.

"Begor, sir," he resumed, "the horse got enough uv id, and stopped uv his own accord at the back gate, an' my grand-mother slipped down fair an' asy, an' went

home. But my poor grandfather was How?" the doctor asked. "She took such a hoult uv him, when the horse made off, he never had an asy mind afther, till they wor married," returned Mat solemnly.

"Take care, Mr. Lowe," said Dr. Kiely

laughing, "how you venture to take a Tipperary girl on horseback behind you, lest she should take such a hoult of you as would rob you of your peace of mind. But come to the freehold, Mat. Did he get this house and garden with the wife ? "Neither uv 'em had house or home, sir," returned Mat. "An' there was a lough uv wather between the two roads where you see the haggart there now. Sure

to smell the musty straw. He shook his head, as he took a last survery of the "den," as he called it, and walked out, leaving Tom Maher to look after the poor sick men.

Dr. Kiely strode into the parlour without even bowing to the ladies, which greatly astonished Mary, for the doctor was usually a model of politeness.

"Indeed, yes," returned Mary. "Mrs. Lahy is just after telling me that her was usually a model of politeness.

"Indeed, yes," returned Mary. "Mrs. Lahy is just after telling me that her brother, who has often sent her money, turning to Maurice Kearney, "to see the haggart there now. Sure do money they have sent from America to of the dural, an 'Taking it away again; "my heartis ready wou see the quare shape uv id, where the house an' part of the ladies, an' narrow at each wide ind. An' where the house an' part of the clergyman repeated, father built a cabin on the dbry part, an' dhrains, an' began fillin' up the lough wud to a turning to

came out that the two estates joined at

came out that the two estates joined at the cross uv the road there, an' no wan could tell which uv the landlords the little spot belonged to. So my grandfather was let alone. An' wan day a gentleman happened to tell him that he had a freehould while grass grows or wather runs, in spite uv law or landlord; an' he got so proud an' had such courage that he never stopped till he made the place what you stopped till he made the place what you see id. An' that's how it was that the freehould made Mat Donovan's house an' haggart what every wan says it is, the nurtiest house an' haggart in the county

purtlest house an' haggart in the county Tipperary, for a poor labourin' man's."

"It is a remarkable illustration," said the doctor, "of the saying, "Give a man a rock with recurity, and he'll turn it into a garden.' It is a stricking argument in favour of a Peasant Proprietary."

"I often thought so," said Hugh.

"I hope we may live to see the day, Mat," Dr. Kiely observed, "when free-holds will be more numerous than they are in Ireland."

are in Ireland."

"Sure you don't think the English
Parliament would do that for us, sir?"

"I'd rather have it done by an Irish
Parliament," replied the doctor. "But
it is getting late," he added, looking at
his watch, "and I must call at Woodlands."

The hour of parting came, all too soon. Richard and Mr. Lowe had driven off in the tax-cart. Dr. Kiely and Eva were already seated in the carriage; while Grace had run back to comfort Ellie and Willie, who were sobbing violently upon the stairs. Mrs. Kearney wiped the tears from her cheeks; and though Mary smiled, it was plain that tears were threatening to enfface those mild blue eyes, as Grace kissed Ellie, and told her somewhat reproachfully not to cry, for didn't she know they'd soon meet again at the convent. Aud, in the meautime, The hour of parting came, all too soon. upon some frivolous pretext or other. It is hard to say how it may end. Conceal it at the convent. Aud, in the meantime, as we will," Hugh added, clenching his hand, "it is serfdom. It is rumored now allusion to the convent, however comat the convent. And, in the meantime, wasn't she leaving her the jay? But the allusion to the convent, however comforting to Eille, had a precisely contrary effect upon her brother, and changed his hinbhering into a loud rost.

"Come, Grace," said her father, "we have no time to lose." She had her foot upon the step, when she stopped, looking quite sad, with her ites compressed, and her eyes bent on the ground. They were all surprised; and her father asked what was the matter. But Grace made no reply. Turning round she walked slowly to Hugh, who was standing with folded arms beside the door, and held out her hand to him. She had forgotten him. She had said good bye, over and over, to everyone else, but never thought of Hugh. And now he looked at her as if he did not know what

she meent.

"Good bye, Hugb," said she.

"Oh! good bye," he replied with a start, taking her extended hand. And there was something in his tone that made Mary look at him with surprise. She observed, however, that he laughed as he

observed, however, that he laughed as he led Grace back to the carriege, and handed her in.

They are gone — Grace, Richard, Mr. Lowe, and all. And Mary does feel lonely; and feels, too, that she must try hard to keep up her spirits, or they will inevitably broak down. Well, that intelligence in her sister Anne's letter has removed one indefinite uneasluess from removed one indefinite unessiness from her heart at all events. The way is clear before her now, and not clouded by hope —a hope from which she shrank as from a sin, and strove to baulsh from her heart; but which would, nevertheless, return again and again to disturb and trouble her. Thank God! that is all over now. "How I should like to be able to call such noble old trees as those my own,"

Grace observed Eva admired the trees, too, and the un-Eva admired the trees, too, and the undulating lawn, and the woods around, but she could not see what good it would do her to be able to call them her own.

"It must be that Mr. Kearney was right last night when he said the old gentleman would be out with his hounds to morrow or after. There is the horn sounding," said Mr. Lowe.

"Yes, I can see the pack, and the hunts man mounted before the door, from where I am," returned Richard Kearney, who had walked on a little further than the

rest.

They were in the avenue at Woodlands. waiting for Dr. Kiely, who had walked on to see his patient, leaving his carriage at s turn in the avenue not far from the house though not in view of it. Mr. Lowe walked in from the road, and were now chatting with the ladies in the

carriage. "I wonder, if he be recovered, why papa delaying so long," said Grace. "Can

"Nonder, it no be recovered, why paper is delaying so long," said Grace. "Can you see pape coming, Richard?"
"No, he's not coming," returned Richard. "That's something going on I can't make out. The doctor is standing with no one mounted but the huntsman.

"I'll walk down and see," said Mr. Lowe. "And perhaps I ought to bid Mr. Somerfield good bye, after accepting of

Dr. Kiely was astonished to find his patient in a chair on the lawn, propped up with pillows. His son, a tall, cadavercus looking man with grizzled hair and beard, stood on one side of the chair, and a saintly looking though somewhat spruce young clergyman at the other. Two graceful young ladies stood a little apart, looking very sad and interesting, but not altogether oblivious of the handsome

young clergyman's presence.
"Blow, Rody, blow," muttered the poor old invalid. And the horn sounded, and the woods gave back the echo.

"O sweet Woodlands, must I leave you?" exclaimed the old foxbunter in

tones of the deepest grief.
"You're going to a better place," said

the clergyman, impressively.
"Yoix! Fallyho!" cried the invalid, faintly. "Blow, Rody, blow." faintly. "Blow, Rody, blow."
"Don't ax me, sir," returned the buntsman, after putting the born to his lips and

taking it away again; "my heart is ready

his face. Dr. Klely laid his finger on the old man's wrist, and turned to whisper something to his son, who was still standing by the cheir. But the doctor drew back, as if the eye of a murderer were upon back, as if the eye of a nurderer were upon him. Mr. Sam Somerfield's face was asby pale and his lips livid, while a baleful light glared from under his shaggy brows, which were dragged together in puckered folds. His daughters, too, were terrified, and wondered what could have brought and wondered what could have brought that shocking expressing into their father's face. But guided by his eyes they turned round and saw that Mr. Low was standing near them; then they understood that terrible look.

TO BE CONTINUED. "ANNIE LAURIE."

THE RESULT OF A STRUGGLE FOR A EOARDING SCHOOL PRIZE. CHAPTER I.

She was the darling of Broughton Academy, sweet Madge Wilmer, with her piquant face, great brown eyes, and short dark curls running all over her small head. See had always been spoilt, being the only child of rich parents who idol zed her; and the fourteen years of her young life had glided by without the faintest hadow ever crossing them. Then at Broughton Academy the girls all made a pet of her, so it was not surprising that she should be somewhat wilful and spoilt. The Academy was a very select and expensive school on the outskirts of St. Louis, and its scholars were mostly the

daughters of rich men.

One afternoon, in early June, the girls were all out on the wide, smooth play-ground. Some were swinging, others playing lawn tenuis, and others again promenading, school-girl fashion, with their arms about each other's waists, while the fresh, girlish voices rang out mingled with peals of merry laughter.

There was one girl, however, who took no part in any of the amusements, but sat alone on one of the rustic benches, with a book on her lap and her eyes bent down upon it. She was a thin, pale-faced girl, with far too weary and dis-suitefied a look for her fifteen years. The only thing bright or pretty about her, for she was dressed both shabbily ner, for one was dressed both shabbily and dingily, was her hair, of a bright gold hue, and plaited in one thick braid which fell below her waist. At a little distance was a group of girls of whom

Madge Wilmer was the centre.

"I can't bear that girl," said Leila Sumner, a supercilious blonde, with a cold look at the quiet figure on the bench; "there's something so sneaky and sullen about her."

and sullen about her."
"I don't like her myself," answered
Madge, "and there's certainly nothing
attractive about her, but I don't think she is exactly sneaky; she is of a nervous, sensitive temperament, and you know she is rather at a disadvantage here. Perhaps under more favorable circumstances she would appear to s

What a little moralizer it is!" said Ada Waters, one of the older girls, laughing and patting Madge's curly head, while Leila Sumner spoke up rather spitefully: "You needn't take up for while Lena Summer spoke up rather spitefully: "You needn't take up for her so, Madgie, for she is running you pretty hard for the vocal-music prize."

Madge flushed and tossed her curly

"Let her, but she shan't beat me; my beart's set on winning the prize, and it will take something better than that weak creature of a Loula Parks to carry it off from me.

"Do you know what I overheard the "Do you know what I overneare the professor say to Mrs. Broughton the other day" interposed Ada Waters. "Mrs. Broughton, who wants Madge to win the prize, was asking the professor what he thought about it. 'Why, Madge will carry it off, of course,' he replied, 'not because she has a finer voice than Louis Parks, for she has not—the latter has a voice that, with proper cultivation, would make her one of the famous singers of the lay-but because Madge has the confi dence and self-possession to do herself justice, which the other girl, unfortu-nately, entirely lacks.' Those were his nately, entirely lacks.' Those were his exact words, Madgle, so, you see, you are pretty sure to get the prize."

Madge flushed crimson, and then pouted, while the other girls broke out into indig-

nant exclamations. "The idea!" "What utter nonsense!" "They didn't see a thing in that Louis Park's voice, while Madge had a lovely one!" They never heard anything so aboutd. Professor must have been joking, or Ada had misanderstood him.

"Very well, have it just as you please, only hush," cried Ada, stopping up her ears,
"I can't understand how her parents

"Ah!" replied the old forhunter, with a sorrowful shake of his head, and looking earnestly into the parson's face—"ah! by (i—, I doubt you!"

The parson's look of consternation brought a grim smile into the hard features of Mr. Sam Somerfield, as he adjusted his father's nightcap, which was displated by the effort to'turn round to look at his spiritual director.

The dying forhunter seemed to drop suddenly into a doze, from which a low, fireful whine from one of the hounds caused him to awake with a start. "Poor Bluebell; poor Bluebell," he murmured. The hound named wagged her tail, and coming close to him, looked wistfully into his face. The whole pack followed Bluebell, waving their taile, and with their trustful eyes appeared to claim recognition, too, from their old master. But his head drooped, and he seemed falling asleep again. He roused himself, however, and gazed once more upon the fine landscape before him, and again called upon the huntaman to sound the horn. The huntaman put it to bis lips, and his chest heaved as he labored for breath; but no sound awoke the echoes again.

"God know I can't, sir," he cried at last, bursting into tears. The huntaman's emotion moved the two young ladies to tears, and they came nearer to their grand father's chair, and looked anxiously into his face. Dr. Kiely laid his fivger on the old man's wrist, and turned to whisper something to his son, who was still standing by he chir. But the doctor drew back, as if the eye of a murderer were upon him. We saw spar, she involuntarily paused as the sound, as if the eye of a murderer were upon him. We saw spar, she involuntarily paused as the sound, as if the eye of a murderer were upon him. We saw spar, she involuntarily paused as the sound, as if the eye of a murderer were upon him. We saw spar, she involuntarily paused as the sound, as if the eye of a murderer were upon him. We saw spar, she involuntarily paused as the sound, as if the eye of a murderer were upon him. We saw spar, she involuntarily paused as the sound, as if

"Hush, my darling," Mrs. Parks was saying; "you may win it after all."
"No, no, it is impossible, mamma," sobbed Loula; "You can't understand how I feel with all those cold, scornful, unfriendly eyes fixed upon me. None of the girls like me, you know; I haven't a single friend among them all; and I can't have any confidence in myself. It is so different with Madge Wilmer; they all love her, and are ready to think the best of everything she does. Oh, mamma. how can I give up the hope of my life? I feel that it is in me to be a great singer, I feel that it is in me to be a great singer, and I could make money so that you and papa would not have to struggle so hard. Do you think, mamma, that Uncle John will really do as he said if I fall to win the

I know that he will, my dear," the mother answered, saily. "You see, he never changes his mind, and he hates anynever changes his mind, and he hates any-thing like failure. He promised to send you to Paris to have your voice cultivated, on condition that you won the prize for vocal music here; but he will not, I am sure, darling, do so if you fail."

"And I shall fail," murmured the girl,

with a fresh burst of sobs.

Madge suddenly started as though she had just awakened to the fact that she was listening to what was not intended for her ears, and, with crimson cheeks, she stole away. But, for the rest of the day, merry Madge was very thoughtful and silent, and, more than once, had anyone looked closely into the brown eyes, she would have seen tears in them

CHAPTER II.

CHAPTER II.

The exhibition day of Broughton Academy arrived, and the big halt was crowded with the parents and friends of the pupils. Among them was Mrs. Parks, in her well worn black silk and bonnet, and beside her was a little, dried—up man, with shrewd, twinkling eves, and thin, determined lips. Mrs. Parks was very pale and very nervous, and her auxious eyes wandered first to her daughter, and then to Madge Wilmer. Such a contrast! the former so pale and sad in her plain, white dress, with her long golden hair unbound and flowing round her like a cloud; and the latter, her pretty face all smiles and happiness, clad in dainty, lace-trimmed white robes, with broad yellow sash and ribbons, and a spray of red roses twined in her short curls. Was it any wonder a bitter sigh broke from the mother's lips as she gazed?

as she gazed? At length came the singing trial, and the two girls, Madge, still smiling, and Louis, white as death and trembling like

Madge was the first to sing, and as she took her place by the grand plane, she looked so bright and pretty as she stood there that a murmur of admiration went through the audience. The professor had through the audience. The professor had decided that, to give the girls an equally fair chance, they should both sing the same song, and the sweet Scotch song, "Aunie Laurie," had been chosen.

"Annie Laurie," had been chosen.

The opening bars were played, and Madge began to sing and at once everybody was staring, while the girls looked at each other in horrified amazement. What was the matter with the girl? Never had she sungs o wretchedly; she was fairly murdering the song. It was a relief to everybody when the last note died away, and a very faint applause followed. Madge, as she turned from the plane with crimson cheeks, felt her eyes fill with tears and her lips quiver for a moment, but, as she turned and faced the audience, there was a smile on her lips.

In the meantime Loula had risen and

In the meantime Louis had risen and taken her place at the plane. She felt rather dezed, but her heart was beating quickly, and she had forgotten her fright in the new hope that was thrilling her. Madge had failed; she could win now. She listened to the opening cords without any nervousness whatever, and the next moment her voice rang out clear, sweet and strong, as no one had ever heard it

before.

When the last sweet, lingering note

When the last sweet, lingering note When the last sweet, lingering note died away there was a burst of enthusiastic applause, and there was no doubt as to who had won the prize. The girls all started in amazement as Loula went down the long hall to receive it. They could hardly recognize their shy, pale schoolmate in the girl with crimson cheeks and sparkling eyes, who, with that cloud of golden hair, was almost beautiful. There was only two, however — the mother, trembling with happiness, and brown-eyed Madge Wilmer — who could fathom the Madge Wilmer - who could fathom the happiness throbbing in the girl's heart.

And when it was all over Madge we

ears.

"I can't understand how her parents can siford to send her here at all," said Leils, "for they are quite poor, and there is a crowd of children besides Louls."

"I believe it is a rich old uncle who sends her," said another of the girls; "my papa know him, and he says he is very rich, but as queer as he can be, and something of a miser. He must be frightfully mean, or he would have given the girl an

away, to the consternation of her parents, Reseate burst into tears.

CHAPTER III.

Some seven years later, a new singer, of whom wonderful things were prophesied, made her debut in a concert hall in She was a slender, pale faced young girl, with a mass of beau iful golden hair As she came on the stage, a pretty, brown eyed young lady, evidently American, in the addence, bent eagerly forward with a smothered exclamation. The next moment she drew a deep, long breath, as the rich, wonderful voice of the young singer schoed through the hall.

There was a breathless hush until the last note ceased, and then thunders of applause shook the building. In answer to it the young singer came forward to sing again. As she stood for a moment, irresolute, she happened to encounter the gaze of the pair of brown eyes bent eagerly upon her. A quick change passed over her face, her blue eyes grew soft, and filled for a moment with tears; then, in a voice which trembled a little at first she sung, as no one there had ever heard it sang before, the sweet song, "Annie Laurie."—Emma Howard Wight, in Belford's Magazine.

PERRY COUNTY, KENTUCKY. Baltimore Mirror.

The social conditions prevailing in Perry county, Kentucky, are strange as they are interesting. A judge is holding court there now under the protection of two companies of State militis, having previously made his will and cleared up his worldly house as a precaution against a too hasty summons. It is the first time court has been held in Perry county in two years. Over three hundred mur ders have been committed in the last twenty years, and for these nine men have been arrested, and only one convicted. The latter was released after a brief term of imprisonment. There is not a church or school of any kind in the county, nor has any religious service been held there for two years. The Philadelphia Ledger remarks that if such a place should be found in the wilds of Africa, missionaries would be sent out to it immediately; which is probably quite

Perry county has a thoroughy and essentially American population. There is not a citizen of foreign birth within its confines. The explanation of its present deplorable chaotic social conditions cannot, therefore, be found in the evil influ ences which many prominent and obscure non Catholic writers and moralists unhesitatingly attribute to the introduction of foreign elements. The Perry county people are the natural product of what are frequently extolled as undiluted Americanism and unqualified Protes-tantism. They hate foreigners and have a superstitious horror of Papists. Their lawlessness and intellectual and spiritual

poverty are the direct fruits of the mode of life and traditions of their race. We recommend these interesting facts to the consideration of those of our non Catholic friends who publicly profess to believe that whatever spiritual darkness and superstition exists in this country are due to foreign and "Romish" influ

Perry county has entirely escaped the touch of both these elements, and yet we assert without fear of contradiction that nowhere else in the land will be found any class of Americana, "native or of immediate foreign extraction, who are quite as debased, morally, socially and intellectually, as the simon pure American and "Protestant" stock of this

region of the South-West.

As the esteemed Ledger observes, should such a state of things be found in the wilds of Central Africa, the brethren of the American Mission Board, whose hearts bleed for the benighted heathen in remote lands, would immediately dispatch a missionary expedition to reclaim the wretches thus given over to the worst forms of savagery. Why our own savages
—more savage, because of the vices
of civilization to which they cling, than
than the naked denizens of the African agery. Why jungle-are abandoned by their com missionary boards is a matter beyond the comprehension of the ordinary in-

Would it not be more consistent

more humane, more practical and pro-fitable for those individuals and religious journals who are forever bemoaning the melancholy aspect in which the alleged ignorance and superstition of the Papists of Spain, Mexico and elsewhere present themselves to the sanctified gaze of the evangelized American orb, withdraw their solicitude from the happy and contented Catholic peoples of other countries until something is accou other countries that sometimes that plished in the way of regenerating the worse than pagan savages of their own race and at their very doors? If, as it is confidently charged, the Spanish peasants are ignorant, they are moral, at any rate. The Perry county folk are no less ignorant than immoral. The Span-ish peasants, nor any peasantry of Cath-olic faith, have the utter disregard of all moral and legal restraints which charac-terize the class of American barbarians to which the Perry county people belong to which the Perry county people standing the may be, as it seems to be, very distressing to our critics to find the happy Papists of foreign lands content to practice devotedly those religious customs of the faith which are the result of ages of the faith but certainly the most critical of these friends will scarcely have the hardihood to pretend that this tenacity to timenored religious customs and traditions is more reprehensible than the savage disrespect for the sanctity of human life

which prevails among the American heathen to whom we refer.

Perry county, Kentucky, is the place for our native bigots to direct their attention when they are inspired to indict the Church with crimes against the faith and reason of the Christian world. It discloses the logical and practical culmination, under favorable conditions, of so-called Protestant Christianity.

Use the safe, pleasant, and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; nothing equals it. Procure a bottle and take it home.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

she burst into tears.

CHAPTER III.

Some seven years later, a new singer, of whom wonderful things were prophesied, made her debut in a concert hall in

She was a slender, pale faced young She was a siender, pale faced young girl, with a mass of beau iful golden halr. As she came on the stage, a pretty, brown eyed young lady, evidently American, in the audience, bent eagerly forward with a smothered exclamation. The next moment she drew a deep, long breath, as the rich, wonderful voice of the young singer echoed through the hall.

There was a breathless hugh partit the

There was a breathless hush until the last note ceased, and then thunders of applause shook the building. In answer to it the young singer came forward to sing again. As she stood for a moment, irresolute, she happened to encounter the gaze of the pair of brown eyes bent eagerly upon her. A quick change passed over her face, her blue eyes grew soft, and filled for a moment with tears; then, in a voice which trembled a little at first he sung, as no one there had ever heard it sang before, the sweet song, "Annie Laurie."—Emma Howard Wight, in Belford's Magazine.

PERRY COUNTY, KENTUCKY. Baltimore Mirror.

The social conditions prevailing in Perry county, Kentucky, are strange as they are interesting. A judge is holding court there now under the protection of two companies of State militis, having previously made his will and cleared up his worldly house as a precaution against a too hasty summons. It is the first time court has been held in Perry county in two years. Over three hundred murders have been committed in the last twenty years, and for these nine men have been arrested, and only one convicted. The latter was released after a brief term of imprisonment. There is not a church or school of any kind in the county, nor has any religious service been held there for two years. The Philadel phia Ledger remarks that it such s should be found in the wilds of Arnca, missionaries would be sent out to it immediately; which is probably quite

Perry county has a thoroughy and essentially American population. There is not a citizen of foreign birth within its confines. The explanation of its present deplorable chaotic social conditions cannot, therefore, be found in the evil influences which many prominent and obscure non Catholic writers and moralists unhesitatingly attribute to the introduction of foreign elements. The Perry county people are the natural product of what are frequently extolled as undiluted Americanism and unqualified Protestantism. They hate foreigners and have superstitious horror of Papists. Their lawlessness and intellectual and spiritual poverty are the direct fruits of the mode of life and traditions of their race.

We recommend these interesting facts consideration of those of our non Catholic friends who publicly profess to believe that whatever spiritual darkness and superstition exists in this country are due to foreign and "Romish" influ

Perry county has entirely escaped the touch of both these elements, and yet we assert without fear of contradiction that nowhere else in the land will be found any class of Americans, "native" or of immediate foreign extraction, who are quite as debased, morally, socially and intellectually, as the simon pure American and "Protestant" stock of this

region of the South-West.

As the esteemed Ledger observes, should such a state of things be found in the wilds of Central Africa, the brethren of the American Mission Board, whose hearts bleed for the benighted heathen in remote lands, would immediately dispatch a missionary expedition to reclaim the wretches thus given over to the worst forms of sav-agery. Why our own savages agery. Why our own savages
—more savage, because of the vices
of civilization to which they cling, than
than the naked denizens of the African jungle—are abandoned by their compatriots and fellow Protestants of the missionary boards is a matter beyond the comprehension of the ordinary in-

Would it not be more consistent, more humane, more practical and pro-fitable for those individuals and religious fitable for those individuals and religious journals who are forever bemoaning the melancholy aspect in which the alleged ignorance and superstition of the Papists of Spain, Mexico and elsewhere present themselves to the sanctified gaze of the evangelized American orb, to withdraw their solicitude from the harm and contented Cathelia peoples of happy and contented Catholic peoples of other countries until something is accomother countries until something is accomplished in the way of regenerating the
worse than pagan savages of their own
race and at their very doors? If, as it
is confidently charged, the Spanish
peasants are ignorant, they are moral, at
any rate. The Perry county folk are no
less ignorant than immoral. The Spanish peasants, nor any peasantry of Catholic faith, have the utter disregard of all
moral and legal restraints which characmoral and legal restraints which charac-terize the class of American barbarians to which the Perry county people belong. It may be, as it seems to be, very distressing to our critics to find the happy Papists of foreign lands content to practice devotedly those religious customs which are the result of ages of the faith, but certainly the most critical of these friends will scarcely have the hardihood to pretend that this tenacity to timehonored religious customs and traditions is more reprehensible than the savage disrespect for the sanctity of human life

which prevails among the American heathen to whom we refer.

Perry county, Kentucky, is the place for our native bigots to direct their attentions. for our native bigots to direct their atten-tion when they are inspired to indict the Church with crimes against the faith and reason of the Christian world. It discloses the logical and practical culmination, under favorable conditions, of so-called Protestant Christianity.

Use the safe, pleasant, and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; nothing equals it. Procure a bottle and take it home.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

Matoney, P. P., Irish Lake.

O! how sweet the duty
To paint each beauty
On thy bright bosom, O Nature wild!
Thus, oft I pondered
Whene'er I wandered
Amid thy wilo wood, e'en as a child:
Nor did years later,
Nor ase money greater.

Nor age muon greater,
Away from Nature my fondness take;
so felt I keenly,
As I serenely
Glid o'er thy waters, sweet Irish Lake.

Then, my mind enshrouding,
Fond mem'ries crowding.
Came paying visits from former years,
When each pain or sorrow
Fled e'er to morrow
Appeared to borrow her smiles or tears,
And some strange feeling,
Past joys revealing,
Came o'er me stealing, as surbeams break
Through the glidde cover
O't mists that hover
When the shower is over at Irish Lake.

If it were my choosing
Of a spot for amusing.
Or for perusing sublimest lore
Of Nature's treasure
In greatest measure,
I'd seek with pleasure this silent shore.
Oft would I traverse
Those waters transverse.
And hold sweet converse and silent wake
With each brave spirit
Once did inherit
The redman's wigwam at Irish Lake.

And oft while roaming
In twilight's gloaming
Where the light waves, foaming, the green
shore lave
Would I watch the dancing,
And welrd like prancing,
of the moonbeams glancing on each bright
wave:

wave:
Or in calmer weather
Or in calmer weather
Roam o'er the heather, through glen and
brake;
Or on sward reclining,
At 80's declining,
See his slant rays shining on Irish Lake.

'Mid such scenes enchapting,
Where naught seems wanting,
From the noisy ranting world, so free;
Free from illusion,
Snare and delusion,
In calm seclusion, o' a life for me:
Betimes friends surrounding,
Whose grees abounding
Would, care confounding, not fail to make
Even winter dreary
So bright and cheery
That I ne'er would weary of my Irish Lake.
—M. C. O'Donnell.

Guelph, Aug. 1890.

-M. C. O'DONNELL.

ANTI-CATHOLIC BLUNDERS AND FORGERIES.

Not only does Father Bridgett expose In his essays certain blunders and forgeries which deface history, but he lays down general principles for the guidance of those whose duty it is to treat of Catholic subjects. "My contention," he says, "throughout the volume is this, that the "throughout the volume is till, that the landsman should not swagger about the deck as if he were bred to the sea, while he cannot distinguish between a binocle and a binuscle." For blunders arise from two main sources-deliberate falsification. which we trust is every day becoming rarer, and mere ignorance of the customs and phraseology current amongst Catho-lics." It is in rectifying this latter tendency that Father Bridgett has done such good

It is astonishing what loose and inac curate statements on matters affecting the Catholic religion are to be found in books, otherwise trustworthy and well informed. Mr. Henry Morley, for instance, in his "English Writers" does not hesitate to say that in the tenth century, "The secular priests, like the English clergy of the present day, lived under no rule of celebacy." Father Bridgett's first essay deals indirectly with this very subject. It is called "A Mare's nest—a priest with two wives!" The steward of Ralph Neville, Bishop of Chichester in the 13th century, Bishop of Chienester in the 13th c-neary, writes to inform his lordship that "Vicarius Euclesiae de Mundeham duas habet uxores, ut dictur:" 'The Vicar of Mundham has two wives, as the saying is '"—

or as Father Bridgett proves incontestably
—"hold two benefices," and that in the
teeth of recent statutes against Piuralists, forced in England. Of course every Protestant writer has interpreted this to mean that the Vicar of Mundham was not only married, but well married; and, moreover, they gather from the same coutext that this ecclesiastical bluebeard had received a dispensation from the Pope for this very duplies. this ecclesiastical bluebeard had received a dispensation from the Pope for this very dubious privilege. Even Dr. Shirley himself, editing for the Master of the twined around the cot of her five that twined around Rolls, was so struck with the wrong meaning of this passage that he says it "brings home with vividness the domestic life of the period." A more perfect specimen of a "Mare's nest" it would be difficult to

liancy of a thousand lights, they will dezzle the delighted vision of posthumous generations. She is not dead. She has but left this sphere of sin, sorrow, effliction and wee for another and far happier existence, and there is glory in the thought of meeting her angel spirit at last in that blessed world where youth, beauty, friendship, love, remain fresh, where souls are watered and enriched by the April showers of immortality, revived and renovated by the warm and gentle a "Mare's nest" it would be difficult to find.

The second essay contains a yet more valuable lesson. It is a reply to a speech of Dr. Lyon Playfair, at Glasgow, on the progress of sanitary reform, wherein that eminent teacher of the public stated that "for a thousand years there was not a man convergent in Europe that ever took a or woman in Europe that ever took a bath:" in short, "Thirty three generations never once washed!" and then proceeded in astounding language, to lay the blame at the door of the Catholic Church, and to extol the Reformation as a great soap and water movement in recent centuries. Father Bridgett shows that the custom of Father Bridgett shows that the custom of bathing from Greek and Roman times downwards, was, if anything more universal formerly than now. But whilst dealing with this little matter of personal detail, he lays down a principle of yet wilder application. For the ignorance of many things besides saultary reform, as we understand it now, has been charged as a crime against the Catholic Church. The vulgar mind imagines some connection between the supposed darkness and filth of the Middle Ages and the Catholic religion then Middle Ages and the Cambrie resigns their dominant. Mr. Hallam points out that "the ignorance, whatever it may have been, was not caused, but rather mitigated by the action of the Church." Father Bridgett adds: "The same remark might, perhaps, be made with regard to mediaval filthiness. Is it the duty of the Church to introduce sanitary reforms? Is she responsible for the dirtiness of her barbarous children? Dld she invite into Europe the hordes of wild men who overthrew Roman civilization? Is it not enough that she converted them, mitigated enough that she converted them, intigated their cruelty, taught them letters, and gradually formed them into the nations of modern times? Was it her business to cut and comb their hair, wash their bodies, and supply them with clean linen? This is a general principle often inverted.

Whatever those hordes os saveges were in olden times, in Europe and in England, that they were of their own savegery; on the other hand, whatever they are to day in the same countries, that they are by the action and the influence of the Cathoin the same countries, that they are by the action and the influence of the Catholic Church. These mighty results refute feverish or fretful.

way, to the consternation of her parents, Respectfully Dedicated to Rev. R. all calumvies of this kind, and speak for themselves.

OBITUARY. Mrs. Jas. Doyle, Margaree, N. S. Once again has the dread presence of that fell monster, over whom no earthly power can exercise control, whose tarreite course is impeded by no barrier however mighty, who knocks impartially at cottage and castle gate, been felt in our midst; once and castle gate, been felt in our midst; once again has his pestilential breath left its foul impress upon our community, once again has his soporiferous branch imposed slumber deep and latting upon one who had erdeared herself to the hearts of all, upon one whose praise has been spoken, whose names has been lauded and blessed in many a town, village and hamlet throughout her island home, and once again has Margaree to deplore the loss of a highly respected, a universally beloved, a truly virtuous woman, one of her most beautiful blossoms of mortality, Mrs. James Doyle. The lady concerning her most beautiful blossoms of mortality, Mrs. James Doyle. The lady concerning whom these lines are written was born in Newfoundland seventy-seven years ago. Some few years later she together with her parents, her brothers and sisters bade farewell to the bleak, rock bound shores of Newfoundland and landing on the grove-clad coast of Cape Breton, pitched their tents on the banks of the beautiful Margaree. Here it was that she formed these aniable traits which in after years won the love and esteem of in after years won the love and esteem of all who knew her. While yet quite young she married Mr. Jas. Doyle, a wealthy farmer of Margaree Forks, who departed this life on March 18, 1886. The demise of this estimable lady brings sorrow, not only to her relatives, her acquaintances, her friends, but tives, her acquaintances, her friends, but shall be told with lamentations by those who knew her only by repute, and not a few of the residents of Margaree and ad-joining districts, irrespective of creed and nationality, hastened to place a garland of mourning on the bier of this kind, patient, charitable, unassuming and virtuous lady. Nover was the known to in-jure any one by word or deed. Her charity was unbounded and her benefi-cence towards the poor, the distressed, the sorrow-stricken has caused her name to be sulogized at many a fireside, has won for her benedictions without number. Her life, a continual round of good deeds, was calm and beautiful as a golden October day, and its close equally as glorious. Contentment and cheerfulness served to trim the wick of life when the oil was burning low. Many a long weary night, like a ministering angel, did she watch by the bedside of the sick and suffering, many an aching, many a fever-racked brain has been cooled by sweet face, animating their souls with hope and comfort. She was a fond wife, a loving and indulgent mother, lovingly devoted to ber husband, her children. She did not go defiantly as some intimate they will do when they are called upon to bid adieu to this earthly abode. She asked for the last offices of her religion, and, having received them, departed on her eternal journey, enetrcled with the iris of hope, as quietly and imperceptibly as the mist that steals from the mountain. Although for her the sand in the hour glass of time has ceased to run, although never more shall she gaze upon the placid waters of the beautiful and much beloved Margaree, although never more shall her sweet smile and cheering voice bid the traveler welcome, though her spirit traverses the silent, shadowy corridors of death, though no monument with costly sculp

ern wave. Her virtues shall be extelled in after years, until, shining with the bril-liancy of a thousand lights, they will

and renovated by the warm and gentle

Deem not that when thy voice is still, There's none to cheer us on; Thy memory will make us brave, When thou thyself art gone! For as the fading flower gives Its seedlings to the wind, Seedlings to the wind, A thousand such behind.

Seven Years

Vox Populi.

zephyre of an eternal spring.

Sure, safe, and painless.

received by those who use it."

The Deadliest of Serpents.

The cobra destroys less life in the aggre

gate than the various forms of cholera, chol-

sore. Victoria Carbolic Salve rapidly heals cuts, wounds, bruises, burns and all sores.

are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humors and bring about all that is required.

No Female Should be without Them.

W. H. Comstock, Esq.:
Sir.—For the past 25 years I have been suffering from a disease which the doctors said would result in dropsy. Uried doctor after doctor, but to no purpose, the disease seemed to still make headway and they all gave their opinion that it was simply a matter from with me. About this time I got one of you ture decked marks her last resting place, yet, when the flood of years has hoarsely

trockville. Ont.

MANUFACTURING

--OBJECTS OF THE-

Seven rears

Of suffering relieved is as many days.

Corns cause in the aggregate as much suffering as any single disease. It is the magic solvent power of Putnam's Corn Extractor that makes it speedily successful in removing corns. Take no substitute, however highly recommended. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is the best. The object of this Agency is to supply, at the regular dealers' prices, any kind of goods imported or manufactured in the United States.

The advantages and conveniences of this Agency are many, a few of which are:

1st. It is situated in the heart of the wholessile trade of the metropolis, and has completed such arrangements with the leading manufacturers and importers as enable it to purchase in any quantity at the lowest wholesale rates, thus getting its profits or commissions from the importers or manufacturers, and hence—

2nd. No extra commissions are charged its patrons on purchases made for them, and giving them besides the benefit of my experience and facilities in the actual prices charged.

3rd. Should a patren want several different articles, embracing as many separats trades or lines of goods, the writing of only one lefter to this Agency will insure the prompt and correct filling of such orders. Besides, there will be only one express or freight charge.

4th. Persons outside of New York, who Thomas Myers, Bracebridge, writes: Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is the best medicine I sell. It always gives satisfaction and in cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, &c., immediate relief has been

gate that the various forms of cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, diarrheadysentery, cramps, colic, etc. Mortality in Canada from these causes is light, owing to the general use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which is an unfailing specific for all bowel complaints. Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure? It has no equal for removing the trouble-some excrescenses, as many have testified who have tried it. A SINGLE SCRATCH may cause a festering

Coughing

Is Nature's effort to expel foreign substances from the bronchial passages. Frequently, this causes inflammation and the need of an anodyne. No other Nature in ejecting the mucus, allays irritation, induces repose, and is the most popular of all cough cures.

most popular of all cough cures.

"Of the many preparations before the public for the cure of colds, coughs, bronchitis, and kindred diseases, there is none, within the range of my experience, so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For years I was subject to colds, followed by terrible coughs. About four years ago, when so afflicted, I was advised to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and to lay all other remedies aside I did so, and within a week was well of my cold and cough. Since then I have always kept this preparation in the house, and feel comparatively secure."

— Mrs. L. L. Brown, Denmark, Miss.

"A few years ago I took a severe cold

"A few years ago I took a severe cold which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continual use of the Pectoral, a permanent cure was effected."—Horace Fairbrother, Rockingham, Vt.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Bold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

ONTARIO GLASS WORKS.

STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES. PUBLIC & PRIVATE BUILDING Furnished in the best style and at price, low enough to bring it within the reach of all.

WORKS: 484 RICHMOND STREET. R. LEWIS.

CHURCH ORNAMENTS. Special reduction on BRONZES, STATUARY, FLOWERS,

and other church ornaments Splendid Xmas Crib sold at SPECIAL TERMS.

MASS WINE - The finest on the continent. C. B. LANCTOT, 1664 Notre Dame St.

Dr. Morse's her kind and gentle hands, and many a one setting out on the great, mysterious journey from life to eternity, when opening their eyes for the last time upon the things of earth have met her calm, PILLS.

Thousands testify to their being the best Family Pill in use. They purify the system, regulate the bowels, thereby cleansing the blood. For Females of all ages these pills

Bushville, Fairfield Co., Ohio.

they all gave their opinion that it was sumply a function of time with me. About this time I got one of you boxes of Morse's PHIs and have taken three boxe of them up to the present writing. I can again do my own work and feel twenty years younger.

Yours truly,
Ilanyam E, Dickson.

For Sale by All Dealers.

W. H. COMSTOCK, Morristown, N. L

UNDERTAKERS

Wholesale and retail. Outside the combine. Always open.

R. DRISCOLL & CO. 424 Richmond-st., - London, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED If you want to

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.

W. J. THOMPSON & SON Opposite Revere House, London, Has always in stock a large assortment of every style of Carriages and Bieighs. This is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the Dominion. None but first-class work turned out. Prices always moderate.

NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY **Dr.** Morse's Indian

there will be only one express or freight charge.

4th. Persons outside of New York, who may not know the address of houses selling a particular line of goods, can get such goods all the same by sending to this Agency and the trade buying from this Agency are allowed the regular or usual discount. Any business matters, outside of buying and selling goods, entrusted to the attention or management of this Agency, will be strictly and conscientiously attended to by your giving me authority to act as your agent. Whenever you want to buy anything send your olders to.

THOMAS D. EGAN,
Catholic Agency, 42 Barclay St. New York.

Catholic Agency, 42 Barclay St., New York, NEW YORK,

THEY ARE MORE DURABLE LADIES THEY ARE MORE GRACEFUL COMFORT BY WEARING THEY AREMORE STYLISH TRY A SAMPLE PAIR SOLD EVERYWHERE MADE ONLY BY, CANADA FEATHERBONEC LONDON, O.

FARMERS AND MILL MEN.

McCOLL'S CELEBRATED

Lardine Machine Oil

Is the only Safe and Sure Oll for Self-binders, Threshing Machines and Mill Machinery generally.

Try our FAMOUS CYLINDER OIL - Guaranteed Unequalled in Canada. MANUFACTURED BY M'COLL BROS. AND SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

For Public Purposes, such as Educational Establishment and Large Hall for St. John Baptist Society of Montreal.

MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1890

(FROM THE MONTH OF JULY)

Jaly 9, August 13, September 10, October 8, November 12, December 10. Third Monthly Drawing, Sept. 10th, 1890.

LIST OF PRIZES 3134 PRIZES Prize worth \$15,000......\$15,000.00 WORTH - \$52,740.00 5,000 5,000 00 2,500 2,500.00 1,250..... 1,250.00 500..... 250..... 50..... 1,250.00 25..... 5,000.00 TICKET, - \$1.00 | Mpproximation Prices. | 100 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 6 000.00

11 TICKETS FOR \$10.00 3134 Prizes worth \$52,740,00 S. E. LEFEBVRE MANAGER. ASK FOR CIRCULARS. 18 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, CANADA.

HEALTH FOR ALL.

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

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

THE OINTMENT Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Bores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Bheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SO RE THEOATS, BEONCHITIS, COUGHS,
Colds, Glandular Swellie and sli Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and sli Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and slittly in the scharm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment. 78 NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 533 OXFORD ST.), LONDON.

And are sold at 1s. 1id., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 2ss, and 3ss. each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendor, throughout the world. Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

Keliable Strength-Giving Food

INVALIDS



The analysis of the best chemists in the world shows that it contains 23 per cent. of Albumen, that forms flesh and blood; 33 1-2 per cent. of Salts of Flesh, the stimulating element of meat; 121-2 per cent. of Mineral Salts, supplying phosphates for the bones, combining to make the Most Perfect Form of Concentrated Food.

Worth their Weight in Gold

Root Pills.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

To save Doctors Bills use Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. The Best Family Pill in use.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS-

CHAPANOKE, N.C., July 20, 1888.

SIR: For years I have been afflicted with gravel and after trying the best doctors in this locality without receiving any benefit, I tried Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills with the result that to-day I am a new man, completely cured. I would not be without them; they are the best Pill I ever used.

Yours, &c., Wh. Jackson.

After 25 Years.

PRINCETON, Ind., Aug. 24, 1888,
W. H. CONSTOCK:

DRAR Sirk.—For twenty-five years I have been afflicted with rheumatism of the bowels; I gave up all hopes of recovery; I was unable to stand upon my feet at times and was compelled to six and do my housework. In 1885 your agent called at my house and said that "he could cure me." I asked, How't he replied, "By the use of Dr. Morse's Bridian Root Pills," I decided to give them a trial and the result is that I am entirely cured and able to do my own work. All the neighbors around here use your Pills and say that they would not be without them.

Yours, &c., Cana Jonsson.

Disease of the Kldneys.

Disease of the Kidneys.

CUANER GAP, Stokes Co., N.C., July S. 1888.
W. H. COMSTOCK:
DEAR SIR: — Your Dr. Morse's Indian Root
Pills have effected a most remarkable cure. My
mother was suffering from kidney difficulties; the
disease had got so firm a grip upon her that she could
not walk a step. I bought a box of your pills and
commenced giving her two pills every night; before
she had taken all of one box she could walk about the
house, To-day she is perfectly well and says that
Morse's Pills saved her life.

Yours, &c., L. W. Ferreusox.

W. H. COMSTOCK, MORRISTOWN, N.Y. BROCKVILLE, ONT.

The Catholic Record. Published Weekly at 484 and 486 Rich street, London, Ontario.

Price of subscription—43.00 per annum.

REV. GEORGE R. WORTHGRAVES,
Author of "Missian of Modern Indian" REV. WILLIAM FLANNERY, THOMAS COFFEY.

THOMAS COFFEY.
Publisher and Proprietor, THOMAS COFFEY MESSUS. LUKE KING, IOHN NIGH and P. J. NEVEN ARE (UNIT AUTHORISED TO PROPRIED TO PR

Dominion.

Correspondence intended for publication, as well as that having reference to business, should be directed to the proprietor, and must reach London not later than Tuesday pring.
Arrears must be paid in full before the part can be stopped. paper can be stopped.

Forsons writing for a change of address should invariably send us the name of their former post office.

Catholic Record.

London, Sat., Sept. 20th, 1890.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

The consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor as Bishop of London will take place in St. Peter's Cathedral in this city on Sunday, 19th of October. The day will be a most important one in the annals of the Diocese, and we feel assured the prayers of the people will ascend to the Most High that every blessing may attend the administration of the distinguished Bishop who is to be the chief shepherd of the Church in this

A JUDICIAL OUTRAGE.

Western part of the Province.

We are sensitive and sympathizing people sometimes, certainly. We are shocked when we hear of Kurdish atrocities in Armenia, and knowing that such are connived at, if not positively encouraged, by the Turkish government, we are filled with Indignation against Tarkish When we hear that exiles sent to Siberia ere murdered in cold blood by officials and that the Jews of Russia are at a moment's warning driven out of the country by cruel and oppressive laws, and under circumstances which entail upon them great suffering, we are filled with indignation against Russian despotfam. But when we hear that in Ireland, in the name of law and order, the houses, which poverty-stricken tenants have built for themselves, are ruthlessly destroyed by policemen, acting under direct orders from the authorities, because they do not pay excessive rents-rents imposed on their own improvements-many amongst us take it as a matter of course. It seems to make a great difference whether the acta of oppression are perpetrated by our own or by foreign governments. In the latter case no denunciation of the oppressor is too strong: in the former, many amongst us are very much inclined to think that oppression is quite justifiable.

the harsh treatment to which the tenants at Clengorey, Ireland, were subjected, They were required to pay such rack rents as are so commonly imposed upon the Irish tenantry, and these rack rents were for the houses they had themselves built, and for improvements which they had made in bringing bog land into a state fit for cultivation. They offered to pay all they were really able to give, and so liberal was their offer that County Judge Darley declared that it was a fair offer, and begged the landlord and his agent to accept it. They would not do so, however, and decrees of eviction were granted and put into execution. Not satisfied with turning out the unfortunate tenants. the emergencymen, who, with the police, put the decrees into operation, poured petroleum upon the houses and burned them to the ground lest there should be any shelter left after their departure for those who had been turned out of their

We gave an account some months ago of

One old lady, Mrs. Kelly, seventy five years of age, was able to pay the rent demanded, and se escaped the horrors of eviction. But her charity led her to do more. Her outhouses, which she had herself erected, were at her own expence put into a condition to make them available as a shelter for those of the tenants whose condition was most pitiable.

Hereupon the landlord was very much proveked. The workmen were attacked many times by the police, and some of them were very seriously injured. Father Kinsella, the parish priest, along with fourteen of the workmen. were condemned to prison by the magistrate for interesting themselves in making the wretched peasantry as comfort able as possible under the circumstances.

result of which was that the conduct of punishment, however, was inflicted upon them, and the rack-renting landlord went to work in another fashion to effect his purpose. He applied to the county judge were sheltered, on the ground that their paragraph of its columns, "the noble it, if the Inspector would simply arrest sions.

Presence was an irjury to his property thirteen." It was merely with a view himself; but he did not wish to expose Of course we do not mean to say that

The judge granted the injunction, but Mrs. Kelly refused to comply with it, in-sisting that she had the right to give shelter on property for which she had paid the rental. Thereupon the judge, who was the same Judge Darley mentioned above, gave the extraordinary order, not only for Mrs. Kelly's arrest, but also for the arrest of her neice, Mrs. Morrisey, Mrs. Morrisey's husband, and their child, an infant seven days old; and all were immured in prison.

Owing to the sickness of the old lady and the child, the authorities reluctantly released Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Morrissy and her infant, but Mr. Morriesy is still in prison, the period of his confinement beng now over six months: though he certainly has no power to compel his wife's aunt to pull down the huts, even if he wished her to do so.

The Judge also directed the sheriff to pull down the huts, but the Court of Oneen's Bench has reversed this order. declaring that the Judge exceeded his power in granting it. But the higher Court, it seems, has no authority to re-

lease Mr. Morriey.

Application was made to the County udge for Mr. Morrissy's release, but the Crown Counsel opposed this, and the same udge who gave the original order for his arrest has directed that Mr. Morrissy shall remain in prison until the huts are pulled down by Mrs. Kelly.

It is surely time that there were new laws for Ireland, when such atrocities can be inflicted under the laws as they stand at present. There can be no more cogent reason for Home Rule than this outrage upon humanity, which is scarcely surp seed by the outrages perpetrated under the despotisms of the Czar and the Tark-

THE MAIL ANGERED. The comments of the Toronto Mail on a few amusing incidents of the C. M. B. A. banquet at Montreal are in keeping with the usual bitterness and unmaply offensiveness which for years have disgraced its columns. It is compelled to admit the Immense benefit to Catholics of a society so philanthropic in its aims and provisions; although, through ignerance of its rules, it limits the baneficent operations of the O. M. B. A. to the sick and suffering, whereas the Catholic Mutual Benefit Society goes a step further, and reaches out its hand to the dispensing of favors and blessings even after death. The Toronto Mail has no fault to find with Catholics for being members of so admirable an association, but it attempts to throw ridicule upon them for doing what It is permitted every other society in the world to do, viz., to close the sessions of an important convention with a friendly banquet, at which songs are sung and speeches made characteristic of convivial gatherings. The Mail is particularly severe on Rev. Father Flannery for having

said in his speech : "That the Catholics of this country turn Montreal as the Mahommedans to Mecca, and all true Christians to Rome, and they came to this great city, the pro-tectrees of Catholics, from the land of bigotry, fanaticism and Equal Rights. Tae Province of Quebee is the bulwark of Christianity in America, and as long as the French Canadian race is true to itself, to its faith and its history, so long will the Catholic Church predominate in America."

The word "predominate" was not one

mentioned in Father Fiannery's speech,

but the Mail must exaggerate, minimize,

or misrepresent, in order to work out its detestable plan of rendering every man and everything Catholic odious in the eyes of Protestants. In further efforts at misrepresentation the Mail refers to the little ditty sung and which the reporter is obliged to admit "called forth aughter and applause." The ditty, which is now well known and sung all over the Dominion, is entitled the "Davil's Thirteen." The Mail seems to have never heard of the existence of such a ballad, although it once quoted and criticized a French translation of the same. As everybody known such a ballad had never existed or been thought of were it not for the insane bigotry displayed unceasingly for years in the columns of the Toronto Mail. It was the heated and blood-curdling appeals of that journal which roused the fanatics of Ontario to agitate against the provisions of the Jesuits' Estate Act. It was in obedience to its unhallowed inspirations that the Wilds, Johnstons and Hunters of Ontario made rostrums of their pulpits and playhouses of their churches in vain efforts to organize a persecution and create a civil war. When the famous "Thirteen" were driven by such appeals to vote against religion, right and justice, the Mail sounded high their apotheosis and held them up to the admiration of all bigots. It could never tire in The case was appealed and there was an its laudations of the baker's dezen, who, investigation into the circumstances, the in Canada, are either the slaves of fanaticlam or the dupes of its own destructive the police was declared to be illegal. No policy of setting race against race and creed against creed. Next to erecting thirteen statues in honor of those slavish followers the Mail could not have gone further than it has done in striking off a for an injunction authorizing him to tear pewter medal as a perpetual memorial of that I'll disperse the meeting." down the outhouses in which the tensntry what is styled in every second Mr. Morton said that he would repeat

to offset this fulsome flattery of weak | the people to be batoned. The Inspector men, and to show how utterly ludicrous the Mail appeared in making saints and heroes of them, that the ballad entitled the "Devil's Thirteen" was compose and is now sung with much gusto every. where. No wonder the Toronto Mail should feel wrathy and exhaust its reources of acerbity and sarcasm in critimere doggeral by jumbling the lines never done so. If it cares or dares to newed cheers.) expose itself and its dupes to the public contempt by making room for a copy of the "Devil's Thirteen" in its pages, it can

HON. HONORE MERCIER.

Last week two priests of London dic-Beaupre. While staying at Quebec they were shown through the new parliament ary buildings. Os hearing that Hou. Mr. fercier could be seen in his official rooms those gentlemen sent in their cards, and without much delay obtained a very pleasing and delightful interview with Quebec's Prime Minister. Although a grandfather, Mr. Mercier is still in the prime of manhood. His clear, frank expression and genial manners make one fee! at home in his presence from his first look and the hearty welcome with which he greets the visitor. While conversing with him and listening to the charming anecdotes he tells so well it would be im possible to fancy him the astute politician his opponents represent him to be. When asked why no Irish Catholic had a seat in his cabinet, he replied that it was no fault | three years ago. of his. He declared himself a lover of band of earnest and accomplished men who are engaged in the constitutional contest for Ireland's autonomy He expressed the fervent hope that their efforts would be soon crowned with suc cess, and that he would live to share in the joys of all Irishmen in celebrating Ireland's day of disenthralment. Asked if a successor to Mr. McShane would be appointed, he answered : " Most certainly : is place will be filled by an Irishman of talent, Mr. Firzpatrick, a young barrieter for whose ability and public merits I entertein the most profound respect." Mr. Mercler said that whoever charged him with prejudice against Irishmen would be guilty of a great act of injustice to him, and would be speaking against truth. He then mentioned the names of some Irishmen lately appointed to positions of trust and emolu ment, and among others he cited Mr. H. J. Cloran, barrister, whom he had lately made Queen's Councillor and Crown Prosecutor in Montreal. The conversation then charged to religious matters and private interviews he had with the Sovereign Pontiff. Pope Leo XIII. had presented him with a chalice and beautiful set of vestments and gave him permission to erect an altar and have Mass said in his private residence. This privilege he may erjoy when travelling, but the Bishop of the diocese should be duly notified. Ylelding to a very pressing invitation, the two rev. gentlemen called at Mr. Mercler's hospitable home that afternoon and were his family at a sumptuous repast, of which the most agreeable seasoning was

Minister himself.

the wit and fun of the Hon. Prime

FREE SPEECH SUPPRESSED. We mentioned in our last issue that orders were given to the police at Woodford not to take their firearms but only batons to the meeting which was to be held there under the suspices of Mr. E. T Morton, the Secretary of the Home Rule Union of Eagland. The meeting was held and speeches were made by Mr. Morton, Miss Maud Gorme and Mr. John Roche, M. P. for the constituency. The police were present with their batons, as it appears that Mr. Balfour does not now wish the English people to see that Englishmen are to be terrified from assisting at public meetings under surveillance of policemen armed with rifles.

At the meeting an extraordinary occurrence took place, or at least what would be an extraordinary occurrence anywhere but in Ireland.

Mr. Morton said in the course of his

"The English people are a liberty-loving people, and are in sympathy with the cause of liberty all over the world, but since I have come to Ireland I have learned that the English people are maintaining in this country a most damnable system of despotism. (Loud cheering.) Speaking here as an English man, I advise you to stand by your com-bination in every respect." (Cheers.) Here he was interrupted by the District

Inspector of police, who said : "Stop that illegal language, or I'll dis

pense the meeting. On Mr. Morton's demanding by what authority he spoke so arbitrarily, the Inspector merely said : "If you repeat

refused to say any more than he had already spoken.

Mr. Morton then reminded the people that three years before Mr. Wilfred Blunt was prosecuted and imprisoned merely for being present at a similar meeting, held under the same auspices, namely, the auspices of the English Home Rule cising the ballad and making it appear as | Union. "But," he added, "I know that whatever I shall say, I shall not be proend altering the names and stanzas. We secuted, for Mr. Balfour is afraid now to venture to say the Mail would not print act as he did before. The shadow of a in its columns the ballad itself. It has general election is now upon him." (Re-

The insolence of the police in thus pre venting free speech at a perfectly legal political meeting would not be tolerated have one gratis by applying at this office. for a moment in England; but Mr. Morton will have it in his power to tell the English people, from many a platform, how free speech is suppressed in Ireland, and as he has done so in the past, he will now be able to do so with more effect during the electoral campaign, as he will be able to speak from what he has personally experienced.

Miss Gorme, whom we have named above, and who likewise addressed the meeting, was also a visitor from England, accompanying the English deputation. She is as ardent a Home Ruler as Mr. Morton himself, and she came all the way

from Paris to be at the meeting. The absurdity and ir justice of the orders under which the police acted are evident from the fect that the punishment for Mr. Morton's words was to be dealt out upon the listeners instead of upon the guilty party. If there were any guilt in them, Mr. Balfour is evidently afraid to deal again with English political visitors to Ire'and as he dealt with Mr. Blunt

Ireland and an ardent admirer of the little SUCCESSES OF CATHOLIC

The Catholic schools of France have achieved a triumph which has had the effect of calling public attention to the fact that even secular education is none the more efficient when religion is excluded from the echool room. The State schools under the present infidel Government exclude the very name of God from their text books, so that no time is wasted. as they express it, in religious exercises or

teaching. The Stanislas College of Paris, however, is under the management of priests, and the religious education of the students is carefully attended to. Nevertheless, at the recent public examinations, its pupils were far ahead of all the secular institutions. It is the grand ambition of Parisian students to take the first place at these annual competitive examinations, and this is the second year that the Stan. Islas College has distanced all others, Twelve colleges competed, the Stanislas College obtaining twenty first places and fifty accessits, making seventy places of honor, while Louis le Grand College, the second on the list, gained only forty-eight in all. The infidels are astounded, and give vent to their rege, threatening to abolish Catholic schools in every form.

They have always maintained that clerical teachers and religious orders are unfit to impart secular instruction, and that they are inferior to the Atheir tical teachers who conduct the State schools. A few of the Radical journals, however, have acknowledged the truth which has forced itself upon their notice and have come to the conclusion that in the religious schools the priests and religious teachers take more interest in their pupils than do lay teachers, especially those who, influenced solely by worldly motives in adopting their profession, have adopted it simply because they are paid so much per annum. One

of these journals says : "The undeniable superiority of the "The undeniable superiority of the Stanislas College over the State schools arises from this that the pupils are not left to themselves, but are always under the care of their professors, from whom they receive constant and loving inspiration, and are always occupied profitably to themselves in many ways. Raine to themselves in many ways. avowed advocates of laic zation, it is not pleasant for us to admits what we must say, that almost the only cause of the brilliant successes achieved by Stanislas College is its religious character."

We are pleased to be able to say that there are very few Catholic parents in this country who join in the outcry which is constantly raised against Catholic schools, and especially against Religious as teachers, but we regret to have to say that there are some such. They are influenced by the anti-Catholic press to believe that Catholic schools, whether elementary, academical or collegiate, must necessarily be inferior to Protestant institutions of the same kind. Do these parents reflect on the nature of the influences to which their children will be sub. jected in these anti Catholic establishments? Anti-Catholic they must necessarily be when they are completely under anti-Catholic control. The textbooks, the books of the library to which they will have access, will be replete with anti-Catholic sentiments, and often anti Christian : and as to morals there is too often little or no restraint to preserve, especially young girls, in non-Catholic boarding academies, from dauge rous occa-

Protestant boarding schools expose their pupils purposely to those dangers, but they are practically without those re-straints which come only from religion, and the characters of the children edu cated in them will be badly, or at least imperfectly, formed in consequence.

olic Church holds, that the proper moral and religious training of youth is of the highest importance, even before the best secular education. Still we also hold that Catholic institutions should take care to give secular instruction of the highest order. We believe that, in this respect, our institutions in Ontario will compare favorably with those which are purely secular or Protestant, but if there are any which fall below the mark, they deserve to be passed over, and those should be patronized in preference which fulfil all the requirements. We certainly have many such in the Province which are doing good work in the education of the young of both sexes. Catholic parents should be careful to send their children to such institutions, and if they do not send them to the academies or colleges, they should send them to the Catholic Parochial or Separ ate schools.

That the Catholic schools are capable of giving a good account of themselves, if the school authorities do their duty, is evident from their success, not only in France, but also from similar successes which have been attained in England and the United States, especially in New York city, where, last year and this year, the public examinations resulted in placing the Catholic schools in the first rank, high above the State schools. In Ontario, too, the Catholic Separate schools have held their ground so well wherever they came into competition with the Public schools, that the figures given by the Hon. Mr. Ross in the Leg. slature, during the debate on Separate schools, showed that at the examinations for entrance into the High schools, the difference between the results from Public and Separate school pupils was scarcely appreciable, notwithstanding the fact that Separate schools labor under many disadvantages under the existing laws.

The success of the Stanislas College n France must have a good effect in convincing the French people generally hat the atheistic government has proved itself traitorous to the best in erests of the country by abolishing religion, and if the result should be that the French peeple shake off the apathy they have hitherto shown in tolerating an infidel government, the effect of the governmental examinations will be more beneficial and more far reaching than ever the ministry anticipated.

ANTI-CHRIST AND THE WEST-MINSTER CONFESSION.

It is not only in regard to the offer of salvation to a small part of mankind, and the doctrine of fatalism, as taught by Calvin, that the Westminster Conlession needs revision. Dr. Philip Schaff in a recent issue of the New York Independent, a Presbyterian journal, points out another subject on which Presbyter. ian doctrine, as set forth in the Corfes. sion, is as utterly at variance with Scriptural exegesis as with common sense that is to say, the doctrine that the Pope is the "Man of Sin" whom St. Paul denounces, and the "anti-Christ" of whom St. John the Evanglist speaks in his Epistles.

From the beginning of Protestantism. the Reformers insisted on this as a doctrine revealed in Holy Writ. It was taught by Calvin, Luther, Melancthon, Beza, Musculus, Bullinger, David Chytrœus, and at an earlier period by John Wicklif. It was incorporated by the Madeburgian Centuriators in their profession of faith, and the English and Scotch Presbyterians have also made it an article of faith, placing it in the Westminster Confession in these words:

"Nor can the Pope of Rome in any ease be head thereof (of the Church); but is that anti-Christ, that man of sin, and son of perdition, that man of sin, self in the Church against Christ, and all that is called God."

Dr. Schaff completely explodes this favorite doctrine which, he says, is that of the early Protestants, namely, the Protestants of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It is, however, still taught in many pop. ular books, and is regarded by Protestants, both in England and on this continent, as a certain truth. Dr. Schaff says :

"This anti Popery exegesis has been effectually undermined, yea, destroyed by modern scholarship which is not controlled modern scholarship which is not controlled by dogmatic prejudice and seeks the truth, and nothing but the truth. There is, we may well say, an exegetical consen-sus among critical commentators as regards these passages so far that they can-not—at least in their next and direct ense-refer to the Blehop of Rome. And this consensus of modern commentators is supported by the consensus of the ancient

patristic commentators. Not one of the Fathers, Greek or Latin, favors the earlier Protestant exegesis on this subject." He then points out that the second Epistle of St. Paul to the Thessalonians,

anti Christ, the man of sin, the son of perdition, who opposeth and exalteth himsel above all that is called God or that is worshipped." On this text the Dr. says :

shipped." On this text the Dr. says:
Now it is plain from the context, first, that Paul does not use the term anti-Christ; secondly, that he speaks of a hostile power that was already at work in his own time. He refers here to the seventh werse of the passage, which reads thus: "for the mystery of iniquity already worketh; only that he who now holdeth, do hold, until he he sterm out of the way. We have always maintained, as the Cath-

that he who now holdeth, do hold, until he be taken out of the way.

Thirdly, that he calls the man of sin a mystery of lawlesaness (wrongly rendered in quity, in King James' version,) and this is the very opposite of the characteristic feature of Popery, which is a spiritual despotism; fourthly, that this man of sin makes himself a substitute for God, while the Pope claims to be the vicegerent of God and of Christ. If Paul had intended to warn sgainst the rising Popery he would have done so in the Epistle to the Romans rather than in that to the Thesealonians in the East. to the Thesealonians in the East,

to the Theselonians in the East.

The term anti-Christ occurs only in the Epistles of John; and he uses it in a sense that makes it simply impossible to understand it of the Bishop of Rome or his future successors. For he wrote to congregations in Asia Minor of things which were known to them as actual facts. He speaks of 'many anti Christs that are now.' (I John ii., 18) He points to persons who seceded from the believers (verse 17) and never inwardly belonged to them. He characterizes them as false prophets who deny the mystery of the incarnation, the fundamental doctrine of the Gospel: 'Every spirit that confesseth not that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh is not of God, and this is that spirit of anti Christ whereof you have heard that it should come, and even now already is it come, and even now already is it in the world. The denial of the true divinity and humanity of Christ is the very last error which can be charged against the Papacy; but it fully applies to the Gnostic heresy which can be the charged in the description of the charged in raised its head even in the Apostolic age raised its head even in the Apostolic age in Simon Magus, the opponent of Peter, and in Cerinthus, the contemporary of John at Ephesus, and pervaded the Church of the second century, as Rationalism and Agnosticism pervade the Churches of to-day."

In regard to those passages of the Apocalypse (in Protestant English bibles called Revelation) which speak of the harlot of Babylon seated on the seven hills, and drunk with the blood of the Saints, the Dr. points out that it must indeed be Rome that is here meant, but that it is heathen, not Christian Rome. He remarks: "this book was intended to be a source of comfort and consolation under existing circumstances, and would have been of ne practical value had it not been rooted and grounded in the actual situation of the Church at that time."

The Apocalypse was written while the persecution of Nero was fresh in the memory of the Apostle, and Dr. Schaff says it is simply impossible that "he should have ignored ancient heathen Rome, so well known to all his readers. and pointed to the mediaval Papacy of which they could not dream,"

He makes a capital point when he remarks that Luther and Zwinghus did not regard the Apocalypse as an apostolical and canonical book, and that Protestant divines found it convenient to apply to the Pope the Apostle's denunciations against a persecuting heathen power.

Dr. Schaff is one of the most learned among the Presbyterian divines of the United Stater, and it was for this reason that he was selected by the Presbyterians to represent them on the committee to which was entrusted the work of revising the Protestant version of the Bible. He is by no means favorably disposed towards Catholics, and this fact renders his testimony the more valuable as regards the impudent teaching of the Westminster Confession; for it is certainly most impudent to apply to the Pope and to the Catholic Church, which has spread the faith of Christ throughout the world, words which are intended to designate a persecuting heathen power. Surely if the Apostles had intended to signify that the authority of the Pope is anti-Christian, there would have been some evidence among the early Christian writers, the Fathers of the Church, that their words were so understood by the Church in their day. But, as Dr. Schaff states, there is none. But the Doctor does not state, what is the fact, that all the Fathers who speak of the Pope speak of him as St. Peter's successor, Christ's vicegerent, and head of the Church. So true is this that even the extremely anti-Catholic Church historian, Mosheim, while endeavoring to minimize the authority of the Pope, acknowledges that St. Cyprian and other Fathers of the third century recognized some sort of pre-eminence in the See of Rome. This was within one hundred years after the death of the Evangelist St. John. Certainly this does not look as if the primitive Church regarded St. Peter's successor in the same light as the Westminster divines.

The character of anti-Christ, as generally given by St. John, would accord very well with those Protestant modern sects which deny Carlet's divinity ; but it does not describe the Catholic Church, which has preached the doctrine of our redemption in every corner of the world. Indeed Protestantiam everywhere is tending to Rationalism, and becoming daily (ii, 3, 10,) is quoted in the Westminster more like what St. John describes Confession as proof that the Pope is meent by the Apostles who speak of "the Germany, even more than in England. and the United States, the divinity of | th Christ, and, consequently, the mystery of the Incarnation also, have already ceased to be doctrines of Protestant.

Surely, then, the Westminster Confession stands badly in need of revision on this subject.

We may reasonably hope that whereas Presbyterians like Dr. Schaff are beginning to recognize the rays of truth, that this is a prelude to the return of many to the unity of faith in the Catholic Church,

A FAMINE THREATENED. When rumors of a threatened famine

first reached us from Ireland, we were naturally alarmed and could not help the exclamation, "God avertit! whatever is going to be the fate of unhappy Ireland." Later reports show that the failure of the potato crop is not quite so general as at first supposed. Several counties are mentioned in which the fatal blight is but partially distributed, and no cry of alarm has been heard from the rich midland counties. But it should be remembered that in these localities, where the richest grasses and best pasture lands of the world are found, dairying and cattle raising are the chief resources of the farmers' income. Besides, we believe that, although not altogether independent of one single crop, as Ireland should be, she is to-day much better able to stand a potato famine than at any time of her history since the blight of foreign legislation came to darken her hitherto sunny hills and fertile plains. Owing to the Land League and National League sgitation, owing to the heroic and patriotic work of Mesers, Davitt, Parnell, Dillon, O'Brien, and the others, the farmers in Ireland are no longer obliged to meet the exorbitant rackrents that in 1847 and 1848 exhausted their elender resources, and left them, when the potato was gone, to live on weeds or fly to America. If famine comes, then it will only affect the congested districts of Connaught and the seaboard and mountainous ranges of Kerry, Cork, Clare and Donegal. Of the latter county a letter to the Dublin Freeman, written by the learned and patriotic

Bishop of Raphoe, Dr. O'Donnell, says : "The sad accounts furnished by your correspondents from the south and west of Ireland only too accurately describe the ravages of the potato blight here, also in the tar North. With the exception of the Lagan district and an occasional spot elsewhere, the potato crop is a dead failure throughout Donegal. From personal observation I know that along personal observation I know western seaboard and the inland mountainous parts of the country the early kinds are almost completely decayed, while the latter stalks were blackened with disease before the tubers had attained one-fourth the usual size. In a few months, I fear, there will be no potatoes fit for human food along the coast term.

coast from Dunfanaghy to Killybegs."

Early in August Michael Davitt was consulting with scientific agriculturists to discover if some kind of vegetable could not be planted that would have time to ripen before the winter set in, Mesers, Dillon and O'Brien, in public speeches, have been advising the farmers to pay no rent until they see that all danger of perishing from hunger has passed away. They call upon Lord Salisbury and Balfour either to provide means of subsistence for the people of Ireland or to allow them to lves. It is evi yond doubt that, although some parts of Ireland may not suffer from absolute want, there are very populous, in fact the most populous, districts, where there is every danger of hundreds, nay thousands, being exposed, this coming winter, to experience the horrors of 1847 and 1848. when the population of Ireland, by famine, fever and forced emigration, was

diminished by two millions and a half. But what can be done to avert so direful a national calamity? The sad experi eace of the last ninety years of British rule ought to suffice to convince the Eng. lish people that Ireland cannot flourish or live under foreign legislation. We hope that this visitation may be a bless. ing in disguise, and that the whole English nation will cry out "Shame on the Balfours and Salisburys." "Let the Irish people have their own Government. Let them have the privilege of developing their own resources. Let them build up their own manufactures, as in days of yore, when their linen and woolen goods were sought for and purchased at a premium in every European market."

This year's partial famine may be the straw that will break the camel's back, The Pigott forgeries, the wholesale evictions, the coercion laws and prison barbarities of Balfour's government have sickened to loathing all men and women of heart and feeling in England and Scotland. Deaths by famine, and consequent fever and cholers, in Ireland, must precipitate English sentiment to a general uprising and an outcry that Tory cynicism cannot withstand. What. ever can be done by us in Canada, and by our fellow-countrymen in Australia and the United States, must be done and at once, to prevent even one death from famine in a land teeming with natural resources. We are told that Messrs. Dillon. O'Brien, Healy, and probably Parnell and the silver tongued Sex. ton, may be soon here to educate us as to what must be done. But the necessity and the United States, the divinity of Christ, and, consequently, the mystery of the Incarnation also, have already ceased to be doctrines of Protestant-

Surely, then, the Westminster Confession stands badly in need of revision on this subject.

We may reasonably hope that whereas Presbyterians like Dr. Schaff are beginning to recognize the rays of truth, that this is a prelude to the return of many to the unity of faith in the Catholic Church,

A FAMINE THREATENED.

When rumors of a threatened famine first reached us from Ireland, we were naturally alarmed and could not help the exclamation, "God avert it! whatever is going to be the fate of unhappy Ireland." Later reports show that the failure of the potato crop is not quite so general as at first supposed. Several counties are mentioned in which the fatal blight is but partially distributed, and no cry of alarm has been heard from the rich midland counties. But it should be remembered that in these localities, where the richest grasses and best pasture lands of the world are found, dairying and cattle raising are the chief resources of the farmers' income. Besides, we believe that, although not altogether independent of one single crop, as Ireland should be, she is to-day much better able to stand a potato famine than at any time of her history since the blight of foreign legislation came to darken her hitherto sunny hills and fertile plains. Owing to the Land League and National League sgitation, owing to the heroic and patriotic work of Mesers, Davitt, Parnell, Dillon, O'Brien, and the others, the farmers in Ireland are no longer obliged to meet the exorbitant rackrents that in 1847 and 1848 exhausted their elender resources. and left them, when the potato was gone, to live on weeds or fly to America. If famine comes, then it will only affect the congested districts of Connaught and the seaboard and mountainous ranges of Kerry, Cork, Clare and Donegal. Of the latter county a letter to the Dublin Freeman, written by the learned and patriotic Bishop of Raphoe, Dr. O'Donnell, says :

"The rad accounts furnished by your correspondents from the south and west of Ireland only too accurately describe the ravages of the potato blight here, also in the far North. With the exception of the Lagan district and an occasional spot elsewhere, the potato crop is a dead failure throughout Donegal. From personal observation I know that along the western seaboard and the inland mountainous parts of the country the early kinds are almost completely decayed, while the latter stalks were blackened with disease before the tubers had attained one-fourth the usual size. In a few months, I fear, there will be no potatoes fit for human food along the coast from Dunfanaghy to Killybegs.'

Early in August Michael Davitt was consulting with scientific agriculturists to discover if some kind of vegetable could not be planted that would have time to ripen before the winter set in. Mesers, Dillon and O'Brien, in public speeches, have been advising the farmers to pay no rent until they see that all danger of perishing from bunger has passed away. They call upon Lord Salisbury and Balfour either to provide means of subsistence for the people of Ireland or to allow them to yond doubt that, although some parts of Ireland may not suffer from absolute want, there are very populous, in fact the most populous, districts, where there is every danger of hundreds, nay thousands, being exposed, this coming winter, to experience the horrors of 1847 and 1848. when the population of Ireland, by famine, fever and forced emigration, was diminished by two millions and a half.

But what can be done to avert so direful a national calamity? The sad experieace of the last ninety years of British rule ought to suffice to convince the Eng. lish people that Ireland cannot flourish or live under foreign legislation. We hope that this visitation may be a bless. ing in disguise, and that the whole English nation will cry out "Shame on the Balfours and Salisburys," "Let the Irish people have their own Government. Let them have the privilege of developing their own resources. Let them build up their own manufactures, as in days of yore, when their linen and woolen goods were sought for and purchased at a premium in every European market."

This year's partial famine may be the straw that will break the camel's back, The Pigott forgeries, the wholesale evictions, the coercion laws and prison barbarities of Balfour's government have sickened to loathing all men and women of heart and feeling in England and Scotland. Deaths by famine, and consequent fever and cholers, in Ireland, must precipitate English sentiment to a general uprising and an outcry that Tory cynicism cannot withstand. What. ever can be done by us in Canada, and by our fellow-countrymen in Australia and the United States, must be done, and at once, to prevent even one death from famine in a land teeming with natural resources. We are told that Messra. Dillon. O'Brien, Healy, and probably Parnell and the silver tongued Sexton, may be soon here to educate us as to what must be done. But the necessity

that forces them here with a begging-box for Ireland will be the death knell of Tory rule and the herald of Gladstone's tri-

It is England, the wealthiest nation of earth, and not Ireland, the maligned and the oppressed, that shall be disgraced by the begging box. Ninety Coercion Acts and four general famines are the wretched and deplorable results of British rule in Ireland. But along with these should be reckoned the constant state of anxiety, the perennial dread in which men have lived all through life, lest the fruit of their industry should be snatched from them, lest the farms they reclaimed be wrested from their possession, and the houses they built to shelter themselves and their offspring be levelled to the ground, Such levellings and such horrors reigned all round them,

Irish people during the coming winter, and the public efforts made by their leaders to save them from death by actual England to an irresistible cry for "selflegislation and Home Rule for Ireland."

THE CHRISTIAN UNION NEGO-

Dr. Douglas, one of the most prominent clerical members of the Methodist General Conference now in session in Montreal, asserts that there is little hope that any union can be effected between Methodism and Anglicanism. The claims of Anglicanism are two high-strung, and the union of Methodism with it would mean the absorption of the latter system. to which the Methodists will not agree, as they entirely repudiate the claims of Anglicans to Apostolic succession, claims which are absurd on their very face. He thinks, however that union with Presbyterianism is within the scope of possibility and that the result of such a union would be a great blessing. He He was recently observed at the theatre says in a paper recently communicated in one of the to the press :

"We think the time is coming when the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches will practically unite their forces against the common enemy; that a not remote future that reproach of modern Christianity, the multiplication of antagonistic churches in villages and rural districts, will be a thing of the past, and by mutual agreement the resources of the Churches will be economized to carry the Gospel to the regions that are beyond. This union will constitute the renaissance of the Christian Churches, when the hideous spectres and grotesque imagery of unworthy jealousies, rival and antagonisms are exchanged for a new age of co operative union, of mutual confidence, and brotherhood in building up the temple of the pure, the beautiful,

the Divine amongst men."

It is not to be supposed, however, that the Methodists intend, in the event of such a union taking place, to adopt the palmary principle of Calvinistic fatalism. This doctrine will simply be laid on the shelf to be made use of by those who like it; but, as Presbyterians themselves have ceased to believe in it. it does not seem that there will be much trouble on this score. The Presbyterians maintain this doctrine now in their standards only for the sake of keeping and he had taken great plains to luform himself of the condition of affairs in Ireres. It is evidently be. up an appearance of consistency. They land, and he regretted to say that he trine which has been sanctioned by the Church for two centuries as the unalterable truth of God; but even now they believe it or not, as they please; and for the most part they do not please.

TAKING THE VEIL.

An interesting ceremony was performed at Loretto Abbey yesterday morning Eight young ladies took the white veil having gone through the prescribed pro-bation of six months. Their names are bation of eix months. Their names are Miss Long, Collingwood, or Sister Mary Irene in the institution; Miss Ulm, Chicago, Sister Mary Agnes; Miss Barry, Ottawa, Sister Dorothea; Miss Riordan, Gaelph, Sister Mary Pauline; Miss Gumpfrit, Germany, Sister Mary Gertrude; Miss Darrelly, Lindssy, Sister Mary Putcherla; Miss Lacy, Eganville, Sister Benigna, and Miss Phelan, Walkerton, Sister Felicitas. The ceremony was performed in the chapel, which was growded with the relatives and frlands of the newly-registered nuns of an order which in the year 1847 first settled in Canada. The order of Loretto is educaional in its functions, and attends to the tional in its functions, and attends to the instruction of some two hundred children, fitting them for any walk in life. The education includes tuition in the usual branches of English and French, plano, harp, vocal music (private lesson from professors), vocal music (in small cla choral class, violin, guitar, drawing and painting in water colors, oil painting, Ger-

man, Italian, Latin, wax flowers, calis-thenics and use of clubs.

Archbishop Walsh preached the sermon. He was listened to with marked attention. He spoke of the sacrifices which the newly inducted nuns had made of their own free was one well worthy of emulation, and he hoped the choice they had made would be the choice of many of those with whose the choice of many of those with whose instruction they were enwasted. The officiating clergymen were Vicar General Rooney, Rev. Father Kiernan, Dean McCann, Rev. Father Waleb, Rev. Father McInerny, Rev. Father Donohoe, Rev. Father Murray, Rev. Father Gallagher, Rev. Father O'Reilly and Rev. Father Me-Phillips.—Toronto Globe, Sept. 11. HOME RULE.

THE BATTLE FOR A PARLIAMENT IN

THE BATTLE FOR A PARLIAMENT IN COLLEGE GREEN.

The National League of Great Britain has requested Mesers. Patrick O'Brien and Wm. Redmond, members of Parliament, to proceed at once to Scottland to organize the Irish vote, as it is necessary to make organization complete, through the whole organization complete, through the whole country in view of the possibility of a general election soon taking place. Mr. H. B. Beganel wishes his Dunroe

Mr. H. B. Beganel wishes his Dunroe tenants to purchase the property which they hold at twenty years' purchase. Two tenants did this, under pressure of arrears, a couple of years ago, but as the price was too high, they could not pay their annual instaiments and the landlord, besides having the money paid in, has also obtained possession of the land. Mr. Bagenel evidently ficds such terms profitable to himself, but they are anything but profitable self, but they are anything but profitable

There are Irish landlords who see the such horrors reigned all round them, and their turn would soon come "to go out and perish by the roadside."

It is to be fondly hoped that the sufferings endured by large numbers of the large and the daministration was in the bands of Mr. Smith-Barry's sgent and the Cork Defecce Union, with whom no settlement could be reached. The helr, young Mr. Leader, has just attained his majority, and he declares that he is anxious to make a settlement on the basis famine, will have the effect of rousi g all of restoration of those who have been

of restoration of those who have been evicted. It is most likely that a settle-ment will be arrived at.

Mr. Vincent Scully is one of the very few Irish landlords who sympathize with the people in the sufferings they endure under misgovernment. He has left at the disposal of the National League one-tenth of his entire annual income, for the pur-pose of aiding the Home Rule cause. He made the first payment at a recent meeting of the Central Branch in Dublin, giving his check for £600 at the same time declaring that he would do the same every year until Ireland should obtain Home

An amusing incident which occurred at the Gaiety theatre, Dablin, shows the contempt in which the new Lord Chief Justice of Ireland is held by the public. The Chief Justice is Mr. Peter O'Brien, who was, before his appointment to the Bench, the Crown Counsel who prosecuted offenders under the Coercion Act, and he rendered bimself odious by the open packing of juries in order to secure conyiction. In consequence of this he is commonly called "Peter the Packer." circle, and his movements attracted gen eral notice. Toen during an interval between the acts a mischlevous youth in the gallery called out for a "song from Peter the Packer" The cry was immediately taken up by the audience and a thousand voices called out: "Peter the Packer—give us a soug. Pater: Peter: a song: a song." The Chief Justice was stunned with surprise, and after some time made his escape by side door, and disappeared from public

A great public meeting has been held at Kilkenny to demand from the Government the release of Irish political prisoners who are confined in Chatham and othe

The report of the Land Commission confirms the worst fears concerning the danger of a famine throughout Ireland, danger of a famine throughout Ireland, though, in the interest of the Government, there is evident throughout the report the desire to represent the danger as less great than it really is. Meantime the Government is taking no efficient steps to minimize the impending classier.

Russell, Macartney and Lea, Irish members of Parliament, all anti-home rulers, anneal in the columns of the Times for appeal in the columns of the Times for donations in behalf of thirty boycotted farmers and sheep-keepers in Tipperary, whose business has been ruined. Mr. John Dillon, M. P. while presiding

quiries during the past three weeks had showed in many cases that the failure of the potato crop was more complete than

referring to the possibility of establishing a famine fund, he added that the simplest method was for the charitable to send cheques to the various landlords in the distressed districts to buy them off and let the tenants keep what they hand. That would be better than distributing the money among the poor. With the Government rested the responsibility to provide for these people. If they do not choose to accept the responsibility let them give the Irish leaders power to aid the people.

the people.

At a meeting of the Board of Poor Law Guardians in Limerick a report was re-

ceived saying the potato crop was totally destroyed Mr. Jasper Tully, of Boyle, County Roscommon, is treated in prison in a most barbarous manner. He is every day stripped naked and his clothes searched as though he were some desper-ate Nihilist or dynamitard with subterrapean means of communication with ex ternal conspirators; he has been made to herd with ordinary criminals; he has been put to hard labor; his food is with held from him; he is ill and not sent to

the hospital.

In consequence of the local Government board having refused to sanction the election of Mr. Peter Keogh of Taughmaconell, County Westmeath, an Taugamaconen, County Westmeath, an evicted tenant farmer, as master of the Athlone Union, a new election was deemed necessary. At the last meeting of the board of guardians Mr. Keogh was again elected without opposition. He has taken charge of the workhouse. The Government appear to have grown The Government appear to have grown tired of refusing to permit him to act.

Among the Sleters of Mery in London are daughters of Lord Petre, Lord Clif-ford, Lord Mostyn, and many other ladies of high rank. There are also many con-

At a religious reception, which took place on the 19th ult. at the Convent of blace on the 19th uit, at the Convent of Our Lady of Augels, at Glen Riddle, in the archdiocese of Philadelphia, thirty-one young ledies took the religious habit and thirty-one others made their profession. This is thought to be about the largest number who entered the religious life at one time in any section of the country. VULGAR ERRORS.

SOME COMMON LIBELS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH REFUTED.

THE FALSITY OF THE ACCUSATIONS BY POSED - "MONKISH IGNORANCE AND SUPERSTITION" - BLACKSTONE'S COM-MENTARIES — GALILED — PROOF THAT HE WAS NOT TORTURED — LAWYERS SHOULD PROTEST.

One thousand million pounds of church property stolen in England during the reign of Henry VIII., Edward VI. and Elizabeth and Scottlah James rendered it an absolute necessity for the spoilators to blacken the name of their helpless victim, the Church. They have done it with a vengeance, and the modern history of that Church, which had converted three suc-Course, which had converted three suc-cessive races during one thousand years, is a standing monument of human mailg nity and misrepresentation. The unboly influence of these spoilators has poisoned the sources of history in their own land until it is impossible to find a true statement of anything Catholic in any of their ment of anything Catholic in any of their encyclopedias. So much had the people of England been misled in the matter of history that even to this day the cruel, vindictive and unchaste virage, Elizabeth, is called "Good Queen Bess;" and Cranmer, who broke his vows—a degraded priest, the perjured tool of Henry VIII. In his atroctous divorce case—is made to appear as a holy marter and saint by appear as a holy martyr and saint by Burnet. The stupendous weight of cal-umny that rested upon the Catholic name in England stirred the generous resent-ment of William Cobbett, a Protestant writer and journalist, who became the writer and partiality, who decame the first defender of the slandered name of his ancestors in his famous history of the "Protestant Reformation." Here is an extract from the work :

"'Monkish ignorance and superstition'

is a phrase that you find in every Protestant historian from the reign of the 'Virgm' Elizabeth to the present hour. But there has always been a very sufficient motive for inculcating it. Black stone, for instance, in his 'Commentaries on the Laws of England,' never let slip an opportunity to rail against 'monkish ignorance and superstition.' Blackstone was no fool. At the very time when he was writing these commentaries and reading them to the students at Oxford, he was, and he knew it, living upon the spoils of the Catholic Church and the Catholic gentry, and also of the poor. He knew that if everyone had his due he would not have here fattering where would not have been fattening where he was. He knew, besides, that all who heard his lectures were aware of the spoils he was wallowing in. These con siderations were quite sufficient to in-duce him to abuse the Catholic Church and to affect to look back with contempt to Catholic times.
"If Blackstone had not actually felt

THE SPOILS OF THE CATHOLICS ticking to his ribs, he would have recol lected that all these things which he was culogizing—Magna Charta, trial by jury, the offices of sheriff, justice of the pea constable and all the rest of it-arcse in days of 'monkish ignorance and super-stition.' He would have remarked stition.' He would have remembered that Fortescue and that greatest of all lawyers, Lyttleton, were born, bred, nived and died in the days of 'monkish ignor-ance and superstition,' But did not this Blackstone know that the very roof under which he was abusing our Catholic fore-fathers was made by these forefathers? Did he not, when he locked up to that awyers, Lyttleton, were born, bred, lived noble buildings which, in defiance of time, still tell us what those forefathers were—did he not, when he beheld any of these, feel that he was a pigmy in mind compared with those whom he had the impudence to abuse? He well knew that the foundations for learning at Ox-ford were laid and brought to perfection not only in moukish times, but in part by monks. He knew that the abbeys vere public schools for education, each spart to instruct the youth of the neigh porhood, without any expense to the parents. He knew that each of the greater monasteries had a peculiar resi-dence in the universities; and whereas there were, in those times, nearly three hundred halls and private schools at Ox ord, besides the colleges, there were no above eight remaining towards the middle of the seventeenth century, (Phillips life of Cardinal Pole.) That is to say, in about a hundred years after the enlightening Reformation began. At this time (1824) there are, I am in ormed, only five halls remaining and no

a single school," As every Catholic student in England and America is forced to study in Black stone's commentaries the said Black stone's libels on Catholicity and Catholic churchmen, and also on Catholic doc-trine, it would seem right and proper that the declarations of a time-serving bigot, which serve no other purpose than a display of bigotry, should be cast out of the law books of this free nation egal associations in England and Amer ca might make a move in this matter before any more speeches are made about reform liberality of American pro

The writer is painfully aware of the existence of the deep-seated prejudice against the Catholic Church, founded principally upon mere fictions invented by designing persons to injure the Church, and to obscure the truth. The writer is also aware that some of these prejudices are cherished in secret by many libera men who would not hurt a Catholic' men wao would not nure a Catholic's feelings by mentioning them, deeming it a species of cruelty. These prejudices are all imported, principally from the British isles, and are traced to the in-fluence of Calvinist adventurers, who came from Geneva and Germany during the respect of Superset attaining their the regency of Sumerset, attaining their full growth during the Puritan ascend-

ancy in England. The primary object of this kind of literture was to blacken the Church in

-commenced three bundred years ago, and still continue in the pulpit and by the religious and sometimes the secular

Press.

It is sometimes said that there is nothing in a name, but many of my friends will admit that the name "Gal. ileo," "Jesuit" and the "Inquisition" have a deep significance, and are made to do duty in every state of assumed mickedness.

wickedness.
The falsehoods that cling to these The falsehoods that ching to these names would furnish matter for a whole library. The first name was used to show that the Church opposed science, and the last to prove that the Church is cruel. Galileo was and is still represented in country districts as exclaiming cruel. Galileo was and is still resented in country districts as exclai while he was under torture, "E pur se muore" ("still it moves," meaning the ear.h.) It has been proved at least three hundred times that there was no torture, and that Galileo never used the words here attributed to him. A professor in his address before the alumni at Lewis burg used this stale slander, and when showed him the proofs, from Protestant sources, of its falsity, he said: "I will never again make statements where the Church is concerned without the closest examination." I told him it was too true what Dr. Maistre said, that " modern his tory is a conspiracy against truth." I requested him to disavow the slander which he had voiced against the Church, not only as an act of JUSTICE TO THE CHURCH

but in the interest of truth, and for the benefit of thousands who read his ad-dress. He did not think it was necessary; thus it is looked upon as no harm to abuse the Church, as it has become fashionable to misrepresent her. 'Iwas ever thus.

ileo, although a bright invention of fancy, still holds its pristine freshness, and is repeated with evangelical gusto to the "innocents" in the country districts, and is used as a boomerang against the temporal power of the Pope As the story is repeated in order to create pre-judice against a large body of our citizens, and also to slander the Church while freely offering a mendacious insult to every intelligent Catholic, it seems only an act of mercy to the blind fol-lowers of the blind to let in a little light on the subject for the followers' sake

Italy, and was born Feb. 8, 1564. Few names nave enjoyed such a remarkable celebrity, and, strange to say, the general appreciation of his charaeral appreciation of his character rests on a misconception of his real claims to distinction. The interest attaching to the name of Galileo is connected, in the minds of many, with the supposed position he holds in regard to the relation of the Church and science. The tissue of malicious fictions called modern history, through the influence of designing persons, has steadily represented science. in the person of Galileo, struggling against the persecution of the Roman Church.

Galileo's own biographer denies the story of torture. Hallam, in his "History of the Literature of the Middle Ages," sets the story saide; Dr. Whewell, in his History of the Inductive Sciences, considers the charge an invention; also the disingenuous article in Chambers Encyclopælia implies that the charge is a fiction. In most encycloradias it is displayed as a fact, the object being to prove the Papacy cruel and opposed to science. It is also offered as an argument against Papal infallibility. general verdict is that there is no proof general verdict is that there is no proof worthy of credit sustaining the charge of torture. As regards intallibility, the opinions and decrees of the Congrega tion of the Index, the head of the Church may delegate to it, but he can not communicate to it his infallibility, which is incommunicable. Its acts are not absolute. So the argument against Papal infallibility cannot hold.

Galileo lacked prudence and was con-demned. In the heat of argument he appealed to the Scriptures to prove that the carth moved round the sun. The FRIEND Church then as now knew that the Scriptures did not prove anything of the kind, and that the Holy Ghost never in tended the inspired volume to be used as a class book of astronomy, and did nothing then but what she would do today if another Galileo were to present himself. She condemned the folly of the foolish philosopher attempting to draw conclusions (however true in them selves they might be) from false premises.—Philip O'Neill in the Catholic Mirror.

NEW BOOKS.

Principles of Anthropology and Biology. By Rev. Thomas Hughes, S. J. Second edition. 16mo, cloth, net, 75c.
The Rights of Our Little Ones; or, First Principles on Education in Cateche tical Form. By Rev. James Conway, S . 32mo, paper. 15 cents; per 100, 89 cloth inked, 25 cents, per 100, \$15. This booklet has been prepared at the solicita-tion of some friends of Catholic education who desired that the author should reduce to the briefest, most pointed, and most popular form compatible with the subject, the principles announced in the title. It makes no pretensions to completeness nor, in fact, does it purport anything more than to give a plain answer to a few of the most important questions.

A Catholic Young Man of the Present

Day. Letters to a Young Man by R'ght Rev. Augustin Egger, D. D., Blshop of St. Gall. Translated from the German by Miss Ella McMahon. 32mo, paper, 15 cts., per 100, \$9; cloth, inked, 25cts. per 100, \$15. Published by Benziger Bros., 36 and 38 Barclay street, New York.

SUCCESSFUL PUPILS.

The successful candidates at the recent

The primary object of this kind of literiure was to blacken the Church in order to form a seeming excuse for the Reformation. The secondary object was to make money. It has paid to abuse the Church.

The grossest forms of calumny and malevolent misrepresentation from the printed tracts, essays brochures, general history, novel and other light literature—such, for instance, as Peter Parley's historical romances, by Goodrich, and Ned Buntline's penny-a-line novelettes.

MONTREAL

Classics taught in English as well as in French. LOUIS DRUMMOND, S. J.,

ALBERT GAUTHIER IMPORTER OF BRONZES, CHURCH ORNAMENTS

CHASUBLES, ALTAR WINE. Manufacturer of Statutes. Stations of the Cross, Paintings Decorations, Banners, Flags, Badges, Etc., Etc. 1677 NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREAL.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

Two Nights Only — Thursday and Friday, Sept. 18 and 19. MARGARET MATHER

SUPPORTED BY Mr. Ottis Skinner in the HCNEYMOON, & ROMEO

AND JULIET. Prices-25c., 50c., 75c. and \$1. Plan opens Tuesday, Sept. 16, 10 a. m.

The Best of Canadian Fairs.

TONDON ONTARIO,

SEPT. 18 TO 27, 1890.

Large Increase in Prizes. MACHINERY IN MOTION IN THE MAIN BUILDING

Manufacturing goods in view of public. Best speed programme ever offered. Grand and attractive

SPECIAL EXHIBIT

Of the Southern States, Cotton, figs, rice, peanuts and wild nuts each as they grow in the South; carpets made from the leaves of the pine and other woods of the South. Products of the turpentine stills of Georgia Minerals, herbs, plants, bark, etc., etc., and a live sligator of Florida. Famous Wild West Show, Ballooa Races and Paracnute Descents, Fireworks, Bands, etc.

For prize list and information address Capt. A. W. Porte, Thos. A. Browne, 616 7w President.

DEAFNESS ITS CAUSES AND CURE.

Scientifically treated by an aurist of worldwide reputation. Deafness eralicated and entirely cared, of from 20 to 30 years' standing, after all other treatments have falled. How the difficulty is reacned and the cause removed, fully explained in circulars, with affidavits and testimonials of cures from prominent people, malled free Dr. A. FONTAINE, 19 East 14th St., N. Y.



Sewing Machine Relief Spring Can be applied to any machine in two minutes. Lady agents wanted in every county and Province. Price 40c.—Address



SEALED TENDERS, ADDRESSED TO the Postmaster General, will be re-celved at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 17th October, 1890,

for the conveyance of Her Mejesty's Mails, on two proposed Contracts for four years three and twelve times per week each way, respectively, between London and Odell and London P. O. and

Canadian Pacific Ranway further infor-from the 1st of January next.

Printed notices containing further infor-mation as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and black forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of London and Odell and at this office.

R. W. BARKER,

Post office Inspector.

Post office Inspector.
Post office Inspector.
London, 5th Sept., 1890. 622-8w

TEACHER WANTED. WANTED FOR SCHOOL SECTION NO.

1. McKillop, a male or female teacher,
holding a Pud or Fad class certificate; cutted
to commence on October 1st, 1890; personal
applications preferred.—ROST. DEVERAUL,
Trantes, Sesiorth P. O. INTERESTING MISCELLANY.

There is a spot in Siberia about thirty siles square where the ground has not hawed out for the last one hundred years, and where it is frozen to a depth of sixty

Up to the day of his last attack of illmess Cardinal Newman swept the floor of his cell and made his own bed every day. It is the rule of the Oratorians and he sought no exemption.

A most extraordinary thing was the commemoration of the death of Cardinal Newman in all the Anglican churches throughout England. It is an event unique in the history of churches, and shows that the love of the true, the beautiful and the good still dominates in the heavy of man.

The Marquis of Ripon, an English Cath-olic nobleman, delivered an address recently in London in the course of which recently in London in the course of which he said: "Some might forget, and he was afraid there were many who did forget, what English Catholics owed to Ireland. How was it that he could hold office in the government of the Empire? To whom was it that he owed those advantages which were denied to Catholice a few generations back? It was to that great Irishmar, Daniel O'Connell, and it seemed to him that he would indeed be ungrateful if he did not, under these circumstances, fully devote his time and any abitties he possessed for the advancement of the Irish people."

Bauty of reputation is a mantle of

of the Irish people."

Beauty of reputation is a mantle of spotless ermine in which if you are but enwrapped you shall receive the homege of those about you, as real, as reedy, and as spontaneous as any ever paid to personal beauty in its most entrancing hour. Some kind of reputation you must have, whether you will or no. In school, in church, at home, and in society you carry ever with you the wings of a good or the ball and chain of a bad reputation. Resolve to make it beautiful, clear, shining, gracious. This is within your power, ing, gracious. This is within your power, though the color of your eyes and hair is not. But reputation, after all, is but the shadow cast by character, and beauty, in this best and bighest sense, commands all forces worth the having in all worlds. Every form of attractiveness confesses the primacy of this. Beauty of character includes every good which a human heart can know, and makes the woman who possesses it a princess in Israel, whose home is everybody's heart.—Frances E. Willard.

THE FAMILY ALTAR.

It is in front of the family altar that the hollest vows are taken. If to-night the homes of the world were unroofed, we would, I think, see such a light thrown up from the hearthstones into the face of heaven, as would cause us to think that the hour was at hand in which the Son of Man was to appear in all His triumphant majesty to set up His kingdom. The family is three armed. The first arm points to social movements; the second is mized up in politice, and the third raised heavenward. Hence it is that society, government and religion, the world's great-est institutions, depend for their main-tenance, stability and soundness upon the family. Here men are made ready for after life. Here one generation turns out the props and pillars, sound or rotten as you will have them, for the next genera-

WHO ARE CATHOLICS?

The Church suffers not a little in the estimation of many good people for the lack of a little discrimination between those who are and those who are not Catholics. Who are Catholics is by no means a superfluous question. There are many so-called Catholics who have no real claim to the name. No one is entitled to the name Catholic unless he be a prac-tical Catholic. The Church is a living organism, and she bestows Catholic life apon those only who are in communica-tion with her, and the means of conveying this life is the sacraments. These are the only channels of her life, which is grace.
Unless, then, a man frequent the sacraments, in other words, is a practical Cath olic, he cannot be said to be leading Oatholic life, and therefore has no title to the name Catholic. Faith alone is not aufficient : faith without works is a Pro testant, not a Catholic doctrine. who believes in the Church and does not practice what she teaches and prescribes is impractical and illogical, and his faith alone will not save him, nor does it entitle him to Catholic communion. He is cut off from the life of the Church and is not to be accounted Catholic. Many a recreant to his Catholic duties enjoys the name of Catholic, and his misdeeds are name of Catholic, and his inisdeeds are immediately placed to the account of the Church. "This is your Catholic!" is enceringly remarked by infidel and Pro-testant. But the fact is this man is not a Catholic, nor does he in any sense represent Catholicity. He is no more Catholic than the sneerer himself. It is unfair and unjust to the Church to class such a man as Catholic, and then attribute his failings to the faith, which he never practices. — Catholic Progress.

IRISH MONKS, WHEN RELIGIOUS WERE THE BRICKS-OS SIC SEMPER!

The study of Dr. Healy's picture of an Irish monastery of the sixth century will have its surprises and its instruction for those who know manastic life only as it ated in the architectural monu ments of the thirteenth, and later centuries or as it is represented in the mon-asticism of our time. Nowadays when we hear a monastery spoken of we immediately represent to ourselves a striking ecclesiastical building, with massive walls and imposing propor-tions, rich in artistic decorations, its church a monument of architectural skill, its gardens pleasantly laid out, its halls and galleries lofty and spacious. But this picture would fall to represent the Irish monastery of the sixth century. When we visit to-day the sites on which famous institutions stood we ness of the ruins that remain and of the dwarfed proportions of the aucient buildings which have survived the wreck and the storm of ages, from that far off time. The churches are not as large as our modern sacristies; the cells of the old monks, where they remain, are not as monks, where they remain, are not as sommodious as a laborer's cottage. And Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

of these tiny churches and narrow, illlighted calls, only a very few are left to
give evidence of that busy religious life of
which they were centres. Where are the
rest? What has become of the buildings
which accommodated the vast communities gathered at Bangor, or Clonmannoise,
or Giendalough? They have perished
wholly; they were not made to last, and
they have disappeared. The fact is, our
early Irish monks bestowed very little
attention on the structures of the monastery. Their thoughts were mainly
taken up with the spiritual intereasts to which their lives were consecrated. They built no magnificent edifice in which to practice the lowly virtues; they made profession of being
poor in the literal sense of the word
and they began by exhibiting poverty
in their dwellings. They constructed
for themselves huts, the walls of which
were in most cases of wood, or formed
of wicker-work and clay. These unpretending structures, easily multiplied to
suit the needs of the community, extended sometimes over large tracts of
ground, and formed what was rather a
monastic village that a monastery.
Here the inmates devoted themselves to
the hard practices imposed upon them by
the monastic rule. Clad in a single. Here the inmates devoted themselves to the hard practices imposed upon them by the monastic rule. Clad in a single, coarse garment; with bare head and bare feet, exposed to winter's cold and summer's heat; feeding sparingly on a single daily meal of bread and vegetables; toiling in the fields to raise crops for their own sustenance, and the relief of the poor; reclaiming waste land, converting it into rich and productive soil; transcribing the manuscripts which formed the monastic library, and thus multiplying books for the use of the students whom they taught; discharging the duties of schoolmaster to the strangers who flocked to them for instrucdischarging the duties of sensormaster to the strangers who flocked to them for instruc-tion, and the duties of physician to the poor who called upon them for aid in their sickness—in these tasks their lives were spent, and their ministry fulfilled. A hard-working, self sacrificing folk truly these primitive monks. Little of a burto the people among whom they lived and labored! Reproducing with admir-able fidelity St. Paul's plan of self support by the labor of hie own hands, and diffus-ing round them with all the blessings of temporal succor to the distressed, as well as the spiritual influence of lofty example o all whom such a lesson could impress! to all whom such a lesson could impress! Adopting a rule of life framed by some saintly monastic founder, and of which the austerity was usually the best recommendation, carrying their penitential practices to lengths which we are accustomed to regard as forbidden by this northern climate, doing their work in obscurity, in old makedges and hunger they care in

TWENTY DUNKARDS WITH AN R. The Nashville American is responsible

climate, doing their work in obscurity, in cold, nakedness and hunger, they gave intense expression to their lives to the religious enthusiasm of which the Irish nature is capable, and formed at one time a school of apostles, to whom European civilization is much indebted. Under the religious discipline thus established the great saints of the fifth, sixth and seventh centuries grew to the maturity of their

centuries grew to the maturity of their sanctity, and to the full measure of their

usefulness to humanity—St. Ends, St. St. Finnian, St. Brendan, St. Ciaran, St. Columba, St. Comgall, St. Kevin, and so

for the following:
Last year a party of twenty five Dunk ards was en route to the general confer-ence, via. St. Louis. No agent accom-panied them, and a telegram was sent to

Union Depot Passenger Agent Bonnor to "meet twenty Dankards." The religious education of the telegraph operator who received the message had been neglected. He had never heard of

the Dankards, and, supposing a mistake had been made, he just inserted the letter "r," and when Bonner received the mes-sage it read," Meet No. 4. Twenty drunk-ards aboard. Look after them." Bonner was somewhat taken aback. He did not know but that an inebriate asylum had broken loose, but any way prompt action was necessary. The twenty drunkards must be desperate men or the dis-

surder might have been committed on the road. Bonner posted off to the police head

quarters and his story did not lose in telling. The chief of police, alive to the exigencies of the situation, made a special exigencies of the situation, made a special detail of ten policeman and a patrol

wagon.

The policemen were drawn up in a line at the depot, and intense excitement among the numerous depot prevailed among the numerous depot loungers, a rumor having gained currency that a desperate band of train robbers was on the incoming train. In due time the train arrived, but no

party of roystering drunkards alighted. The party on the train was composed of several pious looking gentle with broad-brimmed hats, who stood around as hough expecting some one.

Bonner approached one of them and

Bonner approached one of them and said interrogativly:

"Have any trouble on the road?"

"No, brother," said the gentleman "none that I know of And now I'll ask you a question. Do you know a gentleman named Bonner?"
"Yes, I am Mr. Bonner," was the an-

"Well, there brethren and myself are Dunkards, and you were to meet us and put us on the right train. Didn't you get a telegram ?"

Bonner was conpletely done for. He excused himself, and called the sergeant of police aside, and told him that it was go back to headquarters. Then he dis-posed of his religious friends, went around and cussed out the telegraph operator, after which he had to "set 'em up" for the whole police force on the promise to keep mum.

The Opinion of an Insurance Man. W. A. Doyle, manager and secretary of the Miniota Farmers' Mutual Insurance Ce., Beulah, Man., says:—My wife and myself have commenced the use of Nasal Balm and the benefit and comfort derived from it warrants a continuance of its use A Severe Attack.

MANNING ON NEWMAN.

A GRAND PANEGYRIO OF THE LATE ENGLISH CARDINAL.

ENGLISH CARDINAL.

At the requiem at the Oratory, South Kensington, on Wednesday, August 20, Cardinal Manning delivered the following discourse on the late Cardinal Newman:

We have lost our greatest witness for the faith, and we are all poorer and lower by the loss. When these tidings came to me, my first thought was this: in what way can I, once mare, show my love and veneration for my brother and friend of more than sixty years? It was not in my power to stand beside his grave. For a time I was in doubt whether this last sad and solemn rite should be in my own cathedral church, or here, as I may say, in his own home. I believed he would have wished it to be here, where the sorrow for his loss is a domestic sorrow, as of sons for a father. With their filial and private grief it is, then, most fitting that we should

a father. With their fillal and private grief it is, then, most fitting that we should unite our personal and universal sorrow.

I am not come to pronounce orations or panegyrics. I would not, if I could. I could not, if I would. The memories of an affectionate friendship, as I have said, of more than sixty years, and the weight of old age, put it beyond my power. Few now are living who cherish such a record of the past as I can. When I was twenty years of age and he was about I was twenty years of age and he was about twenty-eight, I remember his form, and voice, and penetrating words at Evensong in the University church at Oxford. Having once seen and heard him, I never willingly failed to be there. As time went on, those quiet days passed into the conflict and turnult of the following years. My field of work was far away; but I knew his thoughts by letter, and when trials came I was not absent from him. Littlemore is before me now as fresh as yesterday. Then came the great decision, in which the toils and prayers of so many years were fulfilled and rewarded.

The next time we met was in 1848. It was in Rome. He was in the Oratorian habit; simple, humble, and dead to the world. Again four years passed, and I heard once more the well known voice, sweet as of old, but strong in the absolute truth, prophesying a "Second Spring" in the First Provincial Council of Westminster. Why should I go on? You have known him since then in the midst of you. My last vision of him is when, as a brother and a colleague, he leaned upon my arm at the door of this church in a funeral rite well remembered by many of you, and by some of you never to be forgotten white life lasts. The last time I wrote to him, some months ago, I

time I wrote to him, some months ago, I remember saying that his length of days was a pledge of the love of God. Such is but the beginning and close of a friend-ship that can have no end.

If any proof were needed of the immeasurable work that he has wrought in England, the last week would be enough. Who could doubt that the great multitude of his personal friends in the first half of of his personal rriends in the first half of his life, and the still greater multitude of those who have been instructed, consoled, and won to God by the unequaled beauty and irresistible persuasion of his writings —who could doubt that they, at such a time as this, would pour out the love and gratitude of their hearts? But that the public voice of England, notified and republic voice of England, political and re ligious, in all its diversities, should for once units in love and veneration of a man who had broken through its sacred barriers and defied its religious prejudices, who could have believed it? He had committed the hitherto unpardonable sin in England. He had rejected the whole Tudor settlement in religion. He had become Catholic as our father were. And yet for no one is our memory bas such a heartfelt and loving veneration been poured out. Of this one proof ls enough. Some one has said: "Whether Rome canonizes him or not he will be canonized in the thoughts of pious people of many creeds in Eagland."
This is true: but I will not therefore say that the mind of England is changed. Nevertheless, it must be said that, towards a man who had done so much to estrange it, the will of the English people was charged; an old malevolence had passed into good will. If this is a noble testing good will, If this is a noble testing. mony to a great Christian life, it is as noble a proof of the justice, equity, and uprightness of the Eaglish people. In venerating John Henry Newman it has Third Council of Tours in 813—The

inconsciously honored itself. It is too soon to measure the work that has been silently wrought by the life of Cardinal Newman. No living man has so changed the religious thought of England. His withdrawal closes a chapter which stands alone in the religious life of this wrought in silence: for the retiring habits of the man, and the growing weight of age, made his later utterances few. Nevertheless, his words of old were as "the hamitheless, his words of old were the light that works without a sound. It has been boldly and truly avowed that he is "the Founder, as we almost say, of the Church of England as we see it. What the Church of England would have become without the Tractarian Movement, we can faintly guess; and of the Tractarian Move meut Newman was the living soul and in-spiring genius." This sentence will be implacably resented and fiercely attacked; but it is true as the light of day. This intellectual movement was begun and sustained by one man. But for this movement Erastlanism and Plationalism would by this time have reigned supreme in the national religion. The penetrating influence of this one mind has pervaded also the bodies separated from the Estab-lished Church and most opposed to it. They have been powerfully attracted, not to the Tudor Settlement, but to primitive Christianity. And the same sweet voice and luminous words have been working among them; all the more persuasively because he had rejected all things of this world, even more than themselves. He spoke to them as a single voice of truth. which could neither be warped by prejudice nor bribed to silence.

In 1861 the following words were pub-lished in a letter to Father Newman, as he then was: "You have been a master-builder in this work, and I a witness of its growth. You remained long at Oxford still, with all its disfigurement, so dear to both of us; but I was removed to a distance and had to work alone. Naverthe-

pay it." I little thought in 1861 that I should have the consolation of repeating these words, as it were, over his grave.

I have no heart, at such a time as this, to go into details. It is for others, who will hereafter give their mind to record minutly the history of this great life and all that it has done. But we cannot forget that we owe to him, among other debts, one singular achievement. No one who does not intend to be laughed at will henceforward say that the Catholic religion is fit only for weak intellects and unmanly brains. This superstition of pride is over. St. Thomas Aquinas is too far off and too little known to such talkers to make them healtate. But the author of the "Grammar of Assent" may make them think twice before they so expose themselves. Again, the designer and editor of the "Library of the Fathers" has planted himself on the undivided Church of the first six centuries; and he holds the field: the key of the position is lost. Moreover, his hymns are in the hearts of Englishmen, and they have a transforming power. He are in the hearts of Englishmen, and they have a transforming power. He has taught us that beauty and truth are inseparable; that beauty resides essentially in the thought, so that nothing can make that to be beautiful which is not so in the plainest words that will convey the meaning. The English people have read the thoughts through his transparent words; and have seen the beauty of Eternal Truth as it shone forth in his mind.

the beauty of Eternal Truth as it shone forth in his mind.

Thus far I have spoken of his work upon the world without; what cau I, or what need I, say of his work inwardly upon the Church? You all know it, and have feit it. His writings are in your hands. But beyond the power of all books has been the example of his humble and unworldly life; always the same, in union with God; and in manifold charity to all who sought him. He was the centre of innumerable souls drawn to him as teacher, guide and comforter, through es teacher, guide and comforter, through long years, and especially in the more than forty years of his Catholic life. To them he was a a spring of light and strength from a was a spring of fight and strength from a supernatural source. A noble and beautiful life is the most convincing and persuasive of all preaching; and we have all felt its power. Our Holy Father Leo XIII knew the merits and the gifts, both natural and supernatural, which were hidden in his humility; and to the joy of all he called him to the highest dignity

next to his own.

The bistory of our land will hereafter record the name of John Henry Newman among the greatest of our people, as a confessor for the faith, a great teacher of men, a preacher of justice, of piety, and of compassion. May we all follow him in his life, and may our end be painless and peaceful like his!

CHURCH DECREES ON TEMPER-ANCE.

From Handruffs for Alcoholism Apostolical Canons — If any cleric shall have been found eating or drinking in a tavern, let him be deprived of Communion, unless the necessities of travel may have compelled him to enter an inn.

Decree of Pope Entychianus in Third Century—We command the Christians to guard themselves by all means against the great evil of drunkenness, from which ail vices emanate. He who shall refuse to avoid this evil must be excommunicated until satisfactory amendment shall have

been made. Council of Lacdices in 364.—Those who are dedicated to the sacred ministry, from priests or deacons, and the remaining ecclesiastical orders, namely, sub deacons, electors, chanters, exorcists and those who intend to take yows of celibacy, shall not

council of Vannes in 461.—No one can e a competent master over his body and soul who shows himself, whiist in the cap tivity of wine, a stranger to all sense, and allows himself to be led by the bent of his passions whilst the mind is defective Such a one runs the risk of committing sin or crime before he knows it. But this onlit. Therefore, we decree that he who

days or undergo a corporal punishment.
Third Council of Tours in 813 —The faithful must not follow surfeiting and drunkenness. Men, indeed, make little of these vices; but it is difficult to comprehend the magnitude of the evils which are usually generated by there vices Physicians attest that some of the more fatal diseases are caused by drunkenness And it is easy to estimate the ravages and it is easy to estimate the ravages produced in the mind by drunkenness, which is the cause and origin of nearly all the acts which men commit rashly.

Instructions of the Bishop of Lincoln in 1236—Because no one can succeed in subdition other when the states who have controlled.

subduing other vices who has not con-trolled gluttony and drunkenness, we strictly command that you prohibit in synods and chapters those drinking assemblies called scot-ales. (A scot-ale was a sort of picnic, at which spirituous liquors were used to facilitate contributions toward charitable or other purposes.)

The use of calomel for derangements of the liver has ruined many a fine constitu-tion. Those who, for similar troubles, have tried Ayer's Pills testify to their efficacy in thoroughly remedying the maiady, without injury to the system. Oft in Peril.

Lives of children are often endangered by sudden and violent attacks of cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhea, dysentery, and bowel complaints. A reasonable and certain precaution is to keep Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry always at

THEY NEVER FAIL .- Mr. S. M. Bough ner, Langton, writes: "For about two years I was troubled with Inward Piles, but by using Parmelee's Pills, I was combut by using Parmelee's Pills, I was completely cured, and although four years have elapsed since then they have not returned." Parmelee's Pills are anti-bilious and a specific for the cure of Liver and Kidney Complaints, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, Piles, etc., and will regulate the secretions and remove all bilious-matter.

Mrs. O'Hearn, River Street, Toronto, uses Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for her cows for Cracked and Sore Teats; she thinks there is nothing like it. She also used it when her horses had the Epizootic with the very best results.

HOW CUREL NASAL BALM NASAL BALM

SOOTHING, CLEANSING,

FULFORD & CO., BROCKVILLE, ONT.



BENZIGER BROS'. NEW PUBLICATIONS

offered, that the watch is worth FAR more than the price asked, that nothing like this was ever offered before. We refer you to any WHOLESALE HOUSE IN TORONTO, Order now, it's YOUR ONLY CHANCE. Address, BEARS & CO., 112 YONGE ST., TORONTO, CANADA.

ONE AND THIRTY DAYS with Blessed Margaret Mary. 32mo, maroq., 25c.
REVELATIONS OF THE SACRED HEART to Blessed Margaret Mary and the History of Her Life. From the French of Mgr. Bougaud, Bishop of Leval. 8vo, cloth, net. \$1.50
THE SACRED HEART Studied in the sacred Scriptures. From the French of Rev. H. Saintrain, C.SS. R. 8vo, cloth, ... 122.06

Smith, S.T.D. Crown svo, cloth, net, \$2.00
DE PHILOSOPHIA MORALI PRELECTIONES, in Collegio Georgeopolitavo
habite anno 1890, a P. N. Russo, S.J. Svo,
half leather, net, \$2.00
THE NEW SECOND READER, Catholic
National Series, Ry Right Rev. Richard
Gilmour, D.D. 163 pages, cloth, inked
sides, 40 cents. THE CATHOLIC NATIONAL CHARPS Illustrated. 20 numbers on 10 boards, \$6.00

PRINCIPLES OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND BIOLOGY. By Rev. Thomas Hughes. 8.1, Second edition. 16mo, cloth, net, 75c. GOLDEN SANDS. (Fifth Series.) Cloth, 60 cents. THE CROWN OF THORNS; or, The Little
Breviary of the Holy Face. A complete
Manual of Devotion and Reparation to
the Hely Face of Our Lord and Saviour
Jesus Christ. From approved and original
sources by the Sisters of the Divine Compassion. With an Introductory Notice by
Right Rev. Mons. Preston, Vicar General.
32mo, cloth, 50 cents. 3Imo, cloth, 50 cents.

THE RIGHTS OF OUR LITTLE ONES;
or, First Principles on Education in Catechetical Form. By Rev. James Conway,
S.J.

32mo, paper, 15 cents; per 100, \$ 9 00. Cloth inked, 25 " 15 00. Cloth inked, 25 "I 500.

A CATHOLIC YOUNG MAN OF THE PRESENT DAY. Letters to a Young Man by Right Rev. Augustine Egger, D.D., Bishop of 8t. Gall.

32mo, paper, 15 cents; per 100, \$9.00.
Cloth inked, 25 "I.500.

Sold by all Catholic Booksellers and Aents. BENZIGER BROTHERS MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

STMENTS AND CHURCH ORNAMENTS. New York, Cincinnati and Chicago,

BENNET FURNISHING COMPANY LONDON, ONTARIO. Manufacturers of CHURCH. SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE. Write for Illustrated Catalogue and prices. BENNET FURNISHING CO'Y



London, Ont , Can.

IMBER BERTHS

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, (WOODS AND FORESTS BRANCH). Toronto, 2nd July, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under Order in Council certain Timber Berths in the Raing River and Thunder Bay Districts, and 8 Berth composed of part of the Township of Aweres, in the District of Algema, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on

Wednesday, the First Day of October Next,

at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,

Note.—Particulars as to localities and descriptions of limits, area, etc., and terms and conditions of sale will be furnished on application, personally, or by letter, to the Department of Crown Lands, or to Wm. Magach, Crown Timber Agent, Rat Portage, for Rainy River Berths; or Hugh Munros, Crown Timber Agent, Port Arthur, for Thunder Bay Berths. less to you I owe a debt of gratitude, for intellectual help and light, greater than to any one man of our time; and it gives me a sincere gratification now publicly to acknowledge, though I can in no way re-

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY

Under the patronage of the Rev.
Father Labelle.
Stablished in 1884, under the Act of Quebes
Vict., Chap. 38, for the benefit of the
Diocean Societies of Colonization
of the Province of Quebes. CLASS D.

The 39th Monthly Drawing will take place WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15, 1890. At 2 o'olook p. m. PRIZES VALUE . CAPITAL PRIZE: One Beal Estate worth .

| Company | Comp

Offices: 19 St. James Street, Montreal, Car

INSURANCE.

PHENIX FIRE INS. CO'Y.

AGRICULTURAL INS. CO'Y.

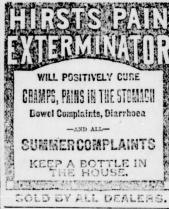
A share of your patronage respectfully so-licited for these old and wealthy companies. Losses promptly paid. Life insurance ffected. Money to loan at 6 per cent. J. H. FLOOD, Agent. 438 Richmond Street, London. Two doors north of Free Press office.

P. J. WATT,

131 DUNDAS ST. & 12 MARKET SQ. GROCER. IMPORTER & WINES & LIOUORS

Wholesale and Retail. I have a large assortment of the finest brands of Champagne, Claret and Sitearn When I am selling at Reduced Prices or Summer Trade.

Letter orders receive special attention.
TELEPHONE 415.



THE KEY TO REALTH.



Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundiee, Sait Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

For Sale by all Dealers. T. MILBURN & CO.. Proprietors. Toronto-Electricity, Moliere Baths Sulphur Saline Baths

CURE OF ALL NERVOUS DISEASES J. G. WILSON, LIEGTBOPATHIST. 120 Dundas Street

 ${f S}$ thirdd ${f G}$ bass BRILLIANT CUT. BEVELED!

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. nools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY ARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

McShane Bell Foundry. Finest Grade of Bells,
Chimes and Peals for Churches,
Colleges, Tower Chocks, etc.
Fully warranted; satisfaction guarextreed. Send for price and ostalogue
PIY. MCSHANE & CO., BAITMORR,
Md. U.S., Mention this paper.

THE DOMINION Savings and Investment Society

To Farmers, Mechanics and others wishing to borrow money upon the Security of Real Estate:

Real Estate:

Having a large amount of money on band we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at a very low rate, according to the security offered, principal payable at the end term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, if he so desires, any instalment of interest, if he so desires, on the principal of the principal of the principal with any instalment of interests by applying personally or by letter to

Office — Opposite City Hall, Richmond Street, London, Ontario.

FIFTE

Gos intere eake ifesti: a-day will e the la A maril

may ligiou writi know teach badn cutti a cor prac and

with

beur

work child off t pare child hand ing prin for of t

An edge ean for the

pred scien

cou

Some Time.

Last night, my darling, as you slept,
I though I beard you sigh.
And to your little crib I crept
And watched a space thereby;
Then, bending down, I kissed your brow—
For, oh! I love you so—
You are too young to know it now,
But some time you shall know.

Some time, when in a darkened place, where others come to weep. Your eyes shall see a weary face Calm in eternal sleep. The speechless lip, the wrinkled brow, The patient smile may show—You are too young to know it now, But some time you shall know.

Lo ok backward, then, into the years,
And see me here to night—
See, oh my darling I how my tears
Are falling as I write;
And feel once more upon your brow
! The kiss of long ago—
You are too young to know it now,
But some time you shall know.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES.

BY THE PAULIST FATHERS. Preached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, New York City.

New York Catholic Review. FIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST

Gospel, Luke vil., 11-16.

The Gospel to day places before us a very touching instance of a mother's affection for her son. Her tender hearted interest in the young man's welfare ex-cited our Lord's attention, and for her eake He worked a great miracle. He raised the widow's son to life.

Dear parents, the practical way of man ifesting on interest in your children now a-days is to secure for them a good thor ough-going education which will not only enable them to fight their way through this world with honor to themselves, but will enable our Lord to raise them up at the last day to enjoy the glorified life of the blessed in heaven.

A thorough going education consists pri-marily in the education of the heart—in teaching the child the doctrine of his relig ion, and instilling into his soul the mental principles of morality so that there may be developed within him a sturdy re-ligious character with which he will be able to resist all the temptations to do wrong od thing to teach a child reading writing and arithmetic, and to give him knowledge of the ordinary branches of learning, but it is a far better thing to teach him the difference between right his soul a conscience that like a double edged sword capable of cutting both ways. It gives him greater facilities for doing evil. A child in whom a conscience is not developed by a good practical education is like a ship staurch and sea worthy with long tapering masts and strong rigging and with beautiful sails set to the breeze but without a rud Such a versel can cleave the wave with mighty speed but it is just as liable to dash itself to pieces on the rock-bound coast as it is to keep to the deep waters.

Conscience is by all means the most

precious thing a man can have. It is worth to him a thousand fortunes. A child who starts in the battle of life with out a cent in his pocket yet with a good strong conscience in his soul is far better off than the child to whom his parents have left millions but have never developed in him a practical conscience. If a parent had the choice between filling the child's mind with knowledge on the one hand : and on the other of solidly anchoring his heart in the fundamental principles of morsility there is no doubt for a moment which the wise parent would choose. To impart to the child a knowledge of right and wrong, to teach him the way through the intricate paths of this world to his real home in heaven, of this world to his real home in heaven, to give him a means of fighting the encingies of his soul is to give him wealth beyond measure. To leave to him as a but our Lord rebuked their pride and from the leaves to the branches. from precious inheritance a good practical conscience is to equip him well for the struggle of life. With it he is as rich and struggle of life. With it he is as rich and are the only Caristians who pray? the struggle of life. With it he is as rich and can stand as firm as a king. The old principle that was laid down by the wise men of old is just as true to day, that a handful of good life is worth a whole bushel of

In order to train the children in the proper way—that they may have a strong religious character—we Catholics are build ing up throughout the length and breadth of this land a system of Christian schools where the education of the heart will go along with the training of the mind.

And we make it our boast that in these schools we will impart as much knowledge as any other school, and at the eame time we will prepare the children for the great duties of this life and for the greater duties of the life beyond the the greater duties of the life beyond the grave. Wherever we go throughout the country where there is a church under the shadow of the cross which surmounts its tower there is a Christian school, which open its doors to the children and invites them in that they may receive the

0.

tv

ducation that will prepare them for the great obligations through life.

Dear parents, if you wish to show a deep interest in the abiding welfare of your children, send them to Christian schools. Do not be deceived by any false promises held out to you from other quarschools. Do not be deceived by any false promises held out to you from other quarters, do not imagine your children will be better taught elsewhere. Do not be lured away by the loaves and fishes held out to you by those who care naught for the eternal salvation of the precious souls the termal salvation. of your children. Seek first the kingdom of God and His justice. And not only seek out the nearest Christian school for your children but send them there larly and keep them at school as long as you possibly can. Some parents are so selfish and so eager to grasp at the little that the children can earn that they take the children from school at an early age before their characters are developed and set them to work in the close shop or factory where their young lives are withered away by hard work or the close atmosphere. Be a little bit generous with your children—give them a good practical education and after years when your strength will leave you in old age they will be a support and comfort to you. They will well repay you then for any sacrifice you make for them now and set them to work in the close shop or

A MISSIONARY'S TALKS.

METHODIST MINISTER AND A SPIRITUALISTIC MEDIUM EX-CHANGE COMPLIMENTS.

Out of many experiences I have had with Spiritualists I will relate a conversation I once heard between a medium and a Methodist preacher, and which I continued after the departure, I might say the discomfiture, of the Protestant minister. It took place in a railway car. The Methodist preacher, a fine-looking and intelligent man, sat by the side of the Spiritualist, a female medium, highly gifted with conversational powers, and unceremoniously asked if she were a member of the Methodist church. "No, sir," said the medium, "I am a Spiritualist." Then followed a long talk on "getting religion," on the "change of heart," on the "parable of Lezurus," etc. etc. Finally the Spiritualist said: "I want a medium between God and man, and the only reliable mediums are spirits and the only reliable mediums are spirit in communication with spirits."

Methodist Preacher. —"We have the Holy Bible. Holy Bible. That is our Medium to know God and His saving truth."

Spiritualist.—"The Bible is a holy book but it is nothing more than a book. It is abused by every preacher who boasts that he preaches the word of God, when in reality he preaches his own opinions as heavenly truths. The Bible is mute. It will never change its shape to answer our doubts. I wanta living Medium between Ged and Man."

Methodist Preacher—with a long eigh!

Methodist Preacher—with a long sign!
"My dear sister, I am sorry, extremely
sorry, that you make so little of the Bible,
that dear book that enlighteneth every
understanding, and which our dear
Saviour has commanded us to search." Spiritualist.—"I think as much of the Bible as you do, perhaps, but I am tired

of listening to preachers who tell me to search the Scriptures, and who give them-selves as Mediums between God and man to explsin what God has written. You are not a Medium, and what I want is a living Medium between God and Man." Methodist Prescher.—"Our dear Sa-viour, our dear Lord is the Medium that

Spiritualist.- "Our Lord was a Medium in His days. He proved it by miracles and prophecies; but he is now in Heaven, and preachers are not new Messiahs. What Mediums are men who pretend to preach in His name! I have as much right to preach to you as you to me. Confees that you are not a Medium and you will be forced to acknowledge that will be to him a practical judgment deciding the goodness or
badness of his actions. Without religions." That was plain language and
such a conscience his knowledge becomes were than useless to him. It is est religion; but, on second thought, I re-frained in order to listen to the strange

controversy.

Methodist Preacher.—"You have no warrant from the Scriptures that spirits ommunicate with men. It is an illu-

Spiritualist.—"I beg your pardon sir, the Bible is clearly on our side; but if you wish to argue from the Scriptures, let me ask you, can you show me in the Bible that Methodist preachers, that Beptist preachers, that Presbyterian and Congregationalist preachers, that any preachers, have a right from God to twist the Bible into a confirmation of their favorite theories and human creeds, and plac themselves as Mediums between God and

Methodist Preacher .- "It is an unfortunate thing that there are so many divisions and variations in the Christian world. That evil comes from a want of world. That evil comes from a want of plety. Let us pray to the Lord, and pray with fervor, and the Lord, in His mercy, will enlighten His elect. Hollness and plety, such are the signs and the marks of truth. Hollness and plety are the real truth. Holiness and piety are the real by which we know the true ministers of God and the true ministers of His

beyond measure. To leave to him as a but our Lord rebuked their pride and are the only Christians who pray? the only Christians who are holy? If you only Christians who are holy? If you think so, let me tell you that it is—I will not tell what You have no right to con-demn your neighbors who make use of the Bible, to the best of their abilities, as well as Wesleyan Methodists. Protes-tents are all right or they are all wrong: They are not all right, since they hold contradictory doctrines, one affirming what the other denies. They are, therefore, all wrong, and we must have new revelations to know the true religion. That new revelation has come at last through the ministering spirits who con-verse with us, to let us know the truth and the whole truth"

and the whole truth."

Methodist Preacher.—"Your confession that your revelations are new is precisely what condemns you. What is new in religion is not true, and what is true is not

Spiritualist, -" On that principle, your own creed is equally false, for it is quite new. It goes no further than John Wes-ley. On that principle, all Protestants are ley. On that principle, an rrotes and condemned, for they are not older than Luther and Calvin. Your principle is the axiom of Jesuits, which leads to Romanism. I believe, for my part, that God enlightens us as He pleases, and I am thankful to Him that He has at last manfested His will through spiritual me

Here the conductor shouted M -Junction, and the Methodist preacher left

As the train moved on I felt impelled to occupy the seat of the reverend gentle-man and fight the Spiritualist Medium on Catholic principles. I had not long to wait, for the lady promptly opened the conversation. "Are you a minister of

conversation. "Are you a minister of the gospel?" said she. Priest.—"Yes, Madam, and I listened discussion with our good friend. I must say that you held your ground admir-

say that you held your ground admirably."

In a death on all minSpiritualist.—"I am death on all ministers. I do not mean to offend you, but
I feel, and I must say frankly and openly,
that ministers do not understand the
Scriptures any better than other people.
Some have a good share of learning, but

In earth and the light of the world. 'It
is, says the great Bossuet, 'with our ministers as with our eyes. If our eyes are
sore, they may be cured; but if the eyes
are entirely gone, if the sight is lost, God
are entirely gone, if the sight is lost, God
are entirely gone, if the sight is lost, God
are entirely gone, if the sight is lost, God
are entirely gone, if the sight is lost, God
are entirely gone, if the sight is lost, God
are entirely gone, if the sight is lost, God
are entirely gone, if the sight is lost, God
are entirely gone, if the sight is lost, God
are entirely gone, if the sight is lost, God
are entirely gone, if the sight is lost, God
are entirely gone, if the sight is lost, God
are entirely gone, if the sight is lost, God
are entirely gone, if the sight is lost, God
are entirely gone, if the sight is lost, God
are entirely gone, if the sight is lost, God
are entirely gone, if the sight is lost, God
are entirely gone, if the sight is lost, God
are entirely gone, if the sight is lost, God
are entirely gone, if the sight is lost, God
are entirely gone, if the sight is lost, God
are entirely gone, if the sight is lost, God
are entirely gone, if the sight is lost, God
are entirely gone, if the sight is lost, God
are entirely gone, if the sight is lost, God
are entirely gone, if the sight is lost, God
are entirely gone, if the sight is lost, God
are entirely gone, if the sight is lost, God
are entirely gone, if the sight is lost, God
are entirely gone, if the sight is lost, God
are entirely gone, if the sight is lost, God
are entirely gone, if the sight is lost, God
are entirely gone, if the sight is lost, God
are entirely gone, if the sight is lost, God
are entirely gone, if the sight is lost,

learning does not establish a privilege in their favor. The more I reflect upon it, and upon the prejudices and divisions which disgrace Christianity, the more I feel the necessity of living mediums between God and man.

Priest—"There is a deep fund of philosophy in your remarks. I agree with the convergence of the

osophy in your remarks. I agree with you that we need living mediums, which you that we need living mediums, which I call a living authority. You are right it throwing the whole set of Protestant preachers overboard. They are mere lecturers who create divisions and subcitives who create divisions and subcitives and propagating truth, and promoting unity. They are wolves in sheep's clothing, and false prophets who have not entered through the door."

Spiritualist.—"I judge from your words that you are not a Protestant min-

words that you are not a Protestant min-ister. May I inquire if you are a Mor-mon missionary or a Universalist

Priest.—"Nothing of the kind, thanks be to God. I am a Ostholic priest, and as such, I claim to be such a medium as you look for—a living medium between God and man." Spiritualist -" Are you indeed one of

those men who claim to have the power of forgiving sins "

Priest.—" As a men, we beg forgiveness

from your fallings, but as ministers of God, lawfully ordained, we have received the power to forgive sins. Jesus Christ exercised that power, to the great scandal of the Jews, and He gave it to His Apostles and their successors. There is noth ing plainer or more explicit than that in the whole Bible." Spiritualist,—"I like to know upon

spiritualist.—"I like to know upon what ground you claim to be the successor of the Apostles, and by what right you forgive size. God alone has the power to forgive sins, and He alone can give that extraordinary power."

Priest.—"The Apostles have unques-

tionably received the power to forgive sins, without cessing to be men. To answer your question, I have to prove that the Apostles had successors in cffice. If the ministers of the Catholic Church are the lawful successors of the Apostles, divinely sent to continue the work of the Apostles, as the Apostles were divinely sent to continue the work of Jesus Christ, all other Mediums besides those appointed by Jesus Christ and then by the Apostles, and, in the course of time, by the lawful successors of the Apostles, are Mediums between the devil and man, instead of being mediums beween God and man."

Spiritualist .- " I have read the Scriptures throughout, and I do not recollect to have found anywhere that the Apostles find that strange doctrine?

Priest -"The word strange would batter apply to your doctrine of spirit rap ping and all the doctrines of innovators who endeavor to remodel Christianity. The Catholic doctrine is the old doctrine the dectrine of the immense mejority of Christians and the doctrine of the Bible. To confine myself to the Scripture, let me refer you to the words of our Lord, who said to His aposiles: "As the Father who said to this aposites: "As the Father hath sent Me, I also send you." (St. John xx. 21). Weigh His words. Was not our Saviour sent to send men with power to preach, to baptize, to forgive sins, and above all to consecrate bread and wine into His body and blood? The Apostles were therefore sent, even as Jesus was sent to send men with the same power. Our Saviour said, moreover, to the Aposties: "Go teach all nations; I am with you, all days even to the consum-mation of the world." (St. Matt. xxviii., 20) But how could our Saviour be with His Apostles all days, even to the consum-mation of the world, if they were not to have successors in office? The Acts of the Apostles show us accordingly Paul and Barnabase ordaining priests in every Church. (Acts xiv. 22.) The Epistles of St. Paul to Timothy and Titus establish the same doctrine. With regard to the fact that ministers of the Catholic Church are the lawful successors of the

the branches to the trunk, and from the trunk to the roots."

Spiritualist.—"I have seen what you call the Apostolical tree. Heretics are represented by withered branches separated from the trunk. It is an inger way to express the pretensions of your Church, but you know that all Protest ants are a unit to proclaim that the whole trunk was rotten, and that nothing was sound, except the roots. They vindicate the separation from the old Church, on the ground that it had fallen into gross error and wicked practices and that the ministers of that Church and that the ministers of that Church
had lost their power, by falling into
superstition and idolatry, and countenancing all the abominations predicted
by St. John in the Apocalypse. They
call your Church the Whore of Babylon
and your Pope and his Bishops anti(Ohrist."

Polet — "I have often convered with

Priest.—"I have often convered with infidels, who follow up to its last consequence the argument of Protestants, and thus conclude that our Saviour was an imposter. If the premises of Protestants be true, the conclusion of Infidels is undeniable. Our Saviour clearly foretold and promised that the gates of hell shall not promised that the gates of heil shall not prevail sgain His Church. If His Church has fallen, He falls with it; but if Jesus Christ be God, and the Bible the Word of God, the world will pass away, but His Word will not pass away. The wind may blow, the waters may fall, but His House, His Church, will stand, because it is built on a rock. He who believes the divinity of Lang-Chyrist and you confessed at least of Jesus Christ, and you confessed, at least, that He was a true Medium between God that He was a true Medium between God and man, he who believes that the Bible is the word of God, must be blind or im-potent to contradict Jesus Christ and deny what he reads, that the gates of hell shall not prevail against His Church, that He will be with His Apostles all days, even unto the consummation of the world, and that the Church is the Pills of Truth. that the Church is the 'Pillar of Truth. Those who suppose that the ministers of the Church can lose their power ought to remember that the ministry is the salt of the earth and the light of the world. 'It

God."

Priest.— 'You forget that Jesus Christ
promised to be with His Apostles 'all days
even unto the consummation of the
world.' (St. Matt., xxviii 20). Should

favored our religious views. I like your Communion of Saints, and the principle that the true Church is guided by the Holy Ghost ; but it seems to me you make your Pope and Bishops superior make your l'ope and Bishops superior to the Holy Ghost, that you account for their infailibility by virtue of their office in the Church. God alone is infallible, and to know His will I prefere to rely on the guidance of spirits rather than on the definitions of men who have nover crossed the threshold of life."

Priest.—"I hope you will study the Catholic doctrine; you perhape misunderstand and certainly mispresent the origin of Infallibility. Our Pope and Bishops derive their Infallibility from the perpetual assistance of the Holy Ghost, according to the promises of Jesus Christ. 'He that heareth you heareth Me, said our that beareth you heareth Me, said our Lord, He that despiseth you despiseth Me, and he that deepiseth Me, despiseth Him Who sent Me.' (St. Luke x., 10). The more you investigate the sublime prerogatives of the Church the more apparent it will become that your Circles and Fraternities are not the work of God, and that your Spiritualism instead of leading to God, leads to the extinction of good morals and downlight infidelity."

The Spiritualist had arrived at the end of her journny. On leaving the cars she had the kindness to wish me a pleasant journey and comfortable quarters in the land of spirits. Being now alone, I reflected on the strange form of error in troduced by modern Spiritualism. I wonpeople that death is the end of man as of brutes; and other times transforms himself into an angel of light to lead men to irreligion and libertinism by a supersti-tious communication with him, through fantastical spirits.

As in ancient times deluded Pagane were deceived by false oracles so in our days misguided people, who reject the authority of the Church of God, are duped by new Fybils under the name of Materialism is too abject, to errational, too repuguant to the nature of men to satisfy the human heart and intellect. What is matter—cold, sense less, motionless, lifeless matter—without spirit? The beautiful body of Adam life into it and animated it with a soul created in His own image and likeness. Our soul is a spirit, and that spirit, to happiness, must be in communion God, the Spirit of boliness and with God, truth. But alse! there are created spirits who have rebelled against God, their Creator, and who are not of God. "Dearly beloved," wrote St. John, "te lieve not every spirit; try the spirits if they be of God. * * He that is not of God, heareth us not. (1 St. John iv. I-6). This is the criterion of Catho-lic truth—to hear the Church. When the lic truth—to hear the Church. When the Holy Ghost came down upon the Apostles, under the form of cloven tongues as it were of fire, He changed those men who could not pray, who could not suffer, who could not understand the words of Christ, into saints, doctors and martyrs. The same Holy Spirit vivified the Courch. Without the Paraclete the Church would be lifeless body, as the body of a man without a soul, but through the vivifying light and graces of the Holy Ghost the Church is One and Holy. He who hears the Church is in communion with God, with holy angels, with the saints of Heaven, with all the holy spirits who are of God; but "He that is not of God heareth us not," says St. John. "By this we know the spirit of truth and the spirit of error."

May that Holy Spirit of holiness and truth enlighten our understanding and strengthen our will, and as early Chris-tians, by their prayers and hollness, silenced the oracles of Pagans, the holiness and prayers of true believers will in our days silence and conquer "your adversary, the Devil, who goeth about seeking whom he may devour." (1 St. Pet. v. 8)

It is astonishing how rapidly the feeble and debilitated gain strength and vigor when taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. For what are called "broken-down constitunothing else has proved so effective as this powerful but perfectly safe medi-

REV. JOHN C. PERBODIN.

Read These Lines.

1 to 2 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Head. 1 to 2 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Bilious-

ness.
1 to 4 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Constipation.
1 to 4 bottles of B. B. B. will care Dyspepsia. 1 to 6 bottles of B. B. will cure Bad

Blood.

1 to 6 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Scrofuls. In any case relief will be had from the first few doses.

Mr. John Magwood, Victoria Road, mir. John Magwood, Victoria Road, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure is a splendid medicine. My oustomers say they never used anything so effectual. Good results immediately follow its use. I know its value from personal experience, having been troubled for 9 or 10 years with Dyspepsis, and since using it direction goods. pepsia, and since using it digestion goes on without that depressed feeling so well known to dyspeptics. I have no hesitation in recommending it in any case of Indiges-tion, Constipation, Heartburn, or troubles arising from a disordered stomach."

York Farm, Moosomin, N. W. T. Writing from this fertile district, Mr. G. F. Clark, says; "I had a severe attack of diarrhosa, but was quickly cured by using Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Straw-

Rheumatism,

BEING due to the presence of uric acid in the blood, is most effectually cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsapa-rilla. Be sure you get Ayer's and no other, and take it till the poisonous other, and take it till the poisonous acid is thoroughly expelled from the system. We challenge attention to this

"About two years ago, after suffering for nearly two years from rheumatic gout, being able to walk only with great discomfort, and having tried various remedies, including mineral waters, without relief, I saw by an advertisement in a Chicago paper that a man had been relieved of this distressing complaint, after long suffering, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I then decided to make a trial of this medicine, and took it regularly for eight months, and am pleased to state that it has effected a complete cure. I have since had no return of the disease."—Mrs. R. Irving Dodge, 110 West 125th st., New York.

"One year ago I was taken ill with

Dodge, 110 West 125th st., New York.

"One year ago I was taken ill with inflammatory rheumatism, being confined to my house six months. I came out of the sickness very much debilitated, with no appetite, and my system disordered in every way. I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla and began to improve at once, gaining in strength and soon recovering my usual health. I cannot say too much in praise of this well-known medicine."—Mrs. L. A. Stark, Nashua, N. H.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle-

Educational.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY.

Under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Amherstburg, Ontario. This educational establishment highly recommends itself to the favor of parents anxions to give to their daughters a solid and useful education. The scholastic year, comprising ten months, opens at the beginning of September and closes in July. Terms, half yearly in advance, Board and Tultion, per annum, 370.0; Music and use of Plano, \$14 00; Drawing and Painting, \$15 09; Bed and Bedding, \$10 00; Washing, \$12 00. For further information, apply to the Sister Superior.

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND A wich, ONT.
The studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms, including all ordinary expenses, \$150 per annum. For full particulars apply to the Rev. Denis O'Connor, President.

ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE, BERLIN. ONT.

Complete Classical, Philosophical and Commercial Courses, and Shorthand and

Typewriting. For Further particulars apply to REV. L. FUNCKEN, C. R., D.D., President.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE,

TORONTO, ONT. TORONTO, ONT.

In affiliation with Toronto University.)
onder the patronage of His Grace
the Archbishop of Toronto, and directed
by the Basilian Fathers. Full Classical,
Scientific and Commercial Courses, Special
courses for students preparing for University matriculation and non-professional
certificates. Terms, when paid in advance:
Board and tation \$150.00 per year. Half
boarders \$75.00. Day pupils \$28.00. For
further particulars apply to
REV. J. R. TEEFY, President.

REV. J. R. TEEFY, President,

A CADEMY OF THE SACRED

HEART, London, Ont.
Conducted by the Ladies of the Sacred
Heart. Locality unrivalled for healthiness,
offering peculiar advantages to pupils even
of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water
pure and food wholesome. Extensive
grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercises. System of
education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed. French is
taught, free of charge, not only in class, but
practically by conversation. The Library
contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and
instrumental music form a prominent feature. Musical soirces take place weekly,
stevating taste, testing improvement and
insuring ssli-possession. Strict attention is
paid to promote physical and intellectual
development, habits of neatness and economy, with refinement of manner. Terms
can be obtained on application to the Lady
Superior.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF LAKE ONVENT OF OUR LADY OF LAKE HURON, SARNIA, ONT.
This institution offers every advantage to young ladies who wish to receive a solid useful and reflued education. Particular attentions is paid to vocal and instrumental to the control of the particular attention is paid to vocal and instrumental profession. Board and tuition per annum, \$100. For further particulars apply to the Mother Superior, Box 303.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR. ONTARIO.

This institution is pleasantly located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudimental as well as the higher English branches. Terms (payable per session in advance): Board and tuition in French and Esglish, per annum, \$100; German free of charge; Music and use of plano, \$40; Drawing and Painting, \$15; Bed and Bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; For further particulars address the Mother Superior.

Professional.

A DRIAN I. MACDONELL, BARRISTER Solicitor, Conveyancer, etc., Cornwall Ont. P. O. Box 558. Collections and agency matters receive prompt and personal atten-

LOVE & DIGNAN, BARRISTERS, ETC., 418 Talbot Street, London. Private FRANCIS LOVE. R. H. DIGNAN.

DR. WOORUFF,
Defective vision, impaired hearing
Nasal catarrh and troublesome throats,
Eyes tested, glasses adjusted.
Hours—12 to 4.

D. HANAVAN, SURGEON TO "D" residence, 389 Burwell street, second door from Dundas.

COM DUNCAS.

CEORGE C. DAVIS, DENTIST.

Office, Dundas Street, four doors east of Richmond. Vitalised air administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

For the pat Photos made in the city go to EDY BROS, 280 Dundas attect. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts. The latest styles and finest assortment in the city, Calidren's pictures a specialty.

WILSON BROS.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in GROCERIES. PROVISIONS, (WINES AND LIQUORS,

398 RICHMOND STREET-LONDON, OFT. A few doors south of Dundas St.



THE CATHOLIC RECORD

-AND-WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY

FOR ONE YEAR

For Four Dollars.

This book contains 1,708 pages, 1,500 illusmented with new Dictionaries of Blographs Foreign Phrases, Abbreviations, etc. A whole library in itself. The regular selling price of Webster's Dictionary has heret fore been \$12.

of cost in the Express Office in London. All orders must be accompanied with the

Address, THE CATHOLIC RECORD. LONDON, ONT.

CALL AND SEE -OUR-

New Fall Overcoatings.

New Fall Suitings: New Fall Trouserings.

PETHICK & M'DONALD 393 Richmond St.

First Door North of City Hall.

TO EDUCATORS. SCHOOL BOOKS FOR CATHOLIC

CHILDREN. Retail. Doz. Dominion Reading Charts (in pre Sadiler's Dominion Catholic Spel-

Sadlier's Outlines of English
History.
Sadlier's Dominion History England, large, (in preparation).
Sadlier's Catechism Sacred History
large edition.

Buter Catechism Sacred History
large edition.

Buter Catechism History
Buter Catechism.

Eible Refory, Schuster) Hillstrated 50
Sadlier Lory, Schuster) Hillstrated 50
Sadlier Lory, Schuster) Hillstrated 50
Sadlier's Outlier History
History with Hillstrations
and maps with Hillstrations
And B. with tracing Books, A 5
Sadlier's (P.D. & S. Copy Books, Nos.

1 to 5, primary Blooks, Nos.

1 to 12 advance course.

Sadlier's Patent Cover and Blotter,
for brimary short course.

Sadlier's Patent Cover and Blotter,
for sdyanced course.

Sadlier's Dominion Language Tablets, 12 numbers.

10
Sadlier's Dominion Arithmetical
Tablets, 12 numbers.

10
Sadlier's Edition Points of Etiquette for Girls.

30
Sadlier's Edition o How Boys
Sadler's Edition o How Boys

Should Behave.
Sadlier's Edition of Nugent's
Frencu and English, English
and French Dictionary with

D. & J. SADLIER & Co. Ontholic Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers, Church Ornaments, Vestments, Statuary and Religious Articles. TORONTO. | 1669 Notre Dame St MONTREAL

DR. FOWLERS EXT. OF -WILD TRAWBERRY HOLERA holera Morbus OLIC/80/ RAMPS **IARRHŒA YSENTERY**

AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS AND FLUXES OF THE BOWELS CHILDREN OR ADULTS.

ONCORDIA VINEYARDS

ERNEST GIRARDOT & COMPANY
PURE NATIVE WINES
Altar Wine a specialty. Only Native Altar
Wine used and recommended by His Eminence Cardinal Tachereau, Specialty recommended and used by Rt. Rev. Archbishop
Lynch and Bishop Walsh,
We also make the best Native Claret
the market.

We also make the best Native Claret the market.
Send for prices and circular.
London, Sept. 13th, 1887,
The Messrs. Ernest Girardot & Co., or Sandwich, being good practical Catholica, we are satisfied their word may be relied on, and that the wine they sell for use in the Holy sacrifice of the Massis pure and uradulterated. We, therefore, by these presents recommend it for altar use to the clarge of our diocess.

1 JOHN WALSH, Bp. of London. t John Walsh, Bp. of London.

ROYAL CANADIAN INS. CO. FIRE AND MARINE. MENRY TAYLOR, AGT

C. M. B. A. Our Holy Father Blesses the C. M.

During the convention, which opened is sessions on the 2nd inst., in the city Montreal, a despatch was cabled to ome, signed by Arbhbishop Walsh. is Grace stated that the members and licers of the Catholic Mutual Benefit rejety, in convention assembled. the Catholic Mutual Benefit lety, in convention assembled, pre-ted the bounge of their love and dience to the Holy Father, and re-sted the Apostolic Benediction on meetyes and the beneficent work in which they are engaged. As soon as possible, the reply came back, couched in the following words:

Rome, September 8th, 1890. episcopo Torontinensi:

Archiepiscopo Toronumeros.

Obsequii et devotionis scusa nomine societatis Catholica: Mutualis Beneficantis expressa Vaide accepta fuerunt beatissimo Patri qui petitam Apostolicam benedictionens peramanter impartit.

Cardinal Rampolla.

Rome, September 8th, 1890.

To the Archbishop of Toronto:

The greetings of love and homage conveyed in the name of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Society have been most gratefully received by our most Holy Father, who, as requested, most affectionately bestows the Apostolic Benediction.

Cardinal Rampolla.

If ever doubts existed as to the genuine Catholicity of the C. M. B. A., they ought surely be laid at rest by this time. Amongst its oldest members and most prominent officers are priests from every diocess in Canada. Its spiritual supervision is accepted by the distin-guished and much venerated Archbishop of Toronto. And now the climax is tions are hallowed and encouraged by the approval and blessing of him who is acknowledged by all Christendom as the Vicar of Christ and the Father of the Faithful. hed when its work and its delibera-

Toronto, Out., Sept. 1. Thomas Coffey, Esq. — Dear Sir and Brother—Your issue of the 23rd ult. has just come to my notice. I am very sorry I did not see it sooner, as it contained Brother P. F. Carey's statement that no motion was passed by the joint meetings of the C. M. B. A. in this city in favor eff total disability. I was mover of the motion, asking that a total disability claim be established in connection with claim be established in connection with the C. M. B. A. The motion was seconded by Brother Garden, the Financial Sec-retary of Branch. 49, and adopted. Bro-ther Carey truly says he asked what con-stituted total dieability. I would answer, let a regular medical man decide that point, but by all means let us have the disability claim. Another statement he made Another statement he made is that a large percentage of the members of Branch 49 are railroad men and should be placed in the extra hazardous class. He makes a mistake. Neither the mover mor seconder are railroad men; but if I were one I have as good a right to have protection in case of disability as members of any other benefit insurance. I think a man that cannot afford to go into the \$2000 class should be protected as well as he who can do so. \$2000 class should be properly to the who can do so.

Yours fraternally,

HUGH McCarfrey,

No 2 Bruce street.

Honors to Bramford Brothers.

Weekly Courier, Sept. 13th. Tuesday evening about sixty members of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Society and friends gave a very enjoyable little supper to Mr. John P. Quinlan, who has been for severel years a member of the

Hearney was an excellent one as was testified to by the wonderful execution done to the choice viands placed before the guests assembled.

After the good things had been disposed of the President, M. Klinkham-mer, who made a most excellent chairman, and who was assisted ably in the vice chair by the Vice President, F. J.

Quinn, called the meeting to order and
proposed the first toast of the evening

"The Pope." This was responded to This was responded to shortly by Rev. Father Feeney, of St.

"The Queen" and "The Governor-General" were duly honored, while the toast of the "Army, Navy and Voluntees" was taken care of by Brother D S. Henders Henderson.
"Our Guest" was received with three

cheers and a tiger, and the vice-chair-man then presented Mr. Quinlan with a neatly-worded address and well-filled

Mr. Quinlan replied in feeling terms, acknowledging the kindness of those who had so kindly thought of him.

"The Learned Professions" was replied to by J. T. Doyle, and "The Grand Council" was replied to by J. Ryan and

A. Harrington, representatives to the Grand Council. The programme was then handed over to the Vice-President, who proposed the "Officers of the C. M. B. A," and which

was taken care of by Messrs. Klinkham-mer, Schuler and McGregor. "Sister Societies" found champions in

P. Ryan, St. Vincent de Paul Society, and

W. Comerford, I. C. U. B.
"The Ladies" were gallantly referred
to by Messrs. Quinn and Comerford.
"The Press" was duly toasted and
responded to, as was that of "The Host." which brought a very pleasant evening to a close about midnight.

Archbishop Duhamel will leave Ottawa for Rome in a few days. It is stated that the establishment of the proposed new diocese, of which Mgr. Labelle will be the Bishop, is the business which induces His Grace to take the journey. The new diocese would materially contract the bounds of the Archiepiscopal See of

A COLLEGE CELEBRATION. ST. JOHN'S, AT FORDHAM, PINISHES ITS FIRST HALF CENTURY.

HE EVENT TO BE DULY COMMEMORATED THIS MONTH—THE HISTORIC GROUNDS ON WHICH THE COLLEGE STANDS— BOUGHT BY ARCHBISHOP HUGHES AND TRANSFERRED TO THE JESUITS-FAMOUS MEM OF THE INSTITUTION.

Written for the Republic.

The opening of the scholastic year at St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., is to be signalized this year by the celebration of the golden jubilee of that widely-known educational institution, the date of the celebration being fixed for the third week of September. And as the alumi of the college count among their ranks many distinguished men in New York City, State and elsewhere, the event is sure to be the occasion of a notable reunion, in which not a few New Englanders will undoubtedly participate, as there are graduates of St. John's to be found in every one of our eastern commonwealths; and hence the present brief sketch of the college may not be without its interests.

St. John's College lies about nine Written for the Republic.

St. John's College lies about nine miles outside of New York, and its site miles outside of New York, and its site is in many respects an historic one. Two hundred and fifty years ago all the territory lying between the Hudson and the Bronx rivers, and extending as far north as Yonkers, was bought by a Dutch company from three Indian chiefs, who claimed the ownership of it. Later on that portion of this territory which is now known as Fordham came into the possession of one Mynheer Van Der Donek, and from his hands it passed into those of Elias Doughty and John Archer those of Elias Doughty and John Archer successively. The latter individual obtained a patent of his property from Governor Lovelace of New York, and he was the first to give it

THE NAME OF FORDHAM. Mr. Archer became embarrassed in money matters, however, and the property at Fordham was sold by him, in 1676, to Mynheer Steenwick, who afterwards disposed of it to a Scotchman, John Watts, by whom it was named Rose Hill, a title that is sometimes given Rose Hill, a title that is sometimes given to the place even yet, and one which the first college bore for several years after its foundation. The old manor, with one hundred and twenty acres adjoining, after passing from one owner to another, finally came into the possession of Archbishop Hughes of New York, who purchased the property for educational purposes in 1839, and the following year opened the manor house as a diocesan college on the feast of St. John the Baptist. The first president of the institution was the late Cardinal Mc. Closkey, then a young and active priest Institution was the late Cardinal Mc-Closkey, then a young and active priest of the New York diocese, and he was succeeded, in 1842, by Rev. Ambrose Manahan, D. D., after whom followed Rev. J. Roosevelt Bayley, who subse-quently became Bishop of Newark and Archbishop of Baltimore, and Rev. John Harley.
Up to 1846 the college was under the

control of secular priests, but the abandonment that year by the Jesuits of St. Mary's College, Bardstown, Ky., caused Archbishop Hughes to offer Fordham to the priests of that society; and his offer was accepted, and the aunouncement of the change of management was made at the change of management was made at the annual commencement of that year by the Archbishop in person, who sub sequently addressed a pastoral

TO HIS PRIESTS AND PEOPLE TO HIS PRIESTS AND PEOPLE urging them to support the institution. The learned Father Thebaud, S. J., was the first president under the new regime, and his successors up to the present time have been Fathers Larkin, Tellier, Doucet, Tissot, Moylan, Shea, Gockeln, Dealy, Campbell, now provincial, and the Dealy, Campbell, now provincial, and the acting incumbent, Rev. John Scully, S. J., who has for his first assistant Rev. Patrick A. Halpin, for many years connected with Boston College. The Jesuit community at Fordham is usually a large one; the college faculty numbers about twenty-five, and the average attendance of students is in excess of students in in excess of supper to Mr. John P. Quinlan, who has been for severel years as member of the society and for the past few years has held the position of Financial Secretary to the society, upon the occasion of his leaving this city tor Omaha, where he goes to morrow to reside permanently with his family.

The supper was held at the Bingham House and the supper provided by Host Hearney was an excellent one as was Sam's jurisdiction. Splendid new stone buildings have been built to take the place of the old institution, and a notable addition is being made to their number this year, the corner-stone of a new edifice having been laid only a few

weeks ago.

Of Rose Hill, as it stood when the Jesuits took possession of it, a former visitor to the place said: "It is a lovely visitor to the place said: "It is a lovely spot, and one well calculated to charm the hearts of the weary band who, since their departure form their native shore, had passed through so many trials, both on land and sea. In front of the stone building that nestled snugly upon the gentle hilltop, stretched, with easy descent, a beautiful lawn, some twenty acres in extent. Along its edges rose tall and majestic elms, the grafts of which—so the proprietors were fond of which—so the proprietors were fond o telling—had been brought

IN OLDEN TIMES FROM HOLYRCOD the once noble residence of the Scottish sovereigns, and had been witness to the many woes, as well as hallowed by the sublime virtues of Mary, Queen of Scots, Nearer the college a clump of the same towering trees cast far around a refresn-ing shade, and just in front of the ing shade, and just in front of the entrance an aged weeping willow, gnarled and grotesque, drooped in the very earth. In the rear of the college lay a large and productive farm, reaching to the verge of an extensive wood, through which glided the peaceful, historic Broux. Besides the rural beauties with which nature had adorned the environs of St. John, the land was classic ground, the scene of many a march of the Continental forces in 1776." And the place is famous, too, as having been for a time the haunts of that gifted, but erratic, genius, the poet Poe, who formerly resided at Fordham and spent many a happy hour there in converse with the fathers of the college, who befriended him on more than one occasion.

The old Rose Hill mansion still re-The old Rose Hill mansion still remains on the grounds, and serves as a residence for the faculty. Two wings have been added to it, one of which is used as a chapel, while the other is the refectory for the students. Of the other buildings, St. John's Hall was formerly the ecclesiastical seminary of the New York archdiocese, and remained that up

to the time of the opening of St. Joseph's Seminary at Troy. The students of the university course have a building for their own use,

AND STILL ANOTHER HALL
worthy of note is the Museum of Science. A new building for the students of the second division is now in course of erection and when that is finished St. John's will have a group of edifices of which the professors and students may justly feel proud. The several buildings are all finely equipped, having all the modern conveniences, even down to electric lights, which now illuminate the whole college. During the past vacation extensive improvements have been effected in the scientific building, in which are now located the students 'library, with its six thousand volumes, the hall for the debating societies, class room for the philosophers, laboratory and lecture rooms. The students are divided into the three grades, those who are following the university course, those who attend the grammar classes, and the minims, and each division has its own study hall, dormitories, play rooms and gymnasium. "On alighting at the little station," says a visitor to the place, "the first object that strikes the eye is the lodge or gate house, at the extreme end of the lawn. This gate house was built

thereupon used in all the buildings afterwards put up.

ALONG THIS LONG AVENUE,
extending from the gate house to the door of the main entrance, were planted, under the supervision of Father Theband, the tall branches that to day spread their favoring shade."

St. John's numbers among its graduate many men, who won distinction in

ates many men who won distinction in after days. Within its walls at one time or another studied the late Bishop Rose or another studied the late Bishop Rose crans of the Columbus diocese, the lamented Vicar General Keegan of Brocklyn, the accomplished Very Rev. James Hughes, Bishop McMahon's assistant in the administration of the Hartford episcopate, a host of devoted and learned priests, and such eminent laymen as the late John G. R. Hassard, Thomas B. Connery. formerly managing men as the late Jchn G. R. Hassard, Thomas B. Connery, formerly managing editor of the New York Herald, Michael O'Connor, M. C., from South Carolina, and a number of others. And an institution which can count among its presidents such scholars as Cardinal McCloskey, Archbishop Bayley, Dr. Manahan, the learned Father Theband, the accomplished Fathers Dealy, Shes and Campbell, together with the present worthy Father Soully, need fear comparison with no other Catholic seat of learning. The present month will comparison with no other Catholic seat of learning. The present month will complete the first semi-centenary of St. John's existence, and, judging from the good results the college has already accomplished, there is every reason to predict for it a splendid future and a continued place in the forestream of American tinued place in the forefront of Ameri can colleges, such as has, admittedly, belonged to it ever since the institution came into the control of its present efficient management.

ANOTHER CONVERT.

REV. S. BENSON THORP, AN ANGLI-CAN CURATE, JOINS THE CATHOLIC CHURCH-HIS REASONS FOR SO DOING CLEARLY STATED.

Rev. S. Benson Thorp, B. A, junior curate at St. Mathew's Anglican Church. Sheffield, has seceded from the Church of England and joined the Catholic Church. Mr. Thorp was received by Very Rev. Canon Walshaw. His intention is to become a priest. He will put himself at the disposal of the Sishop of Leeds, Sheffield being within the diocese of Leeds. Mr. Thorn in the diocese

the one Church, except such as logically leads to the rejection of the idea of the visible Church altogether. There are visible Church alogenuer. Incre are two theories with regard to God's revela-tion to man. There is the Catholic theory of a Church with a living voice, and there is the Protestant theory of the Bible with every man to interpret it for himself. It seems to me that the latter is shown to be absurd by the experience of the last three hundred years. What finally forced me to join the Church of Rome were some passages in Newman's writings which I accidentally came across when reading without any particular intention. Those passages made me feel that, as an honest man, I could no longer retain my position as a clergyman of the Church of England."

Rav. Mr. Ommanney, vicar of St. Matthew's Sheffield, in which THE SECEDING CURATE OFFICIATED.

in the course of a sermon at his church made a bitter attack on Mr. Taorp and on the Catholic Church. Mr. Thorp, replying to him in the Sheffield Daily Tele graph, after disposing of the personal attacks, says:
"Mr. Ommanney accuses me gener-

"Mr. Ommanney accuses me generally, in company with all Papists, of moral obliquity approaching to actual dishonesty. I appeal to people in general to acknowledge that, dull as my sense of honor may yet be, I have at least made some advance. I have given up my honorable profession with its sufficient emplument and activations. ient emolument and social advantages ; I have cut myself off from old and value friends; I have alienated my family and ruined a career; I have thrown myself on the charity of strangers, and find myself without a home, income or profession at the age of twenty seven—because I knew that I had lost my confidence in the State Church which gave them to or preserved them for me. And yet Mr. Ommanney dares to accuse me of mean-ness, duplicity, and what not, because I have not in the details and circumstances of my action consulted his convenience his, who teaches the sacrifice of the mis, who teaches the sacrince of the Mass after vowing that he believed such things to be 'blasphemous fables and dangerous deceits'—his, who is the modern representative of the men who hanged Catholic priests in their sacer-

dotal vestments for the sole crime of offering that holy sacrifice.

"I cheerfully leave the question of whether I am in schism or not to the judgment of the world at large. This letter has run to such a length that I cannot enter into the question of Catholic versus Protestant. I desire only to propound this question for those Anglicans who profess that they are Catholics: On what principle of authority can you accept the council of Trent and reject the council of the Vatican?

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

tensive improvements have been effected in the scientific building, in which are now located the students' library, with its six thousand volumes, the hall for the debating societies, class room for the philosophers, laboratory and lecture rooms. The students are divided into the three grades, those who are following the university course, those who attend the grammar classes, and the minims, and each division has it own study hall, dormitories, play rooms and gymnasium. "On alighting at the little station," says a visitor to the place, "the first object that strikes the eye is the lodge or gate house, at the extreme end of the lawn. This gate house was built by Father Theband in 1862. We have been told that the lodge was built as an experiment of the granite from the quarry then recently opened on the college property. The granite was found to possess very durable qualities, and was thereupon used in all the buildings afterwards put up.

ALONG THIS LONG AVENUE, extending from the gate house to the door of the main entrance, were planted, under the supervision of Father The-hand the fall happender that the fall happender the state of the must have, though the grave should swallow those from whom it comes. The finances, too, of the Relief Committee and the Defense Fund have never been and the Defense Fund have never been allowed by the scill be and and an empty purse on the one hand and an empty purse on the Editor CATHOLIC RECORD. - Dear Sirand the Defense Fund have never been so low. With a probable famine on the one hand and an empty purse on the other, must not the lovers of Irish free dom tremble at the opportunity afforded Tory England to spring an election on the people. Ireland, prepared for the fight, will certainly win at the next election, but Ireland, unprepared, means defeat, several years more of coercion, bloodshed and dangeons. So far free Irishmen throughout the world have stood Irishmen throughout the world have stood nobly by the grand old cause and have made it possible for the Irish leaders to educate the English mind to a sense of the wrongs which have been inflicted for the wrongs which have been inflicted for centuries upon a noble and generous people. And, if I mistake not, they will not be negligent or indifferent at this hour. They will not close their ears to the cries nor their eyes to the outstretched hands of a needy and suffering people. But in every Irish locality some one should organize meetings and open subscription lists that Ireland may be tided safely through the crisis now before her. Here, in Irishtown, a handsome sum could easily be raised, for the people always come nobly to the for the people always come nobly to the front when practical assistance is required. The raising of such funds now is a noble work for a generous people; it will well become Irishmen everywhere to come to the assistance of their kindred at a time when assistance is greatly needed—when the dawn of Ireland's political freedom is about to usher in the day; when the iron glove of slavery is about to fall from her hand and the tyrant's grasp to be loosened from her throat. Let some one move in the matter here and elsewhere.

Youre etc, Irishtown, Sept. 6th, 1890. M.

OBITUARY.

Rickard Carrick, Montreal.

On the 10th instant., Rickard Carrick, Esq., a highly esteemed and old resident of Montreal, died at his residence on of Montreal, died at his residence on Courville street. He had been suffering for some years from heart disease, and expired suddenly on the day named. He was a rative of Oronmore, County Gaiway, Ireland, and had resided in Montreal over forty years. For about twenty years he carried on an extensive grockey hustness on St. Montreal thence to Cote des Neiges cemetery. It was a very large one, some of the most prominent gentlemen of the city being in the cortege. To his widow and other relatives we offer our heartiest condolence.

BISHOPS ON "WOMAN'S RIGHTS."

Bishop Keane, rector of the Catholic University, says when the faculties of philosophy and letters were completed, he saw no reason why an annex for women should not be provided. He added: "I sympathize most heartily with the movement for the higher education of women, It is thoroughly in consonance with the Catholic theory and practice as exemplified in Catholic and practice as exemplified in Catholic theory." and practice as exemplified in Catholic universities of an earlier day."

Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, when questioned as to his views on woman suffrage, said that his care and thought had been rather for the higher education of woman "Then, with her endowments cultivated, let her do what she can." As for the suffrage, he said that the question was in the hands of women themselves. They would have it whenever they asked for it with any degree of unanim

"Educated men and women, even, in the marriage relation," he continued, "differ radically but peacefully on many important subjects. Why not on politics without danger to domestic happiness The present duty is to give woman that higher education that will fit her for any contingency. The idea of the necessary mental interiority of woman Give woman is an absurd old prejudice. equal educational opportunities with men and it will soon be routed. As it is, women writers are furnishing a great part of the best literary work of the

Facts and Figures.

Thousands of people have been cured and thousands will be cured by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters, the best remedy for biliousness, dyspepsia, constipation, bad blood, lost appetite, etc. Millions of bottles have been sold and all have given extingation. satisfaction.

ALL AGES AND CONDITIONS of people may use National Pills without injury and with

DEATH OF JAMES McCAULEY.

Following so close on the horrible accident that deprived John Doyle, of St. Thomas, of life, the sudden death by accident of the genial and much loved engineer, Jas. McCauley, has filled the hearts of many in the eame city with feelings of dread amounting almost to consternation. He had started out with his train, an east bound freight, and had got about a mile from the station, where there is a curve in the road, when the wash out plug in the leg of the fire-box of his engine was blown out, and he got out to repair the damage. The roaring and hissing of the escaping steam prevented him from hearing No. 1 express, west bound, which was dashing along, and the enveloping steam also prevented the engineer of the express from seeing Mr. McCauley. He was struck on the side by the engine and hurled with great force against the tank of his own locomotive. He was a heavy man, weighing over two hundred pounds, and it was seen at once that he had been very seriously injured. He was conveyed to his residence on Station street, and Dis. Kains seen at once that he had been very seriously injured. He was conveved to his
residence on Station street, and Drs. Kains
and Falton summoned. They found that
though no bones were broken, but he had
been seriously injured internally. The
unfortunate man gradually sank, dying
at twenty minutes past 4 o'clock, just
one hour and forty minutes after the
arcident occurred.

arcident occurred.

James McCauley was a practical Catholic. About two months ago he performed his Easter duty, in company with other members of the C. M. B. A. It must be a source of consolation to his aged mother and young widow to know that he had full time and opportunity to make his confession before dying, and to receive the Holy Visticum with the usual indulgences and the sacrament of extreme unction. On Saturday, the 13th, his remains were conveyed to the 13th, his remains were conveyed to the church of the Holy Angels, where High Mass of Requiem was sung by the Rev. Father Flannery and a very eloquent and heart reaching funeral sermon was delivered by Rev. Father F. Walsh, O. S. B. The body was taken by express No. 1. M. C. R. to Jackson, Mich, for interment, A number of his brother engineers and other friends accompanied the remains to Jackson. remains to Jackson.

It is said that the chief object of Bishop Keane's voyage to London is to try to induce the famous English Catholic scientist, St. George Mivart, to join the ficulty of the Washington Catholic University.

Over seven thousand persons visited Knock, Ireland, on Lady Day, August 15th, to celebrate that great feast at the shrine which has been made famous by so many miraculous manifestations of the efficacy of the Blessed Virgin's intercession with her Divine Son.

with her Divine Son.

Coming Attraction.—With his usual enterprise Artnur B. Classe has, since his taking the management of Margaret Mather, worked many reforms, and he put into operation a pet scheme when he surrounded his new star with a company so complete and artistic in all its paris that the performance resembles that of the famous Baxe. Minegin troupe. Every actor is a star actor and every part falls into efficient hands. No such powerful company has ever been seen here. The leading man is Otis Skinner, five years with Daly, and two seasons leading man with Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett; John Maione, formerly leading man with Salvini and a product of the Irving School; Henry E. Waltor, the leading New York "Heavy" who has created parts under the greatest masters; Gibs Shim, last year with Downing in leading roles, and a fameus comedian, Maida Craigen, late leading lady with Edwin Booth and Madam Modjeska; Howard Kyle, an actor with a fire New York reputation, and others of equal fame. Sale of seats opens Tuesday morning.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

London, Sept. 18.—GRAIN—Red winter, 1.58; white, 1.58; spring, 1.58; corn, 1.15 to 1.25; rye, 90 to 100; barley, malt, 80 to 90; barley, feed, 65 to 75; oats. 1.12 to 1 15; peas, 95 to 1.09; beans, bash, 90 to 1.40; backwineat, cental, 75 to 85.

PRODUCE,—Eggs, dozen, 16 to 17; eggs, basket, 16; eggs, store lots, 16; butter, best roll, 19 to 20; butter, large rolls, 16 to 18; butter, crocke, 18; butter, creamery, 23; store packed firkh 113; Gry wood, 450 to 5.00; green wood, 460 to 5.00; spf. wood, 2.50; to 5.00; green wood, 460 to 5.00; spf. wood, 2.50; to 3.50; honey, 10, 19 to 14; straw, load, 3.00 to 40; clover seed, bush, 4.75 to 5.00; alsike seea, bush, 5.50 to 5.00; thay,ton, 7.00 to 8 00; flax seed, bush, 1.40 to 150.

VEGETABLES.—Poretoes, per bag, 75 to 90; onlone, per bag, 1.00; cabbyges, per doz., 15 to 50; tomatoes, per bush, 40 to 50.

POULTKY, (dreesed)—Fows, per 1b, 6; fowls, pair, 60 to 70; spring chickens, 40 to 60; ducks, pair, 75 to 1.25; ducks, bb., 6 to 7; geese, each, 75 to 85; geese, bb. 7 to 7; turkeys, 1b, 8 to 10; turkeys, each, 80 to 4.60; pigs, pair, 4.50 to 6.00; fat beeves, 4.00 to 4.50; spring lambs, MEAT.—Beef by carcass, 450 to 6.00; mine, on the seed by the party of the seed by the party of the party

6.00; fat beeves, 4.00 to 4.50; spring lambs, 3 50 to 4.50.

MEAT.—Beef by carcass, 4.50 to 6.00; mutton per 1b, 7 to 8; lamb, per 1b, 9; lamb, per quarter, 9 to 11; veal per carcass, 5 to 6; pors, per cwt., 5.00 to 6.50.

Toronto, Sept. 18.—W HEAT—Red winter, No. 2, 1.00 to 1.01; Manitoba, No. 1 hard 1.30 to 1.32; Manitoba, No. 2 hard, 1.28 to 1.30; spring, No. 2, 99 to 1.00; peas, No. 2, 64 to 65; oats, No. 2, 41 to 43; flour, extra, 4.30 to 4.35; straight roller, 4.75 to 4 83.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 18.—CATTLE—Only a couple of cars on the market early to-day; there was a fair enquiry for good butcher's cattle at a trifle higuer than early in the week.

buttoner's Castle as a line buttoner's Castle as a line better. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Seven cars on sale; sneep steady; lambs a trifle better. Sheep, 4.75 to 5.20 for choice to very extra fair to crice, 4.00 to 4.70. Best lambs worth 6.60 to 6.75; choice Canadas, 6.25 to 6.50; good a mate 8.95. 6.69 to 6.75; choice Canadas, 6.25 to 6.50; good 6,00 to 6,95.

HOGS—Twenty cars on sale, including s few Canadas; selected corn Yorkers sold up to 449; good Yorkers and mediums an heavy hogs, 475 to 4.85; common Yorkers 4 60 to 4 75; grassers and fed hogs, 4 30 to 4 60 pigs, 3.00 to 4.00.

heavy hogs, 475 to 485; common Yorkers, 4 60 to 4 75; grassers and fed hogs, 4 30 to 4 60; pigs, 3.00 to 4.00.

LONDON CHEESE MARKETS.

LONDON CHEESE

MESSES, C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

GERTS-I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT successfully in a serious case of croup in my family. In fact I consider it a remedy no home should be without. J. F. CUNNINGBAM. Cape Island.

So SAY ALL .- That MINARD'S LINI-MENT is the standard liniment of the day, as it does just what it is represented to do.



Bermuda Bottled. "You must go to Bermuda. If you do not I will not be responsible for the consequences." "But, doctor, I can aford neither the time nor the money." "Well, if that is lanposities, try

EMULSION OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

CONSUMPTION.

Bronchitis, Cough

Bronchitis, Cough

or Severe Cold

I have Cured with it; and the
advantage is that the most sensitive stownerh can take it. Another
thing which commends it is the
stimulating properties of the Hypophosonites which is contains.
You will find it for sole at your
Bruggist's, in Salman wrapper. Besure you get the geomine.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.



St. Vitus Dance Cured! 8 Sin Andreas, Cal. Co., Cal., Febr. 1889.
My boy, 13 years old, was so affected by it,
the could not go to school for 2 years. Two
bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tomic restored
his natural health, and he is now attending MICHAEL O'CONNEL.

The Keenest Expectation is Surpassed!

MURPHYSBORO, Jackson Co., Ill., Nov. '88. MURPHYSHORO, Jackson Co., Ill., Nov. '88. So writes the Rev. K. Schauerte of above place, I had heard of the wonderful cures of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic while I was a student and during my professional calling I had opportunity to convince myself of the reliability of the Remedy, and my keenset expectations were surpassed as a girl 12 years of age was cured from the opilepsy by the use of six bottles of the Tonic.

Tonic.

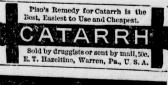
Our Pamphiet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine iree of charge from us.

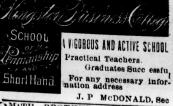
This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Konig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

Price \$1 per Bottle. 6 Bottles for \$5.
Agents, W. E. Saunders & Co., Druggists,
London, Ontario



STRAUSS Coming Sept. 19th. abscription lists now open at Nordheim-Call at ouce and bave your seats re-red and avoid the rush at the opening of plan to the public.





SMITH BROTHERS, PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAM FITTERS 172 KING STREET
Plumbing work done on the intest improved sanitary principles.
Estimates training on application.
Telephone No. 588.