Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 3.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, NOV. 5, 1880.

NO. 108

REMOVAL

WE have removed have the largest and most attractive stockof Cloths, Shirts, Scarfs, Underclothing, &c., in the City.

N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER, 1880 Sunday,7—Twenty-fifth after Pentecost. Semi Double. Monday, 8—Octave of all the Saints. Double. Tuesday, 9—Dedication of the Basilica, Com-memoration of the Saints Octave. Dou-

ble.
Wednesday, 10—8t. Andrew, Confessor. (Consecration of Bishop of London.) Double.
Thursday, 11—8t. Martin, Bishop and Confessor. Double.
Friday, 12—8t. Martin, Pope and Confessor. Double. Saturday, 13—St. Stanislaus of K, Confessor.

Double.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

"Noboby has ever made money out of Offenbach's works that he was enabled to keep," says the ablest dramatic newspaper in America. No wonder this is true, for the Frenchman's operas were dirty, and filth, like liquor, always brings a curse with it.—Baltimore Mirror.

A MAN may know perfectly well do to build up a spiritual edifice, but nil. lie Columbian.

of blood." It appears that Mrs. see had the poor-law official any "bowels of compassion" in his com-Lucas, sister of John Bright, has been introduced to Garibaldi as one position. Whilst so waiting her expectations were realized. She was more than suspected that the princi-Carbonari hob-nobbing—the rabbit and the hyena eating out of the same system .- London Universe. dish! Why, this is the golden age returned before its time!—London

members of the Italian Parliament the well-known Signor Petruccelli della Gattina, has to say about them. From what he writes in the Gazzetta di Torino, we translate the following:

When I was 16 years old my uncle, a Freethinker, sent me to a school of the Jesuits, after I had been expelled from the seminary of Puzzuoli. I was then capable of forming a judgment of what I saw going on around me, and I can assure you upon my honor that I never heard a syl-lable of anything of an immoral or sub-

Yet, when the present rulers of Germany, Switzerland and France determined upon expelling the Jesuits from those countries, their chief plea was that they corrupted the youth entrusted to their care. Let who have seen them at work,—Lon-

THE Rev. Dr. Holme, who is a follow the lead of his brother Baptists playing and dancing. He thinks that such discrimination is quackery. He will not allow his brethren even the harmless amusement of laughing at Talmage. . "A fully developed Christian," says Dr. Holme, "has no relish for secular amusements.' this rigid preacher when it wants relaxation goes to hear a long sermon: and therefore well-developed Christians are the only true Christians. A colored brother slyly remarked that the keeping of time with the feet, while the brethren and sisters gyrated in a ring at camp-meeting,

devil often assumed the disguise of a fool, Dr. Potter asserted that the Conference had given a free "ad" to to our new store opposite Market Lane, and Talmage. The lugubrious Holme complained that the preacher of the Tabernacle was un-Biblical, and the discussion ended, leaving in the impartial mind the impression that the weekly conference verges on the imbecile. - Catholic Review.

> IF the English Salvation Army that came to this country some time age, has done any good, we are glad of it. But there seems to be quite as much need of the Salvation Army at home as there is here. The Bishop of Manchester, it appears, has found in his diocese a parkh containing 1,232 houses where 906 heads of families openly declare that neither they nor their households go to any more like it might be found in Eng- passage: land. As the Salvation Army has not been received with much enthusiasm in this country, and its labors do not seem to be needed here as they are in England, it might very properly return to the country that came from, and try to do some good there. The American people probably would not miss it very seriously .- Pilot.

CHARITY, as by Parliament manu- say: factured, cannot be a whit better than a Church framed by the same how to build a house, but without agency. They are both the workthe practice of a mechanic he will manship of men whose opinions of fail in his efforts. So a Catholic may the Godhead are very divergent, and know his faith well and what he must whose faith may be said to be almost The affair at Poplar, cannot, without a constant practice in it, he therefore, be a matter of much surhas a poor chance of ever accomplishing the end that he aims at.—Cathomen knocked at the gates of the men knocked at the gates of the Poplar Workhouse a whole night in vain. One of the women said if It is better than a joke to have the she were not admitted she felt that Quakers, those lovers of "peace at she would die, and the poor-law any price" (when it suits them), official informed her that as she had no order for admission she must die! brought into contact with the "man For hours afterwards she waited to "hermit" spoke to her "a special found dead in front of what is legally word of sympathy." We have often called a "poor-house." There have been a coroner's inquest and a cenples of the "family of love" followed sure on the workhouse authorities, the dove-colored bonnets and drab- and a special committee has been colored broadcloth when the latter be- formed to look into the whole mat- tain class of critics that he probably came things of the past. Quakers and ter. But what then? It is not the rather enjoys it by this time.

IT ought to be superfluous to tell parents that the daily papers are not WHILE the Jesuits are being driven fit reading for their children; but, out of France, it is rather interesting unfortunately, it is not. Parents, in to hear what one of the ultra-Radical the majority of cases, do not seem to care what their children read as long as "they read nothing worse than other person's children read." The daily papers contain bold and unvarnished accounts of crimes of which every child should be ignorant. It seems absurd to cry out against vicious literature, while children are permitted to revel in the details of vorce suits and scandals which ought to make older persons blush. It is shocking to hear small children discuss the details of murder trials with an interest which shows the frightful precocity in knowledge they have gained. The most sensational story may injure the powers of a child's mind and inflame his imagination, but, as a rule, it does not those of their enemies speak for them familiarize him with the immorality of the time in such a dangerous manner as the columns of the average paper. The very advertisements in many of them are suggestive of evil zealous Baptist, cries out against things; and no father ought to laughter. He obstinately refuses to allow his son or daughter to wander at his or her own will through the follow the lead of his brother Baptists and draw a line between croquet them so boundlessly.—Catholic Re-

fact that the unfortunate man Bich- of God," go on to draw up the obery, whom Loyson had seduced from the faith, had groped his way so far Muscular Christianity, according to back as to refuse to join his dark master in the attempt which the latter made to form an alliance with the gentleman who calls himself Bishop of Edinburgh, but who in reality is good Mr. Cotterill. At that time we used the following language:

Let us trust and pray that, having set

and after a brother said that the she finds that they are sincerely sorrowful. reason we quote two of the resolu-Some good Catholics must have been praying hard, for to our un-

speakable joy we read the fallowing in the French papers of Monday last: The Abbe Bichery, who for awhile was vicar to Father Hyacinthe in his schismavicar to Father Hyacinthe in his schisma-tical church in the Rue Rochechouart, and who quarrelled and went to law with him, has, after two months' probation at La Trappe, recanted his errors and submitted nimself unreservedly to the Pope.—Lon-

IMKORALITY is fearfully on the increase in Germany, and more especially in Prussia. The latest statistics was ten years ago, although the population has only increased by 20 per cent. Our contemporary, the Germania, in an article on the subject, traces all this frightful depravation to the persecution the Catholic Church has had to undergo ever since church. This is plainly a very bad case, but we do not doubt that many 1873. We translate the following

Bishops and priests have been dragged into prisons because they would not be unfaithful to their Church and their duty; yet people do not see that by this means the disgrace that used to attach to the word imprisonment attaches to it no longer. Priests are punished again and again for celebrating Mass and administering the holy Sacraments; but the people honor these criminals and look upon them as martyrs.

The same writer then goes on to

Is the authority and the prestige of the State likely to be enhanced if priests, as has been done in Posen, are captured by the aid of the military simply because they bestowed the blessings and comforts of religion upon the people living in bereaved parishes?

All this is plain enough. The All this is plain enough. The priest who does not heed the laws of the State that were expressly under the state of the stat the State that were expressly made for the oppression of the Church, and who does his duty regardless of consequences, remains dear to the peorle, and whatever Bismarck's toadies may say about "the majesty of the law is of no avail .- London Universe.

BOUCICAULT has rattled the dry bones in London by infusing some political spirit into his play of "Daddy O'Dowd," now called "The O'Dowd." The critics are furious at him for introducing politics —that is, anti-English politics—on the stage. It seems they even abuse him for it, but Boucicault is so accustomed to abuse from a cer-When 'Daddy O'Dowd' was presented in this country it was promptly recognized as one of the best plays its talented author had written. It then had no special political coloring, but in re-modelling it for the London stage the author has availed himself of the present state of things in Ireland to add some features which increase its interest. It is for these that the critics rail at him, but they seem to take well with the public, tor, according to a cable dispatch, 'since the first night the spectators have given constant and sympathetic applause to the dramatist's inten-The same dispatch adds:

"The political sentiments are neither unreasonable nor treasonable is taken chiefly at the hustings seene in County Galway, in which the liberal candidate, The O'Dowd's son, referring to his opponent's assertion that the over population of Ireland is the cause of her poverty and misery, says: 'A few years ago Ireland had a population of \$000 000. Ireland had a population of 8,000,000; now she has only 5,000,000. Let us follow the other 3,000,000 across the ocean, where the once thriftless people have become prosperous citizens and the backbone of a Republic.' 'What is the reason?' is the demand. 'Freedom,' answers the candidate, who then calls Ireland the Cinderella date, who then caus fream the Cincerena of the Isles and closes with the lines from Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village,' as applied to the present wretched condition of Ire-land, which Mr. Boucicault attributes to absenteeism and want of peasant proprietorship."—Pilot.

"WE, therefore, the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, assembled Ix May last we had to notice the in conneil as Bishops in the Church scurest set of resolutions regarding the Catholic Church that could, by tortured "ingenuity," proceed from a vestry of Dogberrys. It is greatly to be regretted that the "Bishops in the Church of God" do not know bow to express themselves clearly and in plain English. We defy anybody, even Mr. Richard Grant White, to determine the meaning of the resolu tions drawn up at the Conference regarding the "Holy RomanChurch." was daucing, and told a story of the "spiritual" hugging which sometime followed that religious amusement. The Baptist weekly conference laughed very much at this story,

tions.

"1. That the body ca'ling itself the Holy Roman Church has by the decrees of the Council of Trent in 1565 and by the dogma of the Immaculate Conception in 1854 and by the decrees of the Infallibility of the Pope in 1870 imposed upon the consciences of all the members of the national churches under its sway as of the faith to be held and as of implicit necessity faith to be held and as of implicit necessity to salvation dogmas having no warrant in Holy Scripture or to the ancient creed, which dogmas are so radically false as to corrupt and defile the faith: and

"2. That the assumption of a universal episcopate by the Bishop of Rome, making ally in Prussia. The latest statistics show that crime is double of what it churches, and substituted for it a Papal vicariate for the superintendence of dioceses with a virtual change of the divine constitution of the Church as founded in the episcopate and the other orders into a tridentine consolidation, and has destroyed the autonomy, if not the corporate exis-tence, of national churches."

For all we know to the centrary we might agree with every word here stated, as we might equally disagree. But we find neither head nor tail to the propositions, and in this they resemble the Church from which they emanate i. Perhaps our friend the Churchman may help us out as to The agitation is open and is a social revolt. they emanate i. Perhaps our friend the Churchman may help us out as to what the bishops really meant. Or were the "Bishops in the Church of God" engaged in a game of 13, 14, 15, of which these resolutions are the outcome ?- Catholic Review.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury has

discharged his last bottle of fog; but he became definite in his conties he enjoys. "We do not wish our future clergy to be of the lower reader type." So spoke Dr. Tait at Maidstone. As the Methodists are the logical and legitimate offspring of Reformation principles, we pre-sume he knows semething of them. But what does he know of the true priesthood? Unordained, unconserated, and, it is said, unbaptized-what connection or sympathy can there be between Dr. Tait and anything spiritual? He unjustly and falsely charges some imaginary section of the priesthood with ignorance, and the taunt comes well from the head of a Church which values classical lore and gentlemanly bearing more than theology, ordination, or mission. A scholar and a gentleman—that is Protestant for sanctity! Thank God! the Catholic priests are not so polished as to fear to speak of hell, nor are they such scholars as to deny the divinity of Christ! Why could not Dr. Tait leave the only priesthood under heaven alone, and try to earn his £15,000 annually by nutting some religion into the surpliced laymen whom he calls his rev. brethren? If he wants a few points, we refer him (with some disgust) to Dr. Littledale, who wrote in the "Contemporary":

Open depravation of Christianity in the Open depravation of Christianity in the pulpit, personal immorality of life, daring nonconformity in public worship, gross neglect of pastoral duties . . . deliberate sordidness and irreverence in the administration of the Sacraments-all these I have myself known to have been laid before bishop after bishop (against one parson or other) with no result save a snubbing for the complamant.

For the archbishop's own private meditation we refer him to the same scholar's estimate of the Anglican Bishops for the last three hundred years .- London Universe.

PERSECUTION OF THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

Paris, Oct. 29-Le Monde says the Pope has written to the Archbishop of Paris de-ploring the decrees against the religious communities and their application. Paris Oct. 29—The Marquis of Corioli, arrested for opposing the argentia, of w

maining unrecognized orders in Peris.

The police are now being instructed to disperse them on Saturday.

be sent to Bantry, Bandon and Skibbereen.

At a meeting of the borough magis-

The police are now being instructed to disperse them on Saturday.

Paris, Oct. 29.—The Franciscans have been expelled from their establishments in Renness and Avignon. At the latter place they were obliged to force doors and demolish particades. The work of ejectment lasted three hours. The Superior declared he owned the building, but he was nevertheless expelled. There was considerable excitement. Fourteen persons including eight women, were arsignal nashes on the most approved mili-sons, including eight women, were ar-rested. The Superior of the Capuchins at Perpignan, on the appearence of the

THE IRISH AGITATION.

The news by cable from Ireland continues to be of the most exciting character. We give the despatches as we find them transmitted by cable. It is not prudent to place implicit reliance on all we receive through this channel. What is positively stated as a fact to-day may be contradicted to-morrow, and therefore it would be well to suspend belief in many rumors and reports until they are confirmed through other sources. The cable man has a habit of criticising the sayings and doings of public men in the old country which is supremely impudent from one in his position. He is paid for transmitting the news. His opinions he should be taught to keep to himself.

New York, Oct. 27.—The World's cable

says:—Parnell intends sending a new delegation to the United States to raise men and means for the outbreak that seems

impending. The *Herald's* Dublin special says Ireland has not been in such an excited state for many years. Dublin, which was slow to action, is now roused with the expectation against, and a movement to crush the rul-ing class of Ireland by intimidation and force. The prosecutions are only intensi-fying the bitter feeling of the Leaguers and drawing to their side many who hitherto disapproved of their course. It is rumosed that on account of the prose-cutions Shaw will resign from the Land Commission. No one believes that the prosecutions will be successful. A disagreement is confidently anticipated.

cluding charge. He could not let The excitement among the members of alone the Church whose temporali-Their speeches, since the prosecutions were threatened, have been fierce, violent and characterized by intense hatred and contempt for the Government and land-lords. Forster, once very friendly with Parnell, is now bitterly denounced, and nick-named "Buckshot Forster." Forster is sadly unfitted for such a really serious task as the pacification of Ireland. The attitude of the Land League is now one of fearless attack upon everything and everybody with the bitterness of desperaevery body with the bitterness of desperation. Paynell in a speech at a Galway banquet said:—"I would not have taken off my coat and gone into this work if I had not known that we are laying the foundation of a movement for the regeneration of our legislative independence. Let every tenant farmer, while he keeps a few gain on his holding, recognize the imain. All the minor officers of the League have been struch off the list. This gue have been struch off the list. This gue have been struch off the list. This vacillation on part of the Government of the Bovernment is great truth that in so doing he is helping to break down English misrule in Ireland." The city is filled with alarming rumors, many of which are baseless. The Government is early english are the fet the rumors, many of which are baseless. The Government is awakening to the fact that Government is awakening to the fact that they have a serious social war and desperate men to face. The garrisons are being filled to their utmost capacity. The sudden breaking out of the disturbances at Cork seems to mark a series of regularly capacity of the disturbances at Cork seems to mark a series of regularly capacity of the disturbances at Cork seems to mark a series of regularly capacity of the disturbances at Cork seems to mark a series of regularly capacity of the disturbances at Cork seems to mark a series of regularly capacity of the loyal inhabitants of the countries of the loyal inhabitants of the countries of Antrim, Belfast and Down, was held at Belfast last night. Seven thousand persons were present, and resolutions were adopted denouncing agitation and assessing to the loyal inhabitants of the countries of Antrim, Belfast and Down, was held at Belfast last night. Seven thousand persons were present, and resolutions were adopted denouncing agitation and assessing to the loyal inhabitants of the countries of Antrim, Belfast and Down, was held at Belfast last night. heli, nor are they such scholars as to at Cork seems to mark a series of regu-

for the outrages. The following resolu-tions were adopted:—In the face of the threatened prosecutions of members of the Land League by the English Government, we call on the Irish race all the world over to answer such coercive measures by resolute organization for the purpose of defending the principles and the people of Ireland, and ardently request that Michael Davitt remain in America for the purpose

of protecting the great extensive move-ment among the United States. New York, Oct. 27 —The Evening Mail's London cable says:—The American branch of the Irish Land League is sending weekly remittances of money to the re-presentatives of the League in Dublin. Between three and four hundred pounds

have already been received.

THE MOUNTMORRIS DISTURBANCE.

Dublin, Oct. 27.—The excitement over the Land League agitation has been still further intensified in the county of Meath by preparations on the part of the authorities to billet the military in the public houses. A notice has been posted on the Ballacourt house theatening the life of anyone who shall visit the rent office of the estate of the late Lord Mo morris within the next three months for

commutatives and their application.

Paris, Oct. 29—The Marquis of Corioli, arrested for opposing the execution of religious decrees, has been released. At Thuir, in the Eastern Pyrenees, the dispersion of the foreign missionaries was not resisted. The Government is resolved and resisted the Government to bring in an out resisted. The Government is resolved and resisted the Government to bring in an out resisted. The Government is resolved and resisted the Government to bring in an outresisted. persion of the foreign missionaries was not resisted. The Government is resolved to finish at once and for all with the re-

on the hills. There appears to be system of communication by such

prosecutions were largely speculative. C'Connor himself feels anxious over the situation, but he is prepared to face the worst. He is certain that the assassination of many landlords, and a reign of anarchy in the troubled districts, will follow immediately on any leaders being arrested. O'Connor starts for Dublin on Saturday to await his arrest, if it is really determined on. A fund is being organized to defend the prosecuted Leaguers.

The agitation caused by the intention of the Government to prosecute the Land Leaguers is still increasing. At a Home Rule meeting held in London it was resolved to call upon Irishmen living in England and All and a start of the control of the Government to prosecute the Land Leaguers is still increasing.

ved to call upon Irishmen living in Eng-land and Scotland to hold aloof from both parties during succeeding elections unless their candidate definitely disapprove of

the impending prosecutions.

Dublin, Oct. 29—A. M. Sullivan, member of Parliament for Louth, will be one of the counsel for the defence of the agita-

of the counsel for the defence of the agitators.

London, Oct. 128—The findictment against the Land League leaders is being printed in England, and every precaution is taken to keep the intentions of the Government unknown till a definite decision is reached. It is said the agitators will do all they can to prolong the trials.

London, Oct. 29.—A Dublin dispatch says the magistrates of Ulster have for-

London, Oct. 29.—A Dublin dispatch says the magistrates of Ulster have forbidden the meeting of the League at Dungannon on Monday, because the anniversaries of the landing of William III. and the Gunpowder Plot come in the first week of November, and the celebration of these events on the one hand, and the meeting of the League on the other would be certain to inflame the party spirit. It is reported that at a consultation of the law officers in Dublin to-day it was decided to make further arrests of Land Leaguers. Warrants have been issued

Leaguers. Warrants have been issued and will be enforced in the morning. It is believed that the arrests will be made as privately as possible, and that bail will be taken for the prisoners' appearance. be taken for the prisoners' appearance.
The Leaguers are growing more and more
excited. The State prosecutions begin
on Tuesday. It is further rumored that
it is intended to arrest Parnell and Dillon

The Crown has engaged all the leading counsel of the Irish bar, in order to pre-vent the Land League from retaining them. The Government may retain any number of counsel, though they need not use them, and the counsel are obliged to serve. The Government also has unlimi-ted power to challenge without cause in the selection of a jury, while the defend-

prosecution. London, Oct. 30.—An enthusiastic meetassassination

London, Oct. 30.—John Bright has written to a gentleman in Waterford hopwritten to a gentleman in wateriora nop-ing that among the many plans now pro-posed something may be found that will lead to a great and permanent amend-ment to the land system, unless the agitation creates a tempest in the condition of things which will make amendment im-possible.

A correspondent at Dublin says the Government has decided to increase the constabulary by two thousand men. Walsh and Healy have commenced an action for false imprisonment against the magistrate who signed the warrant for their arrest, on the ground that Manning's desposition contains no charge of any

London, Oct. 30.—It stated upon anthority that Mr. Forster, who is the moving spirit in the Irish trials, is especially anxious to bring Parnell and Dillon to back

ook. The Land Leaguers have confidence in the inability of the Government to obtain a conviction in the coming trials, and have determined to enter an appearance four days after the summons is granted. Healy alleges that his arrest was entirely

egal, as he committed no known crime, is stated that he has commenced proeeding for false imprisonment against the

ceeding for talse imprisonment against the magistrates who caused his arrest.

The Earl of Bessbrough has joined the Land League. His alliance is looked upon by the Leaguers as a most important one.

BROUGHT TO A CLOSE.

Businger's Life of our Lord and Savi-Businger's Life of our Lord and Savi-our Jesus Christ, and also the Life of the Blessed Virgin, published by the enterpris-ing house of Benziger Bros., New York, has been brought to a conclusion with parts 37 and 38. We have repeatedly re-ferred to this superb work as one which should be in every Catholic household in the country. The proprises held out by the the country. The promises held out by the publishers at the commencement have been carried out to the letter. A magnificent steel engraving "The Resurrection,' accompaines the concluding parts.

ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

at Perpignan, on the appearance of the police, pronounced excommunication.

Paris, Oct. 29.—The religious decrees were carried out to-day against the Capuchins at Perpignan and Marseilles. The police forced the doors of several Legitimists, including that of Marquis Corioli.

The editor of the Citizen has been arrested for abetting resistence.

System of communication of and flashes, which is generally considered ominous of mischief.

London, Oct. 28.—In an interview yesteroday with Tom O'Connor, Parnell's lieutenant, he said he was certain that Parnell would be indicted. He thought the other names, and also the large numbers of people who attended mass, and also the large number who approached holy communion on both days.

Watching by the Sea. BY MRS. EMILY THORNTON.

When the tide is seaward flowing, And wet sands in moonlight glowing, ad white sails are flapping, flapping, on th good ships far at sea; When waves rising leap and quiver, Then fail back to shine and shiver,

From the dim caves of the ocean, Steals the weird and odd commotion, o my rapt soul sadily saying: "You will never see him more!" Oh, it makes my poor heart flutter Thus to hear the salt sea mutter: There are always untold dangers lurking far away from shore."

All my little ones are sleeping.
Rever watching, never weeping
For their father's glad home coming!
is only my sad part.
While the days! I slowly reckon,
Phantom figures seem to beckon
O'er yon tall wave. See! those figures
beckon to my heart.

I am weary of this waiting!
Years have gone, yet no abating.
Hush! I thouget I heard a footfall. It was
yonder bittern's ery.
How it mingled with the chorus
Of the sea-wash winds brought o'er us.
Oh, my darling! Oh, my darling! will time
never bring thee nigh?

But I'll watch a little longer '
Sobbing sea—I would be stronger
Could you cease this endless murmur, which
is harrowing to me.
Tell me, moon, in white clouds sailing,
Are all watchings unavailing?
Hark! I hear my children cailing—mother,
come! Good night, sad sea!

FOO STRANGE NOT TO BE TRUE

BY LADY GEORGIANA FULLERTON.

"I won't go there till I have seen the Comte de Saxe. So it is no use asking me, Antoine. Come with me, and we will go and find out where he lives."

Antoine was so accustomed to do what-

ever Mademoiselle Mina wished, and so agitated with the scene he had witnessed that he was really more in need of guid ance than she was. So he passively sub-mitted; and when she had put on her hat and shawl he followed her into the street.

and shawl he followed her into the street. She then stopped, and asked him, "Do you think M. Drouin, the bookseller, will know where M. de Saxe lives?"

"Most likely he may," Antoine answered, and they walked there.

"M. Drouin's shop was a large dark warehouse in the Rue St. Sulpice, where piles of volumes were ranged in far-stretching recesses and apparently inaccessible shelves. Mina timidly approached the shelves. Mina timidly approached the counter. A lady was sitting with her back to the entrance door, and a pretty little boy of six or seven years of age standing by her. She was choosing a book for him.

"I don't want a book," said the child;
"I want you to stay with me."
"Why, my good child," answered the lady, in a voice Mina remembered to having heard before, "I can't stay where I am and be good, and if provides the stay where I am and be good, and if provides the child; "Ah! I think I understand," ejaculated the count. "Did your father know of this picture?"
"Yes; but he did not know till to-day, just before these men came, that means the proof they wanted." am and be good, and if people are not good they don't go to heaven, and you and I. Anselm, want to meet there some

day."
"I think you are very good," answered the boy, in an aggrieved tone, "you gave me everything I want."

At that moment, the lady heard Mina

ask the shopman if he could tell her where the Comte de Saxe lived. She turned round and their eyes met Mad emoiselie Gaultier recognized the young girl whose prayers she had asked in the Church of St. Etienne du Mont; she made way for her with a courteous smile. "At the Hotel de Saxe, Rue du Palais

Royal," the shepman answered:
"Is it far from here?" in a anxiously inquired, and when the man answered,
"pretty well," Mademoiselle Gaultier

the sound of a little tremulous sigh.
"Excuse me," she said, in a kind man-

ner, to the young girl, "but do you want to see the Comte de Saxe?"

M. de Saxe?"

"I hope so "O, yes; yery, very much," answered ina, "I must see him as soon as pos-

"Why must you see him?" said Mad-Gaultier, in a good-humored

off-hand manner. 'Because he is the only person who can

help me.' Mademoiselle Gaultier felt in her pocket for her purse. "Excuse me, my dear, but is it anything about which money

can be of use?"

"No, no, thank you, it would not do any good." Mina turned away and was hurrying out of the shop.

"Stop a moment," cried Mademoiselle

Gaultier, struck with the expression of her beautiful face. "If it is indeed im-portant that you should see the Comte de Saxe without delay, I can take you to my house, where he dines to-day. By time you get to his hotel he will have

She pointed to her carriage and said, "Get in." "Get in."

Mina looked at Antoine, who was standing by her. "I must see the Comte de Saxe, Antoine."

"Then get in," repeated Mademoiselle

Not without me," said the old man, resolutely,
"Well, sit on the box then, and tell the
coachman to drive to the Rue de la Mich-

The little boy got in also, and they drove off. The child began to cry bit-

The child threw his arms round her

neck.
"There now," she said, when the car-table. riage stopped, "kiss me and get out."
She watched him into the house, and then said, as if speaking to herself rather than to Mina, "Ah, that comes of doing a good action; one never knows what the and of it will be. I took that child because

he was motherless, and his father was too poor to keep him, and made a pet of it when he was little as if he had been to the was little as little, as if he had been a pleastten. But when the creature puppy or a kitten. began to speak and to say his prayers, and to ask me questions about the good God, I did not like it."

"Why not ?" said Mina, looking at her her guests: with astonishment.

"No, what could a person who never prayed herself say to a child like that?" "Do you not pray? I am sure you did the day Ontara was baptized. Do not you thank God for having made you so beautiful, and so strong too?" Mina added, remembering the scene in the Tui eries Gardens.

It had never yet occurred to Mademoi-

selle Gaultier to thank God for her strength, but, some years afterwards, she remembered Mina's words whilst carrying an aged woman out of a house that was on fire. She looked fixedly at her now, and then murmured, "The rest of my life will be too short to thank Him, if..." there she stopped, and turning away, did not speak again till they reached her house in the Rue St. Maur.

Nothing could exceed the luxury dis-

played in this abode. Lovely pictures covered the walls, knick-knacks of every covered the walls, knick-knacks of every sort adorned every corner of it. Flowers in profusion, and little mimic fountains throwing up scented waters, perfumed the hall, and gave each room an air de fete. Mademoiselle Gaultier conducted Mina into a small boudoir within a diringroom, where a table, ornamented with a gilded plateau and magnificent boquet, was laid for twenty guests. In an ad-joining drawing-room several gentlemen and ladies were already assembled, who greeted its mistress in the gayest manner. One of these guests was the Comte de Saxe. When he saw Mina with Mademoid Saxe. When he saw Mina with Mademoiselle Gaultier he started back amazed, hesitated a moment, and then rushed after

them into the boudoir.

Before anyone else had time to speak.

Mina cried out the instant she saw him,

"Oh, M. de Saxe, save my mother."

"Will you leave us a moment?" said the count to Made:noiselle Gaultier.

She turned round and saw that Antoine had made good his entrance, and was watching his young mistress like a faith-ful dog. "Very well," she said, and shut ful dog.

the door upon them.
"Now, my child," said the count, in German, "what is the matter? What of your mother ?" "She is in prison, and my father also,"

cried Mina, wringing her hands.
"In prison. Good God! Why? Where?
For debt?" "No," answered Mina, her cheeks as

"No," answered Mina, her cheeks as red as fire, and her lips quivering. "For stealing diamonds! They steal!"
"Diamonds!" said the count.
"Yes, diamonds mamma had had a long

"Yes, diamonds mamma had had a long time, as long as I can remember. She sold them when papa was so ill, and she wanted money. They were round a picture of a gentleman in uniform, which she sometimes showed me when I was little. The men who took papa and mamma to prison found this picture, and said it was the proof they wanted."
"Ab! I think I understand" eigen.

had sold the diamonds. He seemed sorry when she told him. Oh, M. de Saxe, you told mamma that if she ever wanted a devoted heart and a strong arm to defend her, she was to think of you. Will you help her now, and my father also?" Will you "I must go to the king, there is no other

way. What prison is it l'"
"The Conciergerie," said Antoine, stepping forward. Do you know at whose instance M.

and Madame d'Auban have been arrest-"The hussiers said it was at the request

"To a man named Wisbach, in the Rue "I know him; a German jeweller."

Will the ling let them out of prison, "I hope so, my sweet child. I will do everything I can to help you. In the eantime, in whose care do you remain?"
"His," said Mina, pointing to the old servant; "our dear, good Antoine. My father said I was to go to the Hotel d'Orge

ville, and say that through some mistake they had been arrested, but—"

"But you had much better not do so now, Mdlle. Mina. Go with this good man, wherever you live. Where is it by the way?'

Rue des Sainte Peres." Well go there, and if anyone calls, let him answer that your parents are out? And if Ontara comes

Is that the Natches prince? "Yes; my adopted brother."
"Would he be discreet?" " An Indian would die rather than be-

Well, then, you may see him, my little The count watched to see if that ap-

pellation made any impression on Mina but seeing it did not, he went on— 'Now do not weep, do not be anxious, eet Wilhelmina. The Comte de Saxe

sweet Wilhelmina. The Comte de Saxe would sooner die than evil should befall "Was she the little girl you loved s much?" Mina asked. vour mother.

"She was," the count answered, with emotion; "and she is the mother of a not very little girl, whom I am beginning to love also very much."
"And I shall love you very dearly, if

you get papa and mamma out of prison." Meantime dinner was begun in the next terly.

"Come, come, Anselm. This will never room, and the noise of laughing and talking reached their ears. The Comte de "Come, come, Anselm. This will never do. Men do not cry.
"But little boys do, and I must cry if you go away."
"Nonsense, I never told you I was going away. But you must go home to your father, and he will send you to a good school, where you will have plenty of little boys to play with."
The child threw his arms round her.

"I conclude," he added, "that you will have the kindness to send this young lady home?"
I will see her keyne was all "well see her keyne was all "! will see her keyne was all this pressing business obliged him to forego her hospitality."

"I conclude," he added, "that you will have the kindness to see he was all "! will see her keyne was

"I will see her home myself," answered Mademoiselle Gaultier, rising from the and her face faltered again, as it had done in the carriage, and under her rouge her

heeks turned deadly pale. "Come my dear, eat something before ou go," she said to Mina. "No, thank you, dear lady; I could not

Mademoiselle Gaultier poured out some her, and a glass of wine for herself. Her hand trembled so much that she hand trembled so much that she spilt She rose, sat down again, and said to

"I know you will excuse my treating

you with so little ceremony, I must go, or I would not leave you."

Her eyes wandered round the table! She seemed to be looking at each of her friends in turn—one of them was stipulating that she should not be longer away than a quarter of an hour; another laughingly declared that they would make themselves year happy in her absence: ingly declared that they would make themselves very happy in her absence; others protesting against being deprived of her society even for five minutes. Once again she got up, took Mina by the hand, and went to the door. She stood there an instant, looking at the table she hed left, at the pictures, at the furniture, with a dreamy expression. Her guests thought she was gone, and begun again to talk and to laugh amongst themselves.

"Come," she said to Mina, who was struck by the strangmess of her manner. They went down stairs and got into the carriage, which had been all the time wait-

They went down stairs and got into the carriage, which had been all the time waiting at the door. The horses were impatient and restive. The coachman whipped them, and they plunged. Mademoiselle Gaultier sprang out again, pulling Mina with her into the house. She are a chair in the hall and gave a sank on a chair in the hall, and gave a sort of half cry, half groan, which rang through the house. The company in the dinning-room heard it, and wondered what it was. They little guessed whence it proceeded.

it proceeded.

"I cannot," she murmured. "My God! I cannot go; the effort is too great."

A singular instinct seemed to inspire Mina at that moment. She guessed there was a struggle between right and wrong in that woman's heart. Without knowing what she was leaving, or where she was going, she seized her hand, and cried-

"Come, come: Oh, do come away !" There are moments, when the whole of person's existence-when even their a person's existence—when even their eternal destiny—seems to hang on a nap-parently casual circumstance; when good and bad angels are watching the upshot. Mina's own heart was overcharged with sorrow, and she longed to get away from the sound of voices and laughter which reached them where they sat. She clung to Mdlle. Gaultier, and again said: "Come now, are you will never come." She did not know the strength of her own words. They fell on the actress's ear with prophetic force. Madame de Stael says, that phetic force. Madame de Stac. the most mournful and forcible expression the most mournful and forcible expression "no more." Perhaps in our lauguage is "no more." Perhaps the words "now or never," have a still more thrilling power. They have been the war-cry of many a struggle—the signal

of many a victory.

Once again Mdlle. Gaultier got into the carriage with Mina, and they drove to the Rue des Saints Peres. She wept bitterly. It was odd, perhaps, that she should give thus a free vent to her feel-ings before a child and stranger, but she

going."
"What operation, dear lady?" "An operation you may have read of in the Gospel, my dear. Cutting off the right hand, and plucking out the right eye, rather than walking into hell with them. May your sweet eyes and your little innocent feet never need plucking out or cutting off! It hurts, I can tell

of the Russian ambassador."

"Confound him! Ah! I must begin by making sure of that point. Do you know to whom your mother sold the diamonds, Mdde. Mina?"

"The hussiers said it was at the request out or cutting off! It hurts, I can tell you!"

"I would cut off my hand, and have my eyes burnt out, if that would make all my own people Christians," Mina answered, eagerly.

"You looked good, though you did push the German lady into the mud.'

The mention of this incident caused a revulsion in Mademoiselle Gaultier's nervous system. She burst into an hysterical fit of laughter. "What a wretch I have been," she exclaimed; and then, after a pause, said, "I ought to have been good, but I was not suffered to be so. An exchanged a deep dept. I prayed for a orphan and a dependent, I prayed for a bare pittance to keep me off the stage. But my relatives would not hearken to pleadings. They said I had beauty wit, and must shift for myself. I have

done so. God knows how !" "But you can, you will be good now? The carriage stopped at the door of Mina's lodgings. She threw her arms round Mademoiselle Gaultier's neck, and said again, as she pressed her lips to her cheeks, "You will be good now?" It was like the whisper of an angel. Another voice had been urging, "Return to your pleasant home—to your gay friends—your luxurious life. You never can fast, obey, and pray for the rest of your life." was the decisive hour—on the order then giving to drive to one place or the other on these few words the future turned. She bade the coachman go to the convent of the Anticailles. In after years, when she could afford to look back and write, with the gaiety of a grateful heart, an account of that terrible struggle, she spoke of the rude pallet on which she slept that night, of the bits of cold stewed carp she ate for supper, and said it was the sweetest sleep, and the best meal, she had enjoyed for

many a long year. Two years later, the Parisian world ocked to the Carmelite convent of the Rue St. Jacques—the same where Louise de la Valliere had fled half a century before—to see one of the first actresses of little or no danger. The street is very, the French stage, the witty, the hand-very wide, concreted in the middle, and the French stage, the witty, the hand-some Mademoiselle Gaultier, put on St. Therese's habit, and renounce for ever the some Mademoiselle Gaultier, put on St. Therese's habit, and renounce for ever the world which had so long burnt unholy incense at her feet. She retained in the cloister the eager spirit, the indomitable gaiety, the intellectual gifts, with which she had been so rarely endowed. She spoke from behind the grate with the eloquence of former days, only the subject-matter was changed. "Wonders will cent building partly in ruins. It is still oquence of former days, only the sub-ct-matter was changed. "Wonders will

you with so little ceremony, I must go, or lasts, miracles of grace will take it by sur-TO BE CONTINUED.

> LETTER FROM FRANCE. IMPRESSIONS OF PARIS.

> > Written for the Record.

My last letter, I believe, closed with a eulogy on English manners and fare, and a brief mention of my impressions at Charing Cross Station. Our next stopping place was Dover, where we again experienced the delights of English railroad travel, preparatory to our embarkation for Calais. After securing my baggage I entered the boat and took my seat with the other passengers who were going to cross the channel. I heard ever so many persons say that we were going to have quite a rough passage. At this direful news my heart sank within me. However, I made up my mind, were it possible, not to be seasick, for I thought I had had my share of wondered it on the ocean. To assist my determination, however, I was obliged to close my eyes and stop my ears—for the noise that my neighbors made was terrible, and the temptation that made them glide so gracefully to the side of the vessel to pay tri bute to Neptune, was hard to resist. First of all I said my beads, then thought of everything save the English Channel: I thought of what you were doing at home, and of the delightful time I had on the Ocean steamer. Once I ventured to open my eyes to see how I was situated. But alas! the sight that presented itself compelled me to close them again in pre-cipitate haste. After being tossed about for two hours and a half, we were landed at Calais, and oh! how delighted I was to stand on firm earth once more; and how proud I felt that I had not been sea-sick!

When the boat touched the shores of France, we had to make a rush for our baggage and secure our compartments in the cars,—you know the cars in Europe are not like ours. The compartments were just like the inside of our hacks. The first class have cushioned seats and nice curtains; the second, plain wooden seats, like our street cars; cars of third class I did not see, but judging from the exterior they were very shabby and dusty. After securing our seats we went to a resturant to enjoy a French dinner, and then set out for a hasty glance or two at this an-cient and historical city. We passed the cient and historical city. We passed the battle field where Joanne of Arc fought again t the English, and saw the monu ment erected in her honor. The churche ings before a child and stranger, but she was a very singular person; a great impulsiveness—a careless frankness—had always marked her character.

"I am very glad I met you my dear," she said to her young companion, who was trying to thank her. "You have done more for me to-day than you can now, or than you will perhaps ever understand. It was just what I wanted to help me through the operation I am undergoing."

and dwellings of Calais are very, very antique. It is extremely interesting, after reading the history of France, to see all those monuments and scenes so rich in associations! What a difference there is between England and France! one so foggy and rainy, the other so sunny and beautiful. I saw a great number of large and lovely cathedrals, old chateaux and much picturesque scenery. Notre Dame de Boulogne seems to be a magnificent gree of architecture, and has an immense and dwellings of Calais are very, very an carved dome; but we sped along so quickly that I caught but brief and imperfect glimpses of these various objects of inter-

At seven p. m., we arrived at the French capital. Paris is grand! Words cannot describe its magnificence. Immense, wide streets concreted like those in Washington, (and now at last, this latter city of beautiful "I would cut off my hand, and have my eyes burnt out, if that would make all my own people Christians," Mina answered, eagerly.

"I do not know who are your people, little one; but I have heard of innocent souls, angels in human form, glad to suffer for the guilty and the perishing, and I taink you may be one of them. . . I, too, had such thoughts when I was your age. . ."

"And why did you let them go?" Mina said. "I felt sure you were good the first day I saw you."

"What could make you think so, dear child?"

(and now at last, this latter city of beautiful streets has met an equal, and I fear a superior). The buildings are seven—some eight or more stories high, and are built of white or grey stone, (no nasty red bricks). The stores cannot be described, so very large and beautiful are they. The show-windows are of one solid piece of glass, and the rich goods are there displayed to the best advantage. The depot is at one end of Paris, and the convent—my journey's end—almost at the other, so I had a grand opportunity of seeing Paris in all its breadth, and of seeing Paris in all its breadth, and of seeing Paris in all its breadth, and of seeing I illuminated—for it was night. Besides the innumerable gas jets that flooded the city with soft radiance everywhere, there were many eleciance everywhere, there were many elec-tric lights scattered along the route, which of course, gave additional beauty to the already perfect picture. Whilst crossing the Seine, we saw numberless little boats carrying various colored lights darting up and down and across the river. This beautiful sight, together with all the other loveliness that we saw, gave the scene rather the appearance of Fairy-land than

of a real city! I am in perfect ecstacies over the gorgeous stores and buildings. In due time we arrived at the Convent in the Rue de Varennes. This I found to consist of three houses joined by gardens. One is called 'Maison Mere,' and is for religious only; the other is the "Maison des Anges," which is for day scholars; and then the "Rue de Varennes" for boarders. This latter is built on the site of, and indeed consists of additions to the Hotel de Biron, which stands in the centre of the magnificent structure, and still preserves some of its former grandeur. I feel very little on its large, wide stairs, and among its immense marble columns and spacious corridors. Indeed the whole building is so enormous that I always lose my way it. The chapel—or church rather—is joined to the convent by a large and beautiful corridor, the altar is a little gem,

and the walls are frescoed. But I am not yet immured. The next day I took breakfast in bed, and then prepared to go out into the city, in company with a lady who very kindly consented to show me something of Paris by daylight. Our first visit was to the Champs Elysee. We would call it our principal drive. All the fashionables of Paris turn out there. I never in my life saw so many carriages jammed together; you would think surely there would be lots of accidents, but I suppose they are so accustomed to fast driving and 'close shayes' that there is

eloquence of former days, only the subject-matter was changed. "Wonders will never cease!" the world said, at the news of Mademoiselle Gaultier's conversion, and the world was right. As long as it are nearly all burnt. I saw the Emperor's,

Empress's and prince's apartments, also the chapel and reception rooms. In front of the palace are the gardens, some parts still very pretty, but most all are destroy-

We next went to the Palais Royale, a very large store of jewels, flowers, china and all kinds of ornaments. I never saw so many jewels together in my life before. It almost took my breath to see all those real almost took my breath to see all those precious stones glistening and sparkling in the sunlight. We spent more than an hour in looking at them. We then went over to the "Magasin du Louvre," an establishment on the plan of Stewarts in Now York, or Wanamakers in Philadelphia, only much larger. O! gracious! such a rush and crowd of people, and such a beautiful assortment of goods. The 'Lauvre' is a little world in itself. You meet every one there, and see everything. Our next visit was to the "Petit St.
Thomas," which, though on the same
principle, is not so large as the "Louvre."
What a delightful time the ladies of Paris
must have, with all this magnificent field

for shopping open before them!

I will now tell you of the military ma I had the good fortune to assist at. It was celebrated at the "Hotel des Invalides." This building itself, so immense and old, is worthy of a description, but I will speak only of the Mass. Just as we entered the church the bells were ringing for the be-ginning of the service. Shortly after tak-ing our seats, the priest entered, and the soldiers sounded the drums. The military then marched in, and on reaching the middle, halted and separated into two files one on either side of the aisle, while the officers advanced to the sanctuary, where they took their places of honor. At the consecration and elevation the drums and trumpets were sounded. It is very noisy, but still I like it. The church is hung with the flags of the different countries that Napoleon conquered. The whole place is Tout a fait militaire. BESSIE.

SCENES AT KNOCK.

A correspondent of the Roscommon Mes-On Sunday night there were very few

on Sunday night there were very few in the chapel-yard, but I may mention an incident which struck me very forcibly. While going round the chapel in the beginning of the night, reciting the Rosary, I thought I heard a child's voice repeating very frequently the "Hail Mary." I looked round, and saw a child of tender years leading two blind men round the chapel; one of them was her father. I chapel; one of them was her father. I never felt so humbled in my life. I thought how dearly the Blessed Virgin must love that child, so obedient, so docile, so ready to sacrifice her ease and repose through her love and filial affection her poor father. During the night very many poor sufferers, especially among the poor class, and many of them badly clad remain out praying fervently to the Blessed Virgin to obtain for them a cure of their maladies. As regards cures, I heard of one instance on my way to Knock of a lady from Scotland who recently recovered the use of her speech there. I had forgotten all about the cure, when, on going into a house near Knock on Sunday, after first Mass, to take breakfast, a very respectable person who happened to be at the table told us that some time previous she was walking one morning with this lady, and that she could scarcely utter a sound; that in the evening of the same day the same lady came over to her smiling, and to her great surprise began to speak as well as ever She then narrated how she had lost the

was from the Bay, near Athlone: that he had been to Dublin with the most eminen doctors, and he said that he considered that he received no benefit from them. This was his second visit to Knock; he was there a week before I met him on Sunday or near it; I asked him on Sunday was he much better, and he did not appear to think he was, but he told me he was up every night during the time, and that he intended to go back by the train on Monday. I left him then, and on Monday morning, as the chapel was open, about five o'clock or so, we were all in—at least all those who had remained up during the night. After saying some prayers I sat down for a while under the altar rails, and I immediately saw close to me the same man. I saked him how he felt. He said, smiling, that he felt much better, that he left his crutch after him, and that he could now walk with only a stick, and that he could rule down his leg now, which he previously could not attempt to touch; and he suited the action to the word. I believe there are hundreds of cures that no one will ever know anything about. I know of one case myself that very likely will never come to the knowledge of the general

THE PROCEEDS OF THE PASSION PLAY.

The Ober-Ammergau Passion Play had its last representation on the 27th ult., and The representation on the 27th ult., and the accounts have since been made up. The representations, of which there were forty, produced no less a sum than £104,000 in receipts, and were attended by 175,000 persons, including many of distinction. The proceeds have been divided into four parts, one courter being parts. into four parts, one-quarter being put aside for the expenses of the construction of the theater, a second being allotted to such inhabitants of the village as are householders, a third quarter to the actors and a fourth to the public schools, espe-cially the schools of carving and drawing. Joseph Mayer, who filled the role of Christ received the sum of £31 10s. This seems a small amount for the principal performer, but it must not be forgotten that six hundred persons were engaged in the play, and shared in the profits. The chief actors

articles, representative of sacred objects which appeared upon the stage, and which will be put by for use in 1890.

BETTER-THOUGHTS.

MINUTES are the golden sands of time. One may ruin himself by frankness, but one surely dishonors himself by duplicity. A man's character is like a fence-you cannot strengthen it by whitewash.

The mind of youth cannot remain empty; if you do not put into it that which is good, it will gather elsewhere that which is evil.

All our faculties when too highly developed become of necessity self-involved if they are not absorbed in the infinite. They must either rescue as from ourselves, or lay waste all that is within us.

Childhood is like a mirror catching and reflecting images all around it. Remember that an impious or profane thought uttered by a parent's lips may operate on a young heart like a careless spray of water thrown upon a polished steel, staining it with rust which no after-scouring can efface.

The virtues which, when nothing obstructs an uprejudiced decision, the world at large stamps with its approbation, are just those which religion inculcates active industry, considerate prudence, un-ostentatious charity, amiable temper, inflexible integrity, high honor, unaffected

One day as St. Germaine was carrying in her apron pieces of bread, which she had denied herself to give to the poor, her stepmother perceived her and began loading her with insults; she even raised her hand to strike her, when Germaine op-ened her apron and an abundance of fragrant flowers fell to the ground.

Life is beautifully compared to a fountain fed by a thousand streams, that perish if one be dried. It is a silver cord twisted with a thousand strings, that parts asunder if one be broken. Frail and thoughtless mortals are surrounded by in-numerable dangers which make it much more strange that they escape as long, that they almost all perish suddenly at last. We are encompassed with accidents every day to crush the mouldering tenements we inhabit. The seeds of disease are planted in our constitutions by nature. The earth and atmosphere whence we draw the breath of life are impregnated with death; health is made to operate its own destruc-tion; the food that nourishes contains the elements of decay; the soul that animates it, by vivifying first, tends to wear it out by its own action; death lurks in ambush along the paths. Notwithstanding this is the truth so palpably confirmed by the daily example before our eyes, how little do we lay it to heart! We see our friends and neighbors die among us, but how seldom does it occur to our thoughts that our knell shall perhaps give the next fruitess warning to the world

HOW HE GOT STARTED.

He came to our reporter this morninga fine, bluff, well-dressed young fellow, evidently in good circumstances.

"I read in your paper last night," said he, "that Police Magistrate Denison furnished a little vagrant with sufficient money to start him on the streets as a news boy, and that a city reporter augmented the pile. Is that true?" "Certainly,"

"Certainly "Well, then, God bless them both, say I. That's the way I got started in life. The policeman picked me up on the streets of New York one night when I was about ten years of age. I had no parents, no home, no friends, no money. I was brought before Mr. Merrill at the Tombs court the next morning. I remember it well, and I can't forget it. terror, despair, made me eloquent, and told my story. Well, sir, a tear came into his eye, and he went down into his pockets and brought out a shinplaster and handed it to me. There was a few lawyers and reporters there and they passed around the hat, and raised two dollars and added the hat, and raised two dollars and added to it, and then I was turned out into the street. I went straight and got something to eat, then I bought a boot black's outlit, and from that I rose through the grades of messenger boy, clerk, book-keeper, and junior partner to have a busis of my own. If it had not been for those kindhearted gentlemen in the Tombs that morning I might have been dead now—or worse—a thief. God bless the merciful judge, say I again."

See what the Clergy say. Rev. R. H. CRAIG, Princeton, N. J., says: Last summer when I was in Canada, I cought a bad cold in my throat. It became so bad that often in the middle of my sermon my throat and tongue would ome so dry I could hardly speak. tongue was covered with a white parched crust, and my throat was much inflamed.

An old lady of my congregation advised
me to use the Shoshonees Remedy, which she was using. The first dose relieved me, and in a few days my throat was nearly well. I discontinued the use of it, but my throat not being entirely well became worse again. I procurred another supply, worse again. I procured another supply, and am happy to say that my throat is entirely well, and the white crust has entirely disappeared. I wish that every minister who suffers from sore throat would try the

Great Shoshonees Remedy.
Rev. Geo. W. Grout, Stirling, Ont., says Mas. Georger Francis was severely afflicted with Kidney disease, and had been under the care of three physicians without any beneficial result. She has since taken four bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy, and now enjoys the best of health.

Rev. T. C. Crown, Brooklyn, Ont., says:

My wife was very low with Lung disease, put and given up by her physician. I bought ton a bottle of the Shoshonees Remedy, and I to at the end of two days she was much better. By continuing the Remedy she was perfectly restored. Price of the Remedy m in pint bottles, \$2; Pills 25 cents ox. Sold by all medicine deal-

Travellers and tourists should always be provided with Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, the best remedy in the world for curing suffering brought on from eating unripe or sour fruits, bad milk, impure water, change of water and climate. The great remedy for all summer

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The Dream of Life,

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE. Twas but a bubble, yet it was bright, And gladly danced along the stream of life's wild torrents in the light of sanbeams sparking like a dream of heaven's own bliss for loveliness, For fleetness like passing thought; And ever of such dreams of thee The tissue of my life is wrought, For I have dreamed of pleasures when the sun of young existence smiled Upon my wayward path, and then Her promised sweets my heart beguiled; But when I came those sweets to slp, They turned to gall upon my lip.

And I have dreamed of friendship, too; For friendship thought was made For friendship thought was made
To be man's solace in the shade
And clad him in the light, and so
I fondly thought to find a friend
Whose mind with mine would sweetly blend
And as two placid streams unite,
And roll their waters in one bright
And tranquil current to the sea,
So might our happy spirits be
Borne onward to eternity;
But he betrayed me and with pair So might out the Borne onward to eternity; Borne onward to eternity; But he betrayed me, and with pain, I awoke—to sleep and dream again.

And then I dreamed of love, and all The clustered visions of the past Seemed airy nothing to that last Bright dream. It threw a magica Enchantment o'er existence—cast A glory on my path so bright, I seemed to breathe and feel its light; But now that blissful dream is o'er, And I have waked to dream no more.

Beyond the farthest glimmering star That twinkles in the arch above, There is a world of truth and love Which earth's vile passions never mar, Oh! could I snatch the eagle's piumes And soar to that bright world away. On; conto I snatch the eagle's paimes And soar to that bright world away, Which God's own holy light illumes With glorles of eternal day, How gladly every lingering tie That binds me down to earth I'd sever, And leave for that blessed home on high This hollow-hearted world forever!

FATHER BURKE IN CARDIFF.

LECTURE ON EDUCATION.

On Thursday evening the annual meeting of the Catholic School Board of Cardiff was held in the Drill Hall, Cardiff, and special importance was given to the occa-sion by the visit of the distinguished orator, Rev. Father Burke. The reputation of the great Dominican priest was, it is almost needless to say, sufficient to attract a very large audience; and the fact that there were persons present of almost every shade of religious opinion showed that the interest taken in the proceedings was wide-spread and general. It may not be out of place to state here that Father Tom Burke was born in the town of Galway, Ireland, in 1830. At the age of 17 he went to Rome, and from thence to Perugia, where he entered the order of St. Dominic, commencing his novitiate and study of philosophy. From Perugia he was again philosophy. From Perugia he was again sent to Rome, where he studied theology at the College of the Minerva and Santa Sabina. After having thus spent five years in Italy he was sent by the superior of his Order to England, where he was ordained priest. He spent four years on the English mission in Gloucestershire, and was then sent to Ireland to found a novitiate and house of studies for his Order at Tallaght, near Dublin. This he successfully accomplished, and for the next seven years he was busily employed in the care of the new establishment, and in giving missions in different parts of Ireland. He was next sent to Rome as superior of the monastery of Irish Dominicans at San Cle mente. After the death of Cardinal Wiseman, Father Burke succeeded Dr. Manning as preacher of the Lenten sermons in English in the Church of Santa Maria del Papolo. He continued to preach these sermons for five years. After his return to Ireland he was attached to St. Savior's Dominican Church in Dublin. In 1872 be visited the United States bear. he visited the United States, having been appointed visitor to the houses of the Dominican community on the American Continent. He delivered sermons and lectures in all parts of the Union, and acquired extraordinary popularity orator. His celebrated series of lectures, in answer to Mr. Froude, the historian, on the relations between England and Ireland the relations between England and Ireland, caused much excitement, and produced an animated controversy. The first of these lectures was delivered November 12, 1872, in the Academy of Music, New York. Father Burke afterwards returned to his native land. To see and hear this famous member of the order of preaching Friars, from four to five thousand persons assembled in the drill hall, and every seat was occupied. The platform was erected at the end of the room, and the gallery be-hind was hung with banners and flags, chief among which were the two elegant banners of the Hibernian Society. In the gallery the Hibernian band was placed, and, prior to the commencement of the meeting, played selections of music which relieved the tedium of waiting. Punc-tually at eight o'clock his worship the Mayor of Cardiff—Mr. J. M'Connochie took the chair, and Father Tom Burke appeared on the platform attired in the habit of his Order. This was the signal for prolonged cheering, and there was no misprolonged energy, taking the enthusiasm and the reception which the rev. gentleman received. Accompying him were the Rev. Fathers Richardson, M'Guire (Rugby), Canon Wilson (Swansea), J. Butcher, E. Butcher, G. W. Cormick, O'Hallanan, Harrison, Gallini, Norris, Moore (Treforest), L. J. Davies, (Rhymney), J. B. Sanders, (Merthyr), W. Williams, (Tradegar), and B. S. Wade Williams, (Tradegar), and B. S. Wade (Swansea); Mr. J. L. Wheatley, town

The Rev. Father RICHARDSON, who read the third annual report, in which it was stated that the Catholic School Board started into existence towards the end of the year 1877, and since then it has accomplished, with God's blessing, all and even more than was at that time anticipated. They had issued over 6000 weekly free passes for schooling to the children of par-ents who for a time, owing to sickness or non-employment, were unable to pay school fees, and thus secured those children from wandering about the streets.

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The Rev. Father THOMAS BURKE then rose to deliver his lecture, and was greeted with long-continued applause. He is a tall, well-built man, possessing all the physical characteristics of his race, and physical characteristics of his race, and bearing on his open, benevolent counte-nance the marks of superior moral and intellectual power. His enunciation is clear and his delivery effective, and it is evident that he is a thorough master of elocution and eloquence. The discourse which he gave on this occasion was one which more then sustained his reputation which more than sustained his reputation as an orator, and the marked attention of the audience, as well as their frequent outbursts of applause, bore testimony to their appreciation of the illustrious friar's rhe-

torical effort. At the outset he remarked that he was glad to see so many Protestants present. In this age there was so much divergence of opinion that it was a grand and pleasing thing to him, who was somewhat familiar with bigotry and persecution, to find there that evening an evidence of that true liberality and he because dence of that true liberality and that large civic virtue which the presence of the mayor and his Protestant fellow citizens attested to exist (applause). He then gave a graphic description of the condition

THE MAN WHO HAD TO FACE THE WORLD without the advantages of an education, and, continuing, said that amongst those who stood forward and said that they had a right to educate, and they must be allowed to educate, came the Catholic Church—the old Catholic Church, to which most of them there that night belonged—the old Catholic Church that was the Church of England, and of Wales, and of Scotland, and of Ireland, for hundreds. of Scotland, and of Ireland, for hundreds of years, when there was no other form of Christianity known in these lands-the Christianity known in these lands—the old Catholic Church that built up all the grand cathedrals that others now held in their hands for the purposes of their worship, so that the poor Papists had been obliged to set to and build churches again for themselves—the old Catholic Church through whom their forefathers first received the sacred tidings which were still called the good news of the Gospel—the old Catholic Church which, to his mind at least, afforded the only ample and suffi-cient platform and standpoint from which all men could vindicate every single truth of Christianity, and which alone gave them sufficient argument to embrace (applause). She came out and said, "Yo

LET ME HAVE MY CHILDREN LET ME HAVE MY CHILDREN

—I will not allow any other person to
have a hand in educating them." And
there were two classes of persons who
found fault with her, and who propounded found fault with her, and who propounded their own schemes of education. First were those who went in for an entirely godless education, who said: "Give us the children; we'll teach them everything, the children; we'll teach them every transform cookery to conic sections, we'll teach them astronomy, electricity; we'll open up the laws that govern the natural forces the laws that govern the natural forces of this world for them; we'll fill them with knowledge, we'll develop their intellects to the very highest point of human en-lightenment and we'll give them everything that is known concerning this world; but concerning God, and concerning conscience, not one word will we say to them." With such a system of education as that the Catholies had nothing to do—they could not teach it, and, he would add, he was sure there was no respectable citizen of Cardiff who would think of subscribing his name to so infamous, so impious and so atheistical a scheme of education as that (applause). The second was a large and influential class, who said:

"DO NOT IMAGINE WE ARE GODLESS men; we revere Almighty God, and we value our religion in

value our religion just as much as you Catholics. Send your children to our schools, and we'll not teach them anything about religion—we'll let your priests teach them; we'll give you a whole thirty minutes in the twenty-four hours to instruct the boys and girls in the blessed religion that you are always 'prating' about." But they could not do that—they must keep their children altogether, for they considered their religion to be the very groundwork of education; it was the all and all of education; it was the portion which they must teach most, because it was that portion which decided the whole was that portion which decladed the whole future of their lives with regard to good-ness, morality, virtue, God and Heaven (applause). At the most the class to whom he alluded taught their children the theory of religion, and were quite satisfied when they learnt the catechism and admitted its truth. But with the Catholic child the theory, the catechism, was only half, and by no means the most important half, of his education. Where their half, of his education. Where their friends left off they really began—namely, in infusing into the hearts of the young the elements of sacramental grace, that would not only

PRESERVE THEM IN THEIR YOUTHFUL PRESERVE THESE IS THESE TO THE PURITY AND INNOCENCE,
but that would also strengthen them against temptation, teach them the practices of their religion, and enable them to fulfil all those high and intellectual duties which the Catholic Church alone demanded of her children (applause). The woman who was the true mother of the child said, "No, I never will consent to that judgment of thine, O King, to have my killed, a half given to me and a half to the spurious mother; no, I cannot do it," wise king discovered the true mother in that strong, uncompromising anxiety of maternal love (applause). And it that strong, uncompromising anxiety of loyalty to their God, loyalty to their children, and to their eternal prospects, that made the Catholic Church so uncompromising, so stiff-necked if they would, so Ising, so still-necked if they would, so hard to be satisfied, so hard to be managed, and such a puzzle both to Whig and Tory, and to every one outside her pale who had anything to say (applause). The rev. gentleman then referred to the tenacity with which the Irish people had clung to their religion, and said that there was not on the face of the earth a race whose past history revealed such zeal in the cause of education, and such terrible sufferings in defence of it (cheers).

On the motion of Mr. J. A. LE BOULAN-

GER, seconded by the Rev. Father Mac-GUIRE, a vote of thanks was accorded to the Rev. Father Burke. Mr. BURNS moved a vote of thanks to the mayor, which was seconded by Mr. CAREY, and adopted. The proceedings then terminated.

LADY BEAUTIFIERS.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. See other column.

By the timely use of the Extract Wild Strawberry, you may avert all disagreeable summer complaints, diarrhea, dysentery, cholera morbus, etc., nothing is so pleasant in its cure, so rapid, reliable, and effectual, as Dr. Fowler's Extract of wild Strawberry. And the value of this medicine as an antidote in sour stomach, olic, cramps, sea-sickness, vomiting, and other irritations of the stomach and bowels is incalculable It is safe and sure, and should be carried in the haversack of every

CHRISTIAN UNITY

LECTURE BY ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.

From the Toronto Globe, October 23.

The following lecture was delivered yesterday evening by His Grace Arch-bishop Lynch in St. Michael's Catnedral:— Every earnest follower of Christ grieves as much over the division among Christ-nans as the infidels rejoice at it. This dis-union subjects Christianity to great deri-sion from the infidel world. Good and sincere Christians have grieved over the evil, and have put forth fervent prayers for its cessation. Sects and subjects are being multiplied every day, and the doctrine of Christ is being so mutilated and diluted by them that scarcely any of it remains in their creeds, reminding us of the words of Christ: "When the Son of Man cometh shall He find, think you, faith on earth !"—Luke xviii., 8.

No wonder, then, that infidelity steps in and slight, then, that

and claims the victory over this divided Christianity. This certainly should open the eyes of all who believe in Christ, and should induce them to put forward greater efforts for union where it can be found on

CAN IT BE ATTAINED ?

Many pretend that the union of the various sects and denominations in the world, at the present day, is impossible, inasmuch as all desire to enjoy the right of private judgment in matters of doctrine. Others take a more favorable view of the case, and think that all those denominations can be fused into one denomination of true Christians, first, by the grace of God obtained by prayer; and ondly, by collecting the principal men of the various denominations, who, with Bible in hand, should come to an agree-ment on the essential points of doctrine to e believed in order to be true followers of Christ. There can be no other founda-tion than that of Christ and His doctrine, nor is there salvation in any other name. "For there is no other name under heaven given to men whereby we must be saved. (Acts iv., 12.) And Christ Himself, speaking to His Eternal Father, says, "This is eternal life, that they may know Thee, the only true God and Jesus Christ, whom Thou hast sent" (John xvii., 3.) This belief in Christ always includes belief also in His doctrine, which must accepted in its integrity, and especially in the meaning which Christ attached to His the meaning which Christ attached to His own words. All, I presume, will agree up to this point, but here the disagreement will come in as to the meaning which Christ intended to convey by His words. citizen
How are the doctrines of Christ to be known in their true meaning?" This point must be settled as a preliminary condition before commencing to build up an union. But first let us examine there be any truth in the assertion that unity of faith is not necessary among Christians, that many men of many minds cannot do otherwise than disagree on re-

ligious points of doctrine.

As we are speaking of those who venerate Sacred Scripture, and believe in its divine inspiration, let us quote from it to prove the necessity of unity of faith.

UNITY OF FAITH IS NECESSARY.

1. Christ our Divine Saviour prayed for and insisted on unity among His disciples, not only a union of charity among Father, in Me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in Us; that the world may know that Thou hast sent Me."

—(John vii., 11 and 21). Here indeed, Christ insists on unity of love and unity of intelligence; for the Son could not deliver doctrines differing from those of the Father. He Himself said, "My doctrine is not Mine, but His that sent me."—(John yii., 16.) And so highly did Christ prize this unity, that He des as one of the peculiar signs or marks of His own divine mission. Hence, dissension among the so-called followers of Christ furnishes to the infidel world an argument that Christ was not sent by God the Father to redeem the world, and by those who foster division "the name of God is blasphemed among the Gentiles. (Rom. ii., 24.)

THE APOSTLES PROCLAIMED IT 2. Let us hear St. Paul speaking of mity. He says (Rom. xii., 4 and 5.)
'For as in one body we have many memers, but all these members have not the same office, so we, being many, are one body in Christ, and everyone members one of another." All know that members f a body act in sympathy in their func- of all. tions, and that were they not to do so. death would ensue. So, members of the body of Christ, if they be not one in doctrine will become rotten members. Paul again, writing to the Corinthians, says: "In one Spirit were a says: "In one Spirit were a says: "In one body " "For the body also is into one body " "For the body also is not one member but many." (I Cor. xii., and 15), and in his Epistle to the Ephesians he exhorts them that they should be "careful to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace—one body the spirit in the bond of peace—one body the spirit in the bond of peace—one body are called in one but the spirit in the bond of peace—one body are called in one but the spirit in the bond of peace—one body and the spirit in the bond of peace—one body are called in one but the spirit in the bond of peace—one body are called in one but the spirit in the bond of peace—one body but the spirit in the bond of peace—one body are called in one but the spirit in the bond of peace—one body but the spirit should be "careful to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace—one body and one spirit, as you are called in one hope of your calling. One Lord, one faith, one baptism."—(Eph. iv., 3-5). To the Phillipians the same Apostle writes: "O ly let your conversation be worthy of the Gospel of Christ, that whether I come the Gospel of Christ, that whether I come and see you, or being absent, may hear of you, that you stand fast in one spirit, with one mind laboring together for the faith of the Gospel."—(Phil. i., 27.) And to the Collossians he writes: "And let the peace of Christ regions in your bears of Christian and place, and spread throughout all nations, whose sound has gone forth into the Collossians he writes: "And let the peace of Christian faith were implicitly believed by all Christians, and this was called simply faith.

The Christian faith were implicitly believed by all christians, and this was called simply faith.

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The Carbella Christian faith were implicitly believed by all christians, and this was called simply faith. peace of Christ rejoice in your hearts, wherein also you are called in one body."

—(Coll. iii., 15. THE DISCIPLINE OF THE EARLY CHURCH EX-

ACTED IT.
3. But did those early Christiaus always seep the unity of charity and faith ? Alas! no. How, then, were those turbulent spirits treated? When they disturbed the mity of the body of Christ with strange doctrines, creating schisms and dissensions in the minds of their fellow-Christians, the brethren of the faith are warned against them. Christ himself said, "Be-

are ravening wolves."—(Matt. vii., 15).

And St. Paul, when taking leave of the Church of Ephesus, said, "I know that after my departure ravening wolves will could or should impose its opinions on could or should impose its opinions of the could or should impose its opinions of the could or should impose its opinions on the could or should impose its opinions of the could be cou enter in among you, not sparing the flock, and of your ownselves shall arise men speaking perverse things to draw away disciples after them (Acts xx., 29 and 30). St. Peter warns the faithful that "there shall be among you lying teachers, who shall bring in sects of perdition, and deny the Lord who bought them, bring ing upon themselves swift destruction."
(II. Peter ii., 1). And St. John says to
the Christians of his time, "If any man
come to you and bring not this destrine,
receive him not into the house, nor say to him Ave (Hail)" (St. John 10). SCHISMATICS DENOUNCED.

Now, as true faith is necessary, since without it we cannot please God, those who bring in sects or dissensions are wolves who devour the flock of Christ, and merit in the devour the flock of the devourings of all the severity of the denunciations of the Apostle St. Jude—"Fountains without water, and clouds tossed with whirl out water, and clouds tossed with whiri-winds, trees of the autumn, unfruitful, twice dead, plucked up by the roots, rag-ing waves of the sea, foaming out their own confusions, wandering stars; to whom the whirlwind of darkness is reserved for-

ever."—(Jude 13.)
Teachers of unbelief say now a-days: "No matter whether you are baptized or not, only be an honest man and you are saved;" but Christ on the contrary said, 'He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be condemned."—(Mark xvi., 16). Such

as they call themselves, denominations— Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Universalists, Congregationalists, and Lutherans, besides innumerable subjects. What has been the cause of all this dissension in faith and discipline amongst those calling themselves Chris-

their Church system on the ever shifting sands of human opinion, and declared no Church or congregation to be infallible, but decided that every man should have the right to interpret the Bible as h pleased, and was safe in so doing. The felt in founding their system that the could not have recourse to an infallible Church such as was established by Christ 1,500 years before. He had made the Church the depository of His law, the guardian of all truth to the end of time, and He consequently instituted it with faculties and powers of self-preservation such as any kingdom must have if it is to endure. A Chur h broken into fragments, as the so-called Protestant Church present, could never represent the Church of Christ, could never have converted the infidel world, could never conserve the Christian faith, and is at the present moment avowedly powerless in the struggle between Christianity and its arch-enemy, infidelity; nay, rather as a disintegrating principle none could tend more powerfully to sweep Christianity from the earth. The present deplorable state of religion in Protestant countries shows this to the eyes

Moreover, preaching the doctrine of Christ is only half the Christian religion. doc-St. world, but to heal it: "to heal the broken of heart" as He Himself said (Luke iv. 18.

But now let us suppose men finding their conscience stricken with remorse and wishing to return to unity, and to be grafted as branches on the true vine. Let in its sacraments, in its teachings, and in the number of its members, renowned in all ages for holy lives and wonderful miracles, a Church which has preserved to the present day the unity of faith and of headship, for as we are to seek unity of doc-trine in the Church of Christ, and as we have seen that it is one of its distinguishing marks, so we shall find in it strict unity of government. For as unity of faith is es sential,

UNITY OF GOVERNMENT IS INDISPENSABLE. There must be disputes between men. Difficulties will arise, and if the unity of ware of false prophets who come to you in the clothing of sheep but inwardly they authority, ready and able to decide finally saintly confessors; whose constitutions try.

intelligences perhaps more acute than itself.

The power which is to end disputes in matters of faith must be a divinely constituted authority, whose judgments shall be infal-lible decrees, not mere opinions. No other Church than the Catholic Church has ever laid claim to this divine authority, no other Church has ever shown credenials of the commission to it of such divine power. It is disavowed by the Protestant they themselves prefer a title which expresses more clearly their inability to teach men God's whole truth. They call themselves selves persuasions or denominations. They have left the safe ground of authoritative teaching, and have been obliged to content themselves with the mere opinoment themselves with the mere opin-ons or persuasions of themselves and of heir self-constituted teachers. Divine authority therefore necessitates unity of government.

Divine authority therefore necessitates unity of government. Our Divine Lord provided for this unity by constituting a college of Apostles, as a corporation, with power to add to their numbers, all to retain power to add to their numbers, all to retain and pass to their successors the power of the original corporation or body. He also appointed certain forms of admission into this corporation—and no one out of it had the rights of this corporation—and to exercise them without belonging to the corporation was an usurpation. This body or corporation of Apostles, with St. Peter at their head, and his and their successors, were the depositories and preservers of the doctrine of Christ. This can be castly shown from sacred Scripture. be saved, but he that believeth not shall be condemmed."—(Mark xvi., 16). Such teachers would have met stern treatment at the hands of the Apostles. St. Paul says that such, rejecting grace, make ship-wreck in matter of faith, and relates that he had delivered up to Satan two ringleaders of heresy—that is, he had peremptorily cut them off from the Church, in order, as he says, "that they might learn not to blaspheme."—(I. Tim. i., 20.)

We see therefore, that the Apostles sought to preserve the Christians from schisms and division—1st, by warning them of the danger; 2nd, by denouncing the unquiet spirits; and 3rd, when necessary, by cutting them off from the Church. PROTESTANTISM ESSENTITIALY OPPOSED TO UNITY.

Schism is nominally condemned by the Protestant sexts of to-day, yet the very principle on which they claim the right to exist is fraught with dissension, division, and consequent spiritual ruin. The first Reformers, having broken from the only to Christian Church, founded their system in schism, and consummated it in here-y. The Protestant body may in this country be classed under seven principal heads, or, as they call themselves, denominations—Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Universalists, Congregationalists, and Lutherans, besides innumerable in the content of the church, but all nations at their head, and his and their successors, were the depositories and preserve at their head, and his and their successors, were the depositories and preserve and series of Christ can be deadly shown from sacred Scripture, to conserve all things as shey fold and one shepherd. Shown from sacred Scripture, to charly the divine shepherd, but after His cannot he divine shepherd, but after His ascension the visible shepherds. But a true shepherd has authority to feed and direct his sheper and the visible shepherds. But a true shepherd has a true shepherd has a true she struct not only the people of Judea in the first century of the Church, but all nations till the end of the world. This cannot be done otherwise than by ambassadors or ministers, terms now repudiated by those stians? The cause is the old one—pride of intellect, restlessness under the restraint of authorit, and unwillingness to submit to the discipline of the Gospel, which wars against the flesh. The recent split in the Christian world began at what is called the teformation, by Luther and the doctrine that every man is the infallible interpreter of Holy Writ has been the proximate cause of the hideous jargon of proximate cause of the hideous jargon of conflicting sects which deform the fair face of Christ? Certainly not, but to those only wind of doctrine. The Reformers of the 16th century, on the contrary, founded their Church system on the ever shifting John. "We are of God. He that knoweth God heareth us. He that is not of God heareth not us. In this we know the spirit of truth and the spirit of error."
(1 John v., 6.) The apostles and their successors are, therefore, the depositories and guardians of truth. Who are their success? successors? A very practical qustion—one might ask, rather, who are not their successors? That ministry cannot be successor to the authority of the Apostles which came into existence 1,500, 1,600, or 1,700 years after the apostolic times. It may be said that such succession is not necessary but it is an assertion without proof. The succession of Arcales are the Piches. successors of Apostles are the Bishops of the Catholic Church, who alone can show the Catholic Church, who alone can alid ordination derived from the Apos tolic College, and true mission or jurisdic-tion from the same source. Kings or

> The great and vital question, therefore, which first confronts the earnest searcher after truth is that of the right of the Church to command his adherence, and we have seen that no power other than a divine authority can exact of the human mind the full and entire consent necessary to constituts an act of divine and salutary faith. Hence it will follow, as we have said before, that if any man seek for unity and peace he must forego the great and radical principle of Protestantism—private interpretation; must submit to divinely-constituted authority of Church of Christ, in which alone is peace. The present outery about dogmatic teach ing is but one exemplification of this principle, and will perish with it. Chris promulgated Christian faith, not we. He ame to teach all truth: and when He matic faith did not begin till some doctrin of Christian faith was denied, because until disputed all the articles of Christian

> congregations cannot give ordination, or

The Catholic Church, besides its untold millions since the time of Christ, outnumbers three-fold at the present day, all Protestant denominations of every

shade, and is nearly twelve times mor numerous than the largest of them. ording to a Protestant authority of 1876 (Almanach de Gotha, compiled for and by Protestants), the Catholic Church num-berd 212,500,000, whilst all the sects nomberd 212,500,000, winist an the second at 71½ inally or really Protestants, stood at 71½ millions. It is a Church whose past millions. It is a Church whose past record, notwithstanding the shameless calumnies of its enemies, is bright with the unfading glory of martyrs, virgins, and

and discipline have wrung admiring praise from the unwilling lips of her fiercest enemics, a Church so beautiful in her un-wavering strength that even reason seems to say, "if there be a revelation, if there be a tabernacle of God with man, it is here." Yet many who appear to yearn after unity leave out of their calculations this Holy Catholic and Aposto ic Roman Church from which their predecessors have apostatized. It is a utopian idea for the sects to think of reunion among them the sects to finish of retainon among themselves, for we have already shown that they must deny their primary principle before they can arrive at any form of union. They have rejected authority; they must return to obedience. The only eans of correcting a schism is to return Mother Church.

They are returning in goodly numbers throughout the world; the best, the most learned, and the most pious are making sacrifices and submitting themselves again to the mild yoke of Jesus Christ. Many, however, are so worldly-minded that they do not a ke sufficient interest in the affair of their salvation. They do not seek after the priceless pearl of the truth, nor, having found it, do they sell all that they have to obtain it. The principal obstacles have to obtain it. The principal obstacles in the way are, as we have said, pride of intellect and restlessness under the restraint of authority. To them must be added in many cases human respect, the intimate associations of church or family relations, and, in too many cases, temporal gain. In this as in all other matters the flesh warreth against the spirit, and the result of the combat must be the complete victory of either party, an entire refunt to victory of either party, an entire return to true Christian unity in the bosom of the Catholic Church, or an entire renunciation of all faith, in absolute atheism. There can be no compromse, no middle way. "For what fellowship hath light with darkness? or what concord hath Christ with Belial?' (H. Cor. vi., 14.) "But we have a more firm prophetical word: whereunto you do well to attend, as to a light that shineth in a dark place, until the day dawn, and the day-star rise in your hearts, understanding this first, that no prophecy of Scripture is made by pri-vate interpretation." (II Peter i., 19.) We have seen therefore that

We have s en therefore that

1. Unity of faith is essential to the
Clurch of Christ.

2. That this unity of faith necessitates
a divinely constituted authority for the
adjudication of disputes.

3. Protestantism is essentially opposed
to one and the other unity.

to one and the other unity.
4. The Catholic Church alone professes, affords, and maintains this dual unity, and will continue to maintain it to the end, "until we all meet into the unity of faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God, into a perfect man, into the measure of the age of the fulness of Christ; that henceforth we be no more children tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine by the wickedness of men, by cunning craftiness, to deceive. (Eph. iv., 13-14.)

(Eph. IV., 13:44.)

Since Christ our L rd is the true light
that enlighteneth every man that cometh
into the werld, may He, whose rising was in the splendor of the saints, whose dwelling place is in light inaccessible, who came to enlighten them that sat in dark-ness and in the shadow of death, shine upon the hearts of men, that in His bright-ness we may see the light and rejoice eternally in His admirable vision. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

"A MOST SERIOUS AFFAIR."

London, Wednesday Night. A really delicious story was told me yesterday by one who played a promineut part in it. A day or two ago a gallant Irish captain, who is also an Irish landlord, was giving vent to his feelings from the portico of the chief hotel in the charming wn of Glengariff, his auditors being his companions, who included a noble viscount and several distinguished persons. Speaking loudly, he said he wished there was an Oliver Cromwell, who would make a clean Only of Cromwell, who would make a clean sweep of "the accursed Land League," put an end for ever to land agitation, abolish "a romantic peasantry, and flood the land with Chinese coolies." A waiter ventured to hint to the gallant captain that such language in such a place might lead to serious consequences. But the irate landlord vowed he did not care who heard him—he would vindicate his language any-

where and before anyone. That night a letter was handed to the gallant gentleman, signed with the name of a well-known as-sociate of Mr. Parnell, the sitting member for an Irish borough, who recently was the subject of a conflict with Mr. Forster in the subject of a conflict with Mr. Forster in the House of Commons on the subject of freedom of speech at the meeting of the Land League. The letter simply demanded an apology for the language used by the captain, and failing the amende honourable, it appointed "a meeting" for the following Monday in a lonely region of Glengariff. The hon, gentleman gave the name of his second, who would make all the necessary arrangements for the encountered to the second of the the necessary arrangements for the encounter with the gentleman to be appointed by the other principal. The gallant captain, the other principal. The gallant ca on reading this letter, hurried to the on reading this letter, hurried to me to of the second named, and there and then proffered a most humble apology. The dictated by the second, was writing and apology, dictated by the second, was writ-ten down and signed by the captain, and thus what the other called a "most serious thus what the other called a "most serious affair," was satisfactorily arranged. Now comes the cream of the joke. The whole thing was a hoax, got up by the second, a waggish member of the Land League, who wrote the challenge and exacted the apology. The hon member whose name was signed to the letter knew nothing of what had occurred. The only service with had occurred. The only genuine epistle was the letter of retractation and apology, and that letter is now in the hands of the Land League, and the author of the little hoax is now in London, greatly enjoying the success of his little pleasantry.—Cor. Dublin Freeman.

Thousands of our little ones are lost annually from cholera infamtum, diar-rhoea and the summer complaints, whose lives might be preserved by the timely use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, the greatest and most reliable specific known for all summer ailments. or sale at all Drug Stores. See adver tisement in another column.

Grey hair can be made to take on its youthful color and beauty by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, the best preparation for the hair known o the science of medicine and chemis

The Catholic Becord Published every Friday morning at 422 Rich-mond Street.

Annual subscription..... Ten cents per line for first, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Ad-vertisements measured in non-pariel type, 12 lines to an inch. Contract advertisements for three, six or

Contract advertisements for three, six or twelve months, special terms. All advertise-ments should be handed in not later than Tuesday morning. TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All matter intended for publication must have the name of the writer attached, and must reach the office not later than Tuesday noon of each week. ch week.
THOS. COFFEY,
Publisher and Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR ME. COFFEY.—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duly to announce to lis subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in it one and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnessly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and latty of the diocese.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

+ JOHN WALSH.

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY.

Begood "

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY, Office of the "Catholic Record."

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, NOV. 5, 1880.

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND. The situation in Ireland has as-

and starvation amongst large classes

of the population-a government

professedly liberal, avowing the

principle that governmental adminis-

tration should be by the people-for

the people-now sets at nought the lessons of the recent famine, refuses to take means to prevent the recurarrest of the most prominent of the people's representatives in Parliathe chosen leaders of the people, declare that the wrongs of Ireland must countered. From the very beginbe righted. That course must indeed ning to the close of the session disand uphold their principles. Does petuated. We see nothing in store the world awakeing in every land a long forgotten. feeling of sympathy in her sorrow and in her determination to obtain the adjustment of the grievances that have so long crushed her energy, exhausted her strength and over whelmed her hopes, will still be heard. It will be heard over the voice of venal judge and packed jury. It will be heard over the din of arms -over the very roar of the oppressor's canon. It will be heard throughout the world and it will be answered. It will be heard in America and the answer from millions of Irishmen and from millions of free mennot Irishmen-in America, will be one of denunciation of the oppressor and of earnest support to the oppressed. It will be heard in Europe, and from every metropolis of the old world will come a response of indignant condemnation of the hypocrisy of that government which demands reform in favor of the subjects of other States, but allows its own to die of want. The fact that two or three landowners have lost their lives and that the people have banded themselves together to better secure their rights, is no justification for unfortunately for the country, deagrarian violence has manifested tuted authority. Assassination is a of the age, be forced to witness any- while the half-breeds will be treated thing so barbarous as the proscrip- as open enemies. The consequence, tion of a whole race because of the unless the strong arm of the law in-

employed by leading members of the forecast. There will be rioting, Land League is not more menacing or seditions than that employed by the reform agitators in England fifty years ago. It may be vehement; the language denunciatory of tyranny should be vehement. But that anvthing in the speeches of the agitators is untruthful, is hurtful to the interests of Ireland, or seditious, we deny. Certain speakers may have, from time to time, propounded doctrines that no true friend of Ireland could endorse. We have ourselves read speeches whose sentiments we condemn and whose tone we deplore. But in every political agitation there are to be found men who stretch to their furthest tension, and sometimes beyond it, the views held and enunciated by the real leaders of this agitation. Their very excess is their condemnation. The statesman who has truly at heart the welfare of and efficiently governed. But the the country and the interest of the government should, above all things, institutions through which it is governed gives no heed to the utterances of such men. But to the views of men in the public confidence, earnest in their purpose to promote the public good, the true statesman lends ready ear and untiring attention. The evil once known, he proceeds to eradicate it. His efforts in this latter direction may prove unavailing, but he desists not. His calling is sumed the very gravest character. to elevate the people, to remove A government, indifferent to distress abuses and to strengthen government. In his noble pursuit of good, he may lose office and emolument, but his fidelity to principle endears him to the people and must eventually, even amid the uncertainties of politics, bring him a reward. We had at one time, we are free to admit, expected something of statemanrence of another, and decides on the ship from the Gladstone Government. The speech from the throne at the opening of the last session ment, because, forsooth, these men, was the first and most striking disappointment our expectations enbe weak which requires the support appointment followed disappointof a State trial and the incarceration | ment-till at length the supreme of men who avow their convictions act of Governmental folly is to be perthe Irish Secretary imagine that he for the present administration but can, by prosecuting the leaders of humiliation and bitterest mortificathe people, silence the voice of Ire-tion. But we see even through the land? Does he believe that he can, clouds that now so darkly lower by the incarceration of the represen- over Ireland the glimmerings of the tatives of the Irish people, diminish light whence peace, equality, and or destroy their influence? If so, justice will once more shed their never did public man make a greater | beneficent rays upon the sacred soil blunder. The voice of Ireland, of old Erin-peace so long lest, hope which has already sounded through so long abandoned, gladness so

THE INDIANS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

The rapid taking up of land and he formation of new settlements in the North-west urge us to the consideration of the status of the Indian population of the North-west Territories. With the construction of the Pacific Railway there will, there is no doubt, be an influx of population to that country which will necessarily deprive the aborigines of much of the freedom they now enjoy. Their movements on the prairies in the buffalo chase and other kindred occup tions have been hitherto unrestricted by the presence of white settlers. They camped wherever they would, and looked upon all things in river, lake, prairie and thicket as their own undisputed property. They have, it is true, made certain treaties renouncing their rights to large tracts of country. But few, if any of them, have an adequate idea of the nature of this remuneration, and would to-morrow as readily resist any enchroachment the course which the Gladstone Gov. of the white settler on what they ernment, unfortunately for itself and consider their privileges as if the remuneration had never been made cided on adopting. Wherever Many of the settlers may, through a misapprehension of the aboriginal itself, let there be vigilence and character, presume too much on their severity on the part of the consti- seemingly stolid indifference, and bring on themselves sudden and swift crime against God and country, de- retribution. The construction of a manding, especially in the present railway through a new country genstate of Ireland, the sternest and erally introduces a disorderly eleseverest punishment. Let there ment to whom quarrelling and crime be vigilance, let there be severity, seem a delight. The Canada Pacific let there be, in a word, an effectual will, no doubt, bring its quota of this repression of crime wherever it class of population into the Northmanifests itself. But let us not, in west. The Indians they are pretty the face of the boasted enlightenment | certain to look on with aversion,

murder and massacre. The government cannot be too cautious in its dealings with the Indians. Government officials should be men of unquestionable probity and unsuspected morality. They should with the aborigines with firmness tempered with leniency, with justice and truth. Their chief aim should be to make the Indian look upon the white man not as his foe, but his friend and protector, and with that aim constantly in view, punish with the utmost rigor any crime committed by white settlers on the persons or property of the redmen. For the magistracy in the North-west there should be selected men of the most determined character and undisputed honesty. Their hands should be strengthened by a police system thoroughly organized attend to the education of the Indian population. Schools in connection with the various missionary estab lishments should be founded and liberally endowed. The co-operation of the missionaries should be everywhere invited by liberal and comprehensive legislation in the government scheme for the amelioration of the Indian tribes. This is the course which the Federal Government must adopt if it desire to be spared the losses in life and property which an opposite course has brought on the American Government. A policy of liberality and enlightenment can alone secure peace in the North-west and bring about its rapid development. The utmost caution should be exercised in the selection of officials to fill responsible positions in that country. A careless, inefficient or unscrupulous officer might bring about occurrences of a very mischievous character. As far as possible none but those acquainted with the North-west Territories and with the manners and customs of the redmen should be selected to fill posts of responsibility in connection with the Indian department. By this means and by the rigid enforcement of the laws without respect of persons race or condition, we may look forward to peace and undivided happiness as the lot in store for our new | feelings and detrimental to the municipality Western Empire.

TAX EXEMPTIONS.

wa have raised the question of doing away goers to escape high taxation. But it is with tax exemptions. There is in both cities said that the doing away with exemption a very large amount of valuable property ensures low taxation. We deny it. The belonging to the federal and Provincial experience of municipal government governments. These fortunate towns are everywhere is that under pressure of local also blessed with many fine ecclesiastical edifices; they have also colleges, convents and eleemosynary institutions. For a year or more an effort has been made to excite the public mind in Ontario on the presumed injustice of the exemption from taxation of governmental, ecclesiastical and educational property. It is argued that government buildings, churches and schools enjoy the benefit of municipal supervision and should pay for it. Roadways are paved, sidewalks constructed. and lamps erected for the benefit of exempted property as of non-exempted property, but the whole burden of expense for these works, we are told, falls on the shoulders of the oppressed and unfortunate on-exempted. Then with regard to churches, there are many, it is alleged, who attend no church and yet are compelled to pay taxes for the improvement of buildings used by others.

Though the agitation has not assumed any very formidable proportions it is well that the fallacies of its promoters should be at once dealt with. They object to the exemption from municipal taxation of government property. Now we hold and boldly affirm that it were inflicting an injustice on the municipality itself within which the government holds property to tax such property. The govrnment holds all such property for the public benefit and for public use. It as- ent. umes the cost of improving and beautifying this property to the manifest advantage of the municipality and to the enhance ment of the value of all other property in the town or city in which it is situated Take for exemple the city of Toronto. The property of the Provincial government in that city is a positive source of wealth to the city itself. For the mainenance of the public buildings there the whole Province is indirectly taxed to the undeniable advantage of Toronto. The annual assembling of Parliament involves the expenditure of several thousands of public and private money which, but for the seat of government being there fixed, would be spent elsewhere. The tradesmen and mechanics of Toronto, to whom violence of a few. The language terposes its authority, may be easily of the location of so many public institu. Independent.—Bujialo Union.

tions in their city. They have indeed their municipal taxes to pay, but if these taxes be too heavy, are not the city aldermen alone to blame? Take from Toronto th government house, the Provincial Parliament buildings, the Lunatic Asylumand the other Provincial institutions, and you at once remove hundreds of mechanics and tradesmen with their families from the city. The Provincial government, besides, purposes to expend in a short time a million of money on the erection of new buildings in the city of Toronto. This immense sum of money will be distributed amongst the working classes and through them to every other class in the city. The whole Province whose money this million is, will be thus made tributary to the working-men and shop-keepers of Toronto, some of whom, in the absence of any other cause of grumbling, demand that the government be taxed for enriching and beautifying their city. The property of the Federal government in Toronto is also a source of wealth and advantage to the city. The city Post Office, the Custom house, and the property held for military purposes by the Domin ion government, are all a source of expense to the government for the benefit of Toronto. As regards Ottawa, every one who visits that city can at once see that the Dominion government annually taxes itself in one form or another to keep its buildings and property in good repair and excellent order. The city of Ottawa enjoys the benefit of this annual expenditure. If that city, from a backward and unpro gressive town, has been enabled to assumwithin a few years the attributes of a city. if it can now claim harmony in its appearance with its magnificent and unsurpass surroundings, is this not due to the enormous expenditure of public money within its limits, for well nigh twenty-five years. The government at Ottawa has ouilt its own sidewalks, improved and beautified its grounds, which are daily thrown open to the citizens and besides

gives the city use of another park which some order. There is besides in Ottawa as amounts of money which the city would never see but for its possession of the Parliament buildings. Yet it is now coolly proposed to tax this source of revenue to the city. With regard to schools and educational establishments the proposition to tax them is simply absurd. These edifices are built and sustained by the same peo ple who must pay the tax if it be put on. Their exemption is, therefore, a surer reduction of taxation than their taxation could be. The same with churches. Their exemption secures the over-taxed worship per immunity from a tax revolting to hi itself, for instead of the stately, architectural piles which now adorn our cities under the exemption clause of the Assessment act we should have shabbily con-Certain journalists of Toronto and Otta- structed places of worship to enable church necessities the rate of taxation in cities and towns is nearly always kept to the very

> We had almost forgotten to notice the statement above referred to, wherein it is alleged that the exemption of church property is a veritable tax on non-church goers. The latter, in this country, are fortunately few in number. There are very few persons indeed, property owners, who do not belong to some religious denomination. The placing of a tax on these were, therefore, a partial exemption from taxation of the few unbelievers in our Province. We may, at some future time, return to this subject. Meanwhile we content ourselves with this statement of opinion and with the expression of our steadiest determination to resist in every manner, the proposed taxation of federal or local government property, of schools, colleges, convents and hospitals, as unjust in itself and repulsive to Christian senti-

for the municipalities' interests.

Schools are for intellectual and moral and not for religious training.—Independ-

ment and belief.

And will our religious contemporary kindly inform us what sort of morals are imparted in schoolrooms in which religious training is forbidden? Can the fiery passions of youth be controlled without the supernatural aid of religion? Will truth. purity, honesty, etc., find early lodgment in the heart in whose training religion has has no part-particularly when we remember the countless allurements to vice, which beset the paths of the young? With the experience of the past and the precious morals of the present, - in the literary, political and business world, -staring us in the face, we were not a little surprised at finding the the anti-exemptionists appeal so confident- above in the columns of so respect- white settler alike, and promote the

THE MOUNTED POLICE. We see it noticed through the press that the Dominion Government has issued, or is about to issue, a commission of enquiry into matters connected with the Mounted Police. During the last session of Parliament, M. Royal, a member from the Province of Manitoba, made some startling charges against the officers and men of this body. We had ourselves, previous to M. Royal's action, called public attention to this matter and asked at the time M. Royal made his charges that a commission should be appointed to make the fullest enquiry into his allegations. We were then, and are now, firmly of the opinion that nothing but the fullest enquiry can satisfy the public mind. The Mounted Police might have proved a very useful and efficient body, but we are inclined to think that few of our people consider their usefulness or efficiency worth the price the country pays for the maintenance of the force. Strict discipline and thorough organization are indispensable requisites to such a force, and we make no doubt whatever that if the people of Canada saw that the discipline and morale of the Mounted Police were what they ought to be, the country would extend no greedy hand to its support. But the conviction that has grown on the public mind for the last two years that the force has no control over the Indians and enjoys not their respect, renders it necessary that before another dollar of the people's money be voted to its maintenance a strict and impartial enquiry be made into the very grave charges formuthe municipal government has put in lated from his place in Parliament by a prominent member against the in Toronto an annual expenditure of large Mounted Police. Mere boastful denials of these charges cannot and will not satisfy the people. The Indians of the North-West have given us peaceable possession of their lands, and are entitled to legal protection. We were not doing our duty to them or to the in-going settlers to the North-West in refusing them such protection even against the police. M. Royal is not the man to advance statements which he cannot substantiate. His public position in Manitoba and his intimate acquaintance with the North-West Territories give him the very best opportunities of knowing whereof he speaks on any question concerning that portion of the Dominion. A full and impartial enquiry into the matter will go far York papers, especially the Herald, to set the public mind at rest. We faith should be considered an obare far from believing that all the stacle to his election. We hope the members of the force are guilty of electors will, when the time arrives, the charges laid at the door of the show their contempt for the opinions whole body. But we are of opinion highest attainable figure. The giving that certain of the officers and a over of the property now exempted to great number of the men have purtaxation would plunge many of our munisued a line of conduct in dealing cipal corporation into extravagant schemes, with the aborigines disgraceful to certain to result in severe financial trials themselves and to the people of Canada, whose authority they have been deputed to maintain in these distant regions. There is but one formulate charges against him. In way of discovering the guilty-by enquiry. When the crimes of these parties are laid bare they can be punished and the stain of disgrace now affecting the whole body attached only to the truly criminal. One word as to the commission

We have heard it rumored that Mr. Joseph E. Macdougall is to be appointed sole commissioner to make enquiry into M. Royal's charges. We can scarcely credit this rumor with the least semblance of truth. Mr. Macdougall is a very young gentleman, wholly unacquainted with the North-West and ignorant of the French language—two causes utterly disqualifying him for the position with which his name is connected. There are several gentlemen in the North-West fully qualified to sit on the commission, which should consist, not of one, but of at least three members. We need only mention the names of A. G. B. Bannatyne, Senator Girard, Judge Dubuc, Speaker McMicken and Col. Provencher-all gentlemen of position and ability in every respect qualified for the work pointments the government may make, we sincerely hope that the enquiry will lead to good results. If it be a fair, full and impartial enquiry it must lead to such results. The it must lead to such results. removal of abuses connected with our government of the North-West will be of benefit to the Indian and able and religious a journal as the rapid growth and development of our magnificent territories.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Richmond Christian Advocate, (Protestant) says it would be an immeasurable calamity if Methodism ever becomes the petted faith of the United States Government.

OFFENBACK, the musical composer, was reconciled to the Church before he died. His wife was the daughter of an English Jew, Mr. Mitchell, who became a convert to Catholicity.

THE Rev. Mr. Dale, a clergyman of the Church of England, was ar rested in London, England, on Saturday last, for disobeying the orders of the Ecclesiastical Court by carrying on ritualistic practices.

An influential meeting of the people of Dungarvan, Ireland, was held in the Town Hall on Oct. 16th, to take steps to present the pastor of the parish with a farewell token of esteem on his departure for the scene of his new mission as Bishop of Kingston. Captain Gibbons presided. subscription list was opened, and a large sum subscribed.

THE Sovereign Pontiff has same tioned the departure of the French Jesuits to labor in the conversion of Central Africa. And they will do it if it is to be done. It is thus that the visible Head of the Church is inspired by Divine Providence to work good out of evil. They whom the atheists of France have driven into exile will be the bearers of salvation to the uttermost parts of the earth.

A SERVANT who had saved \$800, gave the entire sum to procure a marble altar to St. Bridget's Church in Cleveland. The editor of the Cleveland Leader denounces a church that would permit its members to be so liberal in their donations. But we are of opinion that there are very many Protestant ministers who would not object to have a few such servant girls as the one in question among their congregations.

HENRY WARD BEECHER says he would have no objection to occupy a place on the same platform as Robert Ingersoll at a political meeting. This is no time (election time) declares to ask questions about a man's religious belief. American politics seem to be of much more consequence than the spreading of the Gospel, as dispensed by Henry Ward Beecher.

MR. WILLIAM R. GRACE, the Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York, was born in Ireland and is a Catholic. Many of the New are of the opinion that Mr. Grace's of these editors by electing Mr. Grace by a large majority.

Dr. Thomas, a Methodist minister, of Chicago, has possessed himself of some extraordinary notions regarding hell, and his clerical brethren are deeply scandalized thereby. A committee has been appointed to fact he is to be tried for heresy, and perhaps excommunicated. Most likely he will endeavor to find proof for his belief in the Holy Scriptures. If so, those who recommend private interpretation will be acting most inconsistently if they find fault.

WE lately saw in one of our cotemporaries expressions of deep regret at seeing the announcement made in a country paper that a large cake was put up and raffled for at a Methodist tea meeting. It also asserts that the work of the Lord should be carried on without such questionable means of raising money. tian friend who characterizes this trifling and harmless matter as sinful, may be expected to vote "Nay when the question comes up "May a Christian laugh ?"

THE Waterford Citizen refers in the following terms to the new Bishop of Kingston:-The appointment of Dr. Cleary to the Bishoprie of Kingston, Canada, is now officially published. The distinguished Dr's. appointment will be matter of special interest to our readers in the city of Waterford. During more than twenty years of his priestly ministry he labored in our midst, of the commission. Whatever ap- and during all those years he was universally held in high esteem as a cultured gentleman, a polished scholar, a learned divine, and a zealous priest. We give him hearty congratulations on his elevation to the Episcopacy; and we consider Kingston extremely fortunante in securing such a Bishop.'

> WE saw it asserted some time ago in a Northern scientific journal that

the world was inde and some one of hi the institution of fre argument, but mere fact, sufficiently wel require any discussion ly time for these abs of history to be abai himself was educated in common with a bably of his edu poraries. Mr. Willi who had made som world of letters, was free school in his na lished under Catholic the Deformation Christian world .- Be THERE is much foo the following paragr

the rounds of the pape men were chums and lege. One became a the other an Episcopa not meet again for they did it was in th Baptist, for whom t had preached, to the tion of the congreg over, the two divine heads behind the bre preaching desk and h colloquy: "Fine much obliged. Sorr your kindness for pr ing you to stay to of Can't though, you kn never have been ba don't concern yours Jim. I couldn't re munion at your hand never been ordained. THE Dublin Dioc passed a very extra

tion. The gentler government to pro testants of Ireland gether likely that has requested the tion the governmen unnecessary protect of the Land League Protestant. Some of perate speeches deliver present agitation h Protestants. No one of Dublin and a few f have attempted to g religious bearing. case, the recent actio of West Britons smile from the pe while it will richly tempt of all Irishm street" is evidently call to its aid in the gency all the villai of the "divide and co of olden time.

An unfortunate pr has published a lette He goes on to make typed charges agai which has so often with favor, and h profitable among sin ranks of our separate Toronto Christian 6 rejoices in the salva luded souls, but at expresses its fears ment with his bishop to do with the case. treal Witness, in cr nouncement put for vert," says: "We the remark that would be much more if they bore more ev ality, instead of being less monotonous rep tive, couched in a logy sufficiently When such statemen the recognized organ tant friends, it is s these degraded men at a respectful dista

THE following

speech made by th Catholic orator, Co bert, on the educatio years ago, is partic ate at the present proposals of Jules Fe be submitted to the tuencies. "What! "because we are of fess,' do you suppo hold our own wrists anti-constitutio What! because the reigns in our hearts that honor and con ished there? You 'implacable': be so you can and will Church will answer and the gentle Fen nothing to fear fro not fear you.' Ar name of Catholic l self. Catholics of the tury, we will not midst of a free peo successors of the ma not tremble before Julian the Apostat sons of the Crusad never draw back be Voltaire." If only talemberts and La moment in France

the world was indebted to Luther and some one of his colleagues for the institution of free schools. The statement was not made by way of argument, but merely as a historical fact, sufficiently well known not to require any discussion. It is certain ly time for these absurd perversions of history to be abandoned. Luther himself was educated at a free school. common with a majority, probably of his educated contem-poraries. Mr. William Shakspeare, who had made some noise in the world of letters, was educated at a free school in his native town, established under Catholic auspices before the Deformation devastated the Christian world .- Baltimore Mirror.

THERE is much food for thought in the following paragraph now going the rounds of the papers: Two young men were chums and friends in college. One became a Baptist minister, the other an Episcopalian. They did not meet again for years. When they did it was in the pulpit of the Baptist, for whom the Episcopalian had preached, to the great satisfaction of the congregation. Sermon the two divines ducked their heads behind the breastwork of the preaching desk and had the following colloquy: "Fine sermon, Tom; much obliged. Sorry I can't repay your kindness for preaching by asking you to stay to our communion. Can't though, you know, because you never have been baptized." don't concern yourself about that, Jim. I couldn't receive the communion at your hands, as you have never been ordained.

THE Dublin Diocesan Synod has passed a very extraordinary resolu- at all tion. The gentlemen wish the government to protect the Protestants of Ireland. It is altogether likely that the government has requested the synod to petition the government for this very unnecessary protection. The head of the Land League movement is a Protestant. Some of the most intemperate speeches delivered during the Protestants. No one save the Synod of Dublin and a few fiery Orangemen have attempted to give this matter a religious bearing. This being the case, the recent action of this synod of West Britons will evoke a smile from the people generally, while it will richly merit the contempt of all Irishmen. "Downing street" is evidently determined to call to its aid in the present emergency all the villainous machinery of the "divide and conquer" schemes of olden time.

An unfortunate priest in Michigan has published a letter of abjuration. He goes on to make use of the stereo-typed charges against the Church which has so often been received with favor, and have been found profitable among simple folk in the ranks of our separated friends. The He goes on to make use of the stereo-Toronto Christian Guardian says it rejoices in the salvation of such deluded souls, but at the same time expresses its fears that a disagreement with his bishop had a good deal to do with the case. Even the Montreal Witness, in criticising the announcement put forth by the "convert," says: "We may be allowed the remark that such documents would be much more generally valued if they bore more evidence of originality, instead of being often more or less monotonous repetitions of invective, couched in a style and phraseo logy sufficiently recognizable. When such statements are made by the recognized organs of our Protes tant friends, it is surely time that these degraded men should be kept at a respectful distance.

THE following extract from speech made by the great French Catholic orator, Count d'Montalembert, on the education question, many years ago, is particularly appropriate at the present time, when the proposals of Jules Ferry are about to be submitted to the French constituencies. "What!" he exclaimed, "because we are of those 'who confess,' do you suppose that we rise from the feet of our priests ready to hold our own wrists to the handcuffs anti-constitutional legalism? What! because the sentiment of faith reigns in our hearts, do you suppose that honor and courage have per-ished there? You are told to be 'implacable': be so. Do all that you can and will against us; the Church will answer you by Tertullian and the gentle Fenelon: 'You have nothing to fear from us, but we do And I add in the not fear you.' name of Catholic laymen like myself, Catholics of the nineteenth century, we will not be helots in the midst of a free people. We are the successors of the martyrs, and we do not tremble before the successors of Julian the Apostate. We are the sons of the Crusaders, and we will never draw back before the sons of voltaire." If only there were Monthan the "clam-bake celebrations formerly talemberts and Lacordaires at this indulged in; but still it must occur to the moment in France to lift up their more intelligent that it would be far better

about the expulsion of religion from French education.

HAMILTON LETTER.

THE CATHEDRAL-RE-OPENING OF AL CAT HEDRAL—RE-OPENING OF ST. JOSEPH'S—OFF TO HOLLAND— THE CITY LIMITS—NOVEMBER THE FIFTH—NEWSPAPER JOT-TINGS—WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR BOYS ?"—BREVITIES.

The apparatus for heating St. Mary's Cathedral is almost completed and will be put into operation in the course of a week. Its entire cost is about two thousand five hundred dollars, a large portion of which has been already col-

ected from the congregation.

As before hinted, no other change will made for the present It is in contemplation, however, to remove the side gal-leries and frescoe the walls, but the time for doing so has not yet been fixed. Such improvements as these are necessary to give the interior of the cathedral that

give the interior of the cathedral that appearance which its importance deserves.

RE-OPENING OF ST. JOSEPH'S.

On Sunday last, Oct 31st., St. Joseph's Church, which was closed during the absence of Rev. Fr. Brohman in Europe, was reopened by his successor, Rev. Fr. Bergmaun. This rev. gentleman is a native of the Prussian province on the Rhine, was born near Dusseldorf, and educated at Bonn. He came to this country about six months ago and during that try about six months ago and during that time has officiated at Formosa and New Germany.

THE TRAINING OF BOYS. Once in a while editors of the secular press cease from political strife and discuss matters of real public benefit. Under the heading of "What shall we do with our boys?" the Times in a recent issue published a lengthy article which, in the main is worthy of approbation. The training of boys is a matter that does not receive proper attention from the majority of parents, if indeed they attend to it at all. In a great many instances boys are allowed to form bad habits, if not with the sanction, at least through the criminal neglect of their parents; and very often through the influence of domestic example. Home is not made attractive for them beyond the mere purposes of board and lodging, and in seeking to be interested elsewhere they often form associations that have a demoralizing tendency. The exhibition of evil qualities in early youth is passed over unrestrained, under the mistaken impression that when boys grow older they will have "more sense". No moral precept is instilled into their minds to counteract the bad influences of the world without, and so they grow up towards manhood accumulating every kind of moral dross from which but little effort is made to relieve them. It is true that at one part of their lifetime they may have been subject to church and school disci-pline, but under the circumstances above stated it is very difficult for even these wholesome influences to make good boys; because what the church and school build up the home tends to pull down. Nor is the good example on the part of parents alone sufficient; there must also be an actual inculcation of moral principles and a firm repression of every tendency to evil By working on the system of greecept and example from the boy's first dawn of reason, by taking care that he performs his religious duties with regularity and exact-

"What shall we do with the boys?"
Parents will find a great assistance to
the proper training of boys by providing
them with a healthy, innocent amusement. Home should be made interesting to the boy, a place from which if he not always go with regret, he should cer-tainly not with feelings of relief, as if parting from something disagreeable; and place to which he may return with de-ight as affording him that enjoyment he annot find elsewhere.

THE CITY LIMITS. There is a slight agitation in progress here with regard to the extension of the city limits towards the east. Persons in favor of it contend that there is a great number of wealthy merchants living or East Main and King streets, outside the pre sent city limits, doing business within the city and enjoying almost every city advantage but not contributing that quota of taxes which they would, were their residences within the limits. The residents of East Hamilton, as this locality is called, oppose this argum nt by stating that as they taxes on their places of business, and thes by no means very light, they pay for all the advantages the city can afford them. Another and perhaps a more determined Another and perhaps a more determined body of opponents to the extension movement are the moderate prop-erty owners within this coveted district but living more on the north side of King street. These have for many years enjoyed the comparatively low rate of taxation fixed by the country, and now fiercely cry out against admission into the tax-ridden city of Hamilton, even with all its advantages. Some of our citizens, who claim to be shrewd, are also opposed to the scheme on the principle that it will be unsufficiently remunerative. They point out the vast expense necessary to the lay-ing down of sidewalks and water-pipes, improving and lighting up the streets and maintaining extra police, would far exceed the additional receipts from taxtation, for many a year to come. And so the matter stands for the present-the City Council having all these outside opinions to consider (besides a great many more of their own) before arriving at a conclusion. It is curious to note that in all the discussions the principle of self crops cut, and that of pro bono publico is entirely forgotten.

NOVEMBER THE FIFTH.

A portion of the Orange element of this city have taken a new departure in the matter of celebrating "Guy Fawkes" day. The Orange Young Britons of Hamilton will commemorate "a prominent epoch in the bitters of Factors". the bistory of England's Parliamentary Legislature," by presenting to the public "the romantic and historic drama" of Guy

voices "gainst the oppressor all over the land, we should hear ro more about the expulsion of religion from that Guy Fawke's attempt to blow up that Guy Fawke's attempt to blow up the content of the co that Guy Fawke's attempt to blow up King James and his parliament has ever been abhorred and detested by all classes of peop'e; then why make liberal Protestants blush with shame by reminding them of that "epoch in the history of England's Parliamentary Legislature" when their Catholic fellow-subjects were excluded from England's parliaments, and forced to submit to laws, in whose making forced to submit to laws, in whose making Catholics had no voice, and which were often diametrically opposed to their dearest sentiments? However, every man to his taste; and if our Orange friends see fit to commemorate the one-time intolerance of Protestant legislatures, why "odds fish'

NEWSPAPER JOTTINGS. The views of the *Times* editor on the Irish situation as given in a recent issue, are, taken altogether, very liberal. In some references, though he tells the truth, he does not tell the whole truth. The House of Lords are not only to blame for a "part of the present excitement" but in a "part of the present excitement" a great measure for the whole of it, because if the Compensation Bill had been passed the Irish people would have a fair guarantee that other and perhaps more important acts of justice would be performed in the future: but when the Lords threw out that bill the people for benefit it was introduced at o ce inferred that other measures would share a like fate. To the proposition that the typical Irishman at home is the reverse of being "industrious," the Times gives no assent; but instead of quoting Mill it should have added that "even suppose it were so," would be owing to the absurd system land tenure that gives no incentive whatever to the development of industry and enterprise. When in conclusion the editor advocates "a good system of peasant pro-prietorship" and the "establishment of a Local Legislature for the island such as we have in Ontario" he says something that will "satisfy all reasonable Irishmen."

will "satisfy all reasonable Irishmen." Hon. Isaac Buchanan, in the columns of Hon. Isaac Buchanan, in the columns of the Spectator, lays down the proposition that "Paper money is the Remedy for Ireland." As the Spectator itself remarks, "most people will not believe in it" even when put forward by one so sincere and unselfish as everybody knows Mr. Buchanan to be. The "Rag Baby" is not public argumbar and any other properties. popular anywhere, and would meet with as little favor from Irishmen as it has from people of other nations.

BREVITIES.

In referring to the new altar at St. Patrick's in a former issue a mistake oc-curred in the spelling of the builder's name. It should have read Mr. Nicholas Duerror. Rev. Fr. Brohman, recently pastor of

St. Joseph's Church in this city has gone to Formosa, and Rev. Fr. Fuerster, who returned with him from Europe has resumed his pastoral duties at New Germany.

OFF TO HOLLAND.

Rev. Fr. Moubis of Belfort is about to depart for his native country, Holland. He has been in this country about eight years, three of which hespent in Hamilton, endearing himself to all who knew him by his affability, kindness, and generosity. He is going home for the good of his health and will in all likelihood spend the remainder of his days in his native land. He goes with the best wishes of his numerous friends. Bon voyage, Monsieur. CLANCAHILL.

SISTERS OF CHARITY CON-VENT, QUEBEC.

RENEWAL OF ANNUAL VOWS.

CONFERRING OF THE HOLY HABIT

TAKING THE PERPETUAL VOWS, AND IN-VESTITURE WITH THE CROSS AND RING.

Tue-day morning, 26th October, was a nemorable one at the Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, in Quebec. On that

morning five reverend ladies made their

ANNUAL RENEWAL OF THEIR VOWS. into the hands of the Rev. E. Bonneau chaplain of the institution; some of them for the third and others for the forth time. The ceremony took place just before they received Holy Communion at the five clock Mass; these vows are so renewed ntil the sixth year of profession, when they are made perpetual or the religieuse may finally leave the convent as they may think fit. The names of the reverend ladies on this occasion were Miss Albine St. Pierre, in religion, sister St. Anysie; Miss Esther Harpe, sister St. Ombeline; Miss Vergine Moreney, sister St. Georgia; Miss Genevieve Lefebre, sister St. Marie of the Precious Blood, and Miss Elizabeth

Pelletier, sister St. Alpine.
At six o'clock, Right Rev. Monsignor J. D. Deziel, Private Chamberlain to the Pope, and P. P. of Levis, celebrated Mass, revious to which he intoned the hymr Veni Creator Spiritus. At the conclusion of the Holy Sacrifice he retired to the sacristy and having removed the chasuble and manuple, immediately returned wearand manuple, immediately returned wearing the cope and attended by Rev. Mr. Bellenger, P. P. of Deschambault, and Rev. Mr. Gillis, Missionary at Esquimaux Point, the Rev. Mr. Bonneau acting as master of ceremonies. They seated themselves in front of the railing of the community chapel where were kneeling the three postulants for the religious habit, as also seven religious having alzeady as also seven religiuses who having already for the past five years made their annual vows of Chastity, Poverty and Obedience were now about to make their Perpetual vows. The Rev. G. F. E. Drolet, P. P. of St. Columba of Sillery, then ascended the altar, and taking for his text the

words: "Our Father who art in Heaven.
...Thy Kingdom come; Thy will be
done," addressed an eloquent and fervid
discourse in French and English to the
postulants and nuns. He said that the words just quoted were with them not a desire nor a wish, but a work. The life of a Sister of Charity was one continuous spreading of God's Kingdom upon Earth nd an uninterrupted doing of the Divine will. By such they were, so to say, the associates of Jesus Christ and of His Aposwill.

THE POSTULANTS FOR THE HOLY HABIT, Miss Josephine Gingras, who, took the name of Sister St. Narcisse; Miss Hermina name of Sister St. Narcisse; Miss Hermina Lefebre, Sister St. Mary of the Holy Eucharist; and Miss Maria Marchand, Sister St. Mary of the Rosary, presented themselves with lighted tapers in their hands, the choir chanting the antiphon "Deliver us O Lord from all our enemies by the sign of the Cross," and also two prayers, at the conclusion of which His Lordship chanted several verses which Lordship chanted several verses which were responded to by the nuns, followed by prayers. He then questioned them as follows: "My daughter, what do you demand?" to which each replied: "My Lord, I humbly demand to be clothed with the holy habit of the Sisters of Charity of this house, to wear the livery of Jesus Christ and to serve him in the persons of the poor." He further questioned them as to whether it was from their hearts and in the spirit of faith, and if they believed them-

selves capable of honoring the vocation to which they aspired, and of fulfilling the obligations they were about to contract; to all which satisfactory replies were given. He then gave them his benediction, after which he proceeded to bless with any propriets a wayer the behir which with appropriate prayer the habits which he then handed to each of them in the following words: "May the Lord clothe you with the new spirit who were created according to God in justice and in holy truth." On receiving the habit each one truth." On receiving the habit each one devoutly kissed it and retired for the purpose of assuming it, during which the choir chanted the Litany of the Saints, which was also recited by the clergy and

The following professed nuns:—Sister t. Marcelline, (Miss Elizabeth Nicholson,) St. Marcenne, (Miss Elizabeth Nicholson,)
Sister St. Denvse, (Miss V. Dery,) Sister
St. Alodie, (Miss Guay,) Sister St. Heunna,
(Miss Lapointe,) Sister St. Antoine, (Miss
Fitzpatrick,) Sister St. Mary Salome,
(Miss Dumont,) and Sister St. Mary of
Mercy, (Miss Lefebvre,) who were to make

PERPETUAL VOWS and receive the cross and silver ring of the order, then presented themselves, also carrying lighted tapers. The hymn O Gloriosa Virginum having been sung, His Lordship chanted a number of prayers, Lordship chanted a number of prayers, after which, turning towards the professed, he asked them what they demanded, to which each replied: "My Lord, I humbly demand that I be allowed to consecrate myself entirely to God, to serve with fidelity all the days of my life Jesus Christ in the persons of the poor in the spirit of Faith and Charity, according to the Constitutions and Rules of this community." He then further questioned them whether they well understood the importance of the step they were about to take, reminding them that Jesus Christ with whom they were about to unite with whom they were about to unite themselves is a Man of Sorrows, and that now more then ever they shall be obliged to live in a constant state of mortification of the passions and of the senses, and in a continual renouncement of themselves and of their will; in a word, that they and of their will; in a word, that they must renounce everything even without reserving the right of complaint in the midst of the greatest humiliations and sufferings, but that on the contrary they must generously bear the Cross all the days of their lives, and in imitation of Jesus Christ himself, if necessary, make their last sacrifice on the Altar of the Cross. To which they replied in the affirmative To which they replied in the affirmative and expressing their hope that God would aid them. He then gave them his benedic-tion and having blessed the Crucifixes handed one to each, which they suspended from their necks, accompanied with an appropriate exhortation. He then blessed his choicest graces, that each one who wore it might be enabled to faithfully fulfil her vows, and that she might continue to the end of her life to serve the poor in chastity, charity and humility. This concluded, each of the professed read from a parchment which she had previously signed and which she then handed to the Prelate, the following vows:—" Oh

God! all Powerful and Eternal, I, not-withstanding that I am most unworthy to present myself before Thee, but confiding, nevertheless, in Thy goodness and Thy infinite mercy, and urged by the desire to serve Thee, make to Thy Divine desire to serve Thee, make to Thy Divine Majesty a Perpetual vow of Poverty, of Chastity, of Obedience, and I consecrate myself to the service of the poor in the congregation of the Sisters of Charity, in presence of the most Blessed Virgin Mary and of the whole Court of Heaven; in presence of Monsignor Jean D. Diziel and of Mother St. Louis, Superioress of this Community, and understanding all this Community, and understanding all things according to the Constitutions of he said congregation. I must humbly eg Thy Infinite Goodness, by the Precious Blood of Jesus Christ, that it may please Thee to receive this holocaust in the odor of sweetness and that as Thou hast given me the desire and the means of offering it to Thee, Thou wilt also give me abund-ant grace for its accomplishment. At the

Asylum of the Sisters of Charity of Quebec, the 26th October, 1880." His Lordship then invested each with he ring as the seal of her spiritual alliance with Our Lord, placing it on the annular finger of the right hand. A number of antiphons were then chanted by the professed and the other nuns alternately, and the *Te Deum* was sung, after which Mon-signor prayed as follows: "God All Powerful and Eternal, Oh, Thou why desirest to in chaste bodies and whose delight is pure souls; Thou who by Thy Word didst make all things, re-establish in the grace of its first origin, the human nature made vicious in our first parents by the trickery of Satan vouchsafe to cast a favorable re-gard upon these Thy servants, and by the effusion of Thy Holy Spirit, grant them a prudent modesty, a goodness full of wisdom, a sweet gravity, a liberty all chaste; that they may burn with the ardor of tharity, and love none but Thee; that they may glorify Thee by the holiness of their bodies and the purity of their souls; that they may fear and Thee with love and with love serve Thee, onl, find honor, joy and consolation in sadness, counsel in uncertainty, patience in tribulation, abundance in poverty, sustenance in their need and a remedy in all their ailments. That in Thee they may possess all things; that they may chastise the body and overcome

the world; to the end that being em-bellished with the flowers of virtue and

board partition screened off a little chapel. A sort of rustic arbor, covered on all sides with bark, in the Huron style of architecture as before, gave them an additional class room for their neophytes.

Their poverty, which excited universal compassion, reduced them to receive alms from such as would have been succored by them, in better days. One would bring a towel, a chemise or a cloak: another presented a chicken, a few eggs, or a loaf of bread. board partition screened off a little chape

"sent us the stuffs destined to their own use to clothe us; they gave us provisi linen and blankets for our beds. T sociates of Jesus Christ and of His Aposteles and Evangelists. He pointed out believe and how in the exercise of obedience, purity, mortification and charity, they were true missionaries of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. At the conclusion of the discourse, of which the foregoing is but a mere outline, and believe the the foregoing is but a mere outline, and believe and howing their lamps prepared in their hands, they may await the celestial Spouse; that the conclusion of the discourse, of which the foregoing is but a mere outline, and believe and the being embedded in the listence of virtue and how in the service of their lay brothers they may await the celestial Spouse; that united with the wise virgins, they may await the celestial Spouse; that the foregoing is but a mere outline, and blankets for our beds. They having their lamps prepared in their hands, they may await the celestial Spouse; that united with the wise virgins, they may await the conclusion of the discourse, of the world; to the end that being embeds and the pointed out the service of their lay brothers and workmen to aid in the building. The foregoing is but a mere outline, and blankets for our beds. They have a wait the celestial Spouse; that the flowers of virtue and heaving the intervent of the pointed out the pointed out

our Lord, who with Thee and the Holy our Lord, who with Thee and the Holy Ghost, liveth and reigneth for ever and ever." Immediately at the conclusion of this beautiful prayer, the professed walked around and received the "kiss of peace" from each of the community, during which the exxxii psalm was chanted. All then took their departure processionally.

THE RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS IN OUEBEC CITY.

THE URSULINE MONASTERY—ESTAB-LISHED 1639.

A M. D. G.

COURAGE IN ADVERSITY—DEATH OF ONE O. THE FOUNDRESSES-THE SECOND MONASTERY

[Continued.]

In the foregoing number we have seen how in a few hours nearly all the earthly possessions of these heroic women-heroic in the full sense of the term-were swept away in a few hours. We have also seen with what perfect submission to the Divine will this chastisement was received at His hand. In the next few numbers we shall see them with unflagging courage undertake the re-building of their monas tery, notwithstanding the depressing state of affairs in the colony at the time.

Had the Ursulines been of only moder te utility in the Colony, whether for aiding in converting the Indians, or in diffusing the blessings of instruction and education among the rising generation of French Canadians, the conjuncture was favorable to allow them to retire. Ten years were sufficient for an experiment; and had there been a want of success, the nuns themselves, after all the hardships they had endured, and all the uncertainties before them, had a right to desist from their er terprise without being taxed with pusillanimity. Spring vessels, bringing them the usual succor, would have enabled them to pay the expenses of their passage home. That they would have been cordially welcomed by their different Communities, they had already received to quit the country on account of the Indian warfare and the precarious state of the colony.

These invitations were still more urgent when tidings of the conflagration of the Monastery had reached their friends in

No one conversant with the early history of Canada is ignorant how critical was the state of affairs, and how gloomy the prospect during the years that followed the dispersion of the Hurons. The Iroquois, flushed by his dire success, dazzled by the fire that had consumed his victim, had not paused to rest him in the solitude he had made. Throughout the land he was busy; here to cut off a still flying band of Hurons; there to scalp the trembling Algonquin, and everywhere to beset the French, and confine them within their forts. The ubiquitous Iroquois seemed destined to remain sole master of a devasappropriate exhortation. He then blessed destined to remain sole master of a devasther rings, praying that God might bestow scattered along the St. Lawrance, at the various sertlements and trading posts, were but a handful, compared to the Hurons destroyed; and their importance to the mother country depended chiefly on the fur-trade with the Indians, which the Iro-

quois intercepted. All this was well known to the nuns; but they were all determined to persevere and share the fate of the Colony, whose interests they had espoused. "How could we abandon our Christian neophytes?" ays Mother Mary of the Incarnation. They are our treasures, our spiritual children, for whom we are ready to die a milion of times. And what will become of our dear French girls without instruction, without culture? No! we are not owardly as to betray our trust or abandon ur post. Our enemies are powerful, but God is greater than they."

The resolution of the nuns was applauded by the public. In an assembly of the principal citizens and the Jesuit Fathers presided over by the Governor D'Ailleboust, it was decided to offer them a loan, free of interest for six years, and to aid them as far as possible in re-building their

Monastery. This decision taken, let us return to the "Bethlehem" of the Ursulines to take note of some of the comforts and conveniences. The mansion, built probably or the model of other small dwelling house of the city, was two stories high, thirty feet in length and twenty in breadth These were narrow limits for thirteen per sons, to whom a chapel and a class-rewere as indispensible as a dining-room and a dormitory. Their ingenuity and their patience, having already been tasked in a similar manner, made them at home is their new domicile. Beds were arranged one above another, for themselves and for some little boarders, probably orphans;

"The Jesuit Fathers," says Mother Mary,

compassionate and obliging that we

se compassionate and obliging that we have no words sufficent to express our gratitude. If the poverty of our colonists is great, their charity is greater."

In the meantime they sought to resume the labors of the Institute, in favor of the young French girls as well as the Indians.

The snow had not yet fully disappeared from the ground, when the nurs were The show had not yet fully disappeared from the ground, when the nuns were seen clearing away with their own hands, the rubbish that covered the charred foundations in preparation for the work of the masons. On the 18th of May, in presence of the Governor and a goodly company, another foundation stone was blessed by Rev. Father Lalemont, and placed with the usual ceremonies by Madame de la Peltrie. All the workmen that could be obtained were employed; and the walls rose so rapidly that some hopes were en-tertained of inhabiting them the following

winter. winter.

But the short summer passed all too quickly; autumn came, and the long winter set in before the interior of the Monastery was sufficiently advanced to set at liberty the inmates of "Bethlehem's cave," pent up as they were, and stifling in smoke and unwholesome air.

The winter was indeed large and scienced.

The winter was indeed long and painful or many reasons. The beloved Mother st. Joseph, who, for the last four years had St. Joseph, who, for the last four years had been sinking in a declared consumption, had not yet given up teaching her dear Hurons. All summer she had kept her place in the book lodge, where Mother Mary accompanied her, while she continued to explain the way to serve God, to attentive listeners, men and women, to the number of forty or fifty. Poor hading number of forty or fifty. Poor Indians, how they listened with open, wonder eyes, marking their assent and their miration of the celestial doctrines that fell from her lips, by expressive gestures! But even the supernatural energy of a soul all on fire with holy zeal, could no longer support the wasted frame, nor hush the stifling cough.—Glimpses of the Monas-

TO BE CONTINUED.

CONFIRMATION IN INGERSOLL.

On Monday, the Feast of All Saints, His Lordship the Bishop administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to sixty-five children. The beautiful new church was crowded by the members of the congregation who came to witness the ceremony. was evident from the pressing invitations The children about to be confirmed occupied the naive of the church immediately in front of the communion rails, their de-vout appearance and the earnstness with which they assisted at the holy ceremony showing them to have been carefully pre-pared and instructed in their dut. The High Mass was sung by Father O'Mahony of this city, His Lordship occupying the throne which had been prepared in the sanctuary. The different parts of the mass were rendered by the choir in a manner to reflect upon its members the highest credit. They certainly have done good work since their removal to the new church. On the conclusion of the holy sacrifice of the Mass His Lordship preached an eloquent and impressive sermon on the Feast, pointing out the example of the holy ser-vants of God as one which we should en-deavor to follow, and describing the great joy of those blessed souls who are now in the possession of God's Kingdom for all eternity. As soon as His Lordship had concluded the sermon the children advanced two by two to the platform of the altar where they received, at the Bishop's hands the sacrament which makes them for life the soldiers of the Cro

St. Mary's Cathedral-Some of the of St. Mary's are in making personal calls at the residences of the members of their flock soliciting subscriptions to meet the amount required for the repairs and improvement of the cathedral. Success, it is stated, has crowned their efforts so far His Lordship Bishop Crinnen, with his characteristic liberality, disposed of his carriage and donated the amount realized towards the repairs of the cathedral and schools. power boiler, purchased from Messrs. Clarke & Squibb, of this city, is now being placed in the basement of the cathedral for heating purposes. It will add greatly to the comfort of the large flocks who attend during winter.—Hamilton Times.

To FARMERS.—Mr. P. Burns, 51 King st., east, Toronto, advertises in this issue for an immense quantity of wood. Mr. Burns is one of the most extensive wood most extensive wood and coal dealers in Canada. Our farmer friends in the west will find him a most reliable gentleman to deal with, and we doubt not many of them will find this an excellent opportunity to dispose of their surplus wood.

At Wardsville J. M. Dykes was on Saturday called upon to pay a fine and costs for uttering terribly blasphemous langu-age on the Sabbath day.

Oswego, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The schooner Tranchemontagne, of Montreal, from Trenton to this port with 1ye, was driven ngainst the outer west pier early this morning and is a total wreck. The crew were saved.

The Rev. James Hannan, Sound District, was robbed of his pocket-book, containing \$18, on King street, Toronto, Thursday night. It was snatched out of his hand by a professional thief.

On Sunday, September 26, in the Cathedral at St. Joseph, Missouri, Rev. Father Ignatius, O.S.B., gave conditional baptism to Mr. James N. Morris, a convert, in the presence of an immense congregation of Catholics and Protestants.

We have authority for stating that a large accession to the ranks of the Catho-lic Church will shortly take place at Ox-ford, in consequence of the labors of the Jesuit fathers in that city.—London Uni-

For the first time in the history of the Ohio Penitentiary, High Mass was celebrated in that institution by the Catholic Chaplain, Father Clarke, last Sunday.

It is announced by the Essec Telegraph It is announced by the Essec Tetegraph, that the Rev. Samuel Farman, M. A., Cam., vicar of St. John's District Church, Colchester, has seeded from the Church of England, and has joined the Catholic Church, into which he has been accepted. at the Oratory, Brompton.

Salt water will preve falling out; but to preve being pulled out, get he

A Boston artist is cree

Deaf lady: "What's h

lady: "Augustus Tyler.
"Bless me, what a na
Biler'! Eliza, you mus

An editor, who speaks man who has discovered perience, says that the vent bleeding at the no-nose out of other people

A droll fellow in Corrich man out of the n

of me.

painted an orange-peel so nattily that six fat me

NEWS FROM IRELAND. DUBLIN.

The Inspector General of Irish Constabulary has issued another circular to the force in reference to the land meetings. In this he enjoins that, except in cases of absolute necessity, armed policemen are to be kept out of the view at such meet-

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

On Oct. 2d, James Morris, who resides near Rosenails, reported that as he was driving home, two men, one of whom was armed with a gun, stepped out from a ditch and seized his horse. On looking into his face one said, "That's not Delany," and he was allowed to drive on. Delaney is steward to Mr. Patterson, who helds a large war are page. Delaney is steward to Mr. Patterson, who holds a large property near Rosenails, and sometime since was engaged in an affray with poachers, in the course of which some of them were weared. poachers, in the course of which of them were wounded. A man named Carroll was arrested on suspicion of stopping the horse, but discharged to-day, as he was not identified.

WESTMEATH.

A house belonging to a man named Heatherston, near Mullingar, was, on Oct. 5th, burnt to the ground. The reason assigned for the outrage is that Hetherston some time ago evicted a tenant from the holding. The house was unoccupied at the time

LOUTH.

A posse of the Drogheda police, acting under the inspiration of "information received," recently proceeded to Drogheda railway station, on the arrival of the uptrain for Dublin, and made a search for fire-arms. The object of their suspicions was some barrels of herrings which arrived from Greenore, that they suspected contained contraband of war, and they fished about among the herrings without fished about among the herrings without getting a "take." It is needless to say that their errand was fruitless.

CORK.

At Bandon, on October 7th, the tenants on the properly of the late Colonel Chat-terton refused to pay the agent who attended for the purpose of collecting the rents more than a half-year's rent, based upon Griffith's valuation. The agent, Mr. Armstrong, of Limerick, declined the offer, and threatened to take summary proceedings in the event of the tenants not paying up. The rents are stated to to be one-sixth more than Griffith's valua-

A number of armed men, who were dis-A number of armed men, who were disguised, recently entered the house of a
farmer named Brown, residing at Searligtown, near Kanturk, and having ejected
him and removed his furniture to the
roadside, it is alleged they beat him
severely and cut off one of his cars. Brown appears to have made himself obnoxious by taking a house and lands from which, it is stated, a tenant had been evicted.

On Oct. 3d, a man named Foley, and his family, consisting of a wife and six children, living near Coolclough, within two miles Kanturk, who was evicted for a debt at the suit of the St. Patrick's Loan Society, was forcibly reinstated in his holding by a body of armed men. The party lit fires, placed new locks on the doors, and then left.

KERRY.

Circulars have been issued to the tenants on the estate of Sir Edward Denny, including the town of Tralee and country for miles around, that leases forever will be granted to occupying tenants at rents fixed in 1829. Tenants under middlemen will be placed on the same footing with

presiding. The Chairman, in the course of a lengthy speech, said that if torches were to be applied to the houses of the poor the landlords might not know but that some time they would see the fires at On Oct. 7th, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, M.

P., accompanied by Mr. Harrington, President of the Tralee Land League, visited the scene of the eviction of Patrick Kensident of the Traice Land League, visited the scene of the eviction of l'atrick Kennedy and his family from their house at Ballinagrane, near Dingle. The weather was anything but pleasant, a heavy downpour having set in at an early hour, and continued without ceasing until evening. Ballinagrane is a black spot situate at the foot of Listorgan Mountain, and the people there seem to be in anything but comfortable circumstances. Considerable importance has been attached to the eviction of Kennedy, because after possession being obtained his house was set fire to and consumed, lest, as has been conjectured, he would be put back into it, as was the case in several similar instances in this county recently. The hon, member for Queen's County, who is interested in that part of Kerry by family ties, having visited the Kingdom of Kerry, thought well to avail himself of the opportunity for seeing for himself the evicted house at Ballinagrane. He appointed one o'clock. for seeing for himself the evicted house at Ballinagrane. He appointed one o'clock. At that time, notwithstanding the disagreeableness of the weather, large crowds were to be seen repairing to the scene of the eviction. The police, too, found out that a meeting would be held, and accordingly members of the force were drafted into Dingle from the outlying stations, and despatched to Ballinagrane. Notes of the meeting were taken by two members of the constabulary. The meeting took the following pledge, with uplifted hands:—"We promise, in the presence of each other, that we will never on any account, for greed or for fear, no matter count, for greed or for fear, no matter what threats or intimidation may be brought against us, take any farm or land from which another man has been wrongfully evicted.

farmer who had taken possession of a farm from which another had been evicted, offered some butter and oats for

a small one, but possesses some historic interest as containing the mausoleum of William Smith O'Brien, which was in view of the platform. 5,000 persons were present, and also three bands. Over 100 mounted men arrived from Castlemahon and Newcastle West, headed by the Very Rev. Dean O'Brien. They were all decorated with scarfs of green and orange. The various banners borne in orange. The various banners borne in the procession to the platform indicated a wish that orange and green blended into one should, as Davis said, carry the day.

A force of some fifty or sixty police were on the ground, but their services were not required. At three o'clock, the Rev. Mr. McCarthy, P. P., of Knockaderry, was called to the chair, amid great applause. Resolutions of the usual character were adopted. Some landlords came in for a general castigation over their conduct to wards their tenants. A vote of thanks to the rev. chairman closed the proceedings.

CLARE.

The tenantry on the property of Dr. Ryan, Clonakilla, near Kildysart, county Clare, being called on to pay the September gale, have refused to pay more than the Government valuation. Dr. Ryan's son, his agent, accepted the money, but only gave acknowledgments instead of the ordinary receipts, saying that his father would settle with the tenants.

An important land meeting was held at

An important land meeting was held at Kildysart, on Sunday, Oct. 3d. The The Ridysart, on Sunday, Oct. 3d. The number of people who attended was 5,000. The resolutions were firm and within the bounds of moderation, demanding a sweeping land remedial measure. The Rev. John Hayes, P. P., Kildysart, was called to the chair, amid vehement cheering a weekley address.

ng, and made an excellent address.

Twenty-three tenants on the Marquis of Conyngham's property in the townland of Clohanemore East, parish of Kilmacduane, have resolved to purchase their holdings. They have made an offer which has been favorably received, and will, in all probability, be accepted.

TIPPERARY.

As Captain R. W. Gason was travelling on Oct. 6th from the residence of his uncle, Colonel Gason, near Dromineer, to Borrisokane, he was fired at on the road near Coolbawn. The shot not taking effect he proceeded rapidly to Borrisokane, where he apprised the sub-inspector of what had happened. Captain Gason, who is brother to the Rey. Freeman Gason, of Borrisokane, came over from England, it is said, for the purpose of getting his rents from some property he owns near Puc-kawn, a few miles from Nenagh. Mr. Gason says himself that his belief is that there was no intention to either kill or wound him, but merely to scare him.

WATERFORD.

A lad named Thomas O'Hea, a carpenter's apprentice, was accidentally drowned at Fiddown, on Oct. 6th. It appeared that he was at work on some repairs at the railway bridge there, and on his return from breakfast, he stepped on a plank which had been taken up, and it giving way with him, he was precipitated into the river and drowned.

On Sunday, October 3d, an enthusiastic meeting in support of the Land League was held in the townland of Clohoge, parish of Killeavy. At noon a monster pro-cession, accompanied by bands and two large banners, marched from Newry to cession, accompanied by bands and two large banners, marched from Newry to Clohoge, where a platform was erected in a field. On the way a contingent from Dundalk, accompanied by the Emmet Band, met the procession, the whole party numbering about seven thousand. Dr. McKeon, a landlord, residing at Newtownhamilton, occupied the chair. He said he was a small landed proprietor himself, but he never had put a tenant out of will be placed on the same rooting, the direct tenants. A fine of six years' rental will be imposed. The proposal is favorably regarded by the tenants.

The first public meeting of the Tralee branch of the Land League was held on Oct. 2d, Mr. T. Harrington, Kerry Scatinel, would. Mr. George T. Moore, who announced himself as an English landowner moved the first resolution—"That a prompt and satisfactory settlement of the prompt and satisfactory s land question, in such a manner as to se cure every occupier in the possession of his farm, is absolutely necessary to the peace and prosperity of Ireland." Other resolutions expressing confidence in Mr. Parnell, and approving of the principles of the Land League, were passed.

GALWAY.

GALWAY.

An attack was recently made on a bailiff named Daly, while collecting rent on Mrs. J. Hemsworth's property, near Loughrea. It appears that Daly entered a tenant's house, and after notifying the tenant to pay the rent he was attacked by the man and his son. The bailiff received some very rough handling. A policeman who was passing by the house went to Daly's assistance. The attacking party were brought before a local magistrate. were brought before a local magistrate, when Daly stated he would be unable to do his duty if such offences were not pun-ished. After a long hearing of the case, the parties were remanded.

On Oct. 3d, a large meeting was held at Tourmakeady, a place situate within ten miles of Ballinrobe, for the purpose of furthering the Land movement.

On Sunday, Oct. 2d, a large meeting of tenant farmers was held at Abbeyknockmov, for the purpose of forming in the

tenant farmers was held at Abbeykhock-moy, for the purpose of forming in the parish a branch of the National Land League. The priests and people united, and the meeting was one of the most important demonstrations that had taken place since the commencement of the land softation. Notes | agitation.

Thirty tenant farmers assembled on Oct. 8th, on the farm from which a ten ant had been evicted, some miles from Loughren. They removed the crops in carts to the evicted man's house, and dug all the potatoes on the land. The owner of the farm was present, and will take legal proceedings.

ROSCOMMON.

At the Limerick Market, on Oct. 6th, a

The town of Boyle was, on Sunday, Oct. 3d, the scene of a monster land demonstration, in which it is computed some

The remedy that has had the most reevicted, offered some butter and oats tor sale. The merchants and brokers alike refused to purchase from him. The man, where the was Frawley, was obliged to take the produce with him, and on leaving the market he was hooted by the large was a few with a few was reasonable of few was resembled. rowd of farmers present.

One of the series of Land League meetings to extend the ramifications of that body was held at Ardagh, on Sunday, Oct.

The plant twenty miles from Limerick, summer complaints known. For sale by all dealers.

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Meetings.

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thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

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ceived the offer of twen the rescued miser. much," exclaimed he, and he handed back t saying calmly as he poch "That's about right." At a camp-meeting la erable sister began the h " My soul, be on t Ten thousand for She began in shrill que pitched too high. "Te thousand," she screech

"Start her at five thousa verted stock-broker pres The baker's cart was door, minus the baker climbed up, and, looking climbed up, and, looking feasted her eyes on coo innumerable. "Oh! P take a cookie." "Bu very wrong," said ne "The baker won't see will," solemnly. "I never tell the baker." " Bu

"Yes," said Mr. Pro silent forces in nature t potent. It is the silent a that binds the world to silent power of light th beauty to all things; it is that is deepest; it is—" that gets the most swill,' seing her liege lord had his rope and simile. I but it somehow spoiled dissertation.—Boston Tra

"Dear old Aunt Sara girl, "don't see very we day she was buzzing are for church, looking for overshoes, and last, be prayer-book. The latte had secured by grabbing bureau at the last mome got to church it proved box and the oid lady, in place in this uncommor touched the spring, and style to the tune of 'O' Along Josey.'"

When the shrewd, sm alone in the house du makes such a mess of h closet that it is bound this parents return, he room, puts a pillow in sent himself, extinguish under the bed. And v under the bed. And we comes up stairs, madde and without stopping lathers that pillow with boy yells as though he the old man goes off sa sort of boy who will greaters and he a senat

caucuses and be a senat

Let Men of Science " Mack Simms and Ant involved in a dispute. a liar, and Cobb said black thief. Finally S in the mouth with his out two of his teeth. transaction and had Si

fore the police court.

"Do you plead guilt asked the Judge, addre.

"I dosen't plead a lawyer. Yer can't loints." "Look out you imp you guilty or not guilt "Now yer's gettin' de honor to state dat I
"Yis, he is, Jedge,

"I neber toch de ma "Didn't you hit hin asked the Judge. "No, sah, I didn't p In fack, neber toch hir "Judge, I swar on de lan' dat he hit me.' " Now look a-heah. courts ob dis lan' ain When yer jerks a mayer's got ter 'stanciate wuz moah eddycashur an' white folks, dar w

trouble in de courts.

"He hit me in de mou

dis table, Jedge ?" and on the desk.
"Yes, sir."
"Dar's whar yer's
"Cordin' ter de floso
studyin' yer ca 't te
air twist my han' an
han' tech der table h Now look a-heah, An oner turned to Cobb put yerself in sich a i been a stugent too lor ter den dis. Is yer ter den dis. branded wid ignorence add yer weight to hople of Little Rock ter ez a stugent an' a ma flosofy, did I tech yer "Come ter think Cobb, "I doan believe

"Now, Ant'ny, ez ob science, didn' yer knock dem teef out ? knock dem teef out?
"Viewin' this sul
light, I believe I did.
"An' now, Ant'ny,
larned man, won't ypendin' agin me, in
scientific plainter and
tific 'fendent?"
"Yes, I will. Jed
me, an' I hereby wid
"Dat was 'zactly r
the two men went d
all de men ob science
der dis way dar w

der dis way dar w trouble an' oneasines

HUMOROUS.

Salt water will prevent the hair from falling out; but to prevent the hair from being pulled out, get home early.

A Boston artist is credited with having painted an orange-peel on the sidewalk so nattily that six fat men slipped down on

Deaf lady: "What's his name?" Young lady: "Augustus Tyler." The deaf lady: "Bless me, what a name! "Bust-his Biler'! Eliza, you must be making fun of me."

An editor, who speaks with the air of a man who has discovered a new fact by experience, says that the new way to prevent bleeding at the nose is to keep your nose out of other people's business.

A droll fellow in Connecticut fished a rich man out of the mill pond and received the offer of twenty-five cents from the rescued miser. "Oh! that's too much," exclaimed he, "'taint wuth it," and he handed back twenty-one cents, saying calmly as he pocketed, four cents: "That's about right."

At a camp-meeting last summer a year.

At a camp-meeting last summer a venerable sister began the hymn—

" My soul, be on thy guard; Ten thousand foes arise!" She began in shrill quavers, but it was pitched too high, "Ten thousand—Ten thousand," she screeched, and stopped. "Start her af five thousand;" cried a converted stock-broker present.

The baker's cart was standing by the door, minus the baker. Little cherub climbed up, and, looking into the boxes, feasted her eyes on cookies and jumbles innumerable. "Oh! I'se a good mind to take a cookie." "But that would be very wrong," said nurse, reprovingly. "The baker won't see me," "But God will," solemnly. "I know; but he'll never tell the baker."

"Yes," said Mr. Profundity, "it is the silent forces in nature that are the most silent forces in nature that are the most potent. It is the silent strength of gravity that binds the world together; it is the silent power of light that gives life and beauty to all things; it is the silent stream that is deepest; it is—""It is the still sow that gets the most swill," Mrs. P. put in, seing her liege lord had got to the end of his rope and simile. It was kind of her, but it somehow spoiled the effect of his but it somehow spoiled the effect of his dissertation.—Boston Transcript.

"Dear old Aunt Sarah," said a schoolgirl, "don't see very well, and last Sunday she was buzzing around getting ready
for church, looking for umbrella, specs,
overshoes, and last, but not least, her
prayer-book. The latter she thought she
had secured by grabbing something off her
bureau at the last moment, but when she
got to church it proved to be my musical
box and the oid lady, in trying to find her
place in this uncommon book of prayer,
touched the spring, and it went off in fine
style to the tune of 'Oh, Jim Along, Jim
Along Josey."

When the shrewd, small hov, who is left

When the shrewd, small boy, who is left alone in the house during the evening, makes such a mess of his raid on the pie closet that it is bound to be noticed when his parents return, he hies him to his room, puts a pillow in his bed to repre-sent himself, extinguishes the gas, and gets under the bed. And when the old man under the bed. And when the old man comes up stairs, madder than a wet cat, and without stopping to light the gas, lathers that pillow with a trunk strap, the boy yells as though he was getting it, and the old man goes off satisfied. That's the sort of boy who will grow up to run ward caucuses and be a senator.

Let Men of Science "Hang Togedder."

Mack Simms and Anthony Cobb became involved in a dispute. Simms called Cobb a liar, and Cobb said that Simms was a black thief. Finally Simms struck Cobb in the mouth with his fist and knocked out two of his teeth. Cobb reported the transaction and had Simms drawn up be-

transaction and had Simms drawn up before the police court.

"Do you plead guilty or not guilty?" asked the Judge, addressing Simms.

"I dosen't plea! at all. I isn't no lawyer. Yer can't ketch me wid yer pints."

"Look out you impudent rascal. Are

"You guilty or not guilty?"
"Now yer's gettin' at de facks. I has de honor to state dat I is not guilty."
"Yis, he is, Jedge," exclaimed Cobb.
"He hit me in de mouf wid his fist."

"He hit me in de mouf wid his fist."

"I neber toch de man."

"Didn't you hit him in the mouth?"
asked the Judge.

"No, sah, I didn't put my han' on him.
In fack, neber toch him."

"Judge, I swar on de bigges' Bible in
de lan' dat he hit me."

"Now look a-heah," said Simms, "de

courts ob dis lan' ain't technicum enuf. When yer jerks a man up on a charge, yer's got ter 'stanciate de charge. Ef dar wuz moah eddycashun 'mong de niggers an' white folks, dar wouldn't be half de trouble in de courts. Is my han' techin' dis table, Jedge?" and he placed his hand on the desk.

dis table, Jedge f" and he placed his hand on the desk.

"Yes, sir."

"Dar's whar yer's off. Case why?

"Cordin' ter de flosofy what I'se been studyin' yer ca 't' tech nothin'. Dat is air twist my han' an' de table. Ef my han' tech der table hit would stick dar.

New leak a hand hat'ny and the prishan' tech der table hit would stick dar. Now look a-heah, Ant'ny," and the prisoner turned to Cobb, "is yer gwing ter put yerself in sich a ignorent light? Yer's been a stugent too long not ter know better den dis. Is yer goin' roun' town branded wid ignorence? Is yer gwing ter add yer weight to holdin' de culled people of Little Rock ter de groun'? Now, ez a stugent an' a man what understan's flosofy, did I tech yer?"

"Come ter think ob hit," answered

"Come ter think ob hit," answered Cobb, "I doan believe yer did."

Cobb, "I doan believe yer did."

"Now, Ant'ny, ez a stugent an' a man ob science, didn' yer run agin a post an' knock dem teef out!"

"Viewin' this subjeck in a scientific light, I believe I did."

"An' now, Ant'ny, ez a stugent an' a larned man, won't yer widdraw dis case pendin' agin me, in which yersef is de scientific plainter and in what I is de scientific 'fendent?"

scientific plainter and in what I is de scientific 'fendent ?'

"Yes, I will. Jedge, dis man neber hit me, an' I hereby widdraws de mistake."

"Dat was 'zactly right," said Simms, as the two men went down together. "Ef all de men ob science would hang togedder dis way dar wouldn't be half de trouble an' oneasiness in de worl'."

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C. M. B. A. NOTES.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

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President—T. A. Bourke, Windsor.
1st Vice-President—J. Barry, Brantford2nd Vice President—J. Doyle, St. Thomas.
Recorder—S. R. Brown, London.
Treasurer—M. J. Manning, Windsor.
Marshal and Guard—C. W. O'Rourke, Am-

herstburg.
Trustees—Rev. Joseph P. Molphy, Strath-roy; C. W. O'Rourke; J. Doyle; J. Barry; T. A. Bourke.

LIST OF BRANCHES.

Rec. Secretaries.
Edward Hanrahan
Hugh Daly.
Henry W. Deare,
Alex Wilson.
On, Mr. O'Dwyer,
Jamas K. Faulkner
Jos. U. Thibadeau. Sarnia, Chatham,

8 Chatham.
Branch 2, Flint, Mich., has lost Bro.
Peter O'Hare, Jr., by death. He was one
of the charter members.
According to last quarterly report, there
are 630 C. M. B. A. members in the state

are 630 C. M. B. A. members in the state of Pennsylvania.

In New York State there are 53 branches; in Pennsylvania 17; in Michigan 12; in Canada 8; in Kansas 3; in Ohio 2; in Kentucky 1; in West Virginia 1. Total No. of C. M. B. A. Branches 97.

Immediately after a person has become a member of a branch and his name placed on branch-roli, the Secretary should send a "membership-report" to Grand Council; the Council should also be immediately notified of all suspensions and re-instatements, as the Grand Council roll must at all times agree with the several branch-rolls. Branch Secretaries should be careful to give no Beneficiary Certificates without proper application being be careful to give no Beneficiary Certificates without proper application being made by the member entitled to such certificate; said "application" forms "filled up" must be sent to Grand Council; the part referring to the "beneficiary" should agree with the same on "Will Book" of the branch and Beneficiary Certificate given to the member.

given to the member. Some branches have not yet forwarded the quarterly report due Oct. 1st. We request said branches to attend to this at once; we have to make the Grand Council once; we have to make the Grand Council quartely report, but cannot do so till we receive the reports of all the branches. As it is imperative on branch officers to study well the duties required of them, we cannot understand why some are so dilatory in the discharge thereof. When the work has to be done why not attend to it at once. In regard to the payment of Assessment amounts, we have still some of Assessment amounts, we have still some branches a little too careless. If the offi-cers of said branches would consult their own interests and the good of their asso own interests and the good of their asso-ciation, they would forward assessment amounts as soon as possible after receiving notice. It is not at all necessary for branch officers to wait for a meeting of their branch before forwarding the amount of assessment required; they should be empowered to draw on treasurer's for said amount, and send "draft" to Council without delay. This is the method adopted by several branches, and those branches ted by several branches, and those branches are always first in paying assessments. We would like to see all our branches adopt this plan, as the success of the C. M. B. A. depends almost entirely on the manner in which the beneficiary of our deceased brothers is paid. Beginning with assessment No. 13, we shall hereafter publish in our C. M. B. A. Notes the date of issuing assessments, and also the date of

why we thus complain.

Members of branches are allowed twenty days to replace this beneficiary (i. e., pay assessment) taken out of the Beneficiary Fund on last call. If they do not replace the required amount within said time, they, thereby, become suspended, and the Council should be immediately notified. Financial Secretaries should strictly perform this part of their duty. If this is Financial Secretaries should strictly per-form this part of their duty. If this is attended to properly, there can never be any loss to branch funds through suspended members, since members are not their becoming members.
S. R. Brown,

R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOLS, HAMIL-

Great improvements have been made in the separate schools of the city lately. The comfort and advancement of the pupils have been carefully studied. Two new have been carefully studied. Two new teachers have been engaged, one in the female department of the model school to take charge of higher classes than those previously taught, also one in St. Law-rence school. The several improvements which were in progress have now been completed. The bulk of the expenses incurred was met by voluntary contribution, Bishop Crinnon having donated 140 desks. The Catholic parents of the city have now greater advantages offered for the advancement of their children than they ever enjoyed in Hamilton before. With Rev. Father O'Leary as superintendent and Mr. C. Donovan as head master, aided by the sisters of St. Joseph, there is no doubt but the moral and intellectual training of the children will be carefully attended to. children win.

Hamilton Times.

AFGHANISTAN.

London, Oct. 27.—The most recent official intelligence possessed by the Government leaves no doubt that the district around Cabul is in a state of disturbance, and the home officials thus account for the break in communications between Cabul and Simla. The British political agent at Cabul was constant is his communications with the Indian Government, and the fact of these communications being interrupted is deduced from the absence of Afghan news in the Viceroy's recent telegrams. news in the Viceroy's recent telegrams.

All this tends to a belief in the probability

f the alleged outbreak having occurred.

... "We old maids." said Miss Crackle, "love cats because we have no husbands, and cats are almost as treacherous as men." Bishop (reproving delinquent page): that he has 6s chances. As there are some tickets which bear only as high as 67, hears all we do, and before whom even I am but as a crushed worm ?" Page: "The missus, my lord!"

Each ticket-holder, therefore, can easily see that he has 6s chances. As there are some tickets which bear only as high as 67, another has been added since their issue.

Wallaceburg, Nov. 2. NEXAGE

QUEBEC LETTER.

On Tuesday morning a series of very interesting ceremonies took place at the ASYLUM OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, a full account of which I prepared for one of our local papers, Chronicle, and which I have also sent you for publication in the

THE CHAPEL IN ST. SAUVEUR THE CHAPEL IN ST. SAUVEUR.

The chapel of "Our Lady of Lourdes"
in St. Sauveur is shortly to be opened to
the public. It is a large and substantial
two-story building, and is a credit to the

RUMORED APPOINTMENTS. The Courrier de Montreal announces that the Canada Gazette of next Saturday will contain the nomination of Hon. Mr. Baby, as Judge at Three Rivers, and that of Mr. W. McDougall, as Judge at Rimouski, in place of the late Judge Maguire. No Irish need apply.

frish need apply.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Criminal term of the Queen's Bench opened on Wednesday under the presidency of Judge Johnston. Tht first trial taken opened on Wednesday under the presidency of Judge Johnston. Thit first trial taken up was that of Lynch for killing his fellow-sailor, John Kneissinski, alias John Davey, a few weeks ago. It was proved that prisoner received a good deal of provocation and he was convicted of and sent-enced to two years in the Penitentiary. Apart from this, the calendar is not a heavy one. The parties accused of riot-ing in the early part of summer will be

Paradis threw himself over Dufferin Terrace on to the roof of the elevator. He was picked up, but expired in some minutes. The coroner's inquest on the body was held yesterday. It was elicited by the evidence that the deceased had thrown himself over the railing in the Terrace in a fit of temporary insanity, and a verdict was consequently returned to that effect. It appears that the unfortu-nate man had suffered from fits of insan-

ity for some time past, owing to the lack of employment and family troubles.

A question of veracity has arisen between two press men, the city editor of Chronicle and one of the proprietors of Le Canadien. Affirmations and counter affirmations have been published, as also a letter from Hon. Mr. Chapleau, about whom the difficulty commenced. The proprietor threatens legal proceedings and

the editor says, come on.

As my former nom de plume has latterly lost its significance, I shall for the future, leaving it to those who understand the old tongue to make out what is its English

synonym—sign myself Yours truly, Brannagh.

WALLACEBURG LETTER.

issuing assessments, and also the dates on which the various branches remit on said assessments; it will then be seen which branches are eareless or indifferent, and

en described in the RECORD. public have not yet seen how the great undertaking has been performed, and as this is connected with the bazaar and

great improvements have been made in the separate schools of the city lately. The comfort and advancement of the pupils have been carefully studied. Two new teachers have been engaged, one in the female department of the model school take charge of higher classes than those previously taught, also one in St. Lawrence school. The several improvements which were in progress have now been completed. The bulk of the expenses incompleted. The bulk of the expenses incompleted. The bulk of the expenses interest and the properties are not incompleted as the bazaar and drawing of prizes, the sequel will explain. Every parishioner subscribed a certain amount, which the worthy pastor summed up, and calculating on a certain amount of outside assistance, he considered he could erect an edifice such as we now possess for the sum total, but some failing in their subscriptions, and not realizing as much as expected from abroad, there was naturally a deficit, which subsequently had to be made up, and that necessitated the present expediency of a bazaar and drawing of prizes. Already those good and true men who donated liberally at the outset have come to his assistance again, as, for example, witness the names of the donors on the face of the ticket. I am not addicted to flattery, but in this instance I must confess my inability to give that due mede of fess my inability to give that due mede of praise to those worthy names representing the parish of Wallaceburg which they well

The donors have now commenced send-

The donors have now commenced sending in their articles, as also the compilation of the tables for the bazaar, and everyone seems to be on the alert, vieing, as it were, one wish the other who will do the most in the good and holy cause to liquidate the last debt on the, comparatively speaking, handsomest and best proportioned church in Western Ontario.

The bazaar will take place on the 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st of December, 1880, and the 1st of January, 1881, providing the number of tickets sold realizes the amount of \$2,400. A mixed committee will be appointed to supervise the whole affair, and particularly to scrutinize the drawing of prizes. As to the drawing itself it will consist of the simplest and easiest method prizes. As to the drawing itself it will consist of the simplest and easiest metho-imaginable. A copy of all the number sold will be placed in a box, where they will be mixed and shake. Then a small boy will draw the numbers, each drawing being a prize, as there will be no blanks, Each number drawn will correspond with the number on the ticket, and the prize pose the boy extracts from the box number 1200 on the seventh drawing, that number receives a beautiful gold ring, or \$8 cash. Each ticket-holder, therefore, can easily see

BUSINESS ITEMS

NEW BOOT AND SHOES STORE IN ST. THOMAS.—Pocock Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas.

a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas.
They intend to carry as large a stock as any store in Ontario. This will enable all to get what they want, as every known style and variety will be kept on hand in large quantities, a new feature for St. Thomas. Prices will be very low to suit the present competition. Give them a call.
A MOUNTJOY, importer and wholesale dealer in foreign and domestic fruits, smoked fish, game, oysters, etc., City Hall buildings, Richmond street, London, Ont.
FITZPATRICK'S PREMIUM STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES.—Costs less than inferior Works. Received Prizes at London, England, 1871, and Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876. Sent everywhere. Address—Box 226, Stapleton, Richmond County, N. Y. Special Notice.—J. McKenzie has removed to A. J. Webster's old stand. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attached. is the Sewing Machine repair part and at-tachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated ma-

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

m the early part ...
ed.

A man named Francoeur, while cross he railway at St. Romuald, was struck and fatally hurt.

The body of a young man named Lawerence, of this city, who was engaged in selling papers and fruit, on board the Intercolonial train, was found lying on the track. It is presumed he fell between the cars and was killed.

The detachment of 3 Battery returned home to Kingston on Monday night.

They were heartily cheered as they passed and how streets.

They were heartily cheered as they passed and how to kingston on Monday night.

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The detachment of 3 Battery returned heart was a second of the well bear to kingston on Monday night.

They are the care was a COMMERCIAL. Mutton is Lamb, \$\varphi\$ is. Beef, pr is \$\varphi\$ qtr... Geese, each Onions, \$\phi\$ bhl..... Hay, \$\phi\$ on Straw, \$\phi\$ load.... Live Hogs, \$\phi\$ cwt... Dressed Hogs... Chickens, \$\phi\$ pair... Ducks. Ducks... Turnips ₱ bush... Carrots.....

maminton.	1 I bunce	mainet.	
	GRAIN.		
White wheat, ₱ b	ushel	\$1 00 to 5	\$1 00
Red P	,,	1 00 to	
Spring P		1 00 to	1 00
Oats P	,,	0 30 to	0 31
Barley >		0 50 to	
Rye P		0 80 to	
Peas P		0 55 to	0.70
Timothy seed #	,,	1 50 to	
Clover seed #	,,	4 00 to	0.00
Buckwheat P		0 50 to	0 55
There is There is	OUR & FEE		0 00
Superior & bbl			5 50
		5 00 to	5 50
Granulated wheat			5 50
Cornmeal, \$\notage 100 th			1 40
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Pethick & McDonald's FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

Scotch Tweed Suits, \$14, worth \$17. Scotch Tweed Shits, \$16, worth \$20. English Cloth Suits, \$20, worth \$25.

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

PETHICK & MCDONALD First Door North of City Hall,

RICHMOND STREET

THE-

ONTARIO INVESTMENT

ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, ONTARIO. OFFICES - OPPOSITE CITY HALL

Capital, \$1,000,000.

Subscribed, \$700,000 Invested, 200,000 Reserve Fund, 45,000

Samuel, Peters, Esq. President. I. Waterman, Esq., Vice-President.

This Company is now prepared to loan money upon the security of Building and Loan Companies' Stocks; buy and sell the same at very close rates, and loan money on Mortgages and Debentures.

Apply to HENRY TAYLOR,

Great Western Railway.

Trains leave and arrive at London station as follows. Trains leave and arrive at London station
as follows.

MAIN LINE, Going West—Arrive: 12 25
a.m. 1.55 p.m., 5.45 p.m., 2.45 a.m., 5.39 a.m.
DEPART: 2.10 p.m., 6.00 p.m., 2.55 a.m.,
1.840 a.m., 6.10 a.m.

MAIN LINE, Going East Arrive: 11.10,
p.m., 3.35 p.m., 8.25 p.m., 1.55 p.m., 5.39 p.m.,
4.10 p.m., DEPART: 11.29 p.m., 3.40 p.m., 8.40
a.m., 1.55 p.m., 5.45 p.m., 6.00 a.m.
SARNIA BRANCH—ARRIVE 9.55 p.m., 5.45
p.m., 1.45 p.m., 8.35 a.m., DEPART: 6.05 a.m.
7. 10 a.m., 2.15 p.m., 6.15 p.m.
PORT STANLEY BRANCH—ARRIVE: 8.10
a.m., 1.35 p.m., 5.40 p.m., 9.45 p.m., DEPART:
6.25 a.m., 5.00 a.m., 2.30 p.m., 6.35 p.m.
HURON AND BRUCE BRANCH—ARRIVE:
10.00 a.m., 4.45 p.m., 10.10 p.m. DEPART:
5.51
a.m., 2.20 p.m., 6.25 p.m.

New Advertisements.

COAL & WOUL

Call and get what you want in this line at the

WILLIAM STREET

WOOD YARD I don't Sell at Cost price,

but will give fair quality and

A. DENHOLM, JR.

Nov. 5-1y

CHEAP READING FOR WINTER NIGHTS.

Your choice of any of the following books sent free by post on receipt of 25 cts. Chase's Recipes, Lives of American Mechanics, Popular duets for Violin and Piano—by Winner, Five Chambers' Journals, Five Canadian Illustrated News, Five Harper's Weekly, Five "American homes", the Bethoven Coliection Five Chambers' Journals, Five Canadian IIlustrated News, Five Harper's Weekly, Five
"American homes", the Bethoven Collection
of Sacred Music, Sedgwick's New Method for
the German Concertina, 12 copies of the
Lightning Calculator, Journals of the Legislative Assembly from 1832 to 1839, in 16 vols,
well bound, the lot for 84. The Messages and
Documents of the United States from 1832 to
83, in 3 large vols, for 81. Transactions of the
N. Y. State Agricultural Society for 1834, price
size, two vols, of "Pickwick Papers' for 56c;
Lot of the Seaside and Lakeside Library, complete and by popular authors, for 13c, each;
Life of Washington, by Ramsay, 25c.; Finock's History of England, 25c.; Ferguson;
ovid; Cooper's Naval Officers; the Minstrel's
Lay and other Poems, Cesar's Commentaries; Manual of Chemistry; Becton's Date
Book; Sangstsr's Natural Philosophy; Leithanded Elsa, the Infant School Manual or
Exacterine of a Barrister, a Story; Christianity and Socialism—a report of a public discussion; the Thorough Base Primers; Visit
to Rome, by Rev. Fr. Baron Geramb, Conversations on Chemistry, by Dr. Jones, Inhave also a Patent Lithogram, by J. M. Jacobs,
Montreal, patented 10th July, 1879, foolscap
size—selling price being §8. I will sell it for
\$4, and social surface of the price of a public surface, and the surface of the price of the

PROVERBS.

"The Richest Blood, Sweetest Breath and Fairest Skin in Hop Bitters." "A little Hop Bitters saves big doctor bills and long sickness."

"That invalid wife, mother, sister or child can be made the picture of health with Hop Bitters."

"When worn down and ready to take your bed, Hop Bitters is what you need." "Don't physic and physic for it weak-ens and destroys, but take Hop Bitters, that build up continually."

"Physicians of all schools use and rec-commend Hop Bitters. Test them." "Health is beauty and joy—Hop Bitters gives health and beauty."

"There are more cures made with Hop Bitters than all other medicines." "When the brain is wearied, the nerves unstrung, Bitters."

"That low, nervous fever, want of sleep and weakness, calls for Hop Bitters." Hop Bitters M tolla Co., Rochester, New York, and Toronto, Ontario.

PRAYER BOOKS

15 CENTS EACH & UPWARDS.

BOOKS,

FANCY GOODS! CHEAP AT

ANDERSON'S

175 Dundas Street. OPPOSITE STRONG'S HOTEL

NOTICE REMOVAL!

JOHN MOULE will remove his place of Albion Block, Richmond St.,

next door to the Post Office, about the 1st o DECEMBER. To avoid the trouble and ex will sell GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

JOHN MOULE.

Salve, made at Alba Craig, Ont, and pronouncing every ingredient which it contains
not be curative in Iself, states that when put
together in the way in which the old lady
alone knows how way in which the cure of all
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sore which affects the human body. Mr. H.
has so satisfied himself ato great worth
that he has taken the general agency for its
use and sate in the places real general for its
use and sate in the places real general real
is in the Rossin House Bullding. Toronto.
The Rev. Thos, Atkinson, who gives all infomation about it, will be found as hereofore
at Allsa Craig, Ont. The salve will be sort by
mail to wherever there is a postoffice. Mr.
H. has already published it through the
States as well as the Dominion, and says the
cures he has known it to accomplish are
really wonderful.

WOOD WANTED TO PURCHASE On the Grand Trunk and Toronto, Grey & Bruce

Railway Lines. CORDS HARD

5,000 CORDS LAST WINTER'S CUTTING 10,000 CORDS GREEN.

Twenty-five cents per cord higher for last Winter's cut-ting will be paid than any other buyer on the line is paying. Offers will be received from parties on other railways, or for delivery by lake.

BURNS,

Coal and Wood Merchant. Offices—Cor. Bathurst and Front streets, or 51 King street East,

INSURAN The Oldest, the Cheapest, to Rest Farm In ura nee Company mada.

THE LONDON MUTUAL (Formerly Agricultural Mutual.)

HEAD OFFICE,

Molsons Buildings, London, Ontario,

Assetts 1st January, 1879, \$275,854.41,

and constantly being added to CROWELL WILSON, President.
D. BLACK, Vice-President.
W. R. VINING, Treasurer.
C. G. CODY, Inspector.

C. G. CODY, Inspector.

The Fire Office, now in the 21st year of its existence, is doing a larger, safer and better business than ever, having in the month of June issued 1940 policies and in July 2,082 policies—a number never before exceeded except by itself.

Intending Insurers Will Note,
1st. That the "London Mutual" was the pioneer of cheap farm insurance in Canada, and that its rates have always been placed as low as is commensurate with the hazard; that, being Puvely Mutual, it has no stock-holders, and all profits are added to its reserve fund to give better security to its members.

holders, and all profits are added to its reserve fund to give better security to its members.

2nd. That it is the only Company that has always strictly adhered to one class of business, and now has more property at risk in the Province of Ontario alone than any other Company—stock or mutual—English, Canadian, or American, [vide Government Returns].

3rd. That it has paid nearly a million dollars in compensation for losses, having distributed the same in nearly every township in the Province

4th. That its books and affairs are always open to the inspection of the members, and the Directors are desirous that the privilege should be exercised.

should be exercised.

Should be exercised by the sour own old, sound, safe, economical Company, and be not led away by the delusions of new ventures and the theories of amateurs in the interes and the company.

apply to any of the agents, D. C. MACDONALD, Manager

PARLOR PICTURE STORE O. B. GRAVES J. J. GIBBONS. CARVER & GILDER New Dress Materials,

Picture and Portrait Frames, Pier and Mantle Mirrors. -IMPORTER OF-

CHROMOS AND ENGRAVINGS PAPER HANGINGS, ETC. 222 Dundas Street,

N. E. corner Dundas and Ciarence streets LONDON, ONT. 79.1y **S**TAMMERING

THE LONDON STAMMERING INSTITUTE,

LONDON, - - - ONT. TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sir.—I have been troubled with a very bad impediment in speech, and was induced to go to the London Institute for treatment, and in a very short time was per-manent cured. I take great pleasure in testi-lying to the efficacy of Prof. Sutherland's Stratford, Ont.

"WILLIAMS SINGER."

The machine that has stood the test duthe past 18 years, and is now the most plar Sewing Machine in Canada, is the kir burchase. Thousands can testife ts. Over 2 800 cnase. Thousands can testify to lis mer 70,000 in the Dominion, with and easing each year. creasing each year. No experi

FESSENDEN BROS.,

AMERICAN FURNITURE HOUSE.

GEO. BAWDEN & CO. 171 & 173 King Street.

Come and see the "Hanlan" Bedroom Se in Walnut, for \$35.

Our Furniture is cheaper than any other House in the city. N. B.-New Furniture exchanged for



DENTON

JOHN M. DENTON. 272 Richmond st., London, Ont. AGENTS Wanted, Big Pay, Light Work. Constant employment, No Capital Required, JAMES LEE & CO., Montreal, Quebec. 7,19

RUBEL AND BRIDGE STONE,

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON hand a large supply of the above stone. Parties would do well to call and inspect the same before purchasing elsewhere. Building stone a specialty. A. HARRISON, St. Mary's.

DRY GOODS.

EATON'S PALACE

THE LONDON DRY GOODS HOUSE. Eaton's new carpet rooms.' Grand opening.
In addition to our large stock we have just received Nine Bales containing 36 pieces of the very newest coloring in Brussesle Carpets, which we offer for a few days at \$1.55—bordering to match these goods—usual price \$1.50 to \$1.69. We show to-day and all this week a good display in our new Millinery Rooms. Our rooms were late of being opened—carpenters and joiners working day and night. All complete now and the novelties from Parls, noveities from England, and novelties from four American markets, all very attractive and useful, as well as cheap. In connection with our Millinery opening, Mantle opening, and Carpet opening, we have a Clothing opening. 25 Tremendous stock. 35 Eaton sells cheap all the time.

JAS. EATON & CO.

1880 FALL 1880

NEW

Opening out Daily

New Cloakings,

Flannels, Cottons, Blankets, Quilts.

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

EXTRAORDINARY THAN WHAT HAS BEEN! -THE-

STILL MORE-

KID GLOVE HOUSE FIVE DIFFERENT CASES

40C. PER PAIR The Great CASHMERE Sale will be continued ALL NEXT WEEK. The 20—Cent Briliant Black Lustre will be sold from 10 to 12 o'clock each day, until further notice, for TEN CENTS per yd.

N. B.—The hours of the Great Print Sale will be from 9 to 10 o'clock a. m., and from 3 to 4 o'clock p. m. each day until further notice.

SQ. REMEMBER—We will sell you "The Best American Prints" at FOUR CENTS PER YARD during the above hours.

A. B. POWELL & CO. THE KID GLOVE HOUSE

BATHS.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE 244 Queen's Avenue, London, On

MOLIERE ELECTRIC VAPOR BATHS. The first physiological effect of the Moliere Electric-Vapor Baths is to perfect the perspiratory functions of the skin, to give a living and healthy cuticle, instead of the weak, diseased covering which the majority of feedpe possess. The skin is thus fitted for inbibing the oxygen of the atmosphere, and giving off the carbon from the blood—two most important processes. To a person liable to take cold from exposure to slight drafts, the feeling of defiance to cold imparted by the Electric-Vapor Baths is one of the most striking results. In no diseases are the effects more magical than in Rheumatism and Gout In northern climates the functions of the skin are to a great extent dormant, and its purpose as an outlet for refuse matters of the system almost nullified by inaction. The use of these Baths remedies this state of things, skin are to a great extent uorman, and is purpose as an outlet for refuse matters of the system almost nullified by inaction. The use of these Baths remedies this state of things, giving, at the same time, beauty to the skin and health to the body. It suitlify in chronic congestion of the liver and spieen, and in constipation associated with chronic indigestion, gout, inveterate depression of spirits, cutaneous diseases, affections of the kidneys and dropsy thereon dependent, is without doubt. It is common to associate perspiration with debility, and to imagine it to be weakening to the system. This is a mistake, passive means cannot weaken. Travellers in the East resort to bathing establishments for refreshment and invigoration. Electric Vapor Baths are highly tonic, and the rule is to put weak people in often, as it is conducive to fiesh and strength. Perspiration drains away no living tissue, but merely effects matter which enervates instead of strengthens. If you perspire well you come out of the Bath stronger than when you went in. This can be tested in three ways; its effect upon those debilitated by disease; on those exhausted by fatigue; and on those long exposed to it. After long and severe fatigue, the bath affords the most astonishing relief, whether it be the fatigue of mental work or of long continued physical labor. VOL RE

WE to our site M have most a Cloths Under the Cit

N. ECCLES Sunday, 14— Double. Monday, 15— Tuesday, 16— Basilica. Wednesday, 18— Sishop ar Thursday, 18— Sounday, 19—Sounday, 20— (Consecration of the consecration of t

Only a few m
Weary yea
Only a few m
Bitter tear
And then—a
I cease to w
Dim shado
And out of it
Into the Dar
I go,—and I
The feet of
My very me
I leave on E.
Tread out th—
And then,—a
I close my
Only a few
Ah! me!— Ah! me!—
Alas! Alas!
How soon
And ah! we
So far awa;
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And then! a
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We hush oo
Only a few
Ah, me! th

I saw a flowe I passed at E I saw a sun I saw a clo And I saw N And I saw N
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Ah! Day!
At twilight
And so, alas
At Morn w
At Morn w
In Night we
We close on
Ah me! the

Long-so lo She clasped i Ah me! that My soul's p No wonder No wonder She clasped i Ah! then I w I knew not My mother Was flung ar That when I To listen to God was wi Yea! "God i She never And through Her whisper And sweet Have floated

And, ah! toA very chil
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And through
This sweetest
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In Life—in
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