Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 4.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, AUG. 18, 1882.

NO. 201

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The Dead Singer.

BY JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

"She is dead" they say; "she is robed for the grave; there are tilles upon her breast: Her mother has kissed her clay cold lips, and folded her hands to rest;
Her blue eyes show thro' the waxen lids; they have hidden her hair's gold crown; Her grave is dug, and its heap of earth is waiting to pressher down."

"She is dead!" they say to the people,—her people for whom she sung,
Whose hearts she touched with sorrow and love, like a harp with life-chords strung.
And the people hear—but behind their tear they smile as though they heard
Another voice like a Mystery proclaim another word.

"She is not dead." it says to their hearts;
"true Singers can never die:
Their life is a voice of higher things unseen
by the common eye;
The truths and the beauties are clear to them,
God's right and the human wrong.
The heroes who die unknown, and the weak
who are chained and scourged by the
strong."
And the people smile at the death word, for
the mystic voice is clear:
"The Singer who lived is always alive: we
hearken and always hear."

No need of a tomb for the Singerl Her fai hair's pillow now
Is the sacred clay of her country, and the sky above her brow
Is the same that smiled and wept on her youth, and the grass around is deep With the clinging leaves of the shamrook that cover her peaceful sleep.
Undreaming there she will rest and wait, in the tomb her people make,
Till she hears men's hearts like the seeds in Spring all stirring to be awake.
Till she feels the motion of souls that strain till the bands that bind them break;
And then, I think, her dead lips will smile and her eyes be raised to see,
When the cry goes out to the Nations that the Singer's land is free?

CATHOLIC PRESS.

London Universe WHATEVER may be said for or against the Land League agitation in Ireland, it must be acknowledged that through its agency Ireland has come to the front in a very remarkable manner. As a matter of fact, the Imperial Parliament has been for the past two or three sessions obliged to devote itself almost exclusively to the affairs of Ireland; yet Ireland still remains the great stumbling-block to the legisla-tion of the whole empire. The session of 1882 may be looked upon as having run its course. The Houses of Parliament have been sitting almost from the beginning of the year, yet the whole Government programme remains almost un-touched. The only bill of importance passed is the one relating to crime in Ireland. The Arrears Bill has not vet passed through the ordeal of the House of Lords. To be such a drag-chain on the operations of such a powerful statesman as Mr. Gladstone, proves beyond all doubt that the influence of Ireland is at the present day more potent than perhaps it has ever

MARRIAGES which take place between Englishwomen and Frenchmen are lawful in England, but are not considered so in France. English wives, therefore, who are taken over to France are likely to be deserted as soon as they arrive there. Miss Leigh exposed this state of things at a meeting held at Earl Somer's house the other day. In France a man is not considered to be of age until he is 25, and even then he cannot contract a marriage without the consent of his parents or guardians. A marriage in England, according to our laws, has no validity in France. As soon as a Frenchman lands on the shores of France with an English wife she ceases at once to have a wife's claims on her husband. These are interesting facts, and facts that should be generally made known to the women of England. It is to be hoped the French Legis-These are interlature will alter the law on the subject. It is, however, hardly likely. The only thing that can be done at present is to let

WHICH is worse, English rule in Ireland or Russian rule in Polend? On the whole, it is much of a muchness, or about six of one and half a dozen of the other, but as one and half a dozen of the other, but as far as the religion of the people is con-cerned it must be admitted that the Eng-lish rulers of Ireland know at this day how to behave themselves, whilst the Russian rulers of Poland don't. Take the following case which only happened about a fortnight ago. There are some Unites in Podlachia who at heart adhere to the Catholic Church, although officially they are set down as Schismatics. A few couples of these were lately married in accordance with the rites of the Catholic Church, and this could only be managed by a gentleman called Frankowski secur-ing the attendance of a Catholic priest from Austria. For this hideous crime from Austria. For this hideous crime Frankowski was indicted, but the Chamber of Investigation of Warsaw found that there was no law to punish an action of this kind. Frankowski was consequently liberated, but Count Tolstoy at once or-

dered him to be re-arrested, and kept in prison for three months. Even Arabi Pasha would hardly dare to do such a thing in Egypt. Comment is unnecess-

THE death of Miss Fanny Parnell has thrown a gloom over Ireland, for even those who did not fully agree with that lady's sentiments (though we do not know lady's sentiments (though we do not know why all should not) must feel that there was much, very much, in her beautiful poems to be admired. The fine lines in which she (a Protestant) wrote so respectfully of the Holy Father must have long ago won their way to every Catholic heart. The Irish leader is said to have felt a special love for his sister Fanny, the now deceased lady, and we sincerely join with the numerous votes of condolence which he has received.

which he has received. Catholic Review. The Christian Advocate replies-with the courtesy that always characterizes it— to our remarks on its strictures on the Abbe Gaume's answers in his catechism to the question "Who was Luther, who was Calvin?" Our respected contemporary says. "We are not ignorant of the par-tial character of the Reformation, especitial character of the Reformation, especially in its beginning. Our charge against the Abbe Gaume's method is that he traduces the Reformers by holding up one weakness or error or a single sin as a specimen of their lives. As well might he say: Q. Who was David! A. The man who committed adultery with Bathsheba and murdered Uriah. Q. Who was Peter? A. The man who denied his Lord." Yes, the parallel would be complete if David had not spent the remaining years of his And they raise her body with tender hand and bear her down to the main, They lay her in state on the mourning ship, like the lily-maid Elaine:

And they sail to her isle across the sea, where the people wait on the shore to lift her in silence with heads all bared to her home forevermore—
Her home in the heart of her country—0, a grave among our own Is warmer and sweeter than living on in the stranger lands alone!

Her down in the heart of her country—0, a grave among our own Is warmer and sweeter than living on in the stranger lands alone!

Had not repented the denial and weep bitterly." almost as soon as it was uttered. But there is no analogy. Luther was a wine-bibbler and a gross liver to the day of his death, and Calvin gloried in his murders to the last hour of his tyranny in Geneva, and the crimes for which he was branded are simply undisputable and indescribable. But the Advocate says "We doubtless agree with the (Catholic)" had not spent the remaining years of his life in wailing and tears for his sin, if Review's remarks about Calvin and Seryetus, and yet maintain that Luther and Calvin rose in moral and religious character far above the age in which they lived, and the Church from whence they came out." Now, of all "the cant of this canting world," the cant of Protestant assumption which vaunts its superiority over other Christians in the past and in the present is the most impudent and baseless, and we feel humiliated to be obliged to confess that this pharisancal philistinism is even more prevalent in our own country than in England. safely leave the characters of Luther and Calvin to Protestant writers like Littledale, who have certainly no love for Rome. But that the coarse-minded Teuton and the assassin of Servetus "rose the age" of Xavier and Loyola, and thousands of other Catholics, who rose to heroic heights of self-sacrifice which is only possible in the Catholics. sible in the Church, and which non-Cath-olics—good men and worthy citizens though they be—cannot even comprehend, exhibits an amount of prejudice which we hardly expected from our intelligent contemporary. But supposing the assertion of the Advocate were true, how does it account for the fact that "the religious and moral character" of the followers of these Godly men should cease to be a factor in the world's spiritual economy after death? How does it explain the circumstance that the countries which hold a sad preeminence for immorality and drunkenness in the old world—Scotland, Scandinavia—are the

Buffalo Union.

very countries that were stamped v their "religious and moral character"

the reformers of the sixteenth century

How often has the Church to bear reproach for her children! How often it is said—"Yes: he is a Catholic, he goes to Mass every Sunday, we have seen him at the confessional and the altar-rail. But he drives a hard bargain, he grinds the faces of the poor, his tyranny, harshness and suspicious spirit make his home a hell." Or, "She is a gossip, a tale bearer, a disturber of family peace, an idler or a slattern;—too busy with others' affairs to mind her own. Yet she never misses her monthly communion, she is an active member of the Arch-Confraternity, the Altar Society, and Heaven only knows how many religious and benevolent asso ciations beside. These Catholics, for all their high claims, are no better than their neighbors; indeed, not nearly so magnanimous, charitable in speech, industrious, honorable, or kind in their family relations, as many who make no profession of religion at all. Those who hate the faith have not seldom a secret satisfaction in thus pointing out what they believe to be shining examples of its ineffectiveness on the lives of its followers; forgetting that the objects of their animadversion are what they are, not because of Cathe teaching, but in direct despite of it. The error does not excuse inconsistent Catho-lics. Of him to whom much has been given, much will be demanded. Honors and privileges imply proportionate respon-sibilities. We are before a sensual, slan-derous, unbelieving world as ambassadors of that "kingdom not of this world," whose laws are purity of life and universal charity as well as invincible faith. Dare we discredit the authority which has missioned us hither? or hinder, by our bad example, the enlightenment of those who, so far as the true faith is concerned, are still "in darkness and the shadow of death!" If Catholics—practical Catholics—would

LORD BELMORE, an Irish absentee landlord, writes an article in the Nineteenth century in favor of establishing a peasant proprietary. He does so from a landlord standpoint, believing that it will give "fair play to landlords." He admits the "fair play to landlords." He admits the existence of rackrenting, and believes that the country is not over populated. Lord Belmore's arguments are those we have long foreseen, and which the Pilot for a year past has foretold as the coming policy of the landlords and the English Government. They will soon be quite willing to sell their lands, but they will insist on fixing their own price. He does not dare assert that the improvements in Irish land for the past 100 years have Irish land for the past 100 years have been made by the landlords; but he shirks the truth by saying that "the increase of land-owners' incomes over what they were one hundred years lago is generally due to the altered value of money." He fails to see that this leaves the ones. He fails to see that this leaves the question just as it was before. If the tenants are paying now in the same proportion of the value of their holdings as their forefathers paid, the increase of value ought to be allowed them, for it is admittedly all

their own. Some sweet speeches were made in Dublin on the 12th of July, at the Orange celebration in the Exhibition Palace. The chairman, Thomas F. Caldbeck, J. P., declared that the principles of the Orange Society were 'the principles of the great revolution of 1588. If they were not, then away with them.' The D. G. M., a gentleman named Scott, made a rather doleful reference to the evident health of the Catholic Church in Ireland. He said they 'had met there to celebrate, in common with their brethren all over the world, the memory of him who came to the Emerald Isle to accomplish that which he (the chairman) was afraid time had shown that he had not accomplished.' Mr. Thomas H. Thomson angrily re-proached the Orange landlords for ever allowing the tenant farmers of Ireland to have an opinion of their own. 'If they (the landlords), he said, 'had stuck to the the landlords), he said, 'had stuck to the Orange Institution, they would not now be looking for their lands. They had yielded the power they might have had to a set of atrocious rebels.' The Rev J. D. Craig proposed 'That as Orangemen and Protestants we protest against the attempt of the present Liberal Ministry to open diplomatic relations with against the attempt of the present Liberal Ministry to open diplomatic relations with Rome.' This gentleman also made a bitter attack on the movement to 'Pay the Members, 'Pay the Patriots.' 'Well' he said 'he would pay the patriots—he should shut the door of St. Stephen's in their faces and tell them to go home.' We are glad the Orangemen of Boston do not agree with their brethren of Dublin. agree with their brethren of Dublin.

A UNION between France, Italy, Russia, and Spain is the immense probability of the next few weeks. This would reduce England not only to isolation, but to the danger of absolute ruin. Germany and Austria would have no immediate cause to enter the conflict; already they are opposed to England's course in Egypt; and, indeed, it might be that France, Italy, and Spain, even in such a union, would remain passive as a balance to the great central empires, thus leaving the natural enemies, Russia and England, to fight it out. Despite the unceasing falsehoods of the cable news, entirely prepared by England's diplomatic agents, the world is gradually learning the truth, and every new fact tells a doleful tale for England. The opinion of leading Frenchmen is that Rus-Austria would have no immediate cause to opinion of leading Frenchmen is that Russia is preparing for active opposition to sia is preparing for active opposition to England in the East; and the delay of the Sultan to obey the orders of the English Government in declaring Arabi a rebel, indicates another, and perhaps the most serious feature of the whole case. Russia's hatred of England is not sentimental. is based on solid reason. No country in the world, except Ireland and India, suffers more acutely than Russia from England's dishonest and grasping policy. Because of this alone, Russia's enormous territory in both Asia and Europe is left without a water-front. The limited and bleak shore of the Baltic is her only clear outlook. The natural harbors of Russia are in the Black Sea, and these might as well belong to another country, while the narrow Dardanelles is commanded by Turkey, supported by England. A few years ago, when General Skobeleff with his vic-torious army encamped within gun-shot of captured Constantinople, the great op-portunity was within the grasp of Russia. But at this supreme moment England in-But at this supreme moment England in-terposed, and had power to send back the Russians empty-handed after their trium-phant but terrible campaign. To-day, Russia, from Moscow to Kamschatka, is tied up by English force. England's hand clutches her windpipe. Therefore Eng-land's power in the Mediterranean and in Asia must be broken, or Russia must con-sent to mercantile and agricultural assent to mercantile and agricultural as-phyxiation. A war with Russia will sound the doom of England's power. India hates her as intensely as Ireland, and it is ready for revolution. Turkey, Italy, France, Germany distrust her and dislike her pretensions. Ireland may look forward hopefully. The clouds ahead threaten only her enemy. Already without a blow England has sunk into a fourth-rate power. Her lies and brag by cable deceive nobody but ignoramuses. She makes more bluster and fuss over a company of "the household troops" than one of the great Powers over an army corps. Once she grapples a big army, sh will stand before the world as the brut humbug she really is, and we should not be surprised to see her confess her character to save her life, and take a seat in the kitchen with thanks.

these sacred anniversaries call up to the mind of the devout Catholic recollections of the more important events of her life while here upon earth. On September eighth the Church celebrates her birth. The antiphon of the Magnificat chanted upon this day contains the words: "O Virgin Mother of God, Thy birth has announced joy to the whole world, for from Thee has proceeded the Sun of Justice." On the twenty-first day of November we have the feast of the presentation. When Mary was but three years of age she was offered by her parents Joachim and Anne, to the service of God. On the Friday before Palm Sunday her seven dolors or sorrows are commemorated of the more important events of her life seven dolors or sorrows are commemorated and on July second occurs the festival of the Visitation, when the Blessed Virgin rising up went into the hill country to visit her cousin Elizabeth. None of these feast days are made holydays by the Church. This dignity is reserved for the festivals which commemorate three still greater circumstances viz., the Annuncia-tion, the Assumption and the Immaculate conception. The last mentioned festival occurs on the eighth day of December. On this day in the year 1854 Pope Pius IX. formally defined the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception from the Apostolic Chair in St. Peter's Church at Rome. March twenty-fifth is the date of the Annunciation. This refers to the declaration of the Lord unto Mary that she should become the mother of the Savior of men. The angelic salutation recited by Catho-lics every day should recall this great event and cause us to reflect on the mystery of the Incarnation. We are now within a few days of the crowning festi-val which the Church has devoted to its great patroness. On the fifteenth of August the entire Catholic world joins in remembering with joy her triumphant entry into heaven after her glorious victory over the temptations and trials of this life. over the temptations and trials of this life.

St. Bernard, who among the saints was particularly fervent in his devotions to the Blessed Virgin, very vividly observes: "What mind can conceive the glory with which the arrival of the Queen of the world was celebrated by a brilliant heavenly host, their advance to greet her, their chanting as they led her to the magnificent throne. ***

If eve hath not seen nor ear heard the

If eye hath not seen nor ear heard the delights which God has prepared for those who love Him, who shall say what is prepared for her who bore Him and loved him more than all."

Western Watchman It has become the literary fashion of the It has become the literary fashion of the day to praise the Catholic Church. In fact to disparage her is set down as ignorant illiberality. It must be so, else such preachers as Beecher would not so often sing her praises. Here is what he had to say of Catholic devotion on a recent occasion: "The holy menand women on her calendar fill the heaven of history with stars." endar fill the heaven of history with stars. Her missionary and priestly martyrs have given to human nature its crowning glorgiven to numan nature its crowning glories. Her hymns have conveyed myriads through sorrow and darkness to light, love, and are still chanting in the air in every tongue to all within her communion or out of it, as with angel voices words of divine love, of Christian hope, of triumph over death, of immortality in Heaven."

A DISPATCH to the N. Y. World reports: "There appear to have been two heroes after all in Alexandria, These were a Juillaume. and a French Lazarist, Pere Miville, whom neither the terrors of the tremendous Eng-lish bombs thrown into the unoffending and practically defenseless city, nor the fury of the maddened Alexandrian mob could deter from their quiet and patient work of succoring the wounded and savwork of succoring the wounded and ing those who were ready to perish.

Catholic Columbian.

JOHN BULL after casting his poor dependent colonies at his feet in a helpless con dition proceeds to rob them to meet the cost of overcoming them. As an individual illustration an Englishman knocks an Egyptian or an Irishman down and then holds him under his foot until the cost of muscle is paid.

England's way of being magnanimous

to Ireland, is to enact repressive and per-secuting laws, after a time to relax them and then call upon the world to testify to her generosity. She has put Ireland's patriots in prison without cause, and releasing them exclaims "How magnanimous I am to the rebel Irish!"

How readily and paturally Free-Thinkers declare themselves fools! A Roman dispatch says that the Free Thinkers' International Congress, which includes all the non-thinkers of the world, and was to have taken place in October next, in Rome. has been postponed to the first Sunday in April 1883. In setting that date the "non-thinkers" of course were aware of the fact of that Sunday's coming on April 1st—known the world over as All Fools Day. What a coincidence, if accidental and what thoughtfulness, after all, if intentional! A free-thinker is no-thinker. and a no-thinker is a fool.

The Rev. Mr. Hamilton, a well-known

Protestant minister, of Boston, does not exult in the work of godless institutions. Some short-sighted people, he says. "rejoice that the public school underminest the Catholic child's faith. It replaces it with nothing else, however; and we sup-pose the most inveterace hater of 'Pope-ry' will not deny that Catholicity is better than blank infidelity. Fifty per cent. of the young people who willfully desert their creed, do so, not because they have reasoned themselves into any form of unbelief but because they are weakly ashamed of their unfashionable faith. You will never meet with a Catholic who is Catholic Citizen.

THE ecclesiastical year contains many testivals set apart to the honor of Mary the Mother of God. For the most part

State gain anything by their lapse faith? On the contrary, those the state gain anything of faith? On the contrary, those who rejoice at it but encourage a weak or worthless man or woman in renouncing the only rule that might restrain or correct their viciousness. Evangelical gen-tlemen who think 'Popery' the greatest of all evils, may rejoice at the creation of a bad Catholic. The State has no cause to rejoice when at the same time a bad citizen is given to it. The Catholic Church can well afford to lose such members, but the State can ill afford their trans-

Catholic Columbian.

Well intending Protestants, but who know no better, and evil intending Prot-estants who do know better, speak of the Catholic Church as the "Romish" Church. Our friends should not do so or we may be forced to place them in the latter class.

The Woman's Prohibition-Suffrage Convention me in this city last week and resolved the Declaration of Independence over again and that women had an inalienable right to mix in politics and say how the government shall be run. Nothing was said, however, concerning appointments to the Military Academy a. West Point or to Annapolis Navy Yard. It certainly should be expected that if women by their ballots should get the country involved in a civil war, they would not stand behind their brothers and husbands and do the fighting. If they do not have the "privilege" of voting, women, at least are saved the insults, the embarrassments, the vulgarity of political broils rasments, the vulgarity of pontical brons and at the same time enjoy to the fullest extent all the other privileges of government, especially in the way of protection. Woman is not intended for the sphere of politics. She is to preserve the sacreduces of home. ness of home.

PERSONAL.

Mgr. Bruyere has had a letter from His Lordship the Bishop of London. Dr. Walsh writes from "On board the Servia, Out at Sea." His letter bears date the 2nd of August. Our readers will be glad to hear that His Lordship was then in good health and had derived much benefit from his trip. The bishop is now in London.

His Lordship Bishop Crinnon has gone to the Northern Lakes on a tour of recreation. We trust that His Lordship may return greatly invigorated after this much needed period of relaxation.

We had the pleasure of a visit on Friday last from Mr. J. E. Lawrence, of St. Catharines. He was on his way home from the C. M. B. A. convention. Our friend proved to be one of the most genial and estimable gentlemen at the convention. He may always rely on a caed mille failthe in London.

THE SACRED HEART.

On Friday the ladies of the Sacred Heart will celebrate the 25th anniversary of their establishment in London. The day an almost equal veneration to the dead, will be celebrated with religious solemnity. Solemn High Mass will be sung by Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, assisted by the priests of the Cathedral. We cordially wish the ladies of the Sacred Heart many returns of their "Silver Jubilee in London."

Appointment.

Mr. M. F. Walsh, City Accountant, having obtained a month's leave of absence from His Worship the Mayor, has gone to Ottawa to visit a number of friends in that city. We understand that Mr. Walsh has received from his old friend Hon. John Costigan, the offer of a position of trust and emolument in his department at Ottawa, including the Private Secreat Ottawa, including the Private Secretaryship of the Minister. It is therefore to be presumed that Mr. Walsh will combine business with pleasure, and take action in one direction or the other, upon the enticing offer held out to him. If Mr. Walsh decides upon remaining in Ottawa, he will of necessity resign his present position as City Accountant. In this case Mr. Walsh will leave behind him in Outewa large girdle of warm and all in Quebec a large circle of warm and admiring friends. In the Federal Capital, his genial nature and fine business capacity will quickly gain for him the esteem and friendship of all those with whom he may be brought in contact.—Quebec Chronicle. ...

A HOUSEHOLD NEED FREE. Send address on postal for 100-page book. The Liver, its Diseases and Treatment," with treatises upon Liver Complaints, To-old Liver, Jaundice, Billousness, He dache, Jonstipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, etc. Ad-tress, Dr. Sanford, 24 Dunne St., New York, 194,39-20-20.

We announced last week that two of our young townsmen, Messrs, E. Richardson and Joseph Lyles, were the successful competitors in the July drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery; the amount, \$15,000, in actual cash, has been received, and deposited in the Reidsville Bank. This is one of the most successful speculations that was ever known in our enterprising town, and we congratuate our young friends who take their good for tune in so easy and matter of fact manner. If the congration of the fact is a state of the solution of the solutio How Reidsville, N. C., has Prospered.

GARIBALDI AND CREMATION.

[From the Jaffne Catholic Guardian.] (From the Jaffne Catholic Guardiah.]
When Christianity began to spread among the Gentiles, it found itself face to face with certain national heathenish customs not at all congenial to its own spirit. Among these was the burning of the dead, a time-honored custom among Greeks and Romans. To a heathen or materialist, cremation is the best way of doing away with a most hideous and infectious object. But to a Christian the matter stands in quite a different light. fectious object. But to a Christian the matter stands in quite a different light. To his eyes the human body is not merely the house of the soul, as Plato imagined, or the principle of evil, as the Manicheans professed, or a soulless substance differing only from a dog or a donkey by its superior organism, as the materialists contend; it is a constitutive and essential part of man:

THE SOUL IS NOT MAN, MR. PLATO,

THE SOUL IS NOT MAN, MR. PLATO, nor is the body man, Mr. Atheist; body and soul united together in one substance are man and the severance effected by death is not a destruction, but a temporary separation to be followed some day by an everlasting reunion. Hence a sentiment of horror for everything like profanation of the mortal remains of man. And if that body be a Christian's, considerations of a much higher order give it a far weightier claim to our respect. It has been baptized, anointed with the holy oils, holy oils,

CONSECRATED BY CONTACT WITH THE EU-CHARISTIC BODY OF CHRIST;

it was, according to the words of St. Paul, a member of Christ, a living sacrifice, holy, pleasing unto God, the very temple of the Holy Ghost, and death, far from desecrating these remains, have added a new con-secration to them : the soul, which anima-ted them, is now, it is to be hoped, in the possession of eternal glory, and one day its body shall be called to partake of its bliss; it is deposited in the bosom of the bliss; it is deposited in the bosom of the earth and allowed to decay, as the seed scattered by the husbandman, with a view to the future harvest; "the animal body is sown, to rise in a spiritual body." It is is sown, to rise in a spiritual body." It is no wonder, therefore, if we read in the first monuments of the Ecclesiastical history that

THE CHRISTIANS OF THE EARLY AGES were anxious to preserve in their integrity the bodies of their brethren, and especially of the martyrs and confessors. The catacombs were used by them as cemeteries before becoming their place of refuge in time of persecution. It is remarkable that, among nations whose religion is more spiritual, the custom of burying the dead prevails, while cremation obtains among prevails, while cremation obtains among prevails, while cremation obtains among idolators and the followers of carnal forms of worship. The feelings of the Hebrews would have revolted at the thought of burning their dead, for whom they had such an excessive respect; in this they were actuated by the doctrines, though undeveloped, of Christianity. Holy Job said plainly some 4,000 years ago: "I know that my Redeemer liveth, and in the last day I shall rise out of the carth. And I shall be dotted agricinity. and in the last day I shall rise out of the earth. And I shall be clothed again with my skin, and in my flesh I shall see my God. Whom I myself shall see, and my eyes shall behold, and fnot another; this my hope is laid in my bosom." The Egyptians and the Assyrians, like the modern Chinese and Buddhists, showed an almost, equal veneration to the deal

CREMATION WAS RESORTED TO BY THE SEN-SUAL GREEKS.

while

and Romans, and is still practised by the Hindoos. Now, it is worthy of note, that in our time, in Europe and America, a certain tendency has been manifested towards a return to the old heathenish cuswards a return to the old heathenish cus-tom of burning the dead. No religious doctrine has been put forward to justify the proposed practice. Rather, all religi-ous considerations have been carefully set aside. The promoters of the system put forward the interests of public health, which they pretend is endangered by the which, they pretend, is endangered by the modern cemeteries. Utility supplants religion; the respect and endearment of Christians for the "last resting place of the the dead" are pooh-poohed as the outcome of a false sentimentality, and the funeral urn, which occupies such a prominent part in the tragedies of Sophocles, is pro-posed as a happy substitute for the marble tomb and its evergreens. Improved fur-naces have been patented in Germany, in which a corpse is reduced to ashes in the space of five minutes and handed over in an alabaster urn to the disconsolate relatives. These matter-of-fact views of death these matter-of-lact views of death have not met with popular favor. Even those Governments the most opposed to Christianity, embarrassed though they were by the question of cemeteries—especially in large cities-dared not encourage the operations of cremation societies. But a man who may be considered as

A TYPE OF ANTICHRIST, GARIBALDI, a baptized Christian, but a sworn enemy of Christ, a child of the holy Roman Cath-olic Church, but the deadly antagonist of the Papacy and the priesthood, after devoting a long life in the endeavor to ruin religion, thought to continue his warfare after his death, and with this

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QUEBEC. BY W. F. HAWLEY

Earth has no scene, however bright and fair, Earth has no scene, nowever bright and
fair,
The golden floods and beauteous skies are
there,
Unhallowed by the magic of the past,
With power its image in the hearts to cast.
The sweetest flowers their crimson leaves
may throw.
Unblest, unneted, to the radiant glow
Of eastern suns; the purest stream may
glide,
Bright foliage twining o'er its silver tide,
Through vales of perfame, circling isles of
light,
Unlov'd, unhonor'd, if no spell be cast
Upon these flowers, that stream, by love or
glory;

glory; But bring the rich memorials of the past, The hallowed legacy of ancient story, And all is fair, and beautiful, and bright. Quebec, thy name with magic power can

The peace-bound pulses of the warrior's heart! heart!
Above thy rocks a burning halo plays
To light the record of departed days,
And throw its rays o'er height, and rock,
and flood
To mark the Hero's triumph, or his blood.

Long o'er conflicting Europe Fame had thrown His eagle-pinions, but no field, no flood Appear'd, which ne'er had heard the sol-dier's groan, Or drank the warm stream of his gushing

blood:— To trans-atlantic realms he bent his flight, Where glory ne'er had shed one beam of light.

And hovering o'er Quebec, settled there, Rob'd in the bright hues of the morning air. High on the Cape he stood, and cast his eye O'er the deep forest and unclouded sky:—Proudly beneath him roil'd a sun-lit tide, And o'er it fairy skiffs were seen to gilde, Guided by dusky figures on their way, With seeming efforts of a fairy's play. And, through the western vale which lay below

And, through the Western vale which all below The same dark, visionary forms would go, Like the wing'd lightning on its brief career, Chasing along the streams the flying deer; Now seen a moment, and now lost again, In the deep foliage of the spreading plain, "This spot be mine," he said; "here death shall lay "My noblest children of a future day; "And here shall glory weave his brightest wreath

wreath
"Of laurel, for their youthful brows in
death." from the crystal rocks around, there Then

came Redoubled sparklings and a brighter flame While on the cloud o'er Montmorenei's height
The sun was seen to play in forms of light,
And gold and crimson flashes played aroun
The vapour foldings of that misty mound.

Soon from these scenes the children of the wood Retir'd, as came the Pale-face o'er the flood, Those Christian plunderers of simple train. Who came to cleanse them from all earthly Gave the insidious draught, whose madden-

ing sway.
Stole both their senses and their lands away;
And then, to quell their indignation, gave
A little part of what was theirs—a grave! Long years of savage conflict then came on-All bloodshed and confusion.—They are

gone; But still imagination hears the cry Of the wild Red-man, sprung from ambush

nigh; Sees the fierce gleaming of his eye, whose light Burns like the meteor through the shade of tht, nahawk and unsheath'd scal, ingknife Kindle the horrors of nocturnal strife.

Past are these scenes; and passing, too, are Who o'er this western world once held the sway. Where now is gone the towering, martial form, Which heard as naught the conflict's gather-

Which heard as naught the connect spathering storm;
The bounding step; the arm, whose sinewy strength
Drew the long arrow to its utmost length;
The eye of fire, which guided on its way
That death-stain'd arrow to its distant prey?

Far in the western wild the Red-man still Securely wanders by his native rill; But when the Pale-face beckons him away From his last home, where shall the wan derer stray?
Sons of the injured! o'er the western main
Thy sun descends, never to rise again!

Away inglorious themes' and let us turn To where the vestal lights of glory burn' And tho', O Wolfe! the poet's votive wreath Can add no light to thy triumphant death; Yet, as the mountain's brow, at setting sun, Shines with a flood of glory not its own, So may thy cherish'd name a halo fling Upon the poet's humble offering. Thrice happy thou, in life's fair morn to be Wedded in death to fame eternally. Thy course was like the sun's, and light and flowers.

flowers, Shining thro' dazzling clouds and wreathed bowers:
Thy death his setting, where all beauteous things
Hover around on gold and crimson wings.

On Abram's Plains the storm of battle grew, As Night his shadowy mantle round him

drew, And fled, affrighted at the wild uproar On towering height, and from each forest hoar; As if a thousand fiends were on the air, Spreading wild screams and wreaths sulphu

reous there.
There was the grappling of the fatal steel,
The quick discharge of musket, peal on peal
The enlivening triumph, and the shriek o the savage war-whoop, and the panting breath breath
Of hard press'd valor.—Here the veteran lay
On his last field; his locks of reverend grey
Died with the noble blood which ne'er again
Shall burn at hearing sound the martial
strain:—

His country still his mistress, for whose weal He brav'd the death-wing'd ball, or shining steel,
There lay the youthful soldier's graceful form,
Like some fair flower o'er which has pass'd Like some fair flower o'er which has pass'd the storm.

Gone is the burning cheek, the eagle eye.

Nor star's he tho' the foeman's shout be nigh; Gone, too, his dream of her, who turn'd away, And sicken'd at his plumes and bright array; Who, on that day, her first, her last kiss And said: "Be faithful still-and, O be

There is not, in this world of light and shade A sight more glorious than the warrior laid, Upon the battle-ground:—No vain parade— No meeking pageant of funeral rite: No feigned moans, no hard-wrung tears are , here! His pall the shining heavens and sunbeams

With the soft verdure of the field his bier. And many a form of beauty press'd thos Plains,
As roll'd the sable cloud of war away;
The evening sun look'd forth on dust and

shone at morn that gallant, bright Where shone at morn that said array,
The star of even look'd on Britain's glory,
And saw a new wreath laid upon its shrine;
A bright page added to its former story;
A new-born star o'er Fame's fair temple Where

shine!
And long that star a beacon-light shall wave,
To guide the young, the noble, and the
brave! And thou, Montcalm, tho' vanquish'd, thou The warrior's spirit in that youthful frame With Wolfe shait thou the wreath of glory

share With his be register'd the foeman's name, And thy fair frame, when hastening to de cay, Told that its spirit had not pass'd away: High words of martial glory from thee came Like the last gleaming of the dying flame.

Years roll'd along, and war's tumultuou Was heard along those rugged heights one more.
Once more a noble victim gave his breath,
And met, beneath these walls, a soldier death.

Montgomery, thy radiant name shall soar,
A fair companion for those gone before.

Ey'n they who sent the hasty summons forth, Knew well, and mourn'd the generous foe-man's worth.

Thus early blighted, which more brightly As all things valued, when forever gone:

Like that bright bird, which, as its wings aspire, Shines in the sun a wreath of lambent fire. On the proud front of Fame's fair temple

shines A hallowed circle, traced with golden lines; Within those lines, in lightning stamp'd, we See
Three bright names.—"Wolfe, Montcalm,
Montgomery."
A diamond lustre round that circle plays,
And lights the pencil'd deeds of former days!
Fair flowers, with laurel wreath'd, around
are flung.

are flung; And on a thousand golden banners hung; While everlasting day shines doubly bright Upon those dearly cherish'd names of light.

From the Catholic World. THE WRAITH OF THE ACH-ENSEE.

A TALE OF OLD MUNICH, IN TWO CHAPTERS.

(Founded on fact.) CHAPTER I.

In a small cheerless apartment on the topmost floor of a house in Fingergasse— the narrowest street in Munich—there lived forty years ago two poor art stu-dents. Their names were Carl Schelling and Heinrich Bach. Ay, they were very poor, not far remoted indeed from beg-gary, for between them they actually pos-sessed only one suit of clothes. This may seem too strange to be believed; yet who-ever has mingled much with German stu-dents, and seen the hardships which they cheerfully endure in order to acquire knowledge, will not deem it improbable. Nor did their threadbare suit cause any of their comrades to look down upon them : Carl and Henrich were welcome to every "knaipe," and what grieved the two friends most was that at these jovial reunions they could never be together. One must needs remain at home, high up under the peaked roof, amid the rocks and

wallows of dingy Fingergasse.

The master under whom they studying was the celebrated sculptor Schwanthaler; and let us here observe that of all his many pupils he considered Hein-rich and Carl the most gifted. Indeed, so highly did Schwanthaler appreciate their talents that he had hired for each of them a studio in the great gloomy build-ing next to St. Michael's church, which is now used partly as a museum, partly as an academy of art, and which in days gone by had been a Benedictine cloister. Here they might labor at whatever tasks he set them, undisturbed by the presence of other students; and when Schwantha-ler had first shown them this mark of his favor the young men were able to come every day to their work, and delighted him by the rapid progress they made. Now, however, at the time our story opens, the pittances which they had been wont to receive from their parents was no longer forthcoming—the old folks were longer forthcoming—the old folks were dead—and ere long Schwanthaler noticed that whenever one came to his studio the other was absent from his; and this sur-prised him a good deal. Still he did not ask any questions, for Schwanthaler knew how morbidly sensitive Carl and Heinrich were. The two friends were about of one age-three-and-twenty-and their cheeks were marked by the same number of scars. For, as we have said, poverty did not keep them aloof from their fellow-students, and German students are prone to fight duels But in temperament Carl and Heinrich differed not a little; and perhaps it is why they got along so well together. Heinrich was calm, pensive, and full of dry humor. He was likewise gifted with an exquisite sense of beauty—so much so that when-ever he met a beautiful maiden her face rould haunt him all the rest of the day. But then he seldom prayed or went to church—unless drawn thither by one of

the gentler sex—and he used laughingly to assert that Carl prayed enough for both. This was hardly an exaggeration. chat and make merry. But this evening Carl was extremely devout, heard Mass a "kneipe" was being given by the Teuevery second morning, and was troubled toman Corps, of which he was a sheemer, not a little by scruples. Never did he go to his studio without first entering a church, where he spent a few minutes in prayer. For he was a chaste soul and he of the hall, for every student had a pipe every second morning, and was troubled church, where he spent a few minutes in prayer. For he was a chaste soul and he knew the temptations to which an artist is exposed, and he never permitted him-self to touch even the tip of a model's finger. Yet full as much as Henrich did Carl admire beauty; he had even been known to stand a whole hour before Raphael's picture of St. Cecilia, which hangs in the old Pinakothek, and some students had sneeringly said he was in love with the beautiful saint. Carl was, more-over, very hot-tempered, yet equally ready forgive as to cross swords; and Hein-

else in Munich, declared that Carl had a heart as big as himself.
"Did the professor visit your studio to-"Bid the professor visit your status of day?" inquired Carl one April evening and setting aside, as he spoke, the ideal bust of a girl just ripening into woman-hood which he had been working at since morning all alone in his dreary bed-

rich, who knew him better than anybody

answered Heinrich, "And Schwanthler was in an uncommonly genial mood. He heaped praises on my Ariadne and rapped twice at the door of your studio, then shrugged his shoulders and smiled as he turned away." "Hump! wonder what he thinks of you and me continued Carl. "For the past month he has never found us both at work on the

whatever Schwanthaler may think, he does not complain," answered Heinrich. "Nay, he said this afternoon that we merited his warmest thanks for the help we have given him in finishing his 'Battle of Arminius,' which, by the way, in less than three weeks is to be

placed in the Walhalla."
"Well, I wonder what Schwanthaler eans to do next?" said Carl. "Ha! now we are coming to do something interesting," replied Heinrich. "Well you must know that our master has just been com-missioned by the king to execute a col-ossal statue of Bavaria; it is to be ninety or a hundred feet high. But at the same time the Grand Duke of Nassau is anxious to have him restore and embellish without delay the ancient castle of Rafenstein, which his highness has lately purchased, and which, as you know, stands on the mountain-side overhanging the Achen-

see."
"The most enchanting spot in the wide world," exclaimed Carl, watching, as he

spoke, a wreath of smoke circling upward from his old clay pipe. "Ay, no lake— and I have wandered over all the Tyrol and I have wandered over all the Fyrol—inspired me with such thoughts as the Achensee," pursued Heinrich. "One might almost fancy that a piece of heaven's bluest sky had almost fallen down and got wedged in among the mountains." "Ha! then you have only seen the Achensee in fine weather," said Carl. "True," answered Heinrich. "Well, go there when the wind is howling," said Carl, who, besides heing devont, was also very supersides being devout, was also very super stitious. "Go there when the rain and stitious. "Go there when the rain and hail are pouring down and the thunder is roaring. Look at the Achensee then. Oh! you will behold a very different sight. The water is black as ink, and God! what unearthly sounds I did hear. The wails and shrieks rang in my ears and chased me like the voices of fiends till I got back to Munich."

"Where you drowned them all in a

"Where you drowned them all in a schoppen of beer at the White Lamb,' Ha! ha! ha!" laughed Heinrich. "But now come, Carl, to business. As I have remarked, Schwanthaler had been comnissioned to adorn the grounds about Rafenstein. 'There is a big black rock,' he said, 'immediately opposite the castle and about a hundred yards from the shore, which is supposed to be haun-ted—'"

"Yes, yes, I remember the peasants said it was," interrupted Carl. "The ghost of a poor girl, who was murdered and whose body was tossed into the lake,

your imagination. But let each of you treat it in his own way and finish his own statue. Then when they were both completed I shall select the one which pleases most.'"

"Good! good!" ejaculated Carl. "It is a weird, ghostly subject, and I can throw my whole soul into it." We shall be friendly rivals, but terribly earnest ones. answered Heinrich. "Here, old fellow, give me your hand." And with this he and Carl clasped hand. "And long after we are sleeping in God's acre," continued Carl, "either your water-wraith or mine be standing on that rock, and the Grand Duke's descendants will point out Grand Duke's descendants will point out to it and say: "Behold the work of a genius!" "Here Heinrich laughed, then walked through the door. "Ay, to-night is your night to drink beer at the 'White Lamb,'" said Carl. "And now you are off. Well, drink a schoppen for me, and don't get into another duel until the last lash on your cheek is healed." Heinrich redded, then evitted the room leaving. iash on your cheek is neared. Tennical modded, then quitted the room, leaving his friend gazing at the bust at which he had been toiling all day, and wishing that he had money enough to light up the dusky chamber with a hundred tapers, in order that he might continue on with his labors until midnight; for it was a lovely day and Carl was in love with his own creation. "But, alas!" he sighed, "dark-ness is coming on apace; the last swallow ness is coming on apace; the last swantow is twittening by the window, and soon I must go to bed and try to sleep." For "hat else could the poor fellow of? "But never mind," murmured Carl presently; "never mind. To-morrow it will be my turn to wear the clothes. Oh! how I

wish it were to-morrow."
"I wonder whom I can get to sit as a model for my water-wraith?" thought Henrich, as he wended his way towards the Isar-Thor—the ancient entrance into Munich from across the Isar, and hard by which stood the well-known tavern christened "The White Lamb." Heinrich knew a score of girls who sat as models, but they were all models by profession.

"I want somebody who will be m water-wraith for pure love of the thing,

he said to himself—"somebody who will inspire me. I wonder where I can find In about a quarter of an hour Heinrich found himself in the spacious beer-hall, where every second evening he came to chat and make merry. But this evening and every pipe was sending forth an un-ending stream of smoke, which, winding and twining about other little smokeelouds, formed a mistlike barrier which the eye could scarcely penetrate. "Welcome, Heinrich!" exclaimed half a dozen voices, as Heinrich squeezed himself into voices, as Heinrich squeezed himself into a seat at the long table, then glanced right and left to see how far off the big beer-bowl was. "Patience! it is soming, it will reach us by and by," observed the friend on his left, who was likewise very thirsty, and who, besides being uncommonly fond of beer, was a pretty good Sanskritscholar. In a little while the old bowl—it was a century old at least, and bowl—it was a century old at least, and cut of it Dollinger, Liebig, Schwanthaler, Agassiz and Kaulbach had oftentimes Agassiz and Kaulbach had oftentimes drunk in their youth—arrived at Heinrich's parched lips. After quaffing a good deep draught of the delicious beverage he passed it to the Sanskrit scholar. And so on and on the venerable bowl went, round and round the noisy table, to the music of two hundred and fifty jovial voices.

"Well, I declare! who is this?" claimed Heinrich presently, opening his eyes ever so wide. "I never saw this eyes ever so wide. "I never saw this young woman before; and she has a peasant dress on. When did she arrive?" But his words were drowned in the din of the "kneipe," and the waiter-girl who had so suddenly attracted Heinrich's attention went by with nimble step, placed on the table a platter of sausages and sauerkraut, then as rapidly withdrew to fetch some-thing else. As she passed along the line of students a score of hands were stretched orth to catch her hand. But she manged to elude them all with an arch smile and a sparkle of her eye which drove sevand a sparkle of her eye which under severed of the students—especially the Sanskrit scholar—almost wild. "By St. Ulrich! that is a girl in ten thousand," exclaimed Heinrich, as he watched the oor through which she had disappeared In a few minutes the girl came back, whereupon our friend immediately raised his arm and made a sign to catch her glance. She saw the sign and presently was at his elbow. And now silly Heinwas at his elbow. And now sifly Heinrich, like the other students, made an attempt to steal her hand—her small sunburnt hand. But the girl drew it quickly out of reach, then, bending down till her cheek—her now burning cheek. Then folding his arms and looking boldly cheek was tantalizingly close to his, said:

"I twas a welcome slap," answered Heinrich, again venturing to press his lips to her cheek—her now burning cheek. Then folding his arms and looking boldly at her, "Now strike me again, if you wish," he said. But the girl, who per levening for thinking of him. Heinrich was treated are often suddenly fatal.

Is it sausages or schweinfleisch?" "Well, the uproar here this evening is perfectly deafening, my pretty one, and I am not surprised that you did not hear me," answered Heinrich. "But this is a grand 'kneipe,' you know, and 'kneipes' are always uproarous." He was about to go on and say something else, something rather sentimental, when a hungry voice shouted. "More sausages!" shouted, "More sausages! more sausages!" which caused the girl to say to Heinrich: "Dear sir, I must be off. What is it you "Dear sir, I must be off. What is it you wish? Sausages, too?" "Yes, yes, sausages, sauerkraut, schweinfleisch, anything

you like, only come back soon. I want to—" But she did not wait to hear the rest of Heinrich's sentence; she was half way to the kitchen when it was spoken.
At this moment the beer-bowl, after having once more made the circuit of the table, found itself at Heinrich's place

"I have been drinking your health, my pretty one," he said when the girl brought him his sausages. "Indeed! Well, I rejoice to hear it," she replied, "for another student has just been muttering a curse on me."

on me."
"Who is he? Where does he sit? By St. Ulrich!" explaimed Heinrich rising to his feet. "Hush, hush!" said the girl. " beg you to be calm; do not pick a quarre over a poor thing like me." "Well, who is he that cursed you? Point him out," continued Heinrich. "The unmanly dog and whose body was tossed into the late, appears on that rock ever and anon."

"Well, on that rock, 'saidSchwanthaler to me, 'I would like to place a figure representing a water-wraith. This will be an excellent subject for the exercise of an excellent subject for the exercise of the control of the contro who would hurt the feelings of the pretpursuaded Heinrich to resume his seat, "Look," she added; "yonder he sits leering at me, there from the head of the table." Heinrich looked and beheld, sure enough, a student, whom he did not recol lect to have ever seen before, watching the girl with a villianous expression. the girl with a villianous expression.

"Ever since I arrived in town yesterday morning," she continued, "he has been following me. I do not know what I possess which attracts his attention so much. He had also whispered things in my ear which proves that he is not a good man. But I have given him proper answers and I defy him!" Here the girl's ever fiashed and she looked boldly at the eyes flashed, and she looked boldly at the bad student. "Well, now it is my turn to urge you to remain calm," said Heinrich. "But let me assure you that, although you are only a poor menial, I will protect you." At this moment another voice shouting, "Beer! beer!" called the young woman away. At this time she hastened to a gigantic beer-barrel standing outside the hall, where she filled a pitcher brimful of foaming heart they wheel has ful of foaming beer; then rushed back into the room, barely in time to prevent the big wooden bowl from being drained of its last drop-a thing which was never allowed to happen at a "kneipe," and which would have caused the utmost con-During the next half-hour Heinrich

During the next half-hour Heinrich scarcely took his eyes off the beautiful stranger. The girl was dressed in the picturesque costume of the Zillerthal maidens, which set off to perfection her tall, graceful figure. A fastidious critic might perhaps have said that her cheekbones were a little too prominent and that her skin was slightly brouzed by the sup. But then what eyes she had '--so sun. But then what eyes she had !--so large and black and lustrous: like two precious stones they seemed. And what a luxuriance of raven hair! pinned together by a silver arrow, as if Cupi shot at her without wounding, and left his missle entangled amid her tresses. Observe, too, the deep dimple in her chin; look at her ruby lips, which, whenever they parted in smile, set her whole countenance aglow with sweet emotion. Surely we cannot wonder that she caused exery student's heart to flutter, and that Heinrich murmured to himself; "No girls in the world so bewitching as the Tyrolese. And, by St. Ulrich! this one shall be the model for my water-wraith." Nor did Heinrich doubt for a moment that she would consent to be his model. His only fear was lest his good friend Carl, who could hardly fail to be attracted by her could hardly fail to be attracted by her beauty too, might choose her for the same purpose. Presently, moved by an irresistable impulse, Henrich rose from his seat and followed the young woman into a semi darkened closet where the bread was kept—ever so many huge rye loaves, and the calls for sausages and sauerkraut grew terribly louder, "But, lieber Herr," she added, "what must I do in your studio? Perhaps I do not understand."

At this moment the moon came out -ever so many huge rye loaves, and each loaf several feet long: then just as she was taking one off the shelf, he pressed his lips to her cheek. It was a deftly stolen kiss; but quick as lightning came the punishment for the theft. And such the punishment for the theft. And such a stinging slap on his face did Heinrich receive that he winced with pain; for her hand had struck full on the last sword cut, which was not yet three days old. While he was groaning, and without as much as glancing round to see whom she had boxed, the girl went back among the hilarous beer-drinkers, distributing right and left thick chunks of bread, and deafened

by countless voices screaming to her:
"Come here! come here!" for they all wanted to be helped at once. But of a sudden the din came to an erd: there was a moment of perfect silence; after which, rising to their feet, the enthusiastic revellers began to sing the newly-composed ode of the great, popular poet Arndt, "Was ist das Deutschen Vater-

The girl, who had never heard this thrilling ode before, felt her heart beat quicker as she listened to it. Then presently, turning to where Heinrich had been seated, she said to herself: "He must be singing too, and how his eyes must be flashing!" But to her surprise her champ-ion was not in his place. Where had the

ion was not in his place, gallant fellow gone? gallant tellow gone?
"O my! is it possible?" murmured
Moida. "Is it possible? Can it have
been he that I slapped?" Then away she flew to the dusky bread-room. But no, Heinrich was not there. Then she hastened into the court-yard. And lo! by the light of the moon—the full moon—there she discovered the youth laving his cheek

ceived that her cruel hand had opened his

ceived that her cruel hand had opened his wound and caused the blood to flow afresh, merely answered in low, faltering accents: "I am truly sorry that I hurt you. I hope you will forgive me."
"Have no doubt about it," continued Heinrich, smiling. "But now pray do not leave me so soon. Tarry a little and tell by a constitution about yourself; for not leave me so soon. Tarry a little and tell me something about yourself; for although I have never met you before this

erening, I feel a great interest in you."
"O mein lieber Herr! they are calling
me," said the girl. "Hark! don't you
hear them? I must be off." "Well I will wait here until you find a spare moment to return and answer me a few questions, said Heinrich. "So now, my pretty one, go; but come back soon."
"How this cut does bleed!" he mur-

mured as soon as her back was turned, and again dabbing his moist handkerchief to the wound. "It was a stinging blow she gave me. Still, I'm not sorry, for I believe it has opened the way to her beaut." again, and he took another drink; but

Heinrich remained at the fountain a good quarter of an hour ere the girl reap-peared. Then she came, waving a clean handkerchief and saying: "Take this, sir, and let me have your handkerchief. I will wash it and have it ready for you the next time you come." "Many thanks," returned Heinrich. "But now, mien lieber Herr," she added, and wetting the corner of her apron at the fountain, "now let me wash my own face; for when you made so bold as to kiss me a second time you eft a red spot on my cheek—a little, wee spot of blood about the size of a rosebud. And when the bad student at the head of the table perceived it it seemed to enrage him, and as I passed by he said: 'I saw what took place out by the fountain; I saw it all, my pretty deceiver. Now I know you do let people take liberties with you.' O sir! he is terribly jealous; he

Well, he shall never harm a hair of your head," answered Heinrich. "So do not fear him." Then taking the girl's hand in his, "But now please go on," he said, "and tell me something of your hissaid, "and tell me something of your his-tory. Where do you hail from? What is your name?" "My name is Moida Hefer," replied the girl, "and my home is in the Zillerthal, Tyrol. Both my parents as well as my brothers and sisters, died of small-pox during the past winter, so that I am left quite alone in the world. I am ram left quite alone in the works yeary poor. The only thing I possess which is of any value is this silver arrow in my hair. But poor as I am, I would not sell it, for it belonged to my dear mother. Everybody in my native village shock their heads when I spoke of coming heat the read when I spoke of coming the state of the read when I spoke of coming the state of the read when I spoke of coming the state of the read when I spoke of coming the state of the read when I spoke of coming the state of the state here to earn a livelihood. 'Munich is a bad, wicked city,' they all said, 'and you will be surrounded by vice and tempta-tion. If you go there you may be lost. Stay with us: we will make a home for you.' But, alas! I wanted to see the great world which lay beyond the mountains, and so I came here. I am still, as you perceive, in my peasant dress, and truly I walk in the midst of temptations. But this morning I went to Mass, and every evening I say my Rosary, just as I did at home; and I mean to be what my dear father and mother would wish me to be if they were living—an honest, virtuous

"Yes, yes. Be good, always good,"
answered Heinrich. "I am not myself as
good as I ought to be, I seldom pray or
go to Mass. But perhaps some Sunday orning you will take me with you to nurch." At this Moida smiled, ther church." At this Moida smiled, said: "Hark! they are calling me. how much these students do eat and drink. I must be off."

drink. I must be off."
"Well, only half a minute more," said
Heinrich, holding her back by the waist.
"And now, to be brief, let me inform you that I am a sculptor and am seeking for a model—one different from any of the models whom I am accustomed to have in my studio. None of these inspire me.
But I feel that the marble 'which I might
turn you into would be like a thing of
life. Will you, therefore, come and sit as

a model?"
Moida looked surprised at this question.
"Oh! I am afraid that I cannot," she
answered, after hesitating a moment. "I

this moment the moon came out from behind a cloud and flooded with its silver light the stone figure of a nymph in whose hand was a pitcher from which flowed an endless stream of water. This was the celebrated fountain of the "White It was considered very ancient. It had stood here in the days when Louis the Bavarian was Emperor of Germany in 1314, and from this fountain came the only water in Munich that was fit to

"Well, I merely wish to chisel you in spotless marble," answered Heinrich. "I am ambitious to create something more beautiful than this"—here he pointed to the much admired statue beside them, all

draped in moonbeams.

Then, as Moida made no response, and taking alarm at her silence, he added:
"But I only crave leave to copy your lovely head: nothing more. But your lovely head I must have in order to inspire

This, however, was far from being the truth: Heinrich did not mean to be satis-fied with Moida's head. It might do for the present; but he hoped that when she knew him better she would consent to put on a certain costume which Schwan thaler would lend him, and which, without in the least offending against modesty, would be perfectly seemly for a water-wraith. "And then," he said to himself, "what a beautiful statue I will make!" "Oh! yes, yes you may do whatever you please with my poor head," answered Moida. "But you must promise to tell

Moida. "But you must promise to tell nobody. For several other artists have begged me to sit as a model, and I have she discovered the youth laving his at the fountain.

"You naughty boy!" she said as she drew near him. "Was it you who kissed me a few minutes ago?" Then in a more tender voice: "But did I hurt you? Is that blood I see on your handkerchief? Tell me is it blood?"

"It was a welcome slap," answered will the was a welcome slap," answered by the slape by the old fountain, thinking about no to them all." Heinrich gladly made

so different from the other students; he so different from the other students; he spoke so kindly to her; he had even offered to be her champion. "And yet I am only a poor peasant girl. Who else would be so chivalrous?" she said to herself. Then Moida thought of his thread-bare jacket, with a patch on each elbow, and she determined some day to make it look a little better. "At least I can put new binding to it," she said inwardly. Moida's absent-mindedness did not escape the sharp eye of the bad student, whose the sharp eye of the bad student, wh jealousy was now thoroughly aroused, and he muttered to himself: "The hypocrite has given her heart to Heinrich Bach. But he shall not long enjoy his con-

TO BE CONTINUED.

BRAVE BISHOP NULTY.

Splendid Speech in Reply to an Address -His Views on the State of Ireland-Stop Evictions and Murders will Cease -What Archbishop Croke told Him.

The Lord Bishop of Meath attended at the village of Rathwire, about half a mile from Kilucan, county Westmeath, on Sunfrom Kilucan, county Westmeath, on Sunday, for the purpose of administering the Sacrament of Confirmation to a large number of children. His Lordship remained at Killucan over night, and on Sunday, after last Mass, a deputation of the townspeople, anxious to do honor to the patriotic prelate, waited upon him at the parochial residence, and presented him an address.

Dr. Nulty, in reply, said: I am exceedingly grateful and thankful for the splendid reception you have given me, and also for the magnificent address with which I I am presented, and which is in substance

I am presented, and which is in substance most touching. My regret is that I canmost touching. My pegfet is that I cam-not in my present exhausted state of health respond in a proper manner to such feelings, but I assure you I am, indeed, most grateful and thankful. If any of you have benefited by any of my services, it is only a trival matter. However, in the little I have done I have done my best, but, please God, before I die, I intend to do a little more towards serving my country (cheers). In this agitation to which you have referred we have done everything by legal means that could pos-

sibly tend to serve us.
WE RESPECTED THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS we respect the Richard of Others but it was of no avail, and now we are de-termined by legal means to uphold our own (cheers). Everything was going on prosperously, the country in a flourishing state, and the dawn of prosperity at last awakening on us, when those terrible, foul, and disasterly murders, cold-blooded and and disasterly murders, cold-blooded and inhuman in character, were perpetrated on unoffendirg victims. These undid everything, injured the country in an especial manner, and have delayed the prosperity to which, I believe, we were nearing. Nothing but expressions of contempt and scorn are now lavished on us. However, bearing all these things in mind, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the wrongs inflicted on our poor people, bitter in themselves, were carried out with ter in themselves, were carried out with extreme cruelty. Never was the crowbar extreme cruelty. rigade in so much use as it is at present. Writs are showering down on the country; evictions are being carried out on a gigan tie scale ; the arrears of rent are impossible to pay, and the people are driven in hun-dreds and thousands from their homes to hunger and want on the roadside. I was speaking to the Archbishop of Cashel the other day (cheers), and he told me there

NO LESS THAN 400 FAMILIES.

No LESS THAN 400 FAMILIES. living in huts in his diocese who had been exterminated from their homes (groans). These evictions are cruel and inhuman, and yet most of the evicted people submit to them without a murmur. But it is not to them without a murmur. in human nature always to submit tamely to cruelty and wrong. Some exasperated persons have turned on their oppressors and retaliated in a dreadful manner.

These misguided ones—for misguided they are—turn from their proper course and perpetrate crimes directly opposed to both human and Divine laws. I condemn them, not be resorted to, and then we should not have the former. I lay these inhuman deeds, which we all deplore, at the doors of the evictors, for if the evictions did not take place there would be no cause for hatred and revenge, and consequently no outrages. Let them leave us to ourselves and we will undertake to deal with these outrage perpetrators (cheers). We will undertake to do what coercion never did—to stop the course of crime in Ireland. We will then manage to live as loval men on the fruits of our own industry (loud cheers). I thank you all again from the bottom of my heart for the reception you have given me and the honor you have done me. You have entirely overrated done me. You have entirely overlaced anything I have done, and I am not able to testify my thanks in a more fitting

manner.
His Lordship then retired amidst prolonged cheers, and, escorted by a local brass band, proceeded to the house of Rev. Father Kelshe, where, about 5 P. M., he entertained several of the parishioners at dinner. There were fully 3,000 people assembled.

Happiness in the Royal Opera House.

In a recent conversation with Mr. Conner, Royal Opera House, (Toronto), he spoke as follows to a representative of a prominent journal in reply to a question concerning his health: "During the early part of last October I had a severe attack in my right knee, of what my physicians pronounced acute rheumatism. I used many so-called rheumatic remedies, without receiving any apparent benefit. Observing that St. Jacobs Oil was being serving that St. Jacobs Oil was being constantly recommended by many of the leading members of our profession, I decided to give it a trial. Accordingly I purchased a bottle of the article and applied it as directed. From the first application I commenced to improve, and before I used two-thirds of a bottle, I was entirely used two-thirds or a bottle, I was entirely used two-thirds or a bottle, I was entirely cured, and have experienced no return of

The indications of the approaching season seem to threaten an unusual amount of the various forms of bowel complaints. Our readers would do well Their Dream.

Dear, lovely blooms of summer, Ye sleep beneath the sod; Pillowed on Earth's bosom Ye dream of nature's God.

Ye dream of sunny springtime, Her fairest, brightest child, Of gentle, loving zephyrs And their caresses mild. 'Tis well! bright flow'rs of summer, Ye bloom alone for Him; Sleep on! your dream is hallowed, In mossy chamber dim.

But ah, sweet, flowers, teach me.
E're life's bright spring hath flown,
To bloom, as ye, for Jesus.
And be His flow'r alone.

Woodbine Cottage, Feb. 1879.

ARE WE CHRISTIANS?

If We are, Then Neither in Public not in Private life, do We act up to Our Principles.

It is now some years since Dr. Strauss aroused first Germany and then Europe by this inquiry. And perhaps one of the most notable results of it has been to lead thinking men to study more carefully than they had been in the habit of doing than they had been in the natit of doing the actual position which they hold in respect of the religion of Christ. Nothing is ever gained to the cause of truth by a refusal to look facts in the face. And for us who, in a truer and profounder sense than any others of the sons of Adam, are able to return

are able to return AN AFFIRMATIVE ANSWER to the famous query of the German ra-tionalist, it is a special duty to study and comprehend the signs of the times. Now comprehend the signs of the times. Now there can be no sort of doubt that, if we look out into the world at large, there is in its condition, religiously considered, much which is peculiarly calculated to sadden and depress us at the present day. Not to speak of the vast mass of humanity to whom the name of Christ is unknown. to whom the name of Christ is unknown, who professedly follow other religions than His, the state of those sections of the globe which the geographer marks as Christian may well give rise to the most discouraging reflections. Look, for example, at this Europe of ours, once, as we know, knit into a spiritual commonwealth under the paternal guidance of the Vicar of Christ and aptly called

The name has ceased to have any meaning. The nations which once composed what ancient writers denominated the Christian Republic have, almost without exception, cast off the public profession of Christianity. Look through this conof Christianity. Look through this continent, not to speak of the rest of the world, and where will you find a State which avowedly bases its legislation, its institutions, its policy, upon the Divine law? It is observed by St. Thomas that the end which the ruler ought first and before all things (principaliter), to keep in view is the eternal happiness of his people in the beatific vision. And time was when this thought of the final end of main was avowedly the dominant motive of law-givers, the prime object of tive of law-givers, the prime object of every association of men in civil society. We are not asserting that the age of the world of which we speak was exempt from grave errors, from gigantic evils, from terrible vices. We are not instituting a comparison between the actual influence exercised on individuals by religion that are and in the present. We are in that age and in the present. merely stating what is an undeniable fact; that there was a period in the history European society when the law of God was openly and ostensibly honored as

THE BASIS OF THE PUBLIC ORDER; as the greatest of crimes. And merely to state this fact is to show sufficiently what a change has passed over hypers. state this fact is to show sufficiently what a change has passed over human society. It was then professedly Christian; for that age, whatever else it was or was not, most assuredly was an age of faith. It is now assuredly was an age of faith. It is now professedly un-Christian; for this age, whatever else it may or may not be, is certainly an age of doubt. Clearly, s far as the public order of the world concerned, the question Are we Christians must be answered in the negative.

But again. Let us leave the public order, the political framework of society. If the State has ceased to be ostensibly Christian, the great bulk of the inhabi tants of Europe at all events are known by that name. Let us assume, as to our quarter of the globe, what we hope and believe to be true, what is undoubtedly Let us assume, as to our true as regards our own dear country,

THE GREAT MAJORITY
of its people would, if called upon for a declaration on the matter, profess and call themselves Christian. What is the pro-fession worth? A writer, no less thoughtful than brilliant, Mr. Laurence Oliphant, in his latest work "Traits and Travesties, Social and Political," sketches in vigorous, but hardly exaggerated, language the actual condition of what is known as Western civilization. Speaking in the character of an enlightened Turkish Effendi, he declares that, "as there is no religious teacher whose moral stand-ing in regard to the duties of men towards er in this world was so lofty as that of Christ, so there is none the spirit of whose revelation has been so perverted his professed followers.' Anti-Christendom rather than Christendom, the intelligent Islamite is made to telligent Islamite is made to declare, should be the description of modern Europe, for it is dominated by a creed based upon the inversion of the original principles of the Christian religion. And he continues, "the real God of anti-Christen-Jam is Manuary," in Participal Christian Islamica, Manuary, in Participal Christian Islamica, parti continues, the real God of anti-Christen-dom is Mammon, . . . is Protestant anti-Christendom reigning supreme." "The cultivation of the selfish instinct has unnaturally developed the purely intellectual faculties at the expense of the moral; and has produced a combination of mechanical inventions, political institu-tions, and an individual form of charac-

ter" which, as he finds, Such accumulation, and the destruction

of those who impede it, constitute, as he judges, what is called "Western civiliz-

"Countries," he continues, "in which there are no gigantic swindling corpora-tions, no finencial crisis by which millions are ruined, or Gatling guns by which they may be slain, are said to be in a state of barism. When the civilization of anti-Christendom comes in contact with bar-barism of this sort, instead of lifting it out of its moral error, which would be the customers." When the civilization of anti-

case if it were true Christendom, it almost invariably shivers it to pieces. The consequence of the arrival of the so-called Christian in a heathen country i, not to bring immortal life, but physical and moral death. Either the native races die out be-

fore him-as in the case of the Red Indian of America and the Australian and New Zealander—or they save themselves from physical decay by worshipping, with all the ardor of perverts to a new religion, at the shrine of Mammon—as in the case of Japan—and fortify themselves against dissolution by such a rapid development of the mental faculties and the avaricious instincts as may enable them to cope successfully with the formidable invading influence of anti-Christendom.

Such, according to the Turkish Effendi, are "the disastrous moral tendencies and disintegrating effects of inverted Christianity" upon so called barbarous races.

ITS RESULTS

upon European society, as he argues, "the inevitable results of an intellectual progress in which there has been no corres-ponding moral advance"—will be even

ponding moral advance"—will be even more terrible. Thus does he prophesy on this grave matter:

"The persistent violation for eighteen centuries of the great altruistic law propounded and enjoined by the great founder of the Christian religion, must inevitably produce a corresponding catastrophe; and the day is not far distant when modern eviluation will find that when modern civilization will find that in its great scientific discoveries and inventions, devised for the purpose of ministering to its own extravagant necessities, it has forged the weapons by which it will itself be destroyed. No better eviit will itself be destroyed. No better evidence of the truth of this can be found than in the fact that anti-Christendom alone is menaced with the danger of a great class revolution; already in every so-called Christian country we hear the mutterings of the coming storm, when labor and capital will find themselves arrayed against each other, when rich and poor will meet in deadly antagonism, and the spoilers and the spoiled solved, by means of the most recently invented ar-tillery the economic problems of modern progress. It is surely a remarkable fact, that this struggle between rich and poor is specially reserved for those whose reli-gion inculcates upon them, as the highest

law—the love of their neighbor—and most strongly denounces the love of money. No country which does not bear the name of Christian is thus threatened." Surely here are considerations which may well make us pause: for, with whatever deductions they should be accepted, there is quite enough truth in them to

governed, not by the principle of self-in-terest, but by the law of self-sacrifice, who have not bowed the knee to Mammon: the salt of the earth, whose unim-paired savor keeps human society from utter corruption. This is true. And it is a truth which Mr. Oliphant and his is a truth which Mr. Oliphant and his Turkish Effendi overlook. But it is also true that the spirit of the age—the Zeitgeist, as the Germans speak—is diametrically opposed to the most essential doctrines of Christianity and Catholicism. True, moreover, is it that vast multitudes of those who, in all sincerity, profess themselves Christians and Catholies, and who really are so at bottom are dominated.

General Grant has favored the public with his opinion on the Egyptian question. No one will be surprised to learn that he sides with England. He says that the people of Egypt are ten times worse off than the negroes of the South, and he be-lieves that an English protectorate would help to develop the resources of the country and improve the condition of the people. That an English protectorate would assist in developing the resources of Egypt is likely enough, but these resources would be developed not for the benefit of the Egyptians, but for John Bull's insatiable maw. General Grant made a tour of the world a few years since, but he neglected visiting the west of Ire-Had he done so he would have found that there are people not a day's journey from London living in a condition of enforced wretchedness compared to which the state of the Egyptian fellaheen is luxury. And these people not only live under British rnle but have been reduced to this state of degradation and serfdom by to this state of degradation and seridom by British laws enacted for that purpose. "I have," says the French traveler, De Beaumont, "seen the Indian in the forest and the Negro in his chains, and both were the impersonation of happiness as compared with the wretched Irish tenant-atpared with the wretched frish tenans-ac-will." British rule in Ireland, says the American journalist, Nasby, after seeing these people, is "the sum of all villainies," with African slavery thrown in as a flavor, General Grant should remember that India enjoys the beneficent "protection" of England, and that no farther back than England, and that no farther back than 1877 more people died of starvation—the direct result of British rule—in that land than all Egypt contains to day. If General Grant's reading had been more extensive he would know that famine and starvetic following the British decrease. starvation follow the British flag as inexorably as the shadow follows the body that throws it.—Redpath's Illustrated Weekly.

... ***"A coward can be a hero at a distance; presence of danger tests presence of mind." Presence of disease tests the value of a curative. Kidney-Wort challenges this test always and everywhere, so far as all complaints of the bowels, liver and kidneys are concerned. It cures all, nor asks any odds.

M. C. Polson & Co., Druggists, &c., Kingston, express themselves as surprised at the sale of Burdock Blood Bitters in that locality, where patent medicines are hard to introduce, but, say they, "the gross last ordered a few days since, will convince you that the demand is good, and that it is giving satisfaction to our

From the San Francisco Monitor The sectarian press has the persistent perseverance of the devil in reiterating stale calumnies against the Catholic Church for the sole purpose of propagating prejudice in the minds of the present generation, and thus engendering hate against the Church of Christ. This fact was foreight heavily that the tweet for in the

Advocate's criticism upon the massacre of St. Bartholomew, is the contemplated

leader of the Huguenots, and the first martyr of the great massacre of Sunday, August 24, 1572, in which 100,000 Protestants were destroyed by order of the weak and corrupt King Charles IX., at the instigation of his infamous mother, Catherine de Medici. At the joyful news of this massacre of Protestants, Rome was greatly excited. The Pope gave public greatly excited. The Pope gave public having attempted to corrupt and ruin one of his female pupils, the feeling of indiggreetly excited. The Pope gave public thanks, the *Te Deum* was sung, the guns of St. Angelo were fired, and the whole papal court was thrown into transports of

a thorough understanding of the truth regarding the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, we intend going over the whole ground so as to show up the calumnies which this very un-Christian Advocate has publicly

isseminated. The massacre took place three hundred and ten years ago, when Charles IX. reigned in France, and it has been made reigned in France, and it has been made a hobby of hate by all the ignorant and vicious writers against "Romanism" from that day to this. Such an eminent historian as Grotius, however, is never consulted by these hackney scribes, who do not desire that historical truth should expose their venal falsehood, because they desire to keep alive the fire of prejudice by branding the minds of their readers with the vicious errors of unscrupulous writers antagonistic to the Church.

The plain truth revealed by history is this: The Calvinists in France, just like

their co-religionists in Scotland, were a bloodthirsty, persecuting sect; they de sired to make Calvinism the national re ligion, and for this purpose they plotted the murder of the French King and his mother, during the festivities which were to accompany the marriage of the King of Navarre with Margaret, the sister of Charles IX. The King and his mother heard of this plot, and as to encompass the death of the monarch was high treason, punishable with death, they determined to make Admiral Coligni and his fellowconspirators the victims. Accordingly, or-ders were given by Charlet IX. that they should be massacred. Here are his words on that unfortunate occasion: "Since you think it good to kill the Admiral, be

it so; but also let all the Hnguenots in France perish with him, that there may not be one left in France to reproach me with his death; give the order at once!"

The soldiers were accordingly let loose, and the massacre followed. The Advocate states the number killed as 100,000, the states the number killed as 100,000, and the massacre followed. but, as usual with all evangelical errorists, it tells about ninety per cent of falsehood to ten per cent of truth. La Popeliniere, a French writer unquestionably beyond all suspicion of dishonesty, speaks of one thousand as having been massaged in thousand as having been massacred in Paris, and says that the number killed in other cities was quite small. In the Mar-tyrology of the Huguenots (published in 1581, nine years after the occurrence, and received with entire satisfaction by the Calvinists themselves,) the number is 16,168, after explicitly rejecting the common report that 30,000 had perished. When, however, the names of the victims are counted up, it is found that they number but seven hundred and eighty-six.

It must be borne in mind, also, in mitigation of this massacre, that the Protestants had previously massacred a vast num-ber of Catholics in France. Marshal Montgomery, for instance, caused 3,000 Catholics to be massacred at Orthez. It is also a well-established fact that nearly three hundred monks were either mur-dered, thrown down into deep wells, or buried alive by these same brutal and od-thirsty Calvinists, who, not content with slaughtering the people and killing the priests, also destroyed nearly fifty magnificent cathedrals, and five hun-dred Catholic churches were destroyed by these demons in their diabolical efforts to root out the Cross of Christ from the

oil of France.

When the news of the massacre of the Calvinists reached Rome, it was reported at the Vatican to Pope Gregory XIII.
that the King of France had just
escaped a fearful conspiracy against his
life. A French Cardinal, then in Rome,
asked permission of the pontiff to offer asked permission of the pontiff to offer up thanksgiving to God for the preserva-tion of the life of his sovereign, which permission the Pope cheerfully granted, and Te Deum was sung at the conclusion of the ceremonies; but when, in the course of time, the whole truth was learned by the Pope has a to come sund. by the Pope, he at once issued a Bull, condemning in the severest terms

the horrible massacre.

These facts, therefore, completely demolish the fanatical fiction published by the Advocate, and prove that the Cathella Ca c Church had no more connection with e massacre of St. Bartholomew than it had with the massacre of Glencoe, or the massacre of Wexford, when Cromwell's cruel soldiers disemboweled the hundreds of Catholic women the of Catholic women who were praying to d for succor as they knelt around the

public cross in the market place.

Nor did the Pope give public thanks, as the Advocate viciously says; nor were the guns of St. Angelo fired; nor was the whole papal court (with a little to show its Protestant, praiming) "theory." its Protestant prejudice) "thrown into transports of joy." All this rubbish is the result of that fanatical bigotry which the Advocate is endeavoring to keep alive, but which the Monitor is determined to squelch every time the sectarian scribes known.

case if it were true Christendom, it almost invariably shivers it to pieces. The con-

SYMPATHY WITH CRIMINALS.

The Mail. It is perhaps creditable to human nature that even the greatest criminal is not ap to be without sympathisers just so soon generation, and thus engendering hate against the Church of Christ. This fact was forcibly brought out last week in the columns of the California Christian Advocate, wherein we find the usual fabulous account of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, a historical question which has been perverted into a calumny against the Papacy by designing and disreputable Protestant writers, upon the principle that a falsehood persistently adhered to will pass for truth in course of time.

The occasion which gives rise to the Advocate's criticism upon the massacre of largely, no doubt, from the difficulty as he gets fairly within the meshes of the largely, no doubt, from the difficulty which we find in keeping all the aspects St. Bartholomew, is the contemplated erection of a monument in France to Admiral Coligni, whereupon the Advocate pours forth its fulsome praise upon stance with the popular to the first instance we think only of the crime which has Admiral Coligni, whereupon the AdvoAdmiral Coligni, whereupon the Advocate pours forth its fulsome praise upon
the Admiral, and then pitches into Popery
after this fashion:

"France commemorates the pure life
and heroic deeds of Admiral Coligni,
and heroic deeds of Admiral Coligni,
bander of the Huguenots, and the first
leader of the Huguenots of the Huguenots

of his female pupils, the feeling of indig-nation which it aroused was such that the common judgment was that scarcely any punishment would be too severe for the offender. For the time, no one spoke the case, taking all the circumstances into account, sentenced him to imprisonment and flogging, some people appear
to have thought no more of his crime,
but only of the severity of his punishment. And, strangely enough, the very
circumstances which had previously heightened the public estimate of the enormity
of the arterium to mark goodburk were of the unfortunate man's conduct were urged against the severity of the sentence which had been passed upon him. Because he was an educated man-and, therefore might be supposed to have a clearer in-sight into the nature and consequences of his wrong-doing, and a member of an educated profession—the community having on this account the better right to expect him to conduct himself with propriety, and to scrupulously guard the sacred interests intrusted to his care—it was strangely argued that he ought not to have been punished with the same degree of severity as some fellow of a coarser nature,

s all very well in its place, but it evident y transcends the sphere of its legitimate offuence when it is allowed to disarm law of its terrors for the dangerous classes The infliction of punishment in any form especially in those forms which involve both suffering and humiliation, is no doubt e forms which involve a terrible necessity. But neither the law nor its administrators and executioners are responsible for it. The criminal classes have it in their own power to cause pun-ishment in every form known to the law cease. If the murderous class will but lay their bloodthirsty propensities under effectual restraint judicial strangulation will, ipso facto become a thing of the past. And if sensualists will but hold past. heir bestial natures under proper control there will be no further use for the lash. But until this is done the punishment will most likely continue to be inflicted and though we shall not withold our sym pathy from the unfortunate criminals our profounder sympathy for their vic-tims, and for endangered society, leads us to hope that it may be administered with

When Ireland was ruled or rather mis ruled, by King William III., that "man of immortal memory" became possessed of a district in Westphalia known as the of a district in Westphana known as the county of Lingen. The district was almost exclusively inhabited by Catholics. Notwithstanding, an order was issued by the new ruler that within three hours all presbyteries, schools and churches uld be taken away from the Catholics and handed over to such Calvinist minis-ters and others as he would designate. This absolute proscription of Catholicity allowed, on payment of a swingeing sum to recall their priests. Yet the churches remained in the hands of the Protestants; remained in the hands of the Protestants; and even at this day twelve bushels of corn have to be sent every year to the Protestant parson of Freren from Messingen, a village in which none but Catholics reside. Very shortly, however, a Catholic church is to be opened at Freren, and then the above twelve bushels will go to the viest instead of the parson. o the priest instead of the parson. Explicit directions for every u

are given with the Diamond Dyes. For dyeing Mosses, Grasses, Eggs, Ivory, Hair,

The best evidence of the superior merit and virtues of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for the cure of Summer Complaints, is that its popularity and de-mand is greatest where it has been longest

The Sunday within the octave of the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul was kept with much solemnity at St. Peter's Church, Hatton Garden, London. At the evening service His Eminence the Cardinal Archservice His Eminence the Cardinal Arch-bishop of Westminster preached on "The Primacy of St. Peter," from the text, "I will give to thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven. And whatsoever thou shalt bind upon earth shall be bound also in bind upon earth shall be bound also in heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed also in heaven." Year by year, said his eminence, on this great festival of the martyrdom of the apostles SS. Peter and Paul, we openly and publicly renew our faith in theprimacy of St. Peter and our fidelity to his successor upon earth, and I cannot better express what our faith and our obedience are then in the words of that creed to which the Catholic Church requires every pastor, every priest, and every teacher solemnly to subscribe: "I believe the Catholic Church Leave Church to be the content of the olic and Roman Church to be the mother and mistress of all churches; and I promand mistress of all churches; and I promise due obedience to the Bishop of Rome, ise due obedience to the bisnop of Rome, successor to St. Peter, and Vicar of Jesus Christ. Such is the faith of the Catholic world, and a little while ago on a great festival and in the Geomenical Council there were to be seen seven hundred bishops gathered from all parts of the world under the four winds of heaven, and speaking some thirty different languages, kneeling at the feet of the Vicar of Jesus THOU ART CHRIST, THE SON OF THE LIV-

ING GOD.

In answer to that confession Jesus made, as it were, another confession, a confession

case a power that should be supreme on earth and that should, at the same time be concurrent, or rather identical, with the power of his divine Master in heaven.

These words of our divine Lord avalage. power of his divine Master in heaven.
These words of our divine Lord explain a great many beautiful things that we read in the writings of the fathers of the Church. St. Cyprian, writing so call. a great many beautiful things that we read in the writings of the fathers of the Church. St. Cyprian, writing so early as the third century, says that the Church on earth is like the vestment of our divine Lord, which was woven from the top, and Lord, which was woven from the top, and had not a seam in it. Such, he points out, had not a seam in it. Such, he points out, is the unity of the Church—it has never been divided, it is woven from the top by heavenly sacraments—by the graces that come from heaven. Our divine Lord first made Peter to be the head and centre of the Church, and of the unity of the apostles themselves. On the night he rose from the dead he breathed on the apostles from the dead he breathed on the apostles and said "Receive yet the Holy Ghost: there are millions, I will say, who are in was strangely argued that he ought not to have been punished with the same degree of severity as some fellow of a coarser nature, having had inferior educational advantages, and from whom the public had not a right to expect so much! But when the crivinial of coarser grain and inferior culture was actually found, in the person of the unfortunate man who was sujected to the discipline of the lash a few days ago for a criminal assault upon the person of a little girl, the same expression of disapproval has been called forth from a certain class of sentimental philanthropists.

The fact is, the very idea of punishment, per se, is repugnant to the human mind, and it is only when viewed in its relation to the violation of law that it can be justified. Law is, after all, the most sacred thing in flexibility with which the Divine Lawgiver executes His enactments ought to teach those in authority to be ware how they trille with that upon which so much depends. But what value or importance can law have unless it be armed with penalties and executed with an impartiality and inflexibility which is many partiality and inflexibility which will make it "a terror to evildoers and a praise to them that do well?" Sympathy is all very well in its place, but it evidently transcends the sphere of its legitimate influence when it is allowed to disarm law confirm thy brethren." And issuy, as St. Augustine and other fathers point out, to Peter alone were said these words: "Feed my lambs—feed my sheep"—repeated three times as it were in rebuke, and forgiveness of the three denials he had made of his divine Master. Furthermore, these of his divine Master. Turnermore, these five special privileges contain two great powers—the one the power of supreme authority, the other the promise of per-petual divine assistance; and these two reat promises or powers constitute what called the primacy of Peter, and his accessor in the Papal chair is also heir to his two great prerogatives. No pastor, no bishop, possesses any faculty but through the Vicar of Jesus Christ; only when the Pope has given him a diocese and a flock are they his own. I should have no power give any priest any faculty-to your confessions or absolve you—I should not have the power to do so myselfaif the Vicar of Jesus Christ had not conferred on

> DERIVES HIS JURISDICTION. Whatever they do they do in obedience to him from whom they derive the pastoral authority by which they exercise jurisdiction over their flocks. St. Ambrose said Where Peter is the Church is;" and where ever there is a bishop in communion with the Holy See there is Peter present. And hence the indissoluble unity of the holy Catholic Church. And therefore if any bishop—even the highest and the most re-nowned for learning—were to commit any act of infidelity, or to deviate by so much a hair's breadth from the rule of faith f the Church, he might be deposed and none moment separated from the unity f the Church of God. And as Peter is he principle of union to the pastors, so he to the whole flock, including the people The pastors teach one thing; the pelieve the one faith. If the pastor to contradict one another that unity could not be maintained, but would be shattered and broken. Need we look beyond our own land for proof of this? Look over the face of the country. Into how many contradictory sects and beliefs are the English people divided! It was not always There was a time when all the pastors so. There was a time when all the pastors of England taught one faith and when all the English people believed it. But the pastors divided and contradicted one another; their division led to confusion, and the flock were likewise divided. As began so it continues; and at this moearthly power—power of legislation, power of execution, power of control—with all waverly Magazine. ment the greatest empire, with the greatest

me the charge and custody of this diocese.

—and therefore every Bishop of the Cath-

TO THAT CENTRE OF UNITY FROM WHICH HE

olic Church is bound

its strength and power and compactness is unable to make its sons think alike on any matter of conscience or religion. On the other hand, can there be anything weaker or more feeble, from a human standpoint

standpoint
THAN THE CATHOLIC AND ROMAN CHURCH?
And yet from north to south and from
east to west, under the four winds of
heaven, the same faith is taught by the
pastors and believed in by the people.
Why is it? Because we are united under one head, to whom was promised divine assistance, so that neither he nor his suc-cessors should falter or waver in the cus-tody and delivery of the faith. One intelligence, one illumination, beginning in the guest-chamber and continuing through a succession of the pastors in uninterrup-ted continuity from generation to genera-tion, pervades the whole mystical Body of Christ. And as there is one illumination there is one voice speaking the same truths in the same articulate syllables in every place. This is orged against us by the world, which reproaches us with never reforming, and accuses us of always teaching the same errors and exploded figments res; but these "errors and exploded figurents."
Are imperishable dogmas, which since the
days of Peter have been in the intelligence
of the Church, full of the illumination
which came down on the day of Pentecost and has never wavered to this hour. How and has never wavered to this hour. How could there have been unity if our Div-ine Master had spoken one thing and the apostles another? How could there be unity now if we believe other than He Christ, and making this solemn profession unity now if we believe other than He of faith. What is the plain meaning of taught, if there were no identity between these words of our divine Lord Jesus
Christ, which I quoted in the beginning of the body is the voice of the bedd and the your remember when they were spoken.

It was after he had asked Peter whom men said that he was, and Peter answered.

It was of the bedd in the remaining of the bedd our faith? The voice of the bedd is the voice of the bedd and the bedd is the voice of the bedd and body makes up one person. And if this be so Peter is the centre of salvation and the way of salvation upon earth. If there is only one faith, how can there be a way of salvation out of it? If there be only one voice, how can there be a way of salvation for those who do not follow it? Know that there is only one name under as it were, another contession, a contession of what Peter was. "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church, and I will give to thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven." Peter was to exercise a power that should be supreme on the contession of the contession of the contession of what there is only one name under heaven given to men whereby they must be saved: we know that there is only one name under heaven given to men whereby they must be saved: we know that there is only one name under heaven given to men whereby they must be saved: we know that there is only one name under heaven given to men whereby they must be saved: we know that there is only one name under heaven given to men whereby they must be saved: we know that there is only one name under heaven given to men whereby they must be saved: we know that there is only one name under heaven given to men whereby they must be saved: we know that there is only one name under heaven given to men whereby they must be saved: we know that there is only one name under heaven given to men whereby they must be saved: we know that there is only one name under heaven given to men whereby they must be saved: we know that there is only one name under heaven given to men whereby they must be saved: we know that there is only one name under heaven given to men whereby they must be saved: we know that there is only one name under heaven given to men whereby they must be saved: we know that there is only one name under heaven given to men whereby they must be saved: we know that there is only one name under heaven given to men whereby they must be saved: we know that there is only one name under heaven given to men whereby they must be saved: we know that there is only one name under heaven given to men whereby they must be saved: we know that there is only one name under heaven given to men whereby they must be saved: we know that there is only one name under heaven given to men whereby they must be saved: we know that there is only one name under heaven g "FAITH COMETH BY HEARING, AND HEARING

ity is a divine revelation, they love the name of Christian, they believe the Bible to be the word of God. They will not suffer the Bible to be taken from them. They believe, and rightly believe, that no man should have authority over another man should have authority over another man's conscience. They say, and rightly say, that no human teacher has the right of prescribing a man's belief. No man should submit his conscience or intellect to a human teacher. There is a divine teacher on earth, the Church of God, and the Hely Ghost abides in the They discussed the Holy Ghost abides in it. That divine teacher is infallible; it is God himself to

whom, and to whom alone, let any man submit his faith.

In conclusion his eminence expressed a hope that his words, feeble though they might be, would lead some who heard him to think; and that the Holy Spirit of Truth, the searcher and inspirer of hearts, might inspire them to pray for a knowledge of the true way of salvation.

The average girl who now marries upon one thousand dollars a year looks forward to a life spent in second-rate boarding houses, from which she will squeese out a certain cheap domesticity and some expensive pleasures. The children which Heaven may send are not thought of nor provided for. It is a question whether the young wife can make herself a dress or prepare a wholesome meal of victuals. She marries for freedom, to have a good time, spends money which she neither earns nor helps to earn—for heaven knows what but certainly not to make a comfortable if humble home for her husband. In this respect we consider the British girl has an respect we consider the British girl has an immense advantage over the American. From the highest to the lowest circles of society in Britain, girls are trained to be good and useful over the department of their households, and see that everything is kept clean and the food is well cooked, their daughters to do the same for them. their daughters to do the same for them-selves, without suffering any loss of dig-nity in the doing of it. Many of our American girls will be surprised to learn that Princess Louise frequently makes her own pastry—and makes it well, too. On one occasion, some apricot tarts of her making being praised by a guest, the royal lady wrote out a recipe, with the words underlined: "If you desire to have an apricot tart properly cooked, always make it with an upper crust!" Thestory has point, and the point is that one can

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The Catholic Mecord

THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor. Annual subscription..... \$2 00 Arrears must be paid before the paper can be stopped.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what thas 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 than the rey our experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnesty commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Believe me, Believe me,
Yours very sincerely,
+ John Walsh,
Bishop of London.

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY LETTER FROM MGR. POWER.

The following letter was given to ou agent in Halifax by Mgr. Power, administrator of the Archdiocese of Halifax.

trator of the Archdiocese of Halifax.

St. Mary's, Halifax, N. S., June 30, 1882.

DEAR Mr. WALSH,—It is with pleasure that I give my approval to the work in which you are engaged, as I have always considered the "Record" to be a valuable and truly Catholic paper, deserving of every encouragement and support.

From my long personal knowledge of your high character for integrity, I can cheerfully recommend you to those on whom you may call, in the course of business, as a person in every respect worthy of confidence.

Hoping you may obtain a long list of subscribers, and wishing a blessing on your good work,

I am, sincerely yours,
PATRICK MGR. POWER,
Administrator FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN.

FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN,
St. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 1881.
I have had opportunities during the last
two years or more of reading copies of the
CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London,
Ontario, and approved of by His Lordship
the Right Rev. Dr. Waish, the Bishop of that
See. I beg to recommend that paper to all
the faithful of this diocese,

+ MICHAEL HANNAN,
Archbishop of Halifax.

Catholic Becord.

LONDON, FRIDAY, AUG. 18, 1882.

TRUE INWARDNESS. At a recent meeting of the London

Board of Education, there was made

a display of stupid fanaticism of

which we thought most, if not all our public bodies were now free. We had, it is true, often heard it stated, that by some anomaly passing himself and others entrusted with strange, it does frequently happen the administration of school affairs that Boards of Education are composed of men of little ability and objections such as those raised at towering ignorance. We can hardly believe that our city Public School | Catholic preceptors under the Public Board is of such a character. There School system should teach the is no doubt, however, that a certain | Catholics of Ontario to put true percentage of its members represent value on the Separate School system a market over-stocked with that and seek to perfect it as far as posshameless bigotry, the progeny of sible. offensive indecency and rankest ignorance. On the 8th of August last, at a meeting of the Public School Board of London, question arose as to the appointment of teachers to through antipathy for Ireland and fill certain vacancies. Amongst the for the religion of the majority of its applicants was Miss O'Donohue, a people-give prominence to tele-Catholic young lady, who has all graphic reports of "outrages" from the qualifications required by law to that country. We are not disposed to hold position as a Public School deny that many unfortunate crimes teacher. The law does not lay it have occurred in Ireland within the dates for such places should not be of the Catholic faith. Certain mem- to the many, and that the Irish race bers of the London School Board as a whole is free from the imputaare, however, wiser than law or legislature. What neither the one prescribes or the other could ordain, these men of overpowering brainlessness would fain enforce. From the report of the proceedings we learn that when one member proposed Miss O'Donohue for a vacancy, no fewer than three others objected on the ground that she was a Roman Catholic, and one in particular, a Mr. Wilson, who evidently deserves to hold high place on the black roll of unreasoning fanaticism, declared that he would not like to see a "Hindoo brought here from India to teach Christianity. It was a simi- attainment of ostensibly good objects, lar case." Mr. Wilson clearly are perilous in themselves, subyerthought he was saying something exceedingly clever when he made this declaration. It may, indeed, have been clever enough for him. for judging from his public utterances, few would dare impeach him with the crime of knowing that Hindoos come from India. His knowledge, however, does, it appears, extend even that far, for which the Public School supporters of London should be very grateful. Now for the enlightenment of Mr. Wilson, if a man who knows just exactly where Hindoos come from needs enlighten. ment, we desire to say that there many so-called Christians; that Hindoos, if otherwise qualified according to law, could not be legally excluded on account of their religious belief from holding the position of

Public School teacher.

that there is no provision in the school law of Ontario making the teaching of Christianity obligatory in the public schools: that there are many supporters of these schools who are avowed infidels and many more practically so. The assertion made by another member of the School Board that the application of a Catholic candidate for the position of teacher should be rejected because there are Catholic Separate Schools established in this city, proceeds from the assumption which the most zealous advocates of secular education have always repudiated, that the Public School system is Protestant, or to say the least non-Catholic. These schools, are, according to their most enlightened advocates, open to all. The law itself declares it, and the establishment of Separate Schools anywhere does not prevent Catholics who desire to do so from supporting the Public Schools, and having their children entered in the diately anterior to the Union-not same. We may also remind Mr. Wilson and his associates in the government of the local public schools that Catholics are contributers to the Provincial funds from which the public schools draw a large portion of their support, and that and this infamy practised with the the Separate Schools of Ontario do not receive that quota of governmenare entitled. Unless the public school system of the Province be Christian, Catholics have as good a isted in 1795-6. "Neither age, nor right as others to apply for any position created by its or eration. Is Mr. Wilson prepared to have the law take any such shape in the exclusion of Catholics, or would he be content with the sole exclusion of Hindoos? We shall be glad to hear from him. His ignorant splutter at the late meeting of the board will, however, have the good effect of showing to the public the true inwardness of in this city. We may also add that that meeting to the employment of

CAUSE AND EFFECT

Many Canadian journalists-some past three years; but we deny that the crimes of the few are chargeable tion of complicity in these sad affairs. Many of these crimes have been greatly exaggerated. Others have been manufactured out of whole cloth, and not a few "outrages" have been concocted by landlords themselves to excite sympathy for them abroad, especially in Britain.

We desire to be understood when we declare that outrage in any shape, whether it takes the form of intimidation, assault, mutilation, or assassination, is not, and cannot be under any circumstances justifiable. We also hold that secret combinations of any sort, formed even for the sive of Christian order and morality, and strongly to be condemned. But while holding these views, and clearly expressing them, we desire also to state that agrarian crime in Ireland is due almost wholly to the injustice of the land tenure system obtaining in that country, and that the secret political associations which are supposed to exist in the interests of the land agitation, but of whose existence we have had as yet no proof, must, if they really have cruelty and governmental tyranny. Much ado is daily and weekly made the press concerning reported outrages in Ireland. Our readers, knowing that the whistling or singing of

rages in Ireland do not feel surprised on this head at £1,000,000 per an- abiding loyal people of Ontario. He impetus to this feeling which the published through governmental in- now be said to have lasted, we will spiration. To these, and to all others find Ireland's total loss by that we would say, that an acquaintance, stg., a figure truly appalling for a however limited, with the history of poor and misgoverned country. Can that country would serve to disabuse any one wonder in the face of these their minds of prejudice, and lead them facts and figures that Ireland is disto a comprehension of the real causes contented, that her exiled sons the of Irish discontent. We do not now | world over are filled with indignaseek to disinter the dead past. We tion in contemplating the causes that desire to refer to two periods of Irish have led to embitterment and history still modern. Events connec- national ruin? Let those who now ted with these times still contribute express superabundant horror at remore recent phases one of the living the history of that unfortunate questions of the day and the hour. | country and there they will find Let those who are surprised at the imprinted in boldest character the their eyes back to the times immeyet one hundred years. What will they find? Catholic Ireland constituting fully four-fifths of the entire people-though deprived of political freedom-outraged, persecuted, and even threatened with extermination, object of driving the whole nation into anarchy and revolt. Never, intal and municipal aid to which they deed, was a country persecuted as was Ireland, at this dreadful time. Lord Gosford, himself a Protestant, legally declared Protestant or anti- describes the persecution as it exeven acknowledged innocence can excite mercy. The only crime which the wretched objects are charged with is the profession of the Roman Catholic faith. A lawless banditti have constituted themselves judges of this new delinquency, and the sentence they pronounce is equally concise and terrible: it is nothing less than confiscation of property and immediate banishment. It would be painful to detail the horrors of this proscription-a proscription that exceeds, in the number of its victims. every example of ancient and modern history.

> Dr. Dickson, Protestant bishop of Down, a cotemporary of Lord Gosford, certified that he had seen families returning peacefully from Mass, "assailed without provocation by drunken troops and yeomanry, and the wives and daughters exposed to every species of indignity, brutality and outrages, from which neither his remonstrances, nor those of other Protestant gentlemen, could rescue

Plowden, in his History of Ireland, states that in the beginning of 1796 "it was generally believed that 7,000 Catholics had been forced gard of Irish grievances. He says: Provinces issued a year ago under or burned out of the County of Armagh, and that the ferocious Armagh, and that the ferocious Kimberly on behalf of the Queen banditti who had expelled them had from the Dominion Parliament. As been encouraged, connived at, and protected by the government."

Mr. O'Neil Daunt, speaking of the attitude then assumed by the government towards the people, says: "The government had a direct interest in their sufferings and turbulence. Where were the people to look for the removal of their grievances? They were absolutely driven to their own rude, undisciplined, and ineffective warfare. The blazing cottage, the tortured peasant, the violated wife or daughter, the familiar outrages on the victims, literally gogues, cannot for one moment be left them no alternative but rebel-

This was written of days previous to the rebellion of 1798. May not the same be written with equal justice of the days that follow the enforcement of the repression act of 1881? Let us now come to the days of the famine of 1846-7. "The potato blight was, indeed," says the same writer, "the visitation of Providence; but the monstrous drain of Irish wealth, which deprived the people of a reserve to fall back upon, was the visitation of England. The drain of absentee rents averaged at £3,000. 000 annually for the forty-six years the Union had then lasted, reached existence, be the offspring of landlord £138,000,000 sterling. If we average at £1,000,000 stg. per annum the Irish taxes exported from Ireland are Hindoos quite as estimable as here through the instrumentality of during the same period, the combined drain will reach £184,000,000. It is impossible to calculate with accuracy the amount of actual cash popular airs, the walking along of sent out of the country to purchase country roads after dark and the articles of English manufacture, throwing of a stone, however acci- which, after the Union, supplanted

of that country.

A MODEL CORRESPONDENT.

For absolute belief not only in personal but national infallibility and impeccability, commend us to the average Englishman. To that something called the "British Constitution," of which he generally knows little, but, as it is supposed to be English, he gives a sort of worship that he desires to impose on all others coming in contact with him. In other words, he has an idol, and that is himself. It is not with any special feeling of gratification that we point out this defect in English character. It is well known and acknowledged everywhere the Englishman is known. Now, the time when the English idea of brute force, with sometimes little else but Irish valor to sustain it, can prevail in this world of woe, has passed away and forever. An Anglo-Saxon of the loud-mouthed, brute force character is evidently the London correspondent of the Globe. By the way, the Globe, unfortunately the organ of an unfortunate party, for whose misfortunes it is at least partially responsible, appears to be bound by some sort of charm to choose correspondents who odious to large bodies of the Canadian public. The special commissioner who, through heroic devotedness to public morality, some time virtuous female industrial operatives of Canada, is a fair specimen of this class of writers. The London correspondent of the Globe is another, esented to Lord

you will have heard by telegraph the thundering of the Times, I need not here repeat any of the anathemas which appeared yesterday in leader You may, however, like to know that there is but one opinion here, and that is that the address was extremely ill-advised, ill-timed. and unfortunate. As regards the question of Home Rule, there is not the slightest resemblance between Ireland and the Dominion. The Irish people, divided among themselves, animated by the fiercest religious animosity, an excitable, emotional race, always liable to be worked upon by mischievous demacompared with the quiet French habitants or the law-abiding, loyal people of Ontario. What Ireland might be were it not for an ignorant priesthood and professional agitators it is impossible to say; but were Home Rule conceded to that unhappy country nothing is more certain than that civil war, anarchy and the oppression of minoritiesnot to speak of rebellion-would be the almost immediate consequences. Not even for a party cry, or to win the Irish vote in places where it is powerful, would any sane English politician put up on the Home Rule On the other hand I have no doubt that were Mr. Gladstone's hands free he would, and probably intends to, frame a beneficial measure which will give the Irish people very much greater powers in local government. More than this can either be expected nor conceded. I do not altogether like the tone of the leading article in the Times, but the general drift of the writer echoes, I am bound to say, the feelng here on the subject.'

The writer whose opinions the Globe does not disavow assumes that the Irish people cannot "for a moment" be compared with the

when the monthly total of these out- num, the total loss on these three also speaks of the priesthood of Ire- brutal massacres in Alexandria and rages, as computed from English heads must have amounted in 1846 land as ignorant, and predicates other Egyptian towns have not apsources, reaches very a high fig to £230,000,000. Now if we apply the civil war as a certain adjunct of peased. Europeans have begun to ure. There are, however, many who same mode of reckoning to the en- Home Rule. Wonderful scribe! leave Tripoli dreading a rising of evidently attach belief to the figures | tire eighty-two years the Union may | Enlightened | specimen of Anglo- | the Mahometan fanatics there. Any Saxon fair play! Permit us, Sir, to in- such rising could but lead to further form you that the Irish can be favor. European intervention. The French ignorant of the true state of Ireland, measure to have been £460,000,000 ably compared with any race either government would, no doubt, view in Europe or America. The French with satisfaction an opportunity Canadian habitant, for whom you such as this eventuality would prenow express such admiration, but would crush as you have attempted African dominions. Spain would also to crush the Irish, is guided by a doubtless assert its right to a foothold priesthood not ignorant but as en- in Morocco and Italy in Tripoli. On lightened and virtuous as is the the whole, Northern Africa promises priesthood of Ireland, and that one to become again the theatre of the of his aptitudes for self-govern- most important events to decide ment is that he is so guided. Per- perhaps for centuries the destinies to make the Irish question in its ported outrages from Ireland, study mit us also to inform you that one of some of the greatest nations of million of the people of Ontario, law | Europe. abiding and loyal as you call them, are of Irish origin, and that the Prodiscontent prevailing in Ireland cast | cause of the present disturbed state | vince of Ontario, developed and improved by Irish talent and Irish in- by the formation of a ministry in dustry, is to-day the wealthiest, most accomplishing a task which other populous and most progressive in public men with stronger legislative the Dominion of Canada, as the Globe

itself will be glad to testify. that the Irish are not fit for Home tains no man of really pre-eminent Rule, and yet in the very same breath inform us that Mr. Gladstone may give them some measure of local government. We ask in all calmness what is the difference between Home Rule and local self-government? The senselessly bitter effusion of the Globe's London correspondent serves to prove one thing and that is, that the address from the Parliament of Canada was one of the rudest shocks ever yet given the fabric of English misgovernment in

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The German government is at length taking the very wisest measures to enlist the confidence of the profoundly religious populations of Alsace and Lorraine. We learn from these Provinces that the Superior Council of Public instruction there has addressed a very important circular to teachers under its control, on the subject of religious education. The Council is evidently deeply immake themselves and that journal pressed with the necessity of religious training forming part of the educational system supported by the state, for though attendance at divine worship is not made obligatory ago attacked the character of the on the children, the teachers are instructed to influence by moral teaching and sound example the youth under their charge to assist at divine services. This circular is in as shown by his views on the action | good keeping with the programme of the Canadian Parliament in re- of primary education for the same "There is a good deal of talk here | the authority of Gen Manteuffel. This programme prescribed not only religious training of a general character, but required that the children should be taught the meaning of the various offices and festivals of religion. These wise and laudable measures taken by the German authorities in Alsace and Lorraine, stand in marked contrast with the impious recklessness of the French government and legislature.

> At the late general elections no fewer than eight members of the Ontario Legislature resigned their seats to contest constituencies for the Commons. All were successful but Messrs. Murray of North Renfrew and Miller of Muskoka. Of the successful candidates three were liberal and three conservatives. Nominations have been made by both parties for most of the vacant constituencies, and in some of them the contests will be very keen. Rumor now, however, has it that there will be no special elections held, as a dissolution of Parliament is imminent. We are not aware that there is any good ground for this rumor, and are inclined to think that another session of the Legislature will be held before a general election takes place.

One of the most distressing effects of Arabi Bey's revolt against European intervention in Egypt has been to arouse the ever strong but some. times latent feelings of hostility burning in the Mussulman breast against Christian people. Throughout Northern Africa especially since the French invasion of Tunis the Moslem populations have been very ill-disposed towards Christians.

sent of finally annexing Tunis to its

The new French Cabinet is headed

by M. Duclere. He has succeeded backing could not have attempted. His ministry, however, does not You tell us, Sir Correspondent, give promise of long life. It con talent, and ascertained popular influence. As far as the interests of religion are concerned it is certainly no improvement on its predecessor. Of the new Premier we learn that he was born at Bagneres-de-Bigorre on November 9, 1812, and became in 1836 a proof-reader on the journal Le Bon Sens at Paris. He soon be. came an editor of that paper, then of the Revue du Progres and of the National from 1840 to 1846, treating economical and financial questions with great skill, and writing for M. Pagnerre's "Political Dictionary." Appointed by the revolution of 1848 assistant to Garnier-Pages in the functions of Mayor of Paris, he organized the municipality, and reformed the police on the London model. . Becoming Sub-Secretary of Finance, under Garnier-Pages, he soon succeeded him as Minister. He was next chosen Deputy for the Landes in the Constituent Assembly, voted with the Left, and exposed his life during the insurrection of May and June in the effort to effect a compromise between the armed populace and the Assembly. After the suppression of that movement he struggled courageously, but vainly, against legislative measures of repression, and resigned his portfolio in protest, resuming his seat in the Chamber. Retiring from political life at the close of 1848, he became administrator of the Spanish enterprise for the canalization of the river Ebro and director of the Spanish Credit Mobilier. During the Second Empire he refused all . cal proposals. He was made by the Government of National Defence in December, 1870, chairman of the Committee of Inspection of Ministerial Accounts; was chosen Deputy for Basses-Pyrenees in February, 1871; became President of the Republican Left and Vice-President of the Assembly in March, 1875, and was chosen a life Senator on December 10, 1875.

> There is at this moment a strong war feeling prevailing in Russia The Russian people of all classes are well known to long for a favorable time to drive the Turks across the Bosphorus, and plant the Russian standard on the towers of Stamboul. To many of them that favorable time now appears to have come. The Turkish government, having incurred the hostility of its old protector, Britain, could hardly in case of war with Russia, look for assistance from that power. Germany and Austria would of course view with displeasure a sudden aggrandizement of Russian power through the obliteration of Turkey from the map of Europe. But Russian diplomacy might, by tempting offers of a portion of the spoils, secure the non-intervention of these powers, while its armies pushed their way to Constantinople. The Czar also might find it in his personal interest to yield to the strong war feeling now existing in Russia. If he yields to it a fierce struggle may be anticipated, for Turkey will fight to the bitter end before abandoning its possessions in Europe.

The very worst predictions of the Irish party in regard to the work-We may also inform Mr. Wilson dental, are considered agrarian out- our own. If we average the drain quiet French habitants or the law- Arabi's decisive course has given an ings of the Repression Act are being already verified. No respectable stranger visiting Ireland is now safe from arrest. Two of our citizens of London have already felt the effects of arbitrary power as administered by aprying and officious constabulary in that country. The other day Mr. Stephen J. Meany, of the New York Star, and Mr. Henry George, the well-known writer on political economy, were east into prison without any semblance of justification. Their discharge, soon after, does not in the least relieve the British Government of the odium of having, through the so-called repression scheme, set up a system of terrorism and brute force in Ireland without parallel in any Christian country. Messrs. Meany and George were released as soon as it was found they were American citizens. American citizens may, indeed, in spite of repression acts, visit Ireland, and express their opinions freely. Canadian visitors could not dare do so. It is indeed in those days good to be an American in Ireland-perilous to be a British subject.

On the Arrears Bill the Lords have not magnanimously but ignominiously given way. When the bill was sent up from the Commons those noble personages who deign to attend Parliament only when some of their own antiquated privileges and absurd prerogatives are concerned, framed some amendments to its most essential provisions. These amendments, if permitted to go into force, would completely destroy the efficacy of the measure. The House of Commons might, in our estimation, have gained something in national esteem if it entirely and absolutely rejected all the amendments. The House, at all events, rejected the worst of these proposed alterations, and the Lords quietly acquiesced in the decision of the Commons. We are of opinion with many that the usefulness of the many that the usefulness of the alone, and in the manner he prescribes.

Lords is entirely gone. Mr. Glad- It is all nonsense to say that he who falls stone would greatly strengthen the Parliamentary system of Britain by proposing, instead of the cloture, the abolition of the Lords as a legislative body. If he do not bring about their abolition it will be admitted, when the present condition of Europe or the slimy snake that crawls under the grass, as the Egyptians did, intend to worship is rational or worthy of God or man. INGERSOLL. "An infinitely good being had he the power, would answer the reasonable prayer of an honest savage even when addressed to wood and stone."

Comment. God is infinitely just and confer the slimy snake that crawls under the grass, as the Egyptians did, intend to worship is rational or worthy of God or man. INGERSOLL. "An infinitely good being had he the power, would answer the reasonable prayer of an honest savage even when addressed to wood and stone." is viewed, that they cannot in any case be permitted much longer to obstruct the march of enlightened legislation.

The city of Quebec has been visited by another fire. Quebec is particularly unfortunate in regard of fires. Its citizens should surely endeavor to devise some means to prevent the frequent recurrence of such disasters. The Montreal Gazette speaking of the late fire in St. Sauveur suburbs says :

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The fire at St. Sauveur of Saturdys morning adds another to those records of disaster—to what extent may we say preventable disaster?—for which Quebec enjoys an unhappy reputation. The loss is set down at some \$54,000, but most of the sufferers were fortunately insured for the whole or greater part of their proper-ties. It is said that St. Sauveur is well supplied with sisterns and has three hand pumps, but evidently this provision is not sufficient. It is to be hoped that the loss which has befallen the locality will have the effect of inducing the municipal authories to procure more efficient means of protection in the shape of steam fire engines. There is also a lack of proper means for the guardianship of property, exposed to the rapacity of thieves, as it is wont to be in the confusion which usually wont to be in the confusion which usually attends large fires. It is reported that dishonest characters openly and shame-lessly, and, what is worse, with impunity, plied their trade on Saturday morning If one mode of theft is meaner than de of theft is meaner than another, that form of it deserves the prize for meanness, which takes advantage of the helpless embarrassment of those who are the victims of so terrible a foe. It is bad enough to have to struggle with de-vouring flames without being at the same time at the mercy of sordid wretches who make a business of profiting by the calamities of others. It is surely the duty of those in authority to see that the people who are dependent on them are under such circumstances, robbed of what little may be left to them. Some persons were injured, one or two seriously, but no fatality has been reported.

The Ontario teachers lately assembled in convention at the Normal Scaool buildings in Toronto. The results derived should be, and no doubt are of much value to the community. One of the most interesting papers read before the Association was that on "The Schoolmaster Abroad," by Principal McCabe of the Ottawa Normal School. This gentleman has attained the highest position held by any educationist of his religion in this province, and his remarks last evening proved him to be eminently qualified for the important position which heat present honour to fill .- Toronto Telegram,

Aug. 10th.
DON'T DIE in the house. "Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs. 15c. "BUCHUPAIBA." Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney Diseases. \$1 at Written for the"Catholic Rec God Knoweth Best.

Tired of my cross its weight no more
My sinking form could bear;
Up from my anguish-stricken soul
Came a cry of wild despair,
But peace stole o'er my tronbled breast,
When angels whispered "God knobest."

Weary of prayer, for Heaven did seem To turn from my pleading voice. What made my languid spirit burn And my sorrowing heart rejoice? 'Twas the music of these words so blest, Like Seraph's song—"God knoweth best."

Weary of life, for life seemed long And Heaven hard to gain, The thorns along my pathway strewn, Full of twung cries of pain, But my eyes were fixed on the haven of rest When my heart did breathe—"God knoweth best."

Weary of sin,—to burst its bands
And reach my destined goal
I sighed, but these dear words
Did soothe my very soul.
"O heart by grief and sin oppressed!
Be patient still—God knoweth best."
E. M. D.

NOTES ON INGERSOLL.

BY REV. L. A. LAMBERT, OF WATERLOO, NEW YORK.

CONTINUED.

INGERSOLL. "I insist that if there is an infinitely good and wise God, he beholds with pity the misfortunes of his children."

COMMENT. I insist on the same, but we must distinguish between misfortune and must distinguish between means crime, misfortune and wickedness.

INGERSOLL. "I insist that such a God would know the mists, the clouds, the would know the mists, the known mind."

would know the mists, the clouds, the darkness enveloping the human mind."

COMMENT. He does know and takes into account these disadvantages in dealing with his creatures. But are you not a little inconsistent? Some pages back you exalt the human mind and claim for it the wight to rejudge the instince of God. the right to rejudge the justice of God, and now you deplore the clouds and mists and darkness that enshroud it. The highest wisdom as well as duty of the human mind, suffering under the weaknesses you deplore, is to hear the words of God and obey them, and not misuse the little light it has left it in denying his existence or making him the subject of its blasphemous

INGERSOLL. "His pity, not his wrath, would be excited by the effort of his blind children, groping in the night to find the

cause of things."

COMMENT. And yet you would make these blind children the judges of his justice! God does pity those who grope in darkness or who are misled by false philosophers, and in proof of it he offers them the light of his revelation to enlighten the night and dissipate the clouds, but those who shut their eyes to it and disobey his laws, he punishes. God requires us not only to worship him but to worship him down and worships a cat, a rat, a crocodile or the slimy snake that crawls under the

COMMENT. God is infinitely just and merciful. He knows the hearts of men and judges them according to their lights opportunities and circumstances. It would be in keeping with his infinite goodness to hear the reasonable prayer of the honest but mistaken savage and answer it by en-lightening his mind, making known to him his will, and forbidding him to worship idols. If this savage should persist in his idolatry after being forbidden he would be

Testament, the threatenings, maledictions, and curses of the 'inspired book' are

COMMENT. Here with your usual facil-COMMENT. Here with your usual facility you confound and jumble together things of different natures. Mr. Black defended what you call the atrocities of the Jews recorded in the Old Testament on fended what you call the atrocace
fended what you call the paperal fender by taking lives it
taking few scalps than by taking lives it them all to the sword if it be necessary. These principles are self-evident and are recognized by all nations, and practiced by all except Christian nations, and if the latter do not practice them it is because the benign influence of Christianity has refined the sentiments and softened the harsher features of man's nature, in which, however, something of the savage and the ghoul always remains.

As to the threatenings, maledictions, etc., they are defended on very different grounds, although you pretend to ignore the fact for the purpose of placing your able opponent in a false position. God is the creator and supreme ruler of the universe and of all men. As such, man owes him allegiance and obedience. The threatenings and maledictions are for those who disobey, for traitors, blasphemers and idolaters. The threatening, etc., are only the formal appouncements of punishments. Our own government threatens death to to stick sharpened faggots into the murderer and imprisonment to the The form of threat may be differ-

"In your treatment of nostile barbarans you not only may lawfully, you must necessarily, adopt their mode of warfare; if they give no quarter, they are entitled to none, etc." With your usual "candor" you evade the principle involved in this proposition. If the principle is true, it is true for all, both Christian and pagan.

must of necessity adopt the warfare of

Savages."

COMMENT. And this is the only reply you must overcome evil with good. He recommended his followers individually to return good for evil, but he did not for-bic them to repel unjust aggression by exercising the necessary force, nor did he exercising the necessary force, nor did he intend his children to be spittoons and footballs for the rest of mankind. Neither did he htend that Christian peoples or governments should lodge murderers, thieves and savages in places and feed them on chicken pie. He meant that as individuals we should be kind, patient, forbearing, charitable and forgiving. He did not mean that nations as such should be so weak or imbecile as to fail to maintain their own existence, digfail to maintain their own existence, dig-nity and authority. Nations, however, do sometimes overcome evil by good—that

good when the law and punishment are properly applied.
INGERSOLL. "It is hardly consistent (in

is, by a good thrashing, judiciously administered, to their enemies. Evil doers,

murderers and thieves are overcome by

INGERSOLL. "It is hardly consistent (in a follower of the Master) to declare that civilized nations must of necessity adopt the warfare of savages."

COMMENT. Do you imagine that when your opponent said this, he meant the details or incidents of war? Do you believe he intended that we must of necessity the same your Positive that the same your Positive that the same your Positive to the same your positive that your positive to the same your positive the same your positive to the sa throw away our Remington rifles, take to bows and arrows and go to wearing breach clouts, and eating dog when fighting In-dians? Your opponent distinctly stated what he meant by "mode of warfare," when he said: "If the enemy came to con-quer you, you may conquer them; if quer you, you may conquer them; if
they give no quarter they are
entitled to none; if the death
of the whole population be their purpose,
you may defeat it by exterminating their." You do not deny or refute
this position, but you pretend to believe
he meant ravishment for ravishment, mutilation for mutilation, scalping for scalping, baby-braining for baby-braining.
This gave you an opportunity for a display of your descriptive powers, and it
must not be lost. Speaking of braining
babies, reminds me that infants stand you
to good purpose and are made to do conto good purpose and are made to do con-siderable duty in all your writings and lec-tures. You trot them out on all occasions and in all conditions of dishabille. Those infants waddle and crawl and so forth through your article so promiscuously as to remind one of a foundling asylum with yourself as peripatetic dry nurse in ordinary. By the way, were you not once a Colonel in the Infantry? The old soldier loves to dwell on the reminiscences of the past. But heaven help you if those infants ever live to take revenge for your worse than Herodian cruelty. When you worse than Herodian cruelty. When you want to reason with men on great questions, you should send the children to the nursery with orders to have them well supplied with what the old Dutch woman used to call bread and milk "roulties." used to call bread and milk "poultice." This will keep them in good condition un-

til vou want to trot them out again in your next lecture on Christianity.

INGERSOLL. "Is it possible that in fighting, for instance, the Indians of America, if they scalp our soldiers we should scalp

theirs?

COMMENT. Civilized nations look more to the killing than to the manner of it, because they understand that victory depecause they understand that victory de-pends more on the number killed than on the method of killing. This knowledge gives the civilized nation the advantage over the savage. A soldier who pays strict attention to business, during battle, will send ten soldiers to the happy huntno longer an honest savage, but a disobedient child deserving punishment.

INGERSOLL. "The atrocities of the Old time; and this is the reason, the only reason why the soldier should prefer his own tactics to the ence proved that scalping would produce greater intimidation on the mind of the savages and cause them to stop their aggression and offer terms of peace and guarantees for good behavior in future, it would be good generalship, good policy and good mercy to throw aside the rifle and take to scalping as soon as possible.

> COMMENT. Here they are again—yes by all means brain them, tear them limb from limb, salt them, ship them to the Cannibal islands, make them read your article on the Christian religion or your lecture on skulls-do anything with them lecture on skulis—to anything with them
> to keep from muddling your brains when
> you are reasoning with men on subjects
> that require all your attention.
> INGERSOLL. "If they should take our

> captives, bind them to trees, and if their squaws fill their quivering flesh with sharp-

the formal announcements of punishments than to pack off to the wilderness of the which will be inflicted on the trangressors west "our wives, mothers and daughters" Civilization, among other things, teaches us the science of economy, that when killing must be done, it should be done quickly and cheaply, that the burden of the tax payer may not be increased more

than necessary.

Let me now suppose a case. A hundred of "our captives" are about to be bound, to undergo the death torture inflicted by these squaws. The sharpened fagots are ready. Now if the braining of an Indian babe would so terrorize these maternal

INGERSOLL. "Is this the conclusion of the most enlightened Christianity ?"

COMMENT. And this is the only reply to your opponent's self-evident proposition! Let us examine it, such as it is. First then, the master did not say, as you apport him, that when smitten on one cleak you must turn the other at the condition of human nature, civilized or barbarous, port him, that when smitten on one seek you must turn the other, or that ou must overcome evil with good. He ou must overcome evil with good. He turn or the necessities that arise from it. tine in the days of Josue and had been put to the sword by the Jews, you would have accused them of murder and made God an abettor of the crime. Much depends on the point of view from which we lock at a

> (TO BE CONTINUED.) ----

HAMILTON LETTER.

TESTIMONIAL TO REV. FATHER O'LEARY. A very pleasing incident occurred at the Episcopal Residence on Sheaffe St. on Tuesday evening, the Sth inst. Rev. Father O'Leary, who for the past five years has labored with generous fidelity for the adlabored with generous fidelity for the advancement of the Separate Schools of this city, and now on departure for Freelton, received a beautiful address and a well-filled purse. It was a source of infinite gratification to the many friends of the ev. gentleman, to be thus enabled to estify their esteem and appreciation of his merits. There were present Bishop Crinnon, Rev. Fathers Cleary, Lillis and Bergmann, Messrs C. Donovan, N. J. Power, Henry Millin, J. H. Hogan, P. Harte, James Sweeney, A. P. Roach, J. Hunter, James O'Brien, W. Green, J. Hunter, James O'Brien, W. Green, J. Buckley, W. McKeever, James McManus, and Owen McCaffery. Mr. James O'Brien read the address; the purse was presented

read the address; the purse was presented by Mr. J. Buckley.

The following is the address:

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—Your many friends of the city of Hamilton, among whom you have faithfully labored for the past five years, take this opportunity of congratulating you on your promotion to the parish of Freelton, to express our regret at your departure from our midst and to offer you our sincere thanks for the services you have rendered us in a variety of useful ways. Our gratitude is due you for the earnest attention which due you for the earnest attention which during four years you gave to the affairs of our Separate Schools, devoting your time and money unstintingly for the purpose of benefitting them, receiving no salary, expecting no material reward, but all for the noble cause of Catholic education. The same eulogy may be passed on your conduct in connection with the worthy cause of temperance and literature, all of which is the more remarkable when it is considered that at the same time you regularly discharged the duties of your office. It must be a matter of satisfaction to you, as it is to your friends, that His Lordship, whose appreci-ation is, of all persons in the diocese, the most valued by you, has now rewarded you with a position of advancement and honor. In bidding you farewell we take the liberty of presenting you with a little purse which would have been far more plethoric were the gift an equivalent for services rendered. Finally, we hope that God will spare you for many years in health and strength to minister to the religious wants of your new charge. Signed on behalf of the committee. J. H. Hogan, R. McKeaver, Henry Ar-

land, H. Mullin, N. J. Powers, James

FATHER O'LEARY'S REPLY :

Sweeney. My Dear Friends,-I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the very generous donation of which you have just made me the recipient—a donation all the more gratifying, accompanied as it is by a very flattering address. You have kindly alluded to what you have been pleased to term my earnest attention to the cause of Catholic education, of temperance and of literature. It is true that for a few years I have been in a position to aid in the se matters; but I feel that the little I have done falls short Branch No. 2—J. Doyle, P. B. Reath, and Quillina of what I desired to do, and the gratitude you bestow on me is really due to his Lordship the Bishop, under whose direc-tion I constantly labored, and whose en-couraging kindness was never wanting, and who is the generous patron of Catho-lic education throughout the diocese, and of the Hamilton Separate Schools in particular. I had the gratifying assurance that I never lacked the support of my co-religionists in the city in the efforts I put forth. In leaving Hamilton I have no opportunity to show my obedience or opportunity to show my obecience or spirit of sacrifice, as the place to which I am going is one of the best, if not the very best in the diocese. Consequently, I can only testify my gratitude to His Lordship and hope to merit the confidence which I have obtained in the past. In my future labors I shall ever fondly remember the people of Hamilton, amongst member the people of Hamilton, amongst whom I have spent the first years of my priesthood, which I assure you have been

the pleasantest of my life. The Bishop expressed his great pleasure at the respect shown the worthy priest, and the proceedings terminated.

Rev. Father Slaven has received the office of chaplain of F. M. T. A. Society. The members are happy in securing the services of one so zealous and so interested in every noble cause.

PERSONAL. Dr. White arrived home last Friday evening. He visited the leading cities of Europe, and many hospitals on the continent. He resumes his practice.

C. M. A.

IRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The annual picnic of the Irish Benevo lent Society took place at Port Stanley on the 9th inst. There was an immense atthe 9th mst. There was an immense attendance, fully six thousand persons being present. The Irishmen of London, irrespective of creed, turned out in full strength. His Worship Mayor Meredith, W. R. Meredith, M. P. P., Rev. Fathers Walsh and Cornyn, with the only course left to you as a logician. You do not attempt to do this, but try to meet it in this way:

INGERSOLL. "For one who follows the Master who said that when smitten on one cheek you must turn the other, and again and again enforced the idea that you must overcome evil with good, it is hardly consistent to declare that a civilized nation the one of the service of the a number of prominent citizens, honored the picnic with their presence. The day

BRANTFORD LETTER.

TO FINISH THE CHURCH Our pairsh rites the church.
Our pairsh priest is still canvassing the city for funds to plaster the church and is meeting with good success. Tenders have been opened for the work and the lowest runs from seven to eight thousand dol-

lars.

Mr. J. C. Secord, J. P., of Burford fownship, was buried in our cemetery here last week. His remains were followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of neighbors and friends. A writer in one of the city papers says of him "Mr. J. C. Secord, of Burford, near New Durham, died on Monday the 7th inst. The deceased was one of the most prominent citizens of Burford, and his death will be generally regretted. Mr. and Mrs. Secord settled on the fine farm owned by him, about thirty years ago, and since him, about thirty years ago, and since that time his affairs have prospered, and his home was always characterized by the his home was always characterized by the most generous hospitality. Mr. Secord was active in municipal and political life, and occupied a seat at the Council Board a year or two since. In politics he was a pronounced Liberal. Some years since he was appointed a Justice of the peace, and he never abused his power to foment discord, but always tried to effect a reconciliation between litigants. Mr. Second ciliation between litigants. Mr. Secord leaves a widow and three children, (two daughters and a son) to mourn his death.
Mrs. Julia Hammell, for many years a

Mr. Donald McDonald went to Buffalo

Presidency of the Conference of St. Vin-cent de Paul here. A successor will be appointed at the next meeting. Mr. D. held the position for about two years and was a faithful and efficient officer. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ryan, of Syra-

use, spent a couple of weeks with friends

Lieut, Geo. Glenny won the silver medal for highest marks at six practices of the Dufferin Rifle association.

Sullivan, of Woodstock, Miss Nilson, of New York, were in the city lately seeing friends. Misses Maggie Harrington and May Doyle of this city are visiting Miss

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

The third annual convention of the Frand Council of the Catholic Mutual Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada, met at St. Thomas, Ont., on Tuesday, August 8th inst. High Mass was celebrated at the Chapel of the Holy Angels at 8 a. m., at which the members assisted; after Mass the members proceeded to the Hall of Branch No. 2, and on being called to order, P. B. Reath of said Branch, extended in P. B. Reath, of said Branch, extended in well-chosen language a formal welcome to the members of the convention, and Mr. M. O'Hara read an address from Branch No. 2, which was cordially responded to by T. A. Bourke, the President of the

The credentials of the delegates having P. Lahey; Amherstburg Branch No. 3—C. W. O'Rourke and Jos. Reaume; London Branch No. 4—Rev. Father Tiernan, S. R. Brown, Thos. Coffey, and P. F. Boyle; Brantford Branch No. 5—Rev. P. Bardou, Strathroy Branch No. 6—Rev. J. Molphy; Sarnia-Branch No. 7—Rev. J. Bayard and D. McCart. Chatham Branch No. 8-J H. Reilly; Kingston Branch No. 9-D. Sullivan; St. Catherines Branch No. 10 Sullivan; St. Catherines Branch No. 10
J. E. Lawrence; Dundas Branch No. 11—
A. R. Wardell, Galt Branch No. 12—James
Skelly; Stratford Branch No. 13—D. J.
O'Connor; Berlin Branch No. 14—A.
Forster; Prescott Branch No. 15—unrepresented; Toronto Branch No. 16—Jno.
Kely; Paris Branch No. 17—Thomas Kelz; Paris Branch No. 17—Thomas O'Neail; Niagara Falls, Ont., Branch No. 18—James Quillinan.
The President read his annual report

showing 18 branches with a membership of nearly 600; with the Branches and Coun-

nearly 600; with the Branches and Council in a very prosperous condition both financially and otherwise.

The financial statement of the Grand Recorder, and Treasurer, showed a balance on hand of \$415.52, and \$9233.83 paid supreme Treasurer on Beneficiary assessments also \$847.75 received on assessments. ments: also \$847.95 received on assess ments Nos. 9, and 10 not yet remitted to ments Nos. 9, and 10 not yet remitted to Supreme Treasurer, as some of the Branches had not paid said assessment at date of making out this report. Since our Convention, those Branches referred to have paid, and the amount has been remitted.

During the Convention, we had four sessions, at which a large amount of business was transacted. Our next Convenon will be held at Brantford on the 2nd Tuesday in August, 1883.
The following are the Grand Council officers for the ensuing term.
President—John Doyle, St. Thomas,

President—John Doyle, St. Thomas, 1st Vice—D. B. Odette, Windsor, 2nd Vice—John Kelz, Toronto, Recorder—Samuel R. Brown, London. Treasurer—D. J. O'Connor, Stratford. Marshal—J. H. Reilly, Chatham. Guard—Joseph Reaume, Amherstburg, Trustees—Rev. P. Bardou Cayuga, one year, W. J. McKee, Windsor, one year, Rev. J. P. Molphy, Maidstone, two years, J. E. Lawrence, St. Catharines, two years, A. Forster, Berlin, two years.

President Doyle will appear in next issue

of this paper; also the appointment of Supervising Medical Examiner. The minutes of the convention will be The minutes of the convention will be printed in pamphlet form, and distributed among our branches. The Spiritual Director of our Grand Council is wery Rev. Dean Wagner of Windsor.

At the last session of the Supreme Council of the C. M. B. A., the following resolution was passed.

lution was passed:
Resolved—that the Supreme President
be authorized to convene the standing
committee on laws and supervision in time to allow he said committee or amend the constitution and by-laws of the association before the meeting of the next council, and that the said committee be selected from the several Grand Coun-

In compliance with the foregoing resolution, I hereby convene such committee to meet in the city of Buffalo at the office of Ferdinand J. Reister, corner of Pearl and Terrace streets, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1882, at ten o'clock, A.M., to continue in session from day to day, during the convenience of such committee, and until its duties are performed and discharged.

The standing committee of the Supreme Council is composed of Casper J. Drescher of New York, John A. Lambing of Pennsylvania, and Ferdinand J. Reister of New York. You will please add to that In compliance with the foregoing reso-

York. You will please add to that committee one member from your Grand Council; and permit me to suggest that the person you select should be either a representative to, or member of, the Supreme Council, whereby he may have the unqualified right to enter into the deliberations of that Council, and present in person the considerations of

J. T. KEENA, Supreme President. Mr. Thomas Coffey was unanimously elected by the Canada Grand Council to represent said Council on the above men-tioned committee, and Grand Recorder S. R. Brown was requested to give Mr. Coffey all information in regard to our Constitution, laws, rules, etc., also proposed amendments to the constitution, by

ur Grand Council.
The following statistics furnished by supreme Recorder, may be of some inter-st and value to the members of the association. They comprise the number of deaths, the average age and the amount paid since Branch No. 1, at Niagara Falls, was organized:

313 00 4,094 00 47,728 00 36 37 $72,000\ 00$ 39 pd.tod'te,38,000 00 \$240,135 00

Assessments No. 9, 10, 11 and 12 are issued and being collected to pay ten claims for deaths reported in this year. Two deaths were reported but not assessed, viz: John Sutter of Branch 18 Erie, Pa., died July 10th, and Michael Kilfoyle of Branch 13, Erie, Pa., died July 10th, and Michael Kilfoyle of Branch 13, Erie, Pa., died July 11th, 11 I2, Erie, Pa., died July 14th.

Received and disbursed since January

1882, \$64,000,00. Received and disbursed since the last

Supreme Council convention, held in March, 1881, \$118,000,00. s Branch No. 18, Niagaia Falls, Ont., wa instituted on August 5th. It starts with 16 members. The following are its first officers, installed by Chancellor Clifford

1st Vice do-William Burke 2nd Vice do—W. A. Rogers. Treasurer—Patrick Mathews Rec. Secretary—Jas. F. O'Neill. Assistant do—James Abbott. inancial do-Roland McMahon. Marshal-Patrick Egan. Guard—George Seales. Trustees—Thos. Farrell, Jno. Mularky,

vid Hunt, Jas. J. Flynn and Representative to Grand Council-Jas

cil of Canada of the C. M. B. A. to notify necessary in order to save trouble and liti-gation hereafter.

SAMUEL R. BROWN,

grounds, although you pretend to ignore the fact for the purpose of placing your able opponent in a false position. God is the creator and supreme ruler of the universe and of all men. As such, man owes him allegiance and obedience. The threat-

thief. The form of threat may be ent but the substance is the same. Mr. Black in his reply to you said: "In your treatment of hostile barbarians

resident of the city, died at the House of Providence, in Dundas, last week. Of late her health had been very poor and she had been living alone here, so a few weeks ago some kind ladies assisted her in getting to Dundas, where, as she expressed it, "holy hands would be over her when she died." She was buried in Dundas. THOSE WHO STILL LIVE.

Mr. Donald McDonald went to Butlalo last week with the intention of taking a trip on the lakes. His health was poor while here. Mrs. Wm. Ryan is fast recovering from the serious injuries received in falling from a second story window about three weeks ago.

Mr. T. B. Doonau has resigned the Presidence of St. Vin

1879 all the crack shots of the regiment.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kew, of Toronto,
Mr. John Quincy Adams, of Port Burwell,
Mr. Wm. Dunne of Stratford, Mr. J. C. 135

of Niagara, N. Y. Spiritual Director—Rev. Father Domi-President-James Quillinan

Quillinan.
We would again remind Branch Recording Secretaries, that it is their duty, as soon as a member is initiated, to forward to the Grand Recorder, the members "membership Report," and "application" for a Beneficiary Certificate; neglect in

this will greatly disarrange our work.

Notice is hereby given to all member under the jurisdiction of the Grand Counme, through the Rec. Secretary of the Branch to which they belong, on or before the 5th day of September, if they have not received Beneficiary Certificates, and those members that have not yet made application for Beneficiary Certificates are notified to do so at once. This is

Secretary of Grand Council.

LONDON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

The attention of the many readers of the Record is called to the advertisement of the London Commercial College, which of the London Commercial College, which will be found upon another page of this paper. This justly popular Institution of learning during the past year has been very successful and the attendance has been greater than at any previous period in its history. That such should be the case is not at all to be wondered at when we consider that its proprietor and principal the We We N. Years has had always are Mr. Wm. N. Yerex has had a larger ex-perience in the work of Practical Educa-tion than any other Business College man tion than any other Business College man in Canada, and that the course of instruc-tion is so thorough that graduates have no difficulty in efficiently performing any of the duties required of them in count-ing house or office. Being personally acquainted with Mr. Yerex we have no hesitation in recommending his institu-tion, as we fully believe that young men and roung women just stemping out into and young women just stepping out into the business world will be greatly benefitted by taking a course with him

THE neo-pagans now ruling in Rome have ordered the cross taken down from have ordered

The Sea Wind.

It freshens the foam in the furrows, It drifts the soft sand o'er the lea; Tis rife with the rapture of morning— This wonderful wind of the sea!

It catches the glory of sunrise.

And breathes it in light to the land
It thrills the sad soul of the sunset,
Receding from ocean and strand.

Its voice is the pulse of the tempest.
Through seasons of darkness or light;
It strengthens the beat of the billows;
It deepens the gloom of the night.

Oh, it comes from the wild womb of Ocean With melody matchless and free! This filled with the woe of the water— This wonderful wind of the sea!

MASS IN CAMP.

The Holy Sacrifice Offered Up With Military Honors.

WILLIAM H. HAYNE

RIGHT REV. BISHOP IRELAND, CHAPLAIN OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF MINNESOTA, PRESENT, AND ADDRESSES THE

[North Western Chronicle.]

In the general orders read at Camp Hubbard, on White Bear Lake, Minnesota, on Saturday morning, July 15, was the an-nouncement that "religious services will be held in camp at 10.30 a. m. to-morrow, by the chaplain of the National Guard of Minnesota, Rt. Rev. John Ireland."

Sunday morning the sky opened bright and clear over the waters of White Bear Lake, on the lovely shores of which for the past week the several companies of the State Guard has been assembled for practice in the tactics of war. The ground selected for the camp, admirably adapted to the exigencies of military duties, was at the same time most beautiful and picturesque in its surroundings. It is a large field, in parallelogram-like form, or one side skirting the Lake, on the others fringed by groves of shady trees. In the centre of the field the headquarters were located, tents being pitched there for the commander and his staff. In front of these were the long line, several rows deep, tents of the infantry batdeep, tents of the infantry bat-talions, and on the right the guns and tents of the Emmett Light Artillery were visible. The chaplain's tent was, of course, at headquarters, and there had the preparations for the religious service been made. Captain C. M. McCarthy, of the Artillery, was in charge, and to this gentled man, as brave a soldier as he is a devoted Catholic, much honor is due for the exquisite taste and order with which all things had been placed in readiness. In Wm. Markoe, a resident of the village of White Bear, the captain had found

a willing and able assistant.

The altar stood at the entrance of the tent, the space immediately in front being neatly carpeted. The altar was decked in military style, United States flags encircling it in graceful festoons, swords and bay-onets massed in bunches on both sides of the crucifix, bayonets serving as taper-holders. As a back-ground for the altar holders. As a back-ground for the altar were Irish and American flags, the Irish flag being gladly lent for the occasion by the Emmett Light Artillery. At 10.30 all was ready. Near the entrance

of the camp a squad of the Emmett Artillery was posted, under command of Cap-tain McCarthy, awaiting the arrival of the Bishop and clergy. At the Gospel side of the altar Gov. Hubbard, the commander-inchief of the Guard, had ranged himself and staff. At the Epistle side were the officers of the several companies present in In front at some e distance from the altar were the men of the Emmett Artillery, drilled to do during the Mass the military honors, having on their right the regimental band, and on their left the singers, members of the Liederkranz of St. Paul, under the direction of Prof. Kerfer. The Allen Guards came next in full ranks, and back of these were the members of the other companies of the Guard. All around the military were throngs of civilians from the neighboring village and from St. Paul, the neighboring village and from St. Paul, men and women, Protestants and Catholics, all attracted by the novel sight of a Mass in camp, and all showing by their reverent demeanor that they had fully caught the spirit of the occasion. The beautiful altar, the bright uniforms of the beautiful altar, the bright uniforms of the officers, the richly-dressed ladies, in the open air upon the broad prairie, under Minnesota's beautiful sky, the white tents in view and farther on the dark woods and the placid waters of the lake, all went to make up a picture of exquisite beauty seldom to be seen, and which will long be re-

membered by all who witnessed it.

At some distance from the chapel-tent the guns of the artillery were posted ready in due time to take their share in adoring

the victim of Calvary.

Just at the appointed time the Bishop's carriage appeared in sight; Captain Mc-Carthy and the squad in waiting received him with all military honors, and escorted him to his tent, where he was formally received by the Governor and officers. was accompanied by Rev. James McGol-rick and Rev. J. T. Jenkins. They were soon vested in their sacred robes, and services began.

The band first sounded the note of praise. Then the singers gave forth the English version of the Te Deum, "Great God we Praise Thee." Morning prayer, including the orison "for those in authority," was recited by the Bishop, and after another hymn by the choir, "Come, Holy Ghost," the Bishop addressed the assem-

bled multitude:
The citizen-soldiers of Minnesota, he said, assembled in camp at the bidding of their commander-in-chief, form a scene that has not failed to awaken in the minds of their fellow-citizens a deep and abiding interest. Not a few, perhaps, take a superficial view of the matter; the strains of martial music, the bright costume and ambitious demeanor of the aspiring warriors, the fascinating precision of army motion, compel their attention. To the more thoughtful among us a profound and far-reaching significance underlies the scene. The military camp puts be-fore us in positive actuality sacred princi-ples which enter closely into the construcpies which enter closely into the construc-tion of true manhood, and which are the pillars upholding civilized society. The camp becomes a valued school for the in-dividual and for the nation.

Here honor and duty reign supreme.

Order is at all points visible. Every man knows his place and keeps it. Authority in its several grades is respected; a black ribbon. She was buried in Lord men are proud to obey. Rebellion and Cork's vault, under the Communion table insurbordination are unknown. Self-

mission to law and order. The weakenmission to law and order. The weaken-ing of the scene of duty, and a disposition to absolute self-assertion are noticeable among the moral diseases of the age. The army is one of the few strongholds remaining to us which do not permit their encroachments; and the importance of army discipline for our young men can

carcely on this ground be over-estimated.

Again, the army is the home and the Again, the army is the home and the school of patriotism. Love of country, warm and disinterested, is the soul of civil society. Without it no nation lives and prospers. Where will you learn patriotism more thoroughly than in the military camp, over which floats the standard of the nation, for whose honor and glory it is your duty as soldiers to die? We love and value that which we purchase at a high price. Hence the warm love at a high price. Hence the warm love of America which thrills the heart of

these who twenty years ago exposed their lives on southern battle-fields. But speaking to you this blessed Sun day morning, as one of Christ's ministers, of those sacred principles of which the army is a school, I have in view a high-er and yet nobler aim than to extol the National Guard of Minnesota, much as the Guard may deserve my praise. I recall these principles because on them is based

the necessity for you of religion.
Religion teaches man's relations to God, and enforces upon him observance of the duties which follow from these relations. How many to-day live without religion! The existence of God is to them like an abstract mathematical truth, having no practical consequences for them. There is with them no worship, no prayer, no thought that His will is a law to them. Let us ask how this religious indifference accords with the principles to which I have

He then sketched out the duties of man to God, his creator and his supreme benefactor—worship, praise, petition, obedience—and spoke of the necessity of religion for civil society, religion being the moral power that gives dignity to authority. moral power that gives aignity to au-thority, civil or military, in society, and being at the same time the sole power capable of repressing crime and cementing together the different classes, inferior and

superior, poor and rich.

Religion, he concluded, imperiously demands the allegiance of every man. Am I wrong when I say, among soldiers more than among many gatherings of men, it should be honored and obeyed? Then be should be honored and revere God's holy rame; worship and love Him: seek out His laws and follow them. Deem it an honor and a glory to bow in prayer before Him; scorn the disloyal and dishonor-Him; scorn the disloyal and dishonor-able man who, in his ignorance and false

pride, forgets his God.

The sermon over—Rev. James McGolrick began Mass, and all present, non-Catholics as well as Catholics, appeared to realize that now the solemn moment in the services had been reached. As the Mass proceeded, the feeling of reverence and devotion became very visible, and in the most devout throng of worshipper around Cathedral altars a grander or morimpressive scene would not be witnessed than was offered to view by this crowd of soldiers and civilians of all beliefs in religion and all classes in society, kneeling of standing around our tent. At interval standing around our tent. At intervals during the Mass the band played sacred airs and the singers chanted selections in honor of the Blessed Sacrament. At the Gospel Captain McCarthy's men presented arms, and the cannon pealed forth; at the elevation the roar of the cannon was again heard, and on bended knee the guard of honor presented swords to the "Lord of Hosts." Another salute while the Bishop was giving his solemn blessing, and all was

It was a grand spectacle, and one of which all Catholics especially can well be proud—the Mass at Camp Hubbard.

THE BERESFORD GHOST STORY.

Many persons may be interested in a version of that strange tale known as the "Beresford Ghost Story," dear to all lovers of the supernatural, which is here given. It is warranted as correct on no less an authority than the present Archbishop of Armagh, who, as a great-great grandson of one of the principal actors and collaterally descended from the other, certainly ought to know all about it, if any one ought to know all about it, if any one does. Nichola Sophia Hamilton, who afterward became Lady Beresford, had made an agreement with the Earl of Tyrone of the De la Poer family, with whom she had been brought up, that whichever of them died first was to whichever of them died first was to appear to the other if there was any truth in revealed religion, in which neither of them had any faith. One morning Lady Beresford, who was paying a visit, came down to breakfast in a very agitated state with a black ribbon round her wrist. When her husband, Sir Tristram, asked her what was the matter, she begged him not to ask any questions, but told him that the post would bring him tidings of Lord ne's death, and that he would in the Tyrone's death, and that he would in the next year be the father of a son. These predictions came true; the expected letter brought the news that Lord Tyrone had died the Saturday before, and in due time a son was born. Lady Beresford always continued to wear the ribbon round beautiful.

sir Tristram died, and his widow after a time married a Captain Gorges, who turned out so badly that she had to separate from him. When she was living in Dublin she gave a dinner party to celebrate her birthday, and invited an old clergyman who had christened her. He was the first arrival, and she told him she was just forty-eight that day. he, "you are only forty-seven; you were born in 1666." She grew deadly pale, born in 1666." She grew deadly pale, "Are you sure?" she said. "Certain," he said. "You have then," she replied, "signed my death warrant. I have only a few hours to live." She retired to her room, sent for her son Sir Marcus, for her daughter Lady Riverston, and, I believe, Henry, Archbishop of Dublin. She then told the story for the first time of Lord Tyrone appearing to her, telling her of his death, that she would have a son who would marry his brother's daughter, and would marry his brother's data, start that she would make a most unfortunate marriage, and die on her forty-seventh birthday. He touched her wrist to prove his appearance was real, and the flesh and the start works work work works. sinews shrank, on which she always wore

add, married Catherine, Baroness de la Poer, with whom he got the great possessions in the county of Waterford which his descendant still owns, and was created Earl of Tyrone, his son becoming Marquis of Waterford.—Saturday Review.

ALBA DE TORMES.

Where the Body of a Saint Awaits the Resurrection.

Some fifteen miles from the once justly famed University of Salamanca, in Spain, is a little village called Alba de Tormes. It is a place on a slight eminence over looking the bright, limpid water of the Tormes whence it gets its name. Though a quiet unpretending spot, it holds within its limits one of the most precious possesits limits one of the most precious posses-sions that Spain can boast of—

THE BODY OF ST. TERESA.

What Catholics are there to whom this wondrous name is unfamiliar? Unwondrous name is unaminary unaminary fortunately, however, though the generality of us are well acquainted with the name, our knowledge extends but little further. Perhaps, then, the few following lines, besides exciting us to a somewhat more lively affection for this far-famed Saint may also serve as a little interesting Saint, may also serve as a little interesting instruction.

Alighting two days ago from the mail-oach at the entrance of Alba, I carefully picked my way up the very narrow and very slushy street, which I was told led to the Square of St. Teresa. Sure enough I reached the square, but so small was it and so utterly deserted and silent that for the moment I imagined it to be the quadrangle of some monastery or palace. On the one side, it is true, were three faint resemblances of houses, but the other three sides were wholly taken up by the Carmelite Monastery, the Carmelite Convent and the Carmelite Church. This latter I entered, feeling in the all-p ing stillness that now in very truth I was treading on holy ground. My surprise and wonder were not at all abated by the

and wonder were not at all abated by the sights and sounds lin the church itself. Far away up near the sanctuary I perceived a solitary group of about a dozen women, whilst a priest celebrating High Mass was reading the Epistle. On looking behind me, I noticed the wall bung over with the numerous hung over with the numerous "EX-VOTOS

of unfortunate and grateful pilgrims. To my right and left, looking in the direction of the high altar, were various tombs of former local celebrities; whilst half way up, to my left, was a little chapel literally seeming to be scooped out of the earth. In this for a long time had reposed the ody of St. Teresa; and it was from the identical grating which even now shuts off the cloister from this chapel that the Saint often assisted at the Holy Sacrifice. fact, not only is this chapel exactly as it was in the days of the Saint who in her illness was wont to spend hours looking through the bars and holding, we may be assured, very sweet commune with our Lord in the Holy Eucharist. Next I directed my gaze to the high altar and railed off from the sanctuary, but distinctly visible to all who might enter the church, was

THE MARBLE SARCOPHA in which reposes the body of the Saint.
The Mass being finished, I approached and
examined everything more closely. The
sarcophagus was indeed a most elaborate
and curious production of art, scenes from the life of the Saint being represented standing out in relief and depicted in a

most vivid manner.

The Saint's body is enclosed in three coffins, the keys of which are respectively held by the General of the Order, the Mother Superior, and the Bishop of the diocese. The coffins have been, I believe, but once opened since they received their sacred contents, and as there is a very widespread rumor that they are again to be opened in October of this year, the tercentenary of St. Teresa, many thous ands from all nations are expected to be present.

To the right of the altar is a massive door, seeming from a distance to be part of the ornamentation of the altar itself, but in reality shutting out from sight "one of Heaven's best treasures on earth," the heart and arm of St. Teresa, both in a heart and arm of St. Teresa, both in a state of perfect preservation. They are in a large arn, which literally blazes with gold and jewels. Both are clearly visible through the glass in which they are en-

THE FLESH IS QUITE INCORRUPT. and retains the full form of the arm. thus truly testifying by a continuous mir-acle to the wonderful holiness of the Saint. The same is to be said of the heart. Just towards the top of the heart is a long and deep indentation resulting from a wound which the Saint herself says was inflicted by an angel whilst she was in one of her ecstasies. As St. Teresa mentioned the fact some time before her death, we cannot but surmise in it some strange mystery. But that which now inflames afresh the faith and love of Catholics, and causes much surprise and conjecture on the part of all, is the unaccountable appearance of

FIVE THORNS GROWING OUT OF THE HEART ITSELF. The three that first appeared are as long as an ordinary-sized finger, and about half the thickness of a common lead pencil. The other two which were first noticed in 1864, are much smaller, but quite visible. 1904, are much smaller, but quite visible. In fact, since the whole contents of the urn may be viewed from a distance of about three inches, the thorns and the long incision in the heart attract one's attention in the state of the content of the

tention immediately.

There is no satisfactory explanation for the appearance of the thorns. The story, as told by the pious villagers of Alba, and very prevalent in Spain, is as follows: In the year 1834 it became known that the body of St. Teresa had been agitated in the coffins, loud knocks having been heard to proceed from them. This, couple with the wondrous appearance of the thorns in the heart of the Saint, led man to believe that something sad and disastrous was going to happen to Spain. Strangely

was going to nappen to spain. Strangely enough, a few months afterwards the religious orders were cruelly attacked, fourteen Jesuits being one day massacred in the streets of Madrid; then followed in the succeeding years a series of unprecedented misfortunes for Spain, as history attests.

However, I am bound to say that though the story seems plausible enough, it rests on no religious foundation. Not insurbordination are unknown. Self-denial is inculcated and practiced in sub-

carefully examined by thousands of visi-tors. Just as they have furnished in the years gone by a fruitful theme for com-ment and surmise, so likewise at the pres-ent day. None have as yet been able to explain away the circumstances as merely natural, though in truth there have not been wanting many who have tried to do so, and would gladly have seen their efforts

crowned with success.
Your valuable space forbids me entering more into detail on what I saw, much less does it admit of my describing the feelings naturally awakened in a Catholic by the

GOD'S GOODNESS AND POWER so clearly, so unmistakably manifested as it is in this quiet, out-of-the way village

of Catholic Spain.

Just one word more. As I held the letter written by the very hand of St.

Teresa, and piously preserved in the convent, a Jesuit Father who stood at my side called my attention to the signature of the Saint. "You see," said he, "that the discussion going on in Germany and elsewhere as to whether St. Teresa spelled her name 'Theresa,' or 'Teresa,' would rapidly come to an end if the learned ones yould take the trouble to visit this place. Clear, distinct, neat, and well done, stands out boldly at the foot of the letter the signature, 'Teresa de Jesus,' "—J. Mahoney, in the Catholic Times.

Consumption is a disease contracted by a neglected cold—how necessary then that we should at once get the best cure that we should at once get the best cure for Coughs, Colds, Laryngitis, and all dis-eases of the Throat and Lungs,—one of the most popular medicines for these com-plaints is Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Mr. J. F. Smith, Drug-gist, Dunnville, writes: "It gives general satisfaction and sells splendidly."

He was praising her beautiful hair and begging for one tiny curl, when her little brother said, "Oh, my, 'taint nothing now. You ought to have seen how long it hangs down when she hangs it on the side of the table to comb it." Then they laughed, and she called her brother a cute little angel; and when that young man was going away, and heard the boy yelling, he thought the lad was taken suddenly and dangerously ill with colic.

The nearer we follow in the treatment of disease, the more successful we are. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is Nature's Specific for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Colic, and all forms of Summer Complaints. It speedily cures Canker in the stomach or bowels, and is safe for infants as well as adults.

The Bishop of Osnabruck, Germany, has issued a circular thanking the Protestant population of his diocese for the enthusiastic receptions which they, in common with the Catholics, have everywhere accorded to the new parish priests.

THE PROGRESS OF MEDICAL ENLIGHTEN. MENT has led to the abandonment of many antiquated remedies of questionable value, and the adoption of newer and more rational ones. Prominent among the latter is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the justly cele-brated Blood Purifier, a comprehensive family remedy for Liver Complaint, confamily remedy for Liver Complaint, stipation, indigestion, loss of physical en-stipation, indigestion, loss of physical energy, and female complaints. Sold Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

A correspondent of the Springfield Round Table relates that, years ago, Long John Wentworth, then in Congress, once told a Methodist Chaplain of the House: "I'm not going to vote for you again. You give us too much hell fire in your sermons. Now there's a man at Cincinnati who promises to save the whole of us. He's the man for me." "Ah, Mr, Wentworth, but he doesn't know you all as well as I do, or he wouldn't undertake to save the half of you."

It has Stood the Test of Time.

For twenty-five years has Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry been before the people, and its popularity is to-day greater than ever, because it has proved reliable in the treatment of all forms of Bowel Complaint incident to the Summer A Bellefonte boy stole his mother's can-

ary bird and sold it to a man, whose bird had just died, for two dollars and the dead bird in exchange, and, when his mother was overwhelmed with grief and gave it a tearful burial, he assisted her with the money jingling in his pocket. That boy will some day drift to New York and become a financier.

Amos Hudgin, Toronto, writes: "I have been a sufferer from Dyspepsia for the past six years. All the remedies I tried proved useless, until Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspentic Cure was brought under my notice. peptic Cure was brought under my notice. I have used two bottles with the best results, and can with confidence recommend it to those afflicted in like manner." Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

A KEEN REPLY .- "You are wondrous pretty," said an admiring gallant to a lady. "Sir, said she, "I thank you for the compliment, and wish with all my heart I could say as much for you." "Why, then, madam," replied the gentleman, "you might readily pay back the compliment with compound interest, if you only knew how to serve up a fat lie in a dish of flattery as well as I do."

N. McRae, Wyebridge, writes: "I have sold large quantities of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil; it is used for colds, sore throat croup, &c., and in fact, for any affection of the throat it works like magic sure cure for burns, wounds, and bruises.

E. Renan says the attempt to per petuate the Republic in France by destroy-ing the Church is like the effort of a physiologist to prolong a man's life by eliminating the diseased heart.

Scrofula is a depraved condition of the ystem often hereditary, and characterised y indolent tumours, glandular affections, ad blood and a low condition of vitality that tends towards consumption, which is really Scrofula of the Lungs. Burdock Blood Bitters cure Scrofulous diseases from a pimple to an Abscess, by purifying the blood, correcting the secretions and giving a healthy tone to each organ.

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

CHEAP BOOKS.

Alba's Dream and other stories Crucifix of Baden and other stories... Fleurange, by Madam Craven...... The Trowel or the Cross and other

stories.... Dion and the Sibyls, a classic Christian novel...... Flaminia and other stories

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Flaminia and other stories...

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The Blakes and Flanagans...

The Collegians, or the Colleen Bawn
St. Thomas a' Becket, by E. M.

Stewart.
Art M'Guire, or the Broken Pledge.
A history of the Protestant Reformation in England and Ireland, by
William Cobbett. Fabiola, or the church of the Cata-

Combs.

Bessy Conway, by Mrs. James Sadlier

Bessy Conway, by Mrs. James Sadlier Peter's Journey and other Tales, by Lady Herbert... Nelly Netterville, a tale by the au-

thor of Wild Times...... Fate of Father Sheehy, by Mrs. Jas. Sadlier.... The Spanish Cavaliers, by Mrs. Jas

The school boys.....

Truth and Trust....

The Hermit of Mount Atlas.....

Leo, or the conce of a French.

Tales of the Affections...

Florestine or the Unexpected Jew...

The Crusade of the Children...

Address—

Thos. Coffer,

Catholic Record Office,

What is Said of the "Record."

London, Ont.

Prince Arthur's Landing, Ont.
July 31st, 1882.
MR. THOS. COFFEY will please find herein enclosed P. O. order for \$2.00, from Father Baxter, S. J., here—his subscription to this excellent paper. He feels convinced that it will be a blessing in every family in which it will be read, and prays that God may bless the publisher and his associates.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and It cures dandruff and humors, and falling-out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of

For sale by all dealers.



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Dairy Fairs.
EF But by potient and scientific chemical is search we have improved in several points, as now offer this new color as the best in the workney. It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Ranold. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made,

The And, while prepared in oil, is so cold that it is impossible for it to become the Angle of all imitations, at the oil colors, for they are liable to and oil colors, for they are liable to the oil colors, for they are liable to the oil colors, for the oil colors,

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JOHN SCANDRETT, 175 DUNDAS STREET (Opposite Strong's Hotel),
THE POPULAR GROCERY.

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

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is attended to in the most satisfactory man-ner. The goods are all fresh and the prices cut low to suit the prevailing competition. Goods delivered in all parts of the city promptly. Choice Wines and Liquors always in stock. Only the genuine article can be had at this store. JOHN SCANDRETT.



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Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers! Are you disturbed at night and broken our rest by a sick child suffering and cryi with the excruciating pain of cutting teet. with the exeruciating pain of culting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and It als perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest £2d best female physicans and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

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"Brown's Household Panacka" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back and Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.



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No Preparation on earth equals Sr. Jacobs On as a safe, sure, simple and cheap Externa Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively triffing outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

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for all places West of London, Detroit, Western tates, Manitoba, &c. Thro Bags-Windsor, Manitoba, Detroit, W'rnStates Thro Bags-Chatham		1 15	10 80	8 00				
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Glanworth. Wilton Grove. Canada Southern East of St. Thomas, and Pt.	7.30	i 15		9 00	2 45			
Aylmer	7 30 5 30 & 7 30	1 15			2 45 1 30&2 4	5 6 30		
C.S.R. West of St. Thomas, Essex Centre, Ridge- town and Amherstburg St. Clair Branch Railway P. O. Malis—Courtwright	7 30	1 15						
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Port Stanley. Port Dover & L. H. Mails London, Huron & Bruce-All places between London, Wingham. Hyde Park, Clinton, Seaforth White Church, Ripley, Kincardine & Lucknow.	7 15			8 00				
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B. L. H. between Paris and Stratford B. L. H. between Paris S. and Buffalo.	5 00	12 15 12 15			1 30 2 45	6 30		
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W. D. McLARN,

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

London, Aug. 10.— Parnell last night sent the following to the President of the Land League at Buffalo. "I strongly disapprove the action of the Philadelphia Land League; it ought to be reversed." This League voted to pay the expenses of certain members who announced their intention of joining Arabi's army in order

to oppose Great Britain.

Claremorris, Aug. II.—Scrab Nally, one
of the defendants in the Irish state trials at Dublin in January, 1881, was arrested last night under the "Curfew" clause of the Repression Act. Nally had just arrived from Balla.

Nally was cautioned and discharged.

Nally was cautioned and discharged.
The court directed that he must henceforth reside at his own house at Balla.
Dublin, Aug. 11.—Henry George, arrested at Henry yesterday, was liberated
to-day. The police accused him of associat
ing with suspects.
Stephen Meany, correspondent of the

Stephen Meany, correspondent of the N. Y. Star, was arrested at Ennis this morning under the Repression Act.
S. J. Meany was arrested Thursday night while abed in a hotel in Ennis under a warrant issued by Errl Spencer, charging him with being a dangerous character. Meany was subsequently released on giving bail for his good behavior for six months. Meany's trunk was searched for treasonable documents. None found.

One hundred and seventy suspects were

one nundred and seventy suspects were in prison in Ireland Aug. 2nd; 231 out-rages, including two murders, occurred in July; the numbers of evictions, 321 families, representing 1,619 persons. Half the evicted families were reinstated as caretakers or tenants.
Washington, Aug. 11.—A somewhat

spirited correspondence is passing between the postal authorities of Great Britain and the Chief Post Office Inspector of the United States in regard to stoppage of the delivery of certain mail matter arriving in delivery of certain mail matter arriving in Great Britain from the United States. The British post office authorities not only prohibit the circulation through the mail of American newspapers containing matter adjudged by them to be inimical to the interests of that Government, but also interdict registered letters and packages suspected of containing seditious information of dangerous preparations.

suspected of containing seditious informa-tion of dangerous preparations.

New York, Aug. 11.—A Commercial's Dublin special says: "It is the purpose of the Government to prevent the transmis-sion to America of all valuable information regarding the situation in Ireland.
All news hereafter sent abroad will have to undergo the supervision of the Govern-ment, and will be colored to suit those in

London, Aug. 11.—The annual convention of the Irish Land League at Great Britain is sitting at Manchester to-day with closed doors. Connors, member in

with closed doors. Connors, member in Parliament, presides.

London, Aug. 13.—Accounts agree that the state of Ireland is greatly improved under Spencer and Trevelyan. The arrest of Henry George is sharply commented upon in the press, and has given great annoyance to the Government. His association arcset from visiting a shop to

The Government is making extraordin-The Government is making extraordinary efforts to insure the prevention of an outbreak by the Land Leaguers and sympathizers on the occasion of unveiling the monument to O'Connell next week. Reinforcements have been pouring into the city the past month, and at present there are more troops in the barracks here than at any time since the outbreak in 1848.

Manchester, Aug. 12.—At the demon-

stration to-day in connection with the Land League convention, Cummins presided. Biggar and O'Connor were present. Cummins claimed that the Irish party had forced the House of Commons party had forced the House of Commons to yield much more than the House intended. He urged the party to continue its united efforts to abolish the Union. A resolution thanking the Irish National House of Commons was unparty in the House of Commons was unanimously passed. Biggar claimed the Irish party contains some of the ablest men in the House of Commons. O'Connor urged his hearers to renew their efforts at the next general election.

Thursday issued a protocol signed by all the Powers, for joint international supervision of the Suez Canal. Cherif Pasha will probably be Premier of the Egyptian Ministry, which will contain most of the old members. It is said that Arabi has old members. It is said that Arabi has | puffed up pretended cures.

had the Governor of Beheras executed. had the Governor of Beheras executed. His forces are now two miles from Ismalia, and he is building a formidable redan near Ramleh. The Duke of Connaught has made a personal inspection of Arabi's position. Nothing definite is settled in regard to the Anglo-Turkish military convention. The Conference will probably hold its last meeting on Monday. De Lesseps' conduct is said to be causing serious complications.

ous complications.

The Scots and Grenadier Guards arrived at Ramleh on Saturday. Thousands of Arabs witnessed with interest the advent Arabs witnessed with interest the advent of these noted regiments. It is estimated that 40,000 British troops are now in Egypt, or on the way. The Government feel convinced that the war will not last more than a few weeks, although the Radical party anticipate trouble after Arabi is deposed. All foreign guards have been withdrawn from Alexandria, leaving British troops alone to protect the city. Religious services were resumed on Sunday at Alexandria. The Sultan's attention has been called by the Powers to the anti-Christian agitation in Syria. The Porte has declared that Arabi, besides being rebellious, is acting in opposition to the has declared that Arabi, besides being rebellious, is acting in opposition to the Koran. The Anglo-Turkish Military Convention is still uncompleted, and the Porte insists that no Turkish troops shall land in Egypt until the arrival of the special Turkish Commissioners. Arabi has been invited to lay down his arms, and until his reply is received the proclamation until his reply is received the proclamation styling him a rebel will not be official. A party from a gunboat went ashore on Sur day near Fort Mekks and destroyed a quantity of the enemy's stores. In the skirmish several Arabs were killed. Lord Beresford with a patrol party narrowly escaped capture. On Saturday a large force of rebels threatened the Suez Canal, when the British commander took possession of the waterworks. He will not allow any more interference by De Lesseps.

The Porte is much exercised by the protest of Osman, ruler of one of the Sudan States, against sending Turkish troops to oppose Mohammedans. Similar action is expected on the part of other Mussulman States. German merchants are agitating for indemnity for losses sustained man in the Alexandria riots. An outbreak at Port Said is hourly looked for. Artes-ian wells have been sunk and furnish ian wells have been sunk and furnish good water for the troops. The Khedive has furnished a corps of guides and interpreters to the British army from his household guards. The wording of the long-promised proclamation and the Anglo-Turkish military convention is still in dispute. The Ambassadors are anxious to end the Conference. Fort Meks has been reinforced in view of an attempted supprise. Several slight skirmishes have surprise. Several slight skirmishes have occurred, but no important movement has taken place. From Egypt, through financial sources, comes a rumor that Arabi will submit to the Sultan.

O'CONNELL ANNIVERSARY.

with closed doors. Connors, member in Parliament, presides.

London, Aug. 13.—Accounts agree that the state of Ireland is greatly improved under Spencer and Trevelyan. The arrest of Henry George is sharply commented the property of the press, and has given great annoyance to the Government. His association arrese from visiting a shop to purchase shirt buttons. His well known pamphlet was deemed a piece de conviction.

London, Aug. 13.—The Inspector-General of Constabulary forwarded last evening to the county inspectors throughout Ireland £180,000 for distribution among the constabulary.

Dablin, Aug. 13.—It is stated that guns have been placed in the upper yard of the Castle, and other precautions taken in view of a possible riot during the O'Connell demonstration this week. Large bodies of infantry paraded the streets with guns to insight, causing excitement. The authorities are retieent in regard to the increased vigilence exercised by them.

Cork, Aug. 12.—In the event of the remains of Miss Fanny Parnell being intered in Ireland there will probably be a great demonstration at the funeral.

London, Aug. 12.—Three hundred delegates were present at the sitting of the annual convention of the Irish Land League at Manchester to-day. A resolution of sympathy was passed relative to the death of Miss Fanny Parnell. being interest of the League of Great Britain." Upon a resolution for enumerating a peasant proposed emboding an endoughed of Scotland were ripe for a land league at Manchester to-day. A resolution of sympathy was passed relative to the death of Miss Fanny Parnell. A resolution of sympathy was passed relative to the death of Miss Fanny Parnell being interest with a constituent of the condition of sympathy was passed relative to the death of Miss Fanny Parnell. A resolution was proposed emboding an endought of the Land League of the League of Great Britain." Upon a resolution for enumerating a peasant probably an endough of the control of the Land League of the Land League of the Land League of the Land L

The Resting Places of Some of the Beloved Patriots and Martyrs of '48.

Twenty years have now elapsed since the remains of Terence Bellew McManus were laid in Glasneven cemetery. An uninscribed and unbroken flag in the centre of the plot is all that marks the grave. Here are laid also the remains of O'Mahony, MacCarthy and Reddin, all of whom died martyrs to the cause of Irish nationality.

nanty.

Far dearer the grave or the prison
Illumin'd by one patriot name,
Then the trophies of all who have
risen
On Liberty's ruin to fame.

The plot, although beautifully situated at the junction of two of the principal walks, is, probably, the most unsightly spot in the cemetery. To remove this reproach, and to honor the dead patriots, a committee has been formed for the purpose of building a vault to be henceforth called the "Patriots' Tomb."

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets. London, Ont., Aug. 14.

Tredwell Clawson Req..... Ciover Seed. 475 to 475
Timothy Seed. 250 to 3 25

Pastry Flour. per cwt. 3 25 to 8 50
Spring Flour. 3 00 to 3 25
Oatmeal, Fine. 3 00 to 3 25
Cornmeal. 3 25 to 8 50
Cornmeal. 2 25 to 2 50
Shorts 9 ton 22 00 to 25 Eggs, retail.....basket.... Butter per 1b.

MISCELL
furkeys, each
Chickens, # pair
Ducks per pair
Beef, # cwt
Mutton, # ib.
Lamb,
Veal,
Dressed Hogs.
Potatoes # bag
Apples, # bag
Onions, # bin
Hops, # cwt
Wood # cord.

London Stock Market.

Superior.....Ontario Investment Ass'n London Life.....

Toronto Markets-Car Lots.

Toronto, Aug. 14.
WHEAT-Fall, No. 1, \$0.00 to \$0.00. No. 2, 10.22 to \$1.23. No. 3, \$1.18 to \$1.20. SpringVo. 1, \$1.30 to \$1.31. No. 2, \$1.28 to \$1.29.
BARLEY-No. 1, \$7c. to \$9.87. No. 2, \$2c. o \$0.83. No. 3 extra, 00c to 00c. No. 3, 00c to 90.00.

0 00.

PEAS—No. 1 00c to \$0 00. No. 2, 81c to 83c.
OATS—No. 1, 49c to 50. No. 2, 00c.
FLOUR—Superior, \$5 80 to \$5 80; extra.
85 70 to \$5 70. FLOUR—Superior, \$5.80 to \$5.80; e \$5.70 to \$5.70. BRAN-\$11 5\to \$11 50. BUTTER-15\to to 19c. GRASS SEED—Clover, \$5.10 to \$5.25. BARLEY-(street)—600 to 65c. WHEAT (street)—Fall, \$1.27 to \$1.29.

Montreal Market.

Montreal Market.
Montreal, Aug. 14.
FLOUR-Receipts, 3 300 bls.; sales, 100; Market quiet, unchanged. Quotations are as follows.
Superior, 6 00 to 6 10; extra, 5.5 to 5 80; spring extra, 5 89 to 6 60; superfine, 5 20 to 5 25; strong bakers', 6 50 to 8 60; fine, 4 25 to 4 50; inddilings, 3 75 to 4 90; pollards, 3 25 to 3 50; Ontario bags, 2 60 to 2 90; city bags, 3 50; to 3 60.

HAMILTON. Aug. 11—Wheat, white at 1 08 to 1 10: red, 1 05 to 1 10; spring, 1 05 to 1 08, barley, 00c to 00c; oats, 55c to 00c; peas, 55c to 59c; corn, 99c to 1 00; rye, 80c to 82c; clover seed 4 30 to 6 40: timothy, 2 50 to 3 00. Dressed hogs, choice, 8 00 to 8 50: No. 2 do., 7 5 to 8 00: live hogs, none offering. Hams, 13c. B. bacon, 13c; roll do., 12;c; shoulders, 10;c; long clears, 11c; C. C. bacon, 10;c. Butter—tubs, ordinary, 12c. to 13c; good, 13c to 15: extra, 00c to 00c; small rolls, fresh, 13c to 18c. Eggs—Fresh, in cases, 14c to 15c. Lard—Farmers' tried, 12;c to 13c; tierces, 13; kggs, 14c; pails, 14;c held, firm. Tallow—tired, 7; to 00. Dried apples 5;c to 6; Seaforeth. Aug. 11.—Flour, No.1 super, 6 25 Tallow-tired, 2: 1000. Fried applies 3ct cope SEAFORTH, Aug. III.—Flour, No.1 super, 6:25 to 6:50; fall wheat, 1:20 to 1:23; spring wheat; 1:23 to 1:26; barley, 0:55 to 65; peas, 0:75ct to 8:0; oats, 4!ec to 45c; hides, 0:00 to 0:00; butter, 16c to 18c; crgs, 1:6 to 17c; cheese, 10c to 11c; potaes, 0:70 to 0:00, corn, 0:0c to 0:0.

oes, 0.70 to 0 00, corn, oue town.

ST. CATHARINES. Aug. 11—Flour, No.1 super, 6 00 @ 6 25; fall wheat, 1 06 @ 1 07 bariley, ooc @ ooc; peas, oc @ ooc; oats, 500 @ 52; cattle, (live weight) 3 50 @ 4 50; beet, 7 00 @ 8 00; mutton, 7 (0 @ 8 00; dressed hogs, 8 50 @ 0,00; indes, 8 00 to 8 50; sheepskins, 0 50 to 0 75 butter, 1sc @ 20c; eggs, 1sc @ 20c; cheese, 90 @ 00c; hay, 7 00 @ 90; potatoes, 1 (0 @ 1 00 corn, 85c @ 85c.

corn, 85c #85c.

OTTAWA, Au, 11.—Flour, No. 1 super, 86 25 to 6 50; fall wheat, 11 35 to 1 40; spring wheat, 1 30 to 1 35; barley, 65 to 70; peas 0 70 to 0 75; oats, 45c to 47c; cattle, (live weight), 3 00 to 4 50; beef, 6 50 to 7 00; mutton, 7 00 to 9 00 dressed thous 8 50 to 9 00; hides, 7 00 to 8 50 sheepskins, 1 00 to 1 50. wool, 21c to 24c; butter, 17c to 23c, egg, 16c to 19c, cheese, 14c to 1 hay, 12 00 to 13 00 per ton; potatoes; 1 00 to 1 10 per bag; corn, 75c to 80c.

HALLEAN, N. S. *Aug, 11.—Flour market

140 per bag; corn, 75c to 80c.

HALIFAX, N. S. Ang. 11.—Flour market quiet, Quotations unchanged. Choice pasery 80c to 900; superior extra, 7 29 to 7 49, extra 80c to 900; superior extra, 7 29 to 7 49, extra 60c to 65; strong bakers, 6 85 to 7 10; superfine, 6 20 to 6 45; Yellow R. d. cornmeal, 14 35 to 4 50; fresh ground, 4 30 to 4 46, Canada oatmeal, 9 00 to 6 00

0 00 to 6 00

GUELPH, Aug. 11—Flour, No. 1 super, 3 00 26

3 25; fall wheat. 1 10 to 1 15; spring wheat, 1 10

to 1 15; barley, 60c to 65c; peas, 75c to 55c; oats

53c 26 55c; cattle (live weight); 4 00 to 5 00

beef, 9 00 to 12 00; mutton, 9 00 211 00; dressed
hogs 0 09 20 00; hides, 6 00 26 50; sheepskins,
0 75 to 1 00; wool, 18c to 20c; jbutter, 16c 26 18c;
ggs, 17c 26 18; cheese none: hay, 7 00

8 00; potatoes, 1 00 26 0 00per bag; corn, 60c 260c.

00c.

KINGSTON, Aug. 11.—Flour, No. 1 super, 0 00 to 0 00; fall wheat, 1 25 to 1 30; spring wheat: 1 20 to 1 25; barley, 65c to 70; peas, 70c to 75; oats, 51c to 52c; cattle, live weight, 5 00 to 4 00; beef, 4 00 to 5 00; mutton, 8 00 to 0 00; dressed hogs, 6 00 to 8 00; hides, 6 00 to 8 00; sheep-skins, 1 00 to 1 05; wool, 20c to 21c; butter, 00c to 20c; eggs, 18c to 00c; cheese, 10; to 00c; hogs, 00 00 to 00; potatoes, new 0 75 per bush; corn, 0 00 to 90c; rye, 65c to 70c.

An old pensioner by the name of Stephen Flynn was buried Tuesday in the Catholic cemetery. He died at the advanced age of eighty-two years, and has been a resident of London since 1842, and was well known amongst his brother pen-sioners. He served in the 52nd regiment of foot, and after a service of twenty-one years in different parts of the world, North America and the West Indies and Gibraltar, was discharged with a pens good character. He also served Canadian Locals and received a from them. The deceased was well known by many citizens. He lost his arm about ten years ago. He was a native of Fermoy, County of Cork, Ireland.

If you are Ruined

Egypt.

The Conference at Constantinople on Liver or Urinary Disease.

Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, in health from any cause, especially from the use of any of the thousand nostrums the use of any of the thousand nostrums.

THE CROPS IN ONTARIO.

Extent of Damage Done by Recent

It is usually the case that the aggregate product of a country as large as Canada is not appreciably affected by any local cause such as thunderstorms, tornadoes, sporadic attacks of insects, or floods. During the past fortnight, however, the weather has been so treacherous and violent that, through a large part of Ontario, the farmers will suffer very serious losses. Elsewhere in this issue we print reports from carefully chosen locations. These reports go to show that, south of a line drawn from Goderich to a point a few miles north of Toronto, the crops have miles north of Toronto, the crops have experienced such damage from wind and experienced such damage from wind and rain that the farmers' receipts, if not the actual yield of the crops, will be very seriously reduced. The reports of sprouting wheat in Kent, Huron, Middlesex, etc., portray a condition of affairs which, together with the low prices likely to prevail repress the disappointed farmers the vail, renders the disappointed farmers the object for sincere sympathy. In an ordin-ary season the crops of this district would have been safely housed before the weather broke up, but the inclemacy of the spring this year threw things backward with the result we witness. The barley crop appears to be the one

that has suffered most. From the tenor of the reports the yield of bright barley will be considerably less than was promised ten days ago. West of Toronto it appears as though very little of the barley will be fit for brewing purposes. East of us the weather has not been so bad; indeed the reports from Prince EdwardCounty speak of the late rains as a great blessing, a pro-longed drought having afflicted that sec-tion. If the weather should speedily reform the barley crop in a great part of the Lake Ontario counties can yet be saved in fine order, and the root crops have had such a soaking as will be the making of them. North of Toronto, where the sea-son is later, the damage seems to have son is later, the damage seems to have been confined to beating down the rank-growing crops, and no very great loss seems to have been endured.

The conclusion to be arrived at is that, though all the starms of the last fort-

though all the storms of the last fort-night, except the general rain at the com-mencement of this week, were mere local disturbances on a very small scale, yet there were so many of them that the dam-age inflicted amounts to a national loss. The extent of it may be realized when it is pointed out that, in eighteen or twenty of our best grain growing counties, a full half of the wheat and barley has been exposed to weather such as will probably reduce the selling value of that half by 25 or 30 per cent. In the county of Kent alone, the damage suffered during the last few days is enough to convert a harvest which promised to be one of the best on record into one that will furnish a very poor recompense indeed for a year's faithful toil.—The Globe.

LONDON

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE AND

TELEGRAPHIC & PHONOGRAPHIC

INSTITUTE

RE-OPENS ON

MONDAY Sept. 4th.

Our Course of Instruction is Comprehensive, thorough and practical, and preeminently adapted to the requirements of the young man, who proposes to engage in either, Mercantile, Mechanical, or Agricultural pursuits.

Each Professor is a specialist in his Department. Young ladies are in regular attendance, in all Departments.

For Circulars containing full particulars. Address, WM. N. YEREX, Principal. 201.4m

able time in the future by attending the Grand Rapids (Mich.) BUSINESS COLLEGE, where they will receive a thorough, quickening, PRACTICIL education. Send for COLLEGE JOTHNAL. We recommend a Western education to Eastern and Southern Young Men.



(mithnight's_o D ASTHMA REMEDY The Only Sure Remedy for ASTMM and HAY FEVER, is sold under positive guarantee. Price \$1.00 per package. Sample package and testimonials free. Address LOUIS SMITHNIGHT, Chemist, Cleveland,0



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Wiarton Works," will be received until FRIDAY, the 1st day of September, inclusively, for the construction of

WHARFING. &C., Wiarton, Bruce County, Ontario,

ording to a plan and specification to be non application to Mr. I. C. Boyd, Wina-, from whom printed forms of tender can betained. ersons tendering are notified that tenders toot be considered unless made on the be obtained.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their netual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called on to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

Ey order,

Secretary,

Department of Public Works,

partment of Public Works, } Ottawa, 9th August, 1882.

TEACHER WANTED.

A Female Teacher holding 2nd or 3rd class Certificate, for Prescott Separate School. Apply stating age and salary to JOHN GIBSON, Secy., Separate School Board. Box 205, Prescott, Ont.

TEACHER WANTED.

A Teacher, Male or Female, holding a 2nd class Certificate for the Separate School of Parkhill. Service to commence after the vacation. Apply to Porth McNEIL, Secv., Parkhill P. O., Ont.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHERS WANTED for the R. C. Separate Schools of the City of Ottawa, repening September 3rd. One male teacher holding Jud Class Ontario Normal School Diploma-salary, 5509.
Also, three female cachers (for boys' classes) holding Judge and Piploma-salary, \$250.
Application to be accompanied by certificate of moral character. A knowledge of vocal music desirable.

ate of moral and a second continuity desirable.

Apply immediately to Apply immediately to Chairman Board S. S. Trustees. The Public is requested carefully to notice new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn

Monthly.

La. S. L. LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to which a reserve fund of \$550,000 has since been added to the control of \$550,000 has since been added to the control of \$550,000 has since been added to the control of \$550,000 has since been added to the control of \$550,000 has since been added to the present State Constitution adopted Dec. 2nd, A.D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever vided on and endorsed by the propile of any State.

The only Lottery ever vided on and endorsed by the propile of any State.

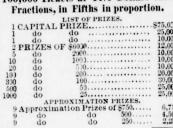
The only Lottery ever voted on and endowed by the people of any State.

IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. Ninth Grand Drawing Class, at New Orleans, Tuesdady, September 12, 1882—188th Monthly Drawing.

Look at the following Scheme, under the exclusive supervision and management of Look at the following Scheme, under the exclusive supervision and management of GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of La., and GEN. JUEAL A. EARLY, of Virginia, who manage all the drawings of the Company, both ordinary and semi-annual, and attest the correctness of the published Official Lists.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars each



1967 Prizes, amounting to \$\.\\$265,500
Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.
For further information write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by Express, Registered Letter or Money Order, addressed only to \$M. A. DAUPHIN,

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. or M. A. DAUPHIN.

607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C.

N. B.—Orders addressed to New Orleans
will receive prompt attention.

St. JEROME'S COLLEGE

BERLIN, ONT. (ON THE GRAND TRUNK R. R.)

This Institute, which is now greatly enlarged, is conducted by the Fathers of the Resurrection of Our Lord. Its aim is to prepare students for Theological Seminaries and for Universities.

The classical curriculum, a thorough course of Mental Philosophy included, embraces FIVE years.

All classes are taught in the English anguage.

TERMS-\$112.50 for ten months. For particulars address

P. LOUIS FUNCKEN, C. R., D. D., Rector, Berlin, Ont

KIDNEY-WORT FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF . CONSTIPATION. No other disease is so prevalent in this coun-y as Constipation, and no remedy has ever qualled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a tre. Whatever the cause, however obstinate of the case, this remedy will overcome it.

VERY REV. I. H. TABARET, O.M.I.,D.D., till sep.6 President.

TRENT NAVIGATION.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE letting of the works for the FENE-LON FALLS, BUCKHORN and BUR-LEIGH CANALS, advertised to take place on the second day of August next, is un-avoidably further postponed to the follow-ing dates:— Tenders will be received until Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of August next.
Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready for examination (at the places previously mentioned) on Thursday, the tenth day of August

By order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secreta

Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 15th July, 1882.

RAFERTY'S

UNEQUALLED SEA FOAM BAKING POWDER!

JAS. RAFERTY

LONDON, - - ONTARIO. Ask your grocer for it.

CATHOLIC BOOK STORE

have just opened out in my new store, corner of

DUFFERIN AVENUE

RICHMOND STREET.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

CATHOLIC

${ t BOOKS}$

INCLUDING PRAYER BOOKS.

Also BEADS, SCAPULARS, STATUES, and other objects of devotion.

The stock will be the largest and best assorted ever imported into Ontario. It has been bought for cash, and the prices vill be such as to be within the reach of

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

STATIONERY

SCHOOL BOOKS WILL BE ALSO KEPT ON HAND.

THOS. COFFEY.

WELLAND CANAL ENLARGEMENT

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this Office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on FRIDAY THE IST DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, for the deepening and completion of that part of the Welland Canal, between Ramey's Bend and Port Colborne, known as Section No. 31, embracing the greater part of what is called the Rock Cut."

Plans showing the position of the work, and specifications for what remains to be done, can be seen at this Office, and at the Resident Engineer's office, Welland, on and after FRIDAY, THE ISTH DAY OF AUGUST next, where printed forms of tender can be

core. Whatever the cause, however obsumes our core. Whatever the cause, this remedy will overcome it.

PILES. THIS distressing complicated with constitution. Kidney-word strengthens the weakened parts and quickly to core all kirds of Piles even when physicians to and medicines have before failed.

PRICE 81. USE Druggiets 8611

FRICE 81. USE Druggiets 8611

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and, in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of four thousand dollars must accompany the respective tenders which sum shall be forfeited if the party tenders which sum shall be forfeited if the party tenders which sum shall be forfeited if the party tenders which sum shall be forfeited if the party tenders which sum shall be forfeited if the party tenders which sum shall be forfeited if the party tenders which sum shall be forfeited if the party tenders which sum shall be forfeited if the party tenders which sum shall be forfeited if the party tenders which sum shall be forfeited if the party tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order.

A. P. BRADLEY,

Secretary.



TRADE MARK REGISTERED. Pride of the Valley cures Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Coughs, Colds, Chills and Fever, Fever

and Fever, Fever and Ague.

Read one of the testimonials of which we could give thousands,
"I certify that I was troubled with Catarrh in the head, gathering of phlegm in the throat, choking and coughing at night for years, so I could not sleep, often troubled with dull, lifeless feelings, pains in the chest and back. After giving hundreds of dollars to doctors and giving up all hopes, I tried the Philip of THE VALLES and am now able to do my work after seven year's sickness."

MRS JAMES MCNEIL.

202 Simcoe Street, London, Ont
"The above statement of my wife's is correct,"
JAMES MCNEIL.

For sale by all druggists, munufactured by

For sale ty all druggists, manufactured by Prof A. M Shrives. London, Ont.

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. nov10.81.ly OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay until Cured, J. L. STEPHENS, M. D., Lebanon, Ohio.

Catholic Record.

COMMERCIAL

London Markets.

London, Ont., Aug. 8.
GRAIN
Wheat, Spring
" Deihl, # 100 lbs. 1 80 to 1 90 " Tredwell " 1 75 to 1 85
" Clawson " 175 to 1 80
" Red " 1 80 to 1 82
Oats " 1 50 to 1 53
Corn " 1 75 to 1 80
Peas " 1 40 to 1 45
Beans " 0 00 to 0 00
Barley " 1 45 to 1 50
Rye " 1 20 to 1 25
Buckwheat " 4 00 to 4 25
Clover Seed
1 11110thy Seed 2 00 to 5 20
FLOUR AND FEED.
Pastry Flourper cwt. 3 25 to 3 50 Spring Flour " 3 00 to 3 25
Oatmeal, Fine
Cornmeal
Shorts \$\psi\$ ton 22 00 to 25 0)
Bran
Hay " 7 00 to 8 00
Straw per load 250 to 4 30
PRODUCE.
Eggs, retail 19 to 0 20
" basket 17 to 0 19
Butter per 1b 19 to 0 20
" crock 17 to 0 18
" tubs 16 to 0 18
Cheese 2 1b 10 to 0 11
Lard 15 to 0 16
Lambskins, each
Calfskins, green, b tb
" rough 00 to 0 00
Hides, No. 1 7 00 to 0 00
2
" 3 5 00 to 0 00
MISCELLANEOUS.
furkeys, each 0 75 to 2 00
Chickens, ₽ pair 0 50 to 0 70
Ducks per pair 0 50 to 0 70
Beef, # cwt 6 00 to 8 00
Mutton, ♥ tb
Lamb, " 0 11 to 0 12
Dressed Hogs 8 00 to 8 50
Potatoes & bag 1 50 to 2 60
Potatoes ♥ bag
Onions, & bhl 1 00 to 1 00
Onions, \$\phi\$ bhl 1 00 to 1 00 Hops, \$\phi\$ cwt
Wood 9 cord 4 00 to 5 00
London Stock Market.
120111101111011111111111111111111111111
London, -noon, Aug. 8.

	London, -noon, Aug. 8.						
Sh	. Name.	Buyers	s. Sellers				
	Agricultural,xd	1205					
.50	Canadian Sav						
50	Dominionxd	120	124				
100	English Loan	85	94				
	Financial A. of Ontario	120					
20			106				
31	Huron & Eriexd						
54	London Loanxd	111	113				
	Ontarioxd	126	127				
	Royal Standard	107	1084				
-56	Superior						
	Ontario Investment Ass'n	1343	1361				
	London Life	105	110				

Toronto Markets—Car Lots.

Toronto Markets—Car Lots.

Toronto, Aug. 8.

WHEAT—Fall, No. 1, \$0 00 to \$0 00. No. 2, \$1 22 to \$1 23. No. 3, \$1 18 to \$1 20. Spring—No. 1, \$1 30 to \$1.23. No. 2, \$1 22 to \$1 25. Spring—No. 1, \$1 30 to \$1.31. No. 2, \$1 25 to \$1 29.

BARLEY—No. 1, \$7c. to \$9 08. No. 3, \$00 to \$0 03. No. 3 extra. 00c to 00c. No. 3, \$00 to \$0 03. No. 3 extra. 00c to 00c. No. 2, \$1c to \$30 00.

PEAS—No. 1 ooc to \$0 00. No. 2, \$1c to \$3c 00. FLOUR——superior, \$5 80 to \$5 80; extra. \$5 70 to \$5 70.

BRAN—\$11 5 to \$11 50.

BUTTER—lise to 19c.
GRASS SEED—Clover, \$5 10 to \$5 25.

BARLEY—(street)—60c to 65c.

WHEAT (street)—Fall, \$1 27 to \$1 29.

"Rough on Rats." clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, wermin, chipmunks. 15c.

Don't die in the house. "Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs. 15c.

"Buchupaiba." Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney Diseases. \$1 at Drgisugts.