Y 12, 1882.

e of St. Joseph the new part at are being pre-

y intend giving a ts in the Church, ay 15th of May, successive Mon e successive Mon-ll be the Creation. ic are expecting a CHILD OF MARY.

LETTER.

-CONCERT. Friday evening was ry sense. About 800 is opera House, the very part, as well as few seats on the gal-uccess is very grati-ory to know that all ents of the kind are is presented, and its ted with the concert for congratulation. is presented, and in ted with the concert for congratulation. ing to be desired. der the guidance of layed the accompan-oria" by Mozart, as a manner that re-plause. They closed r chorus, "Sparkling dered. the Third Meditation ated so favorable an ill likely be sought likely be sought ne city in the future. mpaniments several ig.

ng. Audette, of Hamilton r not," in the siyle grons recall merely ments. Mr. Filgisno Champion" in a full ing piece of the first le laughing trio with adette, in the second. spart in the trio and at melody of Moore's, see endearing young lience seemed better twen Sullivan's "Once n on the programme. Brantford's finest ten-magain," Mr. Kimp-received in this city, o his rendering of this way by the feeling tter taste could be dis-ected. on the hearty plaudits cet, and gave her won-ts full liberty. In the and a violin obligato the audience insisted e encore. Her solo, "I the second part ed. ich gave the fullest t to the audience was a and Miss Nolan. All niceties of music en-rable faculty found in hormony a pleasure mifested. was here with his vio-ionably the attraction whenever he appeared, ived. During his per-e was hushed until the e distinctly heard in t of the house. In his the programme he was her Fox ceases to be a

took part, and, as the others, was honored in s pupil. His own part is brilliant and satisfac-

a "Eccome alignment and the first part and in re-bes and a happy simple immensely. In the orgramme she appeared aways welcomed. "In lewas recalled, and in tevas recalled, and in teday and the laughing id good service. This vn to need commenda-

throy was to have con-but illness prevented l charge of the musical er efforts reflect credit

e concert Rev. Father l who had taken part, ce for their patronage. an added a few happy

ratford we are indebted f the Opera House, for all arrangements. Mr. inager of the house made e everything to be satis-ed fully.

ts who Justified occa-

I Lying. " wrote Cardinal New-

MAY 12, 1882.

Building and Being.

The king would build, so a legend says, The finest of all fine palaces. He sent for St. Thomas, a builder rare, And bade him to rear them a wonder fair. The king's great treasure was placed at hand And with it the sovereign's one command-"Build well, O builder, so good and great, And add to the glory of my estate. the ample purses of rich Catholics. Build well, nor spare my wealth, to show A prouder palace than mortals know."

The king took leave of his kingdom then, And wandered far from the haunts of men St. Thomas the king's great treasure spent In worthier way than his master meant.

He clad the naked, the hungry fed, The oil of gladness around him shed. He blessed them all with the ample store, As never a king's wealth blessed before. The king came back from his journey long, But found no grace in the happy throng That greeted him now on his slow return. To teach him the lesson he ought to learn The king came back to his well-spent gold; But no new palace could he behold;

In terrible anger he swore, and said That the builder's folly should cost his head St. Thomas in dungeon dark was cast, Till the time for his publishment dire wa

Then it chanced, or the good God willed it so, That the king's own brother in death lay low.

When four days dead, as the legend reads, He rose to humanity's life and needs. From sleep of the dust he strangely woke, And thus to his brother the king he spoke

I have been to Paradise, O, my king, And have heard the heavenly angels sing. "And there I saw, by the gates of gold, A palace finer than tongue has told; "Its walls and towers were lifted high. In beautiful grace to the bending sky;

"Its glories, there in that radiant place, Shone forth like a smile from the dear Lord's face.

"An angel said it was builded there By the good St, Thomas, with love and care "For our fellow-men, that it should be Thy palace of peace through eternity."

The king this vision pondered well, Till he took St. Thomas from dungeon-cell. And said, "O, builder! he is most wise Who buildeth ever for Paradise."

WHAT HAPPENED TO TWO POOR CATHOLIC GIRLS.

A contributor, writing under the non-

de-plune of "Vera," sends this article to the Catholic Visitor : The article on "One Cent Christians," which the Visitor copied from the Cath-olic Mirror, and ' Pauvrette's rejoinder to

that article, which appeared in a late number of the Mirror, brought to the mind of the writer of this communication mind of the writer of this communication an incident which happened many years ago, but which is so strikingly opposite to the same subject she cannot resist the desire to narrate it. The absolute truth of this little story can be vouched for, as the writer herself was one of the two persons concerned. They were, at the incompared to the two persons to the persons concerned. They were, at the time referred to, recent converts to the faith, and their determination openly to act up to the requirements of the Church had given much displeasure to nearly all their relatives. They were left to their own resources, and found great difficulty in making a living. They struggled on, barely able to keep out of debt, but bearing toil and privation gladly, since they could practise their religion in peace, go caily to Holy Mass, and frequently receive the Sacraments. They were, perforce of scant means, "One Cent Christians," and scant means, "One Cent Christians," and it was often a great mortification to be able to drop only their one cent each in the collection box; but week after week they managed that at least. It was a mortification all the greater because, though very plain in their dress, they had not the appearance of great poverty. There came a Sunday at length when there was to be a special collection for a very urgent purpose; it had been duly

been earnestly requested to contribute as liberally as the means of each individing to that city are exposed. ual would permit. An investigation of the common purse, by the sister who was ponder it well, treasurer, made quite certain the fact that except the usual cent a piece for Sunday. The younger sister urged the taking of just two silver coins, and making the sum up the following week. The elder sister oband, when the time came reverently dropped and, when the time came reverently dropped them into the contribution box. And what were the other lessons taught? They were three in number. First—"You must be just before you are generous." For if the sisters had yielded the transition to give away more y to the temptation to give away money they owed to other people, they would, in all probability, have lost this most touching proof of care of Divine Providence. Secondly—that every one should give according to their means, "If thou hast much, give liberally; if thou hast little,

give that one cent, for it will be one of a million, as "Pauvrette' 'said, like the drops of rain. And as each small drop has its appointed mission to fulfil, in helping the report in this world! And happy for them if they do not at last fill the grave of the despairing suicide. Would to God that I could make my feeble voice heard in every family of the Provinces, I would warn parents not to send their daughters, nor allow them to come here, so long as they can find a decent, albeit ever so poor, a living at home. Let them, at least, not send them unprotected among strangers, or without some good, respectable family or acquaintance who will interest them-selves to look after them, to aid and beearth to bring forth an abundant harvest, earth to bring forth an abundant narvest, so each copper cent, given by the poor, as truly has its mission in aiding the cause of religion, as, in the designs of God, the silver and gold coins, which ought to be, but too often are not forthcoming from

THE FRENCH REPUBLICAN DESfriend them in time of need. POTISM. INGERSOLL AND CHRISTIANITY.

in face of the atrocious enactment of the French Revolutionary Parliament, mak-ing it obligatory to send all children to school, and forbidding any religious in-struction in schools paid by the State from a common tax—there were Senators and Deputies brave enough to say: We defy There is now no danger that Catholics will burn Protestants or Protestants will burn Catholics. Men have learned by experience that fire is not an argument that appeals to the intellect. No church Deputies brave enough to say: We defy you! We will not send our children to or sect now dreams of making converts with the fagot or the rack. Against the Christianity of to-day what charge can Mr. Ingersoll bring except that it asks assent to the doctrines which he regards the hell-holes you propose! The Univers, of Paris—God blc it!— takes up the same shout, the only one fit

for a lover of freedom. It calls on parents to obey God rather than man! God has spoken by the voice of his Vicar, and the sound has gone out throughout the earth. Everywhere it has been published that schools from which the teachings of the Catholic Church are banished can not be used bu Catholics. Thereas untrue and preposterous? He surely cannot charge Christianity with spreading and fostering immorality. Catholicism does not teach men to commit adultery. Methodism does not encourage murder, and Presbyterianism does not promote banished can not be used by Catholics. There fore refuse to send your children to such schools! Of the thirty-six millions of people in France, about thirty millions call them-) not want atheistic selves Catholics and do schools for their children. The Univers sees clear. It is on the only right road. We are sorry to see that the Monde and repent of their sins may be a mere waste of words, but it cannot by the wildest the Francais are taking the coward course that preludes because it invites, defeat. These "little valiant" champions propose to put on petticoats, and stand, like kitefforts of sophistry be viewed as an en-couragement to crime. Bitterly as Mr. Ingersoll hates Christianity, he must admit chen women, at the windows, and shake fists and scowl at those who come to take away Catholic children to atheist schools that its influence is on the side of morality and decency, and that any Christian com-munity, however ridiculous may be its peculiar religious delusions, is higher in the scale of morality than any pagan community. Also, it is an undeniable fact that hundreds of thousands of Christians bear the burdens of life and face the fear

-but not to interfere till the Dislops tell them to ! Let the Bishops do the fighting, get the hard knocks, and suffer the penalties -a.d them the "little valiants" of the Monde and Francais will creep out and say: "We have sustained religion because we stood *behind* the Bishops—while the latter where fighting for *our* children." Out on such want of faith and manliness The Church has spoken, condemning schools, for children of Catholics, from which God is banished.

bear the burdens of life and face the fear 1 of death with courage and hope which springs wholly from their religion. Mr. Ingersoll surely will not claim that he is trying to abolish Christianity because it makes men worse and more hopeless than they would be without it.—New York Times which God is banished. L'Univers, as usual, cries out boldly, and most Catholic journals of the provinces join it. Protests pour in from all sides. "Tear out our hearts rather than destroy Times.

"Tear out our hearts rather than destroy the souls of our children!" say the Ven-decans, and Catholic France echoes the words. But a more practical movement than the drawing up of protests has been inaugurated. Catholic schools are to be founded and supported. The Catholics of France see—what some of the Catholics in this country have waited a long time to see—that their children at the merey From an Irish paper of a late date we take the following notice of the death of Mr. James Dillon. The deceased gentle-man was father of Rev. Father Dillon, parish priest of La Salette, Diocese of London. On Saturday, 7th instant, after a pro-tracted illness Mr. James Dillon, P.L.G., Ballybeigh. Mr. Dillon was highly resto see —that their children, at the mercy of godless schools, may be corrupted with atheism before the Government makes the banyoeigh. Mr. Dinon was might res-pected during life as was fully attested by the large number of friends who ac-companied his remains to the burial place in Tullaroan on Monday last. At the Office and High Mass which were held on athersin before the covernment makes the first move to undo its evil work. The Catholies of Toulouse, in an address, clearly express their duty. They say that having protested in the name of all that is most sacred, the next thing to be done bine and high mass when were head on that day in the parish church of Tullar-oan for the repose of his soul, the follow-ing clergymen attended:—Rev. James Dil-lon, C C, St. Canice's, Celebrant; Rev. P Meany, C C, Tullyroan, Deacon; Rev. is to open Christian free schools, where the child can learn his duty to himself, his country, and his God—schools to which

Father Feehan, O C C, Knocktopher: Rev. Ed. O'Shea, P P, Urlingford; Rev. E Walsh TRY GIRLS.

A correspondent of the Boston Pilot May he rest in peace. very urgent purpose; it had been duly thus speaks on the dangers to which announced a week before, and all had young girls from the rural districts comterrible, but not exaggerated statement of the facts, and will apply to all cities. Parents of country girls should read and ponder it well, before allowing their there was absolutely no more therein than was required to meet immediate expenses, Having had considerable experience Having had considerable experience among the poor of Boston for the last few years, I had been particularly impressed with the dangers to which the Province girls who come to the city oftentimes alone the following week. The ended such as and friendless, seeking employment, are the whole amount would only suffice for exposed. I speak of them particularly, because, as a general rule, I think they rent to pay their laundress, and no more money might be earned before those calls had to be met. "And" she added "it will had to be met. "And" she added "it will not be honest to take any of this money, and it is not really ours now." The younger sister with a sigh admitted the force of the reasoning, and they started for church, resolved to be bave and give literally what they could. They had not very far to go as they had feund an abode near the church. Almost directly they came to a crossing where the dust lay very thick. Casting down their eyes to see where to step, each at the same instant saw at their feet a bright count. Possibly the reader may suppose these coins eyes to see where to step, each at the same instant saw at their feet a bright coin instant saw at their feet a bright coin. Possibly the reader may suppose these coins were golden eagles, or, at the very least, big, silver dollars, for Providence, who had been faithful to their religious duties, until a desire to better their condition this sent this unlooked for means to pay the tribute of charity (as of old our Lord caused St. Peter to find the stater in the fish's mouth, to pay the tribate for the service of the temple)—Providence knew the present call for aid was really urgent. Some of our shops or manufacturing estabservice of the temple)—Providence knew the present call for aid was really urgent. But the reader would be mistaken. There were other lessons, besides trust in Pro-vidence to be taught, and therefore the walence to be taught, and therefore the taus, or, through some of our futurefore two coins found in the dust were merely two little silver five cent pieces, the smallest silver coin then minted by the United States. In silent wonder the sisters picked them up, unsoiled, out of the dust in some boarding-house, or saloon, or pro-bably even a worse place than either. Here they are not allowed to go to Church; they know no priest; confession is post-poned, and after a while they become care-less and negligent of their religious duties and in a evil moment they listen to the siren voice of the tempter, and, when too late to remedy the evil, they are cruelly abandoned to their helpless, condition. Oh, it is enough to make one's heart bleed to witness the anguish and remorse of these poor forsaken, heart-broken crea-tures! Where shall they go? What shall they do? How shall they do? How shall a cheerful giver." Thirdly; to be above human respect, and if one has so little as they recover themselves from this miserto be but a "one cent Christian"—a real virtue, to honor, to domestic affection, to one cent Christian—not to be ashamed to all that is pure and lovely, and of good books rather than with costly furniture.

Both, if you can, but books at any rate. To spend several days in a friend's house, and hunger for something to read, while you are treading on costly carpets, and sitting upon luxurious chairs, and sleep-ing upon down, is as if one were bribing your body for the sake of starving your mind; for the love of knowledge comes with reading and grows upon it.

MURDER OF LORD CAVENDISH AND SECRETARY BURKE.

A Horrible Crime.

Dublin, May 6. -Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke were shot dead this evening in Phœnix Park.

DET ALS OF THE CRIME. Dublin, May 6.—Lord Frederick Cav-endish, the new Secretary for Irelaud, and Earl Spencer had remained at Dublin Castle engaged in the transaction of business, when each drove to his respective residence. After dinner Lord Frederick and Mr. Thomas Henry Burke, Under Secretary, went for a walk in Phoenix Park. They were shot close to the Chief Secretary's lodge. No arrests have been made.

TABBED, NOT SHOT. London, May 6.—A later telegram from Dublin says it now appears that Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke were stabbed not shot. 'they were both strolling in the park about They were both strolling in the park about half a mile from the city gate and a quar-ter of a mile from the Chief Secretary's lodge when a car drove up containing four men, two of whom jumped down from the car and attacked Lord Frederick Caverdish and Mr. Burke, STABBING THEM BOTH SEVERAL TIMES in the throat and breast. The victims struggled hard for life, and in the struggle bacame separated, their bodies being

struggied nation inc, and in one struggied being found some ten paces apart. The tra-gedy occurred about ten minutes after 7 o'clock in the evening, and in broad day-light. The bodies were first discovered by two young gentlemen who were riding bicycles through the park, and who im-mediately gave the alarm to the police. Surgeons soon reached the spot, but the police were already conveying Burke's body away to the town, where an examin-ation showed life extinct. The upper part of the body was PERFORATED IN A SHOCKING MANNER.

PERFORATED IN A SHOCKING MANNER, and presented a ghastly sight. Proceed-ing further the medical men reached the body of Lord Frederick Cavendish, which was being conveyed away from the park on a statemen. The head of the Chief on a stretcher. The body of the Chief Secretary displayed the same dreadful wounds, in addition to which his left arm was also broken and torn, as if he had put it up to protect his breast. LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH WAS QUITE

DEAD. The bodies were taken to Stevens Hos pital, where they will remain until an inquest is held. The locality of the out-rage is terribly marked with blood. The spot where the body of Lord Frederick Cavendish was found was absolutely de-luged, while Burke's body lay in a pool of blood. It is said that after the act the murderses immediately drow off. There murderers immediately drove off. There seems to be

NO CLUE TO THE ASSASSINS at present, but the police are taking the

most extraordinary measures to discover the perpetrators. A large quantity of notes and gold coin, besides their gold watches, were found in the pockets of the victims, which showed the object of the

PARNELL.

had struck. LABOUCHERE (LIBERAL)

Irish vote, but was not willing to pay the

ssary price. If the new policy

STORY (WHIG)

said the new policy would fail. It had no element of success. Cavendish was a bad

necessary price. If the new poncy rans Forster is the coming man; if it succeeds he

checking the outtrages and evictions, and no doubt restore order to a great extent in Ireland. Beyond the immediate present, however, we are in great uncertainty till we know what new laws will be adopted."

LAND LEAGUE OF AMERICA. Buffalo, N. Y., May 8.—Jas. Mooney cabled the Hon. Mr. Gladstone as follows "As President of the Land League of America Liber to converse the despired of America, I beg to express the deepest ab horrence to the horrible crime committed in Dublin, especially in an hour which, owing to your change of policy, seemed the brightest for Ireland."

man like Charuberlain would insist on carrying it through. He did not believe verv deeply in the sincerity of the Gov-ernment. He thought the prisoners were

ernment. He thought the prisoners were released on account of the enormous pres-sure from all over the world. New York, May 7.—Stephen J. Mea-ney on behalf of the Irish Nationalists in this country, repudiates the assasination of Cavendish and Burke. He says they are revolutionists but not ruflians. Pat-rick Ford, Robert White and other leading members of the Land League say the assasination must either be the act of in-sane men or some deep political plot is be-hind. They regret the affair is likely to injure the Irish movement. EFFECT ON THE GOVERNMENT.

Injure the firsh movement. EFFECT ON THE GOVERNMENT. Lord Randolph Churchill, formerly Under-Secretary for Ireland, says the assassination will strengthen the Govern-ment temporarily. All classes will rally

or privately professes himself able to pro-duce any other security whatever for the tranquilizing of Ireland than Parnell's supposed intention to exercise his per-sonal authority to support the law. The great body of English opinion agrees with Forster. The appointment of Cavendish was received throughout England and Ire-land with land with

A ROAR OF ANGRY CONTEMPT. The day must come when Parnell will demand as the price of his continued sup-port in Parliament and continued tranquility in Ireland terms which no English Ministry dare grant. The World's London special says: "Both

The world's Lohdon special says: "both England and Ireland are passing rapidly under the control of the revolutionary party. Every journal on the Continent expresses this belief, including Gambetta's paper and the Catholic journals."

victims, which showed the object of the crime was not robbery. Great excitement prevails throughout Dublin, and wide-spread indignation is expressed over the event. The telegraph offices are besieged for the latest news. Owing to the lateness of the hour of the arrival of the news in London, nothing of the outrage is as yet known here among the general public. OPINIONS of THE TRAGEDY. Boston, May 6.—John Boyle O'Reilly was seen to-night and at first expressed utter disbelief in the authenticity of the report of the killing of Lord Cavendish and Under-Secretary Burke, but upon

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JOHN BOYLE O'RIELLY, PATRICK A. COLLINS. IBELAND WILL SUFFER. Mr. Parnell said: "I consider this the most abominable, atrocious and wanto-crime that ever disgraced the annals of Ir-land or any other country. I had written letter to Mr. Justin McCarthy expressing belief that if the Government reversed belief that if the Government reversed policy of coercion, released Mr. Davit put an end to the brutalities of the magi-trates, and stopped the wholesale eviction. SHAW, one of the strongest men in Parliament, said the appointment of Cavendish in-dicated that the policy would be small in details. He had no doubt it meant a mere overhauling and centralization in Ireland for the sake of economy. Since he had heard of the weak appointment, he iad lost all faith in the success of the movement, but did not think it would lead to dissolution, though reorganization might be necessary. He thought Caven-dish was selected because he would con-sent to let the policy fritter away where a man like Chamberlain would insist on

X

These letters were addressed to the edior of the London Tablet and by him pub ished:

lished: SIR—Will you allow me to add a few lines by way of supplement to my letter in last Saturday's Tablet I there gave some evidence to show that the poet's father was a faithful adherent or convert to the Catholic religion at a time when a father would have parental control over his son, and would determine or influence big adjust a state of the control over his son and would determine or influence his son, and would determine of the theory of the sone evidence that the poet's mother or step-mother was at the time also a Catholie.

EFFECT ON THE GOVERNMENT. Lord Randolph Churchill, formerly Under-Secretary for Ireland, says the assassimation will strengthen the Govern-ment temporarily. All classes will rally to its support now that its authority seems in great peril, and the Opposition will not press the vote of censure. But after pub-lic excitement has calmed, and the mo-mentary peril seems passed there will come Λ GREAT STRAIN, and the real ultimate effect of the tragedy will be seen. He feels confident it was the work of Fenians. The Tribune's London correspondent says: Parnell's release makes him master of the situation. No Minister publicly or privately professes himself able to pro-duce any other security whatever for the tranoulizing of Lobert J. the protect of the great In a work called "Shakspeare from a

this interesting topic may not be aware of the fact, will you allow me to mention that the late M. Rio (author of the great that the late M. Fab (author of the great work on Christian Art) wrote a small vol-ume expressly to prove that Shakspeare was a Catholic? I venture to think they will find this little book highly interesting

and convincing. Will you permit me also to say that, to my mind, the Catholicity of Shakspeare can be proved, with quite reasonable certainty, by a very simple argument. It is this: It is known that his father was so fervent a Catholic that he chose to suffer grievous losses of property rather than go once a month into a Protestant church. There (month into a Protestant church. There can be no doubt, therefore, that his son was brought up a strict Catholic. If he afterwards apostatized, tell us when that happened. We know all about the changes of religion of Ben Johnson and other dramatists of that period; but Shakspeare was a more famous man than all those put together. The conclusion is ob-vious.

report in this world! And happy for them

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

selves to look after them, to aid and be-

hich keeps up the preestant country against vague charges which our books of moral en proceeds to speak of le against St Alphonsus allowed equivocation, and deliberate falsifica-l circumstances. After is sometimes a choice xpressing his own com of it, he continues: hors, Jeremy Taylor, ison, men of very disught, distinctly say that, ial circumstances, it is lie. Taylor says: To y, to save a man's life, friend, of a husband, seful and public person a done at all times, but eat, and wise, and good 1 not save his father's of a harmless lie from rants?' Again, Milton n, in his senses, would re those whom we have he ninth. If, then, my e my neighbor, certainly by this commandment re are falsehoods which s, which are not criminal: s deceived, etc.; 2. Where om you speak has no truth.'"

ws Converted.

2.--The most interesting ly Week in the Eter paptism of five converted ch of St. John Lateran. ised these converts, who ire family.

e Jesuit Father Goetz at Santa Clara College. on his arrival at San Jose, 856, found the smallpox y, but with the heroism the good father volunself as nurse and spirithe afflicted people with ned, becoming himself a pestilence which left its eatures ever after. May n peace.-San Francisco

... BEFORE THE "REFORMATION."

C C, do: Rev. Thomas Tynan, C C, Carlow

DEATH OF MR. JAMES DILLON.

The English abbeys were renowned for their hospitality. Thomas Fuller, a high Protestant authority, states that "every person who brought the form of a man to monastery received a substantial dinner and a few kindly words from the much calumniated monks." Thorndale becomes eloquent over the hospitality of the nuns o those poor lonely creatures of their own ex who were homeless.

The hospitality of the Seculars and relig-ious Orders in Ireland were also on a large scale; sickness, old age, or the dis-asters of the world were not met with a pitiless frown; charity and benevolence

land.

is ruined.

An Irish chieftain, who resided in a lonely part of the west of Ireland, fearing that travelers might perish of cold and hunger in the "mountain passes," placed hunger in the "mountain passes," placed over the gates of his castle the following words: "Let no honest man that is thirsty or hungry pass this way." The name of this worthy knight was Roger O'Shaughnesy

Protestantism rose up as "a seven headed monster" who devoured the heritage of the poor; and robbed human nature of all those high and holy feelings which Catholicity planted in the heart of man. Perhaps one of the greatest verdicts that history has pronounced against English Protestantism is to be found in the fact that the founders of our reformed Christianity, seized upon, and turned to their own private uses, the revenues of one hundred and ten hospitals. Amongst the list of those who received a portion of the property of the confiscated hospitals, stands forth the name of the asthor of the "Book of Common Prayer," Thomas Cranmer. —S. H. B., in the Lamp.



element of success. Cavendish was a bad selection. If half measures were adopted to suit the Whigs, Gladstone would lose the support of the radicals. If he went a great length he would lose the Whigs. A house without books is a cheerless place, and speaks unfavorably of the inmates. If, on visiting the dwelling of a man of slender means, we find that he contents Therefore, he was bound to fall either way. Indeed, a large Whig bolt was already orhimself with cheap carpets, and very plain furniture, in order that he may purchase ganized. The results of the new policy must be grave. There was no possible esbooks, he rises at once in our esteem. books, he rises at once in our esteem. Books are not made for furniture, but there is nothing else, that so beautifully furnishes a house. The plainest row of useful books that cloth or paper ever cover, is more significant of refinement than the most elaborately carved side-books are us a house enriched with books are used a fulure that we cannot show

most disastrous blows which has been sus-tained by the National cause during the last century. Its occurrence at this particular junction seems like and Under-Secretary Burke, but upon being assured of its truth, said it was the act of a Guiteau or a Mason, and that it had no political significance whatever. This outrageous assassination will, he said, A TERRIBLE DESTINY. be condemned by every true Irishman. He said nothing would bring so great grief to every respectable Irishman throughout

My only hope is that the assassins will be discovered and punished as they deserve. It is wonderful how such an outrage could occur within a few hundred yards of the the entire world as the truth of such a rumor. Every friend of Ireland would constabulary depot. Dillon deeply deplored the sorrowful tid-ings. He fully concurred in what Parneli and Davitt had said.

reprobate and detest any such deed. A number of prominent Land Leaguers were interviewed on Friday, and the fol-

SEXTON BEWILDERED. Sexton said the assassination bewildered and horrified him. Cavendish was certainly considered a capable administrator, and there is no reason to believe that there was lowing opinions elicited with reference to the new Irish policy of the British Government and the appointment of Lord Cav-endish to the Chief Secretaryship of Irethe slightest personal feeling against him in any political quarter of Ireland. Sexton said, however, if the authorities continue to allow the police to exaperate the people, and then take advantage of their exaperation to Parnell said he could not give an opin-ion till the Government declared the full shoot them, it must be futile to expect any extent of its concessions. He thought appointment of Cavendish looked good results from promises of legislative im badly for the success of Gladstone's plans. provement. He was afraid he was too weak and va-cillating. The liberation of Davitt he considered the strongest blow Gladstone

THE ASSASSINS.

THE ASSASSINS. Dublin, May 8.—Capt. Greatrix, of the Dragoons, who thought the affair was a drunken row, said, as the assassins passed, "You have roaghly handled them." They replied roughly, "You——," Great-rix can identify one of the men and the gate keeping of the men keaps the can identify LABOUCHERE (LIBERAL) thought the appointment of Cavendish a farce, and the new policy likely to pro-duce grave results in Gladstone's party. It would cost it about seventeen Whigs, and dissolution was not impossible, though improbable at present. The plan of the Opposition would be to form a coalition Cabinet, relying on the aid of the Irish and the bolting Whigs. He thought Gladstone intended to secure the Irish vote, but was not willing to pay the gate keeper of the park says he can identify

London, May 8.-The Cabinet decided to adjourn the House of Commons to day after allusion to the murder had been made by

leaders on both sides. London, May 8—The Land Leagues' opinion is that the deed was committed by ome enemy of Parnell.

some enemy of Parnell. AN ARREST. Dublin, May S.—A man named Charles Moore was arrested on suspicion at May-nooth Sunday evening. He travelled by the four o'elock train from Dublin. He stated he inkended to go to Longford, but feeling ill he took a ticket for Maynooth. He al-most fainted when arrested. He returned from America hast Eriday, and answers the from America last Friday, and answers the description of one of the murderers, and has marks on his face. He was formerly in the army. Moore will be brought to Dublin

marks on his tack. The was formerly in the army. Moore will be brought to Dublin for identification. Moore, who was arrested at Maynooth, has a number of wounds about his body. Another arrest has been effected at Kildare. THE FRELING IN CANADA There is but one opinion expressed through-out the country in regard to this terrible affair, namely, that the erime is one of the most cowardly and brutal that has ever dis-graced the annals of modern history. Espegraced the annals of modern history. Espe-cially do the Irish citizens of Canada deprecate an act so repugnant to every senti-ment of manhood and justice, and so fraught

HOME EDUCATION

The following rules are worthy of being

printed in letters of gold, and placed in a conspicuous place in every household. First.—From our children's infancy inculcate the necessity of instant obedience. Second.-Unite firmness with gentlene Let your children always understand that

you mean what you say. Third.—Never promise them anything, unless you are quite sure that you can give

what you say. Fourth.—If you tell a child to do some-thing, show him how to do it, and see that

it is done. Fifth.—Always punish your child for Fifth.—Always punish your child for wiltally disobeying you, but never punish hum in anger; nor whip them when a milder punishment will do to correct them. Sixth.—Never let them know that they vex you, or make you lose your self-com-mand.

and. Seventh.—If they give way to petulance or ill temper wait till they are calm, then gently reason with them on the impropriety f their conduct. Eighth.—Remember that a little present

punishment, when the occasion arises, is much more effectual than the threatening of a greater punishment should the fault be

renewed. Ninth.—Never give your children **any**-thing because they cry for it. Tenth.—On no account allow them to do at one time what you have forbidden under the

ame circumstances at another. Eleventh.—Teach them that the only sure and easy way to appear good is to be

Twelfth.-Accustom them to make their

little recitals with perfect truth. Thirteenth. --Never allow tale bearing. Fourteenth. —Teach them self-denial, r

elf-indulgence. Fifteenth.—Talk to them often and make it a pleasure for them to have a conversation

with you. Sixteenth.—Never scold them before strangers; say a good word for them then, so that they will be able to say in after years that "Mamma would never let others know my failings.

my failings." Seventeenth.—Praise them when they do good. Some parents are constantly finding fault with their child, but they never give him any encouragement when he does well.

This disheartens him. Eighteenth.—Teach them to do every-thing from the lofty motive of pleasing God —everything, and that motive will give to the commonest actions a dignity and a merit they could not oth rwise have