Dubles. Midnight had not ceased to strike when St. Patrick's Day was ushered in the metropolis by members of the city bands parading the streets and playing National airs. The advent of the festival was greeted with much orderly enthusiasm. On March 18th, a meeting, called by circular, was held at the Mansion House, Dublin, to initiate a movement for the removal of the remains of the late Rev. removal of the remains of the late Rev. Dr. Cahili from Boston to Ireland, and for their interment in Glasnevin Cemetery,-in the burial place which had been set apart for the purpose by the Catholic Cameteries Committee not less than twenty years ago. The kight Hon. the Lord Mayor, presided.

6

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin

March 16, Messrs. J. E. Redmond, M. P., and Wm. H. Redmond, M. P. visited Wexford, and the occasion was one of very great interest. There has certainly seldom been a return home marked here of very great interest. There has certainly seldom been a return home marked by so very many evidences of welcome and hearty good-will, and the objects of the day's demonstration would be less or more than mortal if they did not feel prond and deeply moved by so many touching tributes of popularity, which they received on coming amongst those who knew them so well and intimately. Mrs. J. E. Redmond shared largely in the general joyed. enthusiasm, and she was the subject of many and hearty salutations of respectful admiration and good-will from the counable farmer, who resided about four miles from Gort, and his wife, having attended try people, who cheered her husband so loyally. At Wicklow, a large crowd mbled and cheered very warmly as the train steamed in.

## Kilkenny.

The Kilkenny Journal, on March 19, entered upon its one hundred and eigh-teenth year, having been established in the year, 1767 as the Leinster Journal, being consequently the oldest newspaper in Ireland. It has been the property of the present proprietors for over fifty-four years. year The death of the Rev. Joseph Rvan,

who for many years was pastor of Kil-kenny, has caused sincere regret far out-side the boundaries of his extensive parish. Longford.

Mr. Charles Guy, solicitor, London, son of Mr. Charles Guy, Newry, has been selected as a Nationalist candidate to contest the county Longford, in conjunction with Mr. Justin McCarthy, at the general

#### Cork

Cork. Penalties amounting to £100 have been enforced by the Youghal Guardians against a firm of Cork solicitors, the lat-ter having failed to give the proper notices to the relieving officers of the union previous to enforcing five eviction decrees on the property of Mr. Talbot Ponsonby. Mr. Justice O'Brien addressing the Grand Jury, on March 17th, at the Cork County Assign

County Assizes, said that the bills to go County Assizes, said that the hills to go before them were very few, apparently very unimportant, and represented a very ordinary state of things in the county. Justice Lawson opened the Assizes for the city of Cork, and in his address to the Grand Jury congratulated them upon the satisfactory state of their district. On March 16th, a placard bearing the inscription "Civil War in March," was ex-tensively posted throughout Cork. The words were printed in very large type

words were printed in very large type. No sconer were the placards observed than they were torn down by the police by order of the authorities. Though the latter bestowed such serious notice on the incident is compared such serious notice on the incident it seems very probable the posters were but the first stage in some advertising enterprise.

## Limerick.

The London papers are careful to announce that the Land Commission in Limerick on March 19th, reduced the rental of the Limerick estates of Lord Lansdowne, the present Governor-General of Canada, from £2,400 a year to £1,800.

Tipperary.

Tipperary. Mr. P. S. Smyth, M. P., has at length wakened up to the fact that there is such a constituency in Ireland as Tipperary. a constituency in Ireland as Tipperary. The men of the premier county are at present engaged in the good work of

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

that the meeting would be prohibited, and the anticipation of an Orange counter-iemonstration—all contributed to render the Carrickmore meeting one of the most important and interesting that has yet taken place in the province. The various contingents, most of which were accom-panied by bands and banners, marched to the meeting in excellent order. Large RETURN OF THE GERMAN CLERGY.

In 1703, the French Revolution had driven 8,000 Catholic Bishops and priests to seek refuge on these shores. England received them kindly. The palace of Win-chester was placed at their disposal by the Royal family; and £67,000 were subscribed for their support panied by bands and banners, marched to the meeting in excellent order. Large crowds came from the surrounding dis-tricts. But the contingents from Coalis-land, Dungannon, Donaghmore, Pomeroy for their support. They returned our hos-pitality by helping us to build our schools, and to found charitable institutions; they and Sixmilecross were specially deserving of praise. Smaller bodies attended from Omagh, Beragh, Greencastle, Dromore. The clergy, too, notwithstanding the in-convenience of leaving their parishes on a holiday like the National festival, were very largely represented at the mosting. edified us by their piety, learning and abil-ity; and they did much to smooth down prejudice, and thus lead the way to many conversion and much the way to many conversions, and eventually to Catholic emancipation. Catholic England is grateful to the French clergy. Exactly ninety years afterwards, in 1873, holiday like the National Testival, were very largely represented at the meeting, in the proceedings of which they took as deep an interest as even the most enthu-siastic of their parishioners.

Exactly ninety years afterwards, in 1873, the German clergy were banished from their ecuntry by the "May Laws," and many of the exiles came over to us. Bres-lau, Mainz, Cologne, Gnesen-Posen, Muen-ster and Treves, all sent us a quota of their confessors for the faith. Many remained with us for a time, and then passed on to other and more distant fields of labor. Some entered relicious orders : and some

On March 15th, Baron Dowse entered On March 15th, Baron Dowse entered the Crown Court of the County Court-house, Downpatrick, and commenced the business of the Spring Assizes for the county Down. Addressing the Grand Jury, he said he was glad to be able to inform them that there were only fourteen or fifteen cases to go before them. In the return by the County Inspector, he saw nothing to de ract from the good character which the county Down had hitherto en-joyed. Some entered religious orders; and some, some entered religious orders; and some, even in the heyday of life were called away to cease from work, and in a stran-ger's land entered into eternal rest. The religious orders opened their doors and their exiled brethren flocked in; in some places as the Ditton Hall and elsewhere places, as at Ditton Hall and elsewhere, whole communities of German Fathers settled down; and many convents of German nuns were established in different parts of the country. A mongst the secu-On March 17th, Martin Regan, a respect-

lar clergy there still rel ain in the various the Gort fair, proceeded on their way home about half-past six o'clock, Regan on horseback, and his wife on a neighbor-ing car, which accompanied him. On reaching a portion of the road which dur-ing her way and the state of the road which dur-ing beav rains act fload do which dur-ing beav rains act fload do which durdioceses a score or more German priests, eleven being at work at present in Saleleven being at work at present in Sal-ford, three in Liverpool, one in Birmingham, one in Middlesbrough one in Nottingham and one in West-minster. For ten years or more we have found them a home, and they have found amongst us a field for their labors. Holy, pious, good men, priestly, learned and trained to discipline, like the Franch clarger in 1703 they have pricestly, learned and trained to discipline, like the French clergy in 1793, they have edified us by their lives, and have returned our hospitality by their services to relig-ion. On the mission they have been zeal-ous priests; in our colleges they have given an impetus to philosophical and the-ological studies, and raised those studies to a higher standard a work which will be least higher standard, a work which will be last-ing. Are we grateful? We answer with our

hearts we are. For our own sakes we could have wished that this state of things could have continued, and that the German clergy could have remained amongst

But their Fatherland calls them back. But their Fatherland calls them back. The wants of their own country are greater than ours. The iron hand of per-erable Bishop of Culm and his colleagues in the episcopate, labor incessantly to bring their exiled brethren to their own homes. Day by day they are returning. There is no simultaneous exodus from this country, and therefore no sudden or disturbing shock; but the strain is being felt, and the English clergy, in losing the German priests and in severing ties that have become dear to them, will be forced to recognize the fact that they are parting with those who were, to say the least, zealous fellow-laborers. Catholic England On Wednesday evening a pleasant event occurred at the Agricultural College. It consisted in the presentation of a very handsome silverice pitcher to Mr. P. J handsome silver ice pitcher to Mr. P. J. Woods, farm foreman, by the special live. stock class, who were under his instruc-tion in the matters of the practical hand-ling of the cattle alive and the cutting up of the meat in the block. The presenta-tion took place in the large reception room at half max seven in the presence of to recognize the fact that they are parting with those who were, to say the least, zealous fellow-laborers. Catholic England acknowledges it, and it recognizes that it owes to the exiled German clergy a deep debt of gratitude. We hope that a wider experience, and the knowledge of our language, may to some extent correspondence room at half past seven in the presence of language, may to some extent compen-sate those good priests for the work they have done; that Catholic England may the class and a number of the officers. Mr. H. B. Sharman read the following adhave been brought nearer to Catholic Germany; and that the same blessing may P. J. WOODS, ESQ.-DEAR SIR,-We, the be upon the ministry of these exiled con-fessors when they have returned to their Fatherland as has [attended them during the ten years they have worked so zeal-ously in this country.—London Tablet.

P. J. Woods, Eso. — DEAR SIR, — We, the Special Live Stock Class of 1883-84, being desirous of testifying in some slight manner our great regard for you, both personally and officially, in the one that you have always been a firm friend to us individually, and in the other that you have always manifested the greatest inter-est in us as a class, meet to-night. When our class originated in October last, although well aware of your ability to impart practical knowledge on live stock, we hardly expected so much of your valuable time would be spent in lecturing DON'T.

Don't press food upon a guest. This

coffee cup; this habit is the cause fre-quently of one upsetting the cup. Let the spoon lie in the saucer. Don't smear a slice of bread with but-Don't break it into small pieces, and then butter. Don't break an egg into a cup or glass, say English authorities, but eat it always from the shell.

Don't read newspaper or book at table, if others are scated with you. Don't decorate your shirt-front with egg or coffee drippings, and don't orna-ment your coat-lapels with grease spots. A little acre will grease spots.

Ment your coat-lapers with grease spots. A little care will prevent these accidents. Few things are more distasteful than to see a gentleman bearing upon his apparel ocular evidence of his breakfast or his

# Penmanship Exhibition. Quebec Chronicle, April 2. Upon the invitation of the Rev. Chris

tian Brothers, we, yesterday, visited the exhibition of the products prepared by the pupils of the Commercial Academy and of St. John and St. Roch's schools. Indeed, the copies of drawing, penman-ship, algebra, arithmetic, English gramshowed a thoroughness of training which does credit to the teachers. A collec-tion of reliefs to the number of twentyfour, by the reverend professor of draw. ing, may be justly considered a *chef-*d'œuvre. The city and environs of Quebec, a courte. The city and environs of Quebec, taken on a scale of three hundred feet to an inch, by another professor of drawing, certainly manifested a degree of proficiency not often found among teachers. We notice in particular, and with a sensible pleasure, the gradation of the respective classes and here the with a sensible pleasure, the gradition of the respective classes, and how the child, who begins in this institution, in the course of six or seven years, arrives at that degree of ability necessary for the accountant or efficient commercial man, The control of the source of the second second second the second second second second second second second the second s The system is certainly an admirable one, and it is no wonder that the Chris-tian Brothers have such success as teachers. Many other specialties as cartography, trigonometry and land surveying were executed in a really credit-able manner. Among those who pre-sented the best specimens of penman-ship in this department were J. E. Cote, F. Turcotte, E. Bedard, E. Falardeau, H. Clapperton, P. Neville, E. Batterton, Jules Hamel and R. Boisseau.

We then entered another department, in which were displayed, in a very tasty style, the writings of the "De La Salle Penman's Club." We have visited many displays of calligraphy, both here and in the old country, but never has it been our good fortune to witness anything like the present. The walls of the room were literally country with other some were iterally covered with writings of all kinds, from the child of seven, to the Rinds, from the child of seven, to the perfect penman of thirty years. The paper used by the exponents was of uni-form size and of the very best quality. Among the sixty-three whose writings were exhibited, fifty-nine are active members of the club. This new associa-tion was founded on November 16 1883. tion was founded on November 16, 1883. and has for object the cultivation of pen-manship. The idea of establishing such an association was certainly a happy one, and the society promises to be ere long one of the most flourishing in the country. The most remarkable among the many

remarkable specimens of penmanship exhibited were those of Master J. E. Cote, aged 15 years, son of Mr. Sylla Cote, of St. John's suburbs. His portrait of the Prince of Wales, executed with the pen, is a piece of art which we have no doubt will please His Royal Highness and procure an honorable mention for our talented young man from the English judges. He also presented many other excellent specimens. Mr. A. M. P. Drouin, of the Island of Orleans, surpassed himself on the piece designed on the Royal family and Prince of Wales. He is, without contradiction, one of the once was thought necessary, and it was also considered polite for a guest to con-tinue accepting, or to signify by a par-ticular sign that he had enough. Mc-Master tells us that the Prince of Brog. Jacques Cartier, executed with the pen. Mr. H. Falardeau's specimens were the admiration of the numerous visitors, and thus corroborated the high opinion of his calligraphic talent lately given by our American journalists. Mr. H. J. Morri-American journaists. Mr. H. J. Morri-son presented specimens of business penmanship which are a credit to him-self, to his family and to the Commercial Academy in which he finished his edu-cation. Mr. D. J. Power, who carried off the silver cup in the late competition, held his own with advantage. He is an excellent business penman. Fine speci-mens were presented by Messrs, F.X. Fournier, Theodore Lambert, Langlois, S. Hannon, V. Lamieux, Edmond Mor-ency, Emile Roy, V. Garant, E. St. Pierre, Chas. Dunn, A. Migner and Hawley. Mr. A. Arcand, whose name is known throughout Canada and is known throughout Canada and the United States as a renowned calligraphist, did not fail to attract our attention by two excellent specimens our attention by two excellent specimens of his best style. Mr. Laberge presented three superb specimens, and thus did honor to St. Sauveur. Mr. P. Vallerand displayed his natural talent in some fine bird flourishing. Mr. T. Maguire, of Sherbrooke, in a letter to lkev. Bro. Stephen, left a convincing proof of his ability as a business writer. Not to be invidious in our praise we Not to be invidious in our praise we onsider the entire exhibits highly credconsider the entire exhibits highly cred-itable, and without being prophets we certainly believe that the productions of the Commercial Academy, and of the De La Salle Penman's Club, will return with high background of the Le ings high honors from the London exhibition.

A TRAGIC EVENT.

A FATHER'S DESPAIR AND SELF-INFLICTED DEATH-HIS SON'S FINAL RESCUE, TOO LATE TO SAVE HIS PARENT. The graphic occurrence that is described

below is one of the most remarkable epi-sodes in the domestic history of America. It is absolute truth which can readily be verified. The inhabitants of the pleasant town of

Cortland, N. Y., were shocked one morn-ing by the announcement that Mr. Clinton Rindge, one of their most prominent citi-zens, had committed suicide. The news spread rapidly and aroused the entire neighborhood where Mr. Rindge was so well and favorably known. At first it seemed impossible that any one so quit seemed impossible that any one so quiet and domestic could do so rash a deed, and the inquiry was heard on every side as to the cause. The facts as developed on in-

vestigation proved to be as follows: Mr. Rindge was domestic in his tastes and took the greatest enjoyment in the society of his children and pride in their

society of his children and pride in their development. And indeed he had good reason to be proud for they gave promise of long lives of success and usefulness. But an evil day came. His youngest son, William, began to show signs of an early decay. He feit unusually tired each day, and would sometimes sleep the entire afternoon if permitted to do so. His head pained him, not acutely but with a dull heavy feeling. There was a sinking sen-sation at the pit of his stomach. He lost sation at the pit of his stomach. He lost all relish for food and much of his interest for things about him. He tried manfully to overcome these feelings, but they seemed stronger than his will. He began to lose flesh rapidly. The father became alarmed and consulted physicians as to the cause of his son's illness, but they were unable to explain. Finally severe sores broke out on his arms and he was taken to Buffalo, where a painful operation was performed resulting in the loss of much blood but affording httle relief. The young man returned home and a council of physicians was called. After an exhaustive examination they declared that there was no hope of final recovery and that he must die within a very few days. To describe the agony which this announcement caused the father would be impossible. His mind failed to grasp its full meaning at first ; then finally seemed to comprehend it, but the load was too great. In an agony of frenzy he seized a knife and took his own life, preferring death rather than to survive his idolized son. At that time William Rindge was son. At that time William Rindge was too weak to know what was transpiring. His face had turned black, his breath ceased entirely at times, and his friends waited for his death believing that the fiend Bright's disease of the kidneys, from which he was suffering, could not be removed. In this supreme moment William's sister came forward and declared she would make a final attempt to save her brother. The doctors interposed, assuring her that it was useless and that she would her that it was useless and that she would only hasten the end by the means she pro-posed to employ. But she was firm, and putting all back, approached her brother's side and administered a remedy which she forturately had on hand. Within an hour he seemed more easy, and before the day was over he showed signs of decided improvement. These favorable signs con tinued, and to day William B. Rindge is well, having been virtually raised from the dead through the marvellous power of Warner's Safe Cure, as can be readily verified by any citizen of Cortland.

Any one who reflects upon the facts above described must have a feeling of sadness. The father, dead by his own hand, supposing his son's recovery to be impossible ; the son restored to health to mourn the loss of his father and the agonized relatives with a memory of sadness to forever darken their lives. Had Clinton Rindge known that his son could reover he would to-day be alive and happy, but the facts which turned his brain and caused him to commit suicide were such as any one would accept as true.

However sad this case may be, the truth remains that thousands of pe this moment in as great actual peril as William Rindge and in as great danger of causing misery if not death to their friends. Liver and kidney diseases are become the most common and most dangerous of any or all modern complaints. They are the most deceptive in their beginnings and horrible in their final stages. They are far more deceptive than Consumption, and can rarely be detected even by skilful can rarely be detected over by antibe physicians unless a microscopic analysis be resorted to, and few doctors understand how to do this. Their slightest approach, how to do this. or possibility of approach should strike terror to the one who is threatened as well as to all his or her friends. These diseases have no distinct symptoms, but come in have no distinct symptoms, but come in the form of lassitude, loss of appetite, aching muscles and joints, dull headaches, pains in the back, stomach and chest, sour stomach, recurring signs of cold, irregular pulsations of the heart, and frequent dizziness. If neglected, these symptoms are certain to run into chronic kidney and liver or Bright's disease, from which there is sure to be a great amount of agony and only one means of escape, which is by the use of Warner's Safe Cure. The importance of taking this great remedy upon the slightest appearance of any of the above symptoms cannot be too strongly impress-ed upon the minds of all readers who desire to escape death and pain and pro-long life with all its pleasures and blessAPRIL 19, 1884.

# HOUSEHOLD LIBRARY

The following books, in paper covers. will be sent to any address on receipt of price, by writing Thomas Coffey, Catholic

Record office, London, Ont. : General History of the Christian Church, from her birth to her final triumphant state in Heaven, by Sig. Pastorini.

25 cents. The Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation, by Sir Jonah Barrington. 25 cents. The Spanish Cavaliers, by Mrs. James

The Spanish Cavaliers, by Mrs. James Sadlier, 15 cents. Legends of St. Joseph, patron of the Universal Church. 25 cents. Life of St. Joseph. Translated from "The Mystical City of God." 25 cents. The Invasion, a great Irish Historical Tale, by Gerald Griffin. 25 cents. Canvassing, a tale of Irish life, by John Banim. 15 cents.

Banim. 15 cents. Bessy Conway, or the Irish Girl in Amer-ica, by Mrs. James Sadlier. 25 cents. Winifred, Countess of Nithsdale, a tale of the Jacobite Wars, by Lady Dacre. 25 cents.

Tubber Derg, or the Red Well, and other Tales of Irish Life, by Wm. Carleton. 15 cents.

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Heroines of Charity. Preface by Aubrey De Vere. 25 cents. Life of St. Francis of Sales, Bishop and

Prince of Geneva, by Robt. Ormsby. 15 cents. Love, or Self-sacrifice, by Lady Fullerton.

15 cents. The Story of the War in La Vendee, by

George T. Hill. 25 cents. The Straw-Cutter's Daughter, and the Portrait in my Uncle's Drawing Room.

by Lady Fullerton. 15 cents. Callista, a Tale of the Third Century, by Cardinal Newman. 25 cents. Fabiola, or the Church of the Catacombs,

by Cardinal Newman. 25 cents. Life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, by the Count De Montalambert. 25 cents, Father de Lisle, or Tyburn and its Vic-tims in the days of Queen Elizabeth.

15 cents. Life of Dr. Doyle, Bishop of Kildare and

Leighlin. 25 cents. Duties of Young Men, to which is added Selections from Lacordaire's Letters to Young Men. 15 cents.

Catholic Christian Instructed in the Sac raments, Sacrifices, Ceremonies and Observances of the Church, by the Most Rev. Dr. Challoner. 25 cents. Life of Father Mathew, by the Nun of

Kenmare. 15 cents. Father Connell, a Tale, by Michael and

John Banim. 25 cents. Clough Fione, or the Stone of Destiny, Michael and John Banim. 15 cents.

The bit o' Writin,' by Michael and John Banim. 25 cents. The Conformists, by John Banim. 15 cts. The Boyne Water, by Michael and John

Banim. 25 cents. The Denounced, or the Last Baron of Crana, by John Banim. 15 cents. The Ghost Hunter and his Family, by

Michael and John Banim. 25 cents. The Mayor of Windgap, by Michael and John Banim. 15 cents. Peter of the Castle, by Michael and John Banim. 15 cents.

Banim. 15 cents The Collegians, or the Colleen Bawn, a

Tale of Garryowen, by Gerald Griffin 25 cents. Tales of the Five Senses, by Gerald Grif-

fin. 15 cents. Rose Le Blanc, an Original Tale, by Lady Fullerton. 15 cents.

The Inheritance, Translated from the French. 15 cents. History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches, by Bossuet. 2 vols. 50 cents. St. Thomas a'Becket, or the Peoples Martyr, a legend of Canterbury. 15 cts: The Confederate Chieftains, a Tale of the Irish Rebellion of 1641, by Mrs. James Sadlier. 25 cents. The Castle of Roussollon, or Quercy in the 16th Century, by Mrs. James Sadlier. 25 cents.

APRIL 19, 188 Guarding the

The bulls of severa Catholics, especially vent, to give alms for Church always kept usalem. For a lon has been committed Francis. Their wor lations of religion to be found in Palestine to guard holy places outrage; to keep up a worthy manner on originated, and to gi grims from all parts naking their tour bo profitable to them.

maintenance of this years cost 10,000 liv number of friars has the plague and abou martyrdom in de shrines intrusted to t give to this mission not only the consol sense a share in the

sanctuaries, as the a eth, the holy sepulci many others connec of redemption, but a fits of the good wo friars and of many in the venerable sanctu

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termices in all cases. If It cleanses the B rives New Life to all estored. The Liver way the wors PRICE, \$1.00 LIQUID OR

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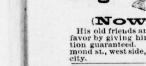
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New Engli New

PETHICK & THE B. A



AT TABLE,

became restive and got into deep water and both horse and rider were drowned. About one year ago, another man lost his life under the same circumstances. Regan

Mayo. The Assizes for the county Mayo were opened on March 17th, by Judge Murphy and Judge Johnston. Judge Murphy presided in the Crown Court. Having addressed the Grand Jury, he said he was very happy to have to tell them that the bills they would have to investigate were few in number, that none of the cases were of a very serious character, and none of them deserved any special obser-vation, direction, or guidance frem him.

PRESENTATION AT THE COLLEGE.

Down.

Galway.

ing heavy rains, gets flooded, making it quite impassible, there is a very deep em-

bankment some twenty feet on each side,

and no protection by wall to keep the water from inundating the road. Regan

seemed confident of making the passage easily, for he proceeded ahead of the car to lead. When about midway, the horse

leaves a wife and family.

# Guelph Mercury, March 29.

organizing a county convention, which is to be held in Thurles on the 24th of April. Mr. Smyth seems to have heard of this intended meeting some little time since Mr. Smyth seems to have heard of this Mr. Smyth seems to have heard of this intended meeting some little time since, and a bright idea seized him to apply for interest of us all. The connection between the practical handling of live animals and the practical nanding of live animals and their after appearance on the block has been amply demonstrated by you, and this with the series of lectures on Agricul-ture, constitute a stock of information which we hold to be invaluable to all sucpermission to address it-with what object, the approach of a general election sufficiently suggests. He, therefore, wrote to the secretaries of the Thurles branch, on March 4th, requesting admission to the convention, and asking the branch to convention, and asking the branch to secure him a fair hearing at it. Having framed this request, he expressed his opinion that, notwithstanding "some pain-ful experience in the past," he would meet with courtesy and fair play. This extraordinary communication came before cessful farmers and stock-raisers. We can but feebly express in any testimony the feelings which your labors on our behalf call forth.

Without any expectation of remuneration, you undertook these additional labors and carried them through with extraordinary communication came before the executive of the Thurles branch, on great zeal.

> We remain yours most truly. Signed on behalf of the class, H. B. SHARMAN, W. W. HUBBARD,

terms for their handsome present and the very flattering address which accompanied

Farmers-Try it!

A Bad Case of Starvation.

March 7th, when it was unanimously resolved by the members present to mark it simply "read." It does not appear that That you may in after years remember our gratitude, we beg your acceptance of this ice pitcher, hoping that whenever you have occasion to use it, you will think of the estimation in which we hold Mr. Smyth has, as yet, at all events, taken any further step in the matter of securing the place at the convention which he you. Wishing Mrs. Woods and yourself covets.

### Waterford.

future happiness in whatever sphere you may be called, The Rev. John Shanahan, P. P., Ard-was in Liverpool, where he served for six W. W. HUBBARD, J. McGREGOR. At the proper moment Mr. W. W. Hubbard stepped forward and presented the pitcher which is inscribed as fol-lows :— "Presented to P. J. Woods, Esg. by the Special Live Stock Class, 1884." Mr. Woods made a suitable reply in which he thanked the class in heartfelt terms for their handsome present and the years. He was then recalled to Ireland, and served in several parishes of his native diocese of Waterford with zeal and success,

### Antrim

In his address to the Antrim Grand Jury, on March 18th, Justice Harrison congratulated them upon the comparatively satisfactory state of the county, and referred to the fact that one case would be tried under the provisions of the new Ex plosives Act.

### Tyrone.

Wells, Richardson & Co's. Improved Butter Color will be found to be the only Seldom has there taken place in the Seldom has there taken place in the North such a magnificent demonstration as that of March 17, at Carrickmore. It was a remarkable one in many ways. Composed of at least fifteen thousand men and women of Tyrone, the enthusiasm was unbounded and the general tone of the proceedings such as to reflect credit on the proceedings such as to reflect or of Mr. oil color that will not become rancid. Test it and you will prove it. It will not color the butter milk; it gives the brightest color of any made, and is the strongest and therefore the cheapest. To starve the lungs by a lack of vital everyone concerned. The presence of Mr. Davitt and Mr. Harrington, the fact that food contained in pure air. If the lungs are obstructed by colds, remove the ac-cumulated phlegm with that safe and pleasant Broat & lung remedy, Hagyard's Pasterni Broat the meeting was organized by Father Toner, one of the most popular Nation-alist priests in Ulster, the vague rumor Pectoral Balsam.

Master tells us that the Frince of Brog-lie, "who traveled in our country in 1782, relates, in one of his letters, that he was invited to dine with the lady of Robert Morris; that he went; that he was repeatedly asked to have his cup refilled; that he consented; and that, when he had swallowed the twelfth cup of tea, his had swallowed the twenth cup of tea, his neighbour whispered in his ear and told him when he had had enough of the water diet he should place his spoon across his cup, else the hostess would go on urging him to drink tea till the crack of doom." To worry a guest with ceaseless importunities is in the worst possible taste.

Don't, as guest, fold your napkin when you have finished. Throw the napkin loosely on the table. Don't fail, at dinner, to rise when the

ladies leave the table. Remain standing until they have left the room, and then eseat vourself.

Don't make a pronounced attempt at correctness of manner; don't be vulgar, but don't, on the other hand, show that you are trying hard not to be vulgar. It is better to make mistakes than to be continually struggling not to make them. Don't drink too much wine.

Don't thank host or hostess for your dinner. Express pleasure in the enter-tainment, when you depart-that is all. Don't come to breakfast in *deshabille*. A lady's morning toilet should be simple, but fresh and tasteful, and her hair in curl-papers. A gentleman should wear his morning suit, and never his dressing-gown. There are men who sit at table in their shirt-sleeves. This is an abomination.

Don't, as hostess, follow the English fashion and omit napkins at breakfast. The hardihood with which an Englishman attacks coffee and eggs without a napkin may excite our wonder, but how can the practice be defended ? Is it anything less than disgusting?

Don't drink from your saucer. While you must avoid this vulgarity, don't take notice of it, or of any mistake of the kind, when committed by others. It is related that at the table of an English prince a rustic guest poured his tea into his saucer, much to the visible amuse-ment of the court ladies and gentlemen present. Whereupon the prince quietly pured his own tea into his saucer thereby rebuking his ill-mannered court, and putting his guest in countenance. and pu Don't carry your spoon in your tea or brain.

### Ladies in America

long before they reach middle age fre-quently find themselves suffering from some of the complaints and weaknesses peculiar to their sex. For all such Kidney-Wort is a great boon. It induces a healthy action of the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system, and strengthens and gives new life to all the important organs of the body. It is nature's great assistant in establishing and sustaining health. Sold by all druggists. Perfect soundness of body and mind is possible only with pure blood. Leading medical authorities of all civilized countries endorse Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best blood purifying medicine in existence. It vastly increases the working and productive powers of both hand and brain.

Few are the remedies whose beneficial ualities and real merits have made them so popular with the public, and increased from year to year their consump-

tion, which, whilst possessing the most valuable remedial properties, are yet so simple in their compound, and so easy to take, as the Quinine Wine, prepared by Northrop & Lyman of Toronto. This putiels is propagation from the yung which article is prepared from the pure sulph-ate of Quinine, combined with fine Sherry Wine, and choice aromatics, which relieves the Quinine of its bitter taste, and does not impair in the least degree the efficacy of its action upon the patient; while small doses, frequently

repeated, strengthen the pulse, increase muscular force, and invigorate the tone of the nervous system, and thus, by the general vigor which it imparts, creates an appetite, which gives to the stomach tone and energy, and fortifies the system against all infectious diseases. Ask for

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