

sound teachers shall have a free field for the safe education of the young, who are one day to constitute our social life. And so on through various other grievances.

But to all these petitions there is always given an absolute refusal, so that the reply of the rulers of our time is totally different from that given by the Governor of Judea. The latter complied with the request of Joseph of Arimathea—the former rejects the just requirements of the Catholic population. Yet the former was a Pagan, whilst the latter in their baptism were stamped with the mark of Christians. The former by his unjust condemnation of Our Lord committed a lesser fault than the author of existing evils, so that of them we may say 'moxus peccatum habent,' as the same Lord said to Pilate. Pilate asked the Lord 'What is truth?' and the present rulers would fain reduce His Vicar to silence, so that he may cease to proclaim the truth, and are adopting every means in their power to attain this end, especially by preventing the sound instruction of the young, and restricting it with a thousand obstacles and unjust oppressions. And yet they are allowing several stagnant pools to remain open here in Rome, infesting the atmosphere, and checking the healthy respiration of the people. However, those who have asked for reforms and remedies have not lost the merit of the asking, and those who have refused to grant them are still under the weight of infidelity, and marks for the Divine vengeance.

But Joseph of Arimathea is also an example of charity. He covered up, as I have said, the sacred body of Jesus Christ, and you clothe the bodies of the orphan young, of whom the Lord Himself said that they were living images of Himself, and that what was done to the least amongst them was done to himself. Lastly, you imitate Joseph of Arimathea in the courage with which you fling aside all thought for mere human respect, coming openly to the presence of the presence of the Vicar of Christ to do honour to the holiness of his office and to console his heart with expressions of devoted affection, heedless and fearless of ruling powers, who desire to prevent such displays and to keep far from the Pope those souls who are attached to him. Oh! my dear children, let us thank God for vouchsafing to us the comfort of being able to meet together and to deplore together the evils which afflict us. May He bless you, and give you strength and constancy in these holy manifestations—may He keep you and your families safe from the sad consequences of a revolution which, at once cruel and hypocritical and at all times hostile to the Catholic religion, which is the religion of Jesus Christ, would wish to reduce it to a simple instrument in its hands for making that religion subservient to the political caprices of factions throughout the world. O stulti aliquando sapite. The time will come when your impious desires will be cursed by God and shall wither away. Let us hasten the happy time by prayer, by patience, and by perseverance. And, in the meantime, receive the benediction that will bring concord, peace, and union to your households, so that you may more easily triumph over the enemies of God, live in His holy grace, and be made worthy to praise Him and bless Him for endless ages.

PERNICIOUS READING.

The Connecticut Catholic—the new paper of the Hartford diocese—has an excellent article on the pernicious influence of bad books, newspapers, and periodicals, and points out a remedy which we would like to see applied. Its allusions to the tract distributors are also timely and sensible. Not only our prisons, but all other public institutions conducted under non-Catholic influences, are filled with the poisonous "literature" to which the writer refers.

The way to correct this lamentable abuse is for Catholic heads of families to wake to the responsibilities and obligations imposed on them as such to drive from them the class of literature that is gradually sapping the fountain spring of their children's faith, and in its stead to provide them in instructive and interesting Catholic reading—books, newspapers and periodicals, of which there is a never failing supply and in which they will find the beauties of their religion described, as well as instructive, amusing matter, purged of the vitiating influences of anti-Catholic works.

The unfortunate children of the Faith who, un mindful of their training, or on account of the deplorable want of it, or mayhap, impelled by the vile influences above alluded to, have transgressed the law of the land and are paying the penalty of their misdeeds in the public prisons, are constantly pined with anti-Catholic or non-Catholic reading matter. Many of these poor people read what is given them with honeyed word and pleasant smile; on some the effect may be transient, while others, by the constant strain, unaided by anything to recall their early instruction, may forfeit the inestimable gifts of Faith. For this, who will be held responsible—they, in the dearth of reading matter, for accepting what is offered them, or their more favored brethren without the prison walls who neglect to furnish them the means of keeping alive their faith? It would, at least, be gratifying to them, erring though they be, to be conscious that they are not wholly ostracized nor abandoned; and the fact that some one thinks of and remembers them by sending them some Catholic book or newspaper would probably touch some hidden cord, and awaken long-slumbering recollections of the time when they listened to and followed the teachings of the good priest; and when the term of their incarceration had arrived they might quit the walls of their prison happy in resolution to sin no more and become useful members of society, and not, as is so too often the case, to again become a public burden by a repetition of their crimes.

INTERESTING CONTROVERSY.

From an old paper we clip the following specimen of journalistic reverence for the Sacred Scriptures: "Why did Jacob weep?" "Jacob kissed Rachel and lifted up his voice and wept."—Scripture. "If Rachel was a pretty girl and kept her face clean, we can see that Jacob had much to cry about."—N. Y. Globe. "How do you know but she slapped his face for him?"—N. O. Delta. "Gentlemen hush! The cause of Jacob's weeping was the refusal of Rachel to allow him kiss her again."—Pieg. "It is our opinion that Jacob wept because he had not kissed Rachel before, and regretted the time he had lost."—Age.

REVIEWS.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN LITERATURE. A handbook of British and American literature, containing some biographical and critical sketches from the most distinguished English authors, has been forwarded to us by Messrs. Sadlier, and demands for its importance and value more than a passing notice.

encies of the light literature of the day. England's greatest boast are her two infidel historians, Macaulay and Gibbon, her dramatists are gross beyond any parallel in a Christian country; her poets, her novelists, her essayists, all are tainted with the popular prejudices or pandered to the low standard of public morality; until a very recent period no dish was fit for the literary table until highly spiced with anti-pope's sauce. Hence the literature of England is cautiously and timidly introduced into this country by those who have the care of immortal souls; and worthy clergymen where time and talent permit, read and select the most useful and harmless portions of that literature in every other respect so brilliant and attractive. Before us in the handbook of British and American literature, a clergyman lately passed to his reward, endeavored to supply a much needed want of a classbook, comprising examples of style and thought, shorn of prejudice and immoral insinuations.

The sketches of authors though not overburdened with deep historical research, are well suited to whet the appetite of the student for after study. The history of the progress and development of the English language is a most interesting chapter. The first part of the work relating to English literature is not only most judicious in selection, but abbreviated with a great deal of tact so as to render the work practical for the student's purpose.

The second part or treatise on American literature is unfortunately very meagre. A card from the Editor tells us the Rev. O. L. Jenkins who compiled the work, was taken away by death before he had completed his task. The night in which no man can work had gathered its sable darkness around a useful pen; and whilst it was but commencing the record of American literature, it fell from the palsied hand never to complete a most valuable contribution to the history of this Continent.

The Sulpicians among whom the author was a distinguished member, have men to follow up the important work. The History of Catholic literature in America is teeming with romantic incidents not touched on in this valuable compendium.

When the pilgrims were yet in Holland a Peruvian wrote in Florida the first of his historical works; Ullon the first Spanish Governor of Louisiana, is a well known name in literature; Lescaubot on the coast of Maine composed his *musées de la Nouvelle France*; Charlevoix and Lafitau, wrote their histories on the banks of the St. Lawrence; there too and on the shores of Lake Huron, Lalleman, Chatelain and Raquema wrote useful works which France welcomed with joy. Jogues in the office of the Dutch commandant at Albany wrote in Latin of classic purity the narrative of his sufferings which Rome and Austria reprinted at length. We miss the names of eminent writers whose works are rare and valuable in the English market and whose genius cast glory on the early years of the American nation, such were the medical and philosophical works of Macneven, the Essays of Carey, and of Ponceau who first drew the attention of the learned to the philological and ethnological labors of the early Catholic missionaries in America, China, and the East at large.

Moreover there are many brilliant literateurs of our own day who deserve notice long before inferior names ennobled by their association with the kings of past literature. We will not incur jealousies by naming any, but we feel the vindication of time will remedy this defect in a work that is destined to be a class book and a hand book to the youth of this vast continent.

We may be hypercritical but the value and importance of this work has made us bold in deprecating the unfinished character of its closing pages. The defect will only catch the eye of one who has already studied the subject deeply but to the beginner in the paths of study the hand book of British and American literature will present a garden of exquisite flowers, increasing in beauty and fragrance as he moves through its exquisite parterres.

The work is sold at Sadlier's, sent by mail for \$3. BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for May. The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay St., N. Y. Montreal: Dawson Bros. The first article, on "Dean Swift," is mainly occupied with an examination of the charges founded on his relations to Stella and Vanessa. All the accessible evidence on the subject is fairly considered, and many of the accusations are shown to be unfounded.

"Sundry Subjects—Society," contrasts the general features of English and Continental Society, much to the disadvantage of the former, particularly regretting "the monstrous influence which we have permitted money to assume over us, and the utterly false views of life to which that influence has led us."

"The Lady Candidate, Part I," introduces us to a couple of possible young ladies of the year 1895, one a full-blown product of the age of emancipation, the other weakly struggling to sacrifice love for fame.

Mountain Park to join in the festivities of the day, when, arrived opposite the Pelagic Hospital—near St. Hubert street—the gentleman tripped upon a broken plank in the sidewalk and fell heavily to the ground, still holding the child in his arms. In his efforts to save himself from falling he sprained his ankle. The poor child was taken up senseless being almost crushed to death; it was afterwards found that the child's right arm was dislocated, and it is feared, has suffered serious internal injury. The gentleman says he will take out an action for damages against the corporation. It is also reported that a series of accidents has occurred during the past month at the corner of Dorchester and Jacques Cartier streets (a block east of the Pelagic Hospital) where the sidewalk is still allowed to remain in a disgraceful condition.

On Friday morning between two and three o'clock the residence of Mr. John Whyte, Mountain Avenue, Cote St. Antoine, was entered by burglars. About half past two Mr. Whyte was awakened by an unusual noise. He got up, made an investigation, but not discovering anything went to bed again. Shortly after this one of his nieces observed a light shining into the bedroom window. She gave an alarm to the cook, who occupies a room on the same flat in the upper story. There is no doubt but that the lady's alarm frightened the robbers, as they made their escape, first locking the door leading to the verandah, in front of the house, facing the street. The value of the property taken amounted to about \$260, including a pair of valuable lace curtains, some articles of jewellery, sofa pillows, antimacassars, silver-mounted walking cane, etc. The thieves had entered by first cutting a circular hole, about 3 inches in diameter, by means of which they were enabled to unlock the door from the inside. In their hurry they had evidently overlooked several other valuable articles.

TRAINS LEAVING BONAVENTURE DEPOT AS FOLLOWS. TO THE WEST. For Prescott, Ottawa, Toronto, Chicago and intermediate places at 9 a.m. and 10 p.m., and Mixed for Kingston at 7 a.m. For Brockville and intermediate places at 4:30 p.m. TO THE EAST. For Island Pond, Quebec and intermediate stations at 7 a.m. Island Pond and intermediate stations at 4 p.m. For Quebec, Three Rivers, Island Pond, Bangor, Me., St. John, N.B., Portland and Boston at 10 p.m. A train leaves Point Levi at 8 a.m. daily for Riviere du Loup. TO LACHINE. At 7 a.m., 9:30 a.m., 2 p.m., 5 p.m., 6:30 p.m. The 3 p.m. train connects at Caughnawaga for the Province Line and intermediate places. TO THE SOUTH. The train leaving at 2:45 p.m. connects at St. Johns for West Farnham and Waterloo. For St. Johns and Boston at 9:05 a.m. and 2:45 p.m., St. Johns, St. Albans and New York at 3 p.m. For Rouse's Point, Plattsburg and New York at 9:05 a.m. For Rouse's Point, Plattsburg and Albany at 3 p.m.

DOMINION ITEMS. The Post-office Department has placed five letter-boxes in position in Brockville. On Friday last sewing machines to the value of \$10,000 were shipped at Guelph for Brazil and Cuba. Mr. John Sinclair, of Brooke, has been appointed Registrar of Lambton in the room of the late Dr. Johnston. The Dunkin Act was defeated in Rochester Township on a vote of 15 for to 67 against; majority against 52. A colony of forty families from St. Paul has taken up land in Manitoba, and will leave for Winnipeg shortly. In 1875 there were erected in Listowel brick buildings worth \$26,150, and frame buildings worth \$7,950. Fully one-half of fall wheat in Ennismore township is ploughed up; the remaining half will not be a two-third crop. Prairie fires are proving disastrous in Manitoba. The streets of Winnipeg were bright with the reflection of adjacent fires. The town of Chatham has been lighted with petroleum gas. The experiment is reported to have been successful, the light being brilliant. The Huntsville Liberal says land hunters are daily arriving in Muskoka, and on all hands there are complaints that there is not enough land in the market. An egg packing establishment is to be started at Barrie shortly. The hen-fruit will be collected for 35 miles around at the rate of 1,000 dozen a day if they can be obtained. The Canada Gazette announces that Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. New CATHOLIC CHURCH.—ALLSTON, May 29.—The corner-stone of a new Catholic Church was laid here yesterday by His Grace Archbishop Lynch, in the presence of a large concourse of people. Bishop Walsh, of London, preached on the occasion. PROGRESS OF OTTAWA.—The Assessors give the present population of Ottawa as 25,414, showing an increase of nearly 1,000 since the 1875 census. The assessment has more than doubled in four years, and now amounts to \$11,713,370. The body of a gentleman named John Hackett was found a few days ago in a swamp near the city prison, Rockhead, N. S. A coroner's jury found that he came to his death from exposure, he, having fallen to the swamp, was unable to extricate himself. In the township of King the total value of real and personal property and income as returned by

the assessors for the current year amounts to the sum of \$3,849,801, which is more than double that of last year, being an increase of \$1,959,648. This is an average of about \$37 per acre. The Prince Edward Island Legislature voted \$1,000 for the relief of paupers on the Island. It is distributed in small sums, by resolution, to certain persons, to be by them given to those for whose relief it is intended. These responsible parties have the disbursement of the money as well as the care of those indigents for whom it is separately voted. OBITUARY.—We regret sincerely to learn of the decease of Mrs. Saxe, at St. Romauld, the worthy and lamented mother of the much esteemed pastor of New Liverpool.—Rev. Mr. Saxe. The funeral of the deceased lady took place last Monday at St. Romauld, and was very largely attended.—Quebec Budget. The 60th Royal Rifles, stationed at Halifax, are getting a bad reputation in consequence of the rashness of a number of their men who have a mania for attempting to commit robberies of watches, jewellery, &c., in the boldest manner. Several cases of stealing from jewellery stores have recently been reported, and during one night two daring robberies from the person were committed. CHEESE.—P. R. Daly, Esq., President of the Ontario Dairyman's Association, has received official notification that a competitive dairyman's exhibition will be held at the Centennial Exhibition between the 13th and 20th of June. Our factory managers who intend to compete should begin to prepare without delay, so that Canadian produce may take a worthy place in the face of the world.—Ontario. Despite the frequent copious rains and prevailing cold easterly winds, vegetation and the spring work of the farmers is much farther advanced in Essex than in other parts of Canada. The fine grains and peas, say the Windsor papers, are in this section making a good appearance on most of the farms, even the lowest and most level; clover in many meadows is half a foot high; and fruit trees are literally enveloped in bloom. From a few localities we hear of late seeding and consequent murmuring, but all agree in saying that the hay crop is assured, the finest obtained by the plant affording an earnest of a heavy and luxuriant growth. Altogether the outlook is most encouraging. A late frost would of course affect a serious change, and we hope such a visitation may not occur. Apropos of the subject, it may not be out of place to say that on the occasion of the visit to Windsor the other day of the Hon. Mr. Christie, on his tour through this Province, he expressed his utter astonishment at the difference between this and other counties in the condition of vegetation, the advantage being in favour of Essex. In counties visited only the day before the buds upon trees had not opened, not a leaf or a blossom was visible, while here the orchards were in their full glory of beautiful tints. There the meadows were still rust brown, and no seeding to speak of had been done, while here the grass had made much growth, and the wheat fields assumed a garment of green. He also examined the soil in several places, and said it was no wonder such large crops were obtained here with little trouble, the land being greatly superior to what he had elsewhere seen.—Globe.

From this forth all Letters and Communications intended for this office should be addressed "to the Publisher." Births. ROGERS.—At the Waverly Hotel, New castle, N. B., on the 10th ult., the wife of James Rogers, Esq., of a son. Married. MCCOY—DUNNE.—On Monday, the 22nd ultimo, at the Catholic Church, Renfrew, Ontario, by the Rev. Father Roushet, P. P., John McCoy, Esq., proprietor of the "Dufferin House," Douglas, to Mary, eldest daughter of James Dunne, Esq., of Adamston. After the ceremony, the Reverend pastor and a select party of friend were sumptuously entertained at the residence of the bride's father. Died. EMERSON.—At Ormstown, Province of Quebec, on Monday, 22nd ult., Alice, second daughter of Matthew Furlong, Esq., J. P., and beloved wife of Mr. James Emerson, of this city, aged 41 years.—R. I. P. McDONALD.—At Alexandria, Ont., on the 22nd ult., Catherine McMillan, beloved wife of A. S. McDonald, Esq., after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, aged 44 years and ten months, leaving a family and a large circle of friends, to mourn the loss of one whom we trust is happy with her God. Of your charity pray for the repose of her soul.

OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS. (CORRECTED FROM THE MONTREAL "GAZETTE.") STOCKS. Montreal 184 182 1/2 British North America 99 99 Ontario 99 99 City 99 99 People's 99 99 Molson's 109 108 1/2 Toronto 33 32 1/2 Jacques Cartier 98 97 1/2 Merchants' 95 94 1/2 Hochelega 95 94 Eastern Townships 95 94 Quebec 95 94 St. Lawrence 95 94 Nationale 95 94 St. Hyacinthe 95 94 Union 95 94 Villa Maria 95 94 Mechanics' 28 15 Royal Canadian 123 123 Commerce 65 65 Metropolitan 99 99 Dominion 99 99 Hamilton 99 99 Exchange 99 98 Greenbacks bought at 1 1/4 dis. American Silver bought at 12 to 15 dis.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette) Flour # bri. of 196 lb.—Follards \$0.00 @ \$0.00 Superior Extra 5.20 5.25 Fancy 4.90 4.95 Spring Extra 4.65 4.70 Superfine 4.35 4.45 Extra Superfine 4.05 4.10 Fine 3.90 3.90 Strong Bakers' 4.80 5.00 Middlings 3.40 3.50 U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs. 0.00 0.00 City bags, [delivered] 2.47 2.50 Wheat.—Spring 1.16 1.18 do White Winter 0.00 0.00 Oatmeal 4.40 4.60 Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs. 0.00 0.56 Oats 0.38 0.37 Pease, per 66 lbs. 0.88 0.90 do float 0.00 0.00 Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada 0.50 0.55 do do do U. C. Canada 0.00 0.00 Lard, per lbs. 0.13 0.14 do do do pails 0.00 0.00 Cheese, per lbs. 0.10 0.11 do Fall makes 0.00 0.00

Pork—New Mess 22.50 22.75 Thin Mess 21.00 21.50 Dressed Hogs 0.00 0.00 Beef—Prime Mess, per barrel 00.00 00.00 Ashes—Pots 4.15 4.20 Firsts 0.00 0.00 Pearls 5.25 0.00 Seeds—Timothy, per 45 lbs 3.00 3.15 Clover 0.00 0.00 BUTTER.—Quiet; 19c to 21c, according to quality.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe.) Wheat, fall, per bush. \$1 09 1 13 do spring 0 00 1 08 Barley do 0 65 0 68 Oats do 0 35 0 38 Peas do 0 00 0 72 Rye do 0 00 0 00 Dressed hogs per 100 lbs. 8 25 8 60 Beef, hind-qrs. per lb. 6 00 7 00 " fore-quarters 3 50 5 00 Mutton, by carcass, per lb. 8 00 9 00 Butter, lb. rolls 0 18 0 22 " large rolls 0 15 0 17 tub dairy 0 00 0 17 Eggs, fresh, per doz. 0 12 0 12 1/2 " packed 0 11 0 11 1/2 Apples, per brl. 1 50 2 25 Geese, each 0 60 0 90 Turkeys 0 70 1 50 Cabbage, per doz. 0 40 0 50 Onions, per bush. 0 95 1 02 Turnips, per bush. 0 22 0 25 Potatoes, per bus. 0 35 0 40 Hay 15 00 21 00 Straw 10 00 13 00

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British "Globe.") FLOUR—XXX per bbl. 6 00 to 6 50 " " 100 lbs. 3 00 to 3 25 Family " 100 " 2 25 to 2 50 GRAIN—Barley per bushel. 0 50 to 0 55 Rye " 0 60 to 0 61 Peas " 0 71 to 0 72 Oats " 0 35 to 0 40 Wheat " 0 60 to 1 00 Fall Wheat 0 60 to 0 60 MEAT—Beef, fore, per 100 lbs. 4 00 to 5 00 " hind " 5 00 to 6 00 " per lb. 0 60 to 0 66

J. H. SEMPLE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER. 53 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of this CORPORATION will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, corner of Craig and St. Alexander Streets, on MONDAY EVENING next, 5th June, at 8 o'clock. SAMUEL CROSS, Sec.-Sec.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, corner of Alexander and Craig Streets, on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 6th instant, at EIGHT O'CLOCK, sharp. The Subscription List will be open at this meeting, and a full attendance of the members and the friends of Ireland is requested. By Order, M. MACNAMARA, Rec.-Sec.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA. CHARTERED IN 1866. UNIVERSITY COURSE.

THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, under the direction of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in one of the most healthy localities of the City. The play grounds are vast, and so the students have ample room for healthy out-door exercise. The addition of a new wing, now completed, will enable the Directors to receive henceforth three hundred Boarders and afford them every desirable accommodation. The College of Ottawa offers every facility for the speedy and thorough acquisition of the knowledge of English and French, the two languages of the Capital. The students largely represent the English and French populations of Ottawa and the adjoining Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and therefore the culture of each language is carefully attended to. The programme of studies comprises:— 1st—Commercial Course. 2nd—Civil Engineering Course. 3rd—Classical Course.

The degrees of "B.A." and "M.A." are conferred after due examination. The scholastic year is divided into two Terms of five months each. At the close of each Term reports are forwarded to Parents. The annual vacation begins on the last Wednesday of June and ends 1st September. FEES. Tuition and Board, Medical Attendance, Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending, per Term \$80.00 Day Scholars per Term 12.50 Drawing and Vocal Music entail no extra charge. EXTRAS. Music Lessons on the Piano per Term 12.50 Use of Piano per Term 5.00 Use of Library per Term 2.50 The Students who wish to enter the College Band make special arrangements with its Superintendent.

N.B. All charges are payable each Term in advance, and in God. For further information consult the printed "Prospectus and Course of Study" which will be immediately forwarded on demand. 42-5m.

THE VOICE. The Voice is an interesting little Magazine rapidly finding its way among all classes of readers. The learned Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS has already endorsed the words on its title page: "The Voice gives joy to the young and comfort to the old, it speaks to all by interesting anecdotes, captivating stories, merry poetry, grand discourses and noble examples." This little serial is an effort to bring good reading within the reach of many. Its price—unusually low, twenty-five cents a year should bring it to every Catholic house. Its readers have already found that they could easily contribute two and three dollars for periodicals less interesting than this tidy serial. The Voice is a quarterly Magazine of 32 pages. City and country residents may apply to the following stationers: Battle Bros. & Shiel, 21 Bleury Street Montreal. Mr. Redmond, 4 Chabouille Square, Montreal. Wright & Co. 18 Mountain Hill, Quebec. Battle Bros. & Shiel, 45 Rideau Street, Ottawa. Or to: Rev. J. S. Brown—St. Ann's Church, Montreal.