

sympathies of Germany, Austria has never been a friend on whom Italians might reckon. Russia is too much occupied by home affairs at present. And England is regarded as completely ignoring the "policy of sentiment," which prevails in modern Italy.

On Easter Sunday the Rev. Father Schiel, of Kronstadt, Germany, preached at the High Mass on the subject, "Why do so many people find it hard to understand the doctrine of the immortality of the soul?" He spoke in a lofty strain, and closed with the words: "Beyond the stars love keeps its ward." No hesitancy could be perceived in his tones, but when the choir recommenced he was seen to totter and fall. Several gentlemen rushed forward to raise him up, and carried him to his residence, where he expired shortly afterwards.

The London *Daily News* in a leading article Friday morning says: "It is doubtful whether the powers possessed by the Government, under the widest interpretation of them, that the ingenuity of the crown lawyers could suggest, would give legal authority for the formal suppression of the Land League." The government would not be likely to trouble itself much about legal authority, were they to deem it prudent to attempt the suppression of the Land League. The real reason why they do not, is because it would be simply impossible to effect such an object. They would first of all have to build jails enough to hold about four million people, men and women.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY'S speech is attracting much attention. He said what the Irishmen most wanted was a domestic parliament. Ireland would be a willing partner in Imperial Parliamentary system with the right to make her own domestic laws. How had England governed Ireland? Ireland was brought to within measurable distance of civil war. England was as little able to defend herself from the results of her dominion in Ireland as Russia was in Poland, or Austria in Venetia. The present system of parliamentary machinery was inadequate to do its work. Look at the amount of heart-burning, anger, and almost fratricidal strife the present system was creating. The Liberal Party had gone to shipwreck over the Irish question in trying to maintain the centralization system.

The Dublin *Freeman's* correspondent writing on May 18th, says: "I have just had a run down to the West, and as I went and came, every station along the route was lined with emigrants. The partings and the cries of these poor people would bring a tear from a stone," particularly as they shot a last farewell glance at their miserable and tumbled homesteads, that away in the distance, bore the sweeping blast that drives over those vast untended plains of the county Galway. Many and many were the cries of those who remained on the platform and shook a little farewell emblem. Remember the Government that's driving you away. Surely, I said to myself, these people will return with a vengeance."

The Cincinnati Commercial makes a solemn suggestion to the readers of the Bible. It seems they have persuaded themselves to believe that there might be a Purgatory after all. "It is asserted that the substitution of the untranslated Greek word 'hades' for 'hell' in certain passages, does not affect doctrine of the existence of hell, for we still find the word 'hell' in nearly all of the texts which are relied upon by those who hold the doctrine of endless future punishment. But will not the formal recognition by the revisors of 'hades,' a locality hitherto unknown to the Protestant reader, strengthen the theory of a future intermediate state? 'It 'hades' is not hell—as the revisers have settled that it is not—neither can we assume that it is not heaven. What, then, is not 'hades'—the place of departed spirits—which is neither heaven nor hell? Manifestly it must be that intermediate state recognized by the Church of Rome, and called purgatory."

The New York *Times* is forced to pay this tribute to the Church:—"While the Protestant with an income of over \$10,000 per annum was allowed cushioned seats, airy spaces, stained-glass windows, springing arches or grand domes, with all the delights of color and architecture and music, the poor Protestant, unless he sat in charity's seat, was obliged to content himself with hard pews, bare walls, narrow rooms, and poor painting or mean architecture. His places of worship have been dismal abodes. No attraction or beauty have ever decorated or ennobled them. He has had little music to enjoy, and, worse than all, the poor house has often only drawn a poor

pastor. Eloquence and spirituality and scholarship have been reserved for the churches with high pews, and he has been obliged to content himself with meagre sermons and indifferent spiritual fare. The Roman Catholic Church, on the other hand, has better preserved the true Christian tradition. Whatever she has possessed of art and beauty and architecture—in fact, the world's highest treasures in painting, and cathedral, in cunning work of glass and marble and stone, in fresco and statue, in music of tone and the higher harmony of form and color—have in all ages been laid at the feet of the poor and heavy-laden. The cathedral is the church of the working man and woman. The treasures of ecclesiastical art are open to the poor: for them the oratorios have been sung, and to them the great Catholic divines and pulpit orators of the past have delivered the sermons which are yet read with delight and reverence."

Mr. A. M. SULLIVAN, M. P. for Meath, writing on May 13th, to a constituent said:—"You ask me to help Mr. Parnell to take a wiser view about the Land Bill. I am sorry for his position—such as it is—to the bill, and if my honest counsel can save him from the impending error he will never fall into it. But, on the other hand, I do not like taking any course that would seem like a revolt from the standard under which or from the chief with whom I serve. I would sacrifice a great deal, though, of course, I would not give up everything, to the unity and combined action of the Irish members, because experience has shown that in such unity and action resides their power for good. Notwithstanding the circumstances which disquiet you and so many of my countrymen just now, I am not without hope that the Irish party will be found united in a course of action commanding the approval and confidence of the Irish people. You and all my kind friends in Meath may rely upon any influence I possess being exerted to bring about such a result. To that end each one of us must avoid rash controversies or irritating expressions, and, above all, whether we differ from or agree with Mr. Parnell, we must consider the many difficulties that surround him and the more than ever critical responsibilities of his present position."

An important decision was rendered on the 31st of last month, by the French-American claims commission, in the case of Joseph Napoleon Perche, Archbishop of New Orleans, against the United States. The complainant claims damages for injury done his property by the United States troops under General Butler, when the latter was in command of New Orleans, in 1862, and also for arrest and imprisonment of his person. His claims amounted to \$4000 and interest. The United States held that the Archbishop could not recover at all, as a French subject, under the present treaty, for the reason that he is now and has been since 1870 a naturalized American citizen. The commission, consisting of Baron de Arinos, President; L. de Geofroy and A. O. Aldis, decided as follows: Archbishop Perche, in his memorial, states that he was naturalized in the United States in 1870. He does not claim to be a French citizen. Without deciding upon any other case which may be analogous to this, we think that the claim of Monsignor Perche must be rejected, because it does not come within the terms of the treaty, which provides for the claims of French citizens only. While making this decision, we deem it proper to express our regret that we cannot take jurisdiction of a case which seems upon its face to be so equitable."

AFTER all, the German Government are trying hard to propitiate the Catholics, who form upwards of 80 per cent. of the people of Alsace. The Catholic Church is now in no way interfered with. A Vicar-General and Coadjutor has been appointed to help the aged Bishop of Strasburg, and the Government have recognized him without the least objection. The same thing is to be done if the Chapter of Metz Cathedral should elect, as they contemplate doing, a Vicar-General for that diocese as well. The seminaries for the training of youth, which have been suppressed at the beginning of the Prussian rule, have of late been restored. Lastly, the religions, whose houses in France had been invaded by the police, and who themselves had been turned out of their country, have met with hospitality in Alsace, although they are not allowed to minister there. On the whole, the Catholic people of Alsace see that they fare much better at the hands of the Prussians than they would at the hands of the French Government if they still belonged to France, and, as a matter of course, do not crave to be made French again.

HAMILTON LETTER.

Socially Reception, House of Providence. Picnic in Dundas. Promises to be the greatest event of the Season. Take your Families and "Go West" on Dominion Day. Toronto Separate Schools. An interesting Visit. A Voice from Germany.

On Sunday afternoon at St. Patrick's Church several members were received into the Sodality of St. Rose. At the appointed time their Lordship Bishop Crillon, attended by Rev. Fathers Keough, Craven, Lennan and Slaven, invested about fifteen young ladies with the badge of the Sodality. The choir sang the *Te Deum* after which the candidates ranged themselves at the Altar. After answering the usual questions, which were proposed by the Secretary, they recited the act of consecration to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and were then given the medal and ribbon by his Lordship, who afterwards delivered a very appropriate address. He referred to the great pleasure it gave him to witness the increasing numbers of this Sodality. He exhorted them to practice in particular the virtues of humility, asking them to follow the example of their Holy Model, the Blessed Virgin; and on the other hand he showed them the effects of pride which were visible in so many of the evils to which we are subject. At the conclusion of his Lordship's remarks the choir sang the Magnificat. It may be added this society is considered the largest in the Dominion.

A VOICE FROM GERMANY. A member of St. Patrick's parish has just received a letter from Rev. Father Lennan, dated at Munich (Bavaria), May 28th, and from which your correspondent has permission to publish the following extracts:

Revs. Fathers Lennan and Moubis, travelling in company, after a pleasant voyage of 10 days arrived at Liverpool. They paid a short visit to London, and then proceeded to Holland, where they separated. Mr. Moubis remaining in his native land, Fr. Lennan hurrying on through Aix la Chapelle, Cologne, Mayence &c., to Munich, enjoying on the route the many objects of interest with their historical associations, and surrounding picturesque scenery. He speaks highly of the city of Munich with its galleries of paintings and sculpture. He celebrated Mass on one occasion in the grand old cathedral at Cologne. On the 29th of May he started for Vienna, where he means to visit Prince, Roman, Naples, and other great centres. On his return tour he proposes visiting Turin, Milan, Geneva, Paris, London, and lastly (in order to give it the more time) Ireland, where he will spend six weeks, and travel the whole island. The rev. gentleman sends his respects to all friends, and states that his health is greatly improved.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE. The annual picnic in aid of the House of Providence will be held on the beautiful grounds of the Dominion Day, (first of July). The management of affairs is controlled by the Rev. Fr. Feeney, who is working with considerable energy, earnestness and skill. He has organized a comprehensive general committee, composed of ladies and gentlemen of experience and zeal, and has divided it into sub-committees, whose respective tasks have been carefully mapped out and explained. These are all actively at work preparing for the games and sports, securing and selling prizes, arranging for a concert on the grounds by the splendid 7th Band, (without extra charge), quadrille music, panoramic views, a friendly election contest, a football tournament, refreshment booths, and a thousand and one other proper amusements and pastimes that tend to recuperate the mental and physical powers after a season of toil among the more prosaic occupations of life. Tickets of admission have been placed at the usual low price. Visitors from Hamilton may come by the Dundas Street railway, and by informing the ticket agent that they will attend the picnic, they can at the same time, benefit the object and obtain admission at a reduced rate.

From this it may be inferred that there will be extraordinary attractions in Dundas on Dominion Day. Lovers of the beautiful in nature and art will enjoy the scenery along the route, and the shady walks, the beautiful parterres, the delightful groves and lawns of the premises, and the majestic building itself with its commanding and picturesque views of the surrounding country. Those who delight in more active pleasures will notice, that they will have every right and reasonable opportunity for indulgence in the variety of games and sports that will be prepared for the occasion. There is also a higher pleasure to be derived from participation in this picnic—that refined pleasure which follows the performance of a good action. The House of Providence is a home for the aged, feeble, and orphaned, persons whose helpless condition renders it necessary that assistance be solicited from those whom Providence has blessed with better health, strength, and worldly circumstances. All who patronize this picnic, then, contribute to a noble object, and will have the satisfaction of knowing that their money is well spent.

Under all considerations, therefore, Dundas should be the objective point on the first of July. Dominion Day is one great Canadian Festival. People requiring holiday relaxation after a period of hard work, will naturally seek some means of gratifying that feeling. Here then is ample opportunity for spending the day in rational enjoyment at a very small expense and not unattended on more fleeting pleasures, but devoted to praiseworthy and solid purposes of philanthropy. Make your engagements accordingly so that on the morning of the first of July your watchword will be: "On to Dundas," and the House of Providence picnic.

TORONTO SEPARATE SCHOOLS. The public are well aware that this is a great educational era. The country overflows with public schools, academies, colleges and similar institutions, which professedly afford unlimited means for acquiring knowledge in its various branches. While each of these possesses, in public estimation, a value proportioned to its grade and character, yet it is in the Public School system—branched into the Common and Separate—that the attention of the

mass of the population is centred. Readers of the RECORD have already noticed, from a comparison recently instituted between the Common and Separate School systems, the manifest imperfections of the former and the potentiality of the latter system, as an impetus of true knowledge. They will be glad to observe that the Separate Schools of the province, notwithstanding the difficulties against which they have to contend—an adverse school law, a prejudiced majority, and limited sources of wealth—continue to improve in efficiency and to fulfil the good mission for which they were established, by training youth not only for the secular business of life but also for that nobler end which is constantly held in view by a thorough instruction in true religious morality. A better proof of this can be obtained than by a brief examination into the present condition and working of the Toronto Separate Schools.

Your correspondent had the honor of being allowed to visit recently the Separate Schools of Toronto, under the guidance of Rev. Brother Tobias, the director of De La Salle Institute. The schools are eight in number, all substantial buildings (with one exception), and the greater number presenting quite an attractive appearance. The new school at St. Basil (not yet finished) is especially worthy of praise from an architectural view-point, although interiorly it has some defects in the matter of light, ventilation and economy of space. Toronto is making great progress in the improvement of her Separate School buildings; and if it were possible some years ago to animalver upon the shabby appearance of these structures, it must now be acknowledged that the "Queen City" is possessed of Separate School buildings that will compare favorably with those of any determination either there or elsewhere.

The same remarks may be applied to the interior arrangements. All the classrooms, with a few exceptions, are well fitted. They have modern desks and seats of the latest style, apparatus to suit every grade, and a full supply of the newest geographical and astronomical maps and charts, with the necessary equipments for a facile and effective use of the same. The nature of the new buildings, and many of those in the older ones, are commodious and light; but there are still a few that are low, narrow and badly ventilated, a condition of things alike injurious to the comfort, convenience and health of both teacher and pupil. These objections, together with those in regard to inadequate recreation grounds, existing in some cases, will mainly be removed when the new buildings are completed.

There are forty-three classes, and of course as many teachers. Of the latter, fifteen are Christian Brothers, and the rest chiefly Sisters of St. Joseph, with a few belonging to the community of Loretto. The attendance of pupils extends beyond two thousand, and the number of girls exceeds that of boys. The graded system is observed as far as practicable, and promotions by systematic examination (strictly carried out) exist. A Central School for the most advanced pupils has been recently established. It consists of two classes, one of boys and the other of girls. I have good evidence for stating that this is an admirable innovation inasmuch as it has stirred up emulation and excited keener attention to study, as well as affording better means for acquiring the higher branches of the greater degree of proficiency. A strong proof of this was given not long since in a contest between three boys of this class, and an equal number from the highest grade in the common schools in Toronto, when the Catholic boys not only showed greater degree of proficiency in ability and knowledge to their Protestant opponents, but also enjoyed the moral victory of having maintained that position against older and more experienced competitors.

In Toronto as well as elsewhere, separate school educationalists have to regret the too great readiness of parents to withdraw their children from school at a very early age. While in some cases poverty might be pleaded in exculpation of this action, yet in many instances it is inexcusable, being the result of total carelessness. People often make sacrifices for far less worthy objects than that of affording their children a good Catholic education, and they might easily provide against contingencies that are far inferior in value to the future prospects of the rising generation. It is not unreasonable to suppose that a parent would willingly dispense with the small weekly sum his boy might earn and keep him at school a few years more if he only considered that by so doing that boy had better letters, and becoming a useful and respected citizen and a practical Catholic, than if he were remitted to the frequently demoralizing workshop.

Time cards and limit tables are in use, all strictly adhered to by the teachers. The usual studies for English course are pursued, with additional subjects and more detailed attention in the central school. The attainments of the pupils when observed were found fully in keeping with their grade, while the order in general was good. Their respectful demeanor (in nearly all observed cases), their knowledge of Christian Doctrine not only in text but also in understanding, their regular attention to religious duties, were points worthy of special notice, and are undoubtedly the result of a moral and religious system uniformly administered by a body of unselfish and pious teachers. Vocal music and drawing receive considerable attention, and in both of these branches several of the classes exhibit great proficiency. Both among the Brothers and Sisters there are many able teachers, while all are remarkably earnest and zealous. An active and thorough supervision is maintained over the whole by Brother Director Tobias, an indefatigable and successful worker both for the affairs of the Institute over which he presides and the interests of the Separate Schools.

On the whole the Catholics of Toronto are to be congratulated on the condition of their schools. They have many good buildings, and well equipped classrooms; their pupils are not behind others in talent or attainments, their teachers are painstaking, their system is good, the management efficient, and the apparent tendency is still upward and onward. Those who take an interest in Catholic education, must be pleased to know all this. Toronto is our greatest provincial city, and as the public in many matters argue the condition of the province from that of Toronto, they are likely to do the

same in the matter of Separate Schools. Even allowing such an argument as that, Toronto Separate Schools are at the present moment creditable to the province, and their sister schools of Ontario, as far as I know them, might quite safely allow them to stand as a criterion of the whole.

CLANCAHILL.

BRANTFORD LETTER.

On Sunday last two of the Redeemptorist Fathers began the RENEWAL OF THE MISSION, held here in October last. At High Mass Father McNerny opened the exercises, and made the announcements; after which he preached on the subject of the mission and the reason of its renewal. At the evening exercises Father Coutts preached a long and earnest sermon on the importance of salvation. The congregations were larger than usual, especially that of the evening, and every one present seemed to forget the extreme heat, and be only interested in the words of the preacher. The services will be the same as at the previous missions, at five o'clock and eight o'clock in the morning, and half-past seven in the evening. Another Father will be here about the middle of the week.

The time is upon us when we begin preparing for OUR ANNUAL PICNIC, but the date of the occurrence this year has not as yet been decided upon. It is not certain whether or not the grounds can be secured for the 1st of July, but the information will be had in a day or two. Our picnics have come to be looked for annually, and each seems to give a better return than the previous one. They are patronized more generously by our own people than formerly, and we are beginning to realize that any undertaking of the kind may be a success without looking for as much outside patronage as we once seemed to expect. A little patriotism in this direction is good, and the effects are seen among us.

This is about the season of the year, I think when someone or other comes forward with the suggestion that there should be an organized system established for giving information to IMMIGRANTS FROM IRELAND, likely to land in this country during the summer months. For many years such suggestions have been published, but the result has seldom been given. One of the National Societies did, I believe, take the matter in hand and perhaps have made progress, though we do not hear much about it. There could be no better time than the present to move in the matter, the idea is good, and it seems to me, were such an organization in existence for twenty years past, many of our people in this country would be in a different position to-day. Instead of stopping in cities and working for a bare living, they could be directed where they could find the best land for settlement, and assisted to start on it. Canada offers as much to settlers as any other country, and should attract them in large numbers.

THE TEACHERS' CONVENTION of Brant County was in session here on Friday and Saturday last. Less than half of the members were present, and the debate on Friday evening did not come off on account of the slim attendance. The question of superannuation was discussed with considerable warmth. The lady teachers and young men in the profession strongly opposing the clauses which made it compulsory to pay a percentage of their salary towards the fund. They say that most of the ladies will get married before they would be entitled to its benefit, and many of the young men take to teaching for the purpose of enabling them to complete their education for the professions. The clauses objected to were amended so as to make payment to the fund optional. We have had the meetings of the Presbyterian Synod, and Methodist Conference here lately, and the streets were alive with well dressed men during their sessions. They all display a deep interest in the Province of Quebec, and seem very anxious to enlighten the French Canadian.

Brantford, June 13th, 1881.

CANADIAN NEWS.

A broken wheel threw seven cars off the track at Malton station on Monday. The first two new locomotives for the Canadian Pacific Railway have arrived at Winnipeg.

A scheme is on foot to organize a Ladies' Land League in Toronto, and to invite Mr. Paul Bonnell to address them.

John Bonilton, agricultural implement agent at Barrie, was found dead in his bed on Thursday morning last. Heart disease is supposed to be the cause of his death.

On Monday evening James McFarlane had his legs smashed almost to a jelly by being caught in the belting of the Guelph Barrel Company's works. His life is despaired of.

Joseph Wenniger, son of Mrs. Wenniger, of Stratford, was accidentally drowned at Dakota on Sunday last, where he removed a few weeks ago. He was married last winter, and his wife resides in Stratford.

A Montreal telegram says: Rev. Fathers Rousselot and Deschamps, of St. Sulpice Seminary, are about to establish homes in the interior of this Province, for the waifs of the city, of both sexes, where they will be brought up to farming pursuits.

Early Wednesday morning John Coulter, an Irishman, was killed by the Grand Trunk Railway, committed suicide by jumping into Wardsworth's mill pond. He leaves two small children to mourn his untimely end. Drunk was the cause.

A man named James McFarlane, from Mount Forest, was throwing off the big belt of the engine of the Guelph Patent Boiler Works at Harrison, when it caught him by the leg and wound him around the shaft, smashing his leg from the ankle to the thigh into a jelly. Very little hope is entertained of his recovery.

A remarkable accident occurred at Hamilton on Wednesday. The marker at the race range happened to step from behind the butt, was struck by a bullet fired from a distance of a thousand yards. The bullet passed through his body and struck the bull's-eye. The accident, it is to be hoped, will not prove fatal.

A mixed train from the east pitched into the Nipissing railroad freight train

switching off at Eastern avenue, Toronto, on Wednesday. Seven cars were literally wrecked and the engine smashed. The fireman, who leaped off, was badly strained and shaken. The engine was injured, but not dangerously. The train went down the incline at the rate of 46 miles an hour. The passengers in the rear of the train were unhurt, but thoroughly scared. Two ladies fainted. Several in hysterics had to walk to the city. Two miles of the line was blocked for hours.

LOCAL NEWS.

The County Council have abolished the tolls on the County roads, to take effect from the 1st of January next.

The 7th Batt. Band have given \$24, being the proceeds of a band concert given by them on Friday evening last towards the Relief Fund for those who suffered by the late accident on our river.

The Irish Benevolent Society have decided to hold their Annual picnic on July 29th, and to invite the Strathroy Benevolent Society to co-operate with them on the occasion.

The County Council have granted the sum of \$3,000 towards the erection of a bridge across the river at the foot of Oxford street. The city and London West will make up the remainder of the \$10,000, which sum will be necessary for the erection of a suitable structure.

We are pleased to see the marked progress that has been made at Victoria Park this year. There are at present 549 trees planted, and all in a healthy condition. Five swings have been erected and a number of other improvements made. Great credit is due to Ald. Sharman, chairman of the park committee, for his arduous labors in making Victoria Park one of the finest in the Dominion.

On the 25th inst. the band of the 26th Battalion, assisted by a number of prominent musicians, will give a concert in aid of the sufferers by the late disaster. The Committee of Management appointed to look after the affair are Mrs. Kidner, Miss English, Miss Lizzie Raymond, and Miss Finnimore. Messrs. J. W. McIntosh, Chas. Jones, W. Ellis and John Kidner. Under the direction of Mr. St. John Hyttenrauch, a successful concert is assured.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. R. J. C. Dawson, who has occupied the position of Assistant Postmaster since 1866, has been appointed postmaster, and Mr. J. D. Sharman to the position vacated by the promotion of Mr. Dawson. Both gentlemen are old civil service employees, and we are glad to see that their services have been appreciated. No better appointments could have been made. These gentlemen have always been most courteous in their dealings with the public. They know the routine of the office thoroughly, and are always on hand attending to their duties. The Ottawa authorities have certainly put the right men in the right places in these appointments.

At the meeting of the Irish Benevolent Society, held last Friday evening, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"Moved by M. D. Fraser, seconded by H. D. Long, that we, the members of the Irish Benevolent Society, at this our first meeting since the happening of the sad and terrible accident on the Thames on 24th of May last, cannot allow the same to pass without expressing and gratefully acknowledging our sincere and heartfelt sympathy with the members of our Association and those of our fellow-citizens and others whose homes and hearts have been made sad and desolate by the dreadful accident; and it is further resolved that this Society will render all the assistance, whether pecuniary or otherwise, in our power by way of alleviating as much as possible the distress and wait occasioned by the terrible disaster."

A DEATH THAT LED TO LIFE.

A leader writer in the Catholic Advocate recounts the story of a nobleman's conversion and death in these words: "Danteless, gallant, brave as a lion, a soldier, holding the great post of honor as aide-de-camp to her Majesty Queen Victoria, the son of the Duke of Wellington, the conqueror of Napoleon the Great—one evening informed Queen Victoria that he was about to become a Catholic and wished to resign his commission. A great favorite at the court a great favorite of the Queen, both the Queen and the princesses expostulated. He said he was determined, and if leave were given him by the authorities of the Catholic Church he would become a priest. He departed from the palace and went to Cardinal Wiseman, underwent a course of preliminary instruction, sold out all his property for the benefit of the poor, went to Rome, was ordained and came back a priest of the Order of Passionists. His death was eminently tragic. A beautiful speaker, a man of great name, of noble descent, of dauntless chivalry, young, respected in palace and in parlor, laboring as a missionary laborer, respected by all his friends and familiars, excluded from his family, wearing nothing but his habit and sandals and a shirt of hair. In his early youth tearing himself away from what are called the joys of life he exhausted himself among the poor. He stooped to preach at the least Church, a magnificent church too, in the city of Dublin, one Sunday morning. It was crowded to overflowing by the rank and file of the city. He had said Mass that very morning in his own church, but when the hour came for his sermon, Father Paul Mary—the Honorable Reginald Charles Pakenham—had gone to heaven. The cry that broke out from the crowd of six thousand was appalling when the Jesuit Father in the crystal pulpit announced his departure from this world. The battle was over. God had called the valiant soldier from the field. He had won the fight."

The Dry Goods Trade.

One of the most popular dry goods houses west of Toronto is that of Mr. J. J. Gibbons, Dundas street. His stock has been carefully selected and is very large. The prices are always as low as those prevailing in any other store in the city, while customers are waited upon promptly and in a most courteous fashion. Call and examine the magnificent stock of dress goods &c., now on hand.