

throughout its duration, with all its attendant circumstances, brought two things clearly into view, 1, the rapid disintegration of the so-called liberal party in Holland, 2, the practical inefficiency of the Parliamentary system as applied to Holland. This system was, a few years ago, hailed as the greatest triumph of modern times, the panacea for all evils, political and social. It has now, however, been tried and so often found wanting that many are disposed to think, with Prince Bismarck, that it will not, at all events on the continent, survive the present century.

CATHOLIC POLAND.

A Polish writer from Posen says that the whole of Poland received with profound joy and thanksgiving the news of the consistory which gave bishops to its widowed sees. One must have lived in some similar state of spiritual destitution as did the Poles to appreciate the depth of the gratitude felt at this moment throughout Poland in regard of the Holy See. The choice made of the pastors called on to rule this devoted people is as wise as it is happy, consisting entirely of priests known throughout the country by their virtues and learned acquirements. The two most important positions, as well as account of dignity as of responsibility are the archiepiscopal Sees of Warsaw and Mohilew. Public attention has been on that account more particularly directed to these cathedral cities which have at length found worthy chief pastors. Warsaw, because of its metropolitan character in the civil sense, continues of course, to be an important point in the eyes of all Poles. It is an active centre of life and thought, and its clergy have ever been distinguished for zeal and piety. Fully aware of the difficulties of the position Mgr. Popiel for a long time hesitated to accept the responsibility of that ancient and illustrious See. No one, however, better than he could fill so high and perilous a station. The firmness of his character, his rare prudence and his eminent sacerdotal virtues, his breadth and profundity of view, in fine his extended relations with the entire country and his connection by blood with its best and noblest families all combined to fit him for the charge which he at length accepted. Promoted at an early age to the episcopal dignity, Mgr. Popiel is now in the very prime of life. Warsaw is the third episcopal See he has been called on to fill. First, when bishop of Plock, he was banished by the government and spent ten long years in exile. Recalled in 1875 at the instance of Pius IX., he was appointed to the bishopric of Cujad.

Now in his quality of Archbishop of Warsaw, Mgr. Popiel shall shine even as the light placed on the mountain top. The good accomplished in the Sees that have already enjoyed his judicious administration is a sure guarantee of the success awaiting him in Warsaw. The metropolitan See of Mohilew to which the Holy Father has appointed Mgr. Gintowt, is even more important than that of Warsaw, particularly in respect of territorial extent. It is perhaps the largest diocese in the Catholic world, extending from the border Provinces of ancient Poland to the frontiers of China and the furthest limits of Siberia. This great extent of territory gives to the archdiocese the character of a vicariate apostolic. The flock of the archbishop of Mohilew is scattered at immense distances from the residence of the titular at St. Petersburg. Apart from the 50,000 Catholics in that city, and the inhabitants of the Provinces bordering on ancient Poland wherein the nobility and middle classes have remained true to the faith, the flock of the new archbishop consists principally of a floating population of soldiers, officials and exiles scattered throughout Russia. The Catholic element in that empire being almost entirely Polish, the clergy are nearly all of that race. Separated from their country and far from their churches and their families, the Poles dispersed throughout Russia whether soldiers, officials, or exiles make heroic efforts to procure the spiritual succor of which they stand in need. They tax their individual resources, however limited these may be, to support a priest or erect a chapel according to their means.

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The residence of the archbishop at St. Petersburg renders his position more than ordinarily difficult.

It is worthy of remark that notwithstanding the nomination by the Holy Father of so many bishops at the one time, their number is quite limited when compared with the population. The united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with the colonies, includes about ten millions of Catholics, governed by 133 bishops, whereas throughout the whole of ancient Poland with a Catholic population of eighteen millions, there are but thirty-one bishops. Another fact worthy of mention is that as soon as the Russian government manifested a conciliatory spirit towards the Church there was a revival of hostility towards the Vatican in Germany. German papers have likewise recommenced their attacks on Cardinal Ledochowski, blaming him for retarding the making of peace between the spiritual and temporal powers when manifestly the bad faith of the government is alone responsible for the continued existence of their unhappy relations. These attacks on this venerated prince of the Church are evidently inspired by Prince Bismarck himself, who, knowing not how to forgive anyone that has ever resisted his projects, seeks the ruin of Cardinal Ledochowski.

In the course of this year Catholic Poland will celebrate the second centenary of the relief of Vienna by King John Sobieski. Austria will likewise celebrate this glorious event. But to Poland, properly speaking, belongs all the glory of Sobieski's achievements, and by Poles will his memory be specially cherished and venerated throughout all ages.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

— Bishop Perry, of the Episcopal diocese of Iowa, on Sunday, the 20th ult., offered up a fervent public prayer for the recovery of Bishop McMullen.

— Messrs. Davitt, Healy and Quinn, who were sentenced in February to confinement in Kilmainham jail for six months for making inflammatory speeches, were released from prison at half-past one o'clock on Monday. They looked well. The time they were to be released was not intimated beforehand and there was no ovation to them. Mr. Davitt will shortly go to America on a lecturing tour.

— Cardinal Lavergne, Archbishop of Algiers, has been authorized by the Pope to call the attention of the French government to the difficulty the Pope has in preventing the tension between the Vatican and France from becoming an open rupture, and to show it how impatiently the enemies of the republic await such a result. The government has made an amicable reply to the Cardinal's communication.

— We have received a communication from a respected Catholic of Kingston, suggesting the propriety of holding a public procession in that city on Corpus Christi every year. We beg respectfully to decline publishing the letter, as it has reference to a matter which does not come within the province of a journalist. The ecclesiastical authorities of Kingston are the best judges as to the propriety of holding such a procession as the one in question.

— The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Mirror refers to the fact which has come to his knowledge of a young assistant pastor of an Episcopalian church, in that city, who believes in the Real Presence, auricular confession, etc., and who lately went to his superior, the pastor, asking that the latter hear his confession. The pastor held up his hands in horror at the discovery that his assistant was so near Rome, and reported the young man to the Vestry, and the pious assistant was "bounced."

— Father de Cailly, of Newark, N. J., said recently, that in nearly ten years of ministry he had performed 132 marriages, of these 56 were mixed marriages. "Now," said he, "as true affection between man and wife must not be limited to this mortal life, but extend beyond the grave, no doubt the Catholic parties indulged in the hope that the non-Catholic parties would be converted and their union become indissoluble in this life and in the next, and I give all credit for that good intention; but how has it succeeded? How many conversions have been made out of fifty-six attempts? Just exactly three."

— A Chicago secular paper says it is obvious to all intelligent and observing persons that the evil of divorce cannot be permanently cured by any statutory enactment, and that the remedy must be more radical and applied further back than by seeking the intervention of the Legis-

latures and the Divorce Courts. The root of the difficulty is found in our social laxity, in the improper training and education of young people of both sexes, the disadvantages under which courtship is often carried on, the deception that is often practiced on both sides—often aided by designing and selfish parents—and the unseemly haste with which the marriage relation is sometimes entered into.

— We have been informed by Mr. James O'Shea, the energetic and painstaking immigration agent for Ontario, that up to the present date over 250 Irish families have been settled by him in different sections of the Province. What a blessing for these people to be away from the accursed thralldom of heartless alien landlords.

— In referring to a contemplated meeting of the Irish National League the Boston Pilot says: "It is a sign that Irishmen at last are determined to be no longer divided by English trickery, when the 12th of July is selected for holding a convention of the Irish-American National League in Boston. On Monday last, at a meeting of representative Irish-Americans of Massachusetts held in the Parker House, Boston, it was decided to hold a State Convention of Irish societies in Faneuil Hall, on the 12th of July, to form a State organization of the League. Further particulars will be given soon. Every Irish society in Massachusetts will be invited to the Convention, including, of course, the Orangemen, who have hitherto claimed the 12th as their own day."

— The fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of Catholicity in Chicago was celebrated in St. Mary's Church on the 27th ult., with imposing ceremonies, participated in by Most Rev. Archbishop Feehan and a large number of priests. The Rev. pastor, P. J. Kiorlan, gave an interesting account of the arrival here, half a century ago, of the Rev. John Irenaus and the building of a little Catholic church dedicated to St. Mary, together with the subsequent growth of that religion in Chicago. Among those who witnessed the ceremonies were Rev. John Carroll, who visited this city sixteen years before the founding of St. Mary's, and Mr. Taylor, the carpenter, who built the first unpresumptuous structure. After the ceremonies about one hundred old settlers were served with refreshments in the church parlors.

— We have been requested to republish in the Catholic Record a letter which appeared in the Free Press of the 12th inst., and signed by T. Coughlin, M. P. We would take great pleasure in reproducing the letter in question, but must decline doing so for the following reasons: 1st. When the Record was established, it professed to be a strictly Catholic paper, and was to hold aloof from all political parties. The paper is still, and will be, conducted on the same principles. 2nd. Were Mr. Coughlin to confine his letter to a defence of his course on the Orange question, we would cheerfully give it place, but as it has a strong political bearing, we must decline publishing it. We will, however, add, that we fully recognize the claims Mr. Coughlin has on the gratitude of the Catholic people for his manly course in Parliament on the question of Orange incorporation, as well as on other matters wherein the interests of our holy faith were concerned.

— The special Rome correspondent of The Pilot, writing on May 12th, says: "It is announced here that the question of sending a Delegate Apostolic to North America is under consideration at the Propaganda. The reasons for such a step are to be found in the number of Catholic institutions which have been founded and developed in the United States and which require to hold constant intercourse with a representative of the Pontifical Authority, such as the Propaganda is, but whose distance renders such communication difficult and incomplete, and which might be supplied by a resident Delegate Apostolic. There is every reason to hope that this important question will soon receive a satisfactory solution."

— The annual convention of the ministers and laity of the Episcopal Diocese of Iowa, which is just concluded at Cedar Rapids, was largely attended and the proceedings were of more than ordinary interest. The question of divorce attracted considerable attention. Bishop Perry, referring to the subject in his annual address, said: "We can not consistently denounce the plague-spot of polygamy in a distant section of our 'national' domain, and unblushingly tolerate the practical polygamy in another form and with the sanction of so-called law, and unrebuked by a vitiated public sentiment at home. The statistics of divorce at the East, as well as the West, are a 'national' shame, and even the forms of religion are prostituted to give a seeming sanction to the alliance which the Bible and the Church utterly and completely disallow."

— Cardinal McCloskey is described by a correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, who saw him on the street, as a spare, erect man, of medium height, with a singularly benign face, close shaven, and a quiet gravity of demeanor which, rather than any weight of port, imparted dignity. One instinctively, and without exactly knowing why, accorded him the distinction of being a personage—that is, something more than a mere person. The mould of his features was Irish. His eyes were blue and piercing. His grayish brown hair was smoothed until it glistened. His hands were small and almost womanish in their whiteness and softness. On the signet finger of the left hand he wore an Oriental sapphire intaglio, set with blazing diamonds. His suit was black, and his high shirt collar was bent over a stock of purple silk. His hat, like his garb, was a clerical-looking black silk.

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AN HONORED GUEST.

A BANQUET GIVEN BY IRISHMEN TO PATRICK EGAN.

A DISTINCTIVE IRISH GATHERING DOING CREDIT TO THE HEAD AND HEART OF THE ENTERTAINERS—MAYOR O'BRIEN AND HON. P. H. KELLY THE PRESIDING SPIRITS—TOASTS AND RESPONSES AND A GENERAL AND ENTERTAINING EVENING.

Some days ago a few prominent Irish citizens of St. Paul conceived the idea of tendering a banquet to their distinguished countryman, Patrick Egan, of Dublin, who is now on a visit to Minnesota. The idea was happily conceived and most gracefully executed. Cards of invitation for the 7th inst. were issued bearing upon the title page the following inscription: "Compliments of the Irish American citizens of St. Paul, Minn., to Patrick Egan, of Dublin, Ireland, late treasurer of the Irish national land league, Metropolitan hotel, June 7, 1883."

The citizens began arriving at 8 p. m. at the Metropolitan, and as they did so lovingly from the Great Union band, stationed at the head of the first flight of stairs, attracted attention. Mr. Egan was stationed in the ladies' parlor and the visitors called upon him personally to be introduced and shake hands with him. About half past nine an adjournment to the dining room took place, where an excellent banquet was spread. About one hundred were seated and it was noticeable that they were Irish to a man. It had been intended to make the gathering a purely Irish, and aside from newspapermen, there was not a single person present save representatives of the Emerald Isle. There were a large number of prominent citizens, embracing the clergy and business and professional men, the whole being presided over by Mayor C. D. O'Brien.

Among those seated in the immediate neighborhood of the guest of the evening were, besides the Mayor who sat at his right, the Hon. P. H. Kelly, Hon. M. Doran, ex-Mayor Dawson, Rev. Fathers Shanley and Neelis of St. Paul, Mr. Dennis Ryan, Rev. Father Coffey of the Catholic Record, Canada; Sheriff King, Mr. W. L. Kelly, Capt. McCarthy, and others.

After a reasonable time devoted to discussing the elides, Mayor O'Brien arose and announced that some toasts had been prepared which Mr. C. M. McCarthy would present as toastmaster. Mr. McCarthy accordingly read the first regular toast and called upon Father Shanley to respond. It was as follows: "America—May the blood of Irishmen, freely consecrated to the freedom and preservation of the republic, cement the friendship of our adopted country for our mother land."

In responding to the toast Father Shanley said he had attended many gatherings of Irishmen in St. Paul, but that he had never attended one where he felt so proud as he did on this occasion. He was proud to be present on an occasion where the Irishmen of St. Paul gathered to pay tribute to another Irishman with such a shining record and such an honest and disinterested purpose as the guest of the evening—Patrick Egan. He expected to be called to speak of Ireland and America, but he found that he was to speak of America alone. He then proceeded to state what America and the Irish in America had done for Ireland. It had been said that America is a new Ireland and that through the Irishmen in America Ireland is to gain her independence. He then referred to what the Irish did in aiding the war of American independence and in the rebellion. At the close of his remarks the band played "America."

The second toast was as follows: "Our honored guest—the treasurer of a nation—trusted without bonds—serving without pay—his fidelity has proven that unselfish patriotism still lives and that integrity is the greatest of all security."

When the guest of the evening, Mr. Egan, rose to respond to the above he was received with the most earnest and long continued applause. When quiet was restored he said: "Mr. Mayor and gentlemen: I do not know of any suitable words in which to express my thanks for the kindness shown me on this occasion, and since I have been in St. Paul, whatever I have done in the cause of Ireland was simply done as a matter of duty, and I do not consider that I am entitled to such honor. I shall therefore attribute it all to the cause in which you and I have so much interest, and not to myself. There is nothing in history that compares with the devotion of Irish people to the cause of their country. No Irishman ever forgets his country. Wander wherever he may his mind ever turns to the hills and vales, and woods of his native land. At the Philadelphia convention a majority of the men that came to the front were Irishmen born in America. When England by her cruel land system banished the Irish people she little thought of the mighty power she was raising up in this glorious land of America. She little thought of the scorn and hatred she was causing to be cultivated against her. The greatest hopes for Ireland come from across the Atlantic. We are not unmindful of your generosity. In Ireland, notwithstanding the poverty that prevails, not less than \$930,000 have been subscribed for the cause, and \$750,000 were sent from this country. Many farmers have allowed all their stock to be taken and have sacrificed all they had for the cause. But for the aid in this country the Irish cause in Ireland would have been crushed out. After ages of tyranny it has been no small trouble to bring forth

organization in Ireland, and now no amount of coercion will drive her people back into the old rut. They are perfecting the National League. They are ostracizing the landlords. A large number of our citizens are prepared to fight for freedom, and I have no doubt you in America are ready to assist them when ever a proper and suitable occasion presents itself. (Loud cheering.) To attempt to fight without the occasion would be criminal. It had been said by Englishmen that it was best to let the Irish cause in Ireland grow to a head and then lance it. They will never have the opportunity. We do not propose to give the cause such an advantage over us. We should feel anxious to see to it that military discipline be so to it that a state of perfection as possible, so that we may be ready whenever the occasion is presented. In the meantime we should see to it that our best men are put into position, and that the cause of Ireland is always kept before the people. We hope by bold and defiant agitation continually kept up to gain the liberties of Ireland without violence. Mr. Egan stated that a resolution was offered by a priest at the Philadelphia convention, and the same was sent to the committee on resolutions, to the effect that a challenge should be sent to England that 10,000,000 Irish in America should meet 30,000,000 English men on a fair field and fight out the struggle, and that the result should be final. The statement of this proposition caused long continued applause, which fairly shook the hotel. When the applause subsided the speaker proceeded to give a sketch of the different aspects of the Irish question, and that had taken place there in the political aspect of political affairs, in which he stated that the old fogies had gone over to the Tories, while the younger and more progressive of the Irish had joined the people. In conclusion Mr. Egan stated that there was one thing he was proud of, and that was that he had the hatred of his English enemies. During the whole of his remarks Mr. Egan was strongly affected and on one or two occasions he was compelled to stop and compose himself. It was evident throughout that the whole-souled generosity of his entertainers and the manner in which he had been received touched him to the heart.

MAYOR O'BRIEN.
St. Paul—Proud mistress of the north, the broad-breasted father of waters, not sufficing for her commerce, she draws to her side and unites with hands of steel the unsated seas of the north and east and the waters of the far Pacific. All nations lay tribute at her feet as she stands in the gateway of a world's traffic.

Announcing Mayor O'Brien was called upon to respond, and in compliance with the demand he took occasion to be humorous. To present this humor on paper as it appeared last evening to those present would be impossible. Forty years ago, he said, where now sits the city of St. Paul there was nothing but the native woods, the Indian and native of the wilderness. He referred to the different nationalities that compose our population; people, he said, who come from all parts of the globe. All these people seem to leave everything behind them and start a new life here where all fraternize. There is a social feeling here among our people that cannot be exceeded. The evidence of our prosperity is to be seen on all hands. Everybody is busy. We have less poor people than other communities of similar size. We have no loafers, or will not have in a day or two. This remark was in reference to the gamblers whose houses the speaker broke up a day or two ago, and the allusions brought down the house in uproarious laughter. Where do you find a clergyman to what we have in St. Paul (referring to Father Shanley and Father Neelis, who sat near him)? This remark was greeted with applause. Where do we find such merchant princes (referring to P. H. Kelly, the big grocer)? He continued in the same humorous vein, and finally closed with a glowing eulogy of St. Paul.

Charles Stewart Parnell—May he soon have the opportunity, like Washington, to refuse the crown and accept the presidency of a free people.

Mr. William L. Kelly responded at some length to this. He found words inadequate to do justice to the subject. He declared that Charles Stewart Parnell was the first man of his race to-day, the first in the history of his countrymen, and the first in the history of Ireland's enemies. In going into the Irish cause he sacrificed all he had, socially and financially, and exposed himself to shame, disgrace and ignominy. If the land league should now disappear its effects would never be obliterated. The Irish people, as you have been told by Mr. Egan, can never get away from the cause of Ireland in a position it never before occupied and has raised it up in the United States a host of friends. He believed the cause that Parnell was championing would at last succeed and that the people of Ireland would be led out from bondage to freedom.

Our commerce and manufactures, progressing with the genius and vim of expatriated Irishmen, it is just becoming known to England, the pirate of European trade.

Mr. P. H. Kelly briefly responded to this in a very happy manner, referring to the broad principles of commerce that prevailed in St. Paul. He referred to the early days when he commenced business in this part of the country, when a single wagon could carry away his stock in a single load. This was followed up by a brief and comprehensive review of the growth of the commerce in St. Paul, and a reference to the immense trade of the city, which he said was even yet but in its infancy. In concluding, he called on Mr. Michael Doran, the commission merchant and banker, to finish up the subject. Mr. Doran simply excused himself, after which he called upon Mr. William Dawson, the banker, and the latter excused himself, as the hour was late.

The Irish priesthood—Their fidelity to the old land is as firm and unchangeable as the rock of Cashel.

Father O'Reardon, in responding, expressed his thanks for the honor paid to Mr. Egan and declared that the sentiment of the Irish people was that Patrick Egan had done his full duty. He spoke highly of what the land league had done, and declared that the landlords could never again fix the rent for the Irish people.

We have given the enemies of Ireland a blow, he said, and we will follow it up. Irish landlordism is ended. He declared there was no land under the sun where people were so oppressed as they have been in Ireland, but he felt confident the end was coming and that the time was near at hand when Ireland would be free.

Father Coffey, of the Catholic Record, was then called on to respond to the same toast, and received with prolonged applause. He said that though present by the merest accident, having on that morning arrived there on urgent business, he felt the heartiest satisfaction in being enabled to give expression before such an audience assembled in the metropolis of the great American North West, to his high regard for the honored guest of the evening. Father Shanley had stated that Mr. Egan's name was a household word in every Irish home in the United States. He had pleasure in adding that that was a name also revered and venerated by the patriotic Irishmen of Canada. Canada was a happy and prosperous land, a land of bright and glorious promises, but its prosperity and its good promise were due to its possession of that boon denied to Ireland, self-government. He felt proud of his country, as indeed any man of Irish blood should who recognized the fact that its legislation had been very largely shaped by Irishmen or sons of Irishmen. Ireland had given Canada some of its greatest orators and statesmen, and for this Canada was not ungrateful, as shown by the resolutions so heartily adopted a year ago in favor of Home Rule for Ireland by the Parliament of Canada. (Applause.) Everywhere throughout the Dominion, there was amongst clergy and people a very warmest feeling of sympathy for Ireland. Irishmen were everywhere to be found in the Dominion, from Vancouver to that fair Acadian land immortalized like their own lovely waters of Muneehah in the sweet song of Longfellow (cheers).

The Irish clergy in Canada were a numerous, a learned and an influential body. And if Irishmen in Canada had succeeded, as all knew they had, it was due to the union there existing between clergy and people. Father Coffey said that Mr. Egan would receive a hearty welcome from the people of Canada, if he decided, as he hoped he would, on visiting the Dominion. The Canadian people loved fair play and freedom of speech, and Mr. Egan might feel assured that he would have both in Canada. There they had no crimes but on their statute book and the day he hoped would never come when such disgraceful legislation would be enacted in any part of the American continent. Father Coffey concluded by stating that the Canadian friends of the Irish cause had every confidence in the integrity, fidelity and patriotism of Mr. Egan, and expressed his conviction that the Irishmen of Canada were prepared to co-operate to the fullest extent in every legislative scheme for the securing of Ireland's freedom. (He then sat down amid prolonged applause.)

After this, speeches were made to a number of volunteer toasts by Capt. McCarthy, M. J. O'Connor, Father O'Donohue and C. M. McCarthy. Mr. P. H. Kelly explained that the holding of the banquet was due mainly to Mr. P. T. Kavanagh, which compelled that gentleman to rise up and disclaim the honor and return the same to Mr. Kelly. This closed one of the pleasantest banquets ever given in St. Paul.

THE BOTHWELL PIC-NIC.

The Missions of Bothwell, Alvinston, Thameville and Wardsville propose holding a grand Union Picnic on Tuesday, June 26th, 1883. This promises to be the greatest event of the season. The grove, near the Bothwell Railway Station, will be fitted up and equipped with dining rooms, croquet lawns, speakers' platforms, rostrums, swings, base ball diamonds and other accompaniments. Banners, flags and streamers will float on the breeze, and strangers from a distance will see the picnic grove as soon as their train arrives. The following prominent well known public speakers have promised to be present. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor of Quebec; also Sir Hector Langevin, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Hon. Mr. Caron, Hon. John Carling, Messrs. Patterson, Smyth, Hawkins, Coughlin, Ross, Wilson, Fairbanks, M. P's. Messrs. Meredith, Cascard, Clancy, Graham, Johnston, M. P's. Rev. A. McKee, Rev. F. Williams, and many other distinguished speakers. The Grand Trunk will run several excursion trains to the picnic and will sell return tickets to Bothwell at less than half fare from London, St. Thomas, Windsor, Chatham and all way stations.

Hon. J. W. Anglin will also be one of the speakers on the occasion.

There will be a grand military review of 500 volunteers by Hon. Mr. Caron, M. P. and D., which will doubtless be a most attractive feature on the occasion.

The great 7th Fusilier reed and string band, of London (the best in Canada), will render choice selections from early morning till evening, and at 8 p. m. they will close the gala-day with a grand promenade concert, filling the moon-lit grove with sweetest music.

Railway tickets at the following reduced rates will be sold on June 26th:—

From London to Bothwell and return, 75 cts.; St. Thomas, 75 cts.; Windsor, 90 cts.; Belle River, 50 cts.; Stony Point, 50 cts.; Chatham, 40 cts.

Return tickets from all other stations at one cent per mile. About 5000 people are expected.

Every Catholic Family Should Have It.

John Hennebury, Esq., Indian town, St. John, N. B., writes:—"I am much pleased with the Catholic Record. Every Catholic family should have it on their table. What they ought to know they will find in its columns."

Geo. E. Foster, Esq., Jarvis P. O., says: "I am well pleased with your paper, and think it cannot fail to stir up good moral and religious sentiments into the minds and hearts of all who read it. No Catholic family should be without it."

The Liverpool Times says that the Marquis of Bute is going to do for Scotland what Sir Tatton Sykes is doing for the Catholics of England—build a Cathedral for the Archbishop of Glasgow.