

grown up in his house together with his children, eating of his bread, and drinking of his cup, and sleeping in his bosom, and it was unto him as a daughter. And when a certain stranger came to the rich man, he spared to take of his own sheep and oxen to make a feast for the stranger who was come to him, but took the poor man's ewe and dressed it for the man that was come to him. And David's anger being exceedingly kindled against that man, he said to Nathan: 'As the Lord liveth, the man that hath done this is a child of death. He shall restore the ewe four fold, because he did this thing and had no pity.' And Nathan said to David: 'Thou art the man.' Yes, rich man! thou who by due process of law hast gained an unjust cause over the poor man, *Thou art the man*; thou art this 'child of death'—thou art he who shall 'restore four fold because thou hast had no pity.' You may take the poor man's 'one little ewe lamb' to make a feast for the stranger who has come to your door—you may enrich yourself with the goods of the poor—you may put by the value of this little ewe lamb into your coffers—you may hand it down as an inheritance to your children, and to your children's children, but depend upon it the curse will be upon it even to your children's children of the fourth and fifth generation—depend upon it, throughout the live long night of eternity, above the whirling flames of hell, you will ever hear those ceaseless words, 'Thou art the man,' 'as the Lord liveth, the man that hath done this is a child of death—he shall restore four-fold because he did this thing and had no pity.' David condemns not this man for that he had done an unjust thing, but for that he hath done an unmerciful one, 'for that he had had no pity.' Yes, unjust man, learn the greatness of your crime of injustice by the laws of God with regard to mercy. 'With what measure ye shall mete withal, the same shall be meted unto you.' 'Judgment without mercy to him that hath no mercy.' This is a terrible sentence against you, O unjust man. For not only is your injustice hereby condemned, but even your want of mercy. The sentence does not run: Judgment without mercy to him who acts unjustly; but, Judgment without mercy to him who acts unmercifully. If then the unmerciful even are condemned, how much more you who are both unmerciful and unjust? 'With what measure ye shall mete withal, with the same it shall be meted unto you.' Your measure against the poor man has been the measure of injustice, of extortion, and of robbery. These then shall be also the measure against thee. As thou wast unjust to him, so others shall be unjust to thee—as thou didst extort from him, so also shall others extort from thee—as thou didst rob from him, so others shall rob from thee. Hast thou not miseries enough, O rich man!—rich though thou art!—without wishing to bring more miseries upon thyself? Are you not content with the measure of sickness—and the measure of pain—and the measure of anxiety, without wishing to bring also upon thyself the measure of injustice, and the measure of extortion, and the measure of robberies also? Be wise in worldly wisdom at least. Let not your desire of having be the cause of your losing. 'With what measure you shall mete the same shall be measured unto you.' How then will you gain by this extortion? You extort from this man, but others will extort the like from you. Where then are you the gainer? By how much are you the richer? You damn your soul to gain a little ewe lamb; but find yourself immediately robbed four-fold. Is this your desire of having? Is this your desire of profit? And remember that other law of God's Providence towards the nations. 'Judgment without mercy to him who hath not mercy.' You have no mercy with the poor man, therefore will the Lord have none with thee. You take by law what is not yours, because the law gives it you; so will the Lord take from thee all that the law allows, and then what will you have remaining? Thy life, is it thine? No. Thy health, is it thine? No. Thy understanding, is it thine? No. All these things Almighty God can take, because they are His, and then what wilt thou have? It is by the mercy of God alone that thou art what thou art; all that you have is His, and you have them only by His mercy; take, then, away this mercy, and what will you have? Thou wilt be poor and blind and naked. Behold, then, O rich man, what will be thy fate for having robbed thy poorer neighbor. All thy riches shall melt from thee; all thy possessions shall be taken away; even thy health and strength shall fail thee. Is this, then, the way you expect to be rich? Is this, then, the way you hope to amass a fortune? Alas! you may be rich, but it is only in idea. The law has granted you this possession forsooth. What then? Is it thine? No. Not all the laws ever made by man; not all the judgments ever delivered from the bench can give you the possession of what is not justly thine. The law may give it thee, but it is not thine; the judge may deliver judgment in thy favor, but it will

not avail. There is a higher law than the law of man; there is a higher judge than your human judge. That law is the law of God; that judge is the Eternal Judge. If the law of God give it thee not; not all the laws of men can allow thee to hold it; if the Eternal Judge in Heaven accept not the judgment from earth, not all the judgments in the world can give thee possession. If thou hast not obtained thy possession justly, to the last syllable of time, throughout an endless eternity, that possession will cry out against thee for vengeance. Art thou then rich, O rich man! if thou hast obtained aught unjustly? Will not this little ewe lamb—this small possession, gained unjustly, make you poorer than the poorest man on earth?

## IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE.

The regular monthly meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Irish Home Rule League was held on the 2nd instant in the St. Patrick's Society Hall, Craig Street.

The President Edward Murphy, Esq., occupied the Chair; the meeting was well attended and very enthusiastic. The Chairman announced that he had received for the members since last meeting two parcels from the Parent Association, Dublin. One containing copies of the 'PROCEEDINGS OF THE GREAT HOME RULE CONFERENCE HELD IN DUBLIN, NOVEMBER 1873,' and the other parcel, copies of 'HOME RULE PAPERS, No. 2' issued lately by the Home Rule League; these documents were distributed to those present entitled by membership to receive them, the chairman expressing a hope that the members would carefully read and preserve them for reference as they were valuable and interesting to every Home Ruler.

The chairman stated that the 'Home Rule' Cause was making steady progress amongst the English people, whose minds were being rapidly disabused of the prejudices of former years. He eulogised the course taken by Dr. Butt and the other leaders, and said that the determined stand taken by the Home Rule members of Parliament must if persevered in work out before long the success of the Cause.

He pointed out how unjust Ireland is treated in the matter of the franchise; in England there is one parliamentary elector in every 11 persons, while in Ireland there is only one in every 24 of the population! This injustice he pointed out is still greater in the municipal franchise, as in England there is one municipal elector in every 11 persons, while in Ireland there is only one in every 58 of the population!

In England a tenant paying £4 a year rent has a vote, in an Irish town or city a tenant must pay £8, or twice as much, to be able to exercise the same right!!!

A Bill to reduce this crying injustice, introduced by Dr. Butt, was negatived on the 17 April last, by an overwhelming majority of English and Scotch votes. So much for their idea of 'justice to Ireland!' He announced to the meeting that Mr. Butt would about the 15th of this month make the motion in Parliament in favor of 'Home Rule for Ireland' on the Federal plan as adopted by the great Dublin Conference. But he feared it would be negatived by the intrusion of English and Scotch votes, as were the other useful measures brought before the House of Commons this session by the Home Rule members. (See table at foot from the *Dublin Nation* of 16th ultimo, giving some interesting illustrations of how Irish measures are voted down in the British Parliament.)

The Chairman concluded by stating his firm conviction that success would ultimately crown their efforts and urged continued zeal in the good cause.

Mr. MacNamara spoke of the successes lately gained by the firmness and perseverance of the Home Rule members.

Mr. Healy also addressed the meeting; after which Mr. P. J. Ceyle, the Secretary, in an eloquent speech, supported the Cause of Home Rule; he gave his experience of what he saw and heard lately in Canada West, of the firm hold Home Rule had taken in the hearts of Ireland's exiled sons, even in remote parts of Ontario. All applauded Montreal for having taken the field first in favor of Home Rule and for the good example set by the Irishmen of this City to their Countrymen in the rest of Canada. He told the members they must not rest content with what they had done but should use every exertion to bring in new members to the Association.

It was resolved to send by next mail to the Parent Association, the sum of £50 Sterling in aid of the Cause.

A number of subscriptions were handed in and some names added to the 'NATIONAL ROLL.'

The meeting then adjourned.

We append a list of the subscribers at this meeting:—

F. A. Quinn, \$10; Bernard Tansey, \$10; P. A. Murphy, \$10; Professor McKay, \$5; M. Gannon, of Granby, P. Q., \$5; Mrs. James Connaughton, \$2.

The following is the table alluded to above:—

HOW IRELAND IS KEPT DOWN.

IRISH QUESTIONS CARRIED IN PARLIAMENT BY THE VOTE OF IRELAND, BUT OVERTHROWN BY THE INTRUSION OF A HOSTILE BRITISH MAJORITY.

No. 1.

19th March, 1874.

Motion moved by Isaac Butt, M.P. That an address be presented to her Majesty declaring that dissatisfaction prevails very extensively in Ireland with the existing system of government in that country, and that complaints are made that under that system the Irish people do not enjoy the full benefit of the constitution and the great principles thereof, and humbly assures her Majesty that we shall regard it as the duty of parliament on the earliest opportunity to consider this, with the view to remove all such causes of complaint.

Vote of Ireland:—  
Ayes ..... 48  
Noes ..... 25  
Carried by a majority of nearly two to one; but overborne by the intrusion of British votes!

No. 2.

17th April, 1874.

Irish Municipal Franchise Bill.

Second reading moved by Mr. Butt.

Vote of Ireland:—  
Ayes ..... 43  
Noes ..... 12  
Carried by a majority of nearly four to one; but overborne by the intrusion of 115 British votes!

No. 3.

April 23rd, 1874.

Irish Railways.

Motion moved by Mr. R. P. Blennerhassett, M.P. That it is expedient that measures should be taken to obtain possession of the Irish railways and place them under government management.

Vote of Ireland:—  
Ayes ..... 46  
Noes ..... 6  
Carried by a majority of nearly eight to one; but overborne by the intrusion of 185 British votes!

No. 4.

May 6th, 1875.

Sunday Closing.

Motion moved by Dr. Richard Smyth, M.P.—That in the opinion of this House the law which

prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday in Scotland ought to be extended to Ireland.

Vote of Ireland:—  
Ayes ..... 34  
Noes ..... 10

Carried by a majority of more than three to one, but overborne by the intrusion of a large majority of hostile British votes!

Irishmen, ponder it! Friends of freedom in every country and clime, study here how Ireland is overborne!

We have received the following works from Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal:—

Manual of the Sodality of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, with Approbation of Archbishop of Baltimore and other Prelates of the United States. Price, 35 cents, sent free by mail.

Catechism of the Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. By the Rev. Father Pierich, S. J. Price, 35 cents, free by mail.

The Paradise of God; or, The Virtues of The Sacred Heart of Jesus, by a Father of the Society of Jesus. With approbation of Archbishop of Baltimore. Price, 90 cents, free by mail.

Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, translated from the Italian of the Rev. P. S. Franco, S. J. Price, 90 cents, free by mail.

Catechism of the Apostleship of Prayer; by a Missionary Priest. Price, 35 cents, free by mail.

These books, all inculcating Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus are issued at a favorable moment, for as Catholic readers June is the month more especially set apart for honoring the Sacred Heart which so loves man, and which so ardently desires to be loved by man in return. Catholics desiring to follow the exercises of the Month in their own homes would do well to instruct the Messrs. Sadlier to forward them some of the above named works.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.—June 1874.—Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal.—Annual Subscription \$4.50; Single Copies, 45 cents; sent free by mail on receipt of price.

Contents.—1. The Principles of Real Being; 2. Antiar and Zera; 3. The Farm of Mulcaire; 4. Public Worship; 5. The Answered Prayer; 6. The Veil Withdrawn; 7. On the Wing; 8. The Female Religious of America; 9. Switzerland in 1873; 10. Epigram on Abraham Lincoln; 11. Grapes and Thorns; 12. Material Faith; 13. A Glimpse of the Green Isle; 14. Corn; 15. Charles X. at Holyrood; 16. New Publications.

The following have been elected Directors of the Bank of Montreal:—Sir A. T. Galt, Messrs. G. W. Campbell, M. D. Edward MacKay, Peter Redpath, T. W. Ritchie, George Stephen, David Torrance, and the Hon. Thomas Ryan and D. A. Smith. Mr. D. Torrance was re-elected President and Mr. George Stephen Vice President.

The statement is authorized that the Grand Trunk Railway have decided to change the whole of the line east of Montreal to narrow-gauge of 4 ft 8½ in., and that the work will be carried out about the end of September this year.—*Globe*.

Marlin Foley, 15 years old, was killed at the new slope of the Colliery, on Tuesday, by a train of empty coal boxes striking him at the bottom of the slope.

A sign of the times.—The *Witness* advertising a theatrical entertainment. 'In the other papers the advertisement reads, "Musical and Dramatic Entertainment," but *Witness* hypocrisy strikes out the words which denote the character of the entertainment.—*Star*.

London, Ont., is making an effort to provide a cheap and comfortable boarding house for girls out of employment.

The Governor-General and the Countess Dufferin together with many prominent persons will be invited by the Premier and several members of the Ministry to participate in a pleasure trip up Lake Superior during this summer.

QUEBEC JUNE 4.—The *Evening* says Mr. M. A. Plamondon, advocate, has received instructions to take legal proceedings against the bondsmen of Mr. P. G. Huot, late Post Master for the re-imbursement of certain monies not accounted for during his time of office.

It is said that the Hon. Mr. Fournier will take the portfolio of the Minister of Justice, in the place of Hon. Mr. Dorian, appointed Chief Justice of Quebec, and that Mr. Geoffrion will enter the Cabinet. The name of Mr. Jette, member for Montreal East, is also mentioned in connection with the vacancy.—*Free Press*.

It is stated that Mr. Speaker Anglin will take up his permanent residence in Ottawa, and during his absence in St. John, changes will be made in the Parliament buildings in order to accommodate him.

The Premier proposes to visit British Columbia this summer, in order to become more thoroughly acquainted with the people and requirements of that Province.

WINDSOR, ONT., June 4.—In the case of Ashton, who was picked up on the railway track a few days since and died shortly afterwards, the Coroner's jury have returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by exhaustion, and probably sunstroke. A gold watch and a sum of money was found on the person of the deceased. The remains were forwarded to Kingston for burial.

The New Brunswick elections are bringing out candidates quickly and thickly. There are nine announced to run in Charlotte County, four of them being free school men.

SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION.—The news published from Ottawa with regard to the ravages of the small-pox in Hull calls renewed attention to the subject of vaccination. Appropos to it, some statistics, just made public in Montreal, are of value. They come from the General Hospital of that city, and give the following figures with regard to the cases of small-pox that have occurred in it, with the relative numbers who have died and recovered from the 28th November, 1873, to the 15th April, 1874.

	Unvaccinated	Died	Recovered
Unvaccinated	28	15	13
Indifferent marks	11	4	4
Good marks	45	6	39
Doubtful	4	1	3

These statistics tell their own story. More than half of the unvaccinated who took the disease died from it, while not one in seven of those who had been vaccinated died. A column article could not speak as eloquently as do those few figures of the benefits of vaccination, and the fatal folly of neglecting it.—*Hamilton Times*.

THE COST OF LIQUOR DRINKING.—In this city some 120 licenses to sell liquor in saloons and taverns are issued, and return a revenue of about \$10,000 to the city treasury and about a quarter of that sum to the Ontario Government. The amount of money invested in the sale of liquor by the glass may be approximated to as follows:—

	City Licenses	Government Licenses	Rent on 120 houses @ 200 each	Living for 120 families @ \$600 each
City Licenses	\$10,000			
Government Licenses		2,500		
Rent on 120 houses @ 200 each			24,000	
Living for 120 families @ \$600 each				60,000

Total ..... \$96,500  
This sum is required to enable the 120 rum-sellers to pay expenses and live in very economical fashion. But to this may fairly be added fifty per cent, net profit, making a total expenditure for drinks at Kingston bars about \$145,000. Half as much more on a moderate estimate may be added for liquor bought in shops and consumed at the drinker's home and we have a grand total of nearly \$230,000 yearly ex-

pended by the 12,000 citizens of Kingston upon alcoholic stimulants. Reckoning 2,000 families in that population, we find that the average cost of liquor to each is \$115 a year, a very tidy bit of money when the incomes of most of those families are considered. Whatever may be otherwise said on this subject, it is very clear that the poverty and wretchedness which are seen on all sides would be largely diminished if those \$115 were yearly applied to more reasonable wants than a taste for Liquor. It is also clear by the light of these figures that the struggle for life would be an easy one if this robber of the domestic purse were absent. But while three men out of four drink and want to drink intoxicants it is idle for the minority fourth to think of prohibiting the sale and manufacture of liquor. Prohibitory laws, like all others, must be backed by public opinion to be effective, and until the majority of the people are educated to the belief that it is wrong to drink and refrain from so doing, such a law must be a dead letter. The agitation in Parliament in favour of Prohibition we are not sorry to see, but it can never be successful unless the principles of which it is the embodiment are taught from our pulpits, in our schools and homes, and acknowledged and acted up to by the majority.—*Kingston British Whig*.

SINGULAR DEATH.—A very mysterious death occurred at Port Stanley. George Lloyd, late hotel keeper, was found lying on the G. W. R. track by one of the watchmen, his body having been cut in two by a passing train. He had been stopping with his brother, and retired to bed at a reasonable hour quite sober and in good health. After all the family were asleep he arose and went out, being seen walking along the track a short time before his death. When found one foot was off, and the other unlaced. The impression is that he committed deliberate suicide.

THE STOLEN LETTER.—Mr. Palmer was received very favorably by the Post-Master-General yesterday. It is said to be probable that he will obtain the highest salary in this Department, \$1,400. The appointment is to date from the 1st of last January, with the view practically of reimbursing him for expenses in connection with his defence. Southworth, the expert in handwriting, of Boston has addressed a lengthy letter, containing an essay on his profession, to the Post-office Investigating Committee who refused to place it on record, as it arrived after Boyes' confession. Paine had also reiterated his former views, and Southworth, who had been informed of the confession, denounces it as a humbug.—*British Whig*, June 1st.

Cape Vincent.—The *Engle* says that the steamer Kelley is expected to commence her trips to Clayton on Monday next. Two parties connected with the U.S. Lake Survey, under charge of Assistants Russell and Darling, are at work on the triangulation, having their stations on Wolfe Island, Carleton Island, and the mainland. Another party, under Assistant Pratt, is occupied in measuring a Base Line on the railroad, a few miles east of the Cape.

This is what the New York *Graphic* has to say about reciprocity: "Public sentiment is strongly in favor of the renewal of the treaty, and there is a fair prospect that the Pettish and foolish action of Congress in abolishing the original treaty will be atoned for as far as possibly by an early action looking towards its restoration."

The Campbellford *Herald* states that Mr. Amin Hubble, of Seymour, recently killed a bear which weighed 400 pounds, in the vicinity of Healey's Falls. Six other bears—three old and three young—were seen in the same vicinity.

A rumor is afloat that a Board of Ministers will meet at Ottawa next August for the purpose of reorganizing the Civil Service. A reduction of the old supernumerary and inefficient employees may be expected.

An order in the *Official Gazette* says:—The several corps comprising the Grand Trunk R.R. Brigade are hereby removed from the list of corps entitled to pay on completion of drill authorized for the year 1874-75.—*Star*.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.—The number of signatures to petitions for a prohibitory liquor law presented to the Dominion Parliament during the recent session from the various provinces has been, as follows:—Ontario, 84,831; Quebec, 12,565; New Brunswick, 13,536; Nova Scotia, 13,437; Prince Edward Island, 3,340; British Columbia, 268.—Total 127,187. Besides these, petitions have been presented from municipal bodies and counties representing a population of 410,000.

Last year Toronto did an immensely increased business in the grain and flour trade. The total amount handled by Toronto merchants was 12,594,712 bushels. The total quantity of flour and oats handled was 800,000.

Lieut.-Col. Strange, R.A., who has been in command of "B" battery, Dominion Artillery, Quebec, has been ordered to West Point, presumably to make himself acquainted with the working of that institution preparatory to taking charge of the Canadian Military College.

O'REILLY & MAGUIRE.—This new law firm is announced. Mr. James O'Reilly, Q.C., having taken into partnership his late student and very successful graduate, Mr. Thos. H. Maguire.

THE CENTRAL PRISON.—The Hon. C. F. Fraser has more than fulfilled his promise to the Local House, made last session. The Central Prison is now ready for the occupation of prisoners, and that interesting specimen of the genus *homo* is arriving from various parts of the Province.—*Kingston Whig*.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

	Flour @ bbl. of 196 lb.	Pollards	Superior Extra	Extra	Flour	Strong Bakers	Middlings	U. C. bag, flour per 110 lbs.	City bags, [delivered]	Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs.	Lard, per lbs.	Cheese, per lbs.	do do do Finest new	Pork—New Mess.
	\$3.75 @ \$4.00		0.25 @ 0.35	0.00 @ 0.25	4.70 @ 4.75	5.60 @ 5.80	4.30 @ 4.35	2.65 @ 2.70	2.85 @ 0.00	0.00 @ 0.95	0.11 @ 0.12	0.11 @ 0.11	0.11 @ 0.12	19.00 @ 19.25

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

	Wheat, fall, per bush.	do spring	Barley	Oats	Peas	Rye	Dressed hogs per 100 lbs.	Beef, hind-qrs. per lb.	" fore-quarters "	Mutton, by carcass, per lb.	Potatoes, per bus.	Butter, lb. rolls.	" large rolls.	tub dairy.	Eggs, fresh, per doz.	As follows	Apples, per bbl.	Chickens, per pair.	Ducks, per brace.	Geese, each.	Turkeys.	Carrots	Beets	Parsnips	Turnips, per bush.	Cabbage, per doz.	Onions, per bush.	Hay	Straw
	\$1 23	1 20	5 75	0 63	0 70	0 00	8 00	0 06	0 04	0 08	0 55	0 21	0 16	0 16	0 13	0 11	4 00	0 50	0 80	0 00	0 80	0 50	0 55	0 85	0 30	0 50	1 50	17 00	18 00

THE KINGSTON MARKET.

	Flour—XXX per bbl.	" " 100 lbs.	Family " 100 "	Ex-Fancy 100 "	GRAIN—Barley per bushel.	Rye "	Peas "	Oats "	Wheat "	MEAT—Beef, fore, per 100 lbs.	" hind "	" live "	" per lb. on market.	Mutton "	Veal "	Ham "	Bacon "	HIDES—No 1 untrimmed.	" 2 "	Sheepskins, inf.	" best "	Dekin Skins.	Tallow "	POULTRY—Turkeys, each.	Geese "	Fowls per pair.	GENEVAL—Potatoes per bushel.	Turnips "	Beets "	Butter, fresh, per lb.	Eggs, per dozen.	Cheese, home made.	Hay per ton.	Straw "	Wool, on wharf.	Coal, delivered.	Timothy Seed, per bushel.	Clover "
	7.50	3.75	3.00	3.25	1.10	0.60	0.75	0.55	1.15	8.00	8.50	4.50	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.13	0.12	5.00	3.00	0.50	1.00	0.30	0.04	0.80	0.60	0.60	1.00	0.85	0.80	0.18	0.11	0.12	20.00	12.00	5.50	7.50	3.00	6.50

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