Dublin, Aug. 8, 1883.

The Irish Party in Parliament is in high spirits over its recent successes, and it proposes to renew opposition to every English measure until the government is compelled to make new and larger concessions in favor of Ireland. Mr. Parnell's latest victory is the withdrawal by government of the infamous constabulary act, by which it was intended to partition Ireland into districts which would be under the control of eleven special magistrates nominated from Dublin. The bill was in fact another coercion bill which the government hoped to push through the House without its character being discovered, but Mr. Parnell and his colleagues were as ever on the alert, and by

discovered, but Mr. Parnell and his col-leagues were as ever on the alert, and by exposing its vicious principles, and mak-ing a vigorous fight against it, they forced the government to withdraw it.

The memorial of the distressed Irish landlords to the English government ask-ing for a loan from the state at 3½ per cent., to enable them to pay off their mort-gages, was referred to the Dublin execu-tive. The authorities there have informally reported that unless Parliament comes to reported that unless Parliament comes to the help of the landlords, a social crisis will be inevitable next spring. Mortagees who have received no interest for several years are threatening to foreclose. The Irish papers continue to comment on the extraordinary decrease years are threatening to foreclose. The Irish papers continue to comment on the extraordinary decrease of land under cultivation in Ireland, which they attribute to British misgovernment. The English papers suggest that it is the result of terrorism and argains prime that and agrarian crime, that a large name and agrarian crime, that a large number of farms were vacant because it is more than a new tenant's life is worth to take them, and that Mr. Parnell and the Land League are the immediate cause of the present condition of things, and of the inevitable famine which will be the coult. Capital is scared out of the counthe inevitable famine which will be the result. Capital is scared out of the country, and ruin, misery and bankruptcy are general throughout all classes.

Mr. Parnell intended to make a visit to

Mr. Parnell intended to make a visit to
America in the autumn and personally
assist in the perfection of the organization
of the National League there, but now it
seems doubtful if he will be able to do so seems doubtful if he will be able to do so on account of imperative parliamentary duties which require his presence in London. He is very hopeful of the future success of the National movement, and looks forward confidently to a large increase in its representation in the next Parliament. Conventions of the league are soon to be called in all the counties in Iroland, and the large cities in England. Ireland, and the large cities in England and Scotland, with a view to choosing a central executive council. Arrangements are also being made to resume the propa-ganda for securing an Irish Parliament, a peasant proprietary and the adoption of other measures now greatly desired by the Irish people. In the fall of 1884 it is proposed to call a general convention of delegates from all the Irish societies in the delegates from all the Irish societies in the world, which in numbers will surpass any-thing of the kind ever seen anywhere. The convention will probably be held in Dublin, although it is not unlikely that it may be called for London. The fate of James Carey, the informer,

The fate of James Carey, the informer, continues to be the sole subject of conversation in Dublin. Carey himself chose to go to Natal. He would not go to Australia, because he said that many Fenians, fearing arrest, had escaped to that country. It is an open secret that Earl Spencer, the lord lieutenant of Ireland, is much annoved by the murder of Carey Spencer, the lord lieutenant of Ireland, is much annoyed by the murder of Carey and the prevention of Kavanagh and other informers from landing at Melbourne. There has been some angry correspondence between Earl Spencer and prominent officials on the subject. There that Kavanagh has been was a rumor that Kavanagh has been murdered, but a dispatch from Melbourne murdered, but a dispatch from Menourne says that Kavanagh and the other informers are still on board of the steamer Pathan. The people in all parts of the country express much satisfaction at the death of the arch-informer. Carey's

death of the arch-informer. Carey's oldest son, by whom he was accompanied took £100 from his father's pocket, and Mrs. Carey and her children are left entirely destituite.

London, Aug. 10.—The Government has decided to undertake the aid of Irish emigration on a colossal scale, based upon the principles of the United States homestead laws. It is proposed to move from Ireland and settle in Canada 200,000 poor Irish families; 10,000 families to be moved next spring, and the transportation to be continued as rapidly as the territory to be occupied can be got ready. The lands are to be divided into farms of 100 acres each, properly furnished, and 100 acres each, properly furnished, and given the settlers on easy terms.

A Story About Fra Tom Burke.

Fra Tom Burke used to tell the follow-ing good story of himself. He was invi-ted to Killarney to preach a charity ser-mon in aid of the Christian Brothers' school. The fame of his eloquence brought together a large, fashionable audience. Lord Kenmare, Mr. Herbert, Lord Lans-downe and all the local magnates were present. He took for his text the labor. present. He took for his text the laborious zeal of the Christian Brothers. He pictured forth the ascetic monk, lean, lank, and religiously solemn. He discanted on their vigils, their fastings, their abstemiousness. He grew eloquent over that zeal which made them but mere human shadows. The good father was much scandalized to notice that his hearers were but smiling at his solemn discourse, that the fashionable portion was almost convulsed with laughter. He tried to be more and more eloquent and impressive, however, and again reverted to the thin, hungry and ascetic monk. The ladies of hungry and ascetic monk. The ladies of the audience now thrust their handkerthe audience new thrust their handker-chefs into their mouths to restrain vio-lent giggles. Father Tom paused and was about to rebuke the scoffers, when his eye caught the rotund figure, jolly and rubi-cund face of Brother Dominic, the head of cund face of Brother Dominic, the fleat of the Christian Brothers' community in Killarney. Brother Dominic weighed three hundred and fifty pounds, and his face was as large as a full moon. He was enjoying Father Burke's description of the ascetic monk. He did not think it aplied to him. He, too, was laughing. The lied to him. He, too, was laughing. The collection was a good one.—Dublin

Our lives are pretty much as we make them. We may entertain grief and care as transient guests, but we should never invite them to lodge with us.

Mutual forbearance is what makes all mankind akin.

THE POPE AND PRANCE.

POPE LEO'S LETTER TO PRESIDENT GREVY

Roman Correspondence of the LondonTimes.

The Pope begins by telling the President that what has been happening for some time in France in connection with religious matters, and what apparently is in preparation for the future, are sources of grief and apprehension to him. With no other object in view than the good of souls, for which he is responsible, he has made these matters the subject of repeated observations to the government of the Republic, which observations had been repeated by the Cardinal Secretary of State, in consequence of the rigorous measures recently. the Cardinal Secretary of State, in consequence of the rigorous measures recently adopted towards some of the French Bishops and clergy. Upon this subject the French Minister of Foreign Affairs had sent a note, on May 20, to the Ambassador accredited to the Holy See, and in it THE FOPE IS GLAD TO RECOGNIZE DECLARATIONS intended to calm the just apprehensions aroused. He expresses the gratification

intended to calm the just apprehensions aroused. He expresses the gratification he feels at every testimony of respect shown him by a nation which, because of the services she has long rendered to Christian civilization, to the Church, and to her Supreme Head, is especially dear to him. It is impossible for him not to have the religious interests of so important a part of Christ's flock closely at heart. His affliction, therefore, is the greater, when he sees those interests menaced; greater, not only because the peace and greater, not only because the peace and tranquility of consciences is disturbed, but because the interests of religion are

but because the interests of religion are nearly connected with that material prosperity which he desires that France should enjoy. By these sentiments of benevolence towards the people of France, the Holy See has always been guided, and a proof of this the President, in his impariality, will have recognized in the delicate consideration which the Holy See has invariably shown in its transactions with the government. The Pope says that he will not remind the President that whenever the Holy See has been able to defer to the wishes of the French Government, whether as related to internal affairs, or to French influence abroad, it has never hesitated to do so. He will not remind him that whenever the obligations of the Apostolic Ministry have

COMPELLED THE EXPRESSION OF THE CHURCH'S OFINION,

wording of some of them, and by the necessity the authorities were under of being armed against the excessive pretensions of some of the clercy. Even if there existed some ground for this argument, the Holy See was much grieved that the French Government, in adopting measures which, owing to the penalties involved, touched the stipendiary rights sanctioned by a bi-lateral contract, had preferred taking solitary action in the matter, without referring it in any way to the Holy See. But in reality, it is urged, the existing perturbation of consciences originated in more remote causes than the decree issued by the Congregation of the Index, and chief among these was the abolition of religious teaching in the schools, and the introduction into them of the manuals. The French Government had promised that nothing should be taught that was contrary to religion, or calculated to offend consciences. But it was necessary for the Pope to declare with that frankness which the nature of his Apostolic Ministry required, that those promises had not been carried into effect. This painful fact was in itself a sufficient explanation of what might have been said or done by Apostolic Ministry have
COMPELLED THE EXPRESSION OF THE
CHURCH'S OPINION,
he has never departed from the strictest
lines of moderation and delicacy, in order
not to diminish the force and prestige of
the civil authority more than was necessary, for the sake of public order, in these
days, when so many subversive currents
appear to be combined to overthrow it.
Following the example set by this uniform attitude of the Holy See, the French
episcopate, while embarrassed by many
difficulties, had not failed to give proofs
of their wisdom and prudence. To this
fact the French Government had not only
testified by declarations made to the
Nuncio at Paris, but the Minister of
Foreign Affairs had, in the note above
mentioned, admitted that the prelates
who, in his opinion, had on recent occasions overstepped the limits of legality
formed but a very small minority. The
same might be said of the inferior clergy,
who, mainly intent on the exercise of
their sacred ministry, had, by their acts
of sacrifice and patriotism, done much to
uphold the name and glory of their nation
both at home and in distant countries.
SUCH CONDUCT ON THE PART OF THE HOLY

SUCH CONDUCT ON THE PART OF THE HOLY SEE gave him, the Pope continues, a right to gave him, the Pope continues, a right to hope that the Government would, on its side, have followed a friendly policy towards the Church, by applying largely in her favor those principles of true liberty which form the basis and first object of all wise governments. But, alas! he is greatly grieved to say that many painful events have contradicted those hopes. He reminds the President of the severe treatment to which the Religious orders, considered as unrecognized by the State, had been subjected. Frenchmen who had rendered signal service to their country, not only in the religious and moral education of the people, but in matters of sacred and profane science, had been driven into exile, with men who had been zealous in good works, prodigal of self-devotion in times of calamity and misfortune, and who had carried the comforts of religion into the field of battle with a zeal which had aroused

THE ADMIRATION EVEN OF THE ENEMIES severe treatment to which the Re THE ADMIRATION EVEN OF THE ENEMIES

THE ADMIRATION EVEN OF THE ENEMIES OF THE CHURCH.

The Holy See, proceeds his Holiness, has done all in its power to avert a misfortune which it considers to be equally serious for France and for the Church.

Having been informed that the applicafortune which it considers to be equally serious for France and for the Church. Having been informed that the application of the decree of March 29 might be prevented if the members of the Religious Orders declared in documentary form that they took no part in political matters, the Holy See had accepted that proposal, since it afforded an occasion for again affirming the respect due to the constituted authorities. The efforts of the Holy See were, however, fruitless, and the decree was executed. The Pope's grief and the injury to the Church were further increased by the law excluding religious teaching from the schools. The whole episcopate of France, the fathers of families, and many impartial men of note of the Republican party had in vain represented to the Government what evils would result from that law. But nothing availed, and it was put in force throughwould result from that law. But nothing availed, and it was put in force throughout France. Even those concessions made to the enemies of religion failed to satisfy them, and, rendered more confident by their success, they sought to carry into execution their design of removing all the salutary influence of religion from the hospitals, the colleges, the army, the charitable asylums and all the institutions of the State. These efforts to army, the charitable asylums and all the institutions of the State. These efforts to create utter indifference for religion caused the Pope's heart to bleed. Closely connected with them were the continued connected with them were the continued endeavors made for some years to diminish those material resources of the Church which were indispensable to her existence and freedom. But other dangers threatened the Church in France in the form of two bills, one regarding the marriage tie, and the other intended to make military agrice obligatory upon the cleroy. and the other intended to make mintary service obligatory upon the clergy. Dwelling at some length on the gravity of these subjects, the Pope expresses his unwillingness to believe in THE POSSIBILITY OF THEIR EVER BECOMING

Catholic National Readers.

PART OF FRENCH LEGISLATION.

These, continues the letter, were the another column.

VINTON'S PICKIC.

chief causes of grief and care to the Pope, when these feelings were intensified by news of the rigorous measures that had been adopted against the clergy, and of the opinion which the Council of State had given, in contradiction to the spirit and letter of the Concordat, that the Government had the right of diminishing or refusing the stipends of the clergy and even of the bishops. This had caused the most painful surprise. It had from ancient times been the practice of the Church which was under the obligation of watching over the integrity of faith and morals, to examine all writings supposed to contain erroneous theories and to pronounce her judgment upon them, without giving account to any earthly authority. Those judgments, forming part of the internal discipline of the Church, and consequently being within her exclusive competence, could not be bound by any international compact. What had occurred for a long time with regard to other books had now occurred also in the case of the well-known manuals. Their contents had been recognized as contrary to the true principles of religion, and their use had been prohibited to the faithful.

IN REMINDING CATHOLICS OF THE CENSURES AGAINST THE MANUAL, the bishops had not exceeded the duties of The great gala day of the parish of Vinton, Pontiac, is numbered with the past. During four days previous to the picnic, it rained so constantly, that doubts were entertained about the weather on the 6th. But kind Providence had otherwise ordained, for on Monday morning a clear blue sky presented itself and Sol lit up in all its splendor. The sports and games were announced to begin at 8 o'clock, but lo! before the hour of seven over a hundred visitors were on the grounds, which were most magnificently deccrated for the occasion. In the forenoon a friendly baseball match of five innings was played between the clubs of Bryson and Vinton, which resulted in favor of the home players, by a majority of three runs. Sharp ers, by a majority of three runs. Sharp play was made on both sides.

Between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.
a sumptuous dinner was served in the town
hall to over seven hundred persons. The
hall was handsomely ornamented, and its
aspect, no doubt, spoke volumes for the
ladies who performed the work. In the
afternoon, Mr. A. Gaudier, of Coulonge,
Mr. D. Kennedy, of Clarendon, and Messrs,
J. and D. Quinne, of Vinton, signalized
themselves in taking nearly all the prizes
in the different sports which took place.
The election began immediately after the
termination of the games, and was one of
the most exciting that ever Pontiac beheld.
Mr. McCuaig was warmly supported by
his friends, but properly speaking, the
contest was between Mr. Bryson and Dr.
Gaboury. At about ten minutes to five
the alarm clock sounded, the poll was declared closed, Dr. Gaboury proclaimed the
most*popular gentleman, and consequently was the recipient of a most beautiful
walking cane. IN REMINDING CATHOLICS OF THE CENSURES
AGAINST THE MANUAL,
the bishops had not exceeded the duties of their religious ministry, and therefore the Holy See was at a loss to understand how the Government could recognize political aims in what they had done, and praceed against them with a rigor which had only been paralleled in times of undoubted hostility to the Church. It was affirmed that those measures were justified by the agitation which the bishops' pastorals had aroused, by the want of moderation in the wording of some of them, and by the necessity the authorities were under of being armed against the excessive pretenbeing armed against the excessive preten-

walking cane.

The doctor, in a few feeling remarks, thanked the people for the honor they had conferred upon him by supporting him in such an able manner. The concert given, after the election, by Mrs. Nellie M. Price, was undoubtedly a grand success. The following is the programme:

PROGRAMME. PROGRAMME.

not been carried into effect. This painful fact was in itself a sufficient explanation of what might have been said or done by some of the clergy complained of, for their souls were efficied and embittered by the removal of religious teaching from the schools, and by the introduction of books hostile to religious principles.

THE NEED OF BEING PROVIDED WITH DEFENSIVE WEAPONS

books hostile to religious principles.

THE NEED OF BEING PROVIDED WITH DEFENSIVE WEAPONS

against the clergy might be understood, had they been the first to give offence, by going beyond their religious duties, in order to teach principles antagonistic to public order. But that had not been the case; and while the clergy confined themselves to maintaining the integrity of faith and morals, there existed no good and sufficient reason for severe measures of a general character, calculated to offend and convinced many who had attentively followed the course of public affairs in France of the existence of an intention of gradually carrying out, under the pretence of the requirements of the times, a plan conceived by men hostile to the Church, who, denouncing her as an enemy, sought to remove her beneficent influence from every civil and social institution. The letter then proceeds to point out that in the circumstances, the Pope cannot do less than call the President's attention to the circumstances, the Pope cannot do less than call the President's attention to less than call the President's attention to the serious consequences which may result if timely measures are not taken for calming the consciences of the faithful, for securing to the Church the pacific possession of her rights, and for rendering it possible for the Pope to continue to maintain that paternally moderate attitude towards France which has been of such utility to her both at home and abroad. Finally, the hope is expressed that the that the number of visitors exceeded a thousand. He congratulated the doctor on his success in the election, and expressed his gratitude to Mrs. Bryson, Mr. McCuaig, etc., for the generous manner in which they acted, and was happy to proclaim that the election resulted in giving to the parish of Vinton the handsome sum of three hundred and nine dollars. The rev. gentleman than expressed his recret that many other gentlemen, utility to her both at home and abroad. Finally, the hope is expressed that the statesmen at the head of affairs in France will be inspired with sentiments which will lead to their yielding again unto God Finally, the hope is expressed that the statesmen at the head of affairs in France will be inspired with sentiments which will lead to their yielding again unto God that place which is His.

Catholicity.

The exhibition at Amsterdam has been the occasion of one or two touching scenes, which bring forcibly to the mind of the observer the literal Catholicity of the Church. A missionary, who had formerly labored among the natives of Surinam, and who had returned to Europe on account of his health, paid a visit to the exhibition. Suddenly he was startled by a hibition. Suddenly he was startled by a loud cry, in the language of Surinam, of "Here is our father!" and immediately the good priest was surrounded by a kneeling band of many of his former parishioners. The missionary blessed them, and asked them if they had ready collected for the erection of the Vinton church. The revel gentleman than expressed his regret that many other gentlemen, among whom were the Revd. Father Coffey, of London, M. J. Roupon, Esq., M. P. P., T. Murray, Esq

the good priest kneeling band of many of his former kneeling band of many of his former kneeling band of many of his former parishioners. The missionary blessed them, and asked them if they had rethem, and asked them if they had remained faithful to their baptismal vows, and still practised their religion. Their reply was to show him their catechisms, containing the little tickets which certified to their having duly fulfilled their Easter duties. Another priest had a similar duties. Another priest had a similar meeting with some Chinese; and a third, and with a sum of the committee of the ready collected for the erection of the vinton church. The revd. gentleman vinton church with the picture of the without church with the picture of the wi containing the little tickets which certified to their having duly fulfilled their Easter duties. Another priest had a similar meeting with some Chinese; and a third, going into a Catholic church at Amsterdam came across two Catholic Turks kneeling on the floor, and anxious to hear Mass. spend none of it at the election. This, no doubt, said Father Ferreri, is a generous act on the part of the honorable gentleman and in return we offer him our most sincere gratitude.

cere gratitude.

"God Save the Queen," was then rendered by the choir, after which all dispersed well pleased with their visit to Vinton.

At the drawing of the Grand Lottery in the 6th of We have received from the Catholic publishing house of Benziger Bros. a set of these excellent readers. We need only mention the fact that the works have been compiled by the Right Rev. Bishop Gilmenton, of Cleveland, and that they have the approval of the Sovereign Pontiff. Our schools have long felt the need of a series of Catholic readers worthy the series of Catholic

Our schools have long felt the need of a series of Catholic readers worthy the name, and we trust that the works in question will receive that liberal encouragement for which they are in every way so deserving. We refer our readers to the announcement of the Messrs. Benziger in another column. He who is capable of being a bitter enemy, never had the capacity for true friendship. Love is stronger than hate.

CATHOLIC

You may lose in a moment what it may take years to repair. Watch closely and act promptly as occasion offers.

A peevish and querulous disposition can generate more bile and stir up more gall than a whole vegetable garden. Died at her residence, 476 Oxford st., July 4th, Elizabeth Hilliard, relict of the late Enristopher McGuire, aged 81 years, Requi-

weep not for me whose race is run
My prize is gained, my toil is past,
To me the powers of grief is done
And misery's storm has frowned its last,
I sleep in Christ the sleep of peace
Unflushed by dreams of earthly sorrow,
Till earthly days and nights shall cease
Before a bright and glorious morrow.

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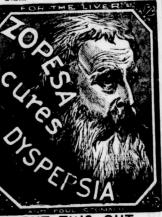
From the International Throat & Lung Institute, 173 Church St., Toronto, will be at the Tecumseh House the first Thursday and two following days of every mouth, next visit being August 2nd, 3rd and 4th. The Surgeons will have a supply of Spirometers, the invention of M. Souvielle, of Paris, exalte surgeon of the French Army, for the cure of catarrhal Deafness, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption. Consultation and trial of the Spirometer free. Don't fail to see the surgeons while here, as they make a speciality of diseases of the Head, Throat and Lungs, and are curing thousands of cases every year that have been given up to the by doctors in general practice. Crowds are visiting them in every town and city. For particulars write to 175 Church Street, Toronto, or 13 Phillip Square, Montreal.

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and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has re-

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A N EXAMINATION of candidate in the Civil Service looking for promotion, will be held in the city of London, commenting on Wednesday, the 5th day of September next. The candidates will require to inform the undersigned of their intention to present themselves not later than the 7th day of August. resent themse lay of August. P. LESUEUR,

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wherefore we consider an abundant fruit, we cheerfully in the Lord, impart to you and to the publishers Benziger, the blessing which you ask.

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The Cedar's fall'n !- for mo pair, He's gone! the Patriot Pro Tho' short his course, the behind. Proclaim the effulgence of l The Church's ornament.

pride, The moving Pillar, sent to In him the true philantron His fold the globe, his f race,
Frugal yet hospitable, digr
Refined his wit, yet playfu
His pure humility gave all
His door and purse were of
A very Pelican the poor t
They reap'd no harvest, t
seed.

†(One luckless cloud bety came, Obscur'd the while; but

ship's flame; Each kept its course, to i The brighter's set! but sh view), He saw the locusts eat th Sampson's streng Massy props, Of Mammon's temple;

stands,
Its final fall is left to othe
Meek, but when rous'd scious might, Astonished Churchmen

His eagle genius pierc'd t Dissolv'd their caption nought, Nor store of gold, nor pa

Nor store of gold, not pa Nor found at Court, nor Incessant study, preach Sap'd the weak fabric of Renown'd Brayanza, lon Thy Master's name, the

Carlow, Ireland, June 1 The Poor Laws. The difference between Dr. Doyle

CATHOLIC

Redpath's If any of our young anxious to serve a l servitude in a British advise them to join revolutionary secret doesn't land them in will not be for any edge on the part of secret societies seem to their agents as they ar British Government.

Catholic To The renowned Edn the shining lights of ment over a century like so many other friendly to the caus Colonies as against t lish rule-at one t House of Common allusion to Burgo over-awe the feroci that day by caution ness: "Suppose t Tower Hill, what wo ness: Majesty's lions do? open the dens of the address them thus: humane bears, my to go forth! But I e: Christians, and mem ety, to take care no woman or child!"

Irish As the investigationer apparent that Madegascar was th she has always ado sionary, next a con a British Consul or their interests. A Gallic impetuosity scheme to fully de missionary offende when the Consul him to leave. The probably settle the miral's lines. Pierre is obliged after having issu bidding foreign so at Tamatave in vi

pation of the place Buf One of our exc an article on Lut "But Luther lo did the old relig and his apostles, fall. He prefer

Devil to the serv "Ninety-nine readers can easily slander. They appeared in a Re no other, not ev nal, would print and prejudice ar olic by tradition argument, reaso have quoted fr perversion, com in the same edit We clip the a