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nt does not however bind e lowest or any tender. y order. F. BRAUN, Secretary.

s and Canals, May, 1882.

NAVIGATION. Buckhorn Rapids and

O CONTRACTORS. DERS, addressed to the unnd endorsed "Tender for
i," will be received at this
arrival of the Eastern and
in WEDNESDAY, the Fifth
for the construction of two
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also, the construction of a
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nelon Falls Work...\$1,000 khorn Rapids Work...\$500 cleigh Falls work...\$1 500 espective amounts shall be arty tendering declines en-tract for the works at the s submitted, subject to the terms stated in the specifi-

tus set in will be returned to ties whose tenders fare not Department does not, how-to accept the lowest or any By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary. and May, 1882. 191-5-w



TO CONTRACTORS.

NDERS, addressed to the dand endorsed "Tender for Thomas, Ont." will be redice until WEDNESDAY, the next, inclusively, for the

OFFICE, &C., THOMAS, ONT.

cifications can be seen at the cublic Works, Ottawa, and at St. Thomas, on and after th day of June. be made on the printed forms

nust be accompanied by an ineque, made payable to the torable the Minister of Public Rive per cent. of the amount hich will be forfeited if the the total contract when loso, or if he fail to complete acted for. If the tender be cheque will be returned, in twill not be bound to accept ny tender.

F. H. ENNIS,

Secretary

Public Works, {



NDERS, addressed to the d and endorsed "Tender for nilton, Ont." will be received ill THURSDAY, the 6th day of usively, for the erection of

OFFICE, &C, MILTON, ONT.

ecifications can be seen at the Public Works, Ottawa, and at Hamilton, on and after Thurs-une. be made on the printed forms

must be accompanied by an cheque, made payable to the norable the Minister of Public five per cent. of the amount of each will be forfeited if the center into a contract when do so, or if he fail to complete racted for. If the tender be cheque will be returned. ent will not be bound to ac-

order, F. H. ENNIS, Secretary. f Public Works, } 4th May, 1882

PTURE



"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."-"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

**VOL.** 4.

# LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1882.

NO. 192

# NICHOLAS WILSON & CO., FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

A nice assortment of Imported TWEFDS now in stock.

New Ties, Silk Handkerchiefs, Underclothing, Etc.

### N. WILSON & CO.

Afterglow.

To one abstruse conundrum much serious thought I give— Why is it that the good men die, and all the bad ones live? bad ones live?
Or why is it we never know our neighbor's rare perfections
Till his last will and testament is read to his connections?

Ah, then the daily papers spread his virtues

Ah, well-perhaps when I at last beneath my burden faint, I, too, shall win the title of a paragon and

# CATHOLIC PRESS.

tume, or attitudinize like Dr. Mary classic times did not unsex themselves: the Spartan mothers, the Sabine women who saved their infant republic; the mother of Coriolanus, praying for her country; the Roman ladies, severing their tresses for soldiers' bowstrings; all were intensely patriotic, but intensely feminine. As long as the ladies interested in Ireland confine themselves to private meetings for benevolent purposes, we will not grudge the mite given by our church-builders to their struggling co-religionists of the Island

Ave Maria.

An esteemed friend has sent us the following clipped from the American Israelite, of Cincinnatic

"Pope Leo has protested against persecution. He has written to the Emperor, as well as to the Bishops, that the persecution of the Jews is abominable and ought to be stopped. We feel grateful to Pope Leo for his humane intercession in behalf of the outraged children of Israel in Russia, and record the fact with particular satisfaction as an event of great importance in modern history.

the Jews is in perfect consonance with the feelings of the nations whose religious centre is in Rome. The tenor of history up to the Vistula River is changed for the better. The specter of darkness and absolis banished from the realms of civilized nations. The Pope's epistle in behalf of the persecuted Protestant anti-Semites in Germany, is a document of the highest value to the supporters of liberalism, assembly of the Presbyterian Church equality and justice to all, and secures to Pope Leo a bright page in held at Springfield, in Illinois, and

Catholic Review.

We notice some curious proceedings on the part of the Baptist Convention, that is, the Southern section of that body, which assembled in Greenville, S. C., May 11. On the first day, sundry resolutions were adopted, the queerest of which is undoubtedly one offered by a certain Rev. G. A. Nunally, its substance being, in the "whereas," that a "satisfactory" translation of the Scriptures was not in existence, and in the "therefore resolved," that they should "unite their talents and means in giving to the nations of the earth in their respective languages, including our own, the pure Word of God." From this singular confession, we are then to infer that Protestantism, which Chillingworth asserted was the Bible and the Bible They say he was "an honest man—the noblest work of God;"
How good he was, how wise he was, how honest in his dealing!
What tenderness of heart he had, and what a depth of feeling!

asserted was the Bible and the Bible alone, has been so corrupt! On the heels of this resolution, a characteristic scene took place. A couple of telegrams were exchanged between Perhaps the man was one of those—ah, would that they were fewer!—Who all his life ground hard and close the faces of the poor; Who drove his debtors to despair by premature for a forest loss re.

Greenville and Shanghai, China, indicating, the one, psalm 46, the other, psalm 103. A reverend gentleman read these out with great leman read these out with great leman read the read t remaps he was the lordly "head" of some Called "home" by use and courtesy, but lacking all its grace.

Who held his children criminals for every trifling error, who pinched his household half to death, and kept his wife in terror.

Perhaps he was a lawyer death of the preliminary to a long and undignified wrangle about the payment for the telegrams, until the North Carolina delegation stepped forward and relieved the terrified pockets of the bling tries. Who pinched his nousenand and kept his wife in terror.

Perhaps he was a lawyer deep, whose quibbling tricks and words

Helped base executors to rob poor widows of their thirds;

Perhaps a thrifty grocer-man, whose wheedling, false palayer sold toughest steak for porter-house, and chleory for Java.

Sold toughest steak for porter-house, and chleory for Java.

Light law palayer sold toughest steak for porter-house, and chleory for Java.

Light law palayer sold toughest steak for porter-house, and chleory for Java.

Light law to the main act, came on the stage by Rev. Dr. J. M. or green, who has been travelling in the South, and who consented to give the convention the benefit of his inestimable wisdom. Among other choice specimens, he spoke of the convention the spoke of the convention the period of his inestimable wisdom. Any of these he might have been—the types are nowise rare—
But when he dies, behold, we passed an angel unaware!
Since type and tongue proclaim his worth, what cynic shall dispute them?
"Many there be who meet the gods," we read, "but few salute them!"

"All the column to convertion the convention of the convertion to convertion the convertion to convertion the convertion of the convertion to convertion the convertion that convertion the convertion th why don't the papers say fine things of men before they die.
And indicate these saintly soals ere yet they soar on high?
Then we might recognize them ere grim death and "cold obstruction" Have made it quite impossible to get an in troduction.

centration of all the agencies of infidelity to overcome the spread of Christianity, the thousands of emigrants swarming to this land with their peculiar heresies and idolatrous practices, and urged the great importance of soun i training and my burden faint.

I, too, shall win the title of a paragon and saint.

And be, when death's cold breath has blown aside life's dust and solling.

A grait, of that superior salt which keeps the world from spoiling!

—ELIZABETH AKERS ALLEN, in The Century. when all sectional lines would join together against the power of Rome Catholic Telegraph.

In claiming woman's rights, and her emancipation from male convention think that if "Rome" tyranny, it is not necessary that she should adopt the Bloomer costhey thence received and still in a Walker. Florence Nightingale and Mary Stanley wielded a better influence on the battlefield, than all measure receive, could hope to live for a moment? Infidels know this; they let these little satellites alone, the vivandieres who have ever been the reigning toasts of French or Belgian regiments. Woman com-

> A Young woman committed suicide in this city last week. She had been to a picnic the day before, and staid away from home all night. The next morning when she returned to the house, her mother declared that if her father knew

Baltimore Mirror.

America.

what she had done, he would kill her. "I will save father that trouble," the girl replied, and, getting a pistol, she shot herself through the young woman, no warning to train signal to keep them from evil companions, late hours out at night, and vile resorts? Every mother will say—"Oh! my girl would never do such a thing." That is just what the mother of the dead girl would have said if anybody had advised her to put a check rein on her girl. The Pope's epistle in behalf of When the funeral of the suicide took place, the officiating Rabbi, according to a report in the daily newspapers, "did all in his power to comfort the bereaved parents." What could he do? In the face of the commandment, thou shalt not kill, what could he do? Comfort!

comfort could he give them? THE instinct to pray for the dead, Jews of Russia, and as a rebuke to which all true Christians possess, occasionally manifests itself among the history of Papal administra- we learn from the Cincinnati Herald

prayer."

Ohio, contains 1135 men and 17 wo. Argentin. We translate the passage men. All but 115 prisoners can in full: read. It their conscience had been trained at the same time that their mind was educated, would they have become criminals?

Boston Pilot.

A STRANGE and stormy career is closed by the death of Garibaldi. He gained a place in history, but how important a place it is for the future to say. His early years were full of adventures and vicissitude, his middle life of turbulent action, and his old age of bitterness and disappointment. To those not familiar with all his vagaries, it may seem in-credible that the hero of the red shirt, who typified the hostility and cause of the Pontiff whose ruthless enemy he became at a later day. In 1847, while engaged as a soldier of fortune in South America, he addressed to the Papal Nuncio in Brazil a letter that certainly reads strangely in the light of his subsequent career. It was not easy to believe that it was Garibaldi who wrote thus: "If, then, to-day, men who have some practise in the use of arms should prove acceptable to his holiness, it is scarcely needful to say In 1847, while engaged as a soldier of fortune in South America, he adholiness, it is scarcely needful to say that we shall gladly consecrate ourselves to the service of him who is doing so much for the country and the Church. We shall, indeed, deem

The rumors about dissension in the Irish party have been bluntly refuted by Treasurer Eagan in the following dispatch to President Mooney of the American Land League:—"The rumor of division is months of the prepulgation of this is to be sold within six League:—"The rumor of division is an invention of the enemy. Parnell, Dillon, Davitt and myself, are in Dillon, Davitt and myself, are in surrender on our side.
PATRICK EAGAN.

PATRICK EAGAN.

THE union of Mr. Dillon and Mr. Davitt in the mission to America proves that there is complete union among the leaders of the Irish people. The efforts of the English pressured preligious relationship in the value of the Catholic Church. Some twelve years and preligious relationship in the catholic Church. Belgian regiments. Woman commands universal respect when she is

they are doing to stab us in the ple. The efforts of the English press and politicians to injure the position since a dreadful convent story was spread head of a people more determined and more united than ever.

Baptists like Mr. Gregory have been a long time "uniting." It looks more like progressive division as the murderers of the Irish secretarday by day goes by. There are a les, we believe, was closely related dozen kinds of Baptists alone in to the fact that a tremendous change was about to be made in the Castle department. A London correspondent of the Dublin Freeman writes:-It is almost certain that many important changes, if not a clean sweep. were arranged to take place in the Castle department when the much. lamented Lord Frederick Cavendish started on his short, alas, most unupbraided her with her absence, and happy mission to Ireland. One important appointment had already been vacated. It was certain that the police system had broken down. The finest gendarmerie in Europe was the worst detective and preventhead. Is there no lesson for parents ative police in the world. Colonel in the melancholy death of this Hillier resigned his office, and it was at once offered to and accepted by the conscience of their children, no Colonel Brackenbury. It is almost the most important post under the crown in Ireland. The Inspector General not only commands an armed and highly disciplined body of about twelve thousand men, but almost without control he has the organization of this great force under his own will and guidance. . . . Colonel Brackenbury has just gone

the assembly as Dr. Hatfield rose to have, since then, constituted themread the roll of deceased ministers.

The first name read was that of Rev.

Now, if ever an act of reparation L. A. Aldrich, of the Presbytery of Cincinnati. The list comprised ninety-five names. After the reading a hymn was sung, and the Assembly united with Judge Moore in uits which we find in the recentlyissued prospectus of a company that THE penitentiary at Columbus, styles itself Credit Foncier Colonial

At the time when the Jesuits were expelled from all Spanish possessions, the territory of the missions enjoyed the greatest prosperity. Thirty villages had been founded, which harboured a population of upwards of 150,000 people, and this population was entirely engaged in the tilling of the soil and the breeding of cattle.

The expulsion of the Jesuits put a dead stop to this prosperity of the people of the Argentine coast, and the company whose name we have mentioned, in trying to find subscribers for their shares in the French capital, state that it is their object "to take up the work at the point where it was left in 1767." Thus people find it convenient, for persecution which the Church has encountered in Italy for many years, do justice to the paramount merits of the Jesuit order. Would they do so, too, if it were not for selfish

affecting the Church they leave one man, the Bishop of Angers, to go always through the brunt of the fight. If the Catholic party in the German and Prussian Parliaments had acted in the same way the Church. We shall, indeed, deem ourselves fortunate if we can contribute aught to the work of redemption initiated by Pio Nono. We speak in the name of our companions, who gladly offer their blood and their hearts to such a sacred cause.

Montevideo, Oct. 12, 1847."

The same way they would never have compelled Prince Bismarck to retrace his steps and enter upon what is termed the road to Canossa. If ever there was a proposal which called or "a pull altogether" on the part of the Catholics of France, whether in Parliament or out of Parliament, it is Mr. Jules Roche's, which may be summarized in the same way they would never have compelled Prince Bismarck to retrace his steps and enter upon what is termed the road to Canossa. If ever there was a proposal which called the catholics of France, whether in Parliaments had acted in the same way they would never have compelled Prince Bismarck to retrace his steps and enter upon what is termed the road to Canossa. If ever there was a proposal which called the catholics of France, whether in Parliaments had acted in the same way they would never have compelled Prince Bismarck to retrace his steps and enter upon what is termed the road to Canossa. If ever there was a proposal which called the road to Canossa. If ever there was a proposal which called the road to Canossa. If ever there was a proposal which called the road to Canossa. If ever there was a proposal which called the road to Canossa. If ever there was a proposal which called the road to Canossa. If ever there was a proposal which called the road to Canossa. If ever there was a proposal which called the road to Canossa. If ever there was a proposal which called the road to Canossa. If ever there was a proposal which called the road to Canossa. If ever there was a proposal which called the road to Canossa. If ever there was a proposal which called the road to Canossa. If ever there was a proposal which called the road to Canossa. If ever there was a proposal which called the road to Canossa. If ever there was

Dillon, Davitt and myself, are in thorough accord. American friends can rely upon it that there will be no meat it feeds on." "Throw about as much mud as ever

mands universal respect when she is most womanly, when the "eternal feminine" shines the brightest from her brow. The greatest heroines of learning and politicians to injure the position and influence of Mr. Parnell have failed miserably. He stands at the head of a people more determined than ever.

Since a dreadily convent story was spread and influence of Mr. Parnell have failed miserably. He stands at the head of a people more determined than ever.

Church has a life men cannot reach and more united than ever. and generally treated in the most das-tardly manner on account of some breach of discipline. The whole story turned out to be a fabrication from beginning to end. In exactly the same way another similar story has lately been circulated about a certain Sister Lesicka, also an immate of a convent at Cracow, who, it is stated, has almost been flayed alive. The spiritual authorities (who had a right to do so) and the secular ones (who had a not) investi the secular ones (who had not) investi-gated the case, and the only shred of truth the story was found to contain was that there existed a Sister Lesicka, who, how-ever, denies the entire report. There the matter ends for the Catholic conscience, but yet the inventors of the story will hav achieved their end, for something is sure to stick; and before long they will give us a rechariffe of it in Exeter Hall.

The various Protestant sects have egun to weary of their costly and un-Commenting on the evidence of this change manifested in recent conventions of large and wealthy sects, the New York Tribune has the following: There is no denying the fact that much smothered desying the fact that much smothered dissatisfaction prevails of late years in all the churches with this mode of Christian effort. The expense of maintaining missionaries in foreign countries is enormous. There is always the danger that they will prove incompetent. Even at their best, the difficulties of an unknown tongue, alien labits and prejudges are to Ireland to command, and, it is to be hoped, carefully to re-model, the belies. The new Chief Segretary is to Frenanc to Trenanc to the contribution of Police. The new Chief Secretary is an Englishman. The new Under-Secretary is a Scotchman. The Chief of Police is an Englishman. They are all clever men, knowing a little of everything except Ireland. As to Colonel Brackenbury, fortunately for himself, he is a man of the time."

tributed to that end of the time was a finished to that end of the secretary is an New York or Iowa has to water such a long succession of Boards, secretaries, elerks, missionaries and missionaries wives, children and servants before its healing stream reaches the poor heathen in Burmah or Ceylon, that it is a very small drop indeed by the time it fairly gets to him. These objections have so influenced the minds of believers of late vears that their contributions have ma-

#### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Dublin, June 6.—The harvest prospects in the counties of Longford, West Meath, Roscommon, and Kings are excellent. Rents are being paid everywhere. A reduction about equivalent to that made by the Land Courts is being universally granted. granted.

granted.

London, June 5.—In the House of Lords the Marquis of Waterford moved for correspondence in connection with the recent release of suspects. He condemned the action of the Government in coming to terms with Parnell and other Land Leaguers.

Land Leaguers.

Cowper deprecated the release of "suspects" and members of Parliament, and regretted that the subject of arrears of rent was mixed up with the general question.

Liverpool, June 6.—Davitt made a Liverpool, June 6.—Davitt made a speech here to-night and was received with great cheering. He condemned the Land Act, Repression Bill and especially the abolition of trial by jury...

London, June 7.—Davitt in his speech at Liverpool last night said he favored the land becoming national property. He considered the soil of Ireland could be purchased for tonants for £140,000,000 in

purchased for tenants for £140,000,000 in Government bonds, payable in fifty years. He denounced Dublin Castle rule as a

He denounced Dubin Castie rule as a monstrous failure.
Dublin, June 8.—Walter Bourke, a Galway landlord, was shot dead to-day.
His soldier escort was also killed.
London, June 8.—The news of the murder of Bourke greated a sensation in the London, June 8.—The news of the murder of Bourke created a sensation in the House of Commons to-night. Parnell and other Irish members expressed regret at the assassination. They stated that the Land League of the Government district

Land League of the Government district ceased to exist six months ago.

A volley was fired at Bourke and his escort from behind a wall as they were riding along. Both fell dead. Bourke was a magistrate, and son of the late Crown Solicitor. He was a barrister, and amassed a fortune in India. He contested the seat of Parliament for Mayo services. amassed a fortune in man. The order the seat of Parliament for Mayo against Nelson. He had disputes with his tenants and recently left London to carry out evictions. A few months ago he entered the church at Carrore with a rifle while mass was being celebrated. The priest ordered him to leave. He escaped by a side door to avoid being mobbed.

London, June 8.—Bourke, who was assassinated in Ireland yesterday, recently informed the authorities that he knew he would be shot. When the news of his murder reached London, his brother went into the lobby of the House of Oommons and accused Parnell and Biggar of being the cause.

the cause.

Dublin, June 9.—Large rewards have been offered for the arrest of the murderers of Bourke and his escort or information leading thereto. Bourke's watch and the soldier's rifle was taken by the assassins.

Rome.

It is said on hearing of the death of Garits said on hearing of the dean of Gau-ibaldi the Pope remained silent awhile, then raising his eyes to heaven he said, "There has gone another figure of the re-volutions. Oh, God! be merciful to

The Vatican organ, Voce Della Verita, says: "Garibaldi was one of the most determined, but also the frankest of our adversaries. Not from him came the heaviest blows and bitterest troubles. He was no hypocrite. May the prayers of his pious mother have smoothed the last moments of her son's agitated

# THE CLERGY AND THE IRISH TROUBLES.

Dublin, June 11 .- The Irish bishops

to seek redress by lawful means. On these grounds the national movement has the approval of the priests and bishops, and even of all just and generous men, without distinction of race or creed; but it is the notorious means often employed that are utterly subversive of social order.
The address specifies these means as refusing to pay just debts, preventing the payment by others, injuring neighbors in person or property, forcibly resisting the law, forming secret societies and obeying the orders thereof. Under each of these headings numerous offences have been committed, fearfully prominent amongst. separated brethren. The "General assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States" was recently held at Springfield, in Illinois, and we learn from the Cincinnati Herald and Presbyter that: "A hush fell on and Presbyter that: "A hush fell on assembly of the Presbyterian Church assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States" was recently held at Springfield, in Illinois, and we learn from the Cincinnati Herald and Presbyter that: "A hush fell on assembly of the Presbyterian Church assembly of the Presbyterian Church assembly of the Presbyter that their contributions have materially fallen in quantity."

GARBALDI has gone to meet Mazzini, have elapsed since the Jesuits were communed disgrace our country and provoke the anger of God and His Church, and the Church still flourishes. Thus it has been from the Cincinnati Herald possessions, including the whole of her South American colonies, which even at the present moment disgrace our country and provoke the anger of God and His Church, and the Church still flourishes. Thus it has been from the Cincinnati Herald data Springfield, in Illinois, and we elapsed since the Jesuits were carefully fallen in quantity."

GARBALDI has gone to meet Mazzini, have elapsed since the Jesuits were carefully fallen in quantity."

GARBALDI has gone to meet Mazzini, have elapsed since the Jesuits were deven at the present moment disgrace our country and provoke the anger of God and His Church, we declare it is your duty to regard as the worst enemy of our creed and country he who would recommend the commission of any one of the Archdiocese. The latter ontributions have man deputies on the country of the Church still flourishes. Thus it has been from the Church still flourishes. Thus it has been from the Church still flourishes. Thus it has been from the Church still flourishes. The Church still flourishes have manted gentlemen were provoke the anger of God and His Church. Rows and the present moment disgrace our country which even at the present moment disgrace our co of any one of the above-named offences, and the subsequent ceremonies.

We appeal to all to have no connection with secret societies, but oppose them as hostile to religion and freedom. Let us assure you that the national movement purged of what is criminal shall have the assure you that the national movement purged of what is criminal shall have the earnest support of the clergy. A considerable instalment of justice has within the last few years been conceded to tenant farmers; but to them and other classes, particularly laborers, much more is due. It is the duty of the clergy and people to press their claims in every peaceable, just manner, but the clergy can countenance no illegal means, nor be the sowers of dissension. The Bishops express the belief that the late crimes would never have occurred if the people had not been driven to despair by evictions justly described by the Premier as sentences of death, and which must be a fatal and permanent provocative of crime, to which it is the duty of the Government to put a stop as speedily as possible at any cost. The address is signed by Cardinal McCabe, Archbishop McGettigan, Primate of Ireland, Archbishop Croke, Bishop Nulty and twenty-one others hop Croke, Bishop Nulty and twenty one

#### CELEBRATING HIS FIRST MASS.

Quebec Chronicle, June 5th.

The always interesting occasion of a newly-ordained Priest celebrating his "First Mass," occurred in St. Patrick's on yesterday. The celebrant was the Rev. Eustace Maguire, son of the late Hon. Mr. Eustace Maguire, son of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Maguire. The Rev. gentleman was assisted by his brother, the Rev. John E. Maguire, P. P. of St. Edward of Framton, in this diocese, who acted as Archpriest, Rev. Bernard J. Watters, P. P. of Goderich, Ont., as Deacon, Rev. Mr. Quinnan, P. P. of the diocese of Arichat, N. S., as Sub-Deacon; the Rev. Peter M. O'Leary, Professor of English and History in the Seminary, as Master of Ceremonies. After the Asperges or sprinkling of the After the Asperges or sprinkling of the congregation with holy water, by the rev. celebrant, the latter entoned the Veni Creator, which was taken up and chanted by the choir. At its conclusion High Mass was commenced. After the chantened in the first Company (Mat. v. v. iii. 1, 2, 20). by the Deacon, Rev. Father Burke, C. SS. R., ascended the pulpit, and having read the Gospel of the day as above, selected as his text Leviticus xxi—6 and 19, preached an eloquent and very impressive sermon, tracing the dignity of the Priesthood from the Old to the New Law, its powers and prerogatives and its terrible responsibilities. He congratulated terrible responsibilities. He congratulated the congregation in seeing four of its children officiating in the Sanctury on that occasion, and he congratulated, in particular, the wenerable lady who had lived to see two of her sons ministering at God's Altar. Turning towards the celebrant he addressed him in beautiful language, welcoming him into the ranks of the Priesthood in the name both of priests and people, and concluded by praying that he might always be preserved in God's grace and favor. The reverend preacher's allusion to the solemnity of the occasion, speaking from his own experience, was soldier's rifle was taken by the assassins.

Three persons have been arrested on suspicion of implication in the murder of Bourke.

Cork, June 7.—David's Castle was burned by incendiaries lather hight.

Queenstown, June 9.—Davit addressed the crowd before embarking for America to-day. He said the Irish cause was to be won by a strong appeal to justice, not to the wild justice of revenge.

London, June 10.—Three hundred soldiers and police have been drafted in the district where Bourke was shot. Lane and Duhig sang the O Salutaris arranged as a duo in very good style. The St. Patrick's Total Abstinence band were stationed in the chapel of St. Francis Xavier, and played selections before and after Mass and at the Epistle, under the leadership of Professor McKernon. It was indeed, as happily remarked by the preacher, a pleasing sight to the congrega-tion to see amongst those taking part in the ceremonies of the day no less than four young gentlemen whom they had known from their childhood; it was the first time that such an occurrence had taken place within the venerable walls of St. Patrick's. It had been the intention of the Very Reverend Rector, Father Lowekamp, to further solemnize the occasion by a procession from the Pres-bytery, through St. Stanislaus street, to the church, but the inclemency of the Dublin, June 11.—The Irish bishops have issued an address to their flocks promising the support of the clergy to the people in peacefully agitating for their rights, but condemning as the worst enemies to the country the men who recommend illegal courses, particularly those belonging to secret societies. The bishops condemn the recent horrible murders, but believe they were due to evictions which it is the duty of the Government to stop at any cost. The Irish Bishops, in their address, point out what is morally wrong cannot be politically right. It is the indisputable right of the Irish to live on their own soil. It is the right and often the duty of those oppressed either by the State or individuals to seek redress by lawful means. On like feeling was shewn as well as on yes. undone; on the occasion of the ordination of Rev. Messrs. O'Leary and McGratty a like feeling was shewn as well as on yes

His Grace the Archbishop ordained the His Grace the Archbishop ordained the following reverend gentlemen to the Priesthood on Saturday morning in the Basilica: Messrs. J. Beaudoin, C. Boulay, M. Fillon, H. Frechette, A. Lafrance, E. Maguire, A. Marchand, L. Paradis, A. Scott, of the Archdiocese of Quebec, D. Moriarty, of Nebraska; and at the same time raised to the order of Sub-Deacon, Messrs. J. Hudon, M. Beaulieu and A. Rousseau, of the Archdiocese. The latter Rousseau, of the Archdiocese. The latter

### The Countersign was "Mary."

Twas near the break of day, but still
The moon was shining brightly;
The west wind as it passed the flowers
Set each one swaying lightly;
The senty slow paced to and fro
A faithful nigat-watch keeping.
While in the tents behind him stretched
His comrades—all were sleeping.

Slow to and fro the sentry paced, His musket on his shoulder,
But not a thought of death or war
Was with the brave young soldier.
Ah no! his heart was far away
Where, on a Western prairie
A rose-twined cottage stood. That night
The countersign was "Mary."

And there his own true love he saw, Her blue eyes kindly beaming. Above them, on her sunkissed brow, Her curls like sunshine gleaming. And heard her singing, as she churned The butter in the dairy, The song he loved the best. That night The countersign was "Mary."

"Oh, for one kiss from her!" he sighed, When, up the lone road glaneing, He spied a form, a little form, With faltering steps advancing, And as it neared nim silently He gazed at it it wonder:
Then dropped his musket to his hand, And challenged: "Who goes yonder?"

Still on it came. "Not one step more, Be you man, child, or fairy, Unless you give the countersign. Halt: Who goes there?" "Tis Mary," A sweet voice cried, and in his arms The girl he'd left behind him Half fainting fell. O'er many miles She'd bravely toiled to find him.

"I heard that you were wounded, dear,"
She sobbed; "my heart was breaking;
I could not stay a moment, but
All other ties forsaking,
I travelled, by my grief made strong,

They told me that I could not pass The lines to seek my lover

The lines to seek my lover
Before day fairly came; but I
Pressed on ere night was over,
And as I told my name, I found
The way free as our prairle."
"Because, thank God! to night," he said,
"The countersign is 'Mary.'"
MARGAPET EYTINGE.

#### From the Catholic World. A WOMAN OF CULTURE.

CHAPTER XXV A MERITED PUNISHMENT.

Dr. Fullerton was a grave, studious man, with no love for society, though cheerful enough in his disposition, fond of his books, his home and his profession, and cherishing only one dream outside of the ordinary aspirations of his life—to wed with Nano McDonell. He was skilled in men and the world's ways as there. in men and the 'world's ways as thoroughly as in their lore. Long years of conflict with the world and its handmaids, poverty and misery, had not been passed in vain. He had conquered, taking away with him a fine touch of cynicism in his healthful salt can sweeten, the tenderness, the pity, the cheerful, warm affections of his manly soul. As a student he did not pay much attention to the affairs of that particular social world to which he belonged. His books were of greater interest than its gossip. They were his world, stretching out like vast and limitless prairies, great tracts of wilderness yet to be trodden by the hardy traveller, intellections of the honor of my wife the stander ductor, and went away, taking his riding-whip with him. His appearance was composed and grave as usual, and excited no attention on the part of the people in the streets. He was looking for Hughes. He went first to his residence, but, finding him absent, sought him at his office. He was not there, and he could have waited until nature, strong enough to sweeten, as healthful salt can sweeten, the tenderness, the pity, the cheerful, warm affections of ual Africas peopled with the most won-derful creations. Here he found his entertainment. He was ambitious. His desire was to sit with the most famous of allurements of youth, girded himself as the mountain-climber girds, and gave himself to labor and to study in solid

earnest. Hence it was that the causes of Olivia's late mental disturbance were so difficult for him to discover. The cuts direct which he received from the people with whom he was acquainted were as numer-ous and severe as those which were showered on unfortunate Olivia; but the scholar paid no attention to them, and went on his way serenely unconscious of with the matter, and if the current did not him so long as he is treated according change this must soon happen. We know to his position. change this must soon happen. We know with what relief she welcomed the astonishing disclosure of Mr. Quip. She considered the danger in a great measure averted if Mr. Quip were able to do but the tithe of what he had promised; only by you but by many others, do demand an explanation. I shall have i and she therefore pressed upon her brother the urgency of closing at once with his offer, lest delay might prove hurt-

ful to their interests.

Fate was hovering, however, over Killany's head. Dr. Fullerton was still inclined to be sceptical over Mr. Quip's revelations, and delayed the promised decision for more than a week. In the decision for more than a week. In the meantime Killany, delighted with the success of his villanous slanders, and en-couraged, as cowards ever are, by the meekness all misunderstood, of his victims, became bolder and openly laughed and sneered at what he elegantly termed the bar sinister on the Fullerton escutcheon. He won great praises from his lady friends for his kindness in providing a position for Harry, who, despite his poverty, which which with wealth was no obstacle at all, had made a great sensation among the ladies by his Saxon figure with its yellow curled head and eyes of violet hue. The hearts of many susceptable ones, bursting open the guards of prudence, fluttered uncontroled in his presence. They pitied his recent misfortune, and the gentlemen, too, regretted it. In Olivia's regard there was a change of front for one party, the ladies fiercely condemning her, and the gentlemen vowing and swearing (mostly over their punch) that it was a her, and shame anything in the matter of birth should be allowed to affect so divine a young woman. At last society got in quite a rage over the whole subject. The leaders, Mrs. Strachan and Miss McDonell, yet on terms of intimacy with and Sir Stanley Dashington did not Olivia, and Sir Stanley Dashington did not in one particular abate his well-known pavement of the office, tilting its swaying

friends. Murmurs and whisperings died away at his ears. But it was impossible to conceal it for ever, and when the mat-ter was at its culminating point some miserable little puppy popped it at the bar- weakness, yet decided and earnest, and onet, and was choked, and strangled, and shaken out of his five senses for his officiousness—before a number of ladies, too, so excited did the Irishman become.

For a few minutes there was a scene of a right which is mine in law and in just.

Wakness, yet decided and earnest, and just as the whip, raised a second time, just as the whip, raised a second time, fell once, twice, thrice with terrific swift-ness and force on the pale, derisive, but desperate face. The dcctor fell to the ground backwards, his hands clasped over priests to keep the people in ignorance,

fainting, screaming, cologne water per fumes, and noisy demonstrations from the gentlemen present, which brought the baronet to his senses and drew forth an apology sufficient to atone for a severer misdeed. He wished to take his frightened victim aside and question him; but the ladies, dear creatures! took it on them-selves to give him all particulars, which showed conclusively that the scandal had spread in all directions, and was as common among the interested as the latest song or the latest novel. He hastened, therefore, to make Harry

acquainted with the ast-nishing fact. The doctor was standing at the door of his office, looking wonderingly down the street. He had just come in from a round of professional calls, and had met that Hughes who on a former occasion had shown him some rudeness which was yet unexplained. Harry had forgotten it under the pressure of his many duties, until it was recalled to his mind by a second meeting with the gentleman. Hav-ing addressed him courteously as he was passing the office, Hughes received the salute in a rather constrained and frightened fashion, stared, seemed surprised, yet afraid to express his surprise, and finally turned away, leaving the doctor as before to wonder what it meant. When the paronet came along he mentioned the

"Come in," said the latter—"come to the office and I will explain it. It is simply damnable."

simply damnable."
Then it was that the doctor noticed a high color in Sir Stanley's cheek, a sparkle in his eye that was not usually there, and a general excitement of manner which the man of fashion rarely permitted to take hold of him. Once in the inner sanctum the story was soon told, while Mr. Quip kept his ear to the keyhole and mad faces at the carpet in his astonishment. The doctor listened quietly with lips that paled at first, and afterwards became swollen and red with compression.

"That explains many things," he said, "which for so long a time have mystified

us. Olivia's illness, whose cause we could not discover, her seclusion, and the falling-off of her friends were no doubt owing to this slander. Poor little mistaken woman! How she suffered, and would suffer to the end! Probably she knows the slanderer!"

"What do you propose doing?" said the baronet.

"Wait here until I return," answered the doctor. I shall have news for you then."

then.".

Sir Stanley laid his hand on his arm.
"I know you will punish the traducer,"
he said, "and I wish you to remember
that I claim a hand in it. I am wronged as deeply as yourself, since this sle touches the honor of my wife to be.'

his return but that his feverish impatience would not permit him to rest. ing out on the street again, he saw the man he wanted in the office of an hotel, desire was to sit with the most famous of the land in the history of the nation. He was willing to work that he might reach the eminence, and he put aside all the the doctor's own. He could not have uestired a better opportunity. Stepping up to the group, whom he greeted with a familiar nod and was not astonished to it coldly returned, he touched Hughes

on the arm.
"If you please, I would like from you sir, an explanation of the manner in which you have lately thought fit to return the salutations which one gentleman is sup-posed to give another of his acquaintance. posed to give another of his acquaintance. Not that I prize particularly your good-will, but I fancy here is a deeper mean-ing in your actions than the matter itself

signifies."
"You may take what meaning you "You may take what meaning you be to be a significant with the signific this indifference Olivia was extremely thankful. She knew not what she would have to face if Harry became acquainted to any man for my behaviour towards smile.

"Very justly answered," cooly replied the doctor, giving a gratuitous glance of scorn to the chorus, "and for that very only by you but by many others, do I demand an explanation. I shall have it from each of these gentlemen in turn. I begin with you, because I recall that you were the first to adopt towards me that demeanor which has since become the fashion. Now, sir, do you look upon me

as not your equal, and why?"
"I do not," said the other, not so confidently, but firmly still, "and the where-fore is that I have been taught to look upon those born out of wedlock as not associates.

The coterie seemed very much to ex-pect that the doctor would vanish under this crushing reply, and were surprised to see him standing there determined and unmoved.

"Of course you have the best anthority for the assertion you make," he said. "It is a dangerous one to make of any man, and often brings the most serious consequences. I should like to hear the name of the person who gave you this bit of information.

"What I know," was the cold reply, "I know upon good authority. Let that suffice. It ought to suffice for you. I will be catichised no further."

"You will answer one more question You will tell me the name of him who gave you the office of scandal monger to the city, who chose the most gossiping fool he knew to spread his slander to the world. I here pronounce it a lie, and you who dares to utter it on no better authority than heresay a liar. do as I bid, then you take his responsibility upon your own shoulders. You shall suffer now what is only meant for him.

in one particular abate his well-known affection for brother and sister.

Not one had yet the hardihood to inform Sir Stanley of the position of his man's answer. Hughes stood looking at mire solutely. If his manner had him irresolutely. If his manner had been fiercer he would not have hesitated

good your own statement. In any case your silence will bring upon you the other's dishonoring accusation."

"My informant was Dr. Killany," said

Hughes.
"Thank you. You have made the task which I have set myself quite easy, and set an example to these gentlemen which I am sure wi'l be followed."

It was followed. All volunteered their information. He found that the majority had received the slander at second-hand and at a considerable later date than Hughes. From the hotel he went direct to his own home to obtain from Olivia her knowledge of the affair. He found with her the general, who was listening delightedly to Olivia's assurances of her own ability to disprove Killany's slanders. Both ladies instinctively jumped at the appearance of the doctor. He was stern and muddy, and still carried the ominous whip in his hand; and he stalked into the parlor with blazing eyes and yellow hair It was followed. All volunteered their parlor with blazing eyes and yellow hair curling viciously close to his head. The general would have departed immediately

but the doctor compelled her to reseat herself and listen to his words. "You are probably aware of the mat-ter," he said shortly, "and it is because of the fooliskness of some of you that the good name of my sister and myself have been bandied about with jest and scorn in every corner of society. Olivia, who is the man that first ventured to start this report concerning us? You know him, nd I must know him too. "Olivia hesitated, with pallid cheeks and

tear-streaming eyes.
"What would you do, Harry?" she said, terrified.

"What might have been done," he an-"What might have been done," he answered sternly, "if you had not so foolishly concealed it all from me this month past. Come, tell me at once."

"But remember, Harry," she pleaded,

"what Mr. Quip has told us, and how soon we may be able to disprove this slander peacefully. I pray you let there be no

"Violence!" he laughed. "No, there "Violence!" he laughed. "No, there shall be no violence. The dog! I shall whip him from the city like the cur that he is. Will you tell me, girl, and undo in part the bitter mischief that has already been occasioned by your silence?" "Mischief not so serious," broke in the general vigorously, "but that it can be speedily undone. I make myself responsible for restoring to you your old position. Olivia is right: there shall be no violence."

violence."
"You will not tell me, I see," he ex claimed moodily, and paying no more at-tention to tears and sobs than to a rain-storm, in which he never hoisted an umbrella. "You are a pair of conspirators and noodles, and in your mistaken desire to avoid the unavoidable you only heap the mischief higher. Killany so far is responsible.

The cunning fellow! Both women could not help looking at each other, and both stared. oth stared.
"Killany is the man," said the doctor niling. "Ah! well, it was not improb-

smiling. able. And he was stalking out of the room when the two rushed at him and flung their arms about him, and declared in chorus that he would never, never leave

that room until he had promised to leave that room until he had promised to leave the matter in their hands, or at least to do Killany no physical harm. At which he laughed and showed them his whip. "I shall do no more than beat him," he

"And if he has the spirit of a man he will shoot you," cried the general, while Olivia shrieked out "Blood!" in a hysterical way, and when he shook her off, she fell into the general's arm fainting. Very cruelly he left her there and went on his

errand of justice.

Mrs. Strachan, after reviving and consoling Olivia as well as was possible under the circumstances, fled to McDonell House went on his way serenely unconscious of the events which were transpiring. For please from it," returned Hughes with acquainted with the little drama about to be enacted. Killany was coming out of the house and greeted her with his sugary smile. He owed her one for her astonishsing patronage of Oivia. The general stood looking at him a moment doubt-fully. "No, I will not," she said at last, fully. "No, I will not," she said at last turning away. It will be no more than a whipping, and the coward righly deserve It will be no more than a

The friendly hand that might have saved Killany from disgrace was withheld, and he went on his way to meet his shame, while Mrs. Strachan detailed to the horror-stricken Nano the sufferings of

In the meantime the baronet was await ing with exemplary patience the doctor's return. Killany arrived before him, and was engaged in conversation with Sir anley when the avenger entered.
"Well?" said the baronet eagerly.

"There stands the man," doctor, for the first time trembling with passion, as he pointed his finger scornfully and hatefully towards the astonished Kil-lany. "See his face whiten, the coward! who would dare to blacken the name of lany. an honest man by his vile slanders."
Sir Stanley hid his surprise in his

anger and contempt.
"What is the meaning of this, gentle men?" said the doctor, comprehending at least the menace of the whip. "You shall hear, and feel too," said

in the same b

d unbelief?

Fullerton, controlling himself by a great and visible effort. "Are not you the man who says that my sister and I have no right to the name we bear ?"

"I am," said the physician boldly. "I

do not think you can prove your right to

"I shall prove it on you now," answered the doctor grimly. "I shall write on your face in blood the marks of your in-famy. You are a liar! You have delibinjured me, and without any
You do not deserve the treatmotive. ment of a gentleman. Take this, and this, my friend." He raised the whip to bring it down across the pale, bold, even smiling countenance; but quick as thought Killany had drawn a pistol and levelled it

at his head.

"No violence, if you please, gentlemen,"
he said coolly. "I have rather the best
card in the game."

The whip never stopped in its descent, but swerved enough to strike the weapon from his hand to the floor. It went off just as the whip, raised a second time, fell once, twice, thrice with terrific swiftness and force from the wale decision by

In law you must do this or make I your own statement. In any case resilence will bring upon you the re's dishonoring accusation."
My informant was Dr. Killany," said ghes.
Thank you. You have made the task
Thank you. You have made the task
Ouip from the outer office, and with him uip from the outer office, and with him we other gentlemen. They would have sterfered, but the baronet politely de-Quip from th clined to permit it until the avenger had been thoroughly satisfied.
"When your mater.

"When your master recovers," he whis-pered to Quip, who was rejoicing inwardly, "you may hint that if he be found in the city within the month I shall have the honor of administering a similar chastise-

Dr. Fullerton and the baronet then with-

drew.

As for Killany, he lay there unconscious, and recovered only to rush into a blasphemous denunciation of his enemies blasphemous denunciation of his elements and himself. His disgrace would now be-come as public as the slander had been. His days of good fortune were over, and he must go forth, as he had so often done before, a branded outcast from society. TO BE CONTINUED.

#### THE AUDACITY OF UNBELIEF. There is no more startling evidence of

the degeneracy of the times in which we live than the popularity of the apostles of infidelity. The enormous crowds that attend upon the serio-comic exhibitions of the atheistic Ingersoll and the enthusiasm with which his most blasphemous utter-The enormous crowds that ances are greeted by respectable audiences, are a striking comment on the great change that has taken place in public sen-timent within the last thirty or forty years. We well remember the time when such an audacious reviler of Christianity would have been looked upon as a mora been confined to a mere handful of im-practicable radicals as crazy as himself. have we realize what this man and others like him are doing? In the first place, they are going in the face and eyes of the tra-ditions of the race for nineteen centuries we might well say, from the beginning of the world, for it is true that the leading facts and principles of Christianity were faith of the people? But the proforeshadowed in the traditions of the principal nations before the advent of Christ, and exist even to this day, in a greater or less degree of verisimilitude in Egypt and the nations of the Orient, indicating most unmistakably a common origin in a primitive revelation. These men are setting themselves up as leaders, teachers and guides in the most important of the control of the contro tant matters that can engage the attention of men, with no claim to inspiration or infallibility, and certainly with no peculiar qualifications for so important and ilt a work. For, however distinguished some of them may be for talent and eloquence, or for the graces of style and literary culture, it cannot be said of any of them, at least of any with whom we are acquainted, that any with whom we are acquainted, that they are profoundly learned in those par-ticular departments of knowledge upon which the decision of these great ques-tions depends. Certainly they are not versed in the great principles of Christian philosophy and Christian theology as embodied in the authoritative teaching of the led bistoric Church and we up reasonable, thinking men

of the old historic Church, and we un hesitatingly assert that a man who under said Mr. Brooke, "If you take it in that light, you know." "But I am not taking it in that light [it takes to write or teach, orally, on these of the principles of Catholic philosophy and theology, is as unreasonable as he who should also be successful as the principles of Catholic philosophy and theology, is as unreasonable as he who should attempt to administer the who should attempt to administer the go to rags. It was time the old man died, and none of these people are sorry."
"How piteous!" said Dorothea. "This funeral seems to me the most dismal thing I ever saw. It is a blot on the morning. I can not bear that any one should die and leave no love behind." civil law without having first mastered the principles of juri-prudence as embodied in the traditions of the common law and the standard writers on that subject. Christianity, as embodied in the Catholic system, is the grandest monu-Catholic system, is the grandest monu-ment of human genius the world has ever seen. Indeed, to say nothing of the inspiration which prompted it, it embodies the condensed wisdom of the Such, as George Eliot tells us in Midages. It is a system unique, harmonious and perfectly devotailed in all its parts, and it has commanded the profound homage of having people the greatest minds that have ever existed. rather have stayed away, and on having What have our modern infidels and free-pall-bearers on horse-back with the thinkers to offer in its stead? Have they

richest scarves and hatbands, and even some grand scheme of their own, worked out by the combined efforts of the wisest the underbearers equipped with trappings of woe of a good-priced quality. Mr. Brooke, Mrs. Cadwallader and Dorothea and best men, the greatest geniuses in the world? No. As the eloquent Bishop may perhaps stand as types of three classes of minds, the conventional, the mat-Keane, of Richmond, reparked, in his ter-of-fact, and the sentimental, splendid speech at the resent reception of the Y. M. N. C. U. in Boston, they are their reflections are just enough in their Knownothings. "Agnostics" they call themselves. And then their real motto several ways. A funeral is a solemn several ways. A funeral is a solemn thing "if you take it in that light."

Many funerals, alas! are unwept, unhonored, save by professional mourners whose sadness is born of beer. And that is, from a merely human point of view, the saddest part of them; such nown of the undertaker, such seems to be, "Every fellow for himself, and the devil take the hindmost;" that is if there be any devil, which, of course, is very doubtful! Each orator and writer goes on his own hook and has his own theory, his own panacea for the ills of life, and a casual glance at the pages of an es-teemed but erring cotemporary, the Index, absence of human affection! will soon convince us that no two of them agree fully on any single principle except the negative principle of protest against Christianity. In this respect they really have no advantages over their brother Proand that is the religious. The old phrase, Christian Burial, has a world of meaning testants whom they so severely and often-times so justly criticise, and with whom, upon the whole, it must be confessed, they ox. Mr. Ingersoll seems to have adopted the principle that ridicule the disposal of his remains is s the test of truth, a most unfortunate position for him, for what in all the world more absurdly ridiculous than atheism Indeed, for that matter, what can be more ridiculous, if it were not so awful, than to see a man of talents and culture, from a dog, if he belongs wholly to the material order, as these sages of "free thought" insist, why treat his worthless as Mr. Ingersoll is said to be, standing up before immense crowds of human beings, playing the buffoon upon the most awful subjects that can engage the attention of men; making sport of principles and events around which cluster the most sacred and interesting associations of the human heart; deliberately striving to undermine that faith which is the only

olid comfort of the poor in this world and the harbinger of a glorious immortal ity in the world to come? And what does it amount to?--"I, Bob Ingersoll, The work of the Church here as else where was to purify, elevate and sanctify the apostle of culture, but for the nonce, mountebank-ir-chief for the amusement the natural instincts of man's heart : to transform by the touch of faith the funer-al-ceremonies which she found in the of the people, take upon myself to tell you that the whole world has been mis-taken for the last eighteen hundred years nations into Christian Burial. Cremation she from the first rejected as wanting in or more. They have been fairly deluded and misled. Christianity is a humbug. reverence. The custom of inhumation, sanctioned by Jewish practise, she deemed the better mode of disposing of those bodies which had been temples of the bodies which had been temples of the Holy Ghost, and which had been nourished

and to tyrannize over them by frightening them with threats of dire vengeance in some unknown state of existence here-

after. Well, friend Ingersoll, what have you to substitute for Christianity? If you take away our faith in that, what shall we believe in? "Ah that is not a matter of the slightest consequence. You may all believe as you like, only believe that your condition hereafter (if indeed, there be any hereafter), depends, not at all, upon your conduct in this world. I come to teach the gospel of liberty. You must all be good, of course, and observe the ordinary rules of morality." Morality! Mr. Ingersoll, morality! What do you mean by morality? If there be no God or future life; or if, as you say, we are all in the dark on that subject, what is the use of morality, and who shall teach us what morality is! And granted that there is such a thing as morality, and that it is a Well, friend Ingersoll, what have you such a thing as morality, and that it is a good thing, what motive are you going to propose to induce men to be moral? Will you tell us that it is ungentlemanly Will you tell us that it is ungentlemanly to rob and steal; that impurity is a violation of good taste; that cruelty and in-justice are contrary to the benevolent sentiments of our nature, and that true sentiments of our nature, and that the culture and refinement require us to respect the rights of others? Bah! Credat Judans Appella! As well attempt to bind the lion with a silken thread, or put out a fire by heaping on tow. Why can out a fire by heaping on tow. Why can you not learn a lesson from your illustrious predecessor, Voltaire, who wrote a labored essay to prove the existence of a God, and gave the significant warning to his Atheistic friends—Don't Unchain the

But, now, friend Ingersoll, what have you proved? What can you prove on your principles? You certainly cannot prove there is no God. You know that as well as we do. You cannot prove there is no hereafter, no heaven, no hell, no future rewards and punishments. You can deny them and ridicule them. But so can you turn your face to the sun and deny the light of heaven and ridicule the scientific deductions which rest upon mathematical calculations. Even if the probabilities were only equal, do you not see what an awful risk you run in thus ridiculing Christianity and destroying the of Protestant funeral? are against you. The whole history of the past, the common sentiments of man-kind are against you. Upon ordinary principles of human prudence no sane man would dare to take the risk of such tremendous consequences without being perfectly certain he was right. You may, perfectly certain he was right. You may, indeed, if it so please you, for your own amusement, or that of those whose want of faith renders them capable of being so amused, dance hilariously round the smoking crater of the volcano, but when you seek to seduce others to follow your accounts we respectfully suggest that as example, we respectfully suggest that, as a reasonable man, you are carrying the joke a little too far. You may gain a temporary popularity with the crowd of sympathizers "whose wish is father to the thought," but with the great mass of be reckoned as another and conspicuous example of the reckless audacity of un-belief.—Catholic Review.

# CHRISTIAN BURIAL.

"It's a solemn thing, though, a funeral,"

is Mrs. Cadwallader who speaks]. I can't wear my solemnity too often, else it will go to rags. It was time the old man

dlemarch, were the remarks of those three observers of old Peter Featherstone's obsequies; that "big burying" which the old cynic had ordered for himself, being bent on "a handsome funeral," and on them; such pomp of the undertaker, such is another point of view, not taken by any of the three whose talk we have quoted, and yet surely the natural point of view from which to regard a funeral, in it, which is well worth pondering. Banish the religious idea and what is sepulture but a mere sanitary measure ? "man dies, nor is there hope in dust. matter of police regulation. The atheists of the Continent long made it a matter of complaint that only the burial of a dog was possible to them in Catholic countries But if man differs in no essential respect and decaying remains with more rever-ence than those of his canine companion? It is mere matter of fact that care for the dead is due to the belief in the immortality of the soul, which has yet lingered in the minds of all nations, even the most barbarous, however dimly and obscurely, and however repulsive the superstitions with which it has been sur-

taught her children to see a pledge of the resurrection. The Burial of the Dead was reckoned among her seven corporal works of mercy, and from the first the care of the Christians for the dead was one of the things about them which most impressed the minds of the heathen around. Their reverence extended even to minute details. Every incident conto minute details. Every incident con-nected with the funeral-rites received a nected with the funeral-rites received a sacred character. Even the very grave-diggers and those who falfilled the duties which are now discharged by undertakers' men were servants of the Church. But that was not all. Mindful of the apostolic precept not to sorrow for the faithful departed as those that have no hope, the Church brought into the Burial of the Dead a brightness, an element of joy which contrasted singularly with the practice of ancient Paganism. The practice of ancient Paganism. The Roman poet warned his friend that, of Roman poet warned his friend that, of all his so-loved trees, none but the hated cypresses should follow their short-lived lord. The Church substituted for these sad leaves laurel and ivy. The gloom and darkness of Greek and Roman obsequies were unredeemed by any sure and certain hope of life and immortality. But the Church, as the messenger of Him who "is risen from the dead and is become the first-fruits of them that sleen." carried the first-fruits of them that sleep," carried the departed to their resting-place with lights and incense, amid sacred song and in triumphal procession. The ancient Romans performed their funerals—at night, for try was an ill-omen to meet them. The Christians, having no part in this super-stition, rendered the last offices to their brethren in the broad day. And as the Church hallowed the funeral-rites of her children, so did she hallow the places where she laid them. Hence, until the where she had them. Hence, until the sixteenth century broke up the unity of Christendom, the churchyards were everywhere recognized as solely under ecclesiastical jurisdiction—loca a laicorum cognitical.

nitionibus aliena.

The world has travelled a long way from the funeral-rites of primitive Chris-tians to the "big burying," like old Peter Featherstone's, wherewith this nineteenth century honors its dead. Honors or dishonors? Is there anything more hideous and distressing than the ordinary to the utterly "The utterly ordinary type concerned bipeds," as Mr. Carlyle calls them, carrying black poles tipped with brass, the horses with their nodding sable plumes, the long hatbands, the thoroughly ecular cemetery, with its own chaplain occupied from morn to dewy eve in thanking God for having "delivered our brother from the miseries of this sinful world"! It is a curious sort of Christian burial. The religious element there is in it we do not undervalue. But how maimed and multilated is that element! And even among Catholics funerals are by no means usually conducted with that hopefully religious reverence which should mark them. The offices of the church are, of course, performed, and they speak for themselves. But their voice is apt to be half-drowned in the tumult of secularity originated by the undertaker with which they are surrounded. Yes; even Catholic funerals stand in need of a re form-a reform in direction of a return to Christian simplicity and the elimina-tion of what the late Mr. Charles Dickens called "revolting tomfoolery."—London Tablet, May 20.

# ENORMOUS IMMIGRATION.

THE LARGEST WEEK AND THE HEAVIEST MONTH ON RECORD-UPWARD OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND FOR MAY.

There were nearly six thousand perns landed at Castle Garden one day last

The figures for the month of May, ending yesterday, show a floodtide of immi-gration which has never before been approached in the history of the country. The aggregate comes within 10,000 of be ing an even 100,000, the exact figures being 90,019 steerage passengers. This is more for this single month by several thousands than the immigration for several entire years. For instance, in 1876 the year's figures were 75,035; in 1877 only 63,855; in 1878, only 79,801; and in 1875 the figures for the twelve months exceeded those for last month by 9,000. The nearest approach to the total for last month was in May, 1861, when there were landed at Castle Garden, 76,791 persons; but even this is 13,228 less than last month's.

To appreciate the full extent of the present vast wave of immigration it is necessary to remember that many passengers who arrive from Europe, travelling or second class, are also immigrants. great majority of intending settlers, of course, travel in the steerage; but those who can afford it come as cabin passengers and as these are never landed at Castle Garden—where only steerage passengers are received—no account of them is taken in the figures furnished by the Commissioners of Emigration. There is a small percentage of steerage passengers who are not new immigrants, consisting of foreigners who live in this country and who make visits to the old country, travelling steerage. They are counted in with the others, is it is impossible to discriminate, but hese numbers are so small that they do not offset the immigrants coming as cabin passengers, of whom no account is taken

Thus far this year the excess of immigrants ever the first five months of last year-as shown at Castle Garden-is 45, year—as shown at Castle Garden—is 49, 332; the total for January, February, March, April, and May, of 1881 being 182,082, as compared with 228,404 for the same period this year.

# The Bilious,

lyspeptic or constipated, should address, with two stamps for pamphlet, World's DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

The will of Shakespeare's grandfather, on his mother's side, who died in 1556, bequeathed "his soul to Almighty God, and to our Blessed Lady, and to all the holy company of heaven."

# **Kidney Diseases**

are among the most painful, and may be cured by the Day Kidney Pad, which also cures diabetes and other diseases of uringe of the he Dead

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TION.

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Who Killed Landlordism? [Read by S. J. McCormick at a recent Land League meeting in San Francisco, Cal.

Who killed landlordism? I. said Michael Davitt, The Irish won't have it, So I killed Landlordism.

Who saw it die? I, said Parnell, From my prison cell, I saw it die.

Who caught its blood? I, said O'Kelly, In a dish made of jelly, I caught its blood. Who'll dig its grave? , said O'Connor,

Who'll make its shroud? I, said Tim Healy, I'll do it quite freely, I'll make its shroud.

Who'll be chief mourner? , said John Dillon, I, said John Blides, I hated the villian, I'll be chief mourner.

Who'll carry it to the grave? I, said McSweeny, I'll bury the "Sheeny," I'll carry it to the grave.

Who'll bear the pall? We, said the people, From tower and steeple, We'll bear the pall.

Who'll be the parson? I, said Bishop Croke, To finish the joke, I'll be the parson. Who'll be the clerk? I will, said Biggar, It just suits my figure, I'll be the clerk.

Who'll carry the torch? I will, said Sexton, Let me be the next one, I'll carry the torch.

Who'll toll the bell? ecause I can pull, I'll toll the bell.

Who'll write its epitaph?
Deep silence fell here,
Upon all around the bier,
And some shrunk away in great dread,
For none could be found,
In the world around,
To say a good word for the dead!

#### CONSUMPTION.

Pro. Tynd Il's Report of Dr. Koch's Discovery.

on the rath of March, 1882, an address of Very serious public import was delivered by Dr. Koch before the Physiological Society of Boston. It touches a question in which we are all at present interested—that of experimental physiology—and with present interested—that of experimental physiology—and with present interested—that of experimental physiology—and with present interested—that of experimental physiology—and in the lungs of persons of the present interested—that of experimental physiology—and in the lungs of persons of the present interested—that of experimental physiology—and in the present interested—that physiology—and in the present interested—that

with a minute rod-shaped parasite, which by means of a special dye, he differena tuberculous human lung, he intected a substance, prepared, after much trial, by himself, with a view of affording nutriment to the parasite. Here he permitted it to grow and multiply. From this new concration he took a minute sample, and thus producing another brood. Generation after generation of bacilii were developed in this way without the intervention of disease. At the end of the process, which sometimes embraced successive cultivations extending over half a year, the purified bacilli were introduced into the

five days the remaining five were killed and examined. In the guinea pig that died and in the three remaining infected ones strongly pronounced tubercular disease had set in. Spleen, liver and lungs were filled with tubercles; while in the two uninfected animals no trace of the disease was observed. In accordance of the disease was observed. In a second experi-ment six out of eight guinea pigs were inoculated with cultivated bacilli, derived originally from the tuberculous lung of a monkey, bred and rebred for ninety-five days. Every one of these animals were attacked, while the two uninfected guineapigs remained perfectly healthy. Similar experiments were made with cats, rab-bits, rats, mice and other animals, and without exception it was found that the

injection of the parasite into the animal system was followed by decided, and, in most cases, virulent tubercular disease. In the cases thus far mentioned incoulation had been affected in the abdomen. The place of inoculation was afterward changed to the aqueous humor of the eye.

Three rabbits received each a speck of bacillus culture, derived originally from a human lung affected with pneumonia. Eighty-nine days had been devoted to the culture of the organism. The infected rabbits rapidly lost flesh, and after twenty-five days were killed and extwenty-five days were killed and examined. The lungs of every one of them were found charged with tubercles. Of three other rabbits, one received an injection of pure blood serum in the aqueous humor of the human eye, while the other two was infected, in a similar way, with the same serum, outsining heavill derived the same serum, containing bacilli derived originally from a diseased lung, and subjected to ninety-one days cultivation. After twenty-eight days the rabbits were killed. The one which had received an injection of pure serum was found per-fectly healthy, while the lungs of the two others were found overspread with tubercles.
Other experiments are recorded in this

admirable essay, from which the weightiest practical conclusions may be drawn. Koch determined the limits of temperature Koch determined the limits of temperature between which tubercle-bacillius can develop and multiply. The minimum temperature he finds to be 86 deg. Fahrenheit and, maximum 104 deg. He concludes that, unlike the bacillius anthracis of splenic fever, which can flourish freely outside the animal body, in the temperate zone animal warmth is necessary for the preparation of a newly-discovered The celebrated Prof. Tyndall has written a letter to the London Times in which he reports that Dr. Koch, of Berlin, has discovered that the disease phthistis, commonly called consumption, is caused by a parasite. The Professor says:

On the 24th of March, 1882, an address from the lungs of persons not thus afflicted from the lungs of persons not thus afflicted from the lungs of persons not thus afflicted.

teristic of many of the disease-producing bacilii, and probably of all of them, that has lately shown how completely this may be accomplished in the case of bacilation the tuberculous matter from diseased animals to healthy ones, he, in every instance, reproduced the disease. To meet the objection that it was not the parasite itself, but some virus in which the tuberculous was imbedded in the diseased organ that was imbedded in the diseased organ that was the real contagion, he cultivated his bacilli artificially for long periods of time and through many successive generations. With a speek of matter, for example, from a tuberculous human lung, he infected a have been carried no further than to the

> The evidence thus seems conclusive; it only remains to develop, from the cultivated parasite, tuberculosis in man to com-plete the cycle of evidence, and to establish Koch's discovery among the great facts of medical science. Professor Tyndall of medical science. Professor Tyndall maintains the genuineness of these obser-

LETTER OF LEO XIII. By Divine Providence Pope.

TO THE ARCHBISHOPS, BISHOPS AND OTHER ORDINARIES OF PLACES IN SICILY.

To our Venerable Brethren and Beloved

As those who have long been meditating the destruction of Catholicity have bodily and insidiously undertaken many things: so especially they seem to have determined on arousing a certain storm of the control of the c For they eagerly grasp every occasion that is given of vituperating the Pontiffs, and studiously take occasion when it is not given: disregarding the uncorrupted sources of history they scatter broadcast fictitious accounts: they cast false accusations like poiscned darts and the greater impunity the greater is the license of their audacity. In this habitual fault-finding there is another purpose besides the more contumely: namely, this plainly do the wicked men seek, that the contumely may from the person of the Roman Pontifis attain to the divinely instituted Pontificate itself, and that through and studiously take occasion when it is

such in vestigations as that which is here so imperfectly described. Your obedient servant, in point of mortality, stands at the head of them all. If, he says, the seriousness of a malady be measured by the number of its victims, then the most dreaded pests which have hitherto ravished the world—plague and cholera included—nust stand far behind the one now under consideration. Koch makes the startling statement that one-seventh of the deaths of the human race are due to the through the same cause. Prior to Koch it had been placed beyond doubt that the disease was communicable, and the aim of the Berlin physician has been to determine the precise character of the contagium, which previous experiments on inoculation and inhalation had proved to be capable of indefinite transfer and reproduction. He subjected the diseased organs of a great number of men and animals to microscopic examination, and found in all cases the tubercles infested with a minute rod-shaped parasite, which by means of a special dye, he differentiated from the surrounding tissue. It with a minute rod-shaped parasite, which by means of a special dye, he differentiated from the surrounding tissue. It was, he says, in the highest degree impressive to observe in the centre tubercle cell the minute organism which had created it. Transferring directly inoculation the tuberculous matter from distance that the designed communication of the former will afford protection against the latter. Pasteur has lately shown how completely this has lately shown how completely this were averted, and that the turbulent ambient of the disease-producing of having wished to increase their power or extend their confines. They directed all their power to the profit of commonwealths; or did it happen once only that the invasions of foreign enemies were averted, and that the turbulent ambient of the disease-producing of having wished to increase their power or extend their confines. They directed all their power to the profit of commonwealths; or did it happen once only that the invasions of foreign enemies were averted, and that the turbulent ambient of the disease-producing of having wished to increase their power or extend their confines. They directed all their power to the profit of commonwealths; or did it happen once only that the designed communication of the former will afford protection against the latter. Pasteur has lately shown how completely this bition of domestic opponents was over-come. On this point, Venerable Brethcome. On this point, Venerable Breth-ren and Beloved Children, you have wisely and opportunely recalled Gregory VII., Alexander III., Innocent III., Gregory IX., Innocent IV., Our Predecessors, who with the greatest prudence and fortitude stood in the way of the often threatened rule of foreign nations in

purified bacilli were introduced into the circulation of healthy animals of various kinds. In every case inoculation was followed by the reproduction and spread of the parasite and the generation of the original disease.

Permit me to give a further though still brief ard sketchy account of Koch's experiments. Of six guinea-pigs, all in good health, four were incoulated with bacilli the parasite and the generation of the parasite and the generations, and is fully alive to their transtation of the parasite and its beprofoundly impressed with the painstaking skill of the discoverer and the far-reaching consequences of the painstaking skill of the discoverer and the far-reaching consequences of the painstaking skill of the discoverer and the far-reaching consequences of the painstaking skill of the discoverer and the far-reaching consequences of the painstaking skill of the discoverer and the painstaking skill of the discoverer and the far-reaching consequences of the painstaking skill of the discoverer and the point the painstaking skill of the discoverer and the original disease.

Permit me to give a further though still brief and sketchy account of Koch's experiments. Of six guinea-pigs, all in good health, four were inoculated with bacilli derived originally from a human lung, which in fifty-four days had produced five successive generations. Two of the six animals were not infected. In every one of the infected cases the guinea-pigs sickened and lost flesh. After thirty-two-days one of them died, and after thirty-two-days one of the discovery of the form in the faithful to recite discovery. In the facts laid before our capable of the social does one of the social does one of the discovery. In the facts laid before our bearing the insignia of sovereignty to a not health, four were inoculated with bacilli one capable of bringing to proper order civic affairs, and of resisting the ambition of the problem bearing the insignia of sovereignty to a not person can enjoy health while suff-this prayer. There exists a document from this prayer. There exists a document from this prayer. There exists a document from this prayer. There exists a document from the faithful to recite discovery. In the facts laid before our capable of bringing of sovereignty to a not person can enjoy health while suff-this prayer. There exists a document from the faithful to recite discovery. In the facts laid before our capable of bringing of sovereignty to a not lead the faithful to recite discovery. In the facts laid before our capable of bringing of proper order civic affairs, and of resisting the ambition of the problem solong regarded as insoluble—the cure of the Bowels. Harsh more capable of bringing to proper order civic affairs, and of resisting the ambition of the problem solong regarded as the faithful to recite discovery. In the facts laid before our capable of bringing to proper order civic affairs, and of resistin

Roman Pontiffs were not found wanting in the charity of admonition nor the severity of correction. It is well known among all, how many and how great were the cares taken by Clement IV, and Nicholas III, to recall the man to equity and justice. Field provident care would have perhaps overcome the observations. same year.

But as soon as Charles turned his power to unjust rule, and the common-wealth was precipitated, especially through the fault of subordinates, towards ruin, the or Venerable Brethren and Beloved Children, the Archbishops, Bishops and other Ordinaries of Places in Sicily. Pope Leo XIII.

As those who have long been meditating the destruction of Catholicity have bodily and insidiously undertaken many things: so especially they seem to have determined on arousing a certain storm of popular dislike against the Pontiffs. Which design indeed of theirs more and Which design indeed of theirs more and more daily becomes clear and breaks out. For they eagerly grasp every occasion that is given of viruperating the Pontiffs, and studiously take occasion when it is not given: disregarding the uncorrupted popular dislike against the Pontiffs.
Which design indeed of theirs more and more daily becomes clear and breaks out.

Nicholas IV. and Boniface VIII., temnot to rest until having settled those cortroversies by letters and embassies, and provided as far as possible for the welfare and legitimate liberty of the Sicilians. From which things it is manifest, as You, Venerable Brethren and Beloved Children have very truly said, that the Roman Pontiffs could not without the greatest injustice have been termed the favorers of unity trule or causes of exciting populations. of unjust rule, or causes of exciting pop-ular aversion against themselves. In which indeed Our Predecessors had more

spect for the religion which the Sicinans preserve holily and inviolately from their ancestors, and which has been atrociously assailed in language the savage enormity of which no person of probity could endure. How much pain we have felt an account of these things, you may

The "Hail Mary," as we now recite it, dates from the year 1515: originally it consisted only of the words of the Archangel and St. Elizabeth. Pope Gregory the Great (590-604) ordered this primitive "Hail Mary" to be said at the Offertory of the Mass of the Fourth Sunday in Advent, and there we find it as follows: "Ave Maria gratia plena, Dominus tecum, Benedicta tu in mulieribus, et benedictus fructus ventris tui."—("Hail Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with thee, blessed art thou amongst women, and blessed art thou amongst women, and blessed is the fruit of thy womb.") In the thirteenth century, according to Durandus, it was recited after "Our Father" in beginning the Divine Office. Pope Urban IV., in recited after "Our Father" in beginning the Divine Office. Pope Urban IV., in 1.63, added the Holy name of Jesus after the Scriptural sentence, as the devotion of the faithful had introduced the name Mary after the first greeting. Mary after the first greeting. The addition "Holy Mary pray for us sinners, Amen!" was made in 1480, and the Franciscans were accustomed to say, "Now and at the hour of our death." A few years later Pope Pins V. showed his approbation of the prayer, as we now have it, by allowing its insertion in the

Roman Breviary.

The Greek Church has employed the words of the Angel Gabriel and St. Eliza-beth in her rituals from the earliest days of Sts. James and Basil, and claims to have received the addition "Holy Mary, "Hail Mary" almost as complete as we have it now as early as 647. St. Severns,

ring three times—morning, noon, and night—to remind the faithful to recite

inoculation of a modified bacillus? The medical profession of the whole civilized world will now await with the keenest interest the developments which may be expected from further study of the bacillus tuberculosis.—Medical News.

Stances of this kind were not wanting since in history, the Sicilians themselves the sound of the Church the power of a foreign prince that very same year.

But as soon as Charles turned his power to unjust rule, and the common-wealth to unjust rule, and the common-wealth the power of the Nigel Stances of this kind were not wanting incarnation, by saying the "Hail Mary" three times at the sound of the Church bells towards evening. Hence the ringing of the Angelus bell, which became a general practice in the Franciscan Order. On the 13th of October, 1318, Pope John XII. issued a Bullat Avignon by which he was a stances of this kind were not wanting incarnation, by saying the "Hail Mary" three times at the sound of the Church bells towards evening. Hence the ringing of the Angelus bell, which became a general practice in the Franciscan Order. On the 13th of October, 1318, Pope John XII. issued a Bullat Avignon by which he was a constant of the power of a foreign prince that very same year.

stood as I wish them to be understood to those who know me. I don't know whether my liberty is conditional upon a support of the new Whig policy in Ire-land or not—(groans, and cries of "Shame")—but as I have all through my Roman Pontifis attain to the divinely instituted Pontificate itself, and that through the contempt brought on the Princes of the Church, the Church itself if possible may be condemned in the opinion and judgment of men. Of these machinations, Yourselves, Venerable Brethren, and Beloved Children, have beheld a sad and lasting reminder last March at Palermo. Nor could your indignation be silent: a clear and noble expression of it, such as it behooved to expect from Eishops, you caused to be borne to us by means of most respectful letters. Assuredly those injuries were serious beyond measure, so that those who by arrangement had assembled at Palermo seemed to have assembled -which condition I treat with the same contempt I did three years ago (cheers.) In fact, I have already broken them—(re-newed cheers)—and the last I saw of that most interesting document was when I that those who by arrangement had assembled at Palermo seemed to have assembled for the purpose of rivaling one another in casting opprobrious charges against the Roman Pontiffs. Nor was there any respect for the religion which the Sicilians preserve holily and inviolately from laughter)—but 1 sincerely hope that, should he go to Ireland as a special corres-pondent for some London paper, and fall

How the Prayer has Come into Use.

The "Hail Mary," as we now recite it,

The "Hail Mary," as we judiced of his countrymen, and to make an heroic concession to justice and right, or will he continue, as in the new Bill, to be guided by the policy of a Forster (loud hisses), and the tactics of political adversaries? It would

have received the addition "Holy stat," as Mother of God, pray for us sinners," as early as the Council of Ephesus, in the beginning of the fifth century. It is an undeniable fact that the Greeks had the un lish misgovernment in Ireland shall find in me a sleepless and incessant opponent less God, in to save us.' Gregory IX., Innocent IV., Our Predecessors, who with the greatest prudence and fortitude stood in the way of the often threatened rule of foreign nations in the following manner; "Peace be to thee, Mary, full of grace; the Lord is with thee; blessed art thou amongst women, in the Pottiffs. In truth to the Apostolic See found a compensating and abundant response in the paternal benevolence of the Pontiffs. In truth to their counsels and not inconsiderable vigilance the Sicilians partly owe that they were enabled to escape the servidue of the Saracens. And a pleasing and equitable liberty was obtained from Innocent IV. and Alexander IV. by the Sicilians when after the death of the Emperor Conrad, sovereignty was allowed to the municipalities. If afterwards Clement IV. with solemn rite named Charles of Anjon king of Sicily there is no reason to reprehend the Pontiff. He had acted according to his right, and did what he thought beet for the interest of the Sicilians between the conting there times—morning, noon, and between conflicting interest that have been called the church bells should ring three times—morning, noon, and forced the hands of unwilling legistation. Dark as is the present outlook, and forced the hands of unwilling legis-lators. Dark as is the present outlook,

-I feel compelled to make a few observations upon a subject which, of all others that are discussed in connection with the present state of Ireland, is the most pain-ful to dwell upon. The outrages that have been committed during the past year have been committed during the past year in Ireland, culminating in the assassinations of the 6th of this month, have placed the character of our country in a very odious light before public opinion throughout the world. Apart from the obloquy which they are made to bring upon our country, they, and they alone, are responsible for the check that has been given to the Land League movement, and for the crisis with which we are now confronted. Granting all that can be said on the head of provocation—all that can be quoted to show that the balance of crime and outrage has ever been on the side of our oppressors in the past—when will we learn the lesson which common sense and prudence teach, that the one grand fatal error in all popular movements is to allow the promptings of movements is to allow the promptings of individual passion to silence the warnings of moral sense and prudence in order to seek a selfish and criminal gratification regardless of all consequences to a people's gardless of all consequences to a people's gardiess of air consequences to a people's cause? (hear, hear). Are there not far nobler principles and more exalted and manly aspirations bequeathed to us from the past than those of hatred and revenge?

IF THE POWERS ON HIGH SEEM INDIFFER-

to interfere in the defence of right, shall the cause of justice be sullied by unholy vengeance? If the one supreme danger that besets the path of this great movement be that of outrage, and the greatest obstacle in the way of success be the gra-tification of passionate resentment, why should not policy, prudence, morality and religion stay the suicidal acts of those who retaliate for the wrongs inflicted upon injured men? If Irish landlordism finds its only support from public opinion in ap-pearing to be the victim of a people's im-placable vengeance, why should its life be prolonged by the excesses of its victims be prolonged by the excesses of its victims (hear, hear)? It is heartrending to think that were it not for the excesses of the past year the cause of justice would by this time have triumphed, and Ireland would stand to-day in the position of a victor in her own cause and that of humanity also (cheers). Had the promptings of revenge not frustrated the plans of the Land League, Irish landlordism could no more have withstood the forces that our plan of action had arrayed that our plan of action had arrayed against it than could a rotten hulk rigged with matchbox spars and tissue-paper sails bear up against the fury of an equin-octial gale (cheers). As for the other class of outrages that have

of outrages that have
STAINED THE RECORD OF OUR COUNTRY
during the same period, no language is
sufficiently strong with which to reprobate and condemn them. As to the individuals who perpetrate these norrible
brutalities, whether actuated by the incomprehensible motives that could prompt
a tenant farmer to perform them, or by
the worse design that would incite the
degraded instruments of Irish landlordism
to their perpetration for the purpose of to their perpetration for the purpose of bringing odium upon the cause of Irish land reform, no difference of opinion can exist in Ireland and England as to the punishment which such crimes deserve. The wretch who is capable of such monstrous barbarity towards a dumb and in-offensive beast places himself beyond the pale of human sympathy, and merits being branded with some indelible mark of popular execration that should point him out for ever to his fellow-man as infamous

for me to think that he would be guided in his actions by a man like myself. But he time to be spent in penal sorviced the time to be spent in penal sorviced. for me to think that he would be guided in his actions by a man like myself. But HUMBLE AND OBSCURE THOUGH MY ORIGIN AND POSITION MAY BE (prolonged cheers)—the son of an Irish peasant—(cheers)—the son of an Irish peasant—(cheers)—who was refused shelter in an Irish workhouse by Irish landlordism—the son of an Irish mother who had to beg through the streets of England for bread for me—humble as that origin may be, the memory of that mother has what the latest reports received from Siberia and reproduced by the Bien Public of Brussels, and the Germania of Berlin, show that the unfortunate exiles are simply starving with cold and want of food. One

"After walking 9,000 miles our condition is worse than it was in the mines, where we had at least shelter and a piece of bread. The cold—forty degrees below zero—and hunger are sure to kill us, un-

No person can enjoy health while suff-

# The Catholic Mecord

Pablished every Friday morning at 466 Rich-mond Street. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor. Annual subscription.....

Arrears must be paid before the paper can be stopped. LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what thas been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Believe me.

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY

Office of the "Catholic Record." FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN.

St. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 1881. I have had opportunities during the last two years or more of reading copies of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London. Ontario, and approved of by His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, the Bishop of that See. I beg to recommend that paper to all the faithful of this diocese.

+ MICHAEL HANNAN,

Archbishop of Halifax.

# Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1882.

#### THE BAZAAR.

We have very much pleasure in announcing that it has been finally decided to hold a grand Bazaar, Fancy Fair and Drawing of Prizes in aid of the Cathedral building fund, beginning on the 22nd of December next, and closing on the 2nd of January, 1883. We have been favored with the prize list, and feel safe in saying that no such list has ever yet been presented to the Canadian publie. Apart from his magnificent gift of \$1,000 in gold, His Lordship, whose heart is in the great work of constructing and completing a Cathedral that will forever be an honor to religion in this Western Peninsula, donates, as will be seen below, many valuable prizes in the shape of farm lands in the North-West and town lots in Ontario, besides some rich and magnificent objects of art. The elergy and religious communities of the Diocese, with their accustomed liberality, also contribute many valuable prizes. When we state that the management of the bazaar has been placed in the hands of the Rev. Father Cornyn, we offer a sufficient guarantee that it will be conducted with order and efficiency and brought

to a crowning success. GIFTS OF HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH. h-ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN GOLD.
2.—A Farm of 160 acres in the fertile region of the Touchwood Hills, North-West Terri-

es.

Another Farm also of 160 acres in the same locality.

4.—A Lot in the Village of Mount Brydges, in the Co. of Middlesex, Ontario.

5.—A Lot in the Village of Port Elgin, in the Co. of Bruce, Ontario.

6.—A parcel of land consisting of a quarter acre in the Tp. of Elderslie, in the Co. of Bruce, Ontario.

7.—House and Lot in London East. valued at \$500.

urquoise, a splendid work of art, presented o His Lordship by His Holiness Pope Pius

16 His Louising.
13x, in 1876.
2.—Gold Headed Cane, belonging to the late Cardinal Altieri and presented to His Lordship by the nephew of his Eminence, Prince Altieri, Rame.
10.—Enamed Miniature of St. Raphael, pre-Ename! Miniature of St. Raphael, pre-d to his Lordship by Cardinai Monaco

10.—Engance midiature of St. Raphael, pre-sented to his Lozdship by Cardinal Monaco La Valetta, Cardinal Vicar of Rome-II.—An exquiste painting of the Madonna, presented by Mgr. Kirby, Bishop of Litta and President of the Irish College, Rome. I2.—Miniature copy of a Madonna, by Luca De La Rubia, presented by Cardinal De Fal-loux. 13.—Oil painting of the Blessed Virgin, pre-sented by Mgr. English, of the College of Nobles Rome.

13.—Oil painting of the Blessed Virgin, presented by Mgr. English, of the College of Nobles, Rome.

14.—Beautful bijous in carved ivory of the 13th Century, presented by Count Paar, Austrian Ambassador to the Holy See, valued by Parisian experts at \$200.

15.—A atumber of Engravings of Monuments Of Christian Art, taken from the Catacombs, presented by Cavallere de Rossi, with autograph on each eugraving.

16.—Vie De Charlemagne, magnificent edition, superbly illustrated, presented by Louis d'Orleans, Duc de Nemours.

17.—New Testament and Imitation of Christ, splendid edition, in silk and morocco, presented by Marguerite d'Orleans, Princess Czartoryska.

18.—Fancy Chair, presented by the Marquise de Salvo.

19.—Vie de Jesus, magnificent edition, beautifully illustrated, presented by the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, Lyons.

20.—A magnificent Marble Clock.

21.—Virtue's Imperial Shakespeare, superbedition, neatly illustrated.

22.—Picturesque America, splendid binding and illustrations.

23.—A splendid bust of Fius IX., in Carton Pierre, presented by the Celebrated artist Frog-Robert, Parls.

24.—A covered Buggy (new), valued at \$160, presented by the Rev. the Franciscan Fathers of Chatham, Ont.

25.—\$100 in gold, by Rev. Father O'Shea, P.P., Seaforth, Ont.

26.—Fruit Stamburg P.P. Palincourt Out.

seaforth, Ont.

ruit Stand, valued at \$100, presented

. Father Bauer, P.P., Paincourt, Ont.
.adies' Gold Watch, valued at \$50, preby Very Rev. Dean Wagner, Wind-

or, Ont. 28.—Silver Tea Set, valued at \$50, presented by Very Rev. Joseph Bayard, P. P., Sarnia, nt. 29. - Gold Headed Cane, valued at \$50, pre-ented by Rev. James Ryan, P. P., Wallace-

29. Gold Headed Cate, vance a sented by Rev. James Ryan, P. P., Wallaceburg, Ont.
30.—\$50 in cash from the Rev. the Basilian Fathers of Assumption College, Sandwich.
31.—\$50 in cash from Rev. Father Dillon, P.P., of La Salette, Ont.
32.—Prize valued at \$50 from Rev. Dr. Kilroy, P.P., Stratford, St.
33.—Prize valued at \$50 from Rev. Father Flannery, F. A. L. Thomas, Ont.
34.—Prize valued at \$50 from Rev. Father Brennan, P.P., St. Mary's, Ont.
35.—Prize valued at \$50 from Rev. Father Watters, P.P., Goderich, Ont.
35.—Prize valued at \$25 from Rev. John Carlin, P.P., Woodstock, Ont.
37.—Prize valued at \$25 from Rev. Joseph Molphy, P.P., Mandstone, Ont.
38.—An Embroidered Easy Chair, valued at \$75, from the Ladies of the Ursuline Convent, Chatham.
39.—Pair of handsome Pillow Shams and Coverlet of college of in crewil work, valued covered to prize of in crewil work, valued vent, Chatham.
39.—Pair of handsome Pillow Shams and
Coverlet of blue satin and white cloth, elecantly embroidered in crewel work, valued

at \$100, the gift of the Ladies of St. Mary's

#### THE ROMAN QUESTION.

M. Emile Ollivier, the well-known Minister of the Second Empire, has been lately interviewed by a correspondent of the Figaro. M. Ollivier had just returned from Rome, where he had spent four months in careful study of the Papal difficulty. The ex-minister had, while in the Eternal City, interviews with the Holy Father and with leading Italian politicians, and was forced to the conclusion that the question of the status of the Pope is the most absorbing of all now pre-occupying the minds of Italian statesmen. So impressed was M. Ollivier with all he saw and heard in Rome as to the position of the Pope that he has decided on discussing the Roman question in a pamphlet which will, no doubt, be extensively read. The pamphlet will, as far as we can surmise, from the views expressed by its author, tend to dispel many false notions concerning the attitude of the Sovereign Pontiff towards the Italian kingdom. It has now become so evident that the Holy Father is not free in Rome, and that his government cannot enjoy that liberty of action so necessary for the well-being of society throughout the world, that no one who has given the matter serious attention can pretend that the difficulty can be settled otherwise than by the retrocession to the Papacy of its temporal

The law of guarantees devised by the enemies of the Papacy themselves affords, as it must now on all sides be admitted, no adequate protection for the freedom of the Sovereign Pontiff. For were it carried out to the letter by one administration, there is no certainty that another would maintain its provisions, and, besides, no such law can guarantee what is required: absolute security for the Holy Father.

The Pope is a sovereign-not a subject. His government maintains constant relations with peoples in every portion of the world. He influences human society everywhere. Human society is therefore deeply interested in the position he occupies. It is anamolus, it is unfair to all other nations that one should exercise sway over a sovereign having spiritual control over millions of their subjects. Every government in the world is interested in this vital question. The Pope, for the peace and welfare of society, must be free, the College of Cardinals must also be free. Neither can be free in forced subjection to another government, and that composed of mer hostile not only to the Papacy, but to Christianity itself. The Catholic world can never rest satisfied that its government is safe from violence and outrage under its present circumstances and surroundings, and cannot rest satisfied till Rome becomes once more the temporal possession of its rightful sovereign, the Pope.

# THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

From the Journal de Rome we learn with hearty gratification that M. Tabarrini, a member of the Italian Senate, has made a very interesting report on the effect of the law concerning schools for girls. The distinguished Senator, although surrounded in his legislative capacity by an atmosphere almost purely infidel, does not fail to give expression to honest convictions. He recommends a moral and religious training for girls and favors a thorough acquaintance with the best ver sions of ancient and modern classics for those destined to teach. He vigorously opposes the placing of youths of the tender sex in universities and schools ill-suited to their requirements, tastes and capacities. We have not before us the text of the report but can safely state that its author must support his contention by able and convincing arguments. One of the most pernicious errors of the su pport ers of secular education nowadays, is that of the advocacy of the co-education of the sexes. The system of educational training suited to man is not, we hold, the best calculated to develop the intellectual powers of woman. The latter is destined to move in a sphere entirely different from that in which men move. Their occupations must be as different as their tastes, their lives as different as their faculties. Why then insist as some do on the forming the mind of woman in the mould in which that of man is cast? There is no

ada abundantly show. The great requirement of society to-day is woman trained as Mr. Tabarrini would have her trained, religiously and morally as well as intellectually.

#### THE BELGIAN ELECTIONS.

The kingdom of Belgium is at

to be made of both senators and de-

puties to fill the vacancies caused by

the retirement of one half the mem-

bers in both houses. The main issue before the people is the school question. Our readers will remember that when the present dominant party in Belgium succeeded after a long struggle in reaching office, one of its first acts was to procure legislative sanction for an iniquitous school law, devised for the purpose of preventing religious training in the national system of education. The Catholic party offered strenuous resistance to this measure, but in vain, the infidel majority in both chambers remaining firm in support of the scheme, till it finally became law. The state system of education has been now for some time on trial and can be fairly judged by the Belgian people on its merits. Its advocates predicted for it the completest success. They promised the nation an era of enlightenment and progress under an educational system freed from the control of the priesthood, before which the past glories of the Belgian nation would fade into utter insignificance. Many were found to put faith in these predictions and promises, but brief experience has shown that the system of religious education which has made the Belgian nation one of the most enlightened, happiest and progressive in Europe, is that which the people owe to themselves and their country to re-establish. A more odious and tyrannical measure than the state school law of Bel gium, it were difficult to imagine It vests the fullest power in the state government to the detriment of municipal autonomy, of which European liberals are so often the pretended champions. The teachers themselves receive their appointment from the government. What would be said in this country if the government of Ontario, for instance, arrogated to itself the right of appointing teachers for every school section in the Province? Would there not be, and justly so, deep and widespread indignation? Would not such a course on the part of the government be denounced as the very acme of despotism? Yet this is but part of the despotism of that school system forced upon a Catholie nation by a handful of aggressive infidels assisted by the funds and organization of secret societies. Mr. Jacobs, a leading Catholic states man of Belgium, at a recent meeting at Charleroi, justly condemned liberalism, as exercising, under the name of freedom, the most odious tyranny. "In Germany" said he, "it banishes religious orders, and permits the exercise of ecclesiastical functions only to those who have attended a state university, passed an examination before a secular commission, taken an oath prescribed by the state, and have been approved by the state. But after all this, if they be found unreliable for state purposes the approval may be revoked and the state subvention for their support withdrawn. In Switzerland, also, liberalism prescribes the religious bodies, in Geneva the wearing of the ecclesiastical habit being absolutely forbidden. Of its own motion and on its sole authority the Swiss government has also ordained that the cures are to be chosen by ropular vote, all calling themselves Catholics have the right to vote! France has not yet prescribed all religious orders, but disqualifies their members from acting as teachers, and this at the very moment that its government

M. Jacobs clearly defines the ssue before the electors when he declares that the present government has but one pre-occupation, the crushing out of free education, the forming of the rising generations in the mould of liberalism and impiety. Schools which the so-called liberals term indifferent as to religion, but reason whatever for it, as the results of which are really irreligious are

makes education compulsory."

education in the United States and Can- imposed upon every municipality. Whatever the desires of the majority of the electors in the municipalities, whatever the convictions of heads of families as to the mode of education best adapted to the wants of their children, they must bon gre mal gre accept the state system. The Catholic party has taken a very just position in the school question. this moment agitated by an exciting election campaign. Choice is It proposes not the abolition of secular teaching for those who may desire it. It simply insists upon the right of each municipality to establish and control its schools and demands that the government should render financial assistance to Catholic schools so established wherever they are found efficient. Could anything be more just or reasonable. On the one side, there is despotism and unreasoning disregard of the rights of conscience, on the other respect for conviction, for conscience and for true liberty of action. We cannot believe that a majority of the electors of the Catholic kingdom of Belgium, a kingdom that owes its origin to the strong convictions of a noble Catholic people, will give a further lease of power to men who, notwithstanding their boasted professions of devotion to the cause of freedom, are, as they have been proved to be, the very worst enemies of the true progress and enlightenment of mankind.

#### THE REAL ISSUE.

elements. There is everywhere a ment. party of disorder extremely active and determined. In some countries it is the governing power, in others it so far intimidates the powers that be, that the principles of revolution meeting with an amount of epposition are propounded and carried into yet enjoys ascendency, but that ascendency is daily threatened by the gravest dangers. The signs of the times to-day in Europe are indeed ominous. In those countries esparty has control of the government, the outlook for the future is far from bright. In France infidelity has been enthroned, not only in the senate but in the school room, the nursery of Senates. The Tablet puts the state of affairs in France in the clearest light:

honest foreigner, on whichever side

he may be, will deny, that the aim of the movement known with sufficient accuracy as the Revolution is the destruction of Theism and Theistic ideas, including, of course, the ethics which rest on Theism. And t is against the Catholic Cnurch, as the great asserter of the doctrine of God and the mainstay of the morality which has its sanction in the Divine attributes, that the Revolutionists unceasingly wage a war of extermination. They have already carried that war very far. And one would think that the eyes of even the most obtuse Englishman ought to have been somewhat opened by recent proceedings in Surely, for example, the Bill recently introduced by M. Roche, an active and influential member of the Extreme Left, might suffice to expel any lingering doubt as to the true ends of his sect. The professed object of this project is the total separation of Church and State, and the first step which it proposes towards the carrying out of the scheme is the entire plunder of the Church. Not only does M. Roche demand that the beggarly maintenance accorded to her clergy by way of compensation for the property of which she was robbed a century ago shall be taken away; he insists that she shall be deprived even of the very fabrics dedicated to God in which her sacred rites are performed. Religious edifices of all kinds, his measure provides, are to be made over to the authorities of the Commune in which they are situated, but with the proviso that under no circumstances are they to be given up for religious worship of any kind, while all the sacred vessels and garments of every sort, all the furniture and fittings, are to be sold within six months from the date that the measure becomes law, and the proceeds devoted to the sustentation of atheistic schools. Moreover all the property which the clergy,

secular or regular, may possess is to be seized by the State; and they are to be declared incapable of acquiring property; liberty of association is to be entirely denied to them: is to be entirely denied to them; upon the author as a draftsman, and that they provide a complete machinery for the stamping out of religion in France.

In any other legislative body, except, of course, the Italian Parliament, the very introduction of such a measure as that of M. Roche would excite a feeling of the utmost horror and disgust. Not so, however, in the French Chamber of deputies. The Premier himself, M. de Freycinet, did not dare meet the proposition by a direct negative. He simply moved its reference to a committee already sitting on the question of the Concordat. The vote taken on the motion of the Premier showed that while 269 members favored the reference of the measure to the committee, no fewer than 139 voted against it. In Italy, matters are not much better, a revolutionary faction controlling the legislative functions of the people. The Italian Parliation of the people, has already so often shown its hostility to religion and disregard of the principles of right and justice at the foundation It was recently well said in the of all good government, as to inspire Prussian Lantag that there are now but little confidence in its future throughout Europe but two parties, course of action. The actual state the party of order and the party of of events both in France and Italy disorder, the one Christian, the portend evils of the most momentother revolutionary. And, in fact, ous character for both countries. upon whatever country of Europe The interests of religion in both we now cast our eyes, we see the countries could not well be in greater contest raging between these two peril than they are at this very mo-

### THE REPRESSION BILL

The Repression, or, as it is termed by its

authors, the prevention of crime bill, is

that the government did not anticipate. effect by monarchs themselves. In Not only Irish but English members, some few others the party of order have expressed themselves very strongly against certain provisions of the measure. The Irish judges, who cannot be accused of any very decided friendliness for the people amongst whom they administer justice, have very emphatically condemned the abolition of trial by jury contemplated pecially where the revolutionary by the measure. The most obnoxious features of the bill are (1) its interference with the liberty of the press,(2) its practical prevention of the right of meeting, (3) its abolition of trial by jury, (4) its making words spoken abroad punishable at home. (5) its despetic ordinances on the subject of domiciliary visits and arrests without warrant. The bill can never have the effect intended. Instead of being a preventative of For ourselves, we have for years crime it will prove, as recent occurrences sserted in these columns, what no show a very strong incentive to it. The government would have done far better to have strictly adhered to the pact known as the Treaty of Kilmainham, and give Ireland some measure of constitutional government. The organs of the government call upon the Irish to observe law and keep order. The government has, they seem to forget, placed the Irish nation beyond the pale of law and order. Ireland is treated as a country in rebellion and anarchy, in our opinion, without reason or justification. The government refuses to rule the country by constitutiona methods; the people refuse to submit to any other methods of government. Eighty years' experience of the futility of coercion should be of itself sufficent to warn the government against recurrence to a course so full of peril to law

> and order. Mr. Parnell took just grounds against the repression bill when he declared that the passing of the act would throw Ireland into the hands of the secret societies, and that by persisting in securing for it legislative sanction the government would play into the hands of the men who committed the Pheonix Park murders, and shut the door in the face of the vast majority of the Irish people who desired to see the government return to constitutional methods, and were ready to accept any measure looking to afinal settlement of the land queston. A Roman journal, the Osservatore Romano, makes the following comments on the measure:

"No one has condemned the horrible misdeeds recently committed in Ireland more severely and energetically than Catholics; and no one has been more ready than Catholics, who are the natura and vigilant defenders of social order and peace, to admit the necessity of extraordinary measures for preventing the recurrence of such savage crimes. and willing champions, as they indeed are, of justice and equity, Catholics would not admit that the rights of public defence should be converted into reprisals, and the guardianship of order and authority be changed into the gratification of cruel vengeance. And therefore they generally deplore the excess of repression which

is to be entirely denied to them; they are to be simply deprived of civil rights. Such are the main provisions of M. Roche's Bill. The details of it we need not stop to examine here. Let it suffice to say that they are worked out with a care and ability which reflect great credit upon the author as a draftsman, and suspicion, constitute for poor Ireland condition more dolorous and sad than she ever had to endure in the past and emulate, to the damage of civilisation, the sinister days of Henry VIII., Elizabeth and Cromwell. And yet the profound and real grief evoked in Ireland by that infamous assassination, the spontaneous and universal impulse with which the Irish people hastened to the churches to express their horror at the crime and their pity for the victims, the loud and solemn protests made in all quarters to separate the sentiments of Ireland from those of the sentiments of Ireland from those of the murderers, the very loyalty with which it was acknowledged by the more influential exponents of opinion in England that the responsibility for the crime ought not to be thrown upon the Irish nation, all this caused expectation of milder and more temperate deliberations on the part of the

The writer here takes a very just view of the course of the government as disappointing in the extreme to all true friends of peace and order. The Irish nation was in nowise chargeable with the tragic deed that terminated so sadly the lives of Lord Cavendish and Under-Secretary Burke. Yet, the whole nation is to be deprived of constitutional Government because of the crime of a few miscreants. ment, representative of a mere frac- We are glad also to give place to the following observations of the same journal. recalling a page or two of modern Europ. ean history.

English Government.

It was thought by some journals that perhaps the Cabinet of London would be led to reflect that the enormous difficulties in which it is now involved in regard to Ireland, may be the counter blow of the conduct it for more than fifty years conduct it for more than fifty years adopted in European affairs. In reference to this it ought to have remembered with regret both the year 1830, when the English Ambassador hastened along the streets of Paris distributing gold to excite rebellion and the year 1860, when the English Minister openly favored at Naples the conspirators against king Feedingd and heavy spirators against King Ferdinand, and how English agents at Rome joined with political agitators to overthrow the Pontifical Government, and how the English in-fluence was employed to second the force of the revolution, and how English states-men from their seats in Parliament publicly approved the usurpations, revolts, and violations of the rights of nations, and, finally, how those belonging to the highest political classes, either by writings or speeches, applauded the fall of that tem-poral dominion of the Church, which is the palladium of fidelity to international laws, and of peace and public order in every country. It seemed to that portion of public opinion to which we have alluded that to retrace with the mind all these circumstances might induce those who govern England to look on the enormous difficulties in which that country is now involved as an expiation of the policy which they have pursued for more than which they have pursued for more than fifty years, and that, taught at least once by sad experience, they would be brought to confess that they who in the govern-ment of nations withdraw from the path of justice cannot proceed farther without paying the penalty.

# GODLESS SCHOOL RECORD

Americans apparently never tire of presenting to the world the good effects of their school system. We must confess very plainly, indeed, that we are no admirers of that system, for to our mind there can be no education without religion. The purely secular or godless system of school training has now been for three generations existing in most States of the union. We are perfeetly satisfied that it should be judged by its results. Formerly it was the custom to attribute the increase of crime to ignorance. This cannot now be done, at all events in America. We have now on this continent a species of enlightenment acquired through the medium of godless schools. The effect of this enlightenment for one week is shown by a contemporary:

"The criminal news of a single week makes a sad showing of boyish depravity. A boy of Belleville, Ill., killed the girl who rejected his addresses on account of his dissipation. Two Arkansas boys quarrelled over a rabbit hunt, and one slew the other with an axe. A St. Louis boy stabbed a playmate who teased him for his ignorance of English. A West Virginia oy shot his rival in a girl's affections. A Virginia boy confesses the poisoning of two persons. A Texas boy shot a little girl because she refused to put down a pail when he ordered her to. A Kansas boy is on trial for intentionally drowning a playfellow. Two Wisconsin boys maltreated a child nearly to death. Three boys pleaded guilty to a highway robbery in Chicago. An Iowa boy is a forger. A Missouri boy set fire to a house. A New pail when he ordered her to Missouri boy set fire to a house. A New Mexico boy shot a baby. A Colorado horse thief is aged 8 years, and none of the other criminals mentioned were over 16.

If one week can produce such a luxuriant crop of tragic crimes, what might not a year do? The stitistics for a year might open the eyes of the advocates of purely secular education.

#### HAMILTON LETTER.

Confirmation in the City-Notes from the North-Berlin College-Corpus Christi in New Germany-Off for Europe-House of Providence-Miscellaneous.

CONFIRMATION, On Sunday last at High Mass about one bundred persons, principally children, were confirmed in St. Patrick's Church in this city by His Lordship Bishop Crinnon. At First Mass the children had received First Communion at the hands of the Rev. Chancellor Keough. Their appearance on both occasions was very creditable and their deportment exemplary. Sunday, the 25th, has been set apart for First Communion and Confirmation in the Cathedral for children of

St. Mary's parish.

NOTES FROM THE NORTH.

A handsome stone church will soon be

On the occasion of Fr. Funcken's feast, On the occasion of Fr. Funcken's feast, Solemn High Mass was celebrated, the church was beautifully decorated, and here were tempriests present, among whom were Frs. Kloepfer, Spetz, Eleud, Fleck, and two Resurrectionist Fathers from Chicago. Rev. Louis Funcken delivered

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE. All indications are in favor of a very successful demonstration on Dominion Day, in Dundas, on the beautiful grounds of the House of Providence, in aid of that institution. Fr. Feeney is working for that object with might and main and is collecting the services of a numerous and enlisting the services of a numerous and active committee. A gold headed cane will be presented to the most popular man in Dundas or Hamilton, as decided on by the number of votes.

MISCELIANEOUS.

The employees of the Ontario Rolling Mill are on strike for higher wages.

Work has been commenced for the construction of a new Custom House on

and he sank slowly until about five o'clock on Monday morning, when he quietly breathed his last. His eldest son came home from Stratford on Saturday and scarcely left the bedside until relieved by death. Mr. Dunne was in his 55th year. and had lived in Brantford for over thirty years, and up to the 2nd of June was in full strength. About fifteen months ago he received a slight shock of apoplexy, but recovered so soon that he paid but slight attention to it. He leaves a large family, mostly grown up and well able to approvide for themselves. The funeral took provide for themselves. The funeral took place on Wednesday of last week. The widow and family have the deep sympathy of the whole community.

FIRST COMMUNION

was received on Sunday morning at early mass by a large number of children of the parish and a few adults. The girls wore white, with wreaths and veils, and each of the boys wore a badge, and all bore candles. The front seats had been reserved for the children and the sight that authority, and they have no obligation to permit themselves to be shackled parish and a few adults. The gains parish and a few adults. The gains white, with wreaths and veils, and each of the boys wore a badge, and all bore candles. The front seats had been reserved for the children and the sight of so many was very touching. Rev. Father McKinnon celebrated High mass at 10.30, and Rev. James Lennon preached a very impressive sermon on Holy Communion. The choir at monon Holy Communion. The choir at simple

Rev. Father McKinnon is expected to remain until after the picnic.

Mr. S. Schryer of London, was in Brantford on the 5th and 6th, and called on many of his old friends.

It is said Miss Nolan intends leaving the street of the said Miss Nolan intends leaving the street of the said Miss Nolan intends leaving the said

A man might go around Brantford for weeks and not hear a word spoken about politics, but he would have to be a deaf man.

GALT LETTER.

Pastoral Visit of His Lordship, Bishop Crinnon.

Bishop Crinnon.

Bishop Crinnon.

Bishop Crinnon.

Comment. Has any man the right, Comment. Has any man the right, Comment.

On Trinity Sunday, the Catholies of this town had the pleasure of a visit from their chief pastor, who came to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation to over fifty children and adults. Previous to his coming, the children were, for some weeks, under special instruction in the school, and after school hours in the church. As built in Hamburg, Waterleo county, by the Rev. E. Funcken. ception of the Sacrament all the candidates confessed and received Holy Communion. After the gospel of the High Mass, which was sung by Rev. Father Maguire, His Lordship, having first complimented the congregation on the order and neatness of everything throughout the church delivered a powerful discourse on the mission of the Church to the Nations, taking for his text the words of the Gospel, "Going therefore teach ye all nations." of everything throughout the church delivered an eloquent and impressive sermon.

The Berlin college has been enlarged and is now one of the finest buildings in the neighborhood. There is a large attendance of students. The distribution of prizes will take place on the 29th inst.

Rev. Louis Funcken, D. D., superior of the college left for Europe last Friday, chiefly on business, and will be absent for some months. His friends wish him a pleasant journey and a safe return.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

New Germany commemorated Corpus Christi with more than the usual magnificence. Fr. Forster celebrated High Mass, at which an immense congregation assisted. The whole-hearted manner in which they honored the Blessed Sacrament on this occasion showed that the people of this parish have lost none of that love for religion which has ever been their characteristic. About 1200 persons took part in the procession, conducting themselves throughout with the decorum peculiarly necessary to the solemn nature of the ceremony. It must have been edifying to all, as it was certainly gratifying to the worthy pastor, Fr. Forster, to whom great credit is due for the excellent arrangements.

All indications are in favor of a very

superfluous. Suffice it to say that by his efforts all the members of the congregation have, with two or three exceptions, complied with the requirements of the church. "Occasional."

On Sunday last His Lordship Bishop Walsh blessed and laid the corner stone of a new church at Kinkora. Previous to this imposing ceremony His Lordship imparted confirmation to a large number imparted confirmation to a large number of candidates. Besides the zealous pastor of the mission, Rev. Father O'Neill, His Lordship was assisted by Very Rev. Dean Murphy, of Dublin, and Rev. Dr. Kilroy of Stratford. We will give full particulars of the interesting rites administered at Kinkora on Sunday in our next issue.

Mass and Vespers large congregations assisted, Rev. Father Cornyn conducting all the services.

# BOOK NOTICE.

POEMS BY MARY E. BLAKE, published in Boston by Houghton, Mufflin & Co. This is a neat little volume of exquisite poetry. All who read it will join us in the hope that the talented authoress may soon again favor the public with other productions from her graphic pen.

THE TEACHING OF THE CHURCH.

A Clear Explanation by Balmes.

simply put those on their guard who' little versed in ecclesiastical studies, in

superfluous. Suffice it to say that by his efforts all the members of the congregation have, with two or three exceptions, complied with the requirements of the cburch. "Occasional."

IMPOSING CEREMONIES AT KIN-KORA.

KORA.

IMPOSING CEREMONIES AT KIN-KORA.

IMPOSING CEREMONIES AT KIN-KORA.

Superfluous. Suffice it to say that the sign of expressing it in word or action. The doctrines of our loquacious liberals when analyzed will be found to mean precisely this and nothing more.

Mr. Ingersoll next proceeds to show that the argument for the existence of God, drawn from the plan or design of the universe is not conclusive. As Mr.

Comment. Yes, but not because he is curious and wonderful, but because he is, and is finite. Verily, it would be unfortunate for Christianity if you were permitted to contain the contained of the contained to the contained the

the site of the McInnes building destroyed by fire two years ago.

The season of pleasure travel has set in and steamers and railways are hard at work bidding for public patronage.

CLANCAHILL.

BRANTFORD LETTER.

SUDDEN DEATH
On the morning of the 3rd it was found that during the previous night Mr. John Dunne had been stricken with apoplexy and paralysis and was in a dangerous state. Several docters were called in and during Saturday and the fore part of Sunday in our next issue, and the work brought the patient had a good chance to raily. Sunday afternoon, however, the symptoms became less favorable, and he sank slowly until about five o'clock of the sank slowly until abo

sang their hymns in a sweet and simple manner. At 10.30, the choir rendered Famer's mass in an admirable manner, and there was a grand musical vespers in the evening. It was a happy day for many in the parish.

OUR PICNIC on the 15th gives promise of being a great success, every arrangement is complete and if the weather is favorable all will be well. Before your peaper is in the hands of most of your readers it will be over, and we can of your readers it will be over, and we can of your readers it will be over, and we can a sange to the energy of supreme folly, and he who would consent to it is a slave or an imbecile. The Rev. James Balmes, and he who would consent to it is a slave or an imbecile. The Rev. James Balmes, and he who would consent to it is a slave or an imbecile. The Rev. James Balmes, and he who would consent to it is a slave or an imbecile. The Rev. James Balmes, and he who would consent to it is a slave or an imbecile. The Rev. James Balmes, and he who would consent to it is a slave or an imbecile. The Rev. James Balmes, and he who would consent to it is a slave or an imbecile. The Rev. James Balmes, and he who would consent to it is a slave or an imbecile. The Rev. James Balmes, and he who would consent to it is a slave or an imbecile. The Rev. James Balmes, and he who would consent to it is a slave or an imbecile. The Rev. James Balmes, and he who would consent to it is a slave or an imbecile or any important the eternal architypes of all created things. The universe is the eternal idea of God from the ternal architypes of all created things. The universe is the eternal idea of God from the ternal architypes of all created things. The universe is the eternal architypes of all created things. The universe is the eternal architypes of all created things.

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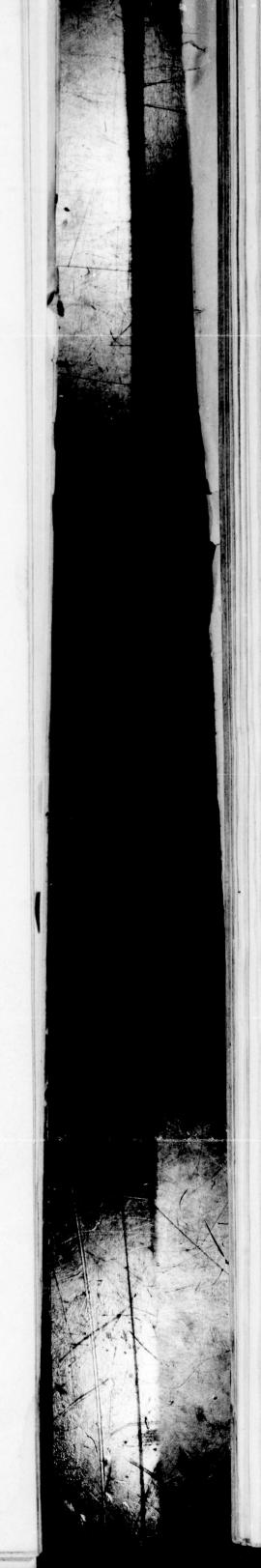
A Priest's Silver Jubilee.

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monthly, in their chapel for such contributors. Deceased relatives and friends can also become sharers in the great spiritual advantages by offerings being made in their name. Our Divine Redeemer who has promised to remember even a cup of water given in His name, will not fail to reward a hundred fold, those who to honor His Immacuiate Mother and His seraphic daughter St. Teresa, will contribute to the happy success of this great. "Commemorative Work" of piety and charity.

From this day any subscriptions, offerings of alms—no matter how smail—will be gratefully accepted, and can be sent, with or without name, to the Rev. Mother Prioress, No. 134, Barrack Street, New Orleans, La. FEAST OF ST. SIMON STOCK, May 16th, 1882.

Father McKimor colotared High mass at 10.30, and Rev. James Lemon preached a very impressive serminated and any fallible manner and the plan of alegind intellectual assent to infallible and nor any fallible manner and the plan of a design of the universe had beginning to the plan of a design of the universe had beginning to the plan of a design of the universe had beginning to the plan of a design of the universe had beginning to the plan of a fallible and beginning to the plan of a design of the universe had beginning to the plan of a design of the universe had beginning to the plan of a design of the universe had beginning to the plan of a design of the universe had beginning to the plan of a design of the universe had beginning to the plan of a design of the universe had beginning to the plan of a design of the universe had beginning to the plan of the plan of a design of the universe had beginning to the plan of the plan of a design of the universe had beginning to the plan of the pl



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#### On a Picture of St. Agues.

It is but a simple picture, just above my table resting,
Childlike face upturned in longing to the
promise of the skies,

children ace upturned in longing to the promise of the skies.

With a something near to sadness the sweet lips and forehead cresting.

And a look of Heaven dwelling in the beautiful dark eyes;

It is but a simple picture, yet it tells a hallowed story,

Brighter, purer for the record sin's revolving cycles show,

Speaking to my thoughts—all human—with its own unshadowed glory

of a heart that loved and suffered fifteen hundred years ago.

Not as we love, blindly stretching forth our hands in weak endeavor To hold fast what God has branded with the brittle stamp of clay; Not as we, unwilling, suffer, moaning child-ishly forces.

ishly forever The defeat of an ambition born and buried The defeat of an ambition born and buried in a day;
But as they love whom His brightness has encompassed with its shining.
Who have waited through the noontide in the shadow of the Cross.
Sharing in His crucifixion, with prophetic gift divining
In earth's short-lived compensations Heaven's irreparable loss.

Daughter of a race of heroes, stranger to the

Touch of sorrow,

Free as snowflakes in their fa'ling from
the sponse of to-morrow,
If the golden gates of Heaven had not
yeared to take her in.
If the dove had not descended where the
haughty eagle flaunted
the black wings above the threshold of her
proud, patrician home.
These nale line had never spoken, clear, deproud, patrician home.
Those pale lips had never spoken, clear, defant, and undaunted,
Their own doom of death and torture in
the halls of pagan Rome.

the halls of pagan Rome.

"Tear that white robe from her shoulders!"
Tyrant mandates know not pity;
She droops, clothed in her own blushes—
could there garments be more fair!
Lo' downfallen from its fastenings, before
all that mighty city.
She stands mantled and enshrouded in
the glory of her hair;
Then, as swift beneath the sword-flash
streams the life-blood hotty gushing,
The red current overflowing bathes her
whiteness in its sea—
Maidens, cease your tender weeping, all
your anguished sobs be hushing.
Pain is but a dream forever, and the martyr's soul is free!

tyr's soul is free!

Fifteen hundred years have followed one by one in sad procession

Since the sun set over Tiber on that barbarous holiday;

Fifteen hundred waves of passage in the tide of retrogression

Flowing to the shore eternal from the world it wears away!

Creatures of our own poor moulding, seeking ever an ideal,

Weaving all a soul's best promise into dull and senseless rhymes,

Could our thoughts but seek the treasure, might our hands but clasp the real,

What were death, or pain, or torture, fifteen hundred thousand times?

O thou beautiful St. Agnes! when my heart grows sick and weary,
Tiring of the toil and struggle, throbbing at the touch of pain,
There is never hour so hopeless, there is never day so dreary,
But the face upturned to Heaven can enliven it again.

But the face upturned to Heaven can enliven it again;

For mine eyes are not so blinded that they cannot see the shining

Of illimitable brightness in the pathway of the Cross,

And my soul is not so narrow that its faith is past divining.

In earth's short-lived compensations Heaven's irreparable loss.

—MARY E. MANNIX, in Gleanings.

# ONLY A FLOWER.

Since leaving the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Miss Marie L—and her mother, who had become a widow, lived in an old mansion on the borders of the Loire. Near by there was a sanctuary dedicated to the Virgin Most Pure. From the gar-land of fresh flowers that always adorned the beautiful white statue, it was easy to see that there was at least one heart in the district tenderly devoted to Mary. The young girl, in fact, passed her time be-tween her home and the chapel, where from time to time a priest came to say Mass, and where she always found it sweet to be. Her happiness would have been complete in the midst of those whom she loved, were it not that there was one heart dear to her, a heart full of affection for her, but into which the poisonous breath of infidelity had made its way, a heart that brother on whose account Marie often wept, was, in many respects, an excellent young man; he took a pleasure in doing all that she asked of him; could she not prevail upon him to take some steps that would reconcile him to God? This was the question that she asked herself one evening just before the opening of the Month of May, as she knelt in her favorite sanctuary' which she had been decorating. All at once her countenance lighted up with hope; she blessed herself and came out. She soon found her brother and, taking him aside, said: "Henry, you often complain of my sadness; do you want to see me always cheerful? You love me, I know; now, I want you to give me

me, I know; now, I want you to give me a proof of your love."
"All right, Marie: whatever you ask you shall have, unless you talk of confession or things of that kind."

rwant you to promise me, and to promise seriously, that every day during the coming month you will bring a flower, just one flower, to the altar of the Blessed Virgin."

The young man knitted his brow; he was on the point of refusing, but when he looked into his sister's face and saw her pleading look, he answered :

pleading look, he answered;
"Very well, I will do it for your sake;
but it is a mere childishness, a foolish caprice. Don't say anything about it, at
least;" and with these words he walked

Two weeks had passed, and every evening the young man, faithful to his promise, came with his little flower. One evening Marie, urged by pious curiosity, hid her-self in a corner of the chapel about the self in a corner of the chapter about the time for her brother's visit. The girl's heart beat almost audibly. "He thinks himself alone," she thought to herself as he entered. "How is he going to act?" he entered. "How is he going to act?" He took off his hat, placed a fresh rose-bud on the altar, bowed, and went out.
"Something is already gained," thought
Marie. "O Blessed Mother, finish thy
work!"

Days succeeded days, and still nothing unusual occurred; but Henry, in his turn, had grown sad, and whilst the girl's countenance beamed with hope, her brother's had become thoughtful and downcast. The last evening of the Month of Mary had come. Miss L.—, in a corner of the sanctuary, was offering up fervent prayers to the Blessed Virgin. The door opened. "My brother!" she said, below her breath. "How pale he looks! What a beautiful bouquet he has! O Mary! speak to him! May he know thee, may he love thee! He kneels." The young man had thrown himself with his face to

the ground, and sobbed aloud. He remained long prostrated, his sighs from time to time breaking the silence that reigned in the chapel. Marie rose at last, and passed near her brother, who was startled, and followed her out. "You were there!" he cried, throwing

his arms around her neck. "You know all then! O blessed be the flower that you persuaded me to bring every day.

How well you know this divine Mother!

I am conquered, Marie. You may tell

every one that I believe, that I love."

It was a touching spectacle that was witnessed a month afterwards in the little

hessed a month afterwards in the inter-sanctuary where this miracle of grace had been performed. Marie knelt at the altar to receive the Bread of Angels, and beside her a young man whose face was bathed in tears. And when the family met in the evening in the shadow of the ancient hedge that bordered the park, the young man came and knelt at his mother's feet; his sister knelt beside him; they both bent down their heads to receive their mother's blessing. She blessed them and pressed them to her heart, whilst her noble ountenance was bathed in tears, and, raising her eyes to heaven to ask of God strength for the sacrifice: "Go, my child-ren," she said, "since it is the will of God; but pray to Him to support and console those you leave behind."

Next day a carriage rolled out through pointing toward heaven, he disappeared through the entrance door. The carriage before the Convent of Carmel. The young lady stepped down, held her mother in a long embrace, and, pale with emotion, pulled the door-bell. The door opened, and then closed behind her. The carriage moved slowly away. The work of grace was done.

FAILURE OF FREE THOUGHT.

Free Thought Very Brave Until Really Thinks of Death.

From the New Zealand Tablet.

We find another illustration of the in-

We find another illustration of the insufficiency of Freethought in a sketch of Theophile Gautier, the poet and writer, giver by M. Maxime du Camp in a recent number of the Revue des Mondes:—
"Theophile Gautier," he says, "felt miserable in the extreme at all times when duving the night he was alone or too far during the night he was alone or too far off to be heard at the first call. The darkness was painful to him. It seemed to him that death dogged him through the shadows, and was ready to seize hold of him. The notion of death did not leave him in tranquility; what we might find after death disquieted him. He made light of no religion; at all the promlight of no religion; at all the promises of hell and paradise, at the threat of dolorous transmigration, at the great prairie of the Red Skins, at the gehenna of the Jews, at the tortures inflicted by Ebis, he shook his head and answered: 'Perhaps it is true.' On a certain solemn occasion I heard him say, 'I am an old Christian.' These impressions often heapted him and made him sad. He often haunted him and made him sad. He often haunted him and made him sad. He told me that when he was one day lying down at Granada in one of the halls of the Alhambra, he awoke and said to himself, 'The hour will come when you will be stretched as you now are, and when you will never get up again.' He added, From that moment I no longer amused myself.' With Gothe, he had a hatred of ugliness, and death appeared to him ugliness itself; with Gothe again he had for his motto: Memento xivere. And he liked to repeat the inscription which, on his journey in Spain, he had noticed on the dial of the Church of Urugua: Vul-nerant omnes, ultima uecat! We are frenerant omnes, ultima uecat! We are frequently informed, nevertheless, that the mind freed from the chains with which the Christian creed fetters it is at ease, with no fear of what is to be found beyond the tomb, and with ridicule and pity only the tomb, and with rideule and pity only for all imaginations of the "scare-crow" order. But here we have, on the contrary, the mind of one who held his place well among the brilliant writers of modern France, and who was foremost in all enlighterment of his day, dayleyed here. lightenment of his day, darkened by su-perstition, and a prey to constant terrors of the future beyond life. Freethought boasts great things, but its boasting is vain. It is in the nature of man to fear the future into which death must intro-duce him, and unless he can do this under the guidance of Christianity and with its certain hope to counterbalance his fear, wretchedness, superstition, and the horror of thick darkness must, for the most part, haunt his graver hours—of this moreover we find abundant additional proofs in the frequent instances we see of men who lives have been passed in loud mouthed free-thought, but who at the hour of death are anxious in availing themselves of the succor of the Church.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes bad, poor appetite, tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "biliousness." Nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery.' Sold by all druggists.

Make no unnecessary promises: they are yokes hard to bear. Never promise to conceal anything from your parents or guardians. The person who asks you to do so is your enemy, no matter how sweetly he may persuade you. Generally speak-ing, promises are only useful as helping you to keep a good resolution. Your parents or guardians have a right to exact omises, but your companions have no

Who has not seen the fair, fresh, young girl transformed in a few months into pale, haggard, dispirited woman? sparkling eyes are dimmed, and the ringing laugh heard no more. Too often the causes are disorder of the system, which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" would remedy in a short time. Remember, that the "Favorite Prescription" will unfailingly cure all "female weaknesses," and restore health and beauty. Send three stamps for Dr. Pierce's treatise on Diseases of women (96 pages). Address WORLD'S MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo,

#### THE SECRET OF UNBELIEF.

BUSINESS MAN'S VIEW OF INFIDELITY -ATHEISTS ARE MEN WHO DO NOT WANT TO REFORM THEIR LIVES.

[From the Journal of [Commerce.] We do not think it wise to attack infidels who denv the existence of a personal God, with labored argument. Nothing gratifics such men as Ingersoll more than the replies to their blasphemies made by Dr. Talmage and other well-meaning elergymen. We notice that Professor clergymen. We notice that Professor Mitchel, of Brooklyn, has challenged In-gersoll to a discussion of the questions concerning the Divine existence, the creation of the world, the inspiration of the Scriptures, &c., the meeting to take place in Washington. We are glad that Ingersoll declined the debate, and we think the cause of truth has gained by the failure of the two champions to meet

in wordy combat.

It is fashionable to laugh at Tupper, but he uttered in his "Proverbial Philosophy" many things well worth remember-ing, and not the least of these is the line we have often quoted: "Some errors never would have thriven, had it not been for learned refutation." Heresies in religion for the most part are born of the heart and not in the brain. Atheists deny the existence of God because such a Presdrew up towards noon at the novitiate of a religious order. A young man stepped out, extended his hand to an aged and a young lady who accompanied him, and, pointing toward heaven, he disappeared through the entrance. THE DIVINE EXISTENCE IS NOT QUESTIONED because it is unreasonable, but because it is disquieting, an ever present protest against whatever the conscience disapproves. This is why no man is ever reasoned out of his infidelity. Atheism, like prejudice, never came through the reason, and therefore cannot be affected. by logic. Paul had a deep insight into human nature, and saw that men re-belled against the true Divinity not because His eternal power and Godhead were not everywhere manifest, but be-cause they were unwilling to admit His claim upon their heart and life. "They did not like to retain God in their knowledge," and embraced idolatry or blank Atheism to escape the upbraiding of a hidden monitor that

WOULD NOT LET THEM REST IN SELFISH

When a man chooses the darkness be cause he is afraid of the light that would reveal his just condemnation he is impervious to assault, and all outside pressure only intensifies the shadow in which he hides. All the aggressive forces of the universe cannot drive the gloom from an unlighted cell. A brigade of from an unlighted cell. A brigade of servitors with brooms will fail to sweep it thence. An army with sword and spea may seek in vain to expel it. An ocean An army with sword and spear tide cannot drown it, and its sombre mantle would be proof against a rushing whirl-wind. But bring in a little taper; lo! the massive blackness that seemed so like a wall of adamant proves to be only a cowardly shadow, and it flees before the unborn ray to hide in hole and crevice out of the reach of searching eyes. This is the way to deal with theological errors, and especially with

THAT BLACKEST OF FALSEHOODS WHICH THAT BLACKEST OF TAXEBOODS WHICH
THE FOOL UTTERS IN HIS HEART,
saying, "There is no God," because he
loves not the thought of such a Presence.
Let the atheist frame his cavils and utter his jibes unanswered from press or pulpit. Light the torch of truth and let it be the light the toren of truth and let it be the only answer to the blasphemies of the infidel. In plain terms, let us preach up the Gospel instead of trying to reason down the error. When the unbeliever assails all religious truth as incomprehen-sible, leave him with the answer that such revelations must forever remain mys-teries to the hearts that reject them. Many years ago a bold blasphemer spent an hour in a little company gathered for another purpose, in denouncing and ridi-culing all that religious men hold sacred. There was one simple, earnest Christian man present, but he made no reply. At man present, but he made no reply. At last the infidel, who was disconcerted by his silence, turned upon him and de-manded what he had to say to all this. "Simply this," replied the believer, "that religion is a matter of experience. Those who have enjoyed it, know that it is true; those who have not, know nothing about it. You are only speaking in ignorance of a subject with which you are wholly unacquainted."

THE DEVIL IS FOND OF A CONTROVERSY, and litigation is his element. We would not please him or his retainers and servitors so much as to bandy words with them, much less to bandy words with them, much less to have open discussions in which they can trample into the mire they love, the pearls which are the precious treasure of believing souls. Even good men, when over zealous for the truth, lose their vantage ground and carry the war over the wrong side of the line.

# "Wait Till I Get Sober."

One Testaman is a well-to-do farmer, who lives fourteen miles from Asheville N. C. On the 31st ult. he went off in the neighborhood on a spree, accompanied by his daughter Ruth, eight years old. While the father was lying down in the shade sleeping off the effects of his libations, the child crept up to him, secured the bottle of whiskey, which he had near him, and emptied the contents down her mouth. The child made her way home where her father found her beastly drunk. He swore that he would kill her. He roused her up, and told her of his intention. The little thing begged piteously for her life, saying:—"Pa, don't kill me now; I am drunk; wait till I get sober." These appeals were of no avail. The infuriated man dragged his child out of the bed and beat her to death.

# Useless Fright.

To worry about any Liver, Kidney Urinary Trouble, especially Bright's Disease or Diabetes, as Hop Bitters never fails of a cure where a cure is possible. We know this.

Do not take such vile trash as cheap Whisky Bitters and stimulants that only whise Bitters and summants that only pander to a depraved appetite. Burdock Blood Bitters is a pure vegetable medicine, not a drink. It cleanses the blood and builds up the system. Sample bottles 10

The Reason He Wrote It.

"I write this," says Mr. Nelson de Pew, of Napiersville, Quebec, Canada, " to say that, after suffering six years with rheumatism—accompanied with the most intense pain with which any one could be afflicted —I have been completely cured by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. I thus write because use of St. Jacobs Oil. I thus write because I consider it my duty so to do and because I wish to publish to suffering humanity the wonderful efficacy of the Great German Remedy. When I remember that during the six years in which I was bedridden with this awful disease, I tried all kinds of remedies, and expended a very large ground of money with doctors of large amount of money with doctors of all schools, and underwent all kinds of treatment, the feeling of gratitude at my marvellous recovery impresses me to give the widest publicity to my case."

The worst Scrofulous Sores, the most indolent Tumor, and the most foul Ulcer known, may be cured by the combined use of Burdock Blood Bitters and Burdock Healing Ointment. Ask your druggist for these infallible remedies.

\*\*\* "Do boldly what you do at all."
Boldly do we affirm that Kidney-wort is the great remedy for liver, bowels and kid-ney diseases, rheumatism and piles vanish before it. The tonic effect of Kidneywort is produced by its cleansing and pur-ifying action on the blood. Where there gravelly deposit in the urine, or milky, ropy urine from disordered kidneys, it always cures.

The Diamoud Dyes always do more than they claim to do. Color over the old dress. It will look like new. Only 10 cents.

If you would have a clear conplexion, a freedom from Blotches, Boils and all foul humors, purify and regulate the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels with Burdock Blood Bitters. Trial bottles 10 cents.

Blood Bitters. Trial bottles 10 cents.

"ROUGH ON RATS." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin, chipmunks. 15c.

The best preventive and cure for Piles and all diseases caused by Constipation, is Burdock Blood Bitters. Purifying, Regulating, and Tonic in its action. Sample bottles 10 cents. Large bottles one dol-

GIVE HEED TO A COUGH.-If we except those tremendous epidemics which some-times often half depopulate the regions of country where they prevail, no diseases are so destructive as those which affect the breathing organs. Unfortunately also, there are few maladies which at the outset are so are tew maladies which at the outset are so frequently disregarded as trivial. No warn-ing is fraught with graver meaning than this—Give heed to a cough! To neglect it, is simple madness. So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen that often in a few short weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption, that terrible enin tubercular consumption, that terrible en-

emy to human life. The best pulmonary remedy which medi-cal science has developed, and which seems peculiarly adapted to the suppression of a cough or cold, Asthma. Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, or other throat or lung com-plaint, is Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Experience has shown that the oil obtained from the Cod's liver exercises a oil obtained from the Cod's liver exercises a powerful control over pulmonary diseases. In the above preparation, not only is this main ingredient specially pare, but its efficacy is greatly increased by addition to it of these hypophosphites which are among the most powerful invigorating and blood fertilizers known to matria medica. While the lungs are soothed and healed by the Cod the lungs are soothed and healed by the Cod Liver Oil, the rapid physical decay attend-ing lung disease is stayed and the system Liver Oil, the rapid physical and the system built up and fortified by the hypophosphites. Ample evidence proves this. Ask for Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and

Many suffer from supposed Organic diseases of the heart, when the trouble is only an irregularity in the circulation of the vital fluids, which Burdock Blood Bitters will promptly remedy.

# WELLAND CANAL

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on TUESDAY the eleventh day of July next, for certain alterations to be made to, and the lengthening of Lock No. 2 on the line of the old Welland Canal,

A map of the locality together with plan and specifications of the works to be done can be seen at this office, and at the Resident Engineer's office, Thoroid, on and after TUESDAY the twenty-seventh day of June next, where printed forms of tender can be ob-tained.

tained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that an accepted Bank Cheque for the sum of \$1,500 must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract for the execution of the work at the rates and prices submitted, and subject to the conditions and terms stated in the specifications.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not however bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals, Cottawa, 22nd May, 1882.



# NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Post office, St. Thomas, Ont." will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of July next, inclusively, for the erection 6 POST OFFICE, &C.,

ST. THOMAS, ONT. ST. THUMAS, UNI.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the
Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at
the Post Office, St. Thomas, on and after
Thursday the 15th day of June.

Tenders must be made on the printed forms

Tenders must be made on the printed forms supplied.
Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order.

F. H. ENNIS,
Secretary

Department of Public Works, Cottawa, 24th May, 1882

#### CHEAP BOOKS.

250

15c

Alba's Dream and other stories ..... Crucifix of Baden and other stories ... Fleurange, by Madam Craven......
The Trowel or the Cross and other

stories..... Dion and the Sibyls, a classic Christian novel... Flaminia and other stories. Perico, the Sad, and other stories... The Blakes and Flanagans... The Collegians, or the Colleen Bawn

St. Thomas a' Becket, by E. M. A history of the Protestant Reforma-tion in England and Ireland, by William Cobbett.

Fabiola, or the church of the Cata-

combs.

Bessy Conway, by Mrs. James Sadlier
Peter's Journey and other Tales, by
Lady Herbert...
Nelly Netterville, a tale by the author of Wild Times...
Fate of Father Sheehy, by Mrs. Jas.
Sadlier

Francis Clare......

The school boys.....

Truth and Trust ......
The Hermit of Mount Atlas...... 

THOS. COFFEY,
Catholic Record Office,
London, Ont.



DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 27th April, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that certain lots in the town of Sault Ste Marie, and lots in block of land adjacent thereto, in the township of Korah, and lots in the City of Toronto, will be sold by public auction on Thursday, the 29th day of June next, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Department of Crown Lands.

CONDITIONS—Cash on day of sale.
Lists of the lots can be had on application to the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto.

189-6w Commissioner of Crown Lands.



### TO BUILD RS.

# DEPARTMENT OF MMIGRATION, ONTARIO.

Contractors. Farmers, and others in need of Laborers are requested to apply to the following Immigration Agents:— John A. Donaldson, Toronto; John Smith, Hamilton; A. G. Smyth, London, or to the undersigned. Farm Laborers are arriving in larger

numbers since the opening of navigation

DAVID SPENCE

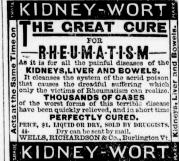
65 Simcoe street, Toronto, May 19, 1882.

Various Causes-

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR YIGOR WIII restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses th scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not de-stroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy. weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its results, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone

it imparts.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is colorless; ontains neither oil nor dye; and will not soil or color white cambric; yet lasts long on the hair, and keeps fresh and vigorous, imparting an agreeable perfume For sale by all druggists.



\$200.00 REWARD

Will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person selling or dealing in any bogus, counterfeit or imitation Hop BITTERS, especially Bitters or prepara-tions with the word Hop or Hops in their name or connection therewith, that is intended to mislead and cheat the public, or for any preparation put in any form, pre-tending to be the same as Hor BITTERS. tending to be the same as Hop Bitters. The genuine have cluster of Green Hops (notice this) printed on the white label. and are the purest and best medicine on earth, especially for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Beware of all others and of all pretended formulas of recipes of Hor Bittens published in papers or for sale, as they are frauds and swindles. Whoeverdeals in any but the genuine will be prosecuted.

Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

#### LOCAL NOTICES.

R. S. Murray & Co. are prepared to fit up churches, public buildings, hotels and private residences with Brussels, Whiltan, velvet, tapestry, three-ply Kidderminster and Dutch carpets, India and China matting, English oil cloth, cut to fit rooms: American and Canadian oil cloth. French, Fnglish and German lace curtains always on hand. Largest stock of house furnishings in America. Carpets made and laid at very small charges, cut, matthed and tacked free, 124 Dundas street, and 125 Carling street. 250

street, and 125 Carling street.

THE SADDEST OF SAD SIGHTS.—The THE SADDEST OF SAD SIGHTS.—The grey hairs of age being brought with sortow to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every year as the use of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more general. By its use the scanty locks of age once more resume their former color and the hair become thick and luxuriant and the hair become thick and luxuriant as ever; with its aid we can now defy the change of years, resting assured that no Grey Hair at any rate will come to sadden Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale

by all druggists.

For the best photos made in the city go to Fpy Bros., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures

aspecialty.

Special Notice.—J. McKenzie has removed to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines on sale.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!

Are you disturbed at night and broken o. your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the exeruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS, WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately-depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the aste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest 47.5 dest female physicans and nurses in the United States. Soid everywhere at 25 cents a bottle. Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!

in the United States. Soid everywhere at scents a bottle.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"Brown's Household Paracea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back and Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.



Backache, Soreness Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily

Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other

Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals Sr. Jacons Ois.

as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifting outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claim. Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE

# MEDICINE. A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U.S. A. "Mr. Thomas D. Egan, formerly Travelling Agent for the Freman's Journal; and as such, was always found by us to be honorable, faithful and expert."—N. Y. Freeman's Journal, March 11th, 1876. THOMAS D. EGAN, NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY

33 Barclay St. and 38 Park Place, Eff NEW YORK.

THIS AGENCY was established in 1875, for the purpose of acting as the Agent of any person wishing to save time, money and extra expenses.

As your AGENT, it will purchase any kind of goods you proxy want.

of goods you may want.
As your AGENT, it will execute any business or look after any private matter needing careful personal or confidential attention.
This Agency is so thoroughly well known to the wholesale dealers and manufacturers in this city and the United States, that it can guarantee entire satisfaction to its patrons.

### EVERYONE SATISFIED!

That we sell Cheaper Furniture than anr other place in the city, and carry a large and better assorted stock. We can afford to sell cheap as we manufacture our goods. Having now nearly forty men working, our large and commodious warerooms are full of good goods. Some of the latest patterns in of RAW SILK for

Parlor Furiture Coverings, We have a variety store—a large stock of BABY BUGGIES

JUST RECEIVED,

AMERICAN, RATAN & WICKER
BUGGIES AND CHAIRS.
Our Parlor Set, hair cloth, \$15.00; our Bedroom Set, marble top, \$05.00; our Ebonized Bedroom Set, \$25.00; Our Ash and Walnut Bedroom Set, \$25.00. Our Ash and Walnut Bedroom Set, \$25.00. Bed in stock; don't forget it, you can pack it in a satchel. Call and see us if you want to buy. We can do better for you than any other place in the city, and they know it.

GEO. BAWDEN & CO., Office and Warerooms, 172 King St.; factory, 197 King St.

In and

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T

SCANDRETT & CO.

# INE 16, 1882. NOTICES.

Co. are prepared to blic buildings, hotels nees with Brussels, pestry, three-ply Kidhestry, three-ply Ride ch carpets, India and lish oil cloth, cut to un and Canadian oil dish and German lace and. Largest stock of n America. Carpets ry small charges, cut, d free, 124 Dundas

of free, 124 Dundas ing street.

F SAD SIGHTS.—The sing brought with sorse now, we are glad to er every year as the use the scanty locks of me their former color the thick and luxuriant d we can now defy the d we can now defy the sting assured that no ate will come to sadden ts per bottle. For sale

tos made in the city go
Dundas street. Call
stock of frames and
atest styles and finest
ity. Children's pictures

.—J. McKenzie has re-y hall building. This hine repair part and at-m of the city. Better aring and cheaper rates nond's celebrated ma-

thers!! Mothers!
tat night and broken ochild suffering and crying mp pain of cutting teeth?
and get a bottle of MRS.
THING SYRUP. It will be sufferer immediately—re is no mistake about it.
other on earth who has rill not tell you at once the bowels, and give rest relief and health to the ke magic. It is perfectly ases, and pleasant to the rescription of one of the ale physicans and nurses s. Sold everywhere at 25

fort to the Suffering. fort to the Suffering. EPHOLD PANACKA" has no to pain, both internal and s Pain in the Side, Back to Throat, Rheumatism, ago and any kind of a Pain, most surely quicken the a its acting power is won-r's Household Panacea," ged as the great Pain Requise the strength of any niment in the world, should lily handy for use when lily is the best remedy in mps in the Stomach, and of all kinds," and is for sale 125 cents a bottle.



oreness of th y, Sore Throat, Swell-Sprains, Burns and s, General Bodily Pains, and Headache, Frosted

Ears, and all other ns and Aches. on earth equals St. Jacobs Ott., simple and cheap External I entails but the comparatively 50 Cents, and every one suffering to cheap and positive proof of its even Languages.
DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

GELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. 4.
s D. Egan, formerly Travelling
Freeman's Journal; and as e Freeman's Journal; and a axys found by us to be honor and expert."—N. Y. Freeman's 11th, 1876.

MAS D. EGAN, K CATHOLIC AGENCY y St. and 38 Park Place, 🖫 EW YORK.

Not, it will purchase any kind nay want.
EXT, it will execute any busiter any private matter needing al or confidential attention. is so thoroughly well known the dealers and manufacturers of the United States, that it can ire satisfaction to its patrons. RYONE

TISFIED!

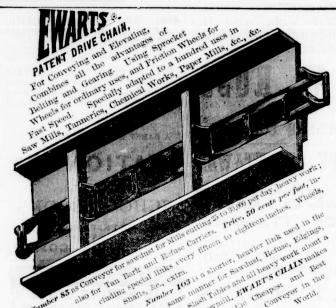
Cheaper Furniture than anr n the city, and carry a large orted stock. We can afford to we manufacture our goods. nearly forty men working, our nmodious warerooms are full. . Some of the latest patterns LK for Furiture Coverings,

Y BUGGIES JUST RECEIVED,
N. RATAN & WICKER
IES AND CHAIRS.
Set, hair cloth, \$45.00; our Bedarble top, \$65.00; Our Ebonized
\$25.00.
Spring Bed in stock; don't forn pack it in a satchel. Call and
want to buy. We can do better
any other place in the city, and RAWDEN & CO-, arerooms, 172 King St.; factory,

The most perfect and complete Reaper in the world. and durability it Contains more practical patented IMPROVEMENTS than any other excels all others. It can not get out of order, and Harvester in the market. It is the only machine made with is GUARANTEED platform and raking apparatus tiltto work in any ing independently of truck. kind of grain.

It is the cheapest machine ever offered to the farmer. It has no equal, and every farmer wants one. For particulars send to

CLOBE WORKS, London, Ontario. N. B. -- AGENTS, if you want to sell the BEST machine made, see the IMPERIAL HARVESTER.



THE WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD, CANADA, Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors of Canadian Patent.

LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE.



ARRANGEMENT.

MAILS AS UNDER.	CLOSE.			DUE FOR DELIV'RY		
	A . M .	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Great Western Railway Going East—Main Line. For Places East—H. & T. R., Buffalo, Boston, East-						
ern States.	5 00	1 00		8 00	1 30	6.30
New York, &c. (Thro Bags)		1 00	10 30	8 00		6 30
G. T. R. East of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Mon-						
treal, Quebec and Maritime Provinces		1 00	5 00	8 00		6 30
For Toronto	5, 7 30		5, 10 30		1 30	6 30
For Hamilton	5, 7 30	1 00	10 30	8, & 11	1 30	6 30
G. W R. Going West-Main Line.	1					
ThroBags Newbury, Bothwell, Glencoe, Mt. Brydges	5 00	12 00r	a	8 00		6 30
Railway P. O. Mails for all places West of London,				1000		
Detroit, Western States, Manitoba, &c			n		2 45	
Thro Bags-Windsor, Manitoba, Detroit, W'rnStates	5 00°			8 00	2 45	
Thro Bags-Chatham	5 00*			8 00	2 45	
Sarnia Branch, G. W. R.				DOM:		
Thro Bags-Petrolia, Sarnia, Strathroy, Watford	0.00			0.00	0.41	
and Wyoming	6 30	1 15		8 & 9	2 45	
Railway P. O. Mails for all places West		1 15			2 45	
Canada S. R., L. & P. S., & St. Clair Branch Mails.	= 00				0.45	
Glanworth	7 30	: :::		0.00	2 45	
Wilton Grove:		1 15		9 00		
Canada Southern East of St. Thomas, and Pt.	7.80				2 45	
Bruce and Orwell	5 90 6 7 9	0 1 15		11111	130424	5 6 90
Aylmer C.S.R. West of St. Thomas, Essex Centre, Ridge-	0 000010	0 1 10			2 45	
town and Amherstburg	7 30	1 15			2 45	
St. Clair Branch Railway P. O. Mails-Courtwright	1 00	1 10			- 10	• • • • •
to St. Thomas, &c.,		1 15			2 45	
St. Thomas.				9 00	2 45	6.30
Port Stanley		1 15		1000	2 45	6 30
Port Dover & L. H. Mails.	7 15			8 00		
London, Huron & Bruce-All pleces between Lon-	. 10			0.00		
don, Wingham, Hyde Park, Clinton, Seaforth,						
White Church, Ripley, Kincardine & Lucknow,	7 00			1	6.30	
Ailsa Craig	7 00	12 15			6.30	
Ailsa Craig W., G. & B. and Southern Ex. of W. G. & B,	5 00			8 00	1 30	6.30
Between Harrisburg and Fergus		1 15		8 00		
B. L. H. West of Stratford	7 15					6 30
G. T. R. West of Stratford		12 15				6 30
B. L. H. between Paris and Stratford		12 15		1	1 30	6 30
B. L. H. between Paris S. and Buffalo		12 18				6 30
G. T. R. between Stratford and Toronto		12 13		11 15		
St. Mary's and Stratford	7 15	12.15		8 00	-12 30	1 30
Thro Bags-Goderich and Mitchell	6 30		4 15	11 15		6 30
Belton, Thorndale, (daily) Cherry Grove, St Ives	,					
(Tuesday and Friday)		12 13		1.111		6 30
The Grove			4 15	11 15		

For Great Britain.—The latest hours for despatching letters, etc., for Great Britain, are:—
Mondays, at 1 p. m., per Cunard packet, via New York; Tuesdays, at 1 p. m., per Inman or
White Star Line, via New York; Wednesdays, at 5 p.m., per Canadian packet, via Halifax.
Postage on letters, 5c. per \( \) oz.; Newspapers 1c. per \( 2 \) oz.; reg. fee, 5c.
Rates of Postage on Letters between places in the Dominion, 3c. per \( \) oz., prepaid by
postage stamp; if posted unpaid, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Letters posted
exceeding \( \) oz. in weight, and prepaid only \( \) 3c. will be rated double the amount of deficient postage not prepaid. Newspapers, through Canada or to the United States, le. per \( 4 \) oz.
Post Cards for United Kingdom, 2 cents each.

Money Orders issued and paid on and from any Money Order Office in the Dominion of
Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, British India, Newfoundiand and United States.
Post Office Savings Bank.—Deposits from \( \) 1 upwards, on which \( 4 \) per cent. interest is
allowed, will be received for transmission to the Central Office of the Post Office Savings
Bank. Pass Books, and every information, to be had on application.

Money Order and Savings Bank.—Office hours \( 9 \) a. m. to \( 4 \) p. m.

Post Office.—Office hours from \( 7 \) a. m. to \( 7 \) p. m.

R. J. C. DAWSON, Postmaster.

WALL PAPERS! WALL PAPERS! 200,000 ROLLS,

ENGLISH, AMERICAN & FRENCH In Choicest Designs & Newest

Colorings. Widest and Longest Made, and at Prices to Suit all.

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MONEY AT 6 PER CENT. ON FARM AND CITY PROPERTY. J. BURNETT & CO.

Taylor's Bank, Richmond St., London. WANTED A CATHLIC MAN of good business disposition and short distances in section in which he sides. Apply, with references, to BENZIGER BROTHERS, \$11 Broadway, N.Y. [mar]r-5m

PAPER EARS FOR THE MILLION!
Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil

Poo Choo's Balsam of Shark's 0il
Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only
Absolute Cure for Deafness Known.

This 0il is abstracted from peculiar species
of small WHITE SHARK, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as CHARCHARODON RONDELETH. Every Chinese fisherman knows it.
Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were
discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the
year 1410. Its cures were so numerous, and
many so seemingly miraculous, that the
remedy was officially proclaimed over the
entire Empire. Its use became so universal
that for over 300 years no Deafness has existed among the Chinese people. Sent, charges
prepaid, to any address at \$1.00 per bottle.

Hear What the Deaf Say! It has performed a miracle in my case. I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better.
I have been greatly benefited.
My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.

"Its virtues are unquestionable and its curative character absolute, as the writer can personally testify, both from experience and observation. Write at once to HAYLOCK & JENNEY, 7 Dey Street, New York, enclosing \$1.00, and you will receive in return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permitted of the will never regret doing so."—

Else and the will enable to the Mails, please send money by REGISTERED LETTER.

Only Imported by HAYLOCK & JENNY (Late HAYLOCK & Co.)

Only Imported by HATLOCK & Co.)
(Late HAYLOCK & Co.)
Sole agents for America, 7 Dey St., New York
June 2-82-ly MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY.
Favorably known to the public since
size, Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarma
and other bells; also Chimes and Peals.
MENEELY & CO., WEST TROY. E. Y. MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. MENEELY & CO. WEST TROY. N. Y.

#### Meetings.

SCATT. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT
SOCIETY.—This Society meets every
Wednesday evening at eight o'clock, in their
rooms, Albion Block, Richmond street. The
objects of the society are many, the principle
ones being to cultivate a literary taste among
its members, and to grant pecuniary aid to
those who may be taken sick. The rooms are
open every Monday, Wednesday and Friday
evenings, and the society has provided all
kinds of games and amusements to enable its
members to pass a pleasant evening. Every
Catholic young man in the city should belong
to it, as it is worthy the approbation of all.
CHRIS. HEVEY, Pres. Thos. GOULD, See'y.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT
ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of
London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual
Benefit Association, will be held on the first
and third Thursday of every month, at the
hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall,
Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are
requested to attend punctually. Rev. W.
O'MAHONY, Pres., ALEX. WILSON, Rec. Sec.

Professional.

WOOLVERTON, SURGEON DEN-TIST. OFFICE—Corner Dundas and Clarence Streets., Londos., (Over Brown & Morris'.) Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed. Solon Woolverton, L. D. S., late of Grimsby.

DR. W. J. McGUIGAN, GRADUATE, of MeGill University, Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Physician, Surgeon and Acconcheur. Night calls to be left at the office. Office-Nitschke's Block, 22 Dundas street. ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE
320 Dundas street, London, Ontario, for

neen's Avenue, a few doors east of J. BLAKE, BARRISTER, SOlicitor, etc. Office—Carling's Block, London.

EDUCATIONAL. YOUNG LADIES ACADEMY, CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE

SACRED HEART, LONDON, ONT. Locality unrivalled for healthiness offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation.

The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and Instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical Soirces take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensuring self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and economy, with refinement of manner.

TERMS to suit the difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution.

For further particulars evolved to the content of the Institution.

or further particulars apply to the Super-, or any Priest of the Diocese.

For further particulars apply to the Superor, or any Priest of the Diocese.

CT. MARY'S ACADEMY, Windsor,
Ontario.—This Institution is pleasantly located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudimental as well as the higher English branchesTerms (payable per session in advance) in French and English, per annum, \$100; German free of charge; Music and use of Plano, \$10; Drawing and painting, \$20; Private room, \$20.
For further particulars address:—Mother Man, Ont.—Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Railway, 50
miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The hot water system of heating has been introduced with success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc.
The system of education enbraces every branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing, fancy work, embroidery in gold and chemille, wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge Board and Tuition per annum, paid semiannually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing and Painting, form extra charges. For further particulars address, Mother Superior.

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, Sand
A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, Sand
A SUMPTION COLLEGE, Sand-

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-wich, Ont.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150 per annum. For full particulars apply to Rev. Denis O'Connor, Fresident.

—THE—

GROCERY TRADE.

JOHN SCANDRETT, 175 DUNDAS STREET, (Opposite Strong's Hotel) THE POPULAR GROCERY. THE WHOLESALE TRADE

a specialty. Country storekeepers will bear in mind that it will pay them to call at this store and compare prices before leaving orders elsewhere. THE RETAIL TRADE

is attended to in the most satisfactory man-ner. The goods are all fresh and the prices cut low to suit the prevailing competition. Goods delivered in all parts of the city promptly. comptly.
Choice Wines and Liquors always in stock, only the genuine article can be had at this store.

JOHN SCANDRETT.

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THE CHEAPEST Wilson & Munro

BEST PLACE

TO BUY YOUR

Dinner Sets,

Tea Sets, Dessert Sets,

Crockery, Glassware.

Cutlery, Fancy Goods, &c.,

---IS AT----

Crystal Hall, 197 DUNDAS ST., LONDON. meet all his old customers branches. W. D. McGLOGHLON, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller.

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THE ENGLISH SAVINGS CO

ENGLISH LOAN CO. BUILDINGS, North-east Corner of Dundas and Tallet Streets, LONDON, . . . ONTARIO

& 512 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. OFFICE HOURS, 9 TO 5. Hon. A. Vidal, D. J. Campbell, Manag

SOCIETY

LONDON, ONT. To Farmers, Mechanics and others Wishing to borrow Money upon the Security of LECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE
320 Dundas street, London, Ontario, for
the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Diseases, J. G. Wilson, Electropathic and
Hygienic Physician.

M ONALD & DAVIS, Surgeon
Dentists, Office: — Dundas Street, 3
doorseast of Richmond street, London, Ont.

DR. WOODRUFF. OFFICE—
Outen's Avenue, a few doors east of a few doors east of the security offered, principal payable at the
pay back a portion of the principal, with
any installment of interest, if he so desires.

Persons wishing to borrow money will consult their own interests by applying personsult their own interests by applying person-

sult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to

F. B. LEYS,

OFFICE—Opposite City Hall, Richmond St.,
London, Ont.

AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO.

AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS, COR. DUNDAS & TALBOT STS.

 $\begin{array}{c} CAPITAL, -\$1.000,000,\\ SUBSCRIBED, -\$600,000,\\ PAID\ UP, -\$500,000,\\ RESSRVE\ FUND, -\$38,000,\\ TOTAL\ ASSETS, -\$720,000. \end{array}$ Money loaned on Real Estate at lowest ates of interest. Mortgages and Municit a bebentures purchased.

Apply personally at Company's Offices for oans and saye time and expense.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH. Money received on deposit and interest allowed at highest current rates.

JOHN A. ROE, Manager.

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Patience, (The Magnet and the Churn,) Sullivan
Olivette, (Torpedo and the Whale,) Audran
When I am Near Thee,

Who's at my Window,

Osborne
States Chord,

My bearest Heart,

Sullivan
Melanger

on each wrap.

A box of this Soap com.

Any lady buying a box, and sending
Any lady buying a box, and sending
sixty cuts of Mrs. Fogy, can select music to
sixty cuts of Mrs. Fogy, can select music to
the amount of \$4.50. This Soap improves
with age, and you are not asked to buy a
useless article, but one you use every week.

I. L. CRAGIN & CO.,

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PRICE, - - ONE DOLLAR. olumes 3, 4, 5 and 6, neatly bound in cloth, \$1 each. Apply to

J. GILLIES, 225 ST. MARTIN ST., MONTREAL

SUCCESSORS TO

FRANK SMITH & CO., GROCERS,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

This is one of the oldest and most extensive establishments in Ontario. The business will be carried on in the same manner as for merly, and customers may rest assured that the quality of goods and prices will be such as to retain for the House that popularity

WILSON & MUNRO. TO LONDON.

W. D. McGLOGHLO Jeweller, etc., has turned to London and p manently located at No. Dundas street, cor, Marl Lane, Cootes' Block, who he will keep constantly Lane, Cootes' Block, where he will keep constantly on hand a large stock of finest Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Fancy Goods, at the Lowest Prices, and hopes to meet all his old customers and many new ones. Repairing in all its

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JUST ARRIVED FROM EUROPE, AT CHAS. F. COLWELL'S Popular Music House, I'P Dundas street, another large sup-ply of beautiful violins, guitars, banjos, tam-borines, zithers, etc., etc. I have the choicest and best selected stock in Western Canada of musical instruments, strings and fittings;

THE POPULAR DRUG STORE. W. H. ROBINSON,

Opposite City Hall, Keeps a stock of Pure Drugs and Chemicals which are sold at prices to meet the prevail ing competition and stringency of the times Patent medicines at reduced rates. Specia

# Burdock LOOD

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA. FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE. ERYSIPELAS. ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, OF THE SKIN, HEADACHE,

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD, T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

"NIL DESPERANDUM." Important to Nervous Sufferers.

Important to Nervous Sufferers.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
for Nervous Debility and all Nervous
Affections, &c. is GRAY'S SPECIFIC
MEDICINE. This is the only remedy
which has ever been known to permanently cure Palpitation and other
affections of the Heart, Consumption in
its earlier stages, Rushing of blood to the
head, wind in the stomach, Indigestion,
Loss of Memory, Want of Energy, Bashfulness, Desire for solitute, low spirits,
Indisposition to labor on account of
weakness, Universal Lassitude, Pain in
the back, Dimness of vision, Premature
old age, etc. Full particulars in our
pamphlet which we send securely sealed
on receipt of a 3 cent. stamp. The Specific
is now sold by all Druggist at \$1.00 per
package, or 6 for \$5.00, or will be sent free
by mail on receipt of money, by addressing.

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., TORONTO

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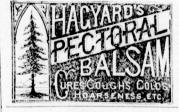
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Our Oak-Tanned Harness lasts a life-time.
Our Hair-Faced Collars never gall. Horse Blankets at your own prices. Everything in the trade at very low prices. Buy from us and you will be happy. WM. SCARROW







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THOS. BRYAN, and 75 Dundas street, west.

\$20.00, \$23.00 & \$25.00

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An immense stock of Goods always on hand, fresh and good. Wholesale and Retail. MA CALL SOLICITED

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Designs and estimates furnished for Altars pulpits, pews, &c. We are also prepared to give low estimates for church furniture where architects plans are supplied.

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REAL ESTATE AGENT, de, Have a large list of Farms, Wild Lands and City Property of every description for sale. Also about 35,000 aeres of Land in Manitoba and North West Territory. Parties wanting to sell or purchase should Parties wanting to sell or purchase should call on us. Wm. M. Moore & Co., Federal Bank Building. London. 180.1y BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.



FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

UNDERTAKERS.

W. HINTON (From London England.)

The only house in the city having a hildren's Mourning Carriage. FIRST-CLASS HEARSES FOR HIRE. 202, King St., London Private Residence 254 King Street.

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UNDERTAKERS HAVE REMOVED TO THE CRONYN BLOCK

Dundas st., and Market Square. DOT IT DOWN! CARRIAGES W. J. THOMPSON.

SCARROW King Street, Opposite Revere House, Has now on sale one of the most mag-nificent stocks of CARRIAGES & BUGGIES

IN THE DOMINION. Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week.

Don't forget to call and see them before you nurseless anywhere else

W. J. THOMPSON. SANITARY NOTICE.

We have just completed the fitting up in our Show Rooms, the Latest Improved SANI-TARY WARE, including WATER CLOSETS, SINKS, &C.,
IN WORKING ORDER. A pleasure to show and explain all. Also a new assortment of Gas fixtures just received, Electric Bells, Gasfitting, Steam and Hot Water Heatings,

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FIRST PRIZES Awarded everywhere exhibited. Ottawa, 1879. Toronto, 1880. Montreal, 1880, and 1881. BRONZE MEDALS AWARDED, SE Toronto, isso. Montreal, issi.
Composed of ingredienta, the healthfulness of which is unquestioned, the COCK'S FRIEN'D has long held a first place in the esteem of the public as a perfectly reliable article of household use.
The very extensive patronage bestowed on the COCK'S FRIEND indicates the favor with which real merit is ever regarded.

Manufactured only by the proprietor,
W. D. McLAREN,
55 College Street, Montreal
Retailed everywhere.

# ELECTION NOTICES.

### THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

TO THE IRISH PEOPLE

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

GENTLEMEN-The undersigned deem it to be their duty at this crisis to explain their position before their co religionists and fellow-countrymen.

In 1871 the Catholic League, composed of Irish Catholics of both shades of politics, was formed for the purpose of securing some measure of representation for the Irish Catholic people. Prior to that, the Irish Catholics of Ontario had been, practically, unrepresented. Negotiations, honorable alike to all parties concerned, were opened with the party leaders of those days, the result being that our people cast their votes mainly for the Reform

One of us (Mr. O'Donohoe) declared. from the first, that if the Liberal party, with which he was then acting, should prove recreant to its pledges, he would be the first to avenge such a breach of faith by voting and working against it.

Time passed on, and the Irish Catholics of Ontario, relying upon the promises of the Reform leaders, gave those gentlemen their hearty support, when they were, apparently, in a hopeless minority in the Dominion Parliament as well as in the

But a change of Government ensued in the winter of 1873, and the Reform party having been returned with an overwhelming majority at the general election in January, 1874, had the opportunity, of which its leaders had expressed themselves desirous, of doing justice (and nothing but justice was asked) to the Irish Catholic people.

You know in what a beggarly spirit they set about fulfilling that honest covenant. Our people had been ignored before; now they were practically ostracised. In the Cabinet of Mr. Mackenzie there was during his tenure of office, one Irish Catholic. That had been the rule in previous Governments, so that no fault could have been found with him upon that ground, had he not been pledged, as he was, to give to the I:ish Catholic people that re presentation to which they were entitled, and of which, in the fierce conflict of parties, they had hitherto been denied. But party exigencies, and mainly the bitter hostility of those who boasted that they were Liberals, defeated his purpose. We have held, and now hold him responsible because, being the leader, he had or anght to have had such power over hi followers as to have induced them, forced them, if necessary, to carry out the condi tions upon which they obtained Catholic TO THE CATHOLIC ELECTORS OF support.

But about this time a graver issue even than our Parliamentary representation had presented itself. The industries of the country had been paralyzed; our markets were being overrun by American traders, throwing their surplus and bankrupt stocks into competition with labor of the Canadian mechanic; in a word, Canada, in so far as her manufacturing and industrial life was concerned, had passed out of the hands of the Canadians.

The undersigned were resolved to stand by the country at that critical period of its history. Mr. O'Donohoe then especially felt it to be his duty to cast off old party affiliations, to join Messrs. Smith and Costigan and support the National party, which was advocating a national tariff and fair play to every section of the community. We arrived at that determination not merely upon the abstract view that all countries which have become great have laid the foundation of their greatness by defending their capital and labor, as they defend their territory, against foreign invasion; but because every practical man, artisan as well as manufacturer, and all who had studied the peculiar circumstances in which Canada was placed were of opinion that a protective tariff had become absolutely necessary in the

We qualified our adhesion to the National party by declaring that if the Government of Sir John Macdonald did not carry out its pledges, our support should forthwith be withdrawn from it. But, as you are aware, Sir John Macdonald has not merely done what he the promised, but excelled his promise. The tariff now in operation has given the canadian manufacturer and the Canadian simulacrum. It has served its fraudulent

#### ELECTION NOTICES.

mechanic that protection without which the successful prosecution of their industries had become impossible. From 1874 until 1878 we had depression; now we have prosperity; then we had gloom and despondency, poor wages and poverty: now we can, crediting the Government with their due, thank Prcvidence that a better state of things has

In its treatment alike of Protestant and Catholic, the present Ministry has rendered fair and equal justice, and it is prepared to pursue a similar course in the future. Neither Mr. Costigan nor Mr. Smith would have agreed to assume the responsibilites of office, nor would Mr. O'Donohue have consented to re-enter political life, did they not believe that the invitation to them includes, not merely those for whom they may think themselves commissioned to speak, but equally, as they hope, their countrymen of another creed. It is their intention, as it is their duty, to represent not merely the Irish Catholics, whose confidence they believe they enjoy, but likewise, if they may be permitted to say so, the whole Irish race in the Dominion of Canada. We may differ in the matter of creed ; but we have vet to be convinced that religion, on either side, vitiates our common love of the country of our birth or makes us enemies in the country of our adoption.

The undersigned appeal therefore to their fellow-countrymen, no matter what may be their creed, to judge them and the Ministry which they have the honor to support, not fairly only, but generously. We do not hesitate, Lowever, to declare to you that should the Ministry of which we are supporters, slight or neglect either our Irish Protestant or our Irish Catholic countrymen, or prove untrue to the principles of the National Policy, we shall at once withdraw our support and appeal to those to whose good and kindly offices we owe such influence as we may possess. We therefore appeal to you to cast your votes for the supporters of the Government, which we, your kith and kin, are pledged to support. We put it to our Irish fellow-countrymen, regardless of creed. that their interests are safer in our hands that in those of Messrs. Blake and Mackenzie. Our people have long struggled to secure fair representation in the Government and in Parliament. They have secured it now; and it is for you, at this juncture, to sustain by your votes the policy, and to express your approval of the Government of Sir John Macdonald.

FRANK SMITH JOHN COSTIGAN. JOHN O'DONOHOE.

# ONTAR10

The important consequences to us, as Catholics, which will follow the result of the approaching general election is my apology for this address. The population of Ontario is 1,924,000, and is about to elect 92 representatives to the House of Commons. Of this population we are 321,000, or more than a sixth, and so are entitled—population giving the right to representation—to elect fifteen of these 92 representatives. Those fifteen should rightly be of our choice; should represent us in the House of Commons; and be amenable in our opinion. Thus only would we be truly represented in the council of the country and the principle of representative government be main-

What in fact is our position? With the exception of Prescott and Ottawa, we are deprived of the right to elect one representative in a single constituency in tario; politically, we are a mere heap of Helots, without voice or part in the affairs of the country; permitted, indeed, to vote for the representatives of others, but our selves excluded from representation. This humiliating condition is discreditable alike

to the Government which maintains and to us who submit to it. to us who submit to it.

In recently arranging 54 new constituencies, affecting the electoral rights of 1,170,000 of the people of Ontario, including 147,000 Catholics, and not assigning to the latter one constituency wherein to elect a representative, though their numbers entitled them to seven, Sir John Macdonald has determined for ten years to accome what he deepens the proper political come what he deems the proper political status of Catholics, namely, to hew wood and draw water for him and his following. Were we a mere herd of Chinese, with-out political rights or opinions, he could not have ignored us with more contempt-

uous disregard. Hitherto we have made no effort based upon any intelligent principle to remedy this egregious injustice; we have been con-tent with the effigy of two or three Cath-olics, returned to Parliament from time to time, at the instance of the party leader, by the party constituency, designated "Catholic representatives"; though we know that, in truth, we could have no we know that, in truth, we could have no representative where we possessed neither the power nor the choice of electing one. The time is surely now come to bid a truce to the insulting mockery, and the

#### ELECTION NOTICES.

purpose full often; now our gorge rises at it.

In the party economy of Sir John Macdonald the purpose we have hitherto answered has been to serve as steppingstones to assist his followers to the House of Commons. Now, however, he has treated the Reform party and us as common enemies, and disfranchised both so far as he dared. Is it not time to shake the dust off our feet and so furth from the the dust off our feet and go forth from the household of a party foul with injustice? You doubtless ask what means I suggest to remedy this evil, or if I propose only to substitute a Reform master for a Tory one, substitute a Reform master for a Tory one, in order to divert our sense of shame by the variation of our servitude. I answer this latter query firstly, No; a thousand times no! rather than become the vassals of any political party, or its leaders, I say—if we are too spiritless to be roused by wrong, and freedom is above the aim of our ambition—let us prefer the lesser baseness of voluntary disfranchisement! But I feel that you rebuke this imputation on your earnestness. I know that you are filled with bitterness at the injustice from which you suffer, and that you

tice from which you suffer, and that you

are resolved to resent Sir John Macdon-

ald's insolent affront.

The evil which is destroying the elect-The evit which is destroying the elect-oral freedom of Ontario, and converting Government into a party tyranny, has its foundation and source in the multitude of small constituencies into which its subdivided. This system, utterly false and fraudulent as a system of representation, arms an unscrupulous party leader, who happens to control the Government, with a weapon of deadly efficacy against his political opponents. Sir John Macdon-ald has, by his Bill to readjust the representation of Ontario, illustrated the vices of the system and the vileness of its uses. By withdrawing Reform townships from electoral districts where his party were in minority he has im-parted to those minorities a ficti-tious preponderance, while by assigning those townships to a constituency where Reform electors were already in excess, and leaving that constituency, so enlarged, with only its one representative, he has effectually accomplished their disfranchisement. On the other hand, by subdividing Conservative constituencies and giving a representative to each subdivision, he has unnaturally multiplied their influence and enabled a minority of voters to elect a majority of representatives. Such an a majority of representatives. Such an outrage on the rights of a free people is fit only for the meridian of Russia. It prostrates the liberties of Ontario at the feet of Sir John Macdonald; it violates the principle of Parliament; and a House of Commons so elected is devoid of au-

I propose to remedy this evil by a scheme of representation which will ren-der impossible the recurrence of such an outrage; which will fairly give to all classes of the people their proportionate repre-sentation; and will heal the angry sore which political disfranchisement is fester-ing in the Catholic mind. I propose to abolish the present ninety-two one-mem-ber constituencies, and substitute thereabous the present limety-two one-mem-ber constituencies, and substitute there-for, say, thirteen electoral districts each comprising a thirteenth of the population, and assign to each district a representation of seven in the House of Commons. Any one-seventh electors in any or all of such districts, would have the right and power, at their own option, by means of their own votes alone, independently, or if necessary in despite of the other six sevenths, to nominate and elect one representative. scheme would give representation to all, according to the proportion their number according to the proportion their number bore to the entire population. I believe that such a system would give to the country a better and purer public life than it has yet known, and would ele-vate politics above the partizanship of faction, with all its baneful falseness and

To attain the object I have outlined, I propose, at the coming election, that we range ourselves as one man on the side of Hon. Edward Blake, and employ every means in our power to plant his banner victorious at every polling place in Ont-ario on election day. He is the one pub-lic man who, with the insight of a statesman, has acknowledged the unfairness and declared against the system of representation. The Reform party, which he leads as it never was lead before, with justice on his banner and equality for its watchword, has recovered from the trea-cherous assault of Sir John Macdonald, and is moving with giant stride to measure strength with the assailant of its freedom. Our interests and theirs are the same in this election. The blow struck by Sir John Macdonald at their electoral freedom has fallen with equal destructiveness upon ours. Let us march together in the way ours. Let us march together in the way of our common deliverance against the

common enemy We are now face to face with Sir John Macdonald, with all his treachery and de-ceit; he has rewarded our faithful following

ceit; he has rewarded our faithful following of long years with disfranchisement and the stigma of inferiority; the moment is come to flash resentment back for wrong.

A chief of our race and blood, rich in intellectual gifts which, even from this distant land, shed a splendid light around the name of Ireland, to-day champions the save of freedom strangled by Sir the name of Ireland, to-day champed the cause of freedom, strangled by Sir John Macdonald, and summons the patriotism and virtue of the country to patriotism and virtue of the country to its rescue. Read his speech on the "Irish resolutions"; how it burns and thrills with the holy passion for liberty which stirs his soul while pleading justice for Ireland. In no craven tones, with bated breath, and whispering humbleness doth he exclaim against the cruel policy that is yielding only tears and blood; but in eloquent words, now echoing through the world, instinct with inspiration, he demands legislative freedom for the land of his fathers!

In the name of Ontario Hon. Edward Blake to-day invites our suffrage; by voting for him we assure his triumph, and that of just representation; we aid in rescuing the country from outrage by an obsequious House of Commons and an appointed Senate; we declare for the prin-ciple of Parliament, and for a House of Commons which shall reflect the whole principle of the country, and not the

#### ELECTION NOTICES.

the appointment of hirelings and rene-

gades to office; stigmatizes Catholic in-tellect as inferior and debased; votes him-self a serf; his children aliens!

I have given the reason and the motive for the course I adopt; they apply equally to you. Let us vote unitedly for Hon. to you. Let us vote unitedly for Hon. Edward Blake and earn the gratitude of the country and our own good con-

Joseph A. Donovan. Toronto, June 1, 1882.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

Fellow Citizens,—
You have been already made aware of
my acceptance of the nomination for the
representation of London in the Commons
House of Parliament, unanimously tendered me by the Liberal party of this city. I deem it a high honor, indeed, to be selected, especially at this critical period of our history, as the nominee of the party pledged to honest, economical

and efficient government.

If elected, I will advocate the immediate abolition of duties on coal, flour and bread stuffs, as well as on those classes of clothing most used by working people No one that I am aware of has the slight est objection to the enjoyment by manu-facturers of the large incidental protection caused by the necessity of raising a revenue to meet the heavy annual charges of government; and no one that I know de sires to remove, or dreams of the possistres to remove, or dreams of the possi-bility of removing, that large incidental protection; but I do object to those glar-ing inequalities of the tariff which press with unfair weight on the working classes and the general consuming public. I will also, if honored with your confidence, strongly insist upon the maintainance of Provincial rights and independ ence, grievously wounded by the present Government in the disallowance of the Rivers and Streams Bill, passed by the Legislature of Ontario for the promotion Legislature of Ontario for the promotion of public good as against the rapacity of individual greed. I am a firm believer in the efficacy and justice of Home Rule for Ontario, and therefore cordially endorse the position taken last session by the Hon. E. Blake on the Irish question. I am in thorough accord with the Reform party in the stand it has taken in defence of the rights of Ontario in the matter, of the rights of Ontario in the matter of the oundary Award, and will, if returned at the approaching election, resist to the utmost the attempt now being made by the Dominion Government to rob this Province of 97,000 quare miles of territory, rich in timber, minerals and agricultural capabilities. In a word, I am an advected of the broad and approaches capabilities. In a word, I am an advocate of the broad and progressive principles of the great Liberal party in Canada which will, I believe, soon have the destinies of the Dominion in its hands. I am in favor of the restriction of expenditure, the reduction of the Public Debt, the protection of settlers in the Northwest, a radical amendment in the

constitution of the Senate, and the abolition of all class privileges in this free country. I appeal to you, my fellow citizens, for energetic support in this contest, than which none more important in its vital issues was ever waged in this With that support I country. With that support I have fear of the result on the 20th of June. It will be impossible for me, owing to the shortness of the time, to call on each elector, though I would be happy to do

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# LOCAL NEWS.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT. -On Friday evening this musical organization gave a concert in the Mechanics' Hall. Dr. Verrinder is to be congratulated on efforts. The choruses were admirably rendered, and the accompaniments all that could be desired. The singing of Miss Rees, a pupil of the Sacred Heart Academy, was a most prominent feature of the entertainment. Her rendition of some very difficult pieces called forth the hearty applause of a large and itical audience. Her voice is rich and sweet, audience. thoroughly cultivated, and under perfect control. We trust we may have the pleasure of hearing her often again before London audience,

A sad accident happened, on Saturday last, whereby Mr. Patrick Hobbins, an old and much-respected employee of the G. W. R., lost his life. It appears he left the freight sheds to go to dinner and in going across the track did not notice a train [coming along, and before he could get out of the way the poor ways. get out of the way the poor man was knocked down and instantly killed. His own son happened to be one of the men on the shunting train that caused his on the shunting train that caused his death. Deceased was the oldest porter in the sheds, and was a man highly esteemed both by his fellow workmen and the company in whose employ he had been for some twenty years. He was for many years boss in the wood yard. His age was between 55 and 60 years. He leaves widow and five children.

Mr. John Brown, late City treasurer, died on Friday last. A garden party will be held at Mount Hope on Dominion day.

Mr. G. W. Macully, Pavilion Mountain. B. C., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is the best medicine I ever used for Rheumatism. Nearly every winter I am laid up with Rheumatism, and have tried nearly every kind of medicine without getting any benefit, until I used Dr. Thomas' Eclectrc Oil. It has worked wonders for me, and I want another supply for my A friend asked a pretty child six years

of age, "Which do you love best, your cat or your doll?" The little girl thought me time before answering, and then whispered in the ear of the questioner, "I love my cat the best, but please don't tell my doll."

partizans of a faction.

The Catholic who votes for Sir John Macdonald tramples country and honor in the dust; votes for ten more years' of Catholic disfranchisement; countenances the fraud of Catholic representation by

### ELECTION NOTICES.

THE FRIENDS

#### HON. JNO. CARLING will volunteer vehicles for the polling 20th June, will please send their name

ALD. HUNT, Richmond street, for No. 1 Ward. RICHARD BAYLY, Talbot street, corner Dundas, for No. 2 Ward. JOHN A. COUSINS, corner King and Wellington streets, for No. 3 Ward. H. D. LONG, corner Queen's avenue and Wellington street, for No. 4 Ward. JAMES ARDILL, 227 Adelaide street, for No. 5 Ward. J. H. FRASER, Dundas street, for No. Ward.

H. BECHER, Carling street, for No. 7 J. HARRISON WHITE, General Secretary, Central Committee Rooms, Albion Build-ings, Richmond street, next the Post Office.

TO THE **ELECTORS** 

WEST MIDDLESEX.

Solicited for

fluence are respectfully

Your Vote and In-

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CITY OF OTTAWA **ELECTORS** OF OTTAWA.

Your Votes and influence are respectfully requested for

DR. P. ST. JEAN.

A. F. MCINTYRE

COMMONS OF CANADA. Ottawa, June 12, 1882.

TO THE

**ELECTORS** 

BOTHWELL

Your Vote and Influence are respectfully

# Solicited for. HON. DAVID MILLS.

As representative of Bothwell

in the House of Commons. FOR

NEW SUMMER DRESS MATERIALS

BUNTINGS, NUNS' VEILING. PRINTED MUSLINS AND PRINTS,

CALL AT J. J. GIBBONS

OUNDAS STREET

LIRES' IMPROVED ROOT BEEF 25c. package makes 5 gallons of a de licious, wholesome, sparkling Temperance bever age. Ask your druggist, or sent by mail for 25c C. E. HIRES, 48 N. Dela. Ave., Philadelphia, Pa



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALEDTENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed, "Tenders for the MURRAY CANAL." will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on TUESDAY THE TWENTY SEVENTH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, for the formation of the Canal to connect the head waters of the Bay of Quinte with Prisqu'isle Harbor, Lake Ontario.

A man of the 'locality together with place.

of the Bay of Quinte with Prisqu'isle Harbor, Lake Ontario.

A map,of the locality, together with plans and specifications of the works, can be seen at this office and at Brighton, on and after THURSDAY THE EIGHTH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Gontractors are requested to bear in mind that an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$3,000 must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract for the execution of the works at the rates and prices submitted, subject to the conditions and on the terms stated in the specification.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.
Dept. of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 22nd May, 1882.

Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 22nd May, 1882.

# CATHOLIC BOOK STOR

I have just opened out in my new store, corner of

**DUFFERIN AVENUE** 

RICHMOND STREET

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

CATHOLIC  ${ t BOOKS}$ 

INCLUDING PRAYER BOOKS.

Also BEADS, SCAPULARS, STATUES, and other objects of devotion.

The stock will be the largest and best assorted ever imported into Ontario. It has been bought for cash, and the prices will be such as to be within the reach of

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

# STATIONERY

SCHOOL BOOKS

WILL BE ALSO KEPT ON HAND. THOS. COFFEY.

KIDNEY-WORT IS A SURE CURE LIVER -It has specific action on this most imports gan, enabling it to throw off torpidity a action, stimulating the healthy secretion he Bile, and by keeping the bowels in fi Malaria. If you are suffer malaria, have the

KIDNEY-WORT

TRENT NAVIGATION Fenelon Falls, Buckhorn Rapids and Burleigh Canals.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Trent Navigation," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on WEDNESDAY, the Fifth Day of July next, for the construction of two Lift Locks, Bridge Piers and other works at Feneion Falls; also, the construction of a Lock at Buckhorn Rapids, and for the construction of three Locks, a Dam and Bridge Piers at Burleigh Falls.

The works at each of these places will be let separately.

Maps of the respective localities, together with plans and specifications of the works

with plans and specifications of the works can be seen at this office on and after WED-NESDAY, the Twenty-first Day of June next where printed forms of Tender can be obwhere printed forms of Tender can be obtained. A like class of information relative to the works at Fenelon Falls will be furnished at that place, and for those at Buckhorn and Burleigh, information may be obtained at the resident Engineer's office, Peterborough.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that Tenders for the different works must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, as follows:—

as follows:—
For the Fenelon Falls Work...\$1,000
Do Buckhorn Rapids Work...\$500
And that these respective amounts shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and prices submitted, subject to the conditions and terms stated in the specifications.

cations.

The cheques thus set in will be returned to the different parties whose tenders tare not accepted. This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender,

By order,

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 22nd May, 1882. 191-5-w

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Post Office, Hamlton, Ont." will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 6th day of July next, inclusively, for the erection of

POST OFFICE, &C,

HAMILTON, ONT. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the Post Office, Hamilton, on and after Thurs-day, the 15th June.

Tenders must be made on the printed forms Tenders must be made on the printed forms supplied.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equaltofice per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if, the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order.

By order, F. H. ENNIS, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 24th May, 1882

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