

The Legend of the Organ-Builder.

BY JULIA C. B. DOBE. Day by day the Organ-builder in his lonely chamber wrought. Day by day the soft air trembled to the music of his thought.

THE EARLIEST EXAMPLES OF CHRISTIAN LITERATURE.

because they conveyed to our minds in the most vivid manner the history of the Cross in those early and terrible days. If they went there they would see emblems of the Resurrection, the Crucifixion, and other pictures which expressed rapidly and instinctively, perhaps, Faith, Hope, and Charity.

TO BENEFIT THEIR CHURCH.

was to enlarge and refine their minds, so that they would be able to take their place with others in the world. He would be happy at any time to make them a present of a few books and he hoped they would establish a library and debating club, now they had a library. He would advise all the young men of the parish to join the society.

THE MANNER OF RESERVING THE BLESSED SACRAMENT.

In ancient times the Blessed Sacrament used to be kept in a golden dove suspended from the canopy of the altar. This was the way in which it was generally kept in the ancient fathers used to designate the church by the appellation of "Domus Columbea"—that is, the House of the Dove.

IMPORTANT TO THE READERS OF THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

J. J. Hanratty

Takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of London and surrounding country that he has leased those Commodious Premises directly opposite Ferguson's Grocery, on Dundas Street, and now offers for Sale a large and complete stock of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS!

Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Black Bunting, Colored Dress Silks—a large stock. Note a special line of Colored Silks—only 45 cents per yard.

Table Linens, Table Napkins, Turkey Tableing, Hollands, Towels and Towellings; Blue and Brown Denims, Cottonades, Tickings, &c.—A full assortment at close prices. Cases of Prints, Cretons, Grey and White Cottons at mill prices.

OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT is stocked with new and fashionable goods. Style, combined with economy, is our motto in this department.

HANRATTY'S One Price Store,

Cheapside, opposite Ferguson's Grocery Store, DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

J. B. HICKS, TAILOR AND DRAPER, REMOVED TO 208 DUNDAS STREET. Eight doors East of his Old Stand.

MECHANICAL ORGUINETTE.



AN AUTOMATIC REED ORGAN. WITH OUR ORGUINETTE AND PERFORATED MUSIC PAPER, a mere child without any musical education, can produce an endless variety of excellent music.

OUR ORGUINETTE AND MUSIC PAPER will last for many years, no matter how often played, and will not get out of order. PRICES, \$10 TO \$16.

COMPULSORY SALE.

On account of not having sufficient accommodation in our two large Carpet Warehouses for our immense Spring importations of "CARPETS," we will on Monday morning, May 2nd, open for sale the whole of this enormous Stock, amounting to nearly One Hundred Thousand Dollars. (\$100,000.)

PETLEY & COMPANY

WHOLESALE & RETAIL CARPET DEALERS, GOLDEN GRIFFIN, 128, 130 & 133 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

NEW FLOUR & FEED STORE

517 RICHMOND STREET, OPPOSITE CATHOLIC CHURCH. E. J. RODDY. Has just opened out a Flour, Feed and Seed Store in the above place. He will keep on hand a large stock of all kinds of Flour, Feed and Seeds, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

In Memory of Mary Ann Cowan

Who died at Point Edward, April 25, 1895. Let your tears kiss the flowers of my grave. When you pass where they're waving, rest. For I know that you loved me, and breathe a sigh from the depth of your soul, when you see my grave.

REV. THOMAS N. BURKE

Grand Sermon on the Passion

On Passion Sunday Father Burke preached in the Dominican Church, Dominican Street, Dublin. The edifice was densely crowded in every part.

At that time Jesus said unto the Jews, Who know that I have said a lie, let them believe me, because I say the truth.

GLADNESS AND JOY IS EXTINGUISHED and put aside—the Sunday was sorrowful and pensive thought.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Go to Regan's if you want the most stylish boots, shoes or gaiters for summer wear. His new stock embraces the best goods in this line ever before shown in London.

THE SADDEST OF SAD SIGHTS.—The grey hairs of age being brought with sorrow to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every year as the use of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more general.

For the best photos made in the city go to FRY BROS., 250 Dundas Street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paper-prints, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city.

NEW BOOT AND SHOES STORE IN ST. THOMAS.—Pocock Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas. They intend to carry a large stock as any store in Ontario.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! A young mother's natural instinct of sympathy for her child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering. "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external.

THE FAITHFUL COMRADE. In a market town of Belgium the erection of a fine church was nearly finished. Only one thing remained to be done, which was the placing of a large cross on the summit of the steeple.

THE WORLD WAS TAUGHT THROUGH THE PRESS. It was a long time, however, before printing made itself felt. It had been invented long before Gutenberg, and before his time hand-presses, almost as perfect as those now in use, existed in Italy.

AN ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN. SOMETHING THAT MAY BE READ WITH PROFIT BY OUR CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN—HOW THEY CAN SERVE THEIR CHURCH AND THEMSELVES.—"ENLARGED AND REVISED EDITION."

His Grace, the Archbishop of Sydney, blessed and opened a new library, for the Catholic Young Men's Society, at Newtown, Australia.

THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND URINARY ORGANS. VICTORIA BUCHU & UVA URSI.

The Catholic Record

Published every Friday morning at 428 Richmond Street. Annual subscription \$2 00 Six months 1 00

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ten cents per line for first, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements measured in roman type, 12 lines to an inch.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All matter intended for publication must have the name of the writer attached, and must reach the office not later than Tuesday noon of each week.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

DEAR MR. COPPEY—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 principal aim...

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1881.

IRISH EMIGRATION.

If any answer were required to the statements of those who advocate the cause of Irish landlordism, we have it in the figures of last year's exodus from Ireland. In that year no fewer than one hundred thousand persons left the Emerald Isle to seek homes in foreign lands. An observer ignorant of the iniquities of landlordism might on noticing the departure of so many thousands of the children of our already depopulated land, with reason ask if the cause of so tremendous a social upheaval be war, or pestilence, or famine? His answer would be that it is all three. It is war; for the government of Great Britain, lending itself to the purposes of Irish landlordism, has declared war on the Irish people...

THE LAND BILL.

From present indications it would appear that the Gladstone Land Bill will meet with a great deal of opposition in the Commons. Its terms and provisions find no very general favor amongst the Irish people. We are ourselves much less favorably impressed with its scope and remedial power than before its discussion by the Irish press and people. Many of its best provisions are so constructed as to open an easy access to litigation and expense, always certain to result in loss to the tenant. The Bill can hardly be carried through the Commons without the support of the Irish members. This support it will not have. The absence of the solid support of the Irish representation in the Commons must at all events lead to its rejection in the Lords. Mr. Gladstone will then have but one course to pursue—to dissolve. In case he do so, we will be glad to

see the friends of the people in Great Britain as well as Ireland demand a measure of reform in land tenure for the three kingdoms. What is just for Ireland must be just for England and Scotland.

RUSSIAN NIHILISM.

The severity of the Russian government in dealing with the Nihilists, charged with the assassination of the late Czar, has not apparently diminished the activity or lessened the zeal of the conspiracy. The Nihilists are everywhere at work with increased confidence. They demand free institutions for Russia. Their demand cannot be acquiesced in by the present Czar, and the result is that according to the judgment of acute observers his days are numbered. The condition of Russia today is much worse than that of France one hundred years ago. History tells us that the condition of the latter country, a century ago, was a disgrace to civilization. Despotism had enthroned itself in a country so rich that ages of war could not prevent its growth. Yet under the blasting effects of despotic government France in a quarter of a century lost strength, energy, and ambition. Its people were paupers; its government reduced to bankruptcy. So, but in much greater degree, is it with Russia today. Its iniquitous system of government has given birth to one of the most hideous conspiracies that has yet made itself manifest. Plunder of the people, robbery of government funds, and intrigue at court have been, ever since the much vaunted reign of Peter the Great, the order of the day in Russia. The consequences are to-day everywhere apparent throughout the vast dominions of that Empire. Discontent, conspiracy and anarchy now prevail where good government would have produced peace, order and content. The new Czar has evidently resolved not to deal with the evils of the situation but by force. Force cannot, however, overcome truth. We do not for a moment identify the course of the Nihilists with truth. Their course is inimical to the best interests of freedom. But the existence, extent and influence of the conspiracy prove that their demands—many of them just enough in themselves—meet with approval from large classes of the Russian population. Many now ask what is likely to be the result of the present disturbance prevailing in the empire of the Czar. We know of but one consequence certain to follow anarchy—that is disintegration. The disintegration of Russia will be hailed with satisfaction by many who reprobate Nihilism and its cruel modes of action.

TRIAL BY JURY.

We cannot subscribe to the animadversions recently pronounced by the Free Press of this city on the system of trial by jury. We admit with deep regret that the system has been to a great extent a failure in this country. Very little regard has been shown in the selection of jurors, and the consequence has been that in many cases juries have been, as our contemporary states, mere registers of prejudice and ignorance. Jury packing itself is not unknown in this country. No class of people in this province has suffered so much as the Catholic body from outrages of this character on right and justice. We might, if we desired the rekindling of the smouldering embers of discord, point to certain well-known cases wherein Irish Catholics were made the victims of Orange fanaticism in the shape of packed juries. We have, however, no such desire. Our belief in the system of trial by jury has not been shaken by the ignorance and injustice so often displayed by juries. The system is certainly a good one in itself. All it requires is proper management, and it will be found successful. At the risk of being considered irrelevant we must say that we have as much respect for the judgment of jurymen on questions of fact as we have for the interpretation of questions of law by the judges. If the right of serving on juries were restricted and the selection of those qualified to serve at each and every court so regulated as to be made public and impartial, the whole sys-

tem would, we are inclined to believe, receive its old-time popularity and greatly increase in usefulness. Instead of condemning the system journalists should devote themselves to its improvement, for with all its defects trial by jury has been and is one of the most popular of the institutions known to self-governing people.

"SURPLICED CHOIRS."

The Anglican Church in its Toronto branch never seems able to relieve itself from trouble. When it ballots for a bishop the election has to be extended over several days, and then a choice made acceptable to nobody. Bishop Sweetman, who now enjoys titular rule over the Anglican diocese of Toronto, was, at the last election of a bishop, chosen when nobody else could possibly be elected. His election seemed for a time to meet with acceptance especially from the low church party. But their approval has by degrees grown beautifully less. Now Bishop Sweetman gives his unqualified sanction to surpliced choirs. The surplicing of choristers has long been a bone of contention between the High and Low Church parties. The Low Church men in most instances oppose surplices except for the minister or priest himself. What will now be their feelings when they find that the choirs must also be surpliced? What weeping and wailing amongst those who fondly hoped that with the late bishop High Churchism in Toronto died!

THE BELGIAN SCHOOL QUESTION.

The Christian Guardian works itself into indignation at the conduct of the Belgian Bishops and clergy on the anti-Christian school law now prevailing in that country. The Catholic Church is, as the Guardian is very well aware, strenuously opposed to secular, as contradistinguished from religious, education. The Belgian government, on the other hand, has devised and enforced a system of education at variance with the feelings and belief of nine-tenths of the Belgian people. The Guardian is distinguishingly enough to insinuate that the Church is on the side of ignorance, the government on the side of enlightenment. Nothing could be further from the truth. The Church has established schools of its own throughout the country, in order to give an opportunity for instruction to the multitudes of children whom the liberality of the government excludes from the public schools. Which, then, is the promoter of ignorance—Church or State? The Guardian could answer truthfully if it so desired, but none are so blind as those who will not see.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

LAST Tuesday we had the pleasure of a call from Mr. Mungovan, agent for the Irish Canadian, and were glad to see him looking so remarkably well.

The young Earl Shrewsbury, who received a hearty thrashing for his escapade with the wife of another man, will shortly take his seat in the House of Lords by virtue of his title. Have such men as these any right, either human or divine, to govern a nation?

LORD LORNE'S income has just been added up by an arithmetical person, and it is found that he and his wife have \$215,000 a year between them. As Governor-General of Canada he gets \$50,000 a year and a furnished house, and his father is said to allow him \$14,000 a year. The Princess has \$30,000 a year from Parliament, and it is alleged that her mother gave her, when married, \$150,000, on which she draws interest to the amount of \$6,000.

An expression in the Italian Freemason's Calendar of this year, is noteworthy; it is to be found on page 69: "Nor need we assert now, for the hundredth time, that the compulsory secular schools have always our most hearty sympathy." Turning to page 19, the reader learns the reason for this sympathy: "The last enemy that remains even to the present day, for Freemasonry to combat, is Catholicity, personified in the Papacy."

THE ENGLISH detectives are still busily employed placing barrels of

gunpowder under public buildings, and calling on the authorities and the cable man to come and look at them. The latest scene of operations has been Chester barracks. It was providentially discovered in time, you know, and so have all the rest of them, some how or another.

WE have received the first number of a new Catholic monthly published in Ottawa, entitled "The Shield." It is in sixteen page form, and presents a remarkably neat appearance. The matter, both original and selected, bears evidence of talent and good taste, and we earnestly hope our new contemporary will meet with that liberal support which it so eminently deserves.

THE following extract which we take from the Lindsay Post goes to show what little cause there is for fault-finding in the matter of our separate schools: "Dr. McLellan, high school inspector, spent the greater part of Friday and Saturday last inspecting the separate school and convent. He was highly gratified at the result, stating that at the convent the pupils were doing work equal to the average high school work and better than a good many high schools."

WE find the following instructive paragraphs in one day's reading of the American press.—The Rev. O. M. Cousens said in a sermon at Portland, Me., that every member of his congregation was a "cider guzzler," and is to be tried for it by his Conference. A revivalist gave almost as much offence at Fairfield, Iowa. He said it was frivolous for women to wear feathers in their hats, whereupon two girls left the house with feathers flying. The preacher called after them: "This is God's granary; there goes the chaff; thank God the wheat remains."

IN one Prussian Province there are no less than sixty different hymn books in use among the members of the so-called Evangelical Churches. As these books express in verse the differ at devotional ideas and sentiments of those who use them, and as these differences in devotional sentiments grow immediately out of or are closely connected with different doctrinal "views," the fact of sixty different hymnals being in use is a significant commentary upon the "unity in essentials" that exists among German "Evangelists."

THE landlord who has charge of the other end of the cable is again showering over misstatements hot and heavy. Each day we have some ridiculous announcements about Irish matters, and the following morning the poor fellow reluctantly eats up his canard. Last week Mr. A. M. Sullivan and Mr. Parnell were at loggerheads, and all landlordism was chucking and rubbing its hands with glee. But imagine the chagrin of those gentlemen when they discovered shortly afterwards that no such devoutly-wished-for occurrence had taken place. The divinely anointed period has passed, never to return, and the grinning volunteers will now be compelled to make terms—based upon justice—with a united and determined people.

THE Rev. Mr. Gardner, a Universalist preacher, inveighs against what he calls, the folly of sending missionaries abroad. Foreign missions, he declares, have been a complete failure. "With all the thousands of missionaries sent abroad, and the millions of dollars expended upon them, nothing has been accomplished; conversions have been made among the poor and ignorant, but none among the intelligent of any country." The work was impracticable, and not in harmony with the fitness of things. What the pagans need is education, moral teaching, and the supplying of their wants. More applications were made to the missionaries for bread during the famine in India, than had ever been made to them for religious instructions.

THE colored Catholics of Washington have just met with a great loss in the death of their earnest and able pastor, Father Barrotti. This good priest's work has been a great one, and he has erected to his memory a monument more durable than brass in the permanent good that will live after him, as the result of his untiring labors. When put in charge of the colored Catholics of Washington, he found them few in number and miserably accommodated. The congregation hardly numbered 200 souls, and the Sunday school was in its weakest infancy. To-day his congregation of two thousand and more possess one of the finest churches in the city, and a flourishing Sunday school of nearly 100 pupils.

THE assemblage of Catholic prelates in Richmond, Va., on May 1st,

was one of the largest in the history of the church since the holy cross was first planted in the Old Dominion. The occasion of the ecclesiastical gathering was the consecration of the Rev. Father Francis Janssens to the episcopacy. The day was a most beautiful one, and the entire Catholic population of the city and surrounding country participated in the solemn and impressive ceremonies. Rev. Francis Janssens was born October 17, 1843, at Tilberg, Holland, and at the age of thirteen began his studies at the seminary of the diocese. He remained there ten years. He then, in 1866, entered the American College at Louvain, Belgium, with the view, when he should be ordained, of devoting his life to pastoral duty in the United States. After two years' study at the college he was ordained priest. He came to Richmond in September, 1868, where he remained ever since, each year becoming more and more beloved by the Catholic community. He was administrator of the diocese from 1877 to 1878, and senior priest under the three successive administrations of Bishops McGill, Gibbons and Keane. By the last named he was appointed vicar-general of the diocese.

SINCE MR. GLADSTONE'S Irish Land bill has been brought forward, an energetic movement has sprung up in England for a similar Land bill for English farmers. The Morning Advertiser, an influential London organ, says in reference to this fact—"It is well to remember just now that there is also an English land question. The time and its circumstances promise to quicken its development. The Irish Land bill can hardly fail to have this effect. Fifteen thousand acres of land have been thrown out of cultivation in Buckinghamshire alone, and the same story is told in many another shire; and the prospect is no better than the actual condition. It would be a very natural consequence of the Irish Land bill if the British farmer were to demand for himself what the Irish farmer is to get. The Irish Land bill is unreservedly condemned by the Irish landlords. They challenge the bill through all its provisions, from that relating to the functions of the Land Court, which drove the Duke of Argyll out of the Ministry, to the reclamation scheme. They convict Mr. Gladstone out of his own mouth of a betrayal of principle. But if the English farmers demand the same indulgent treatment extended to Irish tenants, with what grace, or rather with what justice, can the Prime Minister refuse them?"

At a recent Land League meeting held in New York, the Rev. Lawrence Walsh, in the course of a speech, said "There is a certain paper in this city, and I need not mention its name. This paper some time ago advocated wholesale emigration; but if it will show me what the Irish people have done that is wrong, then I shall speak no more in their behalf; but I tell this paper right here that Ireland is for the Irish, and that Irishmen will never surrender her under any circumstances. Well, this paper wants to know by what right Charles Stewart Parnell dares to start an agitation in this country. Does that paper know that this lady sitting on my right [meaning Mrs. Parnell] is the daughter of Commodore Stewart, who was known as the Ironsides of America? That's sufficient in itself; but there is General Corcoran, General Meagher, General Shields, General Phil Sheridan—who were they? They were Irish; and by the deeds they have done we claim that we have a right to agitate wherever we chose, so long as we are correct. I have been asked how is it that I as a Catholic clergyman could associate with Charles Stewart Parnell, and follow his leadership, when he is a Protestant, and go against James Gordon Bennett, who is a Catholic leader and gentleman. I would rather go upon my knees and polish the boots of Charles Stewart Parnell than I would sit at the same table with James Gordon Bennett. This statement I make from the bottom of my heart, and shall pray to God to strengthen his right arm and bring about success."

Miss Charlotte O'Brien contributes a thoughtful and very readable article to the Nineteenth Century, in support of home government for Ireland. To take away all cases of apprehension from the English mind in this connection, she would have four provincial Parliaments, each independent of the other, and legislating solely on provincial affairs. She likewise advocates the policy of placing over Ireland a Lord Lieutenant, a man who thoroughly understands the wants of a nation and possesses the confidence of the people, and suggests Lord Dufferin or Sir Charles Gavan Duffy as eminently fitted for the position. Miss O'Brien does not seem to realize the many glorious progress of modern ideas during the past generation. The Ireland of to-day is a Democratic Ireland. No guide or rule would be now accepted, unless he should represent the aspirations of the people and work to realize the national will. Both of the above-mentioned names are entitled to respect, but, as their titles testify, represent a class and

class interests. The people will have none of them. Should the English Government see fit to establish the system of home rule suggested by Miss O'Brien, let them place Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell in the place of the occupant of Dublin Castle, with authority to carry out the national will as expressed by universal suffrage, and then, and then only, may we expect to see Ireland on the path of peaceful and regular development.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to one of the English papers, thus describes the good work performed by an English nobleman and his sister: "Any money sent to Rev. Lord Archibald Douglas is well spent, down to the last farthing. Generally when we subscribe to charities, a great part of the money goes to pay secretaries, managers, collectors, &c. Here there is nothing of the sort, but every halfpenny is devoted to the boys exclusively." Lord A. Douglas and his sister live on the most miserable food, seldom affording themselves meat, or even fish; and they would be utterly without proper clothing if their friends' relations did not provide them with it. In the apprentice boys' Home, in order to save the expense of a servant, Lady Gertrude Douglas does the whole of the house work herself, and I have often gone in casually of a morning and found her at her usual employments, sweeping the floors and making the beds. They never give themselves any rest or any amusement; Lord Archibald Douglas is always on the spot; a true father and friend to his boys in every sense of the word; and ready to answer inquiries whenever visitors chance to look in. There are many proofs that the boys respond to a self-devotion which, I think, safely be called heroic. An excellent spirit prevails throughout the whole school. As an instance of this I may mention that the boys are not obliged, whether they like it or not, to attend Mass on week days; they are taught to consider it a privilege to be able to do so, but otherwise they are left free; the result is that almost every boy in the school attends voluntarily with great devotion, and when there happens to be two Masses a large number of the boys will attend both, though in order to do so they have to rise half an hour earlier, no small matter to growing boys, many of whom are working hard all day long. Anyone who visits the Home on a half-holiday, if they look into the little chapel, will be sure to find a knot of sturdy young devotees saying their private prayers there all alone; sometimes having impromptu public prayers of their own, led by the eldest boy. I never witnessed a more touching sight than when one afternoon I opened, unobserved, the chapel door, and saw before me at least twelve boys, all praying aloud, led by the eldest boy, who had a strong cockney accent, and left out all his h's, but nevertheless prayed with his whole heart for grace to resist those temptations to which boys are most prone. When one remembers that these boys are picked up out of the streets, usually children of the very worst description of parents, their efforts to become good Catholics are all the more touching and surprising, and, I think, reflect no small credit on their teachers. I may add that Lord Archibald and Lady Gertrude Douglas know nothing of my writing this letter."

TREACHEROUS CATHOLICS.

We reprint from the Cavitta Cattolica, some just remarks which it made a few years ago at the opening of the last jubilee: "Since the days of Boniface VIII. history does not record a 'holy year' (jubilee) published in the midst of such religious calamity and civil distress as this present one inaugurated by our Holy Father, Pope Pius IX. Wherever we look we can see cause for sorrow. In almost every country of the world the Church is persecuted, either openly, in the style of Diocletian, or secretly, as was done by Julian the Apostate. That great sect, 'Freemasonry,' directly or indirectly the mistress of almost every public power in Christendom, labors, with a fury inspired by its master, to destroy so far as it can, the reign of Jesus Christ upon earth, and every species of order along with it. We believe it to be a work worthy of all the journals devoted to the Holy Church and to the great interests of Christianity, to arouse Catholics to make every possible effort to prepare the return of an order and peace longed for by every one, and without which Europe will end by falling into an abyss of barbarism. As in the days of St. Jerome, we see realized around us now, the complaint made by that illustrious saint. The barbarians are strong through our crimes: peccatis nostris barbari fortes sunt. The barbarians of the revolution are strong in Catholic countries, because a large number of Catholics, directly or indirectly take the side of revolt and patriotism. We have often laid before our readers what a terrible plague revolutionary journalism is, which, wherever it penetrates, incites with all its envenomed increases and spreads, as much as it can, the social malady of our age, namely, perversion of mind and corruption of heart. Every Catholic knows this, and yet many Catholics subscribe to these papers. They pay them the tribute of their money, and, what is still worse, to a certain degree, the tribute of intellect. The pretext of arming oneself against the sophistry, impiety, and falsehoods of journalists, is not a sufficient excuse. No one is to think himself invulnerable, because experience proves that the upsetting of brains, even amongst the most sensible of Catholics, has its origin in reading such journals. Satanic journalism is a firebrand out of hell; it either burns or blackens. Is it not better to be ignorant of error than to help in diffusing it by wanting to know it? What we say of newspapers may also be applied to the immoral or irreligious books with which revolutionary literature teems. And to ladies, especially, let it be said, with their mania for losing time and wasting intelligence in reading the novels which they introduce into their homes, indiscriminately and unadvisedly, that one cannot be aware of the evil wrought by such books upon themselves, their children and their servants. The writer of these pages recollects seeing, one day, on a table in a sumptuous drawing room

belonging to a grand lady devoted to practices of religion, and mourning into age, at one side the edifying life of St. Teresa's angelic daughters, and at other a bad French novel, and the which alone would make one blush.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Mr. Samuel Sheard, a woollen manufacturer of Abouite, left home on Monday last all the hotel keepers have closed doors to the travelling public.

Two sons of Henry Ferdinand, of Enos, ate some wild parsnips while working in a field. One of them, aged two, dropped dead in ten minutes. The still lives.

A heavy fire took place in Ingersoll Thursday morning. The Adair Hotel, Hewitt's grocery and a number of buildings were burned. The loss was very heavy.

The Customs officer at the International Bridge on Tuesday evening seized six revolvers and forty-two watches that had been smuggled over in an organ by a gan grinder.

The hotel and saloon keepers in have closed their doors in consequence of the heavy license fee imposed, and landlords refuse to give meals or accommodation to man or beast.

A young man named Thomas O'Connell, was caught late at night by the constable in the street at Kingston, on Friday morning with his head so severely that he died shortly afterwards.

A brakeman on the Intercolonial way, named Boisvert, fell from the English mail train near Lewis, Quebec Sunday last, and was picked up on the day morning with his head so severely that he died shortly afterwards.

G. McVetta, foreman of Hendri's Hamilton, took a cork out of a bottle of ammonia with his teeth on Sunday. The liquid had fermented with the heat of the building, and he lay the night eye.

A lady in the study of Judge Meade's residence at Owen Sound exploded Tuesday, spilling the oil of MacPherson's clothes. After consulting the fire was extinguished, before his hands, feet and body were verily burned.

Le Petit, a weekly comic journal has been in existence in Montreal for ten months, has ceased publication to a threatened prosecution for publishing two articles of an obscene character the Christian Brothers and church.

A young lad named Eddie D. and a companion went rowing on the Agan river at Black Rock on Sunday. A sun struck the boy and he fell into the water until they could hear the terrible catarrh. By a super effort they pulled through the water and reached the shore in safety.

As the down express approached station, on Monday morning, the train struck a young girl, daughter of English, of Cassville, who was struck, and threw her about four hundred feet down an embankment. She was injured. There are no hopes of recovery.

The recent troubles in the Cleveland Diocese of Ontario are of a sum amounting to about \$13,000, equally divided between the clergy and laity. All expectations of the recovery of this amount have been abandoned. Clerical Secretary has resigned appointments and office.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. Moohan's new hotel in London was destroyed by fire one night last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver McClary plate making a voyage around the globe, been brought to the asylum here.

It is expected that by the census the population of the city will be 20,000 and the suburbs about 10,000.

During the past week four attempts were made to burn Dear Hotel, opposite the market.

The plot of land adjoining School was sold on Monday morning being in the night \$30,000.

Mr. Hugh Daley, formerly but now train despatcher of St. James, has returned from the South coast improved in health.

Between seven and nine o'clock Tuesday evening last a James from Hayville, committed suicide in Lunatic Asylum in this city by cutting a hole in the ventilator head, and adjusting a noose around his neck.

When found life was extinct. The body of Mr. John Hart mysterious disappearance was the 31st of March last, was found on the 21st of April last, on the river on the north side of the fishing bridge. The body was in a couple of miles and interred in his residence and interred in the morning. He had about \$20 in his pocket and his watch was found to be a little after eight. Whether he was killed in the river or committed is not known.

During the progress of the fire at the works on Wednesday, the firemen, named Harry George Grey, were working on the gable end of the building, and were completely covered them with assistance of a ladder removed the debris found that both had been injured—Grey having one of his legs broken in two places and Smith several large cuts on the head, and several injuries in the neighborhood.

The most destructive fire witnessed in London for several years occurred last Wednesday evening at Leonard & Sons, on York Street. The fire brigade were quickly on the scene, owing to the inflammable nature

belonging to a grand lady devoted to the practice of religion, and meeting into old age, at one side the edifying life of one of St. Teresa's angelic daughters, and at the other a bad French novel, the title of which alone would make one blush."

CANADIAN NEWS.

Mr. Samuel Sheard, a woollen manufacturer of Abnott, left home on Monday and has not been heard of since.

The Scott Act came in force in the County of Lambton on Monday last and all the hotel keepers have closed their doors to the travelling public.

Two sons of Henry Ferdinand, of Waterloo, at some wild parties while working in a field. One of them, aged twelve, dropped dead in ten minutes. The other still lives.

A heavy fire took place in Ingersoll on Thursday morning. The Albin House, Hewitt's grocery and a number of other buildings were burned. The loss will be very heavy.

The customs officer at the International Bridge on Tuesday evening seized sixteen revolvers and forty-two watches that had been smuggled over in an organ by an organ grinder.

The hotel and saloon keepers in Hull have closed their doors in consequence of the heavy license fee imposed, and the landlords refuse to give meals or accommodation to man or beast.

A young man named Thomas O'Brien of St. Catharines, was caught between a captain bar and the top of the steamer Glenora, at Kingston, on Friday last, and instantly killed, the top of his head being taken completely off.

A brakeman on the Intercolonial Railway, named Boivert, fell from the special English mail train near Levis, Que., on Sunday last, and was picked up on Monday morning with his head so severely cut that he died shortly afterwards.

G. McVetta, foreman of Hendri's stable, Hamilton, took a cork out of a bottle of ammonia with his teeth on Sunday, and the liquid had fermented with the heat of the building, and he may lose the sight of one eye.

A lamp in the study of Judge Macpherson's residence at Owen Sound exploded on last Tuesday, spilling the oil over Mr. Macpherson's clothes. After considerable trouble the fire was extinguished, but not before his hands, feet and body were severely burned.

La Parole, a weekly comic journal which has been in existence in Montreal for fifteen months, has ceased publication, owing to a threatened prosecution for publishing two articles of an obscene character against the Christian Brothers and church choristers.

A young lad named Eddie Davidson and a companion were rowing on the Niagara river at Black Rock on Sunday and the boat drifted nearer and nearer the falls until they could hear the roaring of the terrible cataract. By a superhuman effort they pulled through the ice and reached the shore in safety.

As the down express approached Oshawa station, on Monday morning, the engine struck a young girl, daughter of Patrick English, of Colborne, who was on the track, and threw her about fourteen feet down an embankment. She was seriously injured. There is no hope of her recovery.

The recent troubles in the Church of England Diocese of Ontario are over, and have resulted in the loss to the Diocese of a sum amounting to about \$2,000, nearly equally divided between capital and interest. All expectations of the recovery of this amount have been abandoned and the Clerical Secretary has resigned all preferments and office.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. Moohan's new hotel in London East was destroyed by fire one night last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver McClary contemplate making a voyage around the world.

A man named Joseph O'Donnell has been brought to the asylum here from Guelph.

It is expected that by the census returns the population of the city will be over 20,000 and the suburbs about 10,000.

During the past week four unsuccessful attempts were made to burn Deacon's Hotel, opposite the market.

The plot of land adjoining the High School was sold on Monday in lots, the whole bringing in the neighborhood of \$30,000.

Mr. Hugh Daley, formerly of this city, but now train despatcher of St. Thomas, has returned from the South considerably improved in health.

Between seven and nine o'clock on Tuesday evening last Mr. James Anderson from Hayesville, committed suicide at the Lunatic Asylum in this city by tying one end of a lead-line to the ventilator overhead and adjusting a noose around his neck.

When I found life was extinct. The body of Mr. John Harris, whose mysterious disappearance was noticed on the 21st of March last, was found in the river on last Saturday afternoon by a couple of men who were fishing near Blackfruits Bridge. The body was brought to his late residence and interred on Sunday morning. He had about \$30 in his pocket and his watch was found to have stopped a little after eight. Whether he accidentally fell in the river or committed suicide is not known.

During the progress of the fire at Leonard's works on Wednesday, while two of the firemen, named Harry Smith and George Grey, were working on the branch cable end of the building fell, completely covering them with red-hot bricks.

A large number of persons ran to their assistance and removed the debris, when it was found that both had been seriously injured—Grey having one of his legs broken in two places and Smith received several large cuts on the head, besides internal injuries in the neighborhood of the heart.

building their efforts were useless in trying to save the main building, so they devoted their attention to the surrounding buildings and confined the fire to the main one. The fire will lose heavily, as they had in stock seventy portable engines and boilers and fifteen stationary engines. All the machinery destroyed. The loss will be in the neighborhood of \$60,000, while there was only \$15,000 insurance.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Seven steamers on Thursday brought five thousand emigrants to New York. Twelve thousand two hundred Russian convicts will be deported to Siberia on the 10th May.

A Greek army corps has been ordered to the frontier to take over the ceded territory.

Most, publisher of Freiheit, Socialist Journal, has been indicted for inciting to murder.

The continued weakness of Russian bonds is traceable to the effects of the Czar's murder, and serious fears of a revolution in Russia.

James McCarthy, in a fit of somnambulism on Tuesday morning, walked from the roof of a six-story house, at Cincinnati, and was killed.

The Spanish Government's victory at the municipal elections is complete. The Government seems disposed to set the Cuban prisoners free.

Fannie Blanchard, aged twenty-four, died at New York on Wednesday of immoderate use of cosmetics at Buffalo, whence she came for treatment.

News from the Transvaal is disquieting. At a large meeting of Boers, held at Pretoria, the speakers expressed most extreme views relative to the terms of ultimate settlement.

In the House of Commons the Bill for closing bar-rooms in Wales on Sundays was read a second time by a vote of 163 to 17. Mr. Gladstone spoke in support of the Bill.

The switchmen in Chicago are on strike for an advance of wages, and telegrams say that the interruption to transportation grows more serious every day.

The Pope has ratified the erection of the Diocese of Davenport, Iowa, cut from the Diocese of Dubuque, hitherto comprising the whole State. Rev. John McMullen, Vicar-General of Chicago, will be Bishop of Davenport, and Rev. K. C. Flash will be Bishop of Lacrosse.

Additional articles of agreement have been concluded between the United States and Canada to afford the public increased facilities for the exchange of letter correspondence, and preventing the evasion by publishers of the postal laws and regulations of the United States.

It is stated that Bradlaugh will again enter the House of Commons and demand to be sworn in for the amendment of the Parliamentary Oaths Act be considerably delayed. The Bill is not likely to pass quickly, as the House is much pressed with other affairs.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies on Thursday during the debate on the Electoral Reform Bill, Minister Depetit declared that the Government objected to the amendment of the Oaths Act, not on an argument of franchise based upon educational requirements and taxation. Minghelli said he would prefer universal suffrage to a Bill which he pronounced unfair to the peasant.

A telegram from Montevideo states that the British sloop Doterel was blown up on the 29th April in the Straits of Magellan. The cause of the catastrophe is unknown. The commander, paymaster, engineer, caulker, carpenter and fourteen others were saved and eight officers and 135 men were killed. The Doterel registered 1,137 tons and was 900 horse-power.

BRANTFORD LETTER.

During the month of May devotions are held every evening in honor of the Holy Virgin, which are well attended. The altar is decked in the most beautiful style, and some of the members of the Sodality receive communion every morning at mass.

Our young people seem to be taking advantage of the season. Within the past three weeks three young couples have entered into the holy state of matrimony. On the 25th of April Mr. John Quinlan and Miss Annie Purcell were married; on the 2nd of May Mr. Dennis Flanagan, of Stratford, and Miss Sarah Armstrong of this city did likewise.

Mr. John McGinn and Miss Johannah Early. The only strictures that have been made are some objections by Brantford young men to strangers coming here on errands of this kind; and while all admire Mr. Flanagan's good sense in coming to Brantford for a helpmate, they do not want that kind of thing repeated too often. All these young people start out with good prospects, and have the best wishes of many friends for their future happiness.

Since the body of John B. Sage was found in the river some weeks since a great deal of interest has centered on his case.

In December he disappeared mysteriously, and rewards were offered by his friends for information concerning him. The chief of police made a trip to Michigan and returned with the news that Sage had been in Port Huron a day or two before, and the theory of its being an elopement case was generally accepted. Though the body found could not be recognized, the parents identified the clothing and a knife as being those of their son.

The inquest on the case has been twice adjourned without returning a verdict, and the case rests thus. No reports were admitted at the last sitting of the jury.

Mr. M. D. Healey has closed his dry goods establishment here and gone to Hamilton.

Miss Maggie McKenna has gone to Fort Gratiot, Mich., to take charge of a class in music.

Mr. T. A. Sheehan, who almost lost his hand some weeks ago by contact with a circular saw in the Grand Trunk works, is so far recovered as to be able to be out.

Miss Nolan has given up her position in New York city and returned to Brantford, where she intends to give instruction in music.

We had a number of Stratford people here on Sunday week.

For the first three months of this year there were 62 deaths registered for the city.

Among the recent deaths in our congregation are Miss Nolan and Miss Bridget Meloney.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL.

The Rev. Father Tiernan, Chancellor, England, the Rev. Father Nugent made the following statement, as reported in the Catholic Times of April 14: "I have received a communication from a very old friend of mine and of yours, Father Stafford, who had been convicted of the crime of adultery with a girl named Lindsay, and who had been expelled from the parish of St. Anne's congregation of which Father Andrieu is pastor. This is the first instalment of the amount promised towards the erection of the new Cathedral, and I believe the first payment from any parish outside the city. As the congregation of St. Anne is itself financially embarrassed this speaks well for the fidelity of the people and the zeal of the pastor. We are sure this example of thus speedily commencing to help the grand work which his Lordship the Bishop has undertaken will soon be followed by many others."

SUBSTANTIAL REGRETS.

Presentation of an Address and Purse of Money to Rev. Father Lennon, Dundas.

Possibly no clergyman ever left his parish with more expressions of regret and kind wishes for his future welfare on the part of his people than Rev. Father Lennon, who to-day leaves Dundas for Europe to recuperate his health. The ladies of the Sodality, the other evening presented the worthy father with a purse, the ladies of the congregation of St. Augustine's Church did the same, and last evening a representative of the Times had the pleasure of being present at a presentation of a cheque for \$115,000 to the rev. gentleman from the gentlemen of the congregation. The affair occurred at the House of Providence, Dundas, and there were quite a number of Father Lennon's parishioners present on the occasion. The following is the address:

Rev. and dear Father, We the members of the congregation of St. Augustine's Church, having become aware of your intended departure for a temporary sojourn in Europe, make use of this important opportunity of expressing the high esteem in which we have held you during the course of your ministry among us. We have always admired the zeal and earnestness which you have constantly manifested in discharging the duties attached to your position and which have been productive of great spiritual profit to all among whom you labored. For the good you have done, and the influence instrumental in working under this head you are justly entitled to our most hearty and life-long gratitude. Besides this we have to thank you for being the means of procuring other beneficial results whose material existence are not only of physical benefit, but whose moral and spiritual benefits are destined to abide with us far into the future. In proof of this it is but necessary to point to our vastly improved schools, our beautiful church and the establishment of the House of Providence. In conclusion, we sincerely trust you will be able to return to us in your usual health, and that you may return safe and in the full enjoyment of health. We wish you then a hearty farewell, begging of you to accept this small token of our love and gratitude, and asking at the same time that you will continue to have us in your prayers.

Signed on behalf of the congregation—William Casey, Joseph Brown, Thomas Hickey, John Hourigan, John Souther, John Enright, Thos. Byrne.

Rev. Father Lennon seemed taken by surprise, and betrayed signs of emotion. He thanked them for their kind opinions. Whatever may be the result of the bottom of his heart for this additional proof of their good will towards him. It was only a continuation of the kindness and generosity which he had ever been shown him since he came amongst us. He thanked them for their kind opinions. Whatever may be the result of the bottom of his heart for this additional proof of their good will towards him. It was only a continuation of the kindness and generosity which he had ever been shown him since he came amongst us.

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ern slavery, with a single exception, and that was a very important exception, of the right to sell invested in the slave holder, was a system, infernal as it was, vastly superior to the system of Irish tenantry at this very hour.—James Rodpath.

LINDSAY AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

At the league hall-reunion, Liverpool, England, the Rev. Father Nugent made the following statement, as reported in the Catholic Times of April 14: "I have received a communication from a very old friend of mine and of yours, Father Stafford, who had been convicted of the crime of adultery with a girl named Lindsay, and who had been expelled from the parish of St. Anne's congregation of which Father Andrieu is pastor. This is the first instalment of the amount promised towards the erection of the new Cathedral, and I believe the first payment from any parish outside the city. As the congregation of St. Anne is itself financially embarrassed this speaks well for the fidelity of the people and the zeal of the pastor. We are sure this example of thus speedily commencing to help the grand work which his Lordship the Bishop has undertaken will soon be followed by many others."

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ANOTHER WRIT-SERVING AFFRAY.

Considerable excitement has been caused here by the determined resistance the people made to the writs of Mr. M. D. Keatinge's property at Kildrinhall, in the parish of Grane and Uringford. Letters from Mr. Keatinge's solicitor, Mr. Watters to the tenantry were read at the League meeting on Easter Sunday, which stated that if the writs were not paid forthwith proceedings would be taken. It was resolved to call a meeting to consider what steps would be taken in the matter. On Friday it was supposed that the writs would be served, and the chapel bells both at Grane and Tullaghan were rung. Very soon exactly 755 men collected, each armed with either a rifle or a slasher. They went down to Woodgiff House and carried an oblong of Mr. Keatinge, which they burned before his hall door. After waiting until about five o'clock p. m., they dispersed. Horsemen scoured the country through Friday night, meeting the people and asking them not to come. If they did not mean to fight in resisting the writs, forty police left Kilkenny yesterday, with the bailiffs Corbett and Doonan, to serve the writs. The police were joined at Clonanto by 34 men under the command of Mr. Lawless, S. and Mr. Butler, R. M. Castlemeath. On their way they were met by the Rev. Mr. O'Shea, P. P., Grane and Uringford, Rev. Mr. McEvoy, Mr. Kavanagh, J. P., Major Delaney, who were at the head of 500 people who carried a black flag and were playing fife and drum. The clergyman got Mr. Butler to stay proceedings until they saw if Mr. Keatinge would compromise the matter. The priests went with Mr. Kavanagh, J. P., and Major Delaney, and found he would not yield. Father O'Shea addressed a crowd of about 500, and commended Mr. Keatinge's answer, and asked them to disperse, and allow the writs to be served. The people would not take his advice, and, armed with sticks and stones, barred the way. The Riot Act was read by Mr. Butler, and the police were ordered to charge, which they did with fixed bayonets, wounding many in the crowd. Stones were flying pretty freely, and when the bailiff Corbett went to serve a process on the Widow Horgan he was knocked down outside her door, the people acting in the advice of their priest, did not offer much resistance to the service of the others, but at one place a can of dirty water was thrown on him. The writs, too in all, were served. The chapel bell was ringing during the morning. Several policemen were struck with stones, as well as one of the bailiffs. It is said that for the intervention of the priests numbers of lives would have been lost. Two of the party were arrested.—Dublin Freeman.

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MR. PARNELL AND T. P. O'CONNOR AT NEWCASTLE.

A Home Rule demonstration, the largest ever held by Irishmen in the North of England, came off in Newcastle-on-Tyne on Saturday. It consisted of a procession, an open-air meeting on the Town Moor, and a political gathering in the Tyne Theatre in the evening.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., who, on coming forward, was received with loud cheers, said that throughout the prolonged, fierce and bitter struggle which they had had to wage some weeks ago for the liberties of Ireland on one side, and the oppression of the ministry on the other, the heart of the Radicals of England—in the North of England at least—beat sound and true, and the cause of Ireland found honest men there (cheers).

Mr. PARNELL, referring to the Irish Land Bill, said it was undoubtedly a measure of very wide and extended character, but it was marred by many and very serious defects. There were about 600,000 tenant-farmers in Ireland whom this bill sought to protect and to secure in their tenant-right.

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own representatives, and in the holy work of making democracy represented by democrats, and he could promise sympathy, aid and assistance and self-sacrifice on behalf of his countrymen (hear, hear, and loud cheers). The age had passed in which kings could go to war for their own pleasure and their own purposes. They had now arrived at another age, in which Statesmen embroiled nationalities by aid of national prejudices and passions. Let that age be succeeded by a better and a more hopeful age—the age in which dishonest statesmen should be hurled from power, and in which an united democracy, fighting without distinction of creed, of race and nationality, would form their mighty battalions in one vast and unconquerable army, before whom should wave the banner of peace and justice to all men (loud and prolonged cheers).

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about a year ago—that I believe Mr. Parnell to be one of the greatest benefactors of the Irish people, and one of the few historic characters of whom it can be truthfully said that he originated a great constitutional struggle, and brought it without bloodshed to a successful issue. What is that struggle? It is a struggle for life. How does it appear to be successful? It appears to be so notably in this, that he has brought a nation of slaves to assume the yoke and bearing, and language of freemen—to feel nothing in defence of their constitutional birthright and in protection of their wives and children; to say nothing at all of the fact that he has forced from the Government a land bill which, whatever may be its merits or demerits, would never be so much as dreamt of were it not for the agrarian agitation to which he has given rise. I am proud to see Cork honoring such a man. I am proud to see you and him in hand with me, and I remain, my dear Sir, your faithful servant.

“Mr. John O'Connor, hon. secretary.”
A DEAF MAN NEARLY CURED.
Kingston, N. Y., March 29.—Thomas McAndrew is a river freighter and the owner of several barges which ply on the Hudson, and he was so deaf that it almost incapacitated him for business. Last February, he says, it was suddenly impressed upon his mind that if he could see a Frenchman from the country of May, Ireland, “having faith in the power of miracles,” he would find a cure for his deafness. Acting on the impulse, he had his wife and children good-by and went to Ireland, the land of his birth. On Friday last he returned almost cured of deafness, the cure being effected, he alleges, by placing in his ears the holy water and cement at Knock Chapel. Those acquainted with McAndrew say that he was so hard of hearing that it was necessary at times to communicate with him in writing. Now there are evidences of a slight deafness, but he can easily understand what is said to him.—New York Sun.

“Where have you been for a week back?” I have not a week back,” returned he, “you may understand me,” remarked his friend; “but if you ever have a weak back try Burdock's Blood Bitters. It cures all debility arising from disordered Livers, Kidney or Blood, and is the best purifying tonic in the world. All medicinal supplies supplied in Bottles at 10 Cents. Regular Size \$1.00.

A REAL NECESSITY.—No house should be without a bottle of *Hogarth's Yellow Oil*, in case of accident. There is no preparation offered to suffering humanity that is so valuable as this. It relieves so much pain and misery. It is called by some the Good Samaritan, by others the Cure-all, and by the afflicted an Angel of Mercy.

AN ESSENTIAL OF HEALTH.—One of the prime essentials of health is the secretion of bile by the liver in due quantity and of a proper quality for the use which Nature has ordained for its continuance. Its gently stimulating and potent regulating action upon the biliary gland constitutes NORTHOPE & LYMAN'S VEGETABLE DISCOVERY AND DYSPEPTIC CURE a most valuable specific for Liver Complaints. Among the consequences of its continuance, and its stenotic use are the disappearance of such symptoms of chronic biliousness as constipation, nausea, pain in the vicinity of the organ affected, yellowness of the skin, fur upon the tongue, and head-ache. It is a feeble physician, is shown in our remedial value has been signally demonstrated in kidney complaints, scrofula, female weakness, erysipelas, salt rheum, and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. The vigor with which it enforces its healthy influence upon the system is not to be compared with any other medicinal preparation. It is not narcotic, and it is, therefore, in reality far cheaper than other cathartics. Price, \$1.00. Sample Bottle, 10 Cents. Ask for NORTHOPE & LYMAN'S Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. The wrapper bears a fac-simile of their signature. Sold by all medicine dealers.

No scrofula can be so deep seated, no sore so stubborn, but that Ayer's Sarsaparilla will be found helpful. It will effect a cure, if cure be possible.

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PAINFUL EVICTION SCENE IN COUNTY SLIGO.

The Police Fire Upon an Unarmed Crowd of Men, Women and Children.

The following are the details of the riot which broke out on the 23rd of April at Clogher, county Sligo, on Saturday, April 2nd. The property there belongs to a Mr. French, of Stranorlar, Co. Kildare. His tenants had refused to pay their rent, and Mr. French had reduced rents offered by them were refused by him. He then gave directions the issue of writs of eviction, and it was the consequence of the efforts to serve writs that the sad transaction of Saturday occurred. The process-server had gone with the writs on Thursday, but the opposition of the people effectually prevented service of them. He then asked for protection of the police which was granted, and he started on Saturday for Clogher accompanied by a constable and three constables in the constabulary. The presence of the process-server and the constables created the greatest possible excitement, and vast crowds of the peasantry gathered to the spot. 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50 Cents, 25 Cents, 10 Cents, 5 Cents, 2 Cents, 1 Cent.

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PAINFUL EVICTION SCENE IN THE COUNTY SLIGO.

The Police Fire Upon an Unarmed Crowd of Men, Women and Children.

The following are the details of the conflict between the police and the peasantry of the little town of Clogher, county Sligo, on Saturday, April 2nd. The property there belongs to a family named the Straffan, Co. Kildare. His tenants had refused to pay the rent demanded by Mr. French, and reduced rents offered by them were refused by him. He then gave directions for the issue of writs of eviction, and it was in consequence of the efforts to serve these writs that the sad transactions of Saturday occurred. The process-server had gone out with the writs on Thursday, but the opposition of the people effectually prevented the service of them. He then asked for the protection of the police which was granted, and he started on Saturday for Clogher, accompanied by a constable and three men from the constabulary. The appearance of the process-server and the police created the greatest possible excitement, and vast crowds of the peasantry gathered to the spot. The police drew across the road, and stopped the people from interfering with the process-server. The excitement became more and more every moment, and it is alleged by the police that stones were flung at them, and that their lives were in danger. The people on the other hand alleged that the police were no danger whatsoever, and that their subsequent action was utterly unjustifiable. As that as it may be, the police fired upon the people, and, unfortunately, fired with fatal effect, as two persons were seriously wounded. The crowd became infuriated—rushed upon the police—seized the firearms, and used them with fearful effect upon the constabulary. The constable was frightened, and was left for dead upon the ground—the constables getting some serious blows, but escaping comparatively safely. After some time, reinforcements of police arrived upon the scene, and it was then found that constable Armstrong, though dreadfully wounded, was not dead, but was unconscious. The shooting of the two persons has created the wildest excitement over the whole neighborhood where it took place. They were both members of the local branch of the Land League. One, named Corcoran, was married, and leaves behind him a widow and six children; the other named Flannery, was an unmarried man of 24 years of age, and was the support of an old father and mother. A meeting of the local Land League was held on Sunday under the presidency of the Rev. Father O'Hara, C.C., when the following resolutions were adopted:—That we stigmatize the action of the police on the 2nd of April at Clogher as most inhuman and unjustifiable; that we consider the action of the process-server and the police who fired upon an unarmed crowd, most of them women and children, as cowardly, brutal, and barbarous. That a subscription be opened to be called 'The Buckshot Victim Fund,' for the relief of the families of Corcoran and Flannery, and that we appeal to our countrymen for funds to succor the families of the afflicted. The county coroner opened an inquest on the dead bodies yesterday; but as soon as the jury were called in, he adjourned it till the 12th inst., as the Crown were not prepared with the evidence which they intended to bring forward. The solicitor for the families of the deceased objected to the adjournment, and pressed hard for the immediate holding of the inquest. The coroner, however, refused to change the arrangement already intimated.

When you said that to him what did he do then? I held him for a while, and at last he ran himself out, and set him away, and he backed until there were nine or ten yards between us, and then he took aim at me. I stooped my head, and something struck me, and I heard the whiz of it going round by the back of my head. At the time he fired at me I saw no one in front of him, and I had not assaulted him in any way. We venture to say that the conduct here described will be condemned by all mankind as the most cruel and the most cowardly that could disgrace armed and uniformed men.

EUGENIE DE GUERIN'S DEVOTION TO THE BLESSED VIRGIN AND ST. THERESA.

"Here is another ornament for my room," she writes. "I have a picture of St. Theresa that I have been at length able to get framed. I was longing to have this beautiful saint before my eyes, above the table where I say my prayers, where I write, where I read. It will be an inspiration, helping me to pray, love and suffer well. I shall raise my heart and eyes to her in my prayers and my sadnesses. I begin at once to say: 'Look down on me from Heaven, blessed Saint Theresa; see me on my knees before your picture, contemplating the features of a lover of Jesus, with an earnest desire to have them engraved in me. Obtain for me this holy resemblance, obtain for me something of yourself; lend me your glance to seek for God, your mouth to pray to Him, your heart to love Him. May I obtain your courage in adversity, your meekness in suffering, your constancy in temptation.' 'St. Theresa suffered for twenty years from disincarnation to prayer without letting herself be disheartened. This is, of all her triumphs, the one that surprises me most. I am far from such constancy, but I like to remember that when I lost my mother I went, like St. Theresa, to throw myself at the feet of the Holy Virgin, and pray her to take me for her daughter. This occurred when I was thirteen."

All forms of Nervous Debility so commonly prevalent, yield to the vitalizing power of Burdock Blood Bitters. It is the best regulator of the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys; the most perfect Blood Purifier and permanent Tonic known. Purely vegetable, safe and pleasant to take, and unfailing in its effects as a health restorative. Sample bottles 10 cts.

Burdock Blood Bitters Burns and Bapty Largest Exclusively Clothing & Furnishing House in the Province. MEN'S CLOTHING! BOYS' APPAREL! CHILDRENS' ATTIRE! All Newest Styles, the Most Fashionable Goods and Lowest Prices. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 154 Dundas St.

HAGYARDS PECTORAL BALSAM Has no equal for the permanent cure of Coughs, Colds, sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all Lung Diseases. Every bottle guaranteed to give satisfaction. T. MILLIGAN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

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THE DETROIT, MACKINAC & MARQUETTE RAILROAD COM'Y NOW OFFER FOR SALE OVER 1,350,000 ACRES Of the Choicest FARMING and TIMBERED Lands in the Northern Peninsula of Michigan. Destined to be the best wheat-producing region in the world. These lands are situated in the counties of Chippewa, Mackinac, Schuoncraft and Marquette, and embrace many thousands of acres of the best agricultural lands in the State of Michigan.

THE IMPERIAL HARVESTER EQUIPPED WITH OUR NEW RAKE. When we tell you the Imperial Harvester is the most perfect reaping machine made, we also lay before you the facts in order that you can judge for yourselves. Not only does this machine possess more valuable patented improvements than any other machine made, but in construction it is the simplest in strength, and durability, combined with lightness, compactness, symmetry of design, convenience in handling and capacity for performing extraordinary ranges of work with ease and perfection, it has no equal. It is adapted to work on any farm field, in any kind of grain, and it possesses advantages over all others, equipped as it is with both of the acknowledged perfect rakes now in use, either of which farmers can choose when purchasing.

GLOBE WORKS, LONDON, ONT. SKEFFINGTON & MURDOCK Have just received a complete assortment of SPRING MILLINERY. THE VERY LATEST STYLES IN HATS AND BONNETS. HATS & BONNETS ALTERED. Dress Making in the latest styles attended to in the most prompt manner. Prices reasonable, and satisfaction guaranteed.

WINLOW BROS. BOOTS AND SHOES! We are offering some lines of Ladies' Prunellas at extremely Low Prices. Also, Misses' Walking Shoes in Pebble and Prunella, at about half their value. 113 DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

W. M. MOORE & CO. REAL ESTATE AGENTS, etc. Have a large list of Farms, Wild Lands and City Property of every description for sale. Also about 25,000 acres of Land in Manitoba and North West Territory. Parties wanting to sell or purchase should call on us. W. M. MOORE & CO., Federal Bank Building, London, Ont. 1917.

GROCERIES. THE HOUSE YOU CAN GET 12 LBS. COFFEE SUGAR FOR ONE DOLLAR! 4 LBS OF CHOICE TEA FOR ONE DOLLAR! And all other GROCERIES, of the choicest qualities, at extraordinary low prices.

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DRY GOODS. FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO., 169 DUNDAS STREET, 4th Door East Richmond Street, LONDON, ONT.

EATON'S Dress making department now open, entrance from Show Room. Miss McGee, from Toronto, manager. Five first-class dress makers and 3 apprentices wanted at once. J. EATON & CO.

SPRING, 1881. J. J. GIBBONS Would respectfully inform his customers and the public that he is receiving his New Stock of SPRING DRY GOODS!

REMEMBER THAT POWELL'S IS THE ONLY HOUSE WHERE A GREAT DRY GOODS SALE IS GOING ON.

THE SALE WILL BE CONTINUED DURING THE PRESENT MONTH. A. B. POWELL & CO. KID GLOVE HOUSE BEST IN USE! THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

W. L. CARRIE'S, 417 Richmond Street, WILL BE FOUND THE LATEST VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. All the approved MUSICAL INSTRUCTION BOOKS.

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TWEEDS! IN THE CITY. PETHICK & McDONALD First Door North of City Hall, RICHMOND STREET.

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THE HOME SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY (LIMITED). Authorized Capital, \$2,000,000. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: HON. FRANK SMITH, Senator, Pres. EUGENE O'KEEFE, Esq., Vice-Pres. PATRICK HUGHES, Esq. W. T. KEEFE, Esq. JOHN FOX, Esq. JAMES MASON, Manager.

AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO. AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS, COR. DUNDAS & TALBOT STS. Capital, \$1,000,000. Subscribed, \$600,000. Paid Up, \$500,000. Reserve Fund, \$38,000. Total Assets, \$1,200,000.

EDW. E. HARGREAVES, York Street, London, Ont. AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO. AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS, COR. DUNDAS & TALBOT STS.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH. Money received on deposit and interest at lowest rate. JOHN A. ROE, Manager. London, Nov. 20, 1879.

NOTICE--REMOVAL. THE ELECTROTHERAPEUTIC REMEDIAL INSTITUTION HAS BEEN REMOVED from 214 Queen's Avenue, to 229 Dundas St. W. in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Goings, which has lately been fitted up expressly for the purpose of a Medical Institute for the treatment of NERVOUS & CHRONIC DISEASES by the various Natural Remedial Agents, viz: Electricity, in its various Modifications, Electric Baths, Moilers and Turkish Baths, Swedish Movements, Massage, Compound Oxygen and Hygiene.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacturers of Fire Engines and Turbine Machinery. Warranted. Catalogues sent Free. VAN DUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

W. L. CARRIE'S, 417 Richmond Street, WILL BE FOUND THE LATEST VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. All the approved MUSICAL INSTRUCTION BOOKS.

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"Gent" Again.

A writer on Americanism defines "gent" as an abbreviation of gentleman, in more senses than one.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

IRELAND.

Dillon is ill. He has been removed to the infirmary. There is no cause for anxiety.

Healy (Advanced Liberal and Home Rule) states that the Home Rulers intend to oppose every Government measure in the House.

The Home Rulers had a conference on Wednesday. After considerable discussion, in which much feeling was manifested, a resolution was passed that, in consequence of the Government arresting Dillon, and because the Land Bill in its present shape is inadequate in essential respects to meet the wants of the Irish people, they would leave the House in a body when the second reading of the Bill takes place.

During the discussion Parnell stated that he would resign the chairmanship if the resolution were adopted.

Parnell's amendment opposing the second reading of the Land Bill declares that the Bill in its present state would fail to secure to the tenant farmers such reduction of rents as would afford adequate protection for their property in the buildings, and would leave evicted or rack-rented tenants in a defenceless position; that it offers no guarantee of the creation of a sufficient number of occupying owners to check the monopoly in land or make available for the laboring population any of the large area of cleared land from which the former occupiers were unjustly evicted.

Forty Home Rule members are likely to vote and twenty-five to abstain from voting on the second reading of the Land Bill.

The Land League has made arrangements to supply the places of any members arrested.

The cities and counties of Cork and Kilkenny have been proclaimed under the Arms Act.

A Dublin despatch says that the King's and Queen's counties are also proclaimed under the Arms Act.

A parcel of powder was exploded under the Will's Barracks, at Chester, on Thursday. The damage was trifling. It is believed that the perpetrators are some militiamen who had been punished.

James Daly, editor of the Castletar Telegraph, who was arrested under the Coercion Act and lodged in Kilmahon jail, has been released.

Sullivan made a speech on Sunday, arguing the necessity of unity in the Home Rule party. He said Ireland has reached political emancipation, but must go farther forward.

The Times understands that there is a strong desire at the Vatican for some direct authoritative means of communication with England, with a view of gaining more knowledge on social questions, especially those connected with Ireland.

TUNIS.

Telegrams from Tunis says that the Kroumirs have declared their intention to resist the French to the last.

The Journal des Debats recommends that France should be the first to consider the administration of Tunisian affairs to agents approved by the French Government.

The Bey has addressed a fresh protest to the Powers, imploring them in the name of humanity to stay the horrors of war. It is confirmed that five powerful native tribes have revolted and refuse to submit either to the Bey or the French. The Bey is strenuously endeavoring to regain authority.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs states that the military parts of the Tunis difficulties will be settled by diplomatic action. France is bound to protect her interests by imposing substantial conditions on the Bey.

The General commanding the French troops, which landed at Biserta on Thursday, has notified the Tunisian authorities that six men would advance to Porto Farina, while the others would advance to a spot between Biserta and Beja. The French Consul General has complained to the Bey of the attempt by a native tribe to remove the rails of the railway near Beja.

The British Consular Agent at Biserta telegraphs that there are seven French war vessels there. Three large transports arrived on Tuesday with troops, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery, and are now landing. Seven thousand have already landed, and are preparing to join General Logerot.

The Pall Mall Gazette, in an article headed "Dropping the Mask," comments on the statement made on Friday by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs that "France was bound to protect her interests in Tunis by imposing substantial conditions" and says that moral, high-minded nation annexes now-days, a protectorate implies responsibilities, but France will exact guarantees which, without involving her in reciprocal obligations, will differ from annexation as much as four half crowns differ from half a sovereign.

Several Parisian newspapers declare that no satisfactory terms can be obtained from the Bey until the City of Tunis is occupied. Advice from Biserta represent that the district of Porto Farina is in a very excited condition. Logerot has expressed little if any resistance in his

march. The French commander has forbidden all export trade from Biserta. The Bey received a telegram from the Sultan, saying that the Tunisian question was occupying the attention of the Powers, and France had given explicit assurances regarding the limitation of operations. It is considered improbable that the Bey has conceded the demands of France.

The French Minister of Finance says that the cost of the Tunisian expedition will be 40,000,000 francs. The despatches denounce as false the report that his son is fighting against France, and says that war between Italy and France is a monstrosity.

The French Ambassador at Constantinople was informed on Saturday that the French Government had been apprised of the departure of the Turkish imbricads for the Mediterranean, and protested against their going to Tunis. He declared that the French would fire on them if they attempted to put in there. The Porte is preparing a circular to the Powers on the threatening attitude of France.

Letters from Algiers state that the remnants of Col. Hatter's expedition were driven into a cave, and were starving, and resorted to cannibalism. Fifteen were eaten, including a sub-officer.

A correspondent with Vincenzo's brigade says that the campaign against the Kroumirs is over, and that against Tunis has commenced.

The Kroumirs have evacuated the important position of Sidi Abdallah which the French have occupied. This virtually decides the campaign.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

Branch No. 11, Dundas, Ont., was organized on the 29th day of April, 1881. It starts with nineteen members. The following are the names of the officers for the first term.

President—Alex. R. Wardell. Vice-President—James Hourigan. Recording Secretary—David Griffin. Financial Secretary—Joseph Brown. Treasurer—John Kerwin.

Marshal—Matthew Sheppard. Guard—Patrick Savage. Trustees—William Casey, Timothy Cosgriff, Andrew S. Cain, Thomas Byrne, Stephen Pope.

Spiritual Adviser—Rev. Dean O'Reilly. The charter for Branches Nos. 10 and 11 will be made out as soon as we receive the blanks from the Supreme Recorder.

A great deal of dissatisfaction exists among our Canadian members regarding the action of the Supreme Council in changing the amount payable at assessments discriminating against those members over 35 years of age, who are the great majority of our members in Ontario; also, the increasing of the per capita tax from fifty cents to seventy-five cents, and the additional expense of medical examination.

Those changes, not having been referred to Branches or Grand Councils for consideration, are looked upon as unnecessary, unjust, and, according to our constitution, illegal. We have received a number of very pointed letters on this subject from C. M. B. A. members, with the request that they be published. We can hardly publish one without publishing all, and our space is too limited for this, besides, we do not think publishing those letters in full would have a good effect. Our advice to C. M. B. A. men in Canada is—work hard to increase your membership to about 1000, and then form a separate association for Canada; your expenses will then be less, and our people here will have more confidence in our association. Our Canada Grand Council is at present composed of men fully competent, and well qualified to draw up a suitable constitution. No association can be permanent, or gain the confidence of our people, whose constitution can be changed in its principal articles by every new set of officers.

The Supreme President in his annual report says—"The life of the organization for the past year has been marked by a steady, healthy growth. According to my own observation and the best information I can obtain, branches throughout the association are becoming more conservative and cautious about the admission of members."

The Beneficiary of the late Rev. Father Hennessy was by resolution of Synagogue Council ordered to be paid. Objection had been raised to the payment of this beneficiary on account of no medical certificate of the rev. gentleman being in possession of the association. Father Hennessy had complied with all the other requirements, and was given to understand a medical certificate was not required from him, therefore, the fault was not his, but the officers of the branch to which he belonged.

During the current year the C. M. B. A. has distributed seventy thousand dollars among the families of deceased members. Who can calculate the good this money has done? The joy it has brought in the hours of bereavement, the comforts in the prospective days of want and poverty? Why do not our people ponder over this, and become members of such a noble organization.

The case of the stipend of Mr. L. J. McParlin was disposed of by the Supreme Council as follows—Resolved, that Grand President Reynolds was justified in suspending L. J. McParlin for refusing to comply with his order, but that the Grand Council of the State of New York at their last session did an injustice to the said McParlin in not hearing his case and giving him a fair trial, and that we hereby direct the Grand President of said Grand Council to issue an order restoring the said L. J. McParlin to his rights in the association upon the payment of all back dues and beneficiary. Moved by T. A. Bourke that the report be not entertained. Moved as an amendment by M. C. Dunnigan, that the report be received and resolution adopted. Mr. Dunnigan's amendment was carried by 18 to 6. Mr. McParlin has, therefore, been reinstated by Supreme Council.

Buffalo, April 20th, 1881. Received from Geo. H. Mills, Recording Secretary, Branch No. 8, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000), being in full for beneficiary due by said association on account of the death of my husband, Thomas Conway, late of Branch No. 8, Buffalo, N. Y. BRIDGE COSWAY.

Witnesses: Chas. McDonough, president, Branch 8; John L. De, Trustee, Branch 8, Buffalo, April 20th, 1881. Received from Jacob Misset, Jr., Recording Secretary, Branch No. 7, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000), being in full for beneficiary due by said association on account of the death of my husband, Thomas J. Norton, late of Branch No. 7, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. MARY NORTON. Witnesses: John Cairns, Fin. Secretary, Branch 7; James Harrington, member of Branch 7. Buffalo, April 18, 1881. Received of Jacob Misset, Jr., Recording Secretary of Branch No. 7, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000), in full payment of beneficiary due by said association on account of the death of my husband, Jacob F. Stabel, late of Branch 7, Buffalo, N. Y. MARRIA STABEL.

Witnesses: Thomas J. Cavanaugh, chancery, Branch 7; John Cairns, financial secretary, Branch 7. Buffalo, April 18, 1881. A mutual association in Buffalo, numbering about 2,000 members, had nine deaths in March; the Mutual Benefit associates of Rochester four, and the C. M. B. A. Council of New York, one death for same month, the latter numbering about as many members as the two other associations combined. The actual C. M. B. A. assessment for year ending March 31, was \$189—and on April 1 not one cent was owing for assessment or otherwise. What other association can exhibit such a slate?

According to our last quarterly reports the membership of the various Branches is about as follows: Branches No. 1 Windsor, 69 " 2 St. Thomas 40 " 3 Annetonburg, 35 " 4 London, 36 " 5 Brantford, 35 " 6 Stratford, 10 " 7 Sarina, 16 " 8 Chatham, 30 During the month of April three new branches were organized? Branch No. 9 Kingston, 12 " 10 St. Catharines, 12 " 11 Dundas, 18, making a total membership of about 319. If any of the officers or members of our Grand Council discovers any error, or errors, in our pamphlets of the minutes of our Grand Council Conventions, we would consider it a favor by being informed of said errors, in order that we may correct them in our C. M. B. A. notes. Branch Secretaries are notified to classify their members at once and send us a properly prepared classified list as taken from their roll-books. This is very important and must not be neglected. We also require the medical certificate of every member. Official notice is hereby given of the deaths of the following named Brothers, who were at the time of their death in good standing, and entitled to all the benefits of the association:—Death No. 4, Thomas O'Neil, Branch 1, Detroit, Mich., admitted May 21st, 1873, died March 12th, 1874. Cause of death—Cancer of bladder, age 51 years. Death No. 5, James B. Normiege, Branch 1, Detroit, Mich., admitted May 7, 1873, died April 1st, 1881. Cause of death—Quick Consumption, age 42 years. The beneficiary due on the death of Brother Thomas O'Neil will be paid by surplus. One assessment required. SAMUEL R. BROWN, Grand Recorder.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. In the House of Commons on Tuesday night Blennhasset (Home Ruler) moved a resolution in favor of abolishing the power of levying distress for rents of agricultural holdings in Great Britain and Ireland. The Government supported the resolution, and it was agreed to without division.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday the Speaker said he had received official notice of the arrest of Dillon. O'Connor (Home Ruler) asked several questions, including the abuse of authority, which Foster did not answer.

Healy (Home Ruler) gave notice of his intention to move to add Dillon to the Committee on Conservancy of Rivers. A block between the Lords and Commons on the Land Bill is probable in the near future. It is said that Gladstone has made up his mind to appeal to the country if the Lords reject the Bill, and thus bring an indignant electorate face to face with their hereditary legislators.

Bradlaugh states that if the Government fails to secure Tuesday for the consideration of the Oaths Bill it will be his duty to again present himself to take the oath.

A PRISONER FOR LIBERTY. Dublin, April 5.—Walter Burke of Clarendon, who was arrested to-day under the Coercion Bill. At the railway station, as he was being put in the train, he turned to the people assembled to witness his departure for prison, and said: "Men of Clarendon! keep up your courage. Go on with your work. I phoned the Land League. I'll be back again with you to finish the good fight. The landlords must go!"

"Waste no sympathy on me. Go down to Curraghlea, and see what took place there yesterday. See the evicted! See the tender maintenance, the ill-rehared grand-children, and the innocent babe in its mother's arms."

"Five families were driven out of their humble cabins. In one there were thirty-three, another eight, another seven—thirty-five in all. Three hundred people were engaged in the work; and, to the honor of the force be it said, many of them shed tears at sight of the ruin they had made. They then made up a subscription for the most distressed of the evicted."

"The police patrols found the evicted last night lying by the side of the road and sheltering themselves round a small fire. Those poor people were out all night. Go and see after them. Let none of them want."

Advertising Cheats. It has become so common to write the headings of an elegant, interesting article and then run it into some advertisements that we avoid all such cheats, and simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain honest terms as possible, to induce people to give them one trial, as no one who knows their value will ever use anything else.—Providence Advertiser.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE RECORD.

Brookbridge, Ont., March 24th, 1881. Thomas Coffey, Esq., Dear Sir.—The enclosed amount is my subscription to your most interesting and Catholic paper. Wishing you every prosperity. JOHN FRANCIS JAMOT, Bishop of Sarsola.

THOS. COFFEY, Esq., London. DEAR SIR.—I beg to enclose two dollars, with thanks, for your charming as well as instructive paper. Respectfully yours, MOORE, APRIL 1881. N. S. McENERY

DEAR SIR.—Enclosed you will find \$4, my subscription to your paper. I am well pleased with its contents as a Catholic paper, and it is looked upon as a welcome visitor to my house. MICHAEL KELLY, Belleville, May 2, 1881.

MR. COFFEY, Dear Sir.—Enclosed find \$2, the amount of subscription for the CATHOLIC RECORD. I wish it was in every Catholic family in the country, as it would be very instructive to their families. Wishing you success in your business. W. F. SCOTT, Caledon, April 15, 1881.

THOS. COFFEY, Esq., Sir.—I have had the pleasure of your paper since last December, and am pleased with the manner in which it is conducted. The interest of our Catholic religion is subserved, while we have sufficient to read of the doings of those who love that faithful and unfortunate country. G. J. NAULIE, Rock Forest, April 25, 1881.

HAMILTON, March 11th, 1881. DEAR SIR.—I have had the pleasure of your paper since last December, and am pleased with the manner in which it is conducted. The interest of our Catholic religion is subserved, while we have sufficient to read of the doings of those who love that faithful and unfortunate country. G. J. NAULIE, Rock Forest, April 25, 1881.

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DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Nothing adds so much to the appearance of a dress as good and stylish trimmings, and now that spring is approaching a question of great importance to the ladies will be where to find the newest and at the same time the cheapest goods. If we were asked the question, we should say without the least hesitation that Green has one of the best and cheapest assortments of goods in the city. His stock in all departments is very large and contains all the latest novelties in gimps, fringes, cords, grilles, buttons, plain, fancy, checked, and brocaded trimming silks and satins, and in fact everything new and stylish in dress and mantle trimmings. We would advise every lady requiring anything in trimmings to inspect Green's stock before purchasing.

COMMERCIAL. London Markets. There was not a lead of grain offered upon the market to-day. Other stuff was also scarce.

GRAIN. Wheat, Spring, No. 1, \$1.82 to \$1.90; No. 2, \$1.75 to \$1.80; No. 3, \$1.70 to \$1.75; No. 4, \$1.65 to \$1.70; No. 5, \$1.60 to \$1.65; No. 6, \$1.55 to \$1.60; No. 7, \$1.50 to \$1.55; No. 8, \$1.45 to \$1.50; No. 9, \$1.40 to \$1.45; No. 10, \$1.35 to \$1.40; No. 11, \$1.30 to \$1.35; No. 12, \$1.25 to \$1.30; No. 13, \$1.20 to \$1.25; No. 14, \$1.15 to \$1.20; No. 15, \$1.10 to \$1.15; No. 16, \$1.05 to \$1.10; No. 17, \$1.00 to \$1.05; No. 18, \$0.95 to \$1.00; No. 19, \$0.90 to \$0.95; No. 20, \$0.85 to \$0.90; No. 21, \$0.80 to \$0.85; No. 22, \$0.75 to \$0.80; No. 23, \$0.70 to \$0.75; No. 24, \$0.65 to \$0.70; No. 25, \$0.60 to \$0.65; No. 26, \$0.55 to \$0.60; No. 27, \$0.50 to \$0.55; No. 28, \$0.45 to \$0.50; No. 29, \$0.40 to \$0.45; No. 30, \$0.35 to \$0.40; No. 31, \$0.30 to \$0.35; No. 32, \$0.25 to \$0.30; No. 33, \$0.20 to \$0.25; No. 34, \$0.15 to \$0.20; No. 35, \$0.10 to \$0.15; No. 36, \$0.05 to \$0.10; No. 37, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 38, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 39, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 40, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 41, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 42, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 43, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 44, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 45, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 46, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 47, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 48, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 49, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 50, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 51, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 52, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 53, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 54, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 55, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 56, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 57, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 58, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 59, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 60, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 61, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 62, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 63, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 64, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 65, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 66, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 67, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 68, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 69, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 70, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 71, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 72, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 73, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 74, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 75, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 76, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 77, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 78, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 79, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 80, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 81, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 82, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 83, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 84, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 85, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 86, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 87, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 88, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 89, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 90, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 91, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 92, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 93, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 94, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 95, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 96, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 97, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 98, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 99, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 100, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 101, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 102, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 103, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 104, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 105, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 106, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 107, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 108, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 109, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 110, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 111, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 112, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 113, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 114, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 115, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 116, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 117, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 118, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 119, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 120, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 121, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 122, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 123, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 124, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 125, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 126, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 127, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 128, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 129, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 130, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 131, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 132, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 133, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 134, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 135, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 136, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 137, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 138, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 139, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 140, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 141, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 142, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 143, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 144, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 145, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 146, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 147, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 148, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 149, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 150, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 151, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 152, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 153, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 154, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 155, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 156, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 157, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 158, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 159, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 160, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 161, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 162, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 163, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 164, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 165, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 166, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 167, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 168, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 169, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 170, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No. 171, \$0.00 to \$0.05; No.