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Sandwich, being good practical Catholics
we are satisfied their word may be relied on
and that the wine they sell for use in the
Holy sacrifice of the Mass is pure and unadulterated. We, therefore, by these presprint recommend it for altar use to the clergy

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AND SCHOOL FURNITURE The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London. Ont, make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furni ture. The Catholic Clergy of Canada arrespectfully invited to send for catalogue and prices before awarding contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of Pews in the Brantford Catholic Church, and for many years past have been favored with contracts from a number of the Clergy in other parts of Ontario, in all cases the most entire satisfaction having been expressed in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quickness of execution. Such has been ine increase of business in this special line that we found it necessary some time since to establish a branch office in Glasgow, Soctland, and we are now en gaged manufacturing Pews for new Churc, as it that country and Ireland. Address-

BENNET FURNISHING COM'Y LONDON, ONT., CANADA. References: Rev. Father Bayard, Sarnia Lennon, Brantford; Molphy, Ingereall; Octora, Farkhill, Twohy, Kingston; and Rev Bro. Arnold, Montreal.

## LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY JUNE 8, 1889.

Catholic Record. London, Sat., June 8th, 1889.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A WRITER in a Paris paper states that the drift of events will compel the next Conclave to elect as Pope an English or American Cardinal; but such statements are the merest nonsense. Pope Leo XIII. may rule the Church gloriously for many years to come; but should he be called by God from his labors on earth no one can foretell what the next Con-

THE Belgian Government have been bitterly attacked by the anti-Catholic opposition. M. Bana accused the Prime Minister Beerneart of organizing conspiracy, and moved a vote of censure, while a crowd was gathered outside to call on the ministry to resign. The motion of cesure was defeated and a vote of confidence passed by seventyeight to thirty-two. The mob hissed the Government on their leaving the Cham-

REV. DR. AYLESWORTH, preaching to the Sons of England at St. Thomas, on last Sunday, said that the words of Holy Writ: "Lift your gates, O ye princes, and and be ye lifted up O eternal gates; and the King of Glory shall enter in," (Ps. 23), referred to the commercial gates of the world which are now open to the English nation. We always understood that in this verse the Prophet David had in view the admirable Ascension of our Blessed Lord into Heaven. Where will not private interpretation lead men when such a travesty as this can be perpetrated by a teacher in Israel of the Methodist persuasion? The rev. preacher said further on that the prophecy of Daniel, viz. : "that the kingdom and the greatness of the kingdom under the whole heaven shall be given to the people of the Saints of the Most High, whose klugdom is an everlasting kingdom, and all dominions shall serve and obey Him." All of ,which refers to England, he continued-the nation upon whose territory the sun never sets. This is the nation whose fleet numbers 24,000 ships, having a tonnage of 11,000,000, and whose annual exports amount to £350,000,000, and imports £215,000,000. Rev. Dr. Aylesworth forgets when it suits him the words of our Lord, "My kingdom is not of this world." It reminds us of the controversialist who made a point against Rome, of the beautiful cabbage gardens that surround Edinburgh. It is the Catholic Church alone that wields spiritual sovereignty over the whole earth.

THE ridiculous Citizens' Committee of Toronto is endeavoring to promote mass meetings in all the cities and towns of Ontario with the view of bringing about ence cause. Long years of active work Ontario with the view of bringing about the disallowance of the Jesuita' Estates Bill. One very funny feature of this so-called Citizens' Committee is the fact that it is divided into two hostile camps -on division pulling Torywise, and the other quite as determinedly dragging with a tugof-war vim in a Grit direction. What the local papers call a mass meeting was held in London on Monday evening last. The speakers were Rev. J. Allister Murray, Presbyterlan, and Mr. Charlton, one of the Devil's Thirteen. Mr. Murray was wild and ranting and altogether very un Christian in his remarks. His statements were those which have been a thousand and one times refuted, but this fact will not prevent repetition when a sympathetic audience is to the fore. The same may be said of Mr. Charlton's effort. Mr. Murray moved the usual "Whereas" and Mr. Charlton seconded it. It was carried, of course. The Free Press states that the manuscript of the resolution was spirited away in a very mysterious manner, and consequently they were not able to print it. On looking over the names of those who were said to be present, we were pleased to observe that our most prominent and most worthy citizens were not of the audience. They were for the most part the noisy ward politicians who

and having their names appear in the newspapers. PROMPT PAYMENT.

will attend almost any gathering where

there is a prospect of being seen or heard

To the Federal Life Assurance Co.: GENTLEMEN—As executors we are very grateful to you for your kindness and promptness in paying us, through your local agent here, Mr. W. H. Garratt, the som of \$5,000, in full of the insurance held by you on the life of the late Father Walsh, of Trenton. As actions speak louder than words, we have no hesitation in publicly recommending your company for courteous treatment in investigating and promptness in settling death claim

MARY WALSH,

T. A. O'ROURKE,

Executers of Rev. E. J. Walsh.

THE NEW SENATOR

Montreal Gazette, May 30.

The elevation of Mr. Edward Murphy to the Senate of the Dominion, which it is understood will be marke within a day or two, in succession to the late Hon. Thomas Ryan, has been received on all hands with marks of the strongest approbation. No Irish Catholic in Canada is more deservedly popular with his own countrymen and co-religionists than Mr. Murphy, and no citizen enjoys in a higher degree the esteem and confidence of all creeds and classes. His appointment is the reward of good citizenship, and he will do honor to the position to which he has been elevated. A brief sketch of Mr. Murphy's career will be read with pleasure, and we cannot do better than Montreal Gazette, May 30.

atimate personal and political friends:
Mr. Edward Murphy, whose name is a
ousehold word in the city of Montreal,

is descended from the good old stock of that name in the county Carlow, Ireland, whose ancestors were of the "Murroes" of the county Wexford, the ancient territory of the O'Murphys. He is the eldest son of the late Mr. Daniel Murphy, for many years a resident of the city Montreal; his mother was descended from the Wicklow clan of the O'Byrnes. from the Wicklow clan of the O'Byrnes. Born in 1818, at the early age of six years he immigrated to Cavada with his parents and brothers, and settled in this city in 1824. Having received the commercial education then accessible, at the age of fourteen he was engaged as a clerk in the hardware trade. Well may the youth of the present time, with their superior advantages, for many of which they are indebted to Mr. Murphy, look up with unfeigned admiration to the merchant prince of to day, who at so tender an age commenced to carve out for himself the career he has so successfully achieved. In 1846 he became principal salesman in the old established firm of Frothingham & Workman, whole sale hardware merchants, which position he occupied until 1859, when he became a partner in that institution, now, in no small measure through his activity and energy, the most extensive in the ion. As may readily be supposed, Mr. Murphy, unsided as he was by outside influence, did not accomplish such

magnificent results without the most assiduous labor. Yet business, with all its cares and anxieties, did not absorb his entire attention. His first step in the pulanthropic efforts that have marked his whole life was in connection with the outstlishment of the explicit with the establishment of the earliest Irish Catholic temperance society organ-ized in Canada. The late lamented Bishop Phelsn, of Kingston, was at that time (1840) pastor of the Irish people of this city, and minis tered to their spiritual wants in the venerable old edifice, the Recollect church, now amongst the things of the past, but around which clustered many hallowed rememb ances for our older in habitants. Into the temperance cause Mr. Murphy threw himself with his whole soul, seconding the efforts of Father Phelan. In 1841 he was elected secre-tary of the association, and so continued until 1862, when he was presented with a massive silver jug and a most flattering address by the society, in recognition o his invaluable services in the total abstin

He was several times elected president of the St. Patrick's Temperance Society, and again in 1872 its members, feeling that something more ought to be done resented him with a life size portrait of himself in oil. He has now been for over forty years one of the main pillars of total abstinence in his adopted home, and may without flattery be styled the standard bearer of the cause. It has often been said, and with a great deal of truth, that the Irisbman who forgets the old land, makes a very indifferent citizen wherever his lot may be cast. Mr. Murphy is a strik ing example of the class that contribute so much to the progress and prosperity of their adopted home, and yet never cease to sympathize with the land of their forefathers. In the good old days of 1842 when the Irishmen of Montreal. Catholic and Protestant, formed one grand brotherhood, ere narrow minded political tricksters had succeeded in Murphy became a member of the original St. Patrick's Society under the presi-dency of the late Benjamin Holmes. In those days and in later such men as William Workmen, Sir Francis Hincks, and many other distinguished Irish Protestant gentlemen, were joined hand in hand with their Catholic prethren, and the Irish people of Montreal were re-spected and their influence felt through-out the land. Mr. Murphy was inde-fatigable in his exertions to promote the well-being of his fellow countrymen, through the medium of the national

organization. In 1860 he was elected president of the St. Patrick's Society,

this time he was gazetted captain in the Montreal militia, 4th Battalion; he was also named to the commission of the

the Canadian Government. In 1862 Mr. Murphy revisited the scenes of his child

position he filled with credit to imself and benefit to that body. About

District Savings bank of Montreel The latter position he filled until 1877, when he was elected to the presidency of that fluurishing institution, an office to which he has been annually re elected, and which he holds at the present time. How he finds time to perform the duties of his multiferius offices is really mar-

will do honor to the position to which he has been elevated. A brief sketch of Mr. Murphy's career will be read with pleasure, and we cannot do better than borrow the subjoined biography published some years ago (1880) in the Harp, from the "Gallery of Distinguished Irish Canadians," written by Mr. J. J. Curran, M. P., one of Mr. Murphy's most government. In politics he is a Liberal intimate personal and relities friends. battle in 1837 and 1838 secured for Cunada the priceless boom of constitutional government. In politics he is a Liberal-Conservative, and, through good report and evil report, has always manfully stood by the party that his experience has led him to believe has the true interests of Canada at heart. Enjoy ment of the blessings of constitutional freedom in Canada has made Mr. Murphy's sympathetic heart yearn for similar advantages to his native land. similar advantages to his native land. From the year 1841 to 1847 he was one of the most ardent repealers amongst the many good and true Irishmen in Canada who responded to the appeals of the great O'Connell. In 1873, when the nation was again aroused to make one nation was again aroused to make one more grand struggle for constitutional freedom by the magic eloquence of the illustrious Isaac Butt and his colleagues Mr. Murphy was the prime organizer of the Montreal branch of the Home Rule the Montreal orange of the Home Rule league, an organization that flourished for several years, and assisted by its gen-erous contributions, amounting to hun-dreds of pounds, towards the progress of the movement that has since accom-

> British province evinced, in an unmis-takable manner, the sympathy felt for struggling Ireland through the Empire. With such a record any man might well rest content to see his name go down to posterity; but Mr. Murphy has still other claims to public gratitude As far back as twenty-five years ago, through his exertions, the "early closing movement" was carried into effect, whereby the clerks in the hardware trade secured the afternoon of Saturday for their recreation and mental improve ment, a boon that has since been widely extended for the benefit of clerks in other branches of business. He is a vice-president of the Natural History society of this city, and also of the Num-ismatic Antiquarian Society, in the transactions of which he has taken an active part. For several years and until recently, he was one

plished such noble rosults; whilst the existence of such a body in this far-off

and until recently, he was one of the Catholic school commissioners of the city of Montreal. In this position he felt more acutely than ever the great need of a good solid commercial education for our youth, and his energies were centered to effect that object. To give an impetus to the movement he gener-ously founded the "Edward Murphy" prize of the annual value of \$100, in perpetuity, for the "encouragement of com-mercial education in Montreal." This prize consists in a gold medal of the value of \$50 and a purse of a like amount, and is open to all competitors. During those long years of arduous labor, Mr. Murphy has found time to cultivate his for scientific pursuits, and his taste for scientific pursuits, and his public lectures, always delivered for the benefit of charitable objects, on "The and Its Revelations, have in and on variably met with a hearty recep-tion by the public. He pursued these favorite studies in the few moments he could enatch from his pressing occupa tions, and the success that has attended his efforts is another proof of how much can be accomplished by well directed labor. The last post of honor, entailing arduous duties as well, conferred on M Marphy, is that of Harbor Commissioner, which he now fills. He was twice mar-ied, early in life to Miss McBride, of hea, early in the to Miss mcBride, of this city, and secondly to Miss Power, daughter of the late Hou. Judge Power of the Superior Court of Quebec Mrs. Murphy, who inherits her father's talents and generosity, is the coadjutor of her husband in his work of benevolence, and his sympathetic fellowworker in his many labors of love. What a noble example for the rising generation have we not in career so hastily and imperfectly sketched in this paper! Mr. Murphy is identified with the progress and prosperity of his adopted home. As a successful merchant, his word is as good as his bond in the commercial community. He is the patron of education, the noiseless toiler in scientific pursuit, a sincere and devout Catholic, whose name will ever be con-nected with St. Patrick's church and its asylum, of which he has been a trustee for over twenty years, and kindred insti-tutions. He is respected and trusted by his fellow-citizens of all origins and creeds

to struggle with might and main for even-handed justice to his fellow countrymen the land of his birth. Mr. Murphy, since the above was written, has been made a chevalier of the Sacred and Military Order of the Holy Sepulchre. He is a member of the Historical Society of Montreal, a life gover-nor of the Montreal General hospital and Notre Dame hospital, and of the Montreal peace, and in 1861 he occupied the responsible position of commissioner of the census for the city of Montreal under branch of Laval University.

as a loyal and devoted son of Canada, and

one who has never been afraid or ashame

The Catholic Congress of Uruguay has been a great success. Throughout the great South American Republic there has been a great revival of sincere Catholic believes the congress of the congre hood, and cast once more a loving glance at the green bills and pleasant valleys of his native land. During his absence in Ireland he was elected a director of the City and

HIDDEN GEM.

AN ARTISTIC RENDITION OF CAR-DINAL WISEMAN'S GREAT DRAMA.

Guelph Herald, May 29.
The Guelph Catholic Union presented Cardinal Wiseman's great drams, the Hidden Gem, at the city hall last night Hidden dem, at the city has inset inguite to a large and appreciative audience. The play abounds in sacred passages and is of a high order. A brief synopsis may prove of interest, and perhaps it would be well to write it here:

In the reign of the Emperor Honorious there lived on the Aventine a Roman Patrician of great wealth, named Euphe-mainus. He had an only son, Alexius, whom he educated in the control of mainus. He had an only son, Atexius, whom he educated in principles of solid piety, and in the practice of unbounded charity. When he was grown up, but still young a Divine command ordered the son to quit his father's house, and lead the life of a poor pilgrim. He accordingly repaired to Edessa, where he lived for years while he was sought for lived five years, while he was sought for in vain over all the world. At length he was similarly ordered to return home ; and was received as a stranger into his

father's house.

He remained there as many years as he had lived abroad, amidst the scorn and ill-treatment of his own domestics, until his death ; when first a voice, hear through all the churches in the city, proclaimed him a saint, and then a paper

written by himself, revealed his history.

As the years passed by Alexius in
these two conditions have been variously stated by different writers, in this drama they have been limited to ten spent in

The beginning and the close of the second period, of that passed at home, form the subject of this composition; so that five years are supposed to clapse between its two acts.

THE STAGE.
Shortly after 8 o'clock the curtain rose on a scene in Rome, of the Aventine Hill, in the reign of Honorious. The handsome stage settings at once attracted the eye of the spectator. All of the scenery was painted especially for this play by the Hazelton Bros. and reflects great credit on the ability of these gentlemen.

gentiemen.

The costumes, which were made by
Miss Donohue, were rich and attractive,
and were the admiration of all. THE PROGRAMME.

The personnelle of the play was as

follows:

Euphemianus, a Roman Patrician
J. J. Hazelton.

Alexius, under the name of Ignotus, his son
J. A. Sallivan.

Carinus, a boy, his nephew
James Purcel.

Proculus, his Freedman and Stewart.
Thos. Dutgnan.

Buseblus.
Bibalus.
Davus.
Ursulus.
Slaves
Ursulus.
Slaves
Jass Keough, Jr.

Gannio, a Begyar.
J. A. Gatlaher
Imperial Chamberlain.
G. L. Higgins
Officer.

Slaves, Robbers, &c., &c.,
Mr. J. J. Hazelton, in the role of

Mr. J J. Hazelton, in the role of Euphemianus, a Roman patrician, did some clever acting. Mr. Hazelton is well adapted to the character he repre-

sented, and received a fair share applause.
The character of Alexius, son of Senstor Euphemianus, was well taken in the person of Mr. J. A. Sullivan. He plays the part of a submissive and humiliated

young man very well.
Carinus, a nephew of Euphemianus,
was the part essayed by Mr. James Purcell. This is the first time the young man has ever appeared before an audience, and he did credit to himself.

As Proculus, Mr. Thomas Duignan, appeared to good advantage. His lines Mr. Thomas Sanda Eusebius with great acceptability.

There is lots of scope in the character of Bibulus for dramatic powers and Mr. E J O'Brien distinguished himself in He was a whole host in himapplause with which he was frequently

greeted.
Mr. Chas. Quinn personated Ursulusa, slave. It was this gentleman's first appearance before the foot lights, and he deserves credit for the rendition of his

part.
Mr. John A. Gallaher is an amateur actor of whom the Royal City should feel proud. He took the part of Gannio with distinction to himself. His two comic songs entitled "Near It," and "I Haven't for a Long Time Now," took the house by storm.

The remainder of the caste gave good

support, and were up to expectation.

The music was furnished by Messrs. Orton and Sheahan and was all that

The Guelph Catholic Union deserves great credit for the pains taken in pre-paring this high class drama and providng such a rare treat for the citizens. This play is entirely different from anything previously undertaken by the same people, and demonstrates that they have people, and demonstrates that they have the talent to furnish something above the ordinary.

STRATFORD CHURCH ROBBED.

On Thursday morning some miscreants broke into St. Joseph's Caurch, Strat-ford, by twisting off one of the iron bars that guards the east basement window. Finding nothing of value there they next operated at the heavy vestry door with a crowbar, but did not success in forcing it open, although it bears witness to hard usage. They then climbed up a plank to one of the beautiful stained glass windows and broke out a section of it with a scantling. The presses in the vestry containing the sacred vestments were thoroughly ransacked, but nothing of value taken. The tabernacle of the main altar was opened and two gold vessels used for the Sacrament were stolen. The four large silver chalices, though removed from their places, were left behind. From the sanctuary the

rascals went to the main entrance and tore from their fastenings the bronze-boly water fonts and alms boxes. The alms boxes were carried through The alms boxes were carried through the front door to the rear of the church and there pried open with a small crowbar. In tearing down the holy water vases and alms boxes one of the parties must have cut his hand badly, as the floor and door are badly stained with blood spots. The whole operation must have taken at least two nason's hammer and a crowbar.

CLOUD-BURST.

COBOURG AND VICINITY DELUGED BY A WATERSPOUT.

Cobourg, Oat, June 1.—The most ter-rible rain cloud that in the memory of the oldest inhabitants ever deluged this district visited this town and the townships of Hamilton, Haldwamd and Alawick early this morning. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the sound of what many people describe as a waterspont was heard coming over the lake from a southwesterly direction. When it struck the town the rain decended in great sheets, and in a few mlnutes small creeks were converted into mighty torren's. The storm cloud passed away northeasterly, leaving behind a track of northeasterly, leaving behind a track of desolation about ten miles wide. The worst havoe imaginable was created in the valley of the Baltimore Creek, which supplies the colef water power in the riding. An hour after the storm had passed one mill dam after another broke away, and the tide swept down to the lake with irresistable fury. As it neared Cobourg it swept away every ward of the Cobourg it swept away every yard of the dam at Poe's mill, brushed aside the dam at the matting factory, washed out the Grand Trunk Railway embarkment north of the woolen factory pond, and broke two or three large holes through the great dam at the woolen mill. Houses dam at the woolen mill. Houses were inundated and gardens destroyed as the flood swept on to the lake. In the business part of the town nearly all the cellsrs on King street were filled, and in a dozen instances the water rose five or six inches above the shop floors. The loss which these merchants have suffered amounts to thousands of dollars. There are only two or three bridges left standing in the municipality, and the town is practically cut off from the cutside world. Two or three families were rescued from the upper stories of their houses in boats. It will cost the Grand Trunk Company \$50,000 to repair the break in their embankment. Many farmers are heavy embankment. Many farmers are heavy losers. The lake shore is strewed with heaps of debris and wreckage. The total loss to this riding cannot be short of

OBITUARY.

Mr. John Egan, jr., Toronto.

On Friday, May 31st, Mr. John Egan, second son of Mr. John Egan, of Jarvis street, died at the femily residence. He had been indisposed but a short time, and his death was unexpected. Time was given him, however, to make ample preparation for his journey to the better world, having been attended by Vicar General Laurent shortly before signs of death become apparent. The deceased was in his 27th year, in the prime of manhood, and had before him a promising career. Distin-guished for many noble qualities of need and heart, a true and loyal Catholic young man, a loving son, and ford brother—a sad vacancy has death made in a happy and respected family. The funeral took place on Sunday from the family residence to St. Michael's Cathedral, where the usual impressive service was performed by Father Laurent. It then proceeded to St. Michael's cemetery, where the remains were deposited. The funeral cortege was one of the largest seen in Toronto for many years. To the members of the family we extend our heartlest feelings of condolence in their

THE STORY OF A WILL

(From the Toronto Mail.,

To the Editor of the Mail: Having seen a letter in your paper from Mr. John Cooper, of this town, reminded me of an Cooper, of this town, reminded me of an incident which occurred about three years ago. A friend of mine, Mr. A. Seymour, was staying at Vermillion Bay, on the C P. R., west of here. A legacy was left to him by an uncle in London, England. Mr. Seymour was in such bad health at the time that he thought he would not be allow when the accept. would not be alive when the legacy would reach here. He therefore wrote to me asking me to have his will prepared and sent to him for signature, etc, appointing me as the legatee in trust. The will was prepared by John M. Munn, E.q., barrister, of this town, and was sent to Mr. Seymour. It was returned to me duly executed, and is still in my possession.

In the same letter was a request to send half a dozen bottles of Warner's Safe Cure, and some pills. I sent them. I received a letter some time after asking me to send some more, as he was feeling much better. I did so, and the next knew Mr. Saymour himself came to town and told me (and looked it) that he was a well man. He got his money through the Ontario Bank here, and is now in

when I last heard from him.

I may say that I know both Mr. and
Mrs. Copper well, and the facts in Mrs.
Cooper's case are as stated in Mr. Cooper's
letter.

You can publish this or not, as you think fit, as it is nothing to me either way.
Yours etc.,
W. C. Dobie, J. P.

Port Arthur, Ont, May 23
[The foregoing letter is bona fide, and not an advertisement.—Editor Mail.]

An international Congress of Catholics is to be held at Venice this summer.

#### The Shower.

The landscape, like the awed face of a child, Grew curiously blurred,—a bush of death Fell on the fields, and in the darkened wild The zephyr held its treath.

No wavering glamor-work of light shade
Dappied the shivering surface of the brook.—
The frightened ripples in their ambuscade
Of willows thrilled and shook.

The sullen day grew darker, and anon Dim flashes of pent anger lit the sky,— With rumbling wheels of wrath came rolling on The storm's artillery.

The cloud above put on its blackest frown— And then, as with a vengeful cry of pain, The lightning snatched it—ripped and flung it have In raveled shreds of rain—

While I, transfigured by some wondrous art, flowed with the thirsty lilies to the sod,— fly empty soul brimmed over, and my heart Dronched with the love of God! JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

#### CARROLL O'DONOGHUE.

CHAPTER XXIX.-CONTINUED.

"Faith, it's supernatural sinse you have, Shaun, to be undhersthandin' ivery word I say! look at that now, Corny, the way he tuk it the minit I said his name! They say animiles have no brains, but the divil as much intilligince among some o' the two-legged animiles that have the impidince to be christenin' thimsel's min." An assertion with which Mr. ampidince to be enristenin' inimisers min." An assertion with which Mr. O'Toole fully sgreed, and to which he certified by patting the dog very affectionately. "Write the note, Corny," urged Tighe; "it moight be as well for me te have it, in case I can't git seein' Cort. Carther at once. Niver moind bein' particler,"—as he saw Corny making the particler,"—as he saw Corny making the same elaborate preparations as he would for the inditing of a more important epistle; "You'd be only wastin' yer book larnin' an' big words on the loike o' him—be's not worthy o' thim, Corny."
But Mr. O'Toole would not permit his literary reputation to suffer, even in so thing an effusion as a brief note, and he

rote as follows: ilege of your personal and individual presence for a few minutes; I have a communication of business to make to your private ear which is of the most valuable and highly important consequence and necessity. "Tighe A Vohr"

"Tighe A Vohr"

"You gev bim too many foine words,"
said Tighe, turning the note between his
fingers with evident diseatisfaction; then
eatching sight of Corny's disappointed
look—for there was nothing which so
touched the little man's feelings as disperaging criticisms of his literary efforts
—he artfully added: "I was forgittin',
Corny—didn't me mother once tell me
as how it was onpossible for you to write
sanything else but foine big words, be
rayson o' the great athore o' iarnin' you
got in yer youth!"

got in yer youth!"

Mr. O'Poole was beaming again, and explaining to Tighe the mysterious and wanderful power which a big word had of placing the writer in a very important and exalted position before ignorant

'Yis, but ould Carther knows well that I niver got beyont pot hooks—an'
thim same wouldn't be in me head now,
cc'y the masther dhruv thim in wid a shtick that he broke over me knuckles How an' iver, I'll thry me luck ; so good by, Corny, an' take good care o' Shaun."
The dog, fully comprehending the situation, stood with drooped head, and tail mournfully between his legs.
"Is it to Hoolshan's you'll go now,"

Staraight, Corny; I'll walk there as couldly as if I didn't fale in me bones that there was a have us corpus, or some other law thrickery, backed up mebbe be a rigimint o' the loife guards, afther me. I'll ax for Mr. Carther, an' thin' if he's there, I'll sind him this bit o' a note, an' I'll wait for his answer; you see I wouldn't loike to face him first widout io whin we're anglin' for the unsuspectin' little fishes—an' I think the contints, which to me mother's moind would do you credit, Corny, will be jist the bait for Mr. Carther; he's very shrewd, an' ae's very cunnin', this same ould Carther, that I carcumvinted him afore, an' I

My."
He was off, whistling as he went lightly down the stair, and Shaun, mournfully resigned to circumstances which behaved ex cruelly to him, slunk to a corner, whence all Corny O'Tocle's enticements

Tighe's fears of some action of the law being issued against him were fully con-firmed; within five paces of Hoolahan's specious public house the strong hand of an officer was laid upon his shoulder, accompanied by the words: "You are

How do you know I am?" returned Tighe, facing the policeman with the atmost coolness, and assuming his most stupid expression.

"Come, now, none o' that!" and there was a firmer grip of Tighe's shoulder;

you are Timothy Carmondy, otherwise
smown as Tighe a Vohr." The policemass was a sharp fellow, and he knew his
subsidess; he was neither to bullied nor cajoled from his purpose. "I have a been watching for you all day; yes, you answer to this description"—diving one hand into his pocket and bringing

forth a folded paper, while with the other hand he still held Tighe. "A description o' me!" echoed Tighe, in well feigned stupid astonishment; "is it in airnest ye are?"—while the officer opened the paper. "Read it aloud, svick : I niver heerd mesel' descroibed they tould all about me good looks Now do you know there was Mrs. Drumgol lazd that lived beyant Murranakilty, as foine a woman as iver shtepped into two shoes, barrin' she was a trifle above the Hold your prate," interrupted the

"Aisy, man, aisy, an' don't be shakin'

"Alsy, man, alsy, and don't be shaking out o' me clothes,"—as the officer endeavored to thrust Tighe forward; "jist wait a bit, till I tell you the sthory. "You won't wait?—well, thin, you're dosin' a dale o' divarsion; but anyhow, ahtifle yer impatience till I make mesel"

persintable afther the maulin' you get

persintable afther the maulin' you gev me."

And Tighe, whose object was to delay the policeman until he could gather a crowd, among whom might be some of that class whose impulsive daring is as ready to attempt a rescue of one who appeals to their sympathies as to defend themselves, began a series of met œuvres about his odd costume,—now stopping to brush the dust from his shoes, and causing the angry officer to stoop also, for the latter would not relinquish his hold for an instant; then straightening himself with a sudden jerk which sent his head into no pleasant collision with the face of his captor, and increased not a little the latter's growing indignation, and all the time talking loudly and ludicrously about Mrs. Drumgolland of Murranskilty. His scheme succeeded perfectly; a crowd was speedily gathering, much to the officer's anger and disgust. The latter would stand it no longer; he drew out his baton to compel Tighe to move on. Tighe clung to the railing which ornamented the entrance of Hoolahan's public house, bawling at the top of his voice and in most piteous accents: "Will you let me be murdered b'ys, afore yer eyes—an' I the wrong man! oh, he's killin' me intoirely!" as the policeman, in a rage rendered ungovernable by the pushing and swaying to which he was subjected by the crowd, struck Tighe a Vohr, but without even touching him, for Tighe had a peculiar and very successful way of his own of eluding blows, no matter how well directed. The officer rattled for help; but before it arrived the crowd had forced Tighe from his grasp and covered his retreat into Hoolahan's, making it appear, however, as if he had escaped round the corner of an adjoining street; in that direction, when the aid arrived for which the policeman had signalled, all the cliicers hastened.

Mr. Andrew Hoolahan, the goodnatured proprietor of the public house into which Tighe had been hurried, had

Mr. Adrew Hoolahan, the good-natured proprietor of the public house into which Tigbe had been hurried, had been a witness of the scene from the first, and his sympathies, which it was no difficult task to awaken, were all in favor of Tighe, whose droll figure and still droller badinage of the officer had afforded him more than one hearty laugh.

"But they'll more than likely come back and search this place too, when they find they are unsuccessful beyond," he said to Tighe, who stood within one of the small rooms that opened from the main apartment, a ludicrous picture of wonder and dismay. "I wouldn't moind that," answered

Tighe, "purvidin' I could see Mr. Carther first. I have a note here for him, an' it tells him there's loife an' death depindin on me seein' him."

"Mr. Carter is not bere now, but I

know where he is, and I can send your note to him. Let me have it,"—and the easy, good-natured Hoolahan extended his hand The officers were returning—they were at the very door, loud and angry parley sounding, as they seemed to encounter

some opposition.
"Away with him to the kitchen," some one suggested, alluding to Tighe, "and the wimin folks there'll contrive to hide him" Tighe was hurried down by a back stair; the next instant he heard the tramp of the officers in the room he

had left.
The "wimin folks" in the culinary department of Mr. Hoolahan's establishment fully sustained the reputation which had been given them, and Tigbe's own artful tongue, as he told a most cunning story of touching distress, made them eager to save him. In a few moments he was arrayed in female dress, with his brown curls pushed out of sight under a white muslin cap, and he was set to work beside one of the scullery maids, whom in an instant he had excited to fits of laughter by his droll and absurd remarks.

The search, all the more vigorously The search, all the more vigorously prosecuted that there seemed to be a treasonable attempt on the part of the people to defraud the law, reached the kitchen; but there was nothing in the staring eyes the whole performance, to excite any suspicion, and disappointed and discomfited, the officers were forced

and discomined, the officers were forced to leave, placing, however, a close watch upon the house.

"Begorra, we managed that beautifully;" said Tighe to the laughing women, when the policemen had retired; "an' now, if you've no objictions, I'll maintain me prisint disguise till Mr. Carther comes. I have strong aus maintain me prisint disguise till Mr. Carther comes. I have sthrong sus picions that whin I whisper a few words in his ear he'll put a dacint ind to the whole thing." And Tighe washed dishes, and peeled vegetables, and turned his hand to the divers employments of the kitchen with such wonderful dexterity, kitchen with such wonderful dexterity, at the same time convulsing his companions with laughter by the ridiculcus stories which he told without ceasing, that one and all expressed unfeigned regret at being obliged to lose his company, when word was at length brought that Mr. Carter was up stairs, and awaiting the person who wanted to see him. "I'll see him the way I am," said Tighe, "to divart suspicion; for mebbe it's a couple o' palers he has at his eibow to couple o' palers he has at his elbow to arrist me, since they could'nt foind me a while ago." And he departed in his femine costume, his awkwardness in managing the skirts the cause of no little laughter, while he was at the same time raughter, while he was at the same time followed by the good wishes of those of whom, during even his short stay among them, he had, by that rare winning power so natural to him, made warm and

arnest friends.

Morty Carter was in a fit of ungovern able rage; he had heard the circum stances of Tighe's arrest and escape, the evidence of which was before him in the guard placed about the house, and he was maddened to think that Tighe had again overreached him, as well as amazed at Tighe's impudence in sending him a written message, the bearer of which said that the sender of the note was waiting at Hoolshau's, "You're a parcel of fools!" he said to the policemen; "the fellow's here in the house—I hold this note from him," And then he sought leisurely, amiable Andy Hoolahan.

"But the party who left it, Mr. Hools-an—describe him, sir," persisted Car-

nam—lescribe him, sir," persisted Carter.

Mr. Hoolahan slightly straightened himself. "Mr. Carter, I believe you are asked in that note to meet here the person that wrote it; I'll send word that you're waiting to see the party, if you'll stey beyond into that room, please."

That was the utmost Carter could gain, and inwardly fuming and swearing, he obeyed. In a few minutes there was a very timid, gentle tap at the door, and to Mr. Carter's loud and not over pleasantly spoken "Come in!" there entered, not, as Carter fully expected to see, Tighe a Vohr, but a stout, good-looking, rosy-cheeked Irish girl, a trifle taller than the medium height, and with her hands hid in her apron. She kept her eyes down in a very bashful way, and spoke as if she was afraid of the sound of her own voice, at the same time manœuvering to get in the chadow of the room:

"I'm sint by Tighe a Vohr," she began in a voice which, though as nothed to

in a voice which, though strongly affected by the brogue, was pitched too low and in too fine a key to bear an accent of resemblance to Tim Carmody's deep, rich tones.

Mr. Carter, stupefied with surprise, did

mot answer.

"I'm his swatcheart," she continued,
"an' I'm aware o' the throuble he's in;
an' I am aware, too, o' another thing:"
—she took a step forward—"I'm aware
o' the docymint you gev Captain Dannier
an' that Captain Crawford took on to
Dublin to Lord Heathcote—I'm aware
o' all that."

Carter jumpted in his horrified aston.

Carter jumpted in his horrified aston ishment; he had thought that trans-action a secret between himself and the authorities to whom the paper had been

authorities to whom the paper had been delivered.

The speaker continued: "You didn't tell that to Carroll O'Donoghue whin you got to see him in the jail; you didn't tell it to the boys beyant that thrusted you so—that wouldn't suit yer threacherous purpose; but there'll not be wantin' others to tell thim all, onless you withdrawn this charge agin Tighe a Vohr, an' let him go free!"

"Who are you that know so much?"

an' let him go free!"
"Who are you that know so much?"
demanded Carter, thrown completely
off his guard by his angry astonishment
and the numerous fears which suddenly
tormented him. To have an entire dis tormented him. To have an entire distrust of him spring up in the Fenian circles, to some of which he was still cordially admitted as one of their stanch supporters, would hinder his future purposes; and to have Carroll O'Donoghue told of his last treachery in furnishing such a document to the government might undo all that he had effected during his interview with the prisoner. It was under the influence of such fears as these that he turned with fierce energy to demand of the speaker who she was. But the latter had drawn back again abashed, her head down, and her hands concealed by her apron.

"Plaze, sir, I tould you afore I was

Tighe's swatcheart, an' it's for his sake I'm makin' bould now. If you'll let Tighe go free, I'll ingage that yer say-crets'll be safe enough, an' ould Maloney'll get his horse back; an' be the rayson' o' that consideration, mebbe

rayson' o' that considheration, mebbe you could make the ould sinner be sathistical too, and not do anything to Tighe for takin' his horse the way he did. Will you do all this, Mr. Carther?" Carter paced the room, stopping at intervals to clasp both of his hands over his face and to groan, then to cast a long, puzzled look at his visitor; but he could make nothing of the apparent bashful, and yet determined, young woman. "How did you obtain all this information?' he asked at last, standing nformation?' he asked at last, standing "That's navther here nor there. Mr

"That's nayther here nor there, Mr. Carther; mebbe Tighe tould it to me, an' mebbe he didn't; mebbe me own obsarvation found out a great dale o' it, an' mebbe it didn't. But do you answer me quistion, Mr. Carther, and not be kapin' me from me work. They're waitin' for me in the kitchen."

"And what surety can you give me are not noted for their silence, and you are a woman," said Carter.

There was a low laugh from the woman in question; it startled Mr. Carter, bringing a strangely puzzled look into his face—surely he had heard that laugh before; but his visitor was saying in very earnest tones: "You'll have to take me word for that, Mr. Carther, or take me word for that, Mr. Carther, or me oath, whichiver you loike bist; for I'll be so grateful to you for relasin' Tigbe that I'd out me tongue out afore I'd spake a word to hurt you—an' Tighe bid me say the same thing to you: he'll not revale a word if you relase him."

Again Carter paced the room. Did he refuse to yield to this proposition, the gain to him after all would be little compared to the jeopardy in which his future plans might be placed—he would have the darling satisfaction of seeing Tighe a Vohr punished, and of proving to his friends of the course how he had been the victim of a cunning trick; but, on the other hand, Carroll O Donogh on the other hand, Carroll O Donognue might be made to believe him the traitor he was, and he might be ignominiously expelled from the haunts to which it was his advantage to resort. His prudence counseled him to accept the terms and trust to the promise which was offered. The pledge to restore the horse to Ma oney would, he felt, satisfy the old manand prevent him making any charge against Tighe; and to his friends of the course he could pretend to turn the whole into a good joke, feigning that his innate good nature and compassion for Tighe a Vohr caused him rather to suffer his own loss than prosecute the poor fellow. He stopped again before his visitor. 'I would like to see Tighe a Vohr—to treat with himself."

"You can't, thin, until you've agreed to all I sak; for Tighe'll not come nixt nor nigh you until I give him, in yer han' writin', a pledge to withdraw this charge immediately, an' until you get the guard that's around this house taken away; then Tighe will come to see you.'
Without replying, Carter went into

an adjoining room, and speedily returned with three or four lines written on a paper, which he proffered to his visitor, "You ask me more than I can tell you, Mr. Carter," said Andy, who, for special honest reasons of his own, was not over partial to Carter. "The note was left here by some party or other to be given to you and I sent it to you."

with three or four lines written on a paper, which he profiered to his visitor, saying at the same time: "I have sent up to the police barracks to have the guard taken away; and now, how soon shall I see Tighe? I must know when Maloney can have his horse."

"Wait for me here, an' I'll see if I can

foind him."

She departed from the room, trying to affect a true mincing style; but there was something so awkward and constrained about her movement that, had not Carter been absorbed in reflection, with his hand to his face, he must have thought it all very strange. To Mr. Hollahan she immediately went, profiering the paper which she had received from Carter. "Read that, plaze, Mr. Hoolahan; I'm not a very good hand at the book larnin', an' somehow the pewer o' undherstandin' writin' has a fashion o' goin' out o' me head altogether."

o' undherstandin' writin' has a fashion o' goin' out o' me head altogether."
Hoolahan, who had been breaking his heart laughing from the very first glimpse he had caught of the strange female a couple of hours before in the kitchen, and who laughed heartier now, as he looked at the quizzical expression on the strange creature's face, and felt that a very clever trick was being played on Mortimer Carter, took the paper and read:

read:
"To the Sub Inspector of Police: I hereby withdraw all the charges which have been preferred by me against Timothy Carmody, otherwise known at Tighe a Vohr. MORTIMER CARTER."

Timothy Carmody, otherwise known as Tighe a Vohr. MORTIMER CARTER."

The strange female nodded her head with evident satisfaction. "Thank you, Mr. Hoolahan; an' new mebbe you'd be able to inform me if he sint to have the guard taken away."
"He did that, for I sent the order for

him"
"Thank you, Mr. Hoolahan, an' I'll not forgit the favor you done me this day. I'll go now, an' pat on me own proper dhress, for these wimen's skirts are very chandy to manage."

Having arrived in the kitchen, he gave an account of his auccess which while it

an account of his success which, while it was humorous, and seemed straightfor-ward and truthful, yet it afforded his listeners no clue to the true facts in the case, further than that it was his playing a trick on Carter that had made the lata trick on Carter that had made the latter procure a warrant of arrest, and now it was the playing of another trick on the same gentlemen which had effected the withdrawal of the warrant. The account caused successive roars of laughter, and as the women assisted Tighe to doff the feminine garments which had been put on over much of his own clothes, thus giving the apparent female a very embompoint look, and taking somewhat from her height, which otherwise might have been remarkable, they assured him of their regard for him, begging him to be a frequent visitor, and begging him to be a frequent visitor, and entreating him never to want for a meal's victuals while they were to the fore in good hearted Andy Hoolahan's kitchen good nearted Andy Hoolanan's Ritchen
—neither himself nor any friend he
might happen to have with him. Tighe
expressed himself with becoming gratitude, and with hearty pressures of the

tude, and with hearty pressures of the hand, which became a most significant squeeze when he held the fingeres of the little scullery maid beside whom he had been set to work, he departed a second time to Mr. Mortimer Carter.

Having given the same timid, gentle knock with which he had signaled for entrance when he personated Tighe's sweetheart, and having entered with the same cast down, and bashful air, and hiding of his hands with a handkerchief in lieu of an apron, he approached Mr. in lieu of an apron, he approached Mr. Carter. A sudden light broke on the latter's mind. He recognized the air, the gait; he identified them with those of his previous visitor, and in his discomfited astonishment he sprung from the chair into which he had thrown him-self. "May the divil fly away with me if it wasn't Tighe a Vohr all the time!"

it wasn't Tighe a Vohr all the time!"

"The same, an' no liss," responded
Tighe; "an' now there's no use in cryin'
over spilt milk; bear up loike a man
unsher the difficulties afore you, an' listen while I tell you where to foind ould Maloney's horse. To-morrow at twelve Maloney's horse. To morrow at twelve o'clock be at Dick Courcy's shebeen—you know where that is; you'll mate there Arty Moore, Maloney's groom; you'd betther tell him all the villainy is found out, but that we've been pardoned in con sidneration o' restorin' the baste immadiately. That's all now, Mr. Carther, but, noind you, if you neglict attindin' to this moind you, if you neglict attindin' to this' is —shaking the papers he held—"for this is only writin' for it, an' I'm still lotkely to be arristed till you have the charge properly withdrawn; if, I say, you should be guilty o' such neglict as that' an' that I should fale the hand o' a paler on me shouldher agin, that insthant I'il make up me moind to discover you an' yer doin's. Good noight, Mr. Carther; may you slape alsy, an' have consolin' dhrames; an' the nixt toime don't be so ready to throw in a woman's face that she can't kape a a woman's face that she can't kape a saycret, as you did to noight to Tighe a ohr's swatcheart,

Vohr's swatcheart."
He departed, leaving baffled, humbled, raging Carter to vent his passion in long, hasty strides and violent striking of his forehead with clinched hands.

CHAPTER XXX.

A SEARTLING DECLARATION.

It's little you have to do when you can

cep till this hour in the morning The words, somewhat crossly spoken, came from Rick of the Hills, who was standing beside Carter's bed in the private lodging which the latter occupied whenever he sojourned in Trales. Carter started up, rubbing his eyes and looking in a hewildered way from his visitor to in a bewildered way from his visitor to the dull daylight which struggled into the

"How did you get in; and what time is it?" he asked, when he seemed to have recovered all his waking faculties.

"How did I get in I sath, easy enough; I came up here this morning and went to Hoolahan's where you told me to go if I wanted you; but you hadn't got there yet, and a good natured man at the counter gave me the street and the number of your lodgings; so I came here, and the girl below said you weren't up; but she showed me your room, and when I knocked and received no answer, I tried the door. It was open, and I entered— that's how I got in; and as to the time, it's twenty minutes past the dinner hour." Carter started and looked at his watch,

Carrier started and looked at his watch, which he drew from beneath his pillow. It was true—that was the hour; and he sat motionless, looking at nothing in particular, and holding his watch in a vacant way. But his mind was psinfully reverting to all the events of the previous day; it was due to them that his morning nap had been thus extended; for in perplexity and agony of mind, owing to his fears of

what Tighe a Vohr, who had so cleverly

what Tighe a Vohr, who had so cleverly outwitted him, might accomplish in the future to hinder his purposes, he had walked the floor till daylight shone through his uncurtained window, and then he threw himself, partially dressed, on the bed; he had forgotten to lock his door.

"How long are you going to stay that way?" asked Rick impatiently, as the minutes passed and Carter gave no sign of coming out of his gloomy reverte. "I came here after you," continued Rick, "to have you decide the business you want me to do at once. I got tired waiting for you to come back, and I got more tired with the craving want of my heart for Cathleen." A look of sgony came into his pinched and hsggard face; but it was lost upon Carter, who shook himself erect and began to finish his tollet, answering carelessly:

was lost upon Carter, who shook himself erect and began to finish his toilet, answering carelessly:

"Sit down, Rick, and I'll talk to you as soon as I'm dressed and the breakfast is sent up—we'll have it here—so that there'll be no greedy ears to take in what we're saying." He rung the bell, and gave an order for what sounded to his hungry visitor a samptuous mea!, not forgetting to include a bottle of whisky.

Over the meal, and after the imbibing of a glass of the liquor, Carter esemed to recover his spirits. He was particularly good natured to his guest, pressing him to eat, and frequently replenishing his glass. At length, when both had done ample justice to the repast, and both, apparently well satisfied, lesmed back in their chairs, Carter said: "Well, Rick, there is only this one piece of work between you and Cathleen. If you succeed in it she shall be yours, with money and prosperity to boot. But there must be no flinching, no maudlin sentiment about the matter—you must do the task clean and well."

"Til try;"—the response was given with a determined effort to make it calm and

"I'll try;"—the response was given with a determined effort to make it calm and a determined effort to make it calm and steady, but despite all, the voice shook, and the tone had a moureful, touching cadence. He leaned across to Carter, a slight flush, caused by his rising emotion, dyeing his worn cheeks, and his eyes wearing a look from which Carter involuntarily shrunk. "I didn't think I could do it when you asked me—it went against my soul; but Cathleen rose afore me—Cathleen as she used to be when her little arms were round my neck, and her eyes looking into mine; oh, God! I couldn't stand it—" He stopped suddenly, and dropping his head on the table, sobbed like a child.

like a child.

Carter looked on unmoved.

The burst ceased, and in a few moments
Rick resumed: "My heart grew so wild
with longing for her that I felt I could go to hell to see her; and since no other way will touch your stony heart, Carter, I'm here to day to engage again in your dirty work, and to sell myself body and soul to the devil for the sake of Cathleen. But how do I know"—he seemed to be se'zed by a sudden and horrible fear, for he sprung from his chair and stood glowering at Carter—"that you'll not deceive me how do I know that when I've served now do I know that when I've served your purpose you won't give me the slip without keeping your promise? how do I know that Cathleen is living at all, or how do I know, oh God! how do I know"—his form shook like an aspen, and his voice became husky—"but that when I'd find her it'd only be to hang my head for her shame and for mine?"

find her it'd only be to hang my nead for her shame and for mine?"

Carter also rose. "I have sworn solemnly to you befere that your fears were all false, and I'll give you the same pledge again."

Rick Isughed scornfully. "How much are your onth worth to me, Carter?

are your oath; worth to me, Carter?
you'd take as many false ones as would
make a grave mound over a coffin!"
Carter bit his lip to stiffe his anger, resuming haughtily: "How much will you gain if you refuse to serve me? To whom

IN HONOR OF ST. MARGARET, QUEEN OF SUCTLAND.

A scheme to erect a handsome new A scheme to erect a handsome new church in Dunfermline has just been initiated, and a subscription list has been opened with a view of raising £5,000. The Rev. Father Culhane, who has charge of the parish, has received a letter from the Archbishop of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh and Scottish Metropolitan, in which His Grace points out that the eighth centenary of the death of St. Margaret, Queen and Patroness of Scotland will fall on the 16th November, 1893, and against that day he expresses a great and against that day he expresses a great desire to see erected in honor of St. Margaret a suitable church in the city of Dunfermilne, where for so many years she held her beneficient sway, and where for so many centuries her sainted remains lay in the costly shrine now so saily defaced and desecrated. The site for the new church being already secured, the Archbishop appeals with confidence to the generous Catholics of Scotland, Ireland and England to contribute to a work destined destined, perhaps, in the Providence of God, to bring about the return to the faith of Scotland—a country in which Queen Margaret took so much interest in her lifetime. If the present proposal be carried out a second Scottish Queen will be signally memorial zed during the epis-copate of Archbishop Smith, a new church in honor of Mary Queen of Scots having been erected some time ago at Linlithgow. -Liverpool Times.

A Confectioner's Confidence.

"I can plainly state that I can find nothing better than Hagyard's Yellow Oil. I have rheumatism occasionally, and Yellow Oil does me great good. You can use my name if you wish." Yours truly, H. Dick-inson, Confectioner, St. Thomas, Ont.

HOW "EVANGELISM" WORKS.

The greatest hindrances in existence to true missionary work are the Protestant sects. The Catholic missionary goes among the heathen of many lands and leads them to a knowledge of the true God, while instructing them in the arts of temporal service and industrial value. Obristianity is known in its purity until the agents of Bible societies come along and permit their un Christian practices to prejudice the cause of true religion. Their own dissensions are bad enough, but the pernictous system adopted to obtain coloring for the reports that must be made are calculated to make the native think that there cannot be much substance in The greatest hindrances in existance to coloring for the reports that must be made are calculated to make the native think that there cannot be much substance in Christianity, since the command, "Love ye one another," is violated with a jealous determination that ploughs up the seed of geouine faith and sows the tare of irreligion in a field which already had promised much for human regeneration. Protestants themselves recognize this and have attempted at various times to form a union—a corporate body for and have attempted at various times to form a union—a corporate body for "evar gelistic work." Opposition to the Papacy is about the only thing they can unite on, and it is doubtful if they can successfully unite on that. Protestantism lacks authority. It represents in religion the results that might be expected from political anarchism—that is a factional community where individual whim would be the only law and social disruption and community where individual whim would be the only law and social disruption and civil conflict unavoidable. Hundreds of thousands of pounds have been spent in "evangelizing" Italy, yet there is nothing to show. The people who are not Catholics are infidels who support Protestantism because it is about the best weapon at hand to use against the Catholic Caurch ism because it is about the best weapon at hand to use sgainst the Catholic Church, which is the sele repository of Christian truths uncontaminated. These are fact; and they are hinted at by the Roman representative of that bitter organ of "evangelism," the Mail and Express, in

these words:
"But that which most injured the cause "But that which most injured the cause of the Gospel in Italy, and which injured it all the more for having the appearance of benefitting it, was the mode in which it was announced at its origin. The missionary work was from the beginning essentially negative. It began by waging war against the priest and the Papacy. The halls and churches, the squares and streets of the principal Italiaa cities resounded with the most violent attacks, and often even with the least charitable invectives directed sgainst the Pope and the Ryman priests. The crowd applauded Invectives directed sgainst the Pope and the Roman priests. The crowd applauded since, having lest their illusions regarding the Papacy, they had begun to consider it as the worst enemy of their country. This applauce seemed to greet the dawn of a religious reform; but, as soon as they understood that the Gospel signified some-thing tory different to intertains. thing very different to just hating priests, the people fell back and ended by aban-doning the very thing which a minute before they had welcomed with so much

fervor."
Here is the scheme proposed to do away with "the bed appearance," as the Mail and Express styles it. "These varieties of forms," says our contemporary—meaning the various sects, "which create an especial dictionary of ecclesiastical nomenclature, presented to the eyes of the ignorant an accumulation of disconnected ects, without any reason for existence in sects, without any reason for existence in the present and without any hope of life in the future." Therefore, it is argued, "Italy should have been chosen as a field toward which all the united forces of hose foreign denominations which intended to enter the list, would have h directed.
These foreign denomination, reunited

in an evangel zing committee for Italy, would have sent out their workers, until Italy should have produced them for hergain if you refuse to serve me? To whom can you apply to find Cathleen for you, and who can force me into an acknowledge ment that I know of her whereabouts? I would laugh at the story, and pronounce it a mere fabrication of your own; and you know that past circumstances would bear me out in my statement."

Rick, as if he was overcome by the truth of what he heard, groaned and hid his face with his hands.

To BE CONTINUED.

Italy chould have produced them for herself." A chicken may rear a brood of ducks or goslings, but the eggs are not their own. So Italy may "produce" Protestant evangelizers but their tastes and habits will be foreign to her children the pool of Protestant negation, So, after all we have read of "Italian will not become Protestante! Why, the Mail and Express tells us: "Caurches arose which bore the names of their foreign mothers," salf." A chicken may rear a brood of ducks or goslings, but the eggs are not their own. So Italy may "produce" Protestant evangelizers but their tastes and habits will never seduce her into the pool of Protestant negation, So, after all we have read of "Italian will not become Protestante! Why, the Mail and Express tells us: "Caurches arose which bore the names of their foreign mothers,"

says our contemporary. "They presented themselves to the Italian public as so many branches of a tree which existed beyond the Alps, or even beyond the ocean. The distance between these branches and their trunk rendered their branches and their trunk rendered their life's circulation difficult and labored." Nonsense; does distance from Romeasfect the Catholic Church in America? The truth is later expressed by our contemporary, when it says that "this new method of evangelization" roused no sympathy because it did not answer to the need and aspirations of those who contemplated it." Protestantism, to a searcher after truth, is like an empty eggshell to a hungry man—it looks all right, but its substance has oozed away through that little hole which has been made by the pin of private judgment.—Catholic News.

To Cure a Corn.

There is no lack of so-called cures for the common ailment known as corns. The vegetable, animal, and mineral kingdoms have been ransacked for cures. It is a simple matter to remove corns without pain, for if you will go to any druggist or medicine dealer and buy a bottle of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor and apply it as directed the thing is done. Get "Putnam's," and no other.

Pictou Pencillings.

Mr. Hazen F. Marray, of Pictou, N. S., writes: "I was affected with dyspepsia and nervous debility, and tried many rem-adies without avail, but one bottle of Bur-dock Blood Bitters much improved me and wo more made me a well man,

Gives Instant Relief.

"I have been troubled with asthma and a bad cough for years. I get nothing to help me like Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, and would recommend it to others as it gives instant relief." Extract from letter from Walter McAuley, Ventnor, Ont. Nerve Tortured.

"I suffered with neuralgia and obtained no relief until I used Hagyard's Yellow Oil. Since then I have also found it an invaluable remedy for all painful burns and cuts, rheumatism and sore throat." Mrs. F. Cameron, 137 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ont.

Exper The West.

EXPEL TRE WORMS by using the safe and reliable authelmintic Freeman's Worm Powders.

mended by the Pope, were all before them. They were so sparing in making alterations that in the whole gospel of St. Matthew, which they had gone through, they had not changed the meaning of one word. Some expressions, indeed, they had changed. Bishop Challoner had done the same in every one of his three editions.
It does not appear that the work of reprinting was continued; nor are we
informed as to the amount of work that
was done. Nothing prestical experiences was done. Nothing practical was accom-plished, apparently, till the year 1796, when Bishop Hay, in concurrence with others, bargained with John Motr, a printer at Edinburgh, for an edition of 3,000 copies of the Old Testament in four printer at Edinburgh, for an edition of 3,000 copies of the Old Testament in four volumes. The total expense, including paper and binding, was £740 Bishop Groson subecibed for upwards of 1,000 copies in sheets, Bishop Douglas for 600 Mr. Thomas Eyre at Crookball, for 100 and Coghlan, the bookseller, 100. Moir printed a like cdition of the New Testament at £197. The two English bishops took 1,350 copies, Mr. Eyre 160 and Coghlan 100. The selling price of the Old Testament bound, was 12s; that of the New, to non subscribers, three shillings. The work was undertaken and paid for by subscription. Half of the price was to be paid on delivery of the second volume. By this means alone money was obtained for printing the remaining volumes. Payments to workmen and for paper required to be mader-gularly. Neither the bishop nor Mr. Moir had capital to advance for that purpose. The former, nevertheless, was under the necessity of advancing upwards of £80 in order to complete the work. The bishop remained in Edinburgh the greater part of the summer, superintending the press.

Early this year the exiled Count D'Artois came to Edinburgh. He was most hospitably received; and apartments were fitted up for him in the palace of

JUNE 8, 1889.

Written for CATHOLIC RECORD. CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND. BY THE REV. MNEAS M'DONELL DAWSON.

LL. D. F. B. S.

By October, 1790, Bishop Geddes and Mr. Robertson had fairly begun to print the

New Testament. The Greek and Vulgate

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most hospitably received; and apartments were fitted up for him in the palace of Holyrood. It was his intention to 1emain there, until it should be possible for him to return to France, as heir to the Crown. Bishop Hay was introduced to him by his chaplain and was graciously

received. The Bank of Scotland making a call on its shareholders, at this time, it became necessary that Bishop Hav should pay to necessary that Bishop Have should pay to the bank as much as £1800. This would oblige him, he said, to live, at least ix years, with the greatest economy. Bishop Geddes had great doubts as to the expediency of lodging so much money in the back in one name. It was a subject, he thought, for deliberation and advice, on account of the umbrage it might vice, on account of the umbrage it might give to some ill-inclined persons, that Bishop Hay should have so large a sum of money in the bank, both on account of the inconvenience of transferring so much property in cres of the bishop's detth and of the temptation it presented to his relations in the event of any informality accounts his powerstop. Incompression.

relations in the event of any informalty or error in his possession. Inquiry, even, in such a matter would be disagreeable. As soon, accordingly, as Bishop Hay could proceed to the North after attend ing to the printing of the scriptures, the their properties in favor of Bishop Chisholm, of some of the clergy and two lay gentlemen whom they enpowered in the event of their decease without a successor to hold in trust all the monles standing in their names, for the interests of the mis

sion. At this time Rome was panic-struck by the approach of a French army under Bonaparte. It had taken Bolegna, and was marching in three columns by different was marching in three columns of unfertuites, "against the City of the Poper.
The Roman army was quite unable to make head rightner this formidable force, being only 3000 in 1 umber, and consist." ing chiefly of the most undisciplined soldiers that could well be imagined Two-thirds of them were French em grants, Italian deserters and the refuse of other nations Diplomacy was at work; but, meanwhile, the fear of the French soldiery prevailed. The Scotch agent, writing to the bishop, says: 'Such noise and confusion there was in town, such de jection and despair surpasses all conception; not a house but resounded with the tion; not a nouse but resourced with the cries of women and children; not a coun-tenance but expressed terror and dismay, many entirely lost their judgments, and parents attempted to make away with their daughters by a violent death to preserve them from insult. If the courier who camto announce an armistice had delayed for twenty four hours more scenes would have happened here that would have mave nappened nere that would have equalled anything that is barbarous in history, and it is too probable that this day Rome would be a mass of ruins. Giory to God the danger is over, and I trust there is no fear it will recur. We have made any artistication. trust there is no fear it will recur. We have made an armistice; and a plenipotentiary is despatched to Paris in order to conclude a peace. The conditions are dreadful and humiliating in the last degree.

We have ourselves to blame for them."

Before the courier arrived the more religious people betook themselves to prayer miserable army gave them no hope and the terror inspired by the enemy that was so near their gates, was greater than would be caused by a horde of the worst barbarians. Every street was crowded with penitential processions at all hours of the day, and even of the night. Prince Augustus had not left Italy. During the Augustus had not left Italy. During the panic he advised the Scotch agent to fly with his young charge. As for himself, he declared that as long as there was any chance of his being of service to the Scotch mission, in Rome, he neither could nor would fly. Mr. McPherson, the Scotch sgent, had made arrangements for sending his stutents to Naples or Tuscany The Irish agent had disappeared. Mr Smelt, the English agent, was resolved to seek safety in Naples. The Cardinal Smelt, the English agent, was resolved to seek safety in Naples. The Cardinal also determined on taking refuge in th kingdom of Naples, carrying the Holy Father along with them; for they wer convinced that if he fell into the hands o the French they would certainly conve-

brave Balfour can screw his courage to the ' shine

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£120 Aberdeen and the neighboring country the same amount. Other mis stons contributed in proportion. The house, not including out buildings, cost £1,000; not a large sum, considering that

it was calculated to accommodate thirty students, together with the requisite number of masters and servants.

It was still occupied by the mission when the writer visited the place, the year of his ordination, 1835. The late Rev James Sharp was at that time in charge of both the farm and the congregation. A later visitor found it, when in the hands of a stranger, quite undivested of its college-like appearance. The building is of solid granite, three stories high, with an attic, eighty feet in length by twenty two in width. It faces the South, and the river Don in all its beauty is seen from it was calculated to accommodate thirty students, together with the requisite numriver Don in all its beauty is seen from the front windows. Its pleasure garden, the front windows. Its pleasure garden, although not large, is finely ornamented with shrubberles and a small pond. It is surrounded by a formal belt of trees and presents a fair specimen of the landscape presents a fair specimen of the landscape guardians of the neriod. At the western surrounded by a formal belt of trees and presents a fair specimen of the landscape gaidening of the period. At the western end of the building is the chapel, about twenty feet by fourteen and rising to the height of the second story. An outside door admitted the congregation. There are galieries at the sides and each end of the chapel. In that which faces the altar there were seats for the Fetternear family and a few people besides. In another gallery on the epistle side of the altar, communicating with the school-room, the students had their seats. The altar and altar rails were still preserved as they had been originally, the worthy tenant acting on the impression that a place once dedicated to divine worship should not be subjected to meaner uses. The Corintbian pillars they had been originally approach to the priests alone, amounted to more than £550. The guardians of the fund, therefore, were under guardians of the fund, therefore, were under the painful necessity of issuing a circular letter informing their brethere why they were compelled to reduce the quotas to £15 for the large towns and £10 for country missions.

Hitherto the Catholic laity had not considered it a duty to contribute towards the support of their pastors. They were now addressed on the subject in a document signed by the bishops and appended were shown that there is high authority to requiring that they should contribute towards the missions.

meaner uses. The Corintbian pillars above the altar still supported a canopy. The space on the floor of the chapel had been for the service of the congregation.
At the back of the house there is a large and frutful kitchen garden. It was first later by B'shop Geddes at Aberdeen. In set apart by the bishop and cultivated according to his directions. It is still kept in the highest order. The bishop had a District (a request which, as has already been shown, was complied with), and in his decilining years; and in this room he formed the Cardinals that it was the independent of the highest very large. The place feation of the bishop of the Highland

Unheard the shoot that air,
sir,
When the slow dial gave a pause to care.
Up springs at every step to claim a .ear,
some little friendsnip formed and cherished

And not the lightest leaf but trembling

With golden visions and romantic dreams." Sir John Hippisley, who was now resid. ing at Warfield Grove, Berks, took a warm interest in the new seminary. As much aid was required in establishing it, worthy Baronet himself also undertook to recommend the matter to Government, and for this purpose desired to have a statement of the least possible expense that would be required to commence the seminary. The assistance of the English Catholics might also be requested.

It was now admitted that a long lease, such as the bishop had obtained, was preferable to a purchase of property, so little could the Catholics, as yet, rely on the better feeling towards them that had come to prayall in the country. to prevail in the country. It was, in deed, a disadvantage that there were but few Catholics in the neighborhood of Acutorities. But such disadvantage that there were but acknowledge their belief ou this head, as few Catholics in the neighborhood of Acutorities. But such disadvantage that the belief of the second sight is not fashion. Aquorties. But such disadvantage was counterbalanced by the fortunate circum stance that the Protestant population of stance that the Protestant population of Aberdeen shire were more friendly to Catholics than that of any other part of the country. The agent at Rome did all in his power to interest in the cause of the new seminary the Cardinals Gerdil. Albani and Antonelli. They favored it with their approbation; but, in the uncertain state of affairs in Italy, they did not have a distance before the process.

nothing more.
In February, 1797, the French were once more at the gates of Rome. There was the greatest consternation in the city. It behoved the Scotch agent to provide nours nours pane he advised the Scotch agent to Book mission, in Rome, he neither could nor would fly. Mr. McPherson, the Scotch agent had made arrangements for sending his stulents to Naples or Tuccany.

The Irleh agent had disappeared Smelt, the English agent had disappeared seek agent agent had disappeared seek ag

categorical replies. In request was complied with; and the replies, completely clearing the bishop of all that had been alleged against him, were written down by Mr. John Reid, clerk to the mesting, and

off in the remittances that usually came from Rome. Four hundred and nineteen pounds yearly, was all that could be relied

They were told, moreover, that unless they made an effort in this direction, all pastoral ministrations must necessarily

The usual letters to Rome were signed later by Bishop Geddes at Aberdeen. In this eletters the bishops renewed their request for a coadjutor in the Lowland District (a request which, as has already his declining years; and in this room he departed to the better world. The place, hallowed by so many interesting associations, is now comparatively a solitude; and in thinking of what it was and what it is, one is reminded of the lines of Rogers:

"Mate is the bell that rung at peep of dawn, Quickening my truant feet across the lawn; Unheard the shout that rent the noontide air, when the slow dial gave a pause to care. he could live an hour. His patience, meanwhile, was most exemplary.

The meeting once over, a new matter, on which the reader will be glad to have the opinion of the bishops, came up consideration. It was quite natural that Bishop Chisholm should be applied to for information on the subject of second sight letter of 19th August, 1797, Bishop Chis holm wrote:

"1st. It is my own private opinion that such a thing has existed and does now exist, though less frequently than in former times. Many are fully convinced of the real existence of the 'second sight;' but, many likewise, look upon it as a chimera. But you will observe that many are incredulous in matters of greater con sequence, and many know nothing about

"2ad. There are treatises written on the

second sight.
"3:d. Some familles are more famous

particular family exclusively.

"4th. The nature of it is generally a
short and sometimes imperfect representa
tion of what is to happen, does happen, or
has happened at a distance bejond the reach of natural knowledge.
'5th. Such as are affected with the

second sight, see indiscriminately, happy and unhappy events, but more frequently, events of a black and melancholy complexion. They see them before the event takes place, while it takes place, and after it has happened, but at such a distance that it would be impossible to know it so soon in a natural way."

TO BE CONTINUED.

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COR. GORE & SEYMORE STS., AMHERSTBURG, ONT. the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair

Pimples, biackheads, chapped and only skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP Rheumatism, Kidney Pains and weak-ness speedily cured by Caticura Anti-Pain Paster, the only pain-killing plaster.

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OF MODERN INFIDELS."
New Book on Christian Evidences
and Complete Answer to Col. Ingersol's
"Mistakes of Moses." Highly recommendof by Cardinal Taschereau of Quebec, Archbishop Ryan, Philadel-hia, and 14 other
catholic Archbishops and Bishops, five
Protestant Bishops, many other prominent
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All suffering from General Debility, or unable to take sufficient nourishment to keep up the system, should take Harkness' Boof, from and Wine. We are safe in saying there is no preparation in the marks' which will give better results. In bottles at 50c., 75c. and \$1.00.

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WHAT A CLERGYMAN SAYS.

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FATHER KOENIG:—Within the last six
I had good opportunity to observe the
ant results from your medicine for the

REV. FATHER KOENIG:—Within the last six years, I had good opportunity to observe the conclient results from your medicine for the time of nervous diseases—I refer to the case. H. Mechon, a boy of fourteen years of and the line of the case of the

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They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless

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### Catholic Record.

London, Sat., June 8th, 1889. SOME FACTS ABOUT SEPAR-

The Dundas Banner argues from the statistics given in the Educational Report for 1888, which contains the school statistics for 1887, that Catholics esteem but lightly the privilege of baving separate schools, and it infers : "would it not be an excellent thing to remedy the very grave blunder that was made when the power to establish separate schools was given, and do away with the few that exist?" It adds : "It would be an excellent thing for every community in which the barrier formed by these schools is now raised, and would be another step to the entire separation of Church and State."

The Banner mistakes greatly the posi tion of affairs. Even if, as it says, only six per cent, of the population desired separate schools, their needs should not be overlooked. But the truth is, though there may be an occasional Catholic popwlation in certain localities, who would prefer the public or non-religious schools, there are so few of this class that we may say Catholics are of one accord in desiring Catholic education for their children.

How then does it occur that there are only 229 separate schools out of a total of 5506 schools in the Province? And how is it that only 30 373 children attend the separate schools out of a total school attendance of 493 212, that is to say, less than 6,2 per cent. As the Catholic popplation of the Province is nearly 16.7 per cont., should we not expect this proporsion to attend the separate schools? We answer that it is Catholic instruc-

tion that cur people require, and not that the school should be called in law a separate, rather than a public school. There are, many localities where Catholics are settled almost exclusive. ly, and as the law provides that eligious teaching may be given, outside of regular school hours at least, there is in such cases every opportunity for the Catholics to give their children a religious teaching, though the school be legally a public school. There is no necessity of establishing separate schools under such of them. They cannot be extinguished circumstances, and, as a matter of fact. it is not customary to establish them. The number of Catholic children attendarg school under these circumstances. we cannot tell accurately for the whole Province, but the number is much greater than the Dundas Banner seems to have many conception of. Does not the Banner remember the noise made by Mr. Craig Ontario journals somewhat considerate in the Ontario Legislative hall because French Catholic children are taught catechism in Prescott and Russell ? They are similarly taught in other counties, and English-speaking Catholic children sare so taught as well as French. Canadians. In the diccese of London, as mearly as we can ascertain, in 1887, 6 779 Ostholic children received religious instruction in the schools, of whom 4,251 attended separate, and 2,528 attended public schools. In other dioceses, the proportion so taught is, we believe, still greater, and we shall not be far from the druth if we say that two thirds of the Catholic children of the Province geceive a Catholic education under the public and separate school system. The remaining one-third do mot attend Catholic schools. It is not because the parents are averse to such Order, has been incorporated and endowed schools that this is the case, but because they are scattered so sparsely over a Large area of the country that it is impossible for them to support separate schools in their localities. We are surprised that the Globe republished the Banner's erroneous statement of the case without giving the correction we have here indicated. The Globe should may well ask a fair-minded Protestant kick the Pope before us," as we have claim, such as this which the Archbishop population, would it be just towards 16 known the boastful and loyal advocates of of Canterbury makes, to be the his dupes all seized, tried and sentenced, sechools in which their children shall be incorporated, and that a debt long due to herself should be equally subject to the for life. What the secret societies have

mecularly instructed ? The public are very weil aware that The meeting of the Grand Lodge con-The Protestant clergy have now their tinued till Thursday afternoon, 29th May.

and over again, called public attention to this matter, and at the present time the committees of several of these bodies are engaged in seeking for a solution of the problem, "how can religious teaching be introduced into the schools, without offending the suscepti-bilities of any denomination?" The Catholics have long since solved the difficulty for themselves, in the only way in which it can be satisfactorily solved. We have no objection to let the Protestants of the Province solve it in their own fashion for their own children, provided, of course, they do tively asserted that the addition was made not interfere with the religious instruction of Catholics. Indeed we would b pleased to see some provision to impart religious instruction to Protestant children, for we do not desire to see a generation of infidels reared in our fair Province. But Protestants should be equally fair towards us. If they cannot agree upon a satisfactory mode of settle-ment of this problem for themselves, that is no reason why they should act the part of the dog in the manger, and endeavor to deprive Catholics of the inestimable boon of religious education, We are told that separate schools are

"a barrier." We presume that this means that they foment dissension between Catholic and Protestant, for this is frequently said by enemies of the Catholic school system to be the case. We maintain that such cannot be the result of the teaching of Christian morality, which is based upon the two great precepts to which our Lord and Master reduces the whole law : Love for God above all things, and love for our neighbor as ourselves, for the love of God. And in Catholic teaching the neighbor whom we must love comprises all mankind, without distinction of nationality or creed. Such teaching must tend to produce good citizens who will do their duty to their fellow-menbut above all, their duty to God, which is of still more importance. Even with religious teaching in the schools our youth will not acquire too much virtue; but if it be excluded, they will have too little.

It is but a flimsy pretence to say that the existence of separate schools is a relic of union between Church and State. We have no desire for such a union, but if the State would impose penalties on us because we desire to give in order to preserve unity of doctrine and our children religious instruction, we say this would be narrow ecclesiasticism. We do not want the State to give relig ious instruction to our children; but neither do we wish it to interfere officiously by putting obstacles in the way of our doing this ourselves. It is well that we are protected by the

Act of Confederation against the attacks which are so frequently made against separate schools, otherwise our schools would be made a shuttlecock between political parties in the Province, and whole Caurch. their efficiency, and even their existence would be precarious. But they who are so fond of demanding from time to time their extinction should remember that the Province is powerless to deprive us without upsetting the Confederation treaty, and if this were done, the Protestant minority in Quebec would be left as much at the mercy of the Catholic majority, as would the Catholic min ority of Ontario be at the mercy of the Ontario Protestants. We think this ought to make the Banner and other towards their Catholic fellow-citizens. We would therefore say to the Banner, and to the others as well : "Oh! if you are great, be merciful, good woman of

THE ORANGE GRAND LODGE. The Grand Orange Lodge of British North America met last week in Goderich, Grand Mester Wallace complained that though "for sixty years this most worshipful Grand Lodge, speaking for the Orangemen of British North America has been a sentinel on the watch tower by day and by night, warning the people of Canada against the ever increasing encroachments of the Church of Rome. nevertheless that most dangerous enemy of civil and religious liberty, the Jesuit by the Provincial Legislature of Onebec them now.

ance of the Jesuit Estates Act, and strong disapproval is expressed against the Pro testant members of Parliament who voted against Col. O'Brien's resolutions The debate was especially warm over the proposed addition of the words "especially of those who are Orangemen," after the word Parliament, Supporters of the Dominion Government were aware that the condemnation would be carried in some form, so they were content with moderat ing it as fer as possible, and by way of compromise the proposed addition was left out of the report of the proceedings as handed to the press, though it is pos to the resolution as carried in the Lodge This course of passing one resolution, and publishing a different one, is a queer illustration of the Orange shibboleth of "No Surrender." It reminds us of Punch's cartoon representing Lord John Russell as chalking up "No Popery" on a public thoroughfare, and then running by Rev. Father Rooney: passage of the anti-Catholic "Esclesiastical Titles Bill," which was never put into operation. The Toronto Empire, however, asserts that the report was adopted without any amendment. Its representative, being a member of the Lodge was present during the whole of the pro-

THE TRIAL OF RITUALISM

The triel of the Bishop of Lincoln are held to imply that the Communion service of the Church of England is of the character of a secrifice, and thus to favor the teaching of the Catholic Church, The tishop has denied the competency of the court to try him, the Archbishop of Canterbury constituting in reality the Court. The other bishops who sit with him have merely a consultatine voice, so that room is given for the statement that the Archbishop occupies the position of a local Pope, a Pope with a very limited jurisdiction. Surely if the exist. ence of a National Pope is to be recognized as lawful in the Church of England, discipline, the Church of Christ, which is not confined to any nationality, ought to have a visible Head whose authority should extend over the whole World. If it be necessary to preserve unity of doc trine and discipline in one country, it is necessary that unity should be preserved throughout the world. The Evangelicals, at whose instance this prosecution is being carried or, have unwittingly furnished an unanswerable argument in favor of the authority of St. Peter's successor over the

The Archbishop has decided that he has jurisdiction to try the present case, but a month has been granted to the bishop to consider whether or not be will appeal to the Privy Canneil, or to the Court of Queen's Bench. In any case a long time will necessarily elapse before a decision will be arrived at, and in the meantime the Rituslists will follow the determination they have already reached, to make use of such vestments and ceremonies as will render the celc. bration of the communion service decor-

Church which are concerned in the preswhich will be unsuccessful in the presion, for by doing so they will plainly must have that supreme power over it which it has always exercised. But there will also be many who will see the absurdity of recognizing supreme authority in any State over a Church whose streets of our cities and towns breaking over the whole Church of Christ on earth, visible head of the Church which spreads | further developments will determine. her branches throughout the world. The

dent that an act of rebellion does not sequit the English Church from the obligation of submitting to the authority of the supreme nead of the Church who derived his authority from Christ, through St. Peter.

"HIS FIRST LOVE."

Such was the heading of an article which appeared in Monday's Globe, in which we are informed of the return to "Roman ism" of a person named Philip de Sailliers. He had formerly represented him. self as a Trappist Monk, but allowed himself to wander from the true fold to seek spiritual life in the Salvation Army and other heretical camps. A full account is given of his life and many trials and hardships. The following letter was received

Oka, May 27th, 1889.

REV. SIR—You doubtless remember having read in the newspapers the name of Phillipe de Sailliers, who presched against the Catholic religion, which is the only religion of God, of which the Pope is the visible head, and successor of the holy apostles whom God has appointed to govern His Church. It is against that Church, which is the Church Jesus Christ established upon the earth, that I have established upon the earth, that I have spoken evil by my sermons. I have scandalized the Catholics. I avow that I scandalized the Catholics. I awow that I have been deceived. I have taught error. I have asked pardon from God, pardon through the intercession of the Holy The triel of the Bishop of Lincoln, (Church of England,) is still undecided. The charges against him are that he sanctions the use of lighted candles at the Communion service, the mixing of water with the wine, and the position of the officiating minister with his back to the congregation, and the use of special sacerdotal vestments. These practices of all the faithful whom I have scandalized by my apostacy and by my antilized by my apostacy and by my anti-Christian sermons. I beg you to be mindful of me in your prayers, and if you wish to read this letter to your parishioners to recommend me to their prayers. I am with the most protound

My reverend father, you may give to my retraction the publicity that you may judge useful. Pray for me that I may persevere in the life of penance which I

propose to embrace. Captain Bryce, of the Salvationists said he was pained at Pailip de Saillier's recantation, and attributed it to the privations which he suffered in the army. The Globe says the "captain" made several allusions to the funds collected by the ex-monk going to the treasury of Salvation Army Headquarters, calling up in this way reminiscenses which explained to him satisfactorily why the ex-Trappist retraced his steps to Rome. The "little flock," as the Globe calls those who worship in the French-Canadian mission room, Queen street, Toronto. believe the ex monk was probably the victim of mental aberration, and Mr. Charles T. Paul, a very energetic evangelist, believes he is out of his mind. James L. Hughes will probably think Mowat had his finger in the pie, while Goldwin Smith in the Mail will mos probably point to the occurrence as an other sample of Jesuitism and "Romish" aggressiveness.

DR. CRONIN'S MURDER.

Notwithstanding all the warnings echoed Notwithstanding all the warnings echoed from Catholic pulpits—notwithstanding condemnations by priests and bishops and excommunications by the Father of the Faithful—unfortunate and foolish Irish. His Lordship fully explained to the children the nature of the sacra. ists between the two parties in the men and bad Catholics will persist in attaching themselves to secret societies. sent struggle, that a very likely result of How the lessons of the past fall to make the trial will be a large and serious an impression on them! How the secession from the Church by the party utter uselessness of such societies, how the woes, and miseries, and disgrace ent trial. It is not probable that either which the members of such have invariparty will acquiesce in an adverse decis. ably brought upon themselves and families are not sufficient to deter all Irishmen recognize the right of a local civil court and Catholics from joining them-we to decide without appeal what is re- cannot for the life of us understand. There vesled truth, and how the Church of are few, if any, of the secret societies Christ is to be governed. Many will but have some member, and him undoubtedly acquiesce in the decision, a leading member, in the pay for the Church of England being the of the British Government. Le institution of the State, the State Caron, the arch spy and traitor, was a trusted member of every secret society in America, while he was drawing at the same time a handsome salary from the authorities in England. Talbot pretended to be a Catholic, and went up to receive mission it is to "teach all nations:" (St. Holy Communion very frequently, in and formally recognized in the great Matt. xxviii, 19.) and to "preach the order to throw his dupes off their Protestant Province of Ostario by the gospel to every creature." (St. Mark xvi. guard. He was equal to any Government, etc." Mr. Wallace need 15) There could scarcely happen an crime of perjury and sacrilege. While not be so much moved to indignation. event which would more decisively attenting secret meetings of the Fentan The Jesuits do not march around the justify the supreme authority of the Pope Society, and swearing in new members, he meanwhile kept the Castle authorities the windows of peaceable residents, firing than this trial of Ritualism. The Caurch | acquainted with every move and every shots at churches and graveyards, to the of Christ is one throughout the world, action of the Fenlans who trusted in him know the real state of the case. We tune of "Croppies lie down," or "We'll and if Patriarch or Primate, has any as a patriot and a leader in the cause of Ireland. When the plot was ripe he had per cent, of the population of the Pro- civil and religious liberty to do; so liberty highest judge of faith in Eagland, some to be hanged and others to be conwince, to insist that they shall not have is quite safe even though the Jesuits be it is sufficiently clear that England signed to dungeons and penal servitude weligiously and morally, as well as them by Government be partly repaid to judgment of the Universal Church, and had to do with the murder of Dr. Crontn should respect the authority of the has not been fully ascertained so far, but Joining secret societies is always for

tion, and in him it ought to be recognized, as it was before Henry VIII. by hot headed Irishmen, because those usurped his authority. It is quite eviprelates condemned and excommunicated all and every one engaged in the plots and conspiracies of the Fenian societies. The result only proved the wisdom and foresight of the shepherds whose only aim and anxiety was to save and shelter their flocks. When the "rising" occurred, every movement was checked, and every leader arrested. Informers and spies in the pay of the government sprang up almost from every bush in Ireland—and innocent men, but confiding and foolish patriots-suffered. The soles have followed our poor country men to every foreign clime, and have grown fat and rich on secret societies. Let those cease to exist, let the lodges and grips and illegal oaths be abolished and then the LeCarons, and the McDermots and the bloody informers of every shade and hue must return to earn an honest living in England. Their infernal occupation, like Othello's, will be gone.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD

A very successful theological conference was held in the winter chapel of St. Alphoneus' Church, Windsor, on last Tuesday. His Lordship Bishop Walsh presided. There were present twenty five priests, all belonging to the Deanery of Windsor. The conference lasted two hours, the subjects being, in Dogma, de Revelatione, and in Moral, de Statibus particularibus His Lordship and the priests were bountifully entertained at the hospitable board of the Very Rev. Dean Wagner. CONFIRMATION IN AMHERSTBURG.

confirmation in amherstburg.
On Thursday one hundred and seventy-five children and a few adults were confirmed in Amherstburg. Bishop Walsh and the priests who accompanied him were booking forward to a disappointment and to a necessary adjournment of the ceremonies, so tempst uous did the weather wear. All morning, as well as during the night previous, the as well as during the night previous, the rain came down in torrents. However, to the very great and plessing surprise of all, the church was crowded with neatly and elegantly dressed children from the hour of 8 a.m. The first Mass commenced shortly after, when all the children either researched or a part of their contract of the commenced and their contract of the commenced their contract of the contract of t received or renewed their first communion. and, it being the feast of Ascension day, and, it being the feat of Ascension day, a large number of people also approached the hely table. Rev. Father Ryan, pastor, celebrated Low Mass and gave Holy Communion. Rev. Father Flannery aidressed the children who had just received for the first time, comparing their publices and their comparing their privilege and their happiness to that of the apostles who had partaken of the same beavenly banquet for the first time at the Last Supper The apostles had been prepared for the institution of the Holy Eucharist by solemn promises made to them by our Blessed Lord that one day He would give them His flesh to eat and His precious blood to driek. So had they been preparing themselves for some time by catechetical instructions and by the same ment of penauce for the reception of so great and so holy a sacrament. As the apostles persevered to the end in holy faith and love of Jesus, so they should this day resolve never to waver in their fidelity to God, and never, by the commission of deliberate s'n, to barter their heavenly inheritance or expose themselves to th oss of the graces and consolations and procent joys of their first communion day. Rev. Father Renaud celebrated High Mass, coram ponifice. Attendants on the bishop were Very Rev. Dr. O'Connor of Assumption College, and Rev. Father Fiannery. Rev. Father Ryan, pastor, and Rev. Father Grand, of St. Ann's Church, Detroit, were also present in the sanctuary. The choir, with organ accompaninment by Miss D. Madden, rendered in very solemn tones the Gregorian Mass De Angelis. Rev. Father Grand preached ment which they were shout to receive and the many graces and heavenly gifts which the coming of the holy spirit would confer and produce in their souls. would conter and produce in their souls. He then addressed the congregation in general on the necessity of keeping alive and active in their souls the graces which they had received on the day of their confirmation—graces which were so often allowed to remain latent, and, therefore,

them to accomplish every duty of life, and procure happiness in this world and the next for themselves and their children His Lordship then, assisted by Very Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Rev. Fathers Fiannery and Grand, administered confirmation to about one hundred and eighty people, children and adults. At the close of the ceremonies and at the suggestion of Bishop Walsh all the boys who had been confirmed raised their hands and took the temperance pledge, to last until each boy had resched

for want of zealous correspondence, produced no fruit whatever. They should often remember that by confirmation they were in full posses ion of those spiritual offer of window, counsel plate fortitude

gifts of wisdom, counsel, piety, fortitude, the habitual use of which would enable

the age of twenty one years. On Friday morning the blehop confirmed one hundred and twenty boys and girls at Riviere aux Canards. Rev. Father Renaud celebrated Mass, after which Father Flan-nery preached in French, which language is universally spoken in this parish. His Lordship administered the sacrament of confirmation. At the close of the ceremonies the bishop addressed the congregation in their own language. After complimenting the venerable parish priest, Father Marseilles, and the congregation on the beautiful appear ance of their church, which has been lately freecoed and enriched with magnifi

who had received the sacraments of the Blessed Eucharist and Confirmation His Lordship presented in earnest tone the necessity of perseverence in the resolutions they had formed of henceforth avoiding all the dangerous occasions of sin. The means of perseverance, he said, were conmeans of perseverance, he said, were constant prayer, frequentation of the sacramente, and vigilance in shunning the anares laid by the enemy for the ruin of their happiness both here and hereafter. His Lordship then entoned the antiphon "Sit namen Domini benedictum," when all knelt to receive the episcopal benediction. In the afternoon the Bishop, with his attendant elegant days to Sandwich Col-

attendant clergy, drove to Sardwich Col-lege, where he administered Confirmation on Sunday morning and then drove to Walkerville, where he assisted at High Mass coram pontifice, preached a sermon in French and administered Confirmation to

French and administered Confirmation to seventy-five candidates.

A grand reception is being prepared for Bishop Walsh at Windsor by the members of the C. M. B. A. It will take place on next Wednesday evening. Invitations have been sent to all the branches in Detroit city, and the Knights of St. John are expected to be present in large numbers and in complete uniform.

His Lordship Bishop Walsh will administer the sacrament of confirmation at minister the sacrament of confirmation at 8:30 a. m. on next Sunday, Pentecost, in the Church of the Holy Angels, St. Thomas. His Lordship will preach at High Mass at

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

CONFIRMATION BY BISHOP DOWLING AT DUNNVILLE.
Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD

On last Wednesday evening the Right Reverend Bishop Dowling, D. D., who is now beginning the canonical visitations of the parishes of the diocese, arrived in Dunnville by the 7 o'clock train. He

was accompanied by his private secretary, Rev. Father McEvsy.

As the train drew into the station the Live Oak Hose silver cornet band struck up a lively air of welcome, and after-wards marched at the head of the prowards marched at the need of the pro-cession to St. Michael's Church, where the children who were applicants for confirmation were examined individually by His Lordship and found well in-structed in Christian doctrine. On the following morning, Ascension Thursday, High Mass was surg by Father McEvay after which Geo. Jewhurst and John Warren presented, in behalf of the congregation, the one an address of wel ne, the other a petition to His Lordship to canonically erect in our new church the stations of the Way of the THE ADDRESS.

To Right Rev T .. J. Dowling, D. D., Bishop

My Lond — A thousand welcomes here to day. With feelings of profound respect, veneration and love, we, the members of St. Michael's congregation, cluster around you like affectionate children around a loving father, after a long absence, to tender you a most cordial welcome and

congratulations and to assure you of our loyalty and devotion.

We cannot express the universal joy, We cannot express the universal joy, exultation and gratitude that went out from our hearts towards Pope Leo. XIII. when it was authoritatively announced that you were coming back as our bishop. The rejoicings were universal throughout the diocese of Hamilton, with which your name, as her most distinguished priest for well nigh a quarter of a century, the Vicar General for many years, and Vicar Capitular for two years, was and Vicar Capitular for two years, was, even before becoming her bishop, insep-arably connected, and a household word arady connected, and a nonsenoid word in every family. For wherever in the diocese a parish was most financially embarrassed, or a new church being built in a newly formed, struggling built in a newly-formed, struggling parish, your silver-torgued eloquence was ever ready to assist. We remember with gratitude your learned, witty, and eloquent lecture deliver d in this town after your trip to Rome as representative of the diocese of Hamilton, and again when Bishop elect of Peterborough, amidst the anxiety of preparation of presentative of preparation. the magnitude of which would have appalled any priest not endowed with zeal, energy, ability and indomitable per-severance. When he came amongst us, my Lord, he found us in an unfit, unbecoming, antiquated framed church, without parochial residence or lot where-on to build one; like his Divine Master on to build one; like his Divine Master there was "no place to lay his head;" but what seemed most of all to pain his priestly heart was the disorganized and disunited state in which he found us. However, Father Crinion was not long in bringing us out of this chaos, and ever since, building, furnishing and heautifying have gone on a space until beautifying have gone on apace, until to-day we have a pardonable pride in a beautiful and substantial church and priest's residence, which are a credit to us, ornaments to the town, and lasting monuments of Father Crinion's self-

sacrifice and devotedness.

We all are mindful in our prayers of Bishop Carbery's assistance and en agement and the benefits of a resident pastor, and we appreciate more than we can express the honor and encouragement of this early visit from your Lordship. We thank God for sending us a bishop gifted with every mental quality, adorned with every virtue, acquainted with the customs of our country and with the immediate requirements of the Hamilton diocese, amongst whose clergy, like the cedar amongst the trees of forest, you have for upwards of twenty. five years, been distinguished, and have won their esteem and respect by your learning, eloquence, and piety, courteous bearing and amiable disposition. More-over, your exceptional success as a missionary priest, and the two years you have reigned over the destinies of the diocese of Peterborough, signalized as cent statues of St. Joseph, patron of the parish, and of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. This Lordship unfolded to his attentive hearers the rich treasures of grace of which their children had that morning been made partakers. He exhorted all to be diligent in the practice of every Christian virtue, especially to live in perfect unity eyes open to the fact that there is not stifficient religious and moral training in the public schools. Hence the Synods thirteen who voted sgainst the allowyour episcopal blessing for ourselves and schools

ur families.
Signed on behalf of the congregation:
Jas. Barry, Ggo. Jewhurst,
Chairman. Secretary.
Dunnville, May 30th, 1889. His Lordship made a very instructive

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reply, in the course of which he congratu-lated the people upon their beautiful church and the many improvements made since his last visit to Dunnville, The children were then confirmed and the stations erected. James Albert Eaton, won the first prize for Christian doctrine and Elizabeth Agnes Hunter the second prize, both of which were presented by His Lordship.

IN THE EVENING
the bishop preached and his discourse
was really eloquent in its simplicity and
instructiveness. He promised to come
in the fall to lecture in aid of the
parochial debt. The choir, under the
guidance of Miss Rose Deiterick, Port
Colborne, organist, rendered some ex
cellent music both morning and evening.
Miss McMullen, Caledonia, sang a solo,
40 Salutaris. "O Salutaris,"

Diocesan Notes.

On Sunday, the 5th of May, His Lordship Bishop Dowling celebrated Ponti-ficel Mass for the first time in St. Mary's Cathedral and preached on the subject of the Holy Family. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock he lectured for the United Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul. On Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul. On Sunday, May 12th, His Lordship celebrated Mass at St. Joseph's Couvent, assisted at High Mass at the Cathedral, and in the afternoon addressed the sociality. On the following day the Bishop received the trustees of the separate school.

Bishop received the trustees of the separate school.

On Sunday, the 19th, the Bishop celebrated Mass at Loretto Convent and assisted at High Mass at the cathedral. On Tuesday evening the 21st His Lordship received the trustees of St. Joseph's church, examined the accounts and donated \$600 as a nucleus for the building of a new church in the west end. On Tuesday afternoon a reception was

On Tuesday afternoon a reception was given to the bishop at the Opera House by the separate school children, of which the following account is taken from the the following account is taken from the Spectator:
Yesterday afternoon an audience that of pro Yesterday afternoon an audience that was quite unique in its character filled the Grand Opera House. It was composed almost entirely of the pupils of the Roman Catholic separate schools of the city, who gathered there to do honor to Bishop Dowling. There were nearly 1000 children in the auditorium, and between 200 and 300 more selected pupils supplied the entertainment.

pupils supplied the entertainment.
Bishop Dowing occupied the northern
proscenium box, and had with him his
private secretary. Father McEvay, Rev.
E. I. Heenan, V. G., Rev. Chancellor
Craven, and Secretary Bird, of the
separate school board. The opposite
how was also occupied by clergy of the box was also occupied by clergy of the city. The proceedings were to have begun at 3 o'clock, but it was 3:30 when music the curtain rose and revealed a stage crowded with prettily dressed children. They sang a welcome chorus sweetly and lustily. Then Miss Meggie Sullivan and lustily. Then Miss Maggie Sullivan approached the episcopal box, and, in a clear voice and with considerable elocutionary effect, recited an address to His Lordship. The address was of the complimentary character that is customary on these occasions. Little Lottic Roman and Johnnie Maddigar, each carrying a formidable bouquet, then tripped forward and presented the flowers to the hishop. A sort of juvenile ballet and presented the flowers to the bishop. A sort of juvenile ballet followed. This divertisment was called Fairy Revels, and it was well named. Eight very little girls, just a year or two out of their cradies, all decked out in the gauzy materials that fairies always wear and decorated with no end of bright colors and stars and crowns, trooped out upon decorated with no end of bright colors and stars and crowns, trooped out upon the stage, and sang and danced and curiseyed and marched and countermarched, to the delight of all the spectators. It was a very pretty spectacle, and the little fairies enjoyed it as much as the spectators did. A chorus, "Scatter Blessings on Our Pathway," was nicely sung ings on Our Pathway," was nicely sung by the older pupils; and then the prin-cipal number on the programme was brought on. This was nothing less than an operetts in three sets, entitled "A Merry Company." There was as much sense in it as there is in many operettas performed by very celebrated people, and the music was largely borand the music was largely bor-rowed from popular operas. The "merry company" was a large party of "merry company" schoolboys and schoolgirls out picnicing. Somehow, the boys were all in scarlet military uniforms, and were under the command of a captain; but the girls were left to follow the bent of their own sweet wills. No end of mischief and fun was caused by one of the boys and one of the girls absenting themselves from the of the guisa opening themselves from the party and playing tricks on them in the guise of a pair of old peddlers. They were finally captured by three "gallus" policemen, but immediately released when it was learned that the father of one was "an alderman," and the father of the other was "a prominent politician." The operetta caused tremendous hilarity in the audience. The various parts were allotted as follows: Florence, and The Old Woman, Tessie Stewart; Charley, and The Old Man, Stewart; Charley, and The Old Man, Willie O'Reilly; Gertie, Maggie Bateman; Bessie, Maggie Sullivan; Captain of the cadets, Matt. O'Brien; the three policemen, Con Donovan, James Sherring and Joe O'Brien; the Little Cadet, Johnnie Maddigan. The principal work was done by Willie O'Reilly, a comedian in ambron and Taggie Stament. comedian in embryo, and Tessie Stewart, whose acting and singing were both whose acting and singing and the excellent. The chorus singing and the stage grouping showed that the children had been carefully trained. Good orches tral music was supplied, both in the operetta and throughout the entertainment, by the Nelligan family. The pianoforte accompaniments were played by Harry Lovering.

When the operetta was over Bishop

Dowling addressed his youthful audience from the box. He congratulated and complimented the children upon the manner in which they had acquitted themselves, and he also praised Mr. Nelligan and his talented family for their share in the entertainment. It was always a pleasure for him to see and hear little children, and he was especially glad to meet the children of the separate your episcopal blessing for ourselves and our families. r families.

Signed on behalf of the congregation of Jas. Barry, Geo. Jewhurst,
Chairman. Secretary.

Dunnville, May 30th, 1889.

His Lordship made a very instructive reply, in the course of which he congratulated the people upon their beautiful church and the many improvements made since his last visit to Dunnville. The children were then confirmed and the stations executed Lames Albert Extension the stations erected. James Albert Eston. won the first prize for Christian doctrine and Elizabeth Agnes Hunter the second prize, both of which were presented by His Lordship.

IN THE EVENING the bishop preached and his discourse was really eloquent in its simplicity and instructiveness. He promised to come in the fall to lecture in aid of the parochial debt. The choir, under the guidance of Miss Rose Deiterick, Port Colborne, organist, rendered some excellent music both morning and evening. Miss McMullen, Caledonia, sang a solo "O Salutaris,"

Diocesan Notes.

On Sunday, the 5th of May, His Lordship Bishop Dowling celebrated Ponti-fical Mass for the first time in St. Mary's Cathedral and preached on the subject of the Holy Family. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock he lectured for the United Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul. On Conserences of St. Vincent de Paul. On Sunday, May 12th, His Lordship celebrated Mass at St. Joseph's Convent, assisted at High Mass at the Cathedral, and in the afternoon addressed the sodality. On the following day the Bishop received the trustees of the separate school.

separate school.
On Sunday, the 19th, the Bishop celebrated Mass at Loretto Convent and assisted at High Mass at the cathedral. On Tuesday evening the 21st His Lord-ship received the trustees of St. Joseph's church, examined the accounts and denated \$600 as a nucleus for the build-ing of a new church in the west end. On Tuesday afternoon a reception was given to the bishop at the Opera House by the separate school children, of which the following account is taken from the

Spectator : Yesterday afternoon an audience that Yesterday afternoon an audience that was quite unique in its character filled the Grand Opera House. It was composed almost entirely of the pupils of the Roman Catholic separate schools of the city, who gathered there to do honor to Bishop Dowling. There were nearly 1000 children in the auditorium, and between 200 and 300 more selected pupils supplied the entertainment. pupils supplied the entertainment, Bishop Dowling occupied the northern private secretary. Father McEvay, Rev. E. I. Heenan, V. G., Rev. Chancellor Craven, and Secretary Bird, of the separate school board. The opposite box was also occupied by clergy of the city. The proceedings were to have begun at 3 o'clock, but it was 3:30 when begun at 3 o'clock, but it was 5.30 when the curtain rose and revealed a stage crowded with prettily dressed children. They sang a welcome chorus sweetly and lustily. Then Miss Maggie Sullivas approached the episcopal box, and, in a clear voice and with considerable elecuapproached the episcopal box, and, in a clear voice and with considerable elecutionary effect, recited an address to His Lordship. The address was of the complimentary character that is customary on these occasions. Little Lottic Ronan and Johnnie Maddigar, each carrying a formidable bouquet, then tripped forward the flowers to the and presented the flowers to the and presented the flowers to the bishop. A sort of juvenile ballet followed. This divertisment was called Fairy Revels, and it was well named. Eight very little girls, just a year or two out of their cradles, all decked out in the gauzy materials that fairles always wear and materials that fairies always wear and decorated with no end of bright colors and stars and crowns, trooped out upon the stage, and sang and danced and curiseyed and marched and counter. marched, to the delight of all the specta-It was a very pretty spectacle, and tors. It was a very pretty spectacle, and the little fairies enjoyed it as much as the spectators did. A chorus, "Scatter Blessings on Our Pathway," was nicely sung by the older pupils; and then the principal number on the programme was brought on. This was nothing less than an operetta in three acts, entitled "A Merry Company." There was as much Merry Company." There was as much sense in it as there is in many operettas performed by very celebrated people, and the music was largely borrowed from popular operas. The "merry company" was a large party of schoolboys and schoolgirls out picnicing. Somehow, the boys were all in scarlet military uniforms, and were under the command of a captain; but the girls were left to follow the bent of their own sweet wills. No end of mischief and fun was caused by one of the boys and one of the girls absenting themselves from the of the guis absenting themselves from the party and playing trioks on them in the guise of a pair of old peddlers. They were finally captured by three "gallus" policemen, but immediately released when it was learned that the father of one was "an alderman," and the father of the other was "a prominent politiof the other was a point of the color of the Stewart: Charley, and The Old Man, Willie O'Reilly; Gertie, Maggie Bateman; Bessie, Maggie Sullivan; Cap tain of the cadets, Matt. O'Brien; the three policemen, Con Donovan, James Sherring and Joe O'Brien; the Little Cadet, Johnnie Maddigan. The princi-Cadet, Johnnie Maddigan. pal work was done by Willie O'Reilly, a comedian in embryo, and Tessie Stew comedian in embryo, and tessie steward, whose acting and singing were both excellent. The chorus singing and the stage grouping showed that the children had been carefully trained. Good orches trai music was supplied, both in the

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schools, the flower of the parish. As bisbop, he naturally took a deep interest in the education of children, for in them he recognized the future of the miniin the education of children, for in them he recognized the future of the Church. Referring to the miniature soldiers. His Lordship said that this was the first time he had been received with military honors, and he counselled the boys in uniform to conduct themselves like true colders in the battle of life. "I am now going to ask Vicar-General Heenau," said the bishop, "to exercise his authority as chairman of the separate school board in giving you all a holiday to morrow. The Vicar-General was a boy himself once. He and I were college mates, and I remember that in those days the boys used to play at a game called 'shinney,' and the Vicar-General used to call out vigorously to the boys on the other cide, 'Shinney on your own side!' Always be the boys on the other side, 'Shinney on your own side!' Always be sure to shinney on your own side in the contests of life, in spite of all inducements and temptations. I want to see you all—girls and boys alike—good soldiers of Christ, Be good Catholics first, and good citizens afterwards!" The bishop then gave the audience the episcopal benediction. This done, the curtain fell, and the house was soon emptied. While the audience was dispersing the

orchestra played God Save the Queen.
On Sunday, 26th, His Lordship paid
his first official visit to St. Patrick's
church. The Hamilton Evening Times refers to this visit as follows:

There was an immense concourse at
St. Patrick's Church yesterday morning

on the occasion of Bishop Dowling's first episcopal visit. All the pews were filled and a very large number were glad to find standing room. The interior of the sacred edifice presented a bright and pleasing appearance; the altar was decorated with beautiful plants and flowers. High Mass was celebrated by Bishop Dowling. Rev. Father McEvay, the bishop's secretary, was master of ceremontes; Rev. Father Brady, of St. Mary's, was deacon, and Rev. Father Twohy, of St. Patrick's, was sub descon. Hayda's Second Mass was performed under the direction of Father Craven, the Chancellor of the Diocese, who is himself a thorough and enthusiastic musician, and is bringing the choir up to a higher state of proficiency than ever. The choir was strengthened for the occasion by Messra. A. D., F. A. and H. E. Filgiano, tenor and bases respectively. The other and basses respectively. The other coloists were Misses A and J. Stuart, C Sullivan and M. C.x. The orchestra was as follows: Miss Lillian Littlehales, Mr. D J O'Brien, Mr. Anderson, first violins; Mesers, G. Hutton and M. Pratt, second violins; Master Sydney Littlehales, viola Mesers. T. Littlehales, cello; J. Birns, bass Anderson, flute; A. G. Russell, oboe Ryan, clarionet, with Mr. Morrissey at the organ. The cello obligate to the base solo, "Qui Tollis," was played by Miss Lillian Littlebales, and during the offer tory Lambillotte's 'Hacc Dies' was sung, Mr. O'Brien being at the organ. The musical portion of the service was on this occasion unusually good.

When Mass was over Messrs. Donald

Smith and George Lynch Staunton ad-vanced to the altar and, on behalf of the congregation of St. Patrick's Church, presented the following

ADDRESS TO THE BISHOP.

ADDRESS TO THE BISHOP.

To the Right Rev Thomas Joseph Dowling, D. D., Bushop of Hamilton;
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP—In the name of the congregation of the parish of St. Patrick we beg leave to respectfully approach Your Lordship to tender you our assurances of unfailing veneration for your holy office and sincere respect for yourself These assurances, as we earnestly trust Your Lordship will believa, are not merely formal or perfunctory compliments, but the outward expression of our inward feelings. We have many of us known you for years, and it is row longer than we care to remember since Your Lordship first delighted the Catholics of Hamilton (there was no St. Patrick's then) with your pulpit eloquence. You do not therefore come among us as a stranger to be taken in trust, even though that trust he in the choice of the head of the Church of Christ on earth, but as one who, in a more humble sphere, we learned to value as a friend and as a devoted. Hamilton that the Lord. The diocess of Hamilton and a friend and as a devoted, Hamilton and the Church of Christ on earth, but as one who, in a more live by the rule of bishops win would have, done honor to any ago for the total particular to the control of the season of the control of the season of the control of the season of the control of e Right Rev Thomas Joseph Dowlin D., Bishop of Hamilton:

bjecls. Hamilton, May 28th, 1889. THE BISHOP'S REPLY.

Bishop Dowling, in replying, spoke as follows:

There are three reasons why I sm gled to be with this olocese. The first is because it gives me an opportunity to visit the good people of St. Patrick's: (2) to offer the noly sacrifice at their attar, and thirdly to thank them for the sentiments of reverence for the office he held and of personal regard so admirably expressed in the address just read by an old and esteemed friend in the name of St. Patrick's congregation. It is an additional pleasure for me to know and to feel that the address is not a mere formality, but the sincere and spontaneous expression of the leve and loyalty of Catholic nearts in union with their bishop. The kindly reference to the gast recalls many happy arminishences. I remember the meand for worship in the crowded school even the school chapel as a pleaced worship. It full to my identified the conference of the season of the laying of the corner-stone to present the first sermon that was ever dillegred on this spot, now overshadowed by this grand church, which shall for ages remain as a menument to the zeal and wisdom of the sanity Bishop Crinnon. The generally of the congregation in adding its bishop and pastor to build and beautify this mestive and mejestic church is another proof their loyalty to their prelates who has a give an account of their souls, that here my do so with joy and not with grief." With loy they should ever behold this temple, endeared to them by so many holy associations, but more than all they should love their church on account of the special blessing it afforcs of having our Divine Lord in the homsge of the faithful, but also to pro-Bishop Dowling, in replying, spoke as

mote their heavenly union for which He constantly prayed, "that they may be all one, even as the Father and He were one." This union between pastor and people of every race and nationality is one of the special glories of the Catholic Church, and this union, by the grace of God is maintained and strengthened by respect for legitimate authority. "Obey your prelates," says St. Paul, "and be subject unto them, for they watch as to give an account of your souls." I am glad to know that my faithful fick are ready on all occasions to look for light and guidance both in spiritual and temporal affairs to the bishop placed by the Holy Ghost to rale the Church of God, which He purchased with His blood. It will be my aim constantly to walk in the footsteps of the good prelates who preceded me in the dicesee, and to continue and complete the good works insugarated by them. The growth and prooperation of the faithful I will soon undertake to supply the want. While other preachers enneavor to stir up strife in our midst, it will ever be my desire as a true Catholic bishop to promote not only the glory of God and the sanctification of souls, but alsa afra as possible to live at peace who all ment and to premote harmony and my strike and hearty welcome, and your families every grace.

The Episcopal benediction was then imparted and the large congregation left imparted and the large congregation left.

The Episcopal benediction was then imparted and the large congregation left the church.
Saturday, the 1st of June, the bishop

visited Galt for the purpose of adminis-tering confirmation, driving in the afternoon to Paris for the installation of Very Rev. Father Keough, V. G, as

OTHER CLERICAL CHANGES. Rev. Father Kelly of Caledonia has resigned his parish and joined the Cathedral staff; Rev. Father Carre has been appointed pastor of Caledonia; Rev. Father McCann goes to Brautford as assistant to Father Lennon, and Rev. Father Hinchy had been transferred from Brant-ford to St. Mary's Cathedral, Hamilton.

Vicar - General Keough.

Dundas Standard, May 30 Dundas Standard, May 30.
Shortly after Bishop Dowling was appointed to the Hamilton diocese he selected as his Vicar-General the Rev.
Chancellor Keough of Dundas. This selection, while it was no doubt received with pleasure and satisfaction by the people of the diocese, gave pain to the congregation of St. Augustine's, as the Very Rev. Father in his short stay of four years has become greatly loved and esteemed by those who knew him best—his own flock. This feeling gave rise to a desire to in some way convey their appreciation of his services, and in all the various departments of church work this feeling was uppermost. In this connection it may be said that the Very Rev. Father leaves this parish in a very happy and desirable condition, there not being a dollar of debt on any of the church property while there is between \$1200 and \$1300 in the treasury.

On Monday afternoon last the school

children of St. Augustine's school, as-sembled in their school house to say farewell to their beloved pastor, Father Keough. Over sixty visitors were present, who were delighted with the choice programme of songs, dialogues, etc., which the children had prepared for the occasion. Mr. Wm. Lunn, occupied the chair, and when the programme had been gone through, referred in feeling terms to the departure of Father Keough; after which Miss Lily Brown

ST. AUGUSTINE'S SCHOOL CHILDREN'S AD-

read the
SI. AUGUSTINE'S SOHOOL CHILDREN'S ADDRESS.

VERY REV. AND DEAR FATHER—Many
times has it been our happy privilege to
welcome you to our school room, but never
till to day with sad hearts and low spirits
No wonder they are so, dear Father, when
we have come to say good-by. In you we
nave always found a kind Father, who was
ever interested in, all that would lead us to
a bright and noble future by filling our
minds with maxims of, true virtue, and
training our hearts to a love of our Creator.
With pleasure we shall think of these numberless good advices, and at the same time
try and put them in practice. Should we
succeed, we shall become good, useful members of society, a comfort to our parents at
home, duilful children at school, and merit
for our selves the joys of a blessed eternity.
In gratitude, we shall often breathe a prayer
for our dear Father's temporal and eternal
welfare. How lonely our class rooms will
be when deprived of your welcome visits,
which we appreciated so highly, as they
were always a source of nappiness and
cheered us in our daily hard tasks. Please
accept, dear Rev. Pather, this little souvenir
of your devoked children. Signed on behalf
of the pupils of St. Augusa pe's school;
Reginald Hickey, Joseph Korwin, James
Santry, Mary Baker, Mary Duggan, Kaie
Trant.

Dundas, May 27, 1889.

Master Reginald Hickey, on behalf of
the school children than presented the

Master Reginald Hickey, on behalf of reverend gentleman with a handsome

Father Keough, in replying, spoke in warm terms of the kindly relations ever existing between himself and the school He had, he said, but done his duty in striving by precept and example to lead them to God, and he trusted that in the future, whenever he should visit Dundas, he would hear glowing accounts of their progress and behavior. He paid a deserved tribute to the neat ness of the pupils' attire on all occasion and the excellence of the afternoon programme. An address from Rev. Father Maddigae closed the afternoon's exercises, which were apparently much enjoyed by all present.

In the evening the school room was occupied by the members of St. Augustine's Sodality, and their friends, who came to take leave of Father Keough. Father Maddlgan occupied the chair, in his usual happy style, and did much to promote the enjoyment of the evening. A short but excellent programme was rendered, after which Miss Ellen Mc Cardel, on behalf of the young ladies of the Sodality, read the

ST. AUGUSTINE'S SODALITY ADDRESS.

To the Very Rev. John J Keough, V. G.:

VERY REV. AND DEAR FATHER—With sad hearts we, the St. Augustine's Bodality, meet here to-night to bid you farewell. Although it is now some weeks since we received the news of your removal, time, instead of lescening our grief, has but made us realize more and more our loss as the day of your departure approaches. During the four short years you have been with us we have ever found in you a sincere friend and a tender father. You shared our joys and tender father. You shared our joys and tender father with the same promote the welfare of our sodality. You can easily understand the feelings that agitate our minds now that, in a few short hours, your departure will break the ties that bind us to a zealous director. There is one tie, however, that distances cannot sever, that of gratifude. Often shall we look back out in many acts of kind seas, ove and devotion, which have marked yout stay. To the Very Rev. John J Keough, V. G. look back on the many acts of kindness, love and devotion, which have marked your stay —a stay, alas, too brief. In our inability to acknowledge all you have done for us, we beg of you to accept the assurance that our prayers, however unworthy they may be, will daily ascend to obtain for you the most abundant graces of Heaven, and we, who have so often been the objects of your solici-

tude, feel assured that in your prayers you will not forget the members of our sodality. Soon shall that sad word, 'farewell,' be on every lip, but the obedience and resignation which cheers you as a faithful disciple of our Lord calls on us to bear without murmuring though not without deep grief your departure from our midst. As a libbute of our esteem and gratitude we ask your acceptance, dear father, of this small present. We pray that God may assist you in your new field of labor, and grant you every blessing in your future home. Signed on behalf of the sodality.

ly, Kaie Shea, Ellen McLoerny, Norah Trant, Juen McCardie, Kate Lahey, Dundas, May 27, 189, THE VICAR GENERAL'S REPLY,

The address, which was in book form, sound in morocco and handsomely illum inated, was then presented, together with a bandsome easy chair and footstool, by Miss Kate Shea,
Father Keough replied at length,

some gift. He expressed deep regret at leaving Dundas, but hoped to be able to visit frequently the town wherein he had spent such a happy four years.

Father Maddigan closed the programme with an admirable address, eulogistic of

the departing Vicar's many good qualities, and after a general handshaking the com-pany dispersed, bearing with them a pleasing recollection of one of the last evening's with Vicar-General Keough. STILL ANOTHER.

This evening, Vicar General Keough will receive another address and presentation. This one will be from the members of St. Augustine's church, and the cere-mony will take place in the church sefer Vesper. The Very Rev. Father will leave for Paris shortly to take charge of that

Address and Presentation.

During the past fifteen months Rev. Father McCann has ministered to the sphitual wants of the Catholics of Walkrton, and when it became known some weeks ago that we were about to lose our esteemed pastor by his removal to Hamilten, universal regret filed the hearts of the congregation. Last Wednesday even-ing a deputation from the congregation called upon the Rev. Father McCann at called upon the Rev. Father McCann at the presbytery and presented him with an address and a purse of fifty dollurs—ex-pressive of the good will and affectionate regard entertained for him on the eve of his departure for a new field of labor. The deputation was made up of Messrs. M. McNamars, J Nauer, C. A. Fox, A B

M. McNamars, J. Nauer, C. A. Fox, A. B. Klein, T. O'Hagan, M. Goergen, J. O'Malley, A. Haas and V. Messner. The following is the address:

To Rev. Father McCann, Parish Priest of Walkerton:

REV. AND DEAR SIR—It is the desire of your parisuoioners to express their regret at your departure from Walkerton. The sudenness of the call prevents a more extended demonstration of their sentiments, but they cannot silow you to leave them without in denness of the call prevents a more extended demonstration of their sentiments, but they cannot silow you to leave them without in some measure expressing their high appreciation of your labors as pastor of the Walkerton congregation. On your arrival among them, a number at first abstained from the active expression of those sentiments of regard that usually distinguish the intercourse of Catholics with their pastors. A certain coldness had arisen in regard to matters of coutroversy, which in a measure extranged the affections of the congregation. But gradually, under your administration, this feeling wors away. The people recognized your zssl, and became convinced of Christian harmony in the church. We are been eminently successful. The entire congregation without a single exception have comes to regard you with aff ction and esteem. We each look upon you as a friend, no less than as our pastor, and all are cordially usited in hope that your future life may be productive of abundant blessings and to those among whom you may be called to labor.

biddirg you good bye, we beg your In biddirg you good bye, we beg your, to receptance of the accompanying slight okea of our affection and esteem. It is not qual to our desires, but will we know be seepted as an indication of our good-will. And we beg to sign ourselves, on b-half of the congregation, respectfully your obedient envants:

M. McNamara, John Nauer, A. B. K'ein, thas. A. Fox, Louis Wisso.

Walkerton, May 30th, 1859.

Father McCann repitted in a feeling namer, thanking the desuntation for the

it was with deep regret that he was part-ing from the Catholics of Walkerton whom he always found faithful and generous to the church and willing at all times to promote its interests. He trusted they would continue their generous sup-port to his successor and live as good and true children of the Church. Friday the C. M. B. A. society escorted Rev. Father McCann to the station and bade him adieu, full of regret at losing so plous, faithful and warm-hearted a sogganth aroon.

A DREADFRL CALAMITY.

A most appalling disaster occurred at Johnstown, Pa., on Friday of last week. A freshet occurred in North Fork river in the Allegbany mountains and an immense sweeping away houses with their occu pants. The depth of the water was one hundred feet and it rushed half a mile wide through the city, completely sub merging it, as well as great part of the villages of Coketown, Blairsville, Colville, Sang Hollow, Conemaugh and Cambra City. Over eight thousand persons per-ished and the loss of property will be about \$11,000 000.

For more than a year there have been fears of an accident of just such a charac-ter. The foundations of the dam were considered unsafe early last spring and many increased leakages were reported from time to time. According to people who live in Johnstown and other towns on the line of the river, ample time was given to the Johns-town residents by the railroad officials and by other gentlemen of stand-ing and reputation in dozens, yes in hundreds of cases. This warning was utterly dieregarded, and those who heeded it early in the day were looked upon as cowards and many jeers were uttered by lips that are now cold among the rank grass beside the river. Aim at the entire city of Johnstown

was swimming about in the rushing, angry tide. Dead bodies are floating about in every direction and almost every piece of moveable timber is carrying from the doomet city a corpse. The horrors of fire were added to those of fload. An overturned stays set horrors of fire were added to those of flood. An overturned stove set fire to a pile of debris of buildings thrown miscellaneously together, and 700 or 800 perished in the flames. Some place the loss of life at 10,000, and when the details are known it may reach even 15,000.

To the Draf.—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it free to any Person who applies to Nicholson, 177 McDougal Street, New York.

6

BISHOP O'MAHONY.

HIS LORDSHIP PRESENTED WITH AN ADDRESS, BY HIS PARISHIONERS. From the Empire May 27th.

In the chapel attached to the residence of Bishop O'Mahony on Power street yesterday afternoon, some fifty of the leading Catholics of St. Paul's parish assembled to present His Lordship with an address expressing the joy of the people upon the return of their venerable pastor among them. The bishop was attended by Father Morris and Father O'Lerry, a young Irish priest who is spending a vacation travelling through the United States and Canada. All who were present had already waited on the pastor on his arrival in the city Tuesday morning last, but then he was fatigued after the long journey from Los Angeles, California. Yesterday he looked as hale and bright as man of a his advanced years could be. He was warmly congratulated on his restored health by the chairman of the committee, who read the following

ADDRESS : To the Right Rev. T. O'Mahony, D. D. To the Right Rev. T. O'Manony, D. D';
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP—We to
parishloners of St. Paul's parish, hasten
express to you our most sincere congratu
tloos and heartfelt J yo on your safe return
our midst. The deep reget with which
parted from you some months 30, when t
restoration of your health rendered a
journ in a milder climate imperative, is or
equalled by the Joy we to-day experience
your return.

journ in a milder climate imperative, is only equalled by the joy we to-day experience at your return.

We take this opportunity to express our appreciation of the great and lesting good effected amongst us by your appetolic zeal and earnestness during the nine years that Providence has blessed us with your labors. By the establishment of plous confraternities, embracing the young and old of the parish; by your untiling efforts in educating, religiously and socially, the minds of our children, and by the able and thoroughly elequent manner in which you have broken to us the bread of life from your pulpit, you have succeeded in uniting in the bond of Catholic charity all classes in your parish, while at the same time you have won their admiration and estem.

In the ercction of a spacions and magnificent temple, besuithed by the graces of Carristian architecture, we behold the masterly co-ception of your mind, and the latest and gracest of your efforts in the cause of God and the latests of the Catholic faith; a monument of the zeal of a servant of God upon which our posterity can look with pride and veneration, while they find it a true home for divine worship.

We cherish the fond and earnest hope that you may be long spared to labor amongst us with the same z-al and energy that have characterized your life of sacrifice and work denotes as the highest otiect of your earthly ambitton.

Signed on behalf of the parishioners:

ambition.
Signed on behalf of the parishioners:
JAMES J. MALON, Chairman,
P. HYNES, Secretary.
Committee-Charles McManus, William
O'Connor, John Wilson, Thomas Delancy,
Charles Burns, John T. Daly, Thomas K.
Haffey.

HIS LORDSHIP'S REPLY.

His Lordship did not make a formal reply, but spoke at length in a conversa-tional tone on many topics connected with the parish, and the welfare of the people. At times he was visibly affected, and ex-pressed himself with great earnestness and a peculiar gentleness. His eyes were bright with tears when he thanked the committee for their earnest congratulations on his recovery. He said it was with deep regret indeed that he was forced to leave them for a while. His thoughts were with his people while he was away, and it was with joy he returned to them when his health permitted him to do so He passed delicately over the appreciation expressed in the address of his long, zeal-ous labors in the parish, and said he was happy to observe the featernity that existed in his flock outside the religious societies as well as within them. The had labored together, and God had bless them in their undertakings, which were not vet fit ished. As long as God spared him he would continue to prosecute the referred to the opening of the beautiful new church at any early day. He had taken a deep interest in that work, and manner, thanking the deputation for the kind words contained in the address and the gift of money, and ascuring them that termination. They had been sincere and enthusiastic in the work.

"Eathusiasm," he said, "is the very genius of sincerity, and I wish to inoculate you with the idea that you will never win a victory without enthusiasm. We yet require for the victory to give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull together. We cannot halloa till we are together. We cannot halloa till we are out of the wood. It is when we are approaching the end of the journey that we should put on steam. I have noticed we should put on steam. I have noticed the trains which pass over the msgnifi on the morning of May 22, the body of Dr. P. H. Cropia, naked and marked and up among the mountains. It is there that they move slowly, but when approaching the end of the long journey

they finish at top-gallop, putting on all the steam they can." Proceeding, he referred to the finishing of the church, dealing with the plastering, lighting, heating and ventila tion. He made particular reference to the necessity of fine church music, which, he said, raises and elevates the sou'. They should have the best music in the church. Again he thanked them for the affection and devotion expressed in the address.

You say to me "You have succeeded in uniting in the bond of Catholic charity all classes in your parish." I will appeal to yourselves if in the exercise of my duties, if in my teaching I have ever dropped a word from my lips calculated to wound the feelings of any one outside the Church. (Never.) It is not in my nature nor should it be in the nature of a minister of religion to give expression to a sentiment that would wound the religious feelings of others. I believe in doing the work of God in the spirit of lowly plety and charity, characteristic of our blessed Lord, which was the example shown to His disciples. We should teach a broad feeling among all. Pride, ignorance and hatred are not the children of charity. He continued to say that he felt many things which he would like to dwell upon,

but he had been warned not to talk over much He could not close, however, without sgain epeaking of the solid and lasting character of their beautiful building nearing its completion. When he went away he had an especial regret to leave the new church, but he found that he had not left them alone or unprovided for Father Morris was with them. (Applause.) Father Morris had prose-cuted the work in his absence with efficiency and great success, and when he saw the bullding he felt that he could not have done as much as Father Morris had. He was delighted therefore to express his appreciation of the labors of Father Morris. The church would be an added

might share with the parishioners of St. Paul's in the credit to the city of so beau-

tiful an edifice.

This beautiful church was designed by Mr. Joseph Connolly, R. C. A., under whose suprintendance it is being carried

His Lordship was visited in the even ing by Bishop O'Connor, of Peterborough, who congratulated him upon his restora-tion to health.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, TORONTO.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD Last Monday evening the pupils of this institution gave one of their pleasing entertainments in honor of His Lordsbip Bishop O'Connor. Most of the city priests were present to meet him. priests were present to meet film.
Among others were Very Rev. Fathers
Rooney and Laurent, Administrators;
Dean Harris, Fathers McCann, Hand,
O'Reilly, La Marche, Morris, Cruise, Osssidy, McPaillips, Hours, Teefy, Guinane,
Brepnan, Kiernau, Gibbons and Murray. The programme was rendered by the pupils in a very creditable manner. The instrumental duo with harp accompani-ment was sprightly and taking; the solo, "Who Will Buy My Flowers," merited the lavish applause it received, and, in fact, praise could matter the fact, praise could justly be given to every one who took part.

At the close of the entertainment one

At the close of the entertainment one of the young ladies read an address of welcome to the bishop, congratulating him on his elevation to the episcopate, and bearing testimony to the good and bearing testimony to the good wishes of her companions and of the Sisters of St. Joseph for his future wel-fare. She hoped that he would often gladden them by visiting St. Joseph's Convent, where he would always find a kind welcome.

The bishop was very happy in his reply. He thought that in the address many things were said of him that were too flattering; but as he knew that their hearts spoke of the welcome, expressed so beautifully by their companion, he thanked them for it, and his thanks also came from the heart. He was always delighted when he could visit St. Joseph's Convent, and was glad that he could judge, from the uniform excellence of such entertainments as the present and from the modest behavior of the young ladies, that they enjoyed the advantages of true culture, which educated the heart as well as the head, and which while giving to the intellect a thorough training, forgot not God. It was not lately that he had found this out. No, in Barrie, where he had spent so many years of his life, there was a convent in charge of these good nuns of St. Joseph and he knew the high standard of excellence proposed to the ambition of the student and the models of Christian virtue placed before them to encourage them to persevere in the spiritual combat. He could appeal to his brother priests for were they not bound together by the associations of a life spent in the classroom and in the sanctuary !- he could ask them if it were not true that they could always tell a young lady who had been a student of the convent, by her modesty and by the zeal she showed in helping on every good work in their parishes. In conclusion, he hoped that the young ladies would make good use of their present advantages and bidding them good bye, left them under the happy anticipations of a whole holiday.

DR. CRONIN'S MURDER.

Boston Pilot.

Dr. Cronin, of Calcago, disappeared on the night of Saturday, May 4 About a month before that time be had agreed to attend all cases of injury or illness among the workman, employed by a man named P. O'Sullivan, an iceman living at Lake View, and to come at once on receiving Sullivan's card. On that Saturday evening, a man called for the doctor with Iceman O'Sullivan's card, and that one of O'Sullivan's man had been said that one of O'Sullivan's men had been killed, and that he (the doctor), "must come" in a hurry. Cronin went atonce, taking his case of instruments with him, the man driving him off in a buggy with a white horse.

with numerous murderous wounds, was found in the catch basin of a sewer at Lake View, where it had been hidden by the murderers. The body was identified by hundreds of people. On Sunday last, the remains were burled from the Cathedral and were followed to the grave by a procession of societies and citizens numbering at least 7000, while the whole city participated by interest and sympathetic orror at the enormity of the crime that had been committed.

The murder of Dr. Cronin is one of those cold blooded crimes which have rarely been committed by Irishmen. It is wholly exceptional and extraordinary in its deliberateness, its bold atrocity, its patient and exact pre arrangement, and the extensive remifications of its avenues

prepared to mislead and misreport.

It is hardly possible that all this could be the result of separated action or multifarious counsel. It seems to point to one concentrated and abnormal intelligence which devised and directed the whole nefarious scheme from the centre of the web.

It is absurd to lay the blame on the It is absurd to lay the blame on the Irish national movement, or to draw any inference reflecting on the Irish people. This shocking deed was clearly the result of personal and local hatreds engendered in the councils of a secret society limited membership; and the Irish people regard it with even additional surprise and horror because of its almost incredible and horror because of its almost inerculor relation to themselves.

So far as the political aspect of the crime is concerned, it is utterly insignifi-

It is a local horror, the only public lesson it contains being the danger it illustrates of secret societies, no matter what may be their origin or object. National affairs, above all, are public affairs; and no secret body has the right to assume the name and guidance of any patriotic purpose.

The San Francisco Monitor states that Father Conrady, Father Damien's sucwork of attending the cessor in the Morris. The church would be an added beauty to the city. All denominations at Honolulu. sense of awe and of wonder I may never well define, or the thoughts that come in Never come in the shine.

The old clock down in the parlor, Like a sleepless mourner grieves, And the seconds drip in silence As the rain drips from the eaves.

And I think of the hands that signal The hours there in the gloom, And wonder what angel watchers Wait in the dargened room. And I think of the smiling faces
That used to watch and wait,
Till the click of the clock was answered
By the click of the opening gate.

They are not there now in the evening— Morning or noon—not there, Yet I know that they keep their vigil And wait for me somewhere. James WHITCOMB RILEY.

INTERESTING MISCELLANY.

There are common ladies and there are rare ladies; the former may be countesses; and the latter may be peasants—McDonald. Poor mother earth! What a load of disappointing women, made it for fair things, running all to self and show, she carries on her weary old back! From all such, good Lord deliver us!—except it be

for our discipline or their awakening — McDonald.

I think the best test of the civilization of an individual of a nation is unselfishness, and the best test of unselfishness is care for the poor and oppressed of our race. Mr. Lecky complains of this age as defective in the spirit of self-sacrifice. Its defect is in proportion to its forgetfulness of the teachings and spirit of Christianity, which is pre-eminently the religion of self-sacrifice.—Archbishop Ryan.

There are at present at Los Angeles two

There are at present at Los Angeles two Benedictine Abbots. They are Indian missionaries, passing their whole time with the tribes of the Western States, winning them from their state of savagery to Christianity and civilization. It is their intention of erecting a monastery and school, and they have made application to Blabop Mora for a tract of land. The schools are to be for the Indian chil'ren of the surrounding country, and these will be erected first, the building of the

will be erected first, the building of the monastery being reserved for later on.

An enemy of the Catholic Church, says the London Universe, within the last few days set out on his journey for another world. His name was Hermann Wagener, and his character Privy Councillor of the Kingdom of Prussia. Few if any of our Kingdom of Prussia. Few, if any, of our readers have ever heard of him, and yet every Catholic might have felt a certain interest in this personage. In Germany, at any rate, his name is a household word, or let us rather say, a by-word, amongst the members of the Catholic Church. For he was the true father of the Jesult Act of July 4, 1872—that Draconian law by which many of the best citizens of the German Empire were turned into outlaws, deprived of their homes, and deprived of their

THE FARMER'S OPINION OF BOYS. Thus talks an old farmer about his boys: From sixteen to twenty they knew more than I dld; at twenty-five they knew as much; at thirty they were will ing to hear what I had to say; at thirty-five they saked my advice; and I think when they get to be forty they will acknowledge that the old man does know

THE JESUITS IN GERMANY.

The law promulgated at Berlin in 1872, and directed against the Society of Jesus, has, so far from being prejudicial to the interests of the Society in Germany, indirectly benefited the followers of St. Ignatius Loyola in that country. The status of the company in December last thows that the German province counts at the present moment 473 professed Fathers, 212 scholastics, and 327 brothers At the time of the promulgation of the law against them, the German Jesuits numbered only 764 They have thus re-ceived an augmentation of 225 Several of the most aristocratic and ancient families of Germany are represented in the company. Of the total number of Jesuits of the German province, 444 members are engaged in foreign missions.

CREATE YOUR OPPORTUNITIES. Do not wait for opportunities. You would only resemble the stolid traveler in the fable, who, having came to a river, which lay in his path; sat down on the bank till the waters had all flowed by. You would seek for a ferry or make a raft on which to cross; God gives man invention to enable him to find resources against the difficulties toward his progress. The difficulty itself is oftentimes the most golden of opportunities. At any rate, men of resolute temper seek and find, or make their opportunities, just as the industrious husbandman often makes the very soil on which he grows his crops, Have you not seen one may prosper and grow rich on land on which its former prow rich on land on which its former possessor grew hopelessly and hopelessly poorer year after year? Have you not seen many a stout hearted farmer and his sons with no capital but their courage, their perseverance, and the strong arm that served a resolute will, cover many a stony field with an abundant harvest, and convert an unsightly and unwholesome swamp into a rich meadow, a well-stocked

Intelligence, industry and perseverance can convert what appears a hopeless dead and barren nature into life and beauty and perpetual joy. Opportunities! Life is one grand continuous opportunity from infancy to our latest day. The conscieninfancy to our latest day. The conscientious, the resolute and the thrifty turn each hour into golden treasures; the list less, the stolid, the sensual, like our Western Indians, allow their teeming mines to lie idle at their feet, with countless treasures unknown, up\*ppreciated, unde veloped.—Rev. Bernard O'Reilly.

THE LAWS OF THE MEDES AND PERSIANS were not more immutable than those of nature. If we transgress them we suffer, Sometimes, however, we break them inadvertently. Damages frequently take the form of Dyspepsia, Constipation and billiousness, which can be easily repsired with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the Great Blood Purifier and renovator of the system.

FOR QUIET MOMENTS.

Reverence the highest, have patience with the lowest. Let this day's performance of the meanest duty be thy religion. Are the stars too distant? pick up the pebble that lies at thy feet, and from it

Wordsworth, watching the landscape coming out with beautiful clearness after a storm, said: "It is like the human heart emerging from sorrow shone on by the grace of God,"

Pain and pleasure are so intimately interwoven in our human life that either alone seems to be incomplete. It is for us to accept them both; not for their own sakes, but for something higher than either, that we have at heart, and that will make all sacrifice casy and all burders light.

dens light.

What a noble weapon is silence! It turns saide the tempest of anger. Before it hatred and malice are abashed, if not defeated; slander and detraction are hushed in its presence; the babble of idle gossip soon grows tired in the face of its rebuke. It we could keep silence the world would be rid of half its evils.

Have you ever watched an icicle as it formed? You notice how it froze one formed ? You notice how it froze one drop at a time, until it was a foot long or more. If the water was clean, the icicle remained clear, and sparkled brightly in the sun; but if the water was slightly muddy, the icicle looked foul, and its beauty was spolled. Just as our characters are forming; one little thought or feeling at a time adds its influence. If each thought be pure and right, the soul will be lovely, and sparkle with happiness; but if impure and wrong, there will be final deformity at d wretchedness.

A merry heart doeth good like medi-

A merry heart doeth good like medi-cire, and a kind eye beneath like sun-shine though the day be cloudy. A woman may do a world of good, unknown to herself by sweet civility in her own house—not kept, like conserves, for the refreshment of occasional guests; but, like bread and butter, for everyday con-sumption, for her children, her familiars, her servants, and those who are dependent upon her. upon her.

upon ner.

Oft I remember those whom I have know. In other days, to whom my heart was led As by a magnet, and who are not dead But absent, and their memories overgrown With other thoughts and troubles of m

own As graves with grasses are, and at their head The stone with moss and lichens so o'er-The stone with moss and induces spread

Nothing is legible but the name alone, and is it so with them? After long years, Do they remember me in the same way, And is the memory pleasant as to me? I fear to ask; yet wherefore are my fears? Pleasure, like flowers, may wither an decay,
And yet the root perennial may be.

— Longfellow

You torment yourself, poor heart, that among the persons who surround you, there are one or two, even more, who cause you wearloss. They do not like you, they find fault with all you do, they always meet you with a severe expression or an almost disdainful sm'le, they injure you, you say; they are at least an obstacle, you think, to the good you could do. And your life flows sad and discolored, you think, to the good you could do.
And your life flows sad and discolored,
and discouragement gradually penetrates
your soul. Courage! Instead of being
troubled, thank God. . . God, whose
glance penetrates beyond the present hour,
sees that too much affection would gradu
ally enervate you. . . God sees that
too much joy, and too much of that comfort for which you yearn, would make
you slothful in prayer, and He cuts you
off from even what seems to you well
merited. God sees that too much flattery
would intoxicate you, and make you less
kind to others, and He causes you to feel
a few humiliations. Then leave these
persons to do their will; unconsclously to
themselves, they are doing God's work in
you —Golden Sands.

There are no worse evils than sadness

you —Golden Sands.

There are no worse evils than sadness and melancholy, because they reject the cure of every other evil. Sadness is a malady that unbinges the spirit, contracts the heart and brings down the powers of the soul into the caverns of self-love, where their light is obscured and their virtues are buried in sensuous sitme. A dark abdown have over the mind and in dark shadow hangs over the mind, and in that shadow self-love paints melancholy images of herself, that flatter her as if she were the victim of a great wrong. The will is chained a captive to this self-love, and the soul is unnerved by illusions that in the reality of our Lord's Resurrection. exhale from the malignant humors thrown up from the oppressed and saddened spirit all the Apostles, and different people at Ullathorne.

ONCE "MERRIE" AND CATHOLIC ENGLAND.

Are we within a measurable distance of the day when a Catholic shall become "the keeper of the Queen's conscience?" Mr. John Morley, speaking at Newcastie, said: "I wonder whether it occurred to any of you—it occurred to me, as Sir Charles Russell's speech was going on, as an illustration of the unwisdom with which we have governed Irleland—that though Ire land is, in greater part, a Catholic country, yet the chief Governor of Ireland by the law of the land cannot be a Catholic. More than that, I could not help thinking that Sir Charles Russell humself, who is a Catholic, carnot attain to the highest prize in the profession. He cannot be made Lord Chancellor of England. A Jew can be made Lord Chancellor. There is some difficulty, I know, about patronage. It might be rather awkward to have a Catholic Chancellor distributing Protestant livings. But a short time ago we were within a measurable distance of having that state of things. Therefore that difficulty cannot be a real one. I only say this because I think I can promise you—and I cannot conceive how a Tory even can resist it—I think I can promise you that before very long a Bill will be introduced into the House of Commons which will sweep away this last reg of religious disability."

In 10 Days Time

"Was troubled with headache, bad blood and loss of appetite, and tried all sorts of medicine without success. I then tried one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters and found relief in 10 days." A. J. Meindle, Mattawa, Ont.

To Invigorate both the body and the To Invisorate both the body and the brain, use the reliable tonic, Milburn's Aromatic Quinine Wine.

NATIONAL PILLS are a mild purgative, acting on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, removing all obstructions.

AN AGNOSTIC PROFESSOR'S ABSURDITIES-FATHER BERNARD VAUGH-AN, S. J., AT FARM STREET. London Universe, May 4th.

At the High Mass at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, on Sunday, the c'alme of good Catholic litera-ture, as represented by the Catholic Truth ture, as represented by the Catholic Truth Society, to general support, were eloquently pleaded by Father Bernard Vaughan, S. J. After recalling the celbrated answer given by Tallyrand to Leberaux, when the latter questioned him as to the best means of propagating his new religion of humanity—"You had better get crucified, and rise from the dead"—the rev. preacher pointed out that the Resurrection was at the present day an object of constant and violent attack by so-called biblical critics, who professed merely a desire to lead men back from the state of theology to the Bible—whatever that might mean. If the Resurrection was, as is so volubly asserted by these so-called scientists,

called scientists,

A HISTRIONIC FRAUD,
and not a historic fact, then, indeed, would
another Sameon be needed to raze to the
ground the sacred edifice of the Christian ground the sacred edifice of the Christian religion. The foundation upon which it rested being shown to be rotten, it became a mere question of time when it would come down with a crash. To be sure, there was one little point which these so-called biblical critics seemed to have over looked. It was this, that as the foundation had lasted for pearly two thousand tion had lasted for nearly two thousand years without as yet having given any pre monitory signs of weakness or rottenness, it might possibly be premature to condemn both basis and bailding as utterly unreliable. Let them look at what these stupendously learned men had to tell them, poor benighted Catholics. Their contention was that Christ never really rose from the dead, or else He never really died on the cross. In an article con tributed to the current number of one of the leading periodicals
A SELF CONSTITUTED PROPHET

of agnosticism contended that our Lord did not really die. He was laid in the did not really die. He was laid in the tomb, but He managed to creep out of it, and to get away into Galilee. This theory was not, he was happy to say, of English manufacture. Like many other clumsy things, it was an export from Germany. It was spun in the beginning of the century by Paul of Heidelberg; later on it was offered to the public by Schleimacher, but they rejected it as not being sufficiently respectable. As far as he (the preacher) could make out, the reasons adduced by the writer in support of his prescner) could make out, the reasons adduced by the writer in support of his theory resolved themselves into these two—that ordinary Galilean peasants were known to live several days upon the cross, and that, according to the testimony of St. Mark, Pilate wondered that our Lord hould have so soon died. The first was

NO REASON AT ALL.
For though it was true that there were ex ceptional cases in which the crucified re covered, they never occurred except when overed, they never decired except when the persons in question were well nursed and their wounds carefully treated. What the prophet of egnosticism had got to prove, and not merely to enunciate, then, was this—that our Lord was so then, was this—that our Lord was so nursed and that His wounds were so treated. As he could not and did not do this, he had no plausible reason for building up such a theory. Again, it was perfectly true that Pilate wondered when the news was brought Him that Christ was dead, but the Apostle was careful to go on to say that the Roman Governor refused to give up, the hady to Jasseph of Armito give up the body to Joseph of Armithea until he had satisfied himself about the reality of our Lord's death. So that the two reasons put forward in support of

THE NON DEATH THEORY
were in reality no reasons at all. The pro phet of agnosticism conveniently ignored or rejected the testimony of the crowd o witnesses who gave positive evidence of the reality of our Lord's Death. "With the exception of St. Mark," he declares, "all your witnesses are worth nothing; their testimony is not worth the paper on which it is written." But surely the socalled biblical crisis were bound to accept the testimony of St. Paul, who, in his first four letters, which were unassatiably auth entic, told them of the general belief in the reality of our Lord's death as well as different places believed in His death and saw Him after He had risen. Why should not St. Paul be heard? Was he to be

PUT OUT OF COURT because the so-called prophet of agnosticism called him "a singular witness, a most strange man." Surely there was something stranger than St. Paul. Sarely he was a stranger witness far who, it order to uphold a pet thoory, was ready to reject the evidence of an unassailable witness and fling even his common sense to the wind—for in the name of common sense he (the preacher) asked how was it possible that a man taken down from the cross in an exhausted state and covered with wounds could recover in an enclosed tomb which was cold and damp; how, if tomb which was cold and damp; how, if he so recovered, could he disengage him-self from the bandages in which he was swathed, and how, if he did succeed in disengaging himself, could he have found attength enough to roll away the stone from his sepulchre? These were absurd propositions, but they were not too absurd for

SO-CALLED BIBLICAL CRITICS, and so they rejected all the details given us about our Lord's Death and Resurrec tion : and some of them went so far as to say that the explanation of it all was this: that Joseph of Armithea and the Apostles helped our Lord into His place of retirement; a theory not only absurd and childisnly ridiculous, but monstrous and mischlevous, implying, as it did, that our Lord originated, that the Apostles propa gated, and that the whole world becam sponsors to, a gigantic fraud. Let them turn from this theory to another put forward by a French scoffer. He held that Jesus of Nazareth really died, but did not really rise. How, then, explain the general belief in the Resurrection? What
THE INGENIOUS FRENCHMAN

told them was this; that misled by the intensity of her grief Mary Magdalen mis-took a gardener for Jesus; that by some marvellous electric process she communi-cated the fancy to the Apostles, and that they believed with her that He had risen, and that the story grew until the whole

THE FALLACIES OF BIBLE world accepted it Surely to get hold of CRITICISM. world accepted it Surely to get hold of an EXTRACT — DEDICATED TO THE CLEVELAND "LEADER" WITCHES ARE SAID TO READ THE PATER

NOSTER.
backwards. Why St. Mark, whom the Bible critics were so fond of quoting when it suited their purpose, toli them that the Apostles refused to believe Mary Magdalen, refused to believe even the two who came from Emmaus, until at last our Lord came to the eleven and upbraided them for their increduity and hardness of heart. What had the biblical critics and the prophet of agreements on any to this? the prophet of agnosticism to say to this?
Unless they were prepared to fling away
the evidence of St. Mark, as well as to
deny the genuineness of the Gospels of St.
John, St. Matthew, and St. Luke, they John, St. Matthew, and St. Luke, toey had really no evidence to produce in support of a theory so nonsensical Even if the four Gospels were not authentic, what then? They had the evidence of St. Paul, who, in those four universally-accepted letters of his, told them that belief in the Resurrection of our Lyrd as

AN OBJECTIVE FACT
was universal in all the Charches; that was universal in all the Charches; that He had been seen in different places, at different times, by different people, singly and in bands; that for forty days He remained among them, teaching them how to build up the Church; that He then disappeared, and that the Church went forth and made belief in the Resur rection. rection

THE VERY BASIS OF CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE THE VERY BASIS OF CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE and motive of Christian perfection. He told them that the whole world believed in it, and if they did not believe in it, then the whole preaching of the Church was vain and unprofitable. What had the prophet of agnosticism to say to St. Paul it He was good enough to forgive St. Paul, to exonerate him from moral guilt for the vision which he had had, and which was in itself a distinct proof of the Resurred in itself a distinct proof of the Resurrection; but he was careful to add that "the vision which satisfied Paul would never bave satisfied me." He questioned the right of the professor to affirm whether he could believe or did believe, be satisfied or dissatisfied, with any supernatural vision whatsoever. How in the name of logic could a man justify his profession to know nothing at all about supernatural

CLAIM TO KNOW EVERYTHING CLAIM TO KNOW EVERYTHING
about them? Was it possible that the professor was one of those men who, while
they could tell us a great deal about what
what they know, could tell us a great
deal more about what they did not know?
What did all this so-called Bible critic'sm
show? It simply showed that there were
men to these days, advected and sultures. men in these days—educated and cultured men—who could believe that the moon was made of green cheese and who could

MISTAKE MOONSHINE FOR SUNLIGHT What had all this Bible criticism proved? Simply nothing at all. It had simply shown them wast they knew before, that in the different reports given by the four Evangelists of our Lord's Resurrection, discrepancies. But even if they were satisfied that these discrepancies were utterly irreconcilable, the fact would not disprove the objective reality of the Resurrection any more than the discre-pancies observable in the accounts given lately in Conservative and Liberal organs of a great speech made by an eminent

lawyer BEFORE A GREAT COMMISSION BEFORE A GREAT COMMISSION could be said to prove that no speech had been made at all. Concluding, the rev. preacher expressed his conviction that it was not because their intellect were not convinced by the evidence that scientists refused to acknowledge the reality of the Resurrection. The acceptance or rejection was a matter about which the will was more concerned than the intellect. He was satisfied that if the Resurrection were a mere epsculative fact, with no bearing upon life or conduct, they would accept it. As a matter of fact, it affected the the As a matter of fact, it affected the whole tenor of our life. He who accepted the Resurrection, must also embrace Christianity, and he who said of Christianity, "I will have none of it," was bound legically to declare the same of Caristianit,'s central doctrine.

ROTHEFORT'S ESCAPE Henri Rochefort and the Miraculous Medsl of Our Lady seem strangely matched companions Yet a correspondent of the Gaulois recalls a curious reminiscence of St. Bernard, who, indiamed with love brings the two into very close connection. The anecdote is told in the words of M de Cassagnac. It appears that Rochefort had written an article on Marie Antolaette: Rechefort had insulted the Queen. I de-fended her : and it ended in a duel between us. After a first ineffectual attempt at a meeting in Belglum, which was spoiled by the gendarmes, we found ourselves face to the gendarmes, we found direction of St.
Denis. It was New Year's day, and
snowing. The white pall reached up to
our knees. Our black overcasts stood
out like cathedrals at the distance of twenty paces which separated us, when the pistols were handed to us, charged with the six bullets, which Rochefort had savagely insisted upon, and, which I had accented. six bullets, which Rochefort had savagely insisted upon, and, which I had accepted, with the recklessness of youth, and, perhaps, also the certainty that we should not want them all, and that one would suffice. Rochefort missed. I fired, and Rochefort fell. I thought he was dead, for the bail hit him just where I had aimed, right on the hio. A crowd was at once round him. The doctor, with amazement, found that, instead of being pierced through and through as ought fatplerced through and through, as ought fat-ally to have happened, Rochefort had merely received a severe shock. The ball had glanced off. On what? The doctor searched, and, still more astonished, showed us a medal of the Blessed Virgin, solved us a metal of the Blessed virgin, which some friendly hand had secretly sewn in the waistband. But for the miraculous medal, Rochefort would have been killed."

Many Thanks.

"My age is 58 and for 20 years I have suffered from kidney complaint, rheuma-tism and lame back, and would have been a dead woman if it had not been for Bur-dock Blood Bitters, of which two bottles restored me to health and strength." Miss Maggie Hensby, Half Island Cove,

N. S.

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who then would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

Cleveland Universe. Pope Alexander, Queen Isabella, the Catholic Columbus, are the illustrious discoverers of America. It is now nigh four hundred years since the children of the Church planted her sacred standard in the irlund of San Salvador. All this is written, in brot zs, on the doors of yonder Capitol. Catholicity is co-eval with the discovery of the continent, and hence our Church is, before all others, Americau.

In all our wars Catholic soldiers were In all our wars Catholic soldiers were foremost and brave for America, for lib erty, and for justice. General Washing ton and President Lincoln have said of us that none displayed more valor than the Catholic soldiers, that braver men never fought in any cause. Washington's body guard was composed largely of Catholic Irishmen. General Stephen Moylan, brother to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, was commissary general, aide de camp to Washington, and commander of the famous Moylan Dregoons. Catholic France furnished General Lafayette with 10,000 men and \$3,000,000. Catholic names stand high on the musterroll of the American army. And we look with pride upon the career of Commodore John Barry, the Father of our Navy. True and plous Catholic that he was, he threw himself, with all his heart, for the freedom of the colonies.

reedom of the colonies.

His bold reply to the commander of an English equadron makes an amusing page in the history of the American navy. When hailed by Briton and asked the name of the ship and of the esptain, he made this spirited reply: "The United States ship Alliance, saucy Jack Barry, half Irishman, half Yankee. Who are

you?"

Nr need we be surprised at our Nr need we be surprised at our country's success when we see the broad principles on which this Government is established are the principles of the Catholic Caurch. The constitutional history of England, of Gormany, of France, of Spain, and of Italy shows that trial by jury, representative Governments, constitutional rights, every legal provision which the Americans cherish and hold to as a sofeguard of personal freedem, were known in Europe and encouraged by the esfeguard of personal freed:m, were known in Europe and encouraged by the Church long before Protestantism was born in the nigh ways of Germany or in-troduced into Eugland by the lust of the Eighth Henry. The civil liberty guaran-teed by Magna Charta, brought over here, was supplemented by the Teleration Act of the Catholic colony of Maryland, and both were the stepping atoms to the both were the stepping stones to the liberty and free institutions of America. To the Catholic Lord Baltimore belongs the glory of having first guaranteed religious freedom in America "-From a sermon by Father Burke, Washington, D. C, April 30th.

LOVE OF MARY. The Most Blessed Virgin should be loved with that twofold love of esteem

and tenderness. And she will never be thus loved as much as she deserves to be, be cause, on the one hand, her merits and her perfections surpass all understanding; and, on the other, the qualities that she presesses, and the ties which unite us to her are more capable of exciting and in-flaming that sensible love. Let us exclaim, with St. Ignatius the Martyr, and other children of Mary, "Love that amiable Mother as much as you will, she will always surpass you in tenderness." Love her, then, if it be possible, as much as St. Stanislaus Koteka, who could not speak of his love for her without communicating to his hearers the ard or of his own flame; to his hearers the ard or of his own il sme; who invented new names to honor her; who asked her blessing upon his every action, who prayed to her as though he was speaking to her face to face; who was transported out of himself by the singing of the Salve Regina, and who, when asked how he loved Mary, was wont to reply: "She is my Mother, what can I say more?"

"Transumeing those words with such pronouncing those words with such emotion of both voice and countenance emotion of bith voice and countenance that he seemed not a mortal but angel that came down from heaven to preach the love of Mary. Let us love her aidid the venerable Herman, who called her his spouse of love; as much as St. Bonaven ture, who called her not only his Lady Ravisher of hearts have you not ravished mine from me?'
As much as did St. Bernardine, of Sienna who went every day to visit her before precious picture, to express his love for her in tender collequies, answering those who asked him whither he thus went every day, "I go to visit my beloved."
Let us love her as did St. Aloysius Gon-Let us love her as did St. Aloysius Gonzaga, whose tender and loving heart throbbed and whose cheeks glowed at the very name of Msry; or, like St. Francis Solano, who, in a holy delirum of love selzed a musical instrument and went to fe sing before an image of Mary. Let us love her as a Father Diego Martinez, who, in reward of his tender love to her, merited on every feast of hers to be carried to heaven by angels to be witness of the pomp with which those festivals are celebrated by the inhabitants of heaven, and who said, "Would that I had the hearts of all angels and saints that I might love her as they love her!" I Finally, let us exhaust all the inventions of love, for never shall we succeed in rinally, let us exhaust an the inventions of love, for never shall we succeed in loving Mary as much as she deserves. But if we do not love her as she deserves, let us at least love her as much as we possibly us at least love her as much as we possibly can, with that love of esteem and tenderness which we owe her on so many accounts.—Rev. M. D'Arvilla.

Mrs. W. J. Lang, Bethany Ont., writes Mrs. W. J. Lang, Bethany Ont., writes: I was one of the greatest sufferers for about fifteen months with a disease of my ear similar to ulcers, causing entire deafness. I tried everything that could be done through medical skill, but without relief. As a last resort, I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and in ten minutes found relief. I continued using it, and in a short time my ear was cured and hearing completely restored. I have used this wonderful healer successfully in cases of inflammation of the lungs, sore throat, coughs and colds, cuts and bruises, &c., in fact it is our family medicine.

Much distress and sickness in children

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves Worm Exterminator gives relief by remove ing the cause. Give it a trial and be con

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not bilster. Read proof below.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

OFFICE OF CHARLES A. SYDER,
BREEDER OF
CLEVELARD BAY AND TROTTING BRED HORSES.)
DE. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Dear Sirs: I have always purchased your Kendall's Spavin Cure by the half dozen bottles, I would like prices in larger quantity. I think it is one of the best limitents on earth. I have used it in my stables for there years.

Yours truly,
CHAE. A. SNYDER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Dr. B. J. KENDALI, Co.
Dear Sire J. J. Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Dear Sirs: I desire to give you testimonial of my
good opinion of your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have
good to for Lameness. Stiff Joints and
Spavins, and I have found it a sure cure, I cordially recommend it to all horsemen.

H. GILBERT,
Yours truly,

Manager Troy Laundry Stables.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. DR. B. JY. WINTON COUNTY, OHIO, Dec. 19, 1888.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Gents: I feed the County to say what I have done
diventy-five horses that had Spayins, ten of
Ring Bone, nine afflicted with Hig Head and
seven of Hig Jaw. Since I have had one of your
books and followed the directions, I have never
lost a case of any kind.

Yours truly,

ANDREW TURNER.
Horse Doctor-

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Burdock

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN IOUSNESS, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN. And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

MANUFACTURING UNDERTAKERS Wholesale and retail. Outside the combine. Always open. R. DRISCOLL & CO. 424 Richmond-st., - London, Ont









Practical Optician, Graduate of the Optic School, New York. Defective sight, pain in head or eyes on viewing objects at a distance, or blurred vision in reading, removed by using our Properly Adjusted Glasses. Every case guaranteed or money refunded. A call solicited.—A. S. MURRAY & CO., 169 Dandas street, London, Ont.

JUNE 8, 1889.

Da'sies.

She was a little Irish maid, She was a little Irish maid.
With light-brown hair and eyes of gray,
And she had left her native shore,
And journeyed miles and miles away
Across the ocean to the land
Where waves the banner of the free,
And on her face a shadow lay
For sick at heart for home was she,

When from the city's dust and heat. And ceaseless noise, they took her The birds were singing on the trees And flower-fragrance filled the air And there, their leaf crowned heads up-

To greet the pretty, gray eyed lass, million blossoms starred the road, And grew among the waving grass.

"Why, here are daisies," glad she cried, And, with hands clasped, sank on

knees.

"Now, God be praised," who East and West
Scatters such lovely things as these.

Around my mother's cabin door
In dear old Ireland they grow,
With hearts of gold and slender leaves,
As white as newly fallen snow." Then up she sprang with smiling lips, Though on her cheek there lay a tear "This land's not half so strapge," she said,
"Since I have found the daisies here."

MRS. MARGARET EYTINGE,

BITS FROM UNITED IRELAND.

Truly our brave Balfour is "a man of infinite jest and most excellent fancy."
His latest device, as revealed to the world in the report of Dr. Moorhead, is to turn the several members of Parliament, whom he has in prison in Tulla-more, out from the boarded into paved colls, and make them stand for twenty. two hours at a stretch, on the cold naked stones until they are frozen to the mar-row of their bones. The fact that one of his victims has contracted rheumatism, and has to perch on the top of the prison stool to avoid the freezing stones, ought to make materials for some most excel-lent feeling at the next banquet of the admirers of the magnanimous Balfour.

Exposing the misrepresentation of Mr. Ballour is a task that by constant repetition has almost lost all interest for the public—all novelty has long since dis-appeared. There is not a single speech, there is not a single sentence of a speech. on the Irish question in which some audacious denial of a coercion outrage or a malignant calumny on Irish Nation-alists is not contained. On Monday, in the House of Commons, he was com pelled to recede from his suggestion made to a little knot of Non conformist Coercionists for the purpose of stirring up sectarian rancour, that the Protestants had been boycotted in Youghal on account of their religion. He still, how-ever, persisted in his statement that Protestants had been boycotted, and that the boycotting was at the instance of a Catholic priest. Pressed further on the point, he gave the name of the Rev. Canon Keller with an audacity born of the cheater with a ch Canon Keller with an audacity born of the absolute privilege of the House of Commons. There was a burst of scorn-ful laughter through the House when Mr. T. M. Hesly asked it he would dare to repeat that statement out of doors. To that query he gave no answer, and none was needed. The Rev. Canon Keller has gone to the trouble of indig-nantly denying the allegation, a work of supererogation, we should think, re-membering his character who made it.

As we anticipated from the first the miserable charge against Father M Fadden for murder is falling to pieces of its own Pather the Packer is looking Prime rottenness. Pether the Packer is looking Prime about for some loophole through which he may slip out of the infamy in which he has involved the Government and him and weelf. He has no occuple in packing the se juries to hang innocent peasants, but his empiribeart fails him when it comes to packing tions, juries to heng innocent priests. It was noticed that Father M'Fadden's name was not amongst the number of those whom Pether picked out for trial for the murder himse Pether picked out for trial for the murder of Mr. Martin before a special and specially packed jury of landlords and land egents of Maryborough. The Daily Chronicle, a strong Coercion organ, gives a hint of what is to happen later on. "It is rumored," it easys, "that the Goverment will abandon the capital indictment against Father M'Fadden, and find some minor charge to try him on."

This is then the end of the grotesque outrage upon the saintly priest and saviour of his people. The fatal arrest, the outrageous accusation, the protracted imprisonment, the repeated remands, and the reckless committal by the Removables on the murder charge have been duly played out; and the Executive is left nunting about in the mud for some minor played out; and the Executive is left hunting about in the mud for some minor charge against the priest. The bogus charge of complracy, on which he was arrested, was alandoued to make room for a bogus charge of murder, and now the a begus charge of murder, and now the begus charge of murder is abandoned to make room for a bogus "minor indictment," of what nature, class, or description Pether has not yet been able to deternine. It is rather hard, this abandon ment, on the poor rogues of Ramovables. ment, on the poor rogues of Removables, who, in obedience to orders, committed Father M'Fadden for trial on a charge of murder, without the shadow of a shade of evidence to justify the committel. The decisions for the future. However, they can console themselves with the remembrance that "they did their duty," which is the Removable's pet phrese for all dirty work in which he is engaged. The whole foot of these priceedings would be inficitely ludicrous were it not for the remembrance of the horrible suffering involved on one side and the corruption and savagery on

Evictions everywhere! In a single column of Monday's Freeman five eviction campaigns are announced. Wholesale evictions are in prospect or progress on the Olphert estate in Donegal; wholeon the Orlpare state in Bonega; wholes as evictions on the Kennare estate in Killarney; wholesale evictions on the Marquis of Drogheda estate in Kildare; wholesale evictions on the Lansdowne estate in Luggacurran; and wholesale evictions on the Ryan estate in Tipperary.
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Crown widespr known promot tion.

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In dear old Ireland they grow,
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Though on her check there lay a tear:
"This land's not half so strange," she said,
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sticking point to lend the forces of the Crown for a war of extermination, more widespread and feroclous than anything known even in the famine. Even thus the peace and prosperty of Ireland is promoted under this beneficent admistration.

Beyond all doubt this sudden and awful revival of evictions is a purely political phenomenon—the most disgraceful, per harm that has ever disgraced politics. It haps, that has ever disgraced politics. It is the last card of the Coercionists. The Plan of Campaign, in the teeth of Coercion, was pulling down rackrents and forcing a reasonable settlement on the estates of the the most ruthless evictors. Triumph fol-lowed triumph with startling rapidity. The lowed triumph with startling rapidity. The success of the Plan could no longer be covered over with lies. There was no use in declaring that it had hopelessly broken down on such and such an estate, when the news came a couple of days later of the evictors' complete surrender to the Plan. The Correlonist Government determined here are less than the condest of the surrender to the Plan. The Correlonist Government determined here are less than the condest of the surrender to the plan. mined by one last effort, per fas aut nefas, to crush out the Plan of Campaign. This is what the concentrated storm of eviction on the Campaigned estates means. It is a vast conspiracy, in which the Government is the prime mover. The motive is not to help the rack renters, but to save the Government. erument. The vast multitude of tenants ar to be wantonly sacrificed to the political prestige of Balfour the Brave. For this the battering ram was made a member of the lireh administration; for this the rumour were set sfloat of the sale of the Ponsonby setate, of an eviction-promoting company, of the new Coercion plant on the Masserene estate, and of the handsome annual income guaranteed for Mr. Olphert and the other champion evictors of Donegal. Above all, the pressure of the Government of poor Mickey the Botch—"always within the law"—to restrain evictions was not merely taken off, but turned the other way to encourage them. For the recent horrible evictions in Ireland the brave Balfour is criminally responsible. He will have a pretty time of it later on with the gang of rack renters whom he hounded on to evict, and who will have to pay dearly for their sport.

GOING A-BEGGING. United Ireland, May 18. The Viceroyalty of Ireland is going a-begging. It is up for auction, and there is no bidding, Hand it round amongst the roblemen, says Lord Salisbury, the auctioneer; but the noblemen one and all refuse to look at it. Lord Cadogan has been offered it and declined. Duke o Abercorn has been offered it and declined, and a host of other noble notables and and a host of other noble notables and nobodies have had the refusal of the Castle. There is a perfectly unaccount able repugnance amongst the Coercion nobility to come over to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant and share the praise and popularity of Balfour the Brave. Mr. Balfour's word and Mr. Balfour's police by cotting statistics conclusively recommend. Balfour's word and Mr. Balfour's police boycotting statistics conclusively prove that Ireland, with the exception of a few disappointed agitators, (half a dozen or so, shall we say?) is in a most happy, peaceful, and prosperous condition. The people are all brimful of joy and gratitude, having been rescued from the grinding thraidom of the League. Little Lord Castleresgh, who is a Quintus Curtius, junior, on his own showing, completely confirms this glowing description For he himself has said it, and it is greatly to his credit, that he has saved the Union to his credit, that he has saved the Union in Ireland and rescued the British Con As we anticipated from the first the miserable charge against Father M'Fadden for murder is falling to pieces of its own rottenness. Pether the Parker I was not general Lodge, Little Lord Castle resph. at the earnest enterties Constitution from destruction. So long as a man of genus was needed at the Castle and Vice regal Lodge, Little Lord Castle resph. at the earnest enterties Constitution from destruction. So long as a man of genus was needed at the Castle and Vice regal Lodge, Little Lord Castle resph. at the earnest enterties of the castle response to the castle and vice right hodge, little hord Castle-reagh, at the earnest entreaties of the Prime Minister, remained to preserve the empire. He raced, betted, played cricket, signed proclamations, got photographed, and would have hunted if he were let in the service of his country. But the British empire being secure through his exercourage that restored happiness and con-tentment to Ireland. But that is a mere matter of detail. Lord Lieuterant and matter of detail. Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary are agreed that Ireland is now the most desirable country in the world to govern. Very curious, very curious, not a single Coercion nobleman can be found to accept this delightful sinecure of twenty thousand a year. We can understand Little Lord Castlereagh leaving a when there was no longer scone

leaving us when there was no longer scope

for his genius; no longer trias to be endured or difficulties to be overcome. But how comes it that no nobleman can be found for the easy, the honoratle, and the richly rewarded position which he bequeaths to his successor? Are the sone of Coercion so good or so cold as not to be tempted by honor or gold? Strangest charge of conspiracy, on which he was arrested, was a randoued to make room for a begus charge of murder, and now the begus charge of murder is abandoned to make room for a bogus "minor indict, ment." of what rature class or dearwin. was the most eager competition. Now the least scrupulous noblemen turn from it with disgust. If there were a word of truth in the vile National calumnies the truth in the vile National calumnies the thing would be easy enough to understand. If Mr. Balfour were the meanest, the most cruel, the most uneuccessful, and the most despised administrator that ever dis graced the name of England, in Ireland we could understand the repugnance of any man less callous than himself to be ociated with the failure and infamy of his administration. If the Castle were a any man's character to so much as to set foot in, we could understand the least self. foot in, we could understand the least selfrespecting nobleman shunning it like a
leper-house. But as Mr. Balfour is the
idol of the Irish nation, and the Castle a
pure centre of popular administration, the
problem is perfectly inexplicable to us.
The Irish Viceroyalty having vainly gone
a begging is to be ab lished. So the
London Coercion Press—the "Forger,"
the Standard, the Globe, and the rest—
suddenly cry out all together with an
unanimity that savors strongly of official
inspiration. All sorts of substitutes are
suggested. We are to get permanent
possession of Prince Cuffs and Collars;
we are even to have a flying visit from

gravely informs us that a Royal residence would do more for the pacification of Ireland (we thought it was pacified!) than the best Land Bill that could be devised. "The cat," the proverb tells us, "has leave to look at the king;" but we have never heard that the sagacious quadruped regarded the royal vision as a satisfactory substitute for a bowl of milk. The Prince of Wales would, we fancy, have a word to say of his own account to the project. He is too wise to allow himself sgain to be made the cat's paw of the miserable faction in wise to allow himself sgain to be made the cat's paw of the miserable faction in Ireland who have degraded "God save the Queen" into a party tune, who insisted when he last visited Ireland on identifying him with the policy of coercion, and earned for him arceeption which he is not likely to forget. His Royal Highness is rumoured to be a strong advocate of Home Rale. "There is but one corner," he says, "of the British Empire in which he has been heartily hissed," and for this he regards the Castle and the Castle system as responsible. One could almost find to in his heart to wish the Viceroyalty abolished if it were only for the sake of the Castle Castle Castle and the Dablin lickspittles by special appointment to his

lickspittles by special appointment to his Excellency, whose loyalty is the outcome of Castle dinners and Castle patronage. On the other hand, one would not willingly curtail the public entertainment afforded by the Prime Minister's comical hand for Vicentia Part the public entertainment afforded by the Prime Minister's comical hand for Vicentia Part the control of the Prime Minister's comical hand for Vicentia Part the control of the Prime Minister's comical hand for Vicentia Part the control of the Prime Minister's comical hand for Vicentia Part the control of the Prime Minister's comical hand for Vicentia Part the control of the Prime Minister's comical hand for Vicentia Part the Prime Minister's comical hand for Vicentia Part the Prime Minister's comical hand for Vicentia Part the Part the Prime Minister's comical hand for Vicentia Part the Part the Prime Minister's comical hand for Vicentia Part the Par hunt for a Viceroy. But the question has a far graver aspect that must not be forgotten. The Viceroyalty is a central and essential covenant of the Union which and essential covenant of the Union which the Coercionists profess themselves so anxious to maintain in its integrity. It is more. However degraded in latter days, it is an outward and visible sign not to be denied of Ireland's separate Nation-ality, and as such must be preserved.

IRELAND OF TO DAY. JAMES REDPATH ON PARNELL S

Boston Pilot. Under this caption James Redpath writes in current New York Independent of the marvellous accomplishment of Parnell's programme of constitutional agitation with the past decade. These

excerpts will interest Pilot readers:

To day, while there are still here and there a few stubborn doubters of English good faith—as there are still here and there, in the North Bourbon radicals, whom even the failure of all their pro phecies of "rabel bad faith" have fa o convince in the wisdom of the policy of good will-Ireland to day is heartily in cord with the political programme that has led, or rather is leading, to a union of the English and Irish masses against the English and Irish privileged classes; of the sister democracies against those twin relics of feudal barbarism—aristo cracy and royalty. At present the alliance is only between the Parnellites in Ireland and the Gladstoneites in England land, rather than between the two races but this first step will surely result, at an early day, in a union of the two de-mocracies against both aristocracy and royalty. In this coming contest the Irish, I think, will lead the way which the people of the Old World are sure to tread before the wrongs of the million can be redressed. England to day—even the radical "residuum" of England-is no longer in the vanguard of human free dom. French, German and even Russian thinkers are now the heralds of social and national progress, and the Irish people, although by temperament natur-ally conservative, are more thoroughly ally conservative, are more thoroughly imbued with democratic ideas and better instructed in the practical workings and results of popular government than any other race in the Old World. It is again the stone that the builders rejected that is to be taken for the corner stone in the

that, without the Irish vote and support they can never regain power, or, if by some unforeseen upheaval they should regain power, yet, without Irish support, they could not hold it, and that the they could not hold it, and that the price of that support is Home Rule. Self-interest is a more powerful factor in politics than sentiment; and as the existing conditions place Gladstone as much in Parnell's power as the Irish leader is in the power of the English leader, there is no reasonable cause to doubt that what the English Premier promised will be granted even if the promised will be granted, even if the old man should die before that pledge is redeemed. Gladstone's party is irrevocably committed to grant Home Rule

not by pledges only, but by political Fortunately for Ireland, English Liberal necessity is strengthened by the solemn sanction of that grim god of the English intellect—Precedent. The English race is the most cowardly race, in-tellectually, of all the great races that have ever ruled mankind. It treats new ideas as the Romans treated foreigners they are barbarians until they are slowly assimilated and can be claimed as "English" or "British." Even the virtues common to all mankind—the love of fair play, for example,—have to be branded as "British" before they are regarded

with entire good will.

English precedent favors the granting of Home Rule to Ireland. Indeed the sink of corruption which it would soil Tory opposition to Home Rule will soon be denounced as "opposed to English traditions"—not to the dreaded "Ameri-canization," but to well-established British policy; for Ireland to-day is the only distinct section of the British Empire inhabited by English-speaking people to which Home Rule has been persistently refused. Ireland's Parlia ment existed for centuries, and was only abolished at the beginning of the present century. It was seduced to suicide by "m tallic corruption," and against the united opposition, to use Grattan's words, "o

own. Unless the Act creating it shall give the power of regulating commerce—unless it gives the right to protect Irish manufactures against the foreign free trade, home-trade destroying comfree trade. home-trade destroying competition of England, the Irish will still be dependent for subsistence on the soil alone. It will be impossible to establish diversified industries, and the social condition of the peasants will be but slightly improved. Unless the Parliament shall have the right to exercise the power of eminent domain and to abolish landlordism as utterly as we destroyed slavery, Home Rule will be chiefly a sentimental victory—fair to see, but turning to ashes in the eager mouth of hunger.

But until Home Rule is established under existing conditions, no other remody for admitted evils can be applied; for the heart of the Irish people is fixed on Home Rule, and whatever benefits it may be able to bestow must first be felt and their inadequancy acknowledged before the people can be united on any other or more radical issue.

Meanwhile, slthough it is 1 500 years since St. Patrick landed in Ireland, the population has berely doubted in all that population has birely doubted in all that iong period—for there are only a little over four millions in Ireland to day—and, within the memory of men not yet old, the population of Ireland has decreased one-half; and, again, 80,000 young men and women, the flower of the Irish race, are leaving her shores every year. South America, the United States, the Canadas and the Australian colonies are all comand the Australian colonies are all comber young and robust workers. Rale will check this movement for a time, but, if it fails to do so, or unless some other means be found to stop the move-ment, the future of the Irish race will be found in America or Australia and not in the old home of the race.

And therefore the future of the Irish race will be influenced for ages by the results of the next English parliamentary election. No wonder that it is eagerly looked forward to by every friend of the

ARCHBISHOP WALSH.

Perhaps no better word-portrait of Archbishop Walsh has yet been given than this, which we quote from the Easter Day address of Lord Mayor Sexton, of Dablin :

The Archbishop of Dublin is a marvel of intellectual achievements; his functions as Metroplitan appear to be only the beginning of his labour.? This great archdiocese, under his hands, has reached a position more prosperous and more flourishing in the spiritual sense than ever it had before, and at the same time it is not too much to say-it is but strict and simple justice to say-that "Hi Grace accomplishes more in the secular sphere than many a public leader of even the first ability who has no other care

Every case is illuminated, and every crit ical turn of affairs is beneficially effected by a letter or an article, or a speech from His Grace the Archbishop of Dabita. These letters, articles, and speeches which proceed continually from his mind-the most rich as well as the mos prolific amongst the Irish race-are finger posts upon the rough and devious paths of politics, and they help to guide us all. I do not presume to conclude what opinion His Grace may hold about the House of Commons—I don't suppose His Grace is greatly concerned what opinion the House of Commons may hold about him—but I venture to offer myself as a witness in that case, I can assure His Grace and my fellow-citizens assembled here that no Irish debate is now considered complete without a quotation from Archbishop Walsh. . . Such is the value attached to the evidence of Archbishop Walsh, and I should wish to add as I have spoken on the question of evid

ence, that so long as history of our coun try remains men will never forget the great, the inestimable public service rendered in a memorable emergency by His Grace the Archbishop of Dablin in vindi sating and enforcing the Divine command, Thou shalt not bear false witness people have good cause to be thankful to His Grace. Our race throughout the world are proud of him.

### A Piece of Her Mind.

A lady correspondent has this to say:
"I want to give a piece of my mind to a certain class who object to advertising, when it costs them anything—this won't cost them a cent. I suffered a living death for nearly two years with headaches, back ache, in pain standing or walking, was being literally dragged out of existence my misery increased by drugging. At last, in despair, I committed the sin of trying an advertised medicine, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and it restored me to the blessedness of sound health. I honor the physician who, when he knows he can cure, has the moral courage to advertise the fact." The medicine mentioned is guaranteed to cure tho diseases peculiar to females. Read printed guarantee on bottle-wrapper. For all derangements of the liver,

stomach and bowels, take Dr. Pierce's Pellets. One a dose.

# **Bronchitis Cured**

After spending ten Winters South, wa cured by Scott's Emulsion

146 Centre St., New York, June 25th, 1888.

The Winter after the great fire in Chicago I contracted Bronchia iffections and since then have seen obliged to spend nearly every Winter south. Last November was dvised to try Scott's Emulsion of Sod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites and to my surprise was relieved at ince, and by continuing its use hree months was entirely cured rained flesh and strength and was ible to stand even the Blizzard and ttend to business every day.

C. T. CHURCHILL. Sold by all Druggists, 50c. and \$1.00.

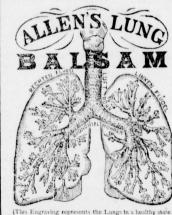


HE MARCHED WITH SHERMAN

Trudged all the way on foot, over mountain and through morass, carrying knapsack and gun, slept on brush heaps to keep out of the mud, caught cold, from the effects of which his friends thought he would never recover. Lingering with slow consumption for many years, he saw Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery advertised in a country newspaper, and he determined to try it. A few bottles worked a change; six months' continued use cured him. Always too independent to ask his country for a pension, he now says he needs mone. He helped save his country, he saved himself! Consumption is Lung-scrofula. For scrofula, in all its myriad forms, the "Discovery" is an unequaled remedy. It cleanses the system of all blood-taints from whatever cause arising, and cures all Skin and Sculp Discases. Salt-theum, Tetter, Bezema, and kindred aliments. It is guaranteed to recommended, or money paid for it will be refunded. Sold by druggists.

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DR. SACE'S CATARRH REMEDY



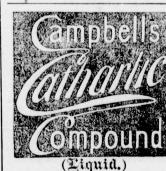
THE REMEDY FOR CURING

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CROUP, ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND PULMONARY ORGANS.

BY ITS FAITHFUL USP CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED

When other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure. nmended by Physicians, Ministers, and RSES. In fact by everybody who has given a good trial. It never fails to bring relief. AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It contains no OPIUM in any form. PRICE 25c, 50c AND \$1.00 PER BOTTLE DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. (Limited), General Agents, MONTREAL.



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Deware of imitations, refuse all substi-tutes, and you will not be disappointed.

# Campbell's Cathartic Compound Cures Chronic Constipation

Costiveness, and all Complaints arising from a disordered state of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, such as Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious

Affections, Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Rheumatism, Loss of Appetite, Gravel, Nervous Debility, Nausea, or Vomiting, &c., &c. Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

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4th. Persons outside of New York, who may not know the address of Houses selling a particular line of goods, can get such goods at the same by sending to this Agency.

5th. Clergymen and Religious institutions and the trade buying from this Agency are allowed the regular or usual discount.

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Catholic Agency, 42 Barciay St., New York, NEW YORK

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French language, with thoroughness in the
rudimental as well as the higher English
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I TRSULLINE ACADEMY. CHATHAM

MOTHER SUPERIOR.

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Ont.

This is the same firm that fo merly did business as Lyon, McNeil & Coffee. They have simply taken the name of becanic Publishing Co. PIANO TUNING. PARTIES REQUIRING PIANOS AND ORGANS Tuned or Repaired should leave orders at 255 Dundas street. Satis-faction guaranteed.—ANTON RAMSITERGER, late with A. & S. Nordheimer.

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Branch No. 4, Lendon, ets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of y month, at 8 o'clock, at their hall on Block, Richmond atreet. Martin ara President; Wm. Corcoran, Rec

C. M. B. A.

Branch at Richmond, P. Q. outy T. P. Tansev, assisted by Presiden fley of Branch 74, Montreal, organized on 102 at Richmond, Quebec, on Friday

Branca 102 at Richmond, Quebec, on Frinay, May 3lst.

This Branch starts with twenty charter members and has every prospect of a rapid increase in membership. Richmond being a rairroad centre and the junction of the Portland and Quebec branch of the Grand Trunk Railway and the majority of the members being railroad employees will have a great influence in spreading the C.M. B. A. on the sufficiency in spreading the C.M. B. A. on the sufficiency in spreading the Pearson for working up this Branch. Brothers C. Bedard and J. Relly also aided materially. The ray pastor, Father Quinn, gives the C. M. B. A. hit entire approval and is pleased to have a Branch in his parish.

The following is a list of the officers of the new Branch:

Branch in his parish.
The following is a list of the officers of the new Branch:
Rpiritual Adviser, Rey P Quinn
President, E Rochette, M P
First Vice-President, C Bedard
Becond Vice-President, C Bedard
Recording Secretary, H Pearson
Assistant Ecretary, D Marchand
Financial Secretary, J Kelly
Treasurer, L Jutras
Marenal. A Goyette
Guard, G Laloude
Medical Examiner, Dr Rochette
Chancellor (pro tem). M J Davitt
Trustees for two years, C nedsrd. G Joyette; for one year, W Brindle, J Blais and
M J Davitt.
Deputy Tansey explained the duties of the
different officers, the manner of conducting
the meetings most minutely, and the first
meeting of Branch 102 was a Golded success.
J. F. C.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Resolutions of Condelence.

At the regular meeting of Branch 24, Thoroid, held on Tueeday evening, May 28th, the following resolution of condelence was passed:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His divine wisdom to remove from our midst by the hand of death, the beloved wife of our esteemed Brother, John Collins Resolved, That the members, of this Branch extend to Brother Collins and his family their heartfeit sympathy in the deep affiliction they have sustained in the loss of a aind and loving wife and mother, and we carnestly pray that Almighty God in His infinite mercy and goodness will strengthen and comfort them in this their sad hour of trial, Be it further.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the records of this branch, and published in our official organs, C. M. B. A. Monthly, CATHOLIC RECORD, and Thorold Post, and that a copy of the above resolution be transmitted to the bereaved family.

Committee, W.m. Gearin, John Battle, jr., A. McKeague and James R yers.

Brockville, Ont., May 28th.
To the Editor of the Catholic Record; DEAR FIR—At a regular meeting of Branch 43, C. M. B. A., held this evening, the following resolution was moyed by Brother Braniff, and seconded by Brother McNabb: That this association tender their deepest sympathy to Brother Joseph Thessereau for the loss sustained in the death of his father;

That the Secretary be instructed to have this notice in crited in the CATHCLIC RECORD and C. M. B. A Monthly. J. P. BYRNES, Rec. Sec., Branch 43.

Montreal. May 25 1889.

DEAR SIE AND BROTBER—Would you kindly give place in your good paper for the following resolutions of condolence from Branch 26:

following resolutions of condolence from Branch 25:
Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to summon away from our midst our late brother member, Mr. M. Higgins, be it.
Resolved. That we, the members of Branch 26 do at this our first opportunity, sincerely join in offering our fervent sympathy to his widow and children in their recent sad affliction. We do this hoping it may prove a source of some consolation to the family in their bereavement.
Resolved, That God, who was pleased to call away our late comrade so sudden a forgiveness and receive his soul into the Kingdom of glory, and that He may in His great mercy provide for the widow and little ones left behind to mourn his sudden and great loss is the prayer of one hundred and twenty five members of Branch 26, C.M.B. A.
Whereas, It has pleased an All-wise God

Whereas, It has pleased an All-wise God o afflict our brother member, Mr. Michael lughes, by the death of his beloved wife, Hughes, by the death of his beloved wife, be it

Resolved, That Branch 26 do hasten to join in heart and hand in expressing tueir feelings of regret, and sympathizing with Brother Hughes in his bereavement. We know well what pain such a great loss in the family circle most causs. We are indeed mot anxious to offer nim what consclution we can in his sad trial.

Resolved, That we unite in offering our humb'e prayer, "May her soul through the mercy of God rest in peace. Amen."

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be recorded in our minute book, and copies sent to the families.

F.C. Lawlor,

Sec. Branch 26.

Branch 5. Brantford. The members of Branch 5 have thought it desirable that an effort should be made to increase their numbers, and invited Rev. Father Molphy of Ingersoll, a member of the Grand Council, to give an address on their behalf. On Sunday evening last, therefore, the rev. gentleman delivered a discourse from the pulpit of St. Basil's Church, to a congregation which filled almost every seat in the large edifice. Father Molphy began by reading the eighth verse of the fifth chapter of St. Paul's first epistle to Timothy: "But if any man hath not care of his own, and especially of those of his house, he hath depied the faith and is worse than an infidel." He pointed out that it was the duty of every man to make provision for those dependent upon delivered a discourse from the pulpit of make provision for those dependent upon him, and that the means employed in atteining that end should be lawful and just. The theory that the end justified the means was one which no Christian could follow. As a means to making provision for those dependent upon us he knew of none more commendable than membership in the C. M. B. A. The membership in the C. M. B. A. The hittory of the association was sketched in an interesting manner, showing the progress it had made during the thirteen years of its existence. It may be said to be yet in its infancy, but the amount of good it has done, has been very great. Over a million and a half of dollars has been paid to the families of deceased members, and who can tall how deceased members, and who can tell how much suffering and sorrow and sin have been prevented by thus providing for those who would otherwise be thrown helpless upon the world's charity. The membership of the association now numbers upwards of twenty two thousand, and there are over four thousand of these in Canada. The increase in Canada has been steady and is becoming much greater of late. and is becoming much greater of late. Life insurance was comparatively a recent institution, unknown until about the beginning of the last century. The progress of the life insurance companies had been great, but in mutual associations the cost of insurance has been very materially lessened, since there are no paid agents, no bad risks, and almost no opportunity for officers to be dishonest. Very many of the clergy had joined the association and it had the approval of the bishops all over the country. Most of the objections

endorsed it. In an age where everything was done by combination it became necessary for Catholics to be united for mutual help and the assistance of those of our people unfavorably circumstanced. He had welcomed its introduction in his own parish as a source of strength to his people and himself. He urged upon his hearers the wisdom of joining the association, and hoped that the branch in Brantford would continue to be a source of benefit to hoped that the branch in Brantford would continue to be a source of benefit to steadily increasing numbers. After vespers a large number of members assembled in their meeting room in the school house where they had an opportunity of meeting Father Molphy. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the lecturer and abort speeches were made by Father Molphy and Father Lennon and several members of the Branch.

E. B. A.

Grand President, P. Croity, Hamilton; Grand Secretary W. Lane, 2 Bartlett Ave, Toronto. Reasons why a Branch of the E. B. A. should be organized in every city, town should be organized in every city, town and village of Canada:

First, because it is a strictly Catholic organization, no candidate being accepted unless he is a practical Catholic.

Second, because it had the full approval of His Grace the late Archbishop of Toronto (of plous memory) as the following letter will show:

St. Michael's Palace, Toronto, 27th April, 1888.

St. Michael's Palace, Toronto, 27th April, 1888.

Wm Lane, Esq., Grand Sec. E. B. A.:
SIR—I am directed by His Grace the Archbishop to ask you to convey to the approaching annual convention of the E. B. A., the assurance of his continued in terest and confidence, and that he most cordially prays for God's blessing on your association and its deliberations.

Fathfully yours,
J. F. McBride, Sec.

Third, because it is the twin sister of the C. M. B. A., the one providing for the time of sickness and burial of its members, the other providing for the widow and

Every information and a copy of the constitution forwarded upon application to the Secretary as above.

The following resolutions were adopted at the late convention held in Peterborough, May 21st:
Whereas, Since our lest convention,
Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has

Almignty God in His Linite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst, our most respected Archbishop, J. J. Lynch, D. D., Whereas, The E. B. A. by his death have lost a true friend, who, through life, lost no opportunity of instructing our members.

members, Resolved, That we desire to place on record the most sincere sorrow we feel for the loss we have sustained.

the loss we have sustained.

Resolved, That the members of the Grand Branch of the E. B. A., in convention assembled, desire to place on record their appreciation of the action taken by the Dominion Parliament of Canada, in restoring to the Lamit Order. Canada, in restoring to the Jesult Order

in Canada their just rights.

Resolved, That the Convention protests in the name of the E. B. A. at the course of the London Times in its endeavor to stigmatize the character of the Irish members of the British Parliament, and, through them, the whole Irish race, and particularly C. S. Parnell, their noble leader. But we thank God, in the name of our association and all lovers of liberty, that he has been able to prove to the world the justice of the Irish cause, and the honesty of his own purpose.

FROM SEAFORTH.

On the evening of the Queen's Birthday a grand concert was held in Cardno's Music Hall for the benefit of the Sanday School St. James Church of this place. The concert proved in every way a grand success and the large audience assembled was delighted with

PART I.

· ·	ACCGRAMME.
	PART I.
Sunrise	White
Gazina IIIIII	Chorus. White
Solo-"Comie"	
Solo- Comic	Chorus.
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. H. Nelson
BOID - Marguerit	e w mile
N	diss Hearn.
May Pole Dance	
May I ole Dance.	
Tw	enty Children.
Trio-"A Little I	Farm"Parry
Messrs, McKa	y, McDonald and Strong.
Dance-"Irleh Ite	"·····
Dance Illen Sig	W M-1
Mr.	. W. McLeod.
Recitation-"Pol	ish By"
1	diss Cargill.
Salo-Waleve Shi	p"Trent
	r. T. Douglas.
IN	TERMISSION.
Club Swinging	
	PART II.
Grand March	
Thi	rty Children.
So o-"Lonely H	arp"
manual and	The state of the s

Miss Hearn, Cotstod Dick Solo-"Jem"...

Thos. Kidd, Esq., Chairman.

The principal features of the evening's entertainment were the May Queen with the May-pole Dance by twenty cuildren and a Grand March by thirty children. The way in which the children performed the intricate movements was much admired and the may come to the movement of the modern of the middle of the children were trained. The soles of Miss discounties of the modern of the miss of the soles o

The Pope, in his allocution at the Consistory, on May 24th, protested against Italian legislation hostile to the charit-able institutions of the Catholic Church. The proposal to erect a monument in memory of Giordiano Bruno, who was burned as a heretic at the end of the of the clergy had joined the association and it had the approval of the bishops all over the country. Most of the objections that could be raised to the association were met in a convincing manner. As a Catholic union the preacher most strongly it ion is an international one. IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

MPUDENT MISREPRESENTATIONS Secretary Balfour, addressing a body of Nonconformist Unionists recently, stated that the Home Rule movement in Ireland is entirely a Roman Catholic movement with which Protestants have no sympathy. The public, however, are very well aware that there is no truth in the statement. The address of nearly four thousand Non-Conformist ministers to Mr. Gladstone, The address of nearly four thousand Non-Conformist ministers to Mr. Gladstone, denouncing the tyranny of the Government towards the Irish is a sufficient answer to this falsehood; but that the proofs of the falsehood may be more abundant it is well to record the fact that a couple of days after the statement was made, the Protestant Home Rule Association held a large and influential meeting in Dublin. It is quite untural that in a country where the Catholics are a great majority of the population, a popular movement should number a large majority of Catholics among its adherents, but Protestant tenants are as much interested in the question of Home Rule movement originated with Protestants. The leader of the party is himself a Protestant and he is sustained by many Irish Protestants of wealth and influence, ability and integrity, to say nothing of the strong support which English, Scotch, and Welsh Protestants accord to the movement.

ment.

Protestants will resp the benefit of new land laws equally with Catholics, and this the tenants of the North know perfectly well, though they leave the Catholics of the South and centre of the country to bear the brunt of the battle. In Scotland, too, the Crofters, who for the most part are Protestants, have already derived much relief from the agitation in Ireland. In Skye, out of £4,750 arrears due on Lord Macdonald's estate the Land Commissioners have wiped out £3.100. Lord Macdonald's estate the Land Com-missioners have wiped out £3,100, besides reducing the rents thirty per ceut. all round. Over four hundred Crofters have benefitted by this single reduction. The Irish agitation has taught the suffer-ing Crofters their rights, and they have risen to assert them, and the Government was compelled to receive their complaints and grant redress. But it has always been was compelled to receive their complaints and grant redress. But it has always been the case that Scotch grievances were redressed at the earliest moment possible when they were pointed out to the Government, whereas the grievances of Ireland would not be looked into at all. Redress for Scotchmen is readily obtained, but for suffering Irlshmen there are only betons. batons, battering rams and bayonets offered by a paternal government.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. Timothy Healy called the Speaker's attention to a dinner given in the dining room of the House of Commons by Home Secretary Matthews, to which he invited the Judges composing the Parnell Com-mission to meet Sir Rowland Blennar-haset. Mr. Healy said Sir Rowland was implicated in the Pigott forgeries, having supplied money to be used in defaming the Parnellites, and asked if the members the Parnellitee, and asked if the members of the House were not to be protected against the use of their rooms for entertaining such persons. (Parnellite cheers and cries of oh! from the Conservatives.) The speaker said he had no authority to ask who the guests of members were.

There was another conflict at Falcarragh on the 27th of May between evictors and tenants. Twenty fire policemen were in-

on the 27th of May between evictors and tenants. Twenty-five policemen were injured, several seriously. The houses were barricaded. Scaling ladders were procured and the attacking party endeavored to enter by windows and roofs. The in mates of the houses rained every manner of missiles upon the police, and in some cases the ladiers, crowded with officers, were thrown violently to the ground. The superior forces of the besiegers prevailed, and the evictions were finally accompli hed.

accompli hed.

The Irish Times (Conservative) says that a Government Commission of experts, which will have no connection with politics, will be appointed to inquire into the existing system of local and Imperial Government, with a view of drafting an Irish Local Government Bill. A municipal Local Government Bill will not, however, be acceptable to the Irish people as a substitute for Home Rule, which is

ow almost within reach.

The movement which originated in

The movement which originated in Belfast for the defence and relief fund for Donegal is proving very successful. Not only in Belfast, but throughout the North and in Scotland large contributions have already been given towards the fund.

Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M. P., has three libel suits entered, viz., against the Times and the Liverpool Courier, also against T. W. Russell, M. P., for asserting that he refused relief to a Falcarragh tenant, Andrew Wilson, because he is a Protestant. The Reverend Canon Keller has also a sait The Reverend Canon Keller has also a sait entered against Mr. Balfour for accusations ande against him in his recent speech before the Nonconformist Unionists. These prosecutions, together with Mr. O'Brien's sult against Lord Salisbury for £50,000, show that Irish Nationalists are not disposed to let themselves be slandered with impunity. Mr. Balfour's statement that Canon Keller had been the cause of that Cauon Keller had been the cause of the boycotting of a number of Protestants was made also in the House of Commons, but he would escape liability for this by pleading the privilege of Parliament, as he did when prosecuted by Mrs. Peggy Dillon. Mr. Healy asked him if he dared repeat the statement out of doors, but he kept a discreet silence, and the House marked its appreciation of the position by a barst of derisive laughter. It is believed, however, that the speech before the Nonconformists was sufficiently explicit to form a basis for the Canon's prosecution.

the Canon's prosecution.

Australian sympathy with Ireland is not parsimoniously doled out. Forty thousand people turned out in Sydney to welcome John Dilion, Sir Thos. G. Esmonde and Mr. Deasy. Among those who were present in the hall to listen to the speeches of the National envoys and their Austra lian co patriots were thirty New South Wales Legislators, and £2,000 were subscribed on the spot to aid the cause of Ireland and Home Rule. All creeds and all parties united in the magnificent

demonstration. Two young men named Daniel Keefe and Daniel Moynaban were sent to jail for six months at a petty sessions at Rathmore for cheering for Wm O'Brien and the Plan of Campaign at Headford railway station. After remaining in jail one month, they yielded to the solicitations of

their friends and were released on giving bail. Is there any other civilized country in the world where cheering for a promi-nent member of Parliament is regarded as a crime for which bundreds of people may be sent to prison?

a crime for which bundreds of people may be sent to prison?

The President and Vice President of the Birmingham Conservative Association have resigned their offices, because they will not submit to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's dictatorship. The president save plainly: "I find myself unable to hold office in our Association because I could not sgain trust the Liberal Unionist party in Birmingham." The prospect of another Unionist victory in that constituency is looking somewhat blue.

Unionist victory in that constituency is looking somewhat blue.

A cenus of the British army on home service shows that there are now 74 720 English, 13 594 Irish, and 8 949 Scotch. The census by religions shows 68,286 English Churchmen, 16,221 Catholics, 8,406 Presbyterians, and 5,608 Wesleyans. The rest are of various denominations.

It is stated that the dispute between the landlord and tenants on the Glensharroid estate will be settled by arbitration.

A member of Parliament corrects the

A member of Parliament corrects the general impression that Mr. Parnell is cold blooded and phlegmatic. He states that Mr. Parnell is really highly nervous and excitable but that he has the great gift of absolute self control.

The appearance of Mesars. Wm. O'Brien and T. P. Harrington before the Special Committee in London was quite an event. Mr. O'Brien was thin and pale, but was, nevertheless, much improved since his last appearance in public at Tralee. Mr. Harrington travelled in his prison garb of gray. His face, formerly ruddy and healthful, was of a sickly hue, and his hair was closely clipped. His moustache had

and now when seed time was approaching the evictions appeared all too certain, the labor of the winter teemed thrown away, and, feeling that further work was now useless, they were standing in groups discussing their hard lot. Even chiliren in Gweedore have to go away to service for several months in the year. They are employed by more prosperous farmers in the valley of the Lagan and other districts, tending cattle, bringing home thirty or forty shillings, which sum goes to pay for food already eaten. A more sad con dittion than this described by an eye witness, cannot be conceived. ness, cannot be conceived.

DEATH OF MR J J. HARRINGTON.

We regret to chronicle the death of Mr. James J. Harrington, of this city, which occurred on the 22 ad of May. He was in his 42 ad year. Deceased had been was in his 42 no year. Deceased had been suffering for some time and his death was not unexpected. He was a devoted Catholic and was regularly attended by his father confessor during his illness, receiving the sacraments for the dying before the end approached. The late Mr. Harrington had made many friends during his residence in many friends during his residence in London, and was much beloved for his noble qualities. The funeral took place on May 24th, to St. Peter's Cathedral, where solemo Requiem Mass was offered for the repose of his soul by Rev. Father Nunan, after which the remains were conveyed to St. Peter's cemetery. To Mrs. Harrington and other relatives we extend our sincere condolence in their sad loss.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

London, June 6.—GRAIN—Red winter, 1.50 to 1.58; white, 1.50 to 1.58; spring, 1.50 to 1.51; corn, 85 to 99; rye 1 00, to 1.65; barley, malt. 1.(6; barley, feed, 80 to 95; oats, 77 to 82; peas, 80 to 85; beans, bush., 1.00 to 1,3); buckwheat,

corn, 85 to 99; rye. 1 00, to 1.65; barley, malt 1.00; barley, feed, 80 to 95; oats, 77 to 82; peas, 80 to 85; beans, bush., 1.00 to 1,31; buckwheat, cental, 1.00.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes. bag, 20 to 35, onlous, bag, 25 to 40; radishes 5; cabbage plants, per 100, 40; tomatoes, per box, 25.

MEAT.—Beet by carcase, 500 to 7.00; mut ton by qr., 8 to 9; mutton by carcass, 7 to 8; lamb, carcass, 7 to 8; lamb, carcass, 9 to 10; lamb, qr., 10 to 11; spring, qr. 1.50; veal by qr., 4 to 6; veal by carcass, 3 to 5; ports, per cwt, 65 to 7.00.

PRODUCE.—Eggs, 10 to 11; butter, best roll, 14; butter, crocks, 13; dry wood, 425 to 4.50; green wood, 450 to 4.75; soft wood, 250 to 3 50; lard, No. 1, 12 to 13; lard, No. 2, 11 to 12; straw, load, 3.00 to 400; clover seed, busn., 500 to 5.0; alsiske seed, bush., 6.50 to 8.00; timothy seed, bush., 140 to 1.70; hay, ton, 800 to 9 00; flax seed, bush., 140 to 1.50.

LIVE 8 TOCK —Mich cows, 30 00 to 60.00; live logs, cwt., 500 to 5.0; pigs, pair, per cwt., 400 to 600; fat beeves 25 to 4 5.0.

FOULTRY.—dressed.) Chickens, pr., 60 to 80; geese, lb, 6 to 9; geese, each, 50 to 60; geese, lb, 6 to 9; turkeys, 10, 11 to 12.

Mooreal, Que, Que, June 6—FLOUR—Reformanted the substrates, 41,65 bush barley, 47,552 bush; real corner and provisions at unchanged rates. Grain and provisions at unchanged rates. Grain

4 10; veal calves steady, but dull, at 3.00 to 4.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS - Offerings, 30 cars; market opened oull, but sundenly became active. New York wanting offerings because that market is stu off from direct Pennsylvania supply by reason of the flood Nearly everything taken at strong former prices to 10c higher on sheep, though offerings were not equal in qusitity to those of yesterday, choice yearling lambs sold at 5.25 to 5.50; good at 5.00 to 5.25.

HOUS-Offerings, Iscars The market was higher on Yorkers and pigs. at 4.75 to 480. The bulk of Yorkers sold at 4.75; some light Yorkers of the pig order brought 4.77; and pigs. 8.93. The market became flat towards the close at inside prices.

A COUPLE OF WEDDINGS.

A COUPLE OF WEDDINGS.

O'SHEA-EGAN.—There were married on Tuesday morping, in the Church of St. Alphonsus, Widsor, Denis T. O'Shea, engineer, M. C. R., of St. Thomas, and Miss loote Egan, only daughter of Mr. John Egan, of Windsor. There were five groomsmen, all brothers of the bride, among whom were P. T. Egan, siderman, and Jos Egan, saistant town clerk, Windsor. The bridesmaids were Miss Jooney, Miss McClutchey, and Cranshaw, of Detroit; Miss Hastings and Miss Rathely, of Windsor. The Very Ray, Dean Wagner, assisted by Rev. Fathers, annery and Scanlan, officiated, and was selebrant of the solemn High Mass, of which the two latter priests were deacon and sub deacon. A very efficient choir, inder the leadership of Professor Magurette of Detroit, rendered the Kyris, Sancius and Ignus Dei of the now celebrated mass compared by Mon Magurette. Miss Mercer, of Detroit, was the le ding soprato, and Miss cittle Gleeson, towards the conclusion of the bride's faither, on Glengary ve. The resents were numerous and most costly.

St. Helen's Caurch at Beschten.

Toronto, was dedicated on Sunday, 26th inst., by Right Rev. Bishop O'Connor, of Peterborough, who also celebrated Pontifical High Mass. The choir of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes was present, under the leadership of Mr. L. J. R. Richardson. The orchestra was J. R. Richardson. The orchestra was under the leadership of Mr. J. Obernier.

HOSPITAL REMEDIES.

and excitable but that he has the great
gift of absolute self control.

The appearance of Messra Wm. O'Brien
and T. P. Harrington before the Special
Committee in London was quite an event.
Mr. O'Brien was thin and pale, but was,
nevertheless, much improved since his last
appearance in public at Trales. Mr.
Harrington travelled in his prison gato of
gray. His face, formerly ruidy and
healthful, was of asickly hue, and his hair
was closely clipped. His mountache had
disappeared, it having been taken off by
Balfour's barbers. Along the route to
London Mr. O'Brien was in several places
greeted by crowds of friends who cheered
enthusiasticsily for the champion of Irelatd. Both gentlemen were treated with
the greatest courtesp by the officials at the
court in London.

Mr. Wilson, M. P., who was one of the
English visitors to Donegal to witness the
evictions in that oppressed district, has
written a letter to the Eighty Club Circular
giving a description of what he saw. He
says that Mr. Balfour's statements in the
House of Commons are "absolutely inaccurate," and he thus describes what he
saw in Giasserhoo:

"A more miserable sight I never saw.
The people are miserable sight in others a
complete, failure. They were living on
Indian meal, obtained on credit, and to
be pald for when the men ratum from
work in England and Sotiand. Almost
the only work they had been able to do
during the winter ewas bringing seawed
to manure their little holdings, which they
had done in the hope that the threatened
evictions appeared all too certain, the
labor of the winter ewas bringing seawed
to manure their little holdings, which they
had done



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Plans and specifications for the above works can be seen at this Department, where forms of tender can be procured. The tenders for the addition to the School of Practical Science, Toronto, must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Public Works, for the sum of two thousand dollars, and each tender for the work at Sault Ste. Marie, Parry Sound and Gore Bay must be accompanied by a similar cheque for five hundred dollars, on condition of being forfeited if the party tendering declines or fails to enter into a contract based upon his tender when called upon to do so. Where tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned. The bona fide signatures of two parties, who may be willing to become sureties for the performance of the commissioner.

C. F. FRASER,

Commissioner.

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L. VANKOUGHNET L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs. Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 11th May, 1889.

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Lennon, Brantford; Molphy, Ingereoli; Corcoran, Parkhill, Twoby, Kingston; and Rev
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