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LIABLE CATHOLIC

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

VOL 3.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1881.

NO. 140

CLERICAL.

WE have received goods suitable for clerical garments. We give in our tailor-

ing department special attention to this branch of the trade.

N. WILSON & CO.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

THE London Times has turned savage on Archbishop Croke, for his out spoken views on the Land question; and the "Thunderer" would like to have him arrested and sent to keep company with Father Sheehy and John Dillon. Only a few days ago, -when they thought he was going to differ with Parnell,—no praise was too strong for Dr. Croke. What a change one's sticking to Ireland makes, in the tone of the English press!-Irish American.

THE priest of Claremorris, Ireland, writes to the English Lord Lieutenant, telling him that a local landlord attended the Catholic church in his parish recently, armed with a doub-le-barrelled gun and a revolver. When the people saw his accoutrement they hooted and chased him, and the coward was afraid to use his murderous weapons. The priest asks the Lord Lieutenant to restrain this landlord in future, and adds that if he dosen't, he (the priest) will have him ejected, "and let the Government see to the consequences." They will probably restrain him, but we hope not.—Pilot.

"A BOTTLE has been cracked in Kilmainham prison." Such was the awful-the too-too awfully dreadful (as the æsthetics would say) -- announcement the other morning in the Dub-lin newspapers. Well, it so happens that many a bottle has been cracked for convivial purposes (when corkstrews were scarce) even in a prison. But the bottle in question was supposed to contain dynamite or some other explosive dangerous to British rule in Ireland, and so the fragments were approached with great caution. It turned out, however, to have been an empty bottle of which some one d to get rid, and (as Poe would have added) "nothing more."-London Universe.

ALL the world over atheists are disinclined to call themselves by their true name. In France they have ism, which the lecturer designated adopted that of the "Anti-Ctericals." Recently they held a Congress in that applause was comparatively light." country. Its character and purpose may be inferred from the following programme of subjects for discussion 1. Seperation of Church and

State.
"2. Free religious association ought not to be allowed to Religious Congregations. Divorce ought to be legal-

ized. "4. Practical methods of working

out the plans of the Society.

"5. The organization of secular festivals and rites.

"6. Moral and political instruction in schools should be of a scientific and experimental kind. "7. How to withdraw woman from

priestly influence. The best method to be adopted for the propagation of Anti-Cler-

ical ideas.

"9. The organization of hospital nursing."—Philadelphia Standard.

Somenow the Irish Church Mission is always discovering priests in Ireland who are forsaking Catholicism and enrolling themselves under the banner of the mission. According to the report presented last week, there were three Dublin priests "receiving instruction."Let us have their names. It is as easy to say three dozen as three, if the matter is to end there; but we may be excused if we ask particulars. So much incredible matter is imported into the annual deliverances of the society's agents that one knows not how to sift the wheat from the chaff. Taking credit for the peacefulness of their proselytes in the west is another piece of humbug. The society is very proud that the land agitation has not induced a single neophyte to participate in it. What have they to agitate for? They are neither farmers nor persons depending on farmers for their susten-The few of them there are tive under the mission, and they are not likely to meddle in that which cal institution depending upon the

has no direct concern for them. Sup-E have received a large stock of s suitable for cleriand it is sheer stupidity, or worse, to make believe that a contrary course

is a virtue.- Freeman. THE lawless condition of Ireland is twenty times worse than it was before the Coercion act was passed. This is not our assertion. This is not an opinion expressed by a Home Ruler or a Land Leaguer, the result of whose personal observation of the real state of affairs in Ireland is not, usually, received with much favour in this country. No; the gentleman who has given utterance to this wonderfully straight forward acknowledgement is no less a person than the son of a duke who was, up to a short time ago, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. We allude to the Duke of Marlborough and to his son, Lord Randolph Churchhill, both Conservatives of an undoubted type. Lord Randolph Churchhill is sufficiently free from bigotry and sufficiently courageous to admit even in the House of Commons that the arrest of an Irish priest is a very shocking affair, that the arrests under the Coercion Act have been capricious, and that the suspension of the constitutional liberties of the people of Ireland is a matter that the Parliament of England cannot afford to be proud of .- London Universe.

Some weeks ago, a Mr. Ingersoll, from one of the Western States, delivered a number of lectures in varicus cities, repeating the old objections of infidels against Christianity. There was nothing very novel in what he said, nevertheless he succeeded in attracting large numbers to hear him. It greatly puzzled the ministers of the sects why their churches should be empty and his theatres crowded. Now they are beginning to ask who are the people who force his audience. who form his audience. One writer says: "They are people who, like himself, are familiar with the Scrip-tures and with allusions to sacred themes." But are they Catholics? A writer in the Chicago Times says: "It was nearly possible to ascertain the Church character and religious complexion of the audience, by the applause with which the strong points of the lecturer against the various denominations were received. When the attacks were made on the Roman Catholic faith, the applause was general and even vociferous, but when directed against Presbyterianas the meanest of all religions, the -Catholic Review.

WHEN the so-called Reformation occurred in England the rightful owners of the churches were dispossessed and the Episcopalians became the legal holders and occupiers of the sa-ered edifices. How some of them are treated may be learned from the following account of the condition of the ancient Church of St. Alphege at Canterbury. Unfortunately, it is not, by any means, an exceptional instance: "The sacred edifice is in instance: "The sacred control is the very centre of Canterbury. Its crimed with dirt, through which only dim rays of the sun-light can penetrate to light up the loathsomeness within. The escutcheons on the walls are defaced and torn; old pieces of old matting but scantily cover the disrepair of the floor, and most of the pews are thickly covered with dust and cobwebs, here and there being only a few that are fit for use. The floor in many places has rotted and fallen into holes; and where it has not already gone, is in a dangerous state. In one pew a worshipper, whose de votions must have been about equal to the sanctity of the scene, had amused himself in pasting up labels advertising the superior spirits and wines to be obtained at a neighboring tavern. The condition of things within the communion rails was even more disreputable than that without. The floor was in a deplorable state; and in one place there is a hole a foot wide, probably one of the many entrances for the churchyard rats. The communion table was propped up by pieces of rough wood; the books and the altar cloth were dirty and uncared for; and there was a rickety old chair in which it would be unwise to sit."—Philadelphia Standard.

THE Catholic Church is not a politi-

H E. .. NO WOMEN CONTMAKERS EMPLOYED

organization of "all the faithful under one Head," Who is Christ Jesus, our Lord, Whose kingdom is not of this world. Her members "render to grievances to be remedied, every man who feels them ought to rise and act, to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's," without respect to the form of Gov-In her holy institutions she does not compromise with human institutions, nor could she do so in her character as divine teacher and director, continuing the mission given her by Christ, "Go teach all nations," was the divine injunction. fulfilling that mission and will continue it to the end of time. Govern-ments have attempted to interfere with her, in her teaching, and the establishment of her hierarchy, but have failed. England now is endeavoring to interfere, and cunningly make it appear that the Catholic Church cannot dare to let the present crisis in Ireland pass without interference, and make Ireland's cause the Church's cause. England claims that she holds the welfare of the Church in ber hands and that the latter must conform to her in her Government of the Irish people, if she desire existence or peace. Because the Bishops and priests of Ireland array themselves on the side of the oppresgeance of the Government. This is the tenor of all the English news from Ireland, day after day. The prospect of receiving a red hat as Cardinal, is held out to those of the Irish hierarchy, who would remain politically attached to the Government that oppresses their subjects. We are informed that Archbishop Croke has renounced, by his actions, all right and title to a Cardinal's hat. As well might we declare that a man who votes a certain ticket, foregoes all possibility of being ordained priest. Catholic Bishops are not made out of todies, as are the Bishops of England, and honors in the Church of Christ Columbian.

THE APPEARANCE of the new work (the "Improved" Bible) suggests a question that must be interesting to many persons: What is to become of the stack of old Bibles and the back of the stack of the stack of the back of the bac It suggests another question that is

more important: How many new sects will the new Bible produce? The claim that it is more authoritative than the old Bible is not unanimously conceded by any means. Changes of grammar and the introduction of modern improvements in the control of modern improvements in the control of modern improvements. any means. Changes of grammar and the introduction of modern improve-ments in the line of phraseology do not make it more authentic than the version it is to supersede. They merely make it less old-fashioned. If the old Bible produced about two hundred sects, how many will the new one produce? There is now more reason than ever to differ about scriptural interpretation, and it is only natural to look for some new varieties of

Protestantism as a consequence.

It might also be worth while to ask whether the new Bible will check the decline in church-going that is so often spoken of by the press, and sometimes by Protestant ministers. Even in the large Protestant ministers. Even in the large cities, many of the Protestant churches are said to be at least half-empty every Sunday. Will the new bible work a change in the spirit of the indifferent Protestants whose reading of the old one produced such poor results as the statistics of church attendance show l—[Boston Biles]

INDULGENCES.

Catholics affirm that no Pope ever sold indulgences; that no Pope could sell them without incurring the sin and guilt of simony and sacrilege; that no one could buy an indulgence without incurring like sin and guilt; that such an attempted pur-chase of an indulgence would exclude the would-be purchaser from all the benefits of an indulgence and make it utterly in-operative as to him; that it is not the effect of indulgences to forgive sins; and that the effect of indulgences relates entirely to the past, and has no reference to future acts past, and has no reference to future acts or their consequences. Futhermore, that no indulgence was ever granted, or published, or will be, or can ever be granted, that will be or can be of the slightest avail to any, except to those who are truly contrite and penitent, and sincerely purpose and resolve to abstain from sin; and moreover, who have (unreservedly and peniconfessed their sins and obtained

Arthur Morington & Co. iron and metal merchants, of London, have failed. Liabilities, £73,000.

Full Particulars.

A large force of police proceeded early on Friday morning to the house of the Very Rev. Dr. Downs, P. P., with whom the Rev. Father Sheehy lived, at Kilmallock, and reached there about six o'clock. Mr. Lloyd had the house surrounded by a streng guard of police, and then summoned the inmates by pulling loud at the bell, which was answered by the Rev. Dr. Downes himself. He asked "What's wanted?" The answer he got was, "Father Sheehy." He then called the Rev. Father Sheehy down stairs, who, immediately on appearing, was handed the warrant for his arrest. The Rev. Father Sheehy did not appear to be the least put out, and saying he would be back soon, returned up stairs to get ready to depart with the constables. On reappearing, Mr. Lloyd asked him to speak to the people Lloyd asked him to speak to the people later on, and tell them to keep quiet, and not to shout, to which the Rev. Father sheehy did not make a reply. Dr. Downs then asked Mr. Lloyd whether he intended keeping Father Sheehy until the train started, and Mr. Lloyd said they would have a room for him at the barracks. "Would it not be better if he stayed here for the time," said Dr. Downs, "and prevent some confusion afterwards with the police? Mr. Llcyd, hesitating, answered that he did not think he could allow that. The Rev. Father Sheehy then left the house in company with the Very Rev. Dr. Downes, and the Rev. J. G. Fitzgerald, the themselves on the side of the oppressed, England says they dare not be recognized in their ecclesiastical character, and receive honors for faithful adherence to the Church, lest it be taken as a reward for what they do politically in a different sphere, and thus bring down the vengeance of the Government. This is explained to him by the production of the warrant for his arrest, and by his being-told that he should henceforth consider him self in custody. As may be naturally sup-posed, the news of his arrest spread with extraordinary rapidity through the town, and by seven o'clock there was scarcely a man, woman, or child in the place that had not turned out into the streets cheering for the Rev. Father Sheehy and his companions. Hooting for the police has been kept up continuously; and the most intense excitement prevails. The soldiers and policemen were lined across the street near the police barrack to prevent the people from passing, or coming at all near it. At Catholic Bishops are not made out of todies, as are the Bishops of England, and honors in the Church of Christ are rewarded for the things that are rendered to God and not for those that are rendered to Cæsar.—Catholic policemen, who were to form the escort to Naas, walked in close proximity to the suspects. On arriving at the station-house the excitement of the people became greater, and the cheering was kept up with-out ceasing, the response to each call being more vociferous, if possible, than the pre-Bibles on the hands of publishers and booksellers? Are all these now nothing but dead stock, to be sold for the price of old paper? If the revised and authorized version is the correct one, the others must be incorrect, and people cannot be encouraged to either read them or buy them. This seems to be hard on the dealers.

Improve vociferous, if possible, than the previous one. As each of the prisoners entered the compartment which had been selected for them he was enthusiastically cheered. Neither the Rev. Father Sheehy, Mr. Gilberson, nor Mr. Collins made any remarks to the people, but as Mr. M'Carthy them. This seems to be hard on the dealers. thy stepped into the carriage, he turned round and called out, "Stick to your col-lors, boys; don't flinch; pay no unjust rents. Down with landlordism," each sentiment

> crowd, and, speaking to the sub-inspector, said, "Don't allow any more remarks of that kind to be made at this or any other that kind to be made at this or any other station. Our orders are such, and I want you to obey them." A clergyman who happened to be travelling in the train then joined the Rev. Father Sheehy, and he was allowed to travel with him in the same compartment along with the other prisoners. In the same compart-ment three policemen and a sub-in-spector also took up their seats, and the next com-partment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for each of the prisoners in succession, and tor Davitt, Parnell, and Dillon. In a few minutes after the majority of the people dispersed quietly, and returned to their homes.

ing.

INTERVIEW WITH FATHER SHEERY IN PRI-Arrived at Naas, and stepping into a long stone corridor, I beheld the Rev. Father Sheehy sitting in a corner. I had been in that hideous barbarity at Kilmainham—"the visiting cage"—and I was not prepared for the reception accommodation I saw here. The corridor was only the breadth of a small room, and at the end an enclosure was constructed in each corner

wooden railings, about forty inches h. There was a plain deal chair placed each enclosure, between which there in each enclosure, was a vacant space of equal area for a war-der. Forgetting for a moment that I was subject to prison discipline, when I saw this arrangement—more akin, as I thought, to civilization than the barbaric cage before alluded to-I advanced boldly to the fore alfuded to—I advanced boldly to the rev. gentleman, who shook my hand with much cordiality, and was composing my-self for a fireside conversation, when the figure of a tall, strange warder, creeping up behind, overshadowed the corner, and up behind, overshadowed the corner, up behind, oversnadowed the corner, and brought me at least to the enjoyment of a full consciousness of my position. He opened the door of the empty apartment, and presuming he intended it for me, I immediately became its occupant. He stood erect, without moving a took in a hurried view of the a muscle. I stairs, and the rows of cells from which criminals had been so recently moved to make room for political prisoners. I had

existence or good will of any party, nation, or Government. She is an exotic specimen of the flower, and to recall the lines:

'Tis liberty alone that gives the flower Of fleeting life its lustre and perfume; And we are weeds without it.

Rev. Father Sheehy informed me that Rev. Father Sheehy informed me that he had been arrested in his parochial residence in Kilmallock at six o'clock that day by Sub-Inspector Jennings. The warrant of arrest was addressed to this police-officer, who for the purpose of executing it was accompanied by Mr. Clifford Lloyd, R. M., and "a small army of police." Some soldiers had also been ordered under arms and were stationed within a short arms, and were stationed within a short distance of his residence, to which the po-lice, however, advanced.

Remarking that the train was not timed to leave Kilmallock until a quarter before eight, I presumed that the police afforded the rev. gentleman an interval of time in which to arrange his affairs. To this the Kev. Father Sheehy replied emphatically "Not at all. They seemed, on the contrary, to be rather impatient to get m away—and were, indeed, impatient from the moment I received the warrant until we got as far as the Kilmallock Police Barracks, where I had a cup of tea."

Referring to further questions, the rev. gentleman added that "the police rang the gentieman added that "the police rang the hall door bell furiously and unceasingly from the first." He had no expectation of arrest, and the ringing of the bell was so urgent and strong that he concluded it was a dying call, and jumping out of the bed, dressed himself in great haste and ran dawn, when the sub-invastor tenderallising. down, when the sub-inspector tendered him the warrant, and without any appreciable

delay he accompanied them.

I spoke about the nature of the warrant, which the rev. gentleman immediately drew from his pocket. The only word the warder spoke was an affirmative of my supposition—thut he would not allow it to be interchanged. However, the main portion of it was read by the Rev. Father Sheehy, and it ran thus: "Reasonably suspected of having, since the 30th September 1880, been guilty, as principal, of a crime punishable by law, that is to say, assembling with others, and unlawfully attempting, by threats and menaces, to compel divers of her Majestv's subjects to quit their lawful employment." The "reasonably suspected" clergyman made no immediate suspected cregyman made no immediate comment upon the nature of the charge, but an indignant smile upon his face con-veyed to me as intelligibly as any words could the esteem in which he held it, and the credbility which he thought should attach to it.

My allotted time-fifteen minutesnearly exhausted, and after some further conversation I had again the opportunity of shaking hands with this highly esteemed clergyman, and I bade him farewell.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Cardinal Manning will visit Scotland before the summer is over, and he will open, in the neighborhood of Glasgow, at least one new church.

The Jesuits expelled from France have begun the erection of a large college under the shadow of the ancient cathedral of Canterbury.

Mrs. Frederick George Lee, wife of the ultra-Ritualistic Vicar of All Saints, Lambeth, has been received into the Church of Rome.

The printing-press of the Propaganda has just issued, in elegant form, a collection of Latin poems written by His Holiness Leo XIII. in honor of two martyrbeing received with a fresh burst of cheer-ing. Mr. Lloyd immediately rushed to the It is stated that Michael, the son and successor of King John of Abyssinia, is about to embrace the Catholic faith. His father placed many obstacles in the way of Catholic Missionaries.

The new Catholic parish at Portage la Prairie has been named St. Cuthbert.
Dr. Hagarty and Messrs, Ryan and
Gigot have been appointed school and
church trustees for the new parish.

Much indignation is expressed by Cathos in Paris at the Government giving up to Pere Loyson the church of the Assumi to rere Loyson the charch of the Assumption on the Rue St. Honore, in which the Abbe de Gurry, who is deemed to have suffered martyrdom from the Commune, for many years officiated.

The Princess Massimo has remitted to the Holy Father the sum of 10,000 francs (£400), which the Count de Chambord subscribes etch year towards Peter Pence. The devotion of this scion of a kingly house to the faith of his fathers, and to the Holy See, is a grand example at the

The Swiss journal, the Gazette du Valos, announces with lively satisfaction that the Rev. Father Maschler has been appointed superior of the Jesuits of the German province. Another Valasclan Jesuit, Father Ancesledy, passes, says the Gazette, for being the right hand of Father Beckx, the general of the Order.

present day.

The Rev. James Croke, a brother of the renowned Archbishop of Cashel, is located at San Rafael, Cal., where he has charge of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum. The asylum affords a home for 510 orphan boys, and is under the charge of the Sis-ters of St. Dominic. There are 45 teachers and employees.

Ex Governor Washburne, of Wisconsin, has given his Edgewood property to the Sisters of St. Dominic, Sinsinawa Mound, who will establish an educational institution. The property is most beautifully lo-cated on the shores of lake Wingra, and the mansion is surrounded by grounds large enough to give that privacy which is large enough to give that privacy which is so essential to the success of an establishment of the kind located there.

Anglican clergymen of the ritualistic school have made up their minds to take the journey from Oxford to Rome, and will be received into the Catholic Church this week by Cardinal Manning. A correspondent of another paper, the Weekly Review, states that the wife of a well-known clergyman, Mrs. Frederick George Lee, has actually been received into the Church—a happiness granted to her son, Mr. Ambrose Lee, some time ago, as many of our brose Lee, some time ago, as many of our readers will reccollect.—Liverpool Catholic Times.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Franco-Tunisian treaty has been

Merino has proclaimed himself dictator of San Domingo.

The Theatre Royal at Belfast has been burned. Loss, \$100,000.

It is intended to run trains through St. Gothard tunnel by electricity. The village of Bradley, in Hampshire, ingland, has been almost destroyed by

steamer Faraday has successfully landed the shore end of the new Atlantic

An outbreak has occurred at Kharkoff and other towns of Southern Russia. Several incendiary fires are reported. By a boiler explosion in the rolling

mill on last Friday at Pottsville, Pa. ten men were badly scalded—three fatally. The steamer Ali ant has been wrecked near Gibara., All hands were saved, including a battalion of soldiers.

Turkish troops have fought Bulgarian bands in Macedonia. Eight Turks and thirteen Bulgarians were killed.

The Reichstag has rejected, by 153 to 102, the credit demanded by Bismarck for the establishment of an Economic Council. The Schooner Isabel, from New York to Jamaica, Cuba, with a general cargo, was struck by a whirlwind, and capsized.

The steward was drowned, but the remainder of the crew was saved. A Constantinople despatch says: —
"An earthquake has devastated thirty-

four villages in the Pashalic of Van. A fire broke out in the arsenal at Carbkrona, Sweden, on Wednesday. Many shells exploded. Great damage was done.

The French Senate, by a vote of 148 to I14, refused to pass the discussion of the Scrutin de List Bill. Ministers ab-

stained from voting. The case of Midhat Pasha, and others charged with murdering Abdul Aziz, has been referred to the Turkish Ministry of Justice, in order that they may brought to trial.

A Tiflis dispatch says: A conflict oc-curred at Kouba between 70 prisoners and the military guards. Over twenty-five mer were killed or wounded. Thirty prisoners escaped, carrying off

A Candahar despatch says : A force of cavalry and infantry near Giriske was at-tacked by the Ameer's troops on the third inst., and routed after four hours' fight-

state of affairs in Russia, says: Never were there so many political prisoners, less stability and greater anxiety, with no signs of returning calm.

Instructions have been issued from Washington to United States Collectors at all important points that they must give especial attention to tle matter of overcrowding excursion and other steamers in their districts.

Diptheria is epidemic at Ludington, Mich. One hundred and twenty children died recently in a population of 4,000. The schools are closed. Policemen have been stationed at the houses where sick ness exists. The German Minister to Pekin has ur

gently demanded that the Government of China take energetic measures to punish the pirates who recently plundered the German vessel. The German Consul at Canton has been instructed to call to his

... BAPTISM FOR INFANTS.

arv.

The practise of deferring baptism of in-fants beyond the time allowed by the fants beyond the time allowed by the Church is growing in some places. The good old-country fashion of having a child baptised as soon after birth as a priest can be found to administer the sacrament is the best. The Church in her authorized catechism lays special stress on the necessity of baptising infants without delay, and it is admitted by all theologians that to delay baptism beyond two weeks without valid rea one is north. two weeks without valid rea ons is mort-

Christian names, names of saints, should be given to children in baptism. The trashy novels eagerly devoured by the people of this country have brought into use a multitude of meaningless names to to be applied to presumed rational beings, which empty headed mothers insist on be-stowing upon their unfortunate off-pring. When the older members of the family When the older members of the family are gathered in solemn conclave to decide the momentous question: What shall the baby be called? the point seems to be to select some name capable of being abbreviated into a pretty little nickname, the Christian character of the child being totally ignored. The name of a saint is given, us in leaving that given us in baptism that we may have a model to copy after and an intercessor in make room for political prisoners. I had just one moment, before the rev. gentleman spoke again, in which to think of man spoke again, in which to think of hears that two, if not three, well-known great help towards living a Christian life. And see! as soars the moon aloft Her yellow beams come through the air so mild, so beautifully soft, That wave and wood seem stirred with brayer.

prayer; And the pure spirit, as it kneels At Nature's holy altar, feels Religion's self come stealing by In every beam that cleaves the sky.

The living soul of beauty files.

The air with glorious visions—bright
They wonder o'er the forest hills
And linger in the pailed light;
Off to the breathing heavens they go,
Along the earth they live and glow,
Shed on the stream their holy smiles,

ARCHBISHOP CROKE.

Ireland's Patriot Prelate Sketch of His Life.

The Irish priesthood, which, since the days of St. Patrick to the present time, has ever been characterized, not alone by apostolic zeal and learning, but by the purest and most unyielding patriotism, has ever produced few members in whom those qualities have been present in a more eminent degree than in the subject of our present sketch—the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel. In point of scholarship and sanctity he is every where regarded as an ornament to the Irish hierarchy, and in that unsudulterated and out-spoken patriotism which is compatible with—indeed enhances—the most exalted exercise of Christianity he exalted exercise of Christianity he

was his uncle; the late Very Rev. Dean O'Flynn, of Aghada, Cork Harbor, was grand uncle, and the celebrated Bishop McKenna, of Queenstown, who died at a patriarchal age in the last decade of the last century, was his grand-uncle. Many more of his clerical relatives were among more of his ciercal relative, and efficient the most prominent, zealous, and efficient in the ministry of his native diocese within this century. One of his uncles, after a distinguished classical and legal after a distinguished classical and legal course at Trinity College, Dublin, was for many years the Colonial Attorney-General of Victoria, Australia. One of the Archbishop's brothers rose, within a comparatively short period, to the high-est clerical and social grade in San Fran-cisco, Cal., after seven years of missionary cisco, Cal., after seven years of missionary cisco, Cal., after seven years of missionary privations among the nomadic Indian tribes of Oregon and Washington Territory. He is as highly revered to-day in San Francisco along the great Pacific Slope as any Irish priest who cast his lot inforeign lands within the past fifty years. One of his sisters reconstructed, physically and religiously, an old Mercy Convent in Charleville, where her uncle onvent in Charleville, where her uncle ad been an esteemed pastor for nearly tiful Italian marble monument in the wayside churchyard, raised by the worthy propie of Charleville to the memory of the archbishop's lamented brother, Rev. William Croke, who promised a brilliant and patriotic career in the ministry, till he fell a vistin to professional duties in the celebrated cholera and fever year, 1849.

Archbishop Croke matriculated as a clerical student in the Irish College of Paris, when the late Bishop of Kerry, Dr. Moriarty, assumed the office of dean and vice-president. Dr. McSweeney, uncle of Dr. McSweeney, of New York, at that

Dr. McSweeney, of New York, at that time president of the college, generously shared in the paternal solicitude of Dr. Moriarty, regarding the brilliant promise of their young ward, who led his humanity, rhetoric, philosophy, and divinity classes till the close of his seventh years' ity, rhetoric, philosophy, and divinity classes till the close of his seventh years' academic course. After such protracted studies, being still two years short of the canonical age for the priesthood, though already engaged to the Church by subdeaconship, his college superiors, his uncle and other clerical friends, earnestly recommended him to read a supplemental theological and canonical course of studies at the celebrated Roman Jesuit College, under the tutorship of Perrone and the brilliant Passagha, and other eminent professors, till his scholastic graduation, with genuine doctor's honors, in July, 1847. Having spent a couple of years as professor of classics and divinity at Carlow, in Ireland, and in his old alma mater at Paris, he returned to the fever and cholera battlefield in his native country, where his brother, in his ministerial apostolic labors, had succumbed, filling a youthful martyy's grave. The filling a youthful martyr's grave. The young professor apparently aspired to equal the ministerial zeal and reward equal the ministerial zeal and reward of his deeply-lamented brother; but Providence, who ordered things sweetly, kindly spared her child of promise for over thirty years to take the national leader-hip of the Irish hierarchy and clergy in the struggle against their old, powerful, and relentless oppressor.

After some seven years of realess.

After some seven years of zealous, brilliant, and fruitful ministration as assistant pastor at Charleville, Middleton, and Mallow, he was promoted in 1857 to the highest responsible office of president of St. Colman's College, Ferand Mallow, he was promoted in 1857 to the highest responsible office of president of St. Colman's College, Fermoy, a newly-founded diocesan establishment. Hundreds of clergymen in the old land and spread through English colonial settlement, and many more in the United States, can bear witness to the foremost and in colleges through the Continent were almost universally the foremost students in their respective classes. Dr. Croke, being rather dangerously threat-

ened with sciatics, accepted the pastorship and rural deanship of Donersile, in the neathern part of Cork, till summoned by the late lamented Holy Father to assume

vicar-general, very many priests and prom-inent Catholics lamented that so brilliant and promising a young Irishman should be "apostolically bound" for the distant land "apostolically bound" for the distant land of Macaulay's poetic travelling artist, who is hereafter doomed to a risky posing on the broken arch over the classic waters of old Father Thames.

After five years' diocesan administration, remarkable for financial, intellectual, and spiritual advancement, Dr. Croke was

happily preconized in June, 1875, as Archbishop of Cashel and Apostolic Adminisbishop of Casner and Apostone Adminis-trator of Emly, and successor to the late Most Rev. Dr. Patrick Leahy, decidedly one of the most learned, accomplished, zealous, and patriotic bishops of Irish birth

zealous, and patriotic bishops of Irish birth or parentage within this century. It will be highly gratifying to many of our readers to be reminded that the Very Rev. Dr. John Ryan, P. P. and V. G., Ballin-Dr. John Ryan, P. P. and V. G., Ballingarry, Tipperary, very probably the most eminent theologian in the Irish priesthood, after Profs. Murray and Neville, and an extremely popular pastor and diocesan official in the late administration, received an overwhelming majority of the votes of his brother pastors in the canonical scrutiny of Cashel and Emly. However, the thoughtful and experienced provincial thoughtful and experienced provincial prelates of Munster, knowing the instinctive humility of Dr. Ryan in assuming at

most exalted exercise of Christianity he yields to none, and is equalled in all probability by but one member of that illustrious body—that Nester of the Irish Church of our day, Archbishop MacHale.

Archbishop Croke was born near Charlesville, County Cork, in the latter part of the year 1823. The late Very Rev. Dr. Croke P. P. and V. G., Charleville, was his uncle : the late Very Rev. Dr. Croke P. P. and C. Charleville, was his uncle : the late Very Rev. Dr. Croke P. P. and C. Charleville, County Cork. man Consistory in solemn council, was duly accepted by the Sovereign Pontiff Pius IX., in June, 1875. As successor to so emin-ent and popular an archbishop as Dr. Leahy, of whom any Catholic hierarchy and clergy in any nation in Europe would be proud, and as the choice of the majority of the provincial bishops, though not nominated by pastors' scrutiny, we can readily understand that nobody, unless gifted with very exceptionable talent, zeal, tact, and administrative fortitude, could control the elements of natural disaffection among so proverbally high-spirited a clergy

> And yet, God be thanked, we find that within a few years Archbishop Croke has given the very highest satisfaction in his difficult administration, and has secured for himself an amount of affection from for himself an amount of affection from priests and people as genuine and over-flowing as if his paternal and maternal ancestors had been racy of the hills and valleys of Tipperary since Cormac was ruler and bishop of the royal house and cathedral of "the City of Kings."
>
> When we remember Archbishop Croke's great variorical panegyric on the center-

great oratorical panegyric on the centen-nial anniversary of the Liberator, a few years ago before the most educated Cath-time he was Pope. Wicked men destroy kalf a century; and having distinguished herself in the military hospitals of the Black Sea waters during the Crimean war, established a most successful convent of her order at New Inn, County Tipperary.

Another sister, professed in the same costly and magnificent cathedral, worthy Another sister, professed in the same religious community, emigrated some twenty years ago to the Australian continent, and founded a most flourishing Mercy Convent at Bathurst, New South Wales, the pride of the provincial prelates of that promising colony. The observing tourist who passes to town from the Charleville Raliroad Station will cast a lingering, mournful look on the beautiful Italian marble monument in the worthy people of Charleville Ralicad Station will cast a lingering, mournful look on the beautiful Italian marble monument in the worthy people of Charleville Ralicad Station will cast a lingering, mournful look on the beautiful Italian marble monument in the wayside churchyard, raised by the worthy people of Charleville Ralicad Station will station with the Charleville Ralicad Station will cast a lingering, mournful look on the beautiful Italian marble monument in the worthy people of Charleville Ralicad Station will station with the Charleville Ralicad Station will cast a lingering, mournful look on the beautiful Italian marble monument in the worthy people of Charleville Ralicad Station will cast a lingering, mournful look on the beautiful Italian marble monument in the worthy people of Charleville Ralicad Station will cast a lingering of the provincial prediction of this clergy and religious communities, powerfully reacting on the educational, and spiritual interests of his numerous parochial congregations, from Slevenamon to within shadow of the historic walls of old Limerick, we are not surprised to find a prelate of his bold aspirations, worthy of the great public bandout the cast of the two forms and the cast of the catholic confessional tends to increase sin.

According to Protestant ideas when a man is sorry for his sins he steps into his closet and pravs. According to Catholics you must go to a priest, confess your miss closet and pravs. According to Ca

Six Questions Which Have No For Their Auswer.

Is it true that in the Middle Ages the Is it true that in the Middle Ages the Bible was chained to prevent people reading it? This is like saying that a man "chains" a dipper to a well to stop people from drinking the water. It's like "chaining" a door mat to the front stoop to prevent people from cleaning their muddy shoes. Of course Catholics admit the Bible was chained; BUT HOW AND WHERE? It was "chained" in a church, open very hour of every day. ""the proper very hour of every day." "the proper very hour of every day." "the proper very hour of every day." Bible was chained to prevent people reading it? This is like saying that a man "chains" a dipper to a well to stop people from drinking the water. It's like "chained their muddy shoes. Of course Catholics admit the Bible was chained; BUT HOW AND WHERE? It was "chained" in a church, open every hour of every day—"chained" at a deek near some window which would always give light sufficient to read it. At a time when books were rare and costly, who is so stupid that he cannot see it was "chained" there to be at the service of every one? Such a proceeding is not entirely unknown even in modern times. In New England, we remember a good Connecticut family who always "chained" their almanac in the conner nearest the window. In our own enterprising city the most prominent business firms "chain" a city directory to their counter. Thus the nineteenth century bears witness to the wisdom of the Middle Ages. When a book is valuable and used by many, it is chained in a public place, precisely as the Bible to be chained in the Catholic churches. Again,

Is it true.

tants frequently remark this fact. One great advantage of having the services of the Church in a fixed language is well seen in this country. Go to one of our city churches and you will find that French, Engthe late lamented Holy Father to assume the episcopal responsibilities of Aukland, New Zealand, in July, 1870, at the closing of the great Vatican Council.

When leaving Ireland in September of that year, and when passing through New York and our other great States to the Pacific Mail steamer from San Francisco, where his brother was administrator and vicar-general, very many priests and prom.

That the ('atholic religion is all cere-

That the 'atholic religion is all ceremony, and has no genuine piety? We invite you to attend some Catholic Church, and judge for yourself. Here is the testimony of some Protestants who have already done this:

FIRST WITNESS. Universalist: Rev. Mr. Knowlton, in the Universalist Quarterly for October, 1870 writes: "The order of public worship in a Catholic Church is not a 'senseless mummery.' Its ritual is ara 'senseless mummery.' Its ritual is ar-tistic and impressive, its faith strong, its ministrations consoling. At the name of Jesus every knee is bent and every head is bowed—a manifestation of reverence

not apparent in our stiff-necked Sunday gatherings."
SECOND WITNESS. Scotch Presbyterian: Mr. Laing, a celebrated traveller and a shrewd observer, says; "The fervor of de-votion among these Catholics strikes every traveller who enters a Roman Catholic Chysic."

THIRD WITNESS. Rationalist: The wellthe writer, James Parton, tells us that during the intense stillness at Mass, a low eager whisper of prayer can be heard, and THE WHOLE ASSEMBLY IS LOST IN DE-

IS IT TRUE
That the Catholic Church cannot be the

Church of God because there have been wicked priests and popes? No one denies that there have been bad priests, bishops and popes. But what does that prove? It proves nothing but their own wickedness. It does not affect the Catholic Church. They disobeyed her teaching when they committed sin. The bad have been extremely few in number. None of us are so perfect that we can boast of ourselves, but where shall we find men to equal the Catholic priesthood in devotion to duty, in self sacrifice, in their desire to benefit their fellow-men? They abor unknown, they endure poverty, and approach, they have abandoned every the sacrifice of the sacrification of the sacrifice of the sacrifice of the sacrifice of the sac abor unknown, they endure poverty, and reproach, they have abandoned every worldly ambition for the sake of their brethren. What about the Popes? Of 250 Popes, everyone admits that 240 have been above reproach: only 10 have at any time been unworthy men. That is to say, there has been an unworthy man elected Pope once in 185 years. There has been any time to the poper in 185 years. been unworthy men. That has been an unworthy man elected Pope once in 185 years. There has been one unworthy Pope to 24 good ones. None ever denied the faith. This is a better record than the Apostles themselves can present. Out of the chosen twelve one betrayed our Saviour. Yet no one rejects the testimony of the faithful disciples because all Judas was a villain. What right, then have we to reject the Catholic Church because there have been a few whose lives were bad among her clergy? No Protestant can answer satisfactorily that simple question. But, further, of the ten unworthy the stion. But, further, of the ten unworthy Popes, not one can be shown to have Popes, not one can be shown to have any great crime during the witches and great crime during the witches any great crime during the witches and great crime during the witches any great crime during the witches and great crime during the witches any great crime during the witches and great crime and great crime during the witches and great crime during the wit Protestant minister can corrupt the mem-

which swaited him on his return from the Eternal City. As his peculiarly gifted pen made many soul-stirring contributions to the sterling columns of the Nation in the days of Young Ireland, our readers will gladly learn that his powerful pen, his eloquent tongue, and large Irish heart are as solemnly consecrated to the cause of Fatherland, and that he stands to-day pre-eminently the idol of his people, the advocate of national independence, and, we might add, the terror of England.

IS IT TRUE!

Six Questions Which Have No For but he was at once a better and happier man for it." We know a prominent Protestant business firm in New York who require their Catholic clerks to go to confession. Let us ask one more question:

IS IT TRUK wisdom of the Middle Ages. When a book is valuable and used by many, it is chained in a public place, precisely as the Bible used to be chained in the Catholic churches.

Again,

IS IT TRUE

That Catholics have services in Latin to keep the people in ignorance?

Ignorant of what? Is there any diabolical was trying and ridicule; and, if untrue to the content of the property of the consequence of the property of the property of the consequence of the property of the consequence of the property of the consequence of the property of th

NEW FLOUR & FEED STORE

OPPOSITE CATHOLIC CHURCH. E. J. RODDY

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BOOTS AND SHOES We are offering some lines of Ladies' Prunellas at extremely Low

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That the Catholic confessional tends to increase sm.

According to Protestant ideas when a man is sorry for his sins he steps into his closet and prays. According to Catholics and Catholics was to be a priest confess your sins

W. IVI.

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thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

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

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

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miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all
the modern improvements. The hot water
system of heating has been introduced with
success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc.
The system of education embraces everybuilding groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc.
The system of education embraces everybuilding the Free child and chenilie,
wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge
Board and Tuition per annum, paid semiannually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing
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Having made arrangements with the Dominion Insurance Co. of Hamilton, Ont., whereby all buildings rodded hereafter by the Globe Lightning Bod Company's agents holding their certificates, the owner of such building shall draw on the Company for an insurance policy (according to value of property), to run three years, and at expiration of the three years' policy the Dominion Insurance Company will allow a Discount of 10 per cent. off their present rates for all renewals sent through the Globe Lightning Rod Company's office at London.

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discount of present rates.

Greated by them or their authorized agents) to protect all buildings against damage by lightning upon which they are placed for the term of TEN YEARS. Failing to protect the said buildings, the money paid therefor will be refunded, with seven per cent, added theseto.

BELOW IS LAST YEAR'S STATEMENT OF THE DOMINION INSURANCE COMPANY HAMILTON CANADA

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	Y, President.				

THE GLOBE LIGHTNING ROD COMPANY,

Manufacturers of all kind of Copper Lightning Conductors, Sole Proprietors of the Non-Conducting Glass Balls.

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

The above will be sold by the Bale, Piece, or in Lengths to suit purchasers, at specially low prices, in order to reduce our large stock. We invite city and country merchants to inspect our Stock and compare prices, as we are quite confident that our quotations will be much lower than those of any House on this continent.

Persons at a distance of one to two hundred miles can save more than their expenses and Railway fare for both ways on a purchase of Fifty Dollars.

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TAPESTRY CARPETS

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A Choice Stock of New Spring Tweeds, Cloths, &c. For FIT, WORKMANSHIP and QUALITY OF TRIMMINGS, no one excels me, white my price is much lower, as I am content with simply a living profit.

N. B...NO WOMEN COATMAKERS EMPLOYED. Man's Mission.

BY SPERANZA (MRS. W. R. WILL Human lives are silent teaching—
Be they earnest, mild, and true—
Noble deeds are noblest preaching
From the source rate few.
Poet-Priests anthems singing
Hero swods on corsiet ringing,
When Frith's banner is unfurled;
Youthal preachers, genius-siftePouring forth their souls uplifted,
Till their preaching stirs the woi

Each must work as God has given Hero hand or poet soul—
Work is duty white we live in This weird world of sin and dole. Gentle spirits, lowly kneeling. Lift their white hands up appeal To the throne of Heaven's King—Stronger natures, culminature, in great actions incarnating What another can but sing.

Pure and meck-eyed as an angel.
We must strive—must agonize;
We must preach the saint's evang.
Ere we climfor work is holy—
We faill our mission solely
When like Heaven's arch above.
Bind our souls in one emblazor
And the social diaguson
Sounds the perfect chord of love

Life is combat, life is striving, such our destiny below—
Like a seythed chariot driving Through an onward pressing for bapests corrow, scorn, and trial like the Alchymists of old, Pass the ore through cleansing if our spirits would aspire To be God's refined gold.

We are struggling in the morning With the spirit of the night, But we trample on its scorning—Lo! the eastern sky is bright. We must watch. The day is breat soon, like Memnon's statue wat With the sourcis onto sound, We shall raise our voice to Hear chant a hymn for conquest given Seize the paim, nor heed the wo

We must bend our thoughts to ea Would we strike the Idols down With a purpose of the sternest. Take the Cross, and wait the Cr sufferings human life can hallow Sufferings lead to God's Valhal Meekly bear, but nobly try, Like a man with soft tears flow Like a cod with conquest glowin So to love, and work, and die !

MR. REDPATH'S SPEE

At a banquet recently given the guished gentleman he delivered,th ing spirited oration:-Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen :

fore as an American journalist, I honored by a banquet; and twice was asked to accept it for the sar that that was presented for my as your guest to-night—because dicated a race, the victims of m own race, from the slanders of ; who had first plundered and ther

At Port-au-Prince, in the Ro Hayti, my hosts were blacks and and French. I was the only w the only Protestant, the only A the table to represent the pr which they sought to do honor-ciple of which every Americ everywhere and always should to be the standard bearer—the p Equal Rights without respect to color or condition. That wa banquet—because it was given it

lie.

At Cork, my hosts were Irish olics. I was the only man at t whose veins flowed English a blood—the only non-Catholic-representative, by nativity and so to speak, of the immemorial the Irish race. But my inhewhich were many, were forgiveause I had loved much; because a bayed liberty everywhe ways loved liberty everywhe every one, and because I had the sorrows of Ireland and had oppressors. That banquet was cause my hosts desired to exerc of free speech, and because Co only tolerated where and when be denied, and when and when ance is not deemed to be uns Church which the saintly piety Church which the saintly piety
the Eighth founded and foster
the throne that the Sacred
George the Fourth sanctified a
Both of these banquets w
I was ready to sail for the Un
To-night I come to say to
farewell, as I am about to sail
I below a land that shot

to Ireland—a land that shou ground to every American every lover of liberty, every lover of liberty, brought forth and nourished has struggled, not for seven honored Fathers of American honored Fathers of American I gled, but for seven hundred y British oppression—a race the in every new defeat a new a new battle—a race that for been starved and lodged, hal the most wretched hovels on race whose lands have been whose patriots have been fe whose piests have been de whose priests have been hu whom English law-created 1 decimated and whom Engli whom English law-created 1 decimated and whom English are exiled by the million—it that has never surrendered (even in the reddest hours of surrendering to its foes—a roof the English pitch-cap of terole of Irish patriotism—a raust presence of whose fidelity and faith the English pillory gallows were transforme sacred altar steps of national Ireland has given birth to and bards, and orators, but glory shines forth from a

and bards, and orators, but glory shines forth from a overwhelmed but never's spirit,—in a people against the storms of tyranny hav-ages without submerging th-ing them from their ancient ration that Ireland shall belo A race that for seven hund been the victim of every der and that has not been debas and that has not been debas ted by it is a race of which be proud, and it is a race th or preordained to be the let

cracy in Europe.

The same good fight th
Brien Borrumhe and his g nine hundred years ago i Parnell and his associates. self-government. It is a right of a people to live in bore them. It is a battle for against foreign usurpations overthrow the foreign usur both by their laws and by th toiling Irish millions shal sole benefit of a class of

them without mercy and

have been as pronounced an enemy of the Irish Land League as I am to-day its friend, if the facts of life in Ireland had estab-lished the English accusations against the

Irish and their leaders. I was amazed and stunned at the revelation of worse than heathen cruelty and heartlessness that con-

fronted me at every step—to find that the landlords, for example, and the judges and the wealthier classes of Ireland were as in-

different, as a rule, to the sufferings of the

peasantry at their doors as if they had been

foreigners ten thousand miles away. The more I investigated, the more diabolicy I found. And I found that the men whom

I had regarded with suspicion were men pure in heart, pure in life and pure in pur-

pure in heart, pure in life and pure in purpose: that Davitt, the ex-convict, was a
clear-sighted statesman; that Parnell was
a wise, cautious and judicious leader, and
that his associates, whom Gladstone, Bright
and Forster have sent to jail, are men to
whom America—if she knew them as I do
—would delight to do honor. The Irish
race are a grateful race—no one has better cause to say so than I: to the stranger,
especially, who seeks to aid them, they are

ter cause to say so than 1: to the stranger, especially, who seeks to aid them, they are even extravagantly grateful; but they would be gravely ungrateful if they did not hold in tenderest honor the names of Heffernan and Brennan, Davitt and Dillon,

Boyton and Walsh, Kettle and Daly, Harrington, and Father Sheehey, now in prison, of Egan and of Parnell and Bigger, the Sullivans, of Sexton and Barry, and others who so ably represent them in Parliament. Ire-

land to-day has cause to be proud of her leaders, and I am proud to number such

Many of my Irish friends have already een selected for distinction by the British

Government, and every day we hear of more of them being clad by England in the

Irish patroit's robes of honor-a convict's garb. Let us do our duty, and crown them with American homage.

I return to Ireland to tell our country-Let us do our duty, and crown them

men the truth about the present struggle. One of the bitterest foes to the Irish peasantry controls the news that is sent from

Dublin to England, and one of the most zealous partizans of the Irish landlords con-

ing, as if from my speeches,—delivered, not in Ireland, remember, but in America— statements that I never made, sentiments

that I repudiate, and the advocacy of a policy of bloodshed that I have everywhere

men among my friends.

D CO.

RI milton, Ont.,
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or preordame to be the teacher of the cracy in Europe.

The same good fight that was led by Brien Borrumhe and his generals nearly nine hundred years ago is led to-day by Parnell and his associates. It is a battle for self-government. It is a battle for the right of a people to live in the land that bore them. It is a battle for human rights against foreign usurpations. It seeks to overthrow the foreign usurperswho declare both by their laws and by their acts, that the toiling Irish millions shall exist for the sole benefit of a class of aliens who tax them without mercy and without their some of them, with no predilections for palatable.

Man's Mission.

BY SPERANZA (MRS. W. R. WILDE).

Human lives are sitent teaching—
Be they earnest, mild, and true—
Noble deeds are noblest preaching
From the consecrated few.
Poet-Priests their anthems singing,
Hero swords on corsist ringing,
When Truth's banner is unfurled;
Youthful preachers, genius-gifted,
Pouring forth their souls uplifted,
Till their preaching stirs the world.

Each must work as God has given
Hero hand or poet soul—
Work is duty white we live in
This weird world of sin and dole,
Gentle spirits, lowly kneeling,
Lift their white hands up appealing,
To the throne of Heaven's King—
Stronger natures, culminating,
In great actions incarnating
What another can but sing.

Pure and meck-eyed as an angel,
We must strive—must agonize;
We must preach the sain's evange
Ere we claim the saintly prize—
Work for all—for work is holy—
We fulfil our mission solely
When, like Heaven's arch above,
Blend our souls in one emblazon
And the social diapason
Sounds the perfect chord of love.

Life is combat, life is striving,
Such our destiny below—
Like a seythed charlot driving
Through an onward pressing foe,
Daepest sorrow, scorn, and trial
Will but teach us self-denial;
Like the Alchymists of old,
Pass the ore through cleansing fire
If our spirits would aspire
To be God's refined gold.

We are struggling in the morning
With the spirit of the night,
But we transple on its scorning—
Lo ! the eastern sky is bright.
We must watch. The day is breaking;
Soon, like Memnon's statue waking
With the sunrise into sound,
We shall raise our voice to Heaven,
Chant a hymn for conquest given,
Seize the paim, nor heed the wound.

We must bend our thoughts to earnest, Would we strike the Idols down; With a purpose of the sternest. Take the Cross, and wait the Crown, sufferings human life can hallow, Sufferings lead to God's Valhalla—Meekly bear, but nobly try, Like a man with soft tears flowing, Like a God with conquest glowing, So to love, and work, and die!

MR. REDPATH'S SPEECH.

At a banquet recently given this distinguished gentleman he delivered the follow-

ing spirited oration:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: Twice be-

Mr. Charman and Gentlemen: Twice be-fore as an American journalist, I have been honored by a banquet; and twice before I was asked to accept it for the same reason that that was presented for my presence as your guest to-night—because I had vin-dicated a race, the victims of men of my own race from the slanders of an enemy

own race, from the slanders of an enemy

At Port-au-Prince, in the Republic of Hayti, my hosts were blacks and Catholics and French. I was the only white man, the only Protestant, the only American at

the table to represent the principle to which they sought to do honor—the principle of which every American citizen everywhere and always should be proud to be the standard bearer—the principle of

Equal Rights without respect to ereed, or color or condition. That was a public banquet—because it was given in a Repub-

At Cork, my hosts were Irish and Catholics. I was the only man at the table in whose veins flowed English and Scotch blood—the only non-Catholic—the only

representative, by nativity and natal creed, so to speak, of the immemorial enemies of the Irish race. But my inherited sins,

which were many, were forgiven me because I had loved much; because I had always loved liberty everywhere and for

every one, and because I had wept over the sorrows of Ireland and had cursed her

oppressors. That banquet was private, because my hosts desired to exercise the right

of free speech, and because Cork is yet in

only tolerated where and when it dare not be denied, and when and where its utter-

ance is not deemed to be unsafe to that

Church which the saintly piety of Henry the Eighth founded and fostered, and to

Both of these banquets was given as I was ready to sail for the United States.

farewell, as I am about to sail once more to Ireland-a land that should be holy

ground to every American citizen and every lover of liberty, because it brought forth and nourished a race that

has struggled, not for seven years, as the honored Fathers of American liberty strug-gled, but for seven hundred years against British oppression—a race that has found

in every new defeat a new reason for a new battle—a race that for centuries has

been starved and lodged, half naked, in the most wretched hovels on this earth—a

race whose lands have been stolen and

whose patriots have been slain—a race whose altars have been destroyed and whose priests have been hunted—a race

whom English law-created famines have decimated and whom English landlords

have exiled by the million-and yet a race

that has never surrendered nor dreamed (even in the reddest hours of slaughter) of

surrendering to its foes—a race that made of the English pitch-cap of torture an

erole of Irish patriotism-a race in the aug-

ust presence of whose fidelity to fatherland and faith the English pillory and English

gallows were transformed into the sacred altar steps of national immortality

Ireland has given birth to great warriors and bards, and orators, but her chiefest glory shines forth from a people often

overwhelmed but never subjugated in spirit,—in a people against whose breasts the storms of tyranny have dashed for

ages without submerging them or swerv-ing them from their ancient vow and aspi-ration that Ireland shall belong to the Irish.

A race that for seven hundred years has

been the victim of every device of tyranny and that has not been debased and embru-

ted by it is a race of which its sons should

be proud, and it is a race that is destined or preordained to be the leader of Demo-

To-night I come to say to my friends,

throne that the Sacred Majesty of ge the Fourth sanctified and adorned.

the British Empire, where free

who had first plundered and then traduc

consent, and squander their earnings in foreign lands.

The Banner of the Irish Land League is the banner of Democracy, now unfurled for the last time in Ireland—for it will never again be folded until the Pagan flag of Feudalism is trampled in the dust of death.

The Irish people, their banner and their the formulation of the world dinking at the source of the stream that always complains of the lamb for troubling the waters below it. I would have been as pronounced an enemy of the The Banner of the Irish Land League is the banner of Democracy, now unfurled for the last time in Ireland—for it will never again be folded until the Pagan flag of Feudalism is trampled in the dust of

The Irish people, their banner and their standard-bearers are worthy of Ameri-can support and sympathy and admira-

Americans of all classes are glad that American slavery was destroyed. In the days of slavery we all felt that, although its existence might be historically excused, it could never be morally justified—that our best apology for its continuance was the fact that slavery was an evil inheritance which could not be eradicated without a bloody revolution. I never uttered a kind word—I never expected to be able to utter a kind word—about American slavery or American slaveholders; but, after visiting the west of Ireland, I found that I could say with absolute truth, and I do say, that, as compared with Irish landlords our Southern slaveholders were noble phil-anthropists. I walked on foot through the anthropists. I walked on foot through the Southern seaboard slave States, and the Gulf States, and on horseback and by rail and steamboat through the Western slave States, when slavery in America seemed to be as strong as the British Government seems to be to-day—I entered hundreds of slave cabins, and spoke with thousands of Southern slaves; but I never saw a Southern slaves; but I never saw a Southern slave so meanly lodged, or so poorly clad, or so badly fed lodged, or so poorly clad, or so badly fed as three millions of the Irish peasantry are lodged and clad and fed at this very hour. The physical condition and surroundings of the slave were greatly and in every way superior to the condition and surroundings of the Irish peasant. Even if influenced by no loftier motive than self-interest, the by no loftier motive than self-interest, the Southern slaveholder never permitted his people to suffer from want of food or clothing or fuel. The Southern slaveholder never allowed his people to die of hunger nor by fevers brought on by famine. No such breastplate of self-interest guards the Irish peasant from the brutal selfishness of the Irish Landlord. The Irish landlords starve their tenants by rents so exlords starve their tenants by rents so ex-tortionate, that it is impossible for their vic-tims to provide adequate clothing or ade-quate diet for their families. They de-nounce every attempt to restrict their arbitrary power as an interference with the bitrary power as an interference with the rights of property. The Irish landlord sees not with indifference only, but with pleasure, the decrease of the peasant population, whether the decrease is the result of death or exile. Between 1847 and 1852 one million and a half of the Irish people were driven into exile by the Irish landlords, and one million and a half more perished from hunger an idiseases brought perished from hunger, and diseases brought on by hunger. The Irish landlords re-joiced at this reign of terror. The London Times uttered a powan of thanksgiving because the "Irish race was going with a yengeance." Since 1852 two millions more vengeance. Since 18-92 two minions more have been banished—and still they are going; and still Mr. Gladstone, who is called a statesman, and still that Turveydrop of English "liberal" politics, John Bright, and his brother in Buckshot Quakerism, Forwounds of Ireland, encourage and aid the Irish landlords to continue their work of extermination. Ireland could support in comfort from fifteen to twenty millions of people; but England prefers to drive the drish people out in order that England nobles may hunt game and English graziers may fatten cattle on Irish soil.

It is a high crime and misdemeanor against humanity; and as surely as there is a contract of the property of the p

against humanity; and as surery as there is ept over a God of Justice, England must pay a world.

I received hundreds of invitations to make speeches in Ireland. I made three intrough the fouse a very much stronger and more perivate, better it is greated by the Irish problem declaim vehics is yet in mently about "the rights of property." I advocated a policy of peace; in one of speech is How did the Irish landfords acquire these estates? Five-sixths of them, by confis-cation. For three hundred years and more

the history of Irish landlordism is an unbroken record of confiscation-beginning with the military and penal law confisca-tions of the land itself under the Tudors, the Stuarts, Cromwell and William; and ever since, and each and every year since then, of the legalized confiscation by the lords of the soil of the fruits of the industry of their tenants which they have an-nually appropriated without compunction or compensation.

This popular phrase, the Rights of Pro-perty, when uttered in Ireland or about Ireland, never includes in its scope the rights of the people to the results of their own frugality and toil. It means, and means only that a close corporation, or, as we say, a "Ring" of British and Irish land-lords—most of them absentees—shall have the unquestioned right and sole power to levy taxes in the guise of rent on a whole nation, without any interference from the State, and without any representation of the toilers of the soil—taxes so heavy that these toilers are always kept on the furth est verge of destitution—and it insists that whenever from bad harvests, or other causes unavoidable, they caunot pay these excretions, the Empire shall drive them out of their homes, and assist the landlords to confiscate their improvements without compensation. It means that America, in years of famine, shall be called on to sup starving Irish people in order save the tenants to raise one crop more for the benefit of the Irish landlord before he evicts them. For, remember, nine-tenths of all the Irish tenants who have been evicted this year were kept alive during the famine of 1579-80 by foreign and chiefly by American charity. The landlords, as a class, did not contribute a shilling for the

class, did not contribute a sinting for relief of their famishing tenants. Irish landlordism, backed as it is by the power of the British Government, is the most cruel and the most remorseless ty-ranny that exists in Eastern Europe to-

day.

They are noble men who seek its destruc tion. I know them all, and I know them intimately. Since Grattan and his group, and O'Connell and his group, and Smith O'Brien and his group—each a lustrous galaxy of intellectual stars—since, one by one, they vanished from the land that their genius illuminated, and their virtues honored, there has never arisen in Ireland or in the Old World a constellation of public men more sincere in purpose, more patrio-tic in spirit or wiser in action, than Parnell and Davitt and their associates, the founders of the Irish National Land League, and the champions of the unconquerable persantry of Ireland.

I went to Ireland prejudiced against

IF YOU are suffering with a cold do not fail to try HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM;

MR. PARNELL'S SPEECH.

Towards the close of his speech, on the econd reading of the Land Bill, the delivery of which occupied an hour, Mr. Par-nell gave way to the following warm and earnest burst of nationality, rising entirely above the level of the Land Ques-

You cannot expect people to be contented so long as they are starving. At all events, before you try emigration try the other plan—try the development of the resources in our country, you would not be disappointed with the result. The right honorable gentleman also asked, 'Why are there not industries or enterprise in Ireland?' It is not very difficult to know the reason of that [hear, hear,]. The Irishman has been taught to know that the result of his labor will not come to him. He has his labor will not come to him. He has arned also from the experience of his fa-ers before him, and he has come to the enclusion that the less capital he lays by invests the better, so long as that capiis at the mercy of others. We cannot have industries without the spirit of enter-Enterprise comes from hope. Irish people have no hope (cheers.) Go among them and see how listless and des-pendent they are. Go to America and see what they are there (cheers.) They have built the railroads, they have made the cits of America, and you can find Irishmen distinguished in every walk of life. You find them as employers of labor, as manu-facturers and professional men. We know that Mr. Fulton, the inventor of the steam that Mr. Fullon, the inventor of the steam-boat, was the son of an Irishman, that Roche, the great ship-builder, is an Irishman, that Mackie, Flood and O'Brien, the most successful miners, are all true-born Irishmen. When I was in Cincinnati I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Holland, who took me down to his shop and showed me his manufactory, and presented me with fifty dollars and a gold pencil for the Land League [laughter, and hear, hear.] He emigrated nine or ten years ago from the city of Cork as a poor boy, who found he hadn't a chance of getting on in the old country. He now employs 200 hands in the manufacture of gold and silver pencil cases, which he sends to all parts of the world, and competes successfully with the manufacturers of this country [hear, hear.] The real reason why we don't succeed in Ireland is to be found in the fact that a nation governed by another nation never does succeed (loud Home Rule cheers). Under such circumstances communities lose the feeling of independence which to trols the news that is sent from Dublin to America. Every crime of the landlords is suppressed, the wrongs of the peasantry are concealed, and the noblest men of Ireland are slandered. I shall try to give a voice to the wrongs of the Irish people. Sir William Harcourt, in the House of Commons, gave as one reason for the passage of the Coercion laws that it would be to them is just as necessary as to individuals, in order to promote exertion. The curse of your rule, your foreign rule, over-shadows everything [hear, hear.] The conduct of the Government during the last few months is leading many moderate men to believe that until your Chief Secretaries and Under Secretaries, your Privy sage of the Coercion laws that it would enable the government to arrest men like me. He justified this declaration by quoties and Under Secretaries, your Privy Councils, and your Central Boards, your

councils, and your Central Boards, your stipendiary magistrates, and your military police, your landlords and your bailiffs are cleared out bag and baggage, there can be no hope for any part of Ireland [cheers]. I think, Mr. Speaker, I have said enough

(Ministerial cheers) to show why I ought not to compromise myself or those whom

without feeling that we are compromising

the position of our constituents [cheers].

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

sented to take charge of Mt. St. Mary'

diocese. The object is to give the alumni and friends of this illustrious college an

ready taken afford a fair prospect of success. About \$25,000 have already been

year, that is, on Commencement day.

greatly to that loyalty to

ess. About \$25,000 nave arready

college, Emmittsburg, Md., for a time.

and emphatically opposed. I do not go to Ireland in any spirit of defiance. I go be-cause my work as a journalist sends me to I represent by accepting a measure which I fear cannot be a satisfactory solution of this question. I regret very much that Ireland. I have never hesitated to go where duty called me, and I shall not flinch now. I have done nothing, and I shall do nothing, to justify my arrest by the British government, but until the American government, to which alone I owe obeding the delayer that it sits citizens have no rich. the Government appear determined to risk the great chance open to them. I be-lieve that if they had adopted a different course early in the session and permitted remedial legislation to precede coercion, ence, declares that its citizens have no right they would have found a very much stronto travel in a country with which we are at peace, I shall go wherever I choose, and whenever I choose to any part of the ger feeling in this country behind them, and they would have been able to pass through this house and through the other impossibility at this time of a successful to keep things in a perpetual state of confusion; and yet, although that speech was correctly reported in Ireland, it was represented in England and telegraphed to Asserted the Library and every Irish question, and we desire to see this division of classes, which I fear was correctly reported in Ireland, it was represented in England and telegraphed to America that I had not only urged an armed rebellion, but pledged America to support it! Davitt and Dillon have landlord and Irish tenant to be in continual

to support it! Davitt and Dillon have been similarly accused of making violent speeches, when their arguments were in the interests of peace. The London press is the most unscrupulous press in the world.

Had I any right to speak in Ireland at all? No more right but just as much right as George Thompson and other British ab-olitionists, bad to make a measure more perfect and less hurtful to the interests of peace. Had I any right to speak in Ireland at all? No more right but just as much right as George Thompson and other British abolitionists had to make speeches against layery in the United States at a time when slavery existed here and was protected by our laws. No more right, but just as much right as James Anthony Froude and other English lecturers had to seek to perpetuate by their speeches here, the prejudices en-gendered by the ruling classes of England genered by the ruing classes of England against the Irish race, although one-third of the people of these Northern States have Irish blood in their veins. These men were applauded by England for their speeches, but it does seem to make a dif-

ference when John Bull is gored! America has a great financial interest in his Irish agitation. We are taxed heavily to support the present land system in Ireland. More than half of the rents of the small holdings in the west of Ireland are paid by Irish boys and Irish girls in the United States, and all this contribution, which is ready and have presented in the contribution. which is reckoned by millions of dollars, is subtracted from our National wealth.

But we have a higher interest than this financial interest. I hold that no man's liberty is secure anywhere as long as there is a tyrant in any land. Mankind is one, not in origin only, but in interests and destiny, and whoever oppresses any race inflicts a wrong on every race. America should extend a hearty moral support to should extend a hearty moral support to every people struggling to break the chains of feudal despotism. The American Gov-ernment is pledged and bound to a policy of political non-intervention; but the American people are not bound to pass by on the other side when it sees a nation lying by the way-side wounded and bleeding, having fallen among thieves. Recently, America found the Irish race lying by the way-side of the nations, naked and hungry, and we opened our purse to relieve her. And now, when she asks for our sympathy, for an honest verdict against her ressor, America will not turn a deaf ear

it is daily relieving its hundreds through-out our Dominion. It is pleasant and

On Sunday, May 8, Rev. Thomas Burke,

O. P., preached in St. Joseph's Church, Glasthule, on the Spouse of the Blessed Virgin Mary. In the course of the sermon, he said

mon, he said:

Now, dearly beloved, amongst the virtues of this great saint, there were three especially that shone out in him, and in these three we see how necessary he was to the action of God in the Learnation, and we see how he became the type of something even greater than what he was, treat though his days is in heaven to day. great though his glory is in heaven to-day. These three virtues were, first,
THE IMMACULATE PURITY AND INNOCENCE

of the man's life. His was no conversion from sin; his was no glory of sanctity wrought out through tears of repentance; his was no change from something unlike itself that was in him before, but a unine itself that was in him before, but a glorious development, growing from vir-tue unto virtue, every earliest grace of his holy childhood preserved unto him, fos-tered and multiplied by his faithful cor-respondence; and so he is typified in the Church of God as holding in his right hand a lily, the whiteness of whose leaves hand a lily, the whiteness of whose leaves is unstained and unspecked even by the dust of the smallest stain. And this was necessary, else how could he be found to assume the awful dignity of the Spouse of the Queen of Virgins? how could he un-derstand, much less appreciate and love, that awful purity of which God had made him the graphics if he had been the him the guardian, if he himself had not been dowered with an innocence, and chastity, and purity, and immaculateness of soul and body second only to that of of soil and body second only to that of the wonderful woman whose guardian he was. The second great virtue that was necessary in him, and that made itself a necessity in him because of the position that he held with regard to Jesus and Mary, was an absolute and utter

DEVOTION AND LOVE TO THEM. No other care, no other thought, no other occupation must ever enter into his mind, no other love into his heart, no other labor upon his hands, except what was devoted to the service, the preserva-tion, the nurturing of Jesus and Mary For this God had created him and brough him into this world; for this God dowered him with so many virtues and graces, that he might utterly devote him-self—whatever of mind, of heart, of hand, and strength of soul and body God had him, to the service of Jesus and The third virtue was that he was to be the defender, the guardian, the pasto be the defender, the guardian, the pas-ter and the 'champion of the Church of God. The Church of God, dearly be-loved, the Holy Catholic Church, began on the day when Jesus Christ was born in Bethlehem in a stable. The Church involves of necessity the possession of God's truth, to be announced to men; the Church involves of necessity a sacrifice and a priest. That truth came down from heaven with Him who was the God of all truth, and truth was born, divine and eternal truth, on that blessed Christmas morning, and in the moment of His Incarnation, the Father in Heaven gave to Him, in virtue of the humanity now as-

sumed by Him,

THE PRIESTHOOD,

for He said—"Thou art a priest for ever according to the order of Melchisedec."

The moment, therefore, that Jesus was born, He was already an anointed and consecrated priest—the very name Christus that He took, Christ, means one anointed. Thus we see that with the born the Church was born. The Church then consisted of simply Jesus, the infant God, Mary, His mother, and Joseph her spouse. Now, it was Joseph's office to protect and guard and defend the Child and His mother. Whenever Almighty God fore-saw any danger unto the Child, instead of coming Himself with His omnipotent hand and putting forth His power, He sent His angel to Joseph at the midnight hour, saying to him—"Oh Joseph, son of David, rise up at once and take the Child and His mother and fly into Egypt;" and Joseph rose and took them, guarded them by the way, provided for their wants, and when the mother with her Child upon her the poor people whom they profess to care for and to try and secure some way in which bosom was sleeping in the night time on that journey, the faithful, ever-vigilant we, the Irish members, may vote for it guardian was ever on the watch, prepared to resist every evil thing, to drive away the night beasts, to scare away the foul vultures that might come perhaps to pol-THE NEW PRESIDENT OF MOUNT lute the air that Mary breathed; to pro-vide for her and her Child, and guard them until he brought them home to VERY REV. WILLIAM BYRNE, Vicar General of the Archdiocese of Boston, has con-And there, toiling day by day Nazareth. And there, toiling day by day, he earned by the sweat of his brow the pittance upon which Jesus, the Son of God, and Mary, His mother lived. Now, why do I select these three particular virtues This he does with the permission of Archbishop Williams, and at the request of Cardinal McCloskey and other distin-guished alumni of that institution, and in St. Joseph? Because, dearly beloved, St. Joseph, great as he was, was a symbol of a perfect type of something greater than himself—namely, THE PRIESTHOOD OF THE HOLY CATHOLIC without changing his relations to his own diocese. The object is to give the alumni

opportunity of rallying to its relief in its present financial troubles. The steps alcharacter of the saint were in him because he was necessary, in the design of God, for the carrying out of the purpose of mercy in the Incarnation; they were in him because God, in His own divine decrees, could not do without him. And so, in like manner, amongst the many things which Christ our Lord instituted on this earth, and amongst the many graces which He left behind Him to men, settle the claims of the creditors. If all alumni throughout the United States ontribute as liberally as those of New ork an 1 Maryland, it is calculated that bout \$75,000 can be raised. As most of the creditors are disposed to make large deductions from their claims, this sum shall be amply sufficient to reduce the debt of perhaps the greatest of all and the most necessary after that of His own divine necessary after that of His own divine atonement on the cross was the institu-tion of the priesthood. That is to say, He gathered around Him certain men, He laid down for them the standard of cer-tain virtues, which they were to make their own; He imposed upon them cer-tain obligations; He conferred upon them certain oraces; and, then, even though the college to an amount that can be easily carried at the low rates of interests now prevailing. This will be practically tested at the next meeting of the Alumni Asso-ciation, which takes place June 22nd, this There are yet, in spite of some withdrawals consequent on the troubled state of certain graces; and, then, even though He Himself passed away—on the Mount college affairs within the last session, over hundred students regularly attending of Olivet was seen for the last time, and classes. The discipline has been reseen here no longer amongst men—yet seen here no longer amongst men—yet Christ the Lord lived on, for every single purpose for which He became man, in the presthood of the Catholic Church. He markably well maintained. This is owing greatly to that loyalty to Alma Mater which has always distinguished the students and alumni of Mt. St. Mary's College, and the self-sacrificing spirit of the Faculty.

The new President of Mt. St. Mary's College was graduated in that institution in 1860, and from that year he taught is a self-sacrificing spirit of the Faculty.

The new President of Mt. St. Mary's College was graduated in that institution in 1860, and from that year he taught is a self-sacrificing spirit of the Father hath spoken unto Me I have to launto you. The said, He gave them His power—"As the Father hath sent Me is a self-sacrificing spirit of the Father hath spoken unto Me I have to launto you." He said, He gave them His word—"Every word that the Father hath spoken unto Me I have to launto you." He said, He gave them His power—"As the Father hath sent Me is a self-sacrificing spirit of the Father hath spoken unto Me I have to launto you." He said, He gave them His power—"As the Father hath sent Me is a self-sacrificing spirit of the Father hath spoken unto Me I have to launto you." He said, He gave them His power—"As the Father hath spoken unto Me I have to launto you." He said. He gave them His power—"As the Father hath spoken unto Me I have to launto you." He said. He gave them His power—"As the Father hath spoken unto Me I have to launto you." He said. He gave them His power—"As the Father hath spoken unto Me I have to launto you." He said. He gave them His power—"As the Father hath spoken unto Me I have to launto you." He said have to launto you.

CHURCH.

classes of Greek and Mathematics there till
he was called to the Boston mission, Aug.,
1865. He was ordained priest by Archbishop Spalding, Dec. 31, 1864, in the
Cathedral of Baltimore, and is now in his
48th year.

SAINT JOSEPH.

Father Burke Preaches a Panegyric of
Our Saviour's Foster-Father.

On Sanday May 8 Rey Thomas Burke

on earth is given unto Me," Then,
breathing on them, He said, "That you
may know how the power is to be exercised, and towards whom, go out and
speak to sinners, I swear unto you whose
sins you shall forgive on earth they are
forgiven in heaven." He simply gave to
them them the office which He declared
to be His own. "I am the light of the
world," He said. "Et vos estis lux mundiapostles, He said. "Et vos estis lux mundiapostles, He said. "Et vos estis lux mundiapostles, He said, "Et vos estis lux mundiand you are the light of the world." For,
dearly beloved, as the word of Jesus dearly beloved, as the word of Jesus Christ was necessary for the regeneration of mankind eighteen hundred years ago, as the action of His mercy was necessary unto the cleansing of the sinner and the unclean in the days of His mortal life, as the shedding of His sacred blood was necessary to remove the curse, and to explate for the sins of men, so unto the end of time the same Lord, the same Word, the same mercy, the same blood shed in sacri-

THE FIRST AND GREATEST NECESSITY OF

Without it there is no light, nor pardon, nor grace, nor salvation, nor heaven for him, and all that was supplied by Christ Himself in the days of His mortal life, re-Himself in the days of His mortal life, remaining as necessary as ever, is supplied, and shall be until the end of time in the priesthood of the Holy Catholic Church. We speak to you not our own words, but words that we have heard from our Divine Master, and which have come to us with the sanction and authority of His Holy Church. "Verbum fidel qued predicamus—it is the word of faith," said St. Paul; that is to say, the word that comes direct from Almighty God we preach to you. And that is the reason that no Catholic priest all the world over, no matter in what language he speaks to his people, ever says a word contrary to the teaching of any other Catholic priest to the ends of the earth, because the word being one, the earth, because the word being one, those who speak it must speak the one, and no matter in what place they speak it. Then, dearly beloved, He filled their hands with the omnipotence of His mercy. Never was Jesus Christ so glorious in the assertion of His divine power as when He said to Mary Magdalen:

"THY SINS ARE FORGIVEN THEE ;" and she rose up as pure as an archangel from His feet. Men who saw him raise the dead yet still hesitated to believe He was able to do this. And this, the very triumph of God's omnipotent mercy, He has left to this priesthood, and it is exercised every desired as the strength of the cised every day in every confessional of the Catholic Church throughout the world. If, tien, dearly beloved, such be the neces-sity and such the awful importance of the priesthood, you can easily gather how St. Joseph's particular glory was that his virtues were a type of that priesthood. It is not amongst the ranks of the penitent, no matter how fervent, that the Catholic Church seeks for the ministers of her sanctuary. Those whom she permits to enter there and lift up hands on her altar are those who are supposed to have never turned aside for an instant into the ways of sin, and it is only forced by necessity that the Church ever descends from this high standard, and accepts repentance of the very highest kind instead of absolute the very highest kind instead of absolute innocence. And thus St. Joseph's im-maculate purity was a type of the first virtue of the priesthood; amongst men he was admired as the supposed father of the wonder-working Prophet who was able to command the elements and to raise the dead, but in the eyes of God's angels he was a still greater wonder for an angels he was a still greater wonder for an innocence of soul and transparent chastity that made him fit to rank even in the highest range of the archangels of God.

DAVITT AT KILMAINHAM.

Visit of Mrs. A. M. Sullivan.

LONDON, June 2, 1881.

MR. DAVITT was visited in prison today by Mrs. A. M. Sullivan. She had a only by Mrs. A. M. Sullivan. She had a long interview with the imprisoned leader of the Land League in presence of the governor of the jail. Mr. Davitt is in good health and spirits. He is not compelled to associate with the other prisoners. By orders from the Home Department, he is treated with exceptional consideration. His work consists in taking care of the governor's garden, an oc-cupation which evidently agrees with him. He looks hale and sun-browned. He is kept, however, in complete ignorance of all that is passing in the outer world. Even the news of Mr. Brennan's arrest had evidently not reached him, because he requested Mrs. Sullivan to convey to Mr. Brennan some instructions about his private affairs. Under the conditions on which the visit was allowed, it was im possible for the visitor to inform him of the arrest of his friend. But the way in which the request was received evidently conveyed to Mr. Davitt a correct idea of conveyed to Mr. Davitt a correct idea of the situation, for he laughed and asked if Secretary Forster had arrested any of the ladies yet, after expressing his opinion that the Chief-Secretary was equal to that the Chief-Secretary was equal to that or any other discreditable work. Mr. Davitt has made up his mild to re-main in prison for the four years necess-ary to complete his original sentence. He says he will come out all right. The interview concluded by his furnishing Mrs. Sullivan with a long list of books which he desires to be sent him, as he says, for winter reading. Davitt, since he has taken charge of the garden, has established The virtues that I have shown you in the friendly relations with a blackbird which nests in one of the trees. The bind visits Davitt daily and comes at his call, rishs bavilt daily and comes at his call, perching fearlessly on his shoulder or hinger while pouring forth a flood of song. This companionship is the only solace of his imprisonment, as visits are only allowed every three menths. These facts were related by the governor to Mrs. Sullivan, and have created considerable sensation at Portland, where Davitt was regarded as a terrible conspirator and the incarnation of all that was evil and dangerous.

The most miserable man in the world is the dyspeptic, and dyspepsia is one of the most troublesome difficulties to remove, but Burdock Blood Bitters always conquer It stimulates the secretions, regulate

it. It stimulates the secretions, regulates the bowels, acts upon the Liver, aids digestion, and tones up the entire system. Trial Bottles 10 cents Large Bottles \$1,00.

The only secret about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is in the selection of the best materials for the cure of coughs and co'ds and skilfully combining them by chemical processes. This all medical men are aware of, as they are furnished with the formula of its 12 congretion.

Published every Friday morning at 428 Rich ADVERTISING RATES. ents per line for first, and five cents of for each subsequent insertion. Ad-ments measured in nonpariel type, 12

Unes to an inch.
Contract advertisements for three, six or
twelve months, special terms. All advertisements should be handed in not later than TO CORRESPONDENTS.

matter intended for publication mus the name of the writer attached, an reach the office not later than Tuesday th week.
THOS. COFFEY,
Publisher and Proprietor.

LETTER PROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

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

Believe me,
Yours very sincerely,
+ John Walsh,
Mr. Thomas Coffey

Mr. THOMAS COPPEY
Office of the "Catholic Record."

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1881. Diocesan Contributions Towards the Nev

Cathedral.

The Rev. Father Tiernan, Chancellor of the Diocese, thankfully acknowledges the following contributions from the Diocese, towards the erection of the new Cathedral:

April 21, St. Anne's, Rev. P. Andrieux, Pastor.... \$115 00 May 17, Maiostone, Rev. F. J. Quellette, Pastor. " 21, Windsor, Very Rev. Dean Wagner, Pastor 500 00

THE IRISH LAND AGITATION.

seems bewildered by the results of its cowardice and indiscretion. The early part of the session was consumed in pushing through the legislature measures for the complete suppression of freedom in Ireland. or in the distortion of Parliamentary rule to silence the voice of Ireland's chosen representatives. Now, in the midst of summer, after varied ministers, Ireland is without a land a land bill there can be no peace for Ireland, and no security for England, the better for all concerned. Coercion Acts and Arms Acts cannot settle the land question. The solution of that vital question demands vigor, honesty, and earnestness. The Gladstone Government took the seals of office with an apparent determination to remove the iniquities and infamies of landlordism. Ireland did indeed hope that when the British constituencies indignantly rejected Lord Beaconsfield's vulgar appeal to their prejudices, with the advent of a new administration, justice would be at length done her. But she hoped in vain, as she had often hoped before. The new liberal administration displayed from the first a lamentable weakness in dealing with Irish questions. The failure of Parliament last year to do anything to right the wrongs of the Irish tenantrywas by the friends of the administhe present session. When Parliament re-assembled last spring, the assistance and influence to the government in the furtherance of any just scheme for the settlement of the land difficulty, saw at once that landlord influence was paramount, even in the liberal governthrone. But before it could be introduced the landed influence deof two measures of unheard of cruelty government. Members were sus-

but still a measure of reform for enemies of Ireland seek to give it all. The policy of Britain with re. landlord rapacity, "must succeed." gard to Ireland has been always one of brutal haste when the work will be blessed by the eternal gratiof legal oppression and military tude of a noble race-on account of terrorism is to be done. When, however, justice is to be meted out to a patient and long-suffering people, Britain proceeds with heartless slowness. The land bill has now occupied the attention of the Commons for nearly two months, and has not yet reached its third reading. We now look upon it as doubtful if exceptions given it hearty approval, it ever escapes the tortures of the but their approval has fallen coldly committee of the whole house, Meanwhile, Ireland is in a ferment of disorder and agitation. No man feels secure in life or liberty. The government has adopted a course of arbitrary arrest which has provoked | many, if not all the fundamental doca great deal of discontent. Public trines of Christianity, is certain meetings have been unconstitutionally and with violence suppressed. Innocent and unoffending men cast into prison; the most sacred rights of citizenship invaded. We have Scripture to render the book dismuch of the increase of the socalled agrarian outrages, under the influence of the land agitation. When it is known that the whistling of a popular air, or the singing 250 00 of a patriotic song, are classed amongst agrarian outrages, the figures reporting an increase in crimes of agrarian violence will be readily understood. The fact is that While the land bill is dragging although Ireland is to-day agitated itself slowly and wearily through from sea to sea, by a deep sense of a the mazes of Parliamentary procewrong which her children have redure-the agitation is gaining solved, come what may, to remove. ground with alarming rapidity in is remarkably free from crimes of Ireland. The government now violence of all kinds. There have been indeed crimes committed in connection with land troubles since the land league was formed, but these crimes cannot be attributed to the inculcation of the principles of that body. The land league has used its best efforts to conduct the agitation peacefully and constitutionally. The people in most inpromises and empty threats by to the advice of their leaders—and terms to our talented Hamilton cor-

emancipation of Ireland's tenantry. ARCHBISHOP CROKE.

of the land movement. Irish public opinion has closely identified the name of this eminent prelate with the land agitation for the reason that he has taken such just ground in his frequent and lucid expositions of the rights of the tenantry. Dr. Croke's diocese is situated in one of the most naturally fertile portions of Ireland. In no part of the world can cereals of a better quality be raised; nowhere else can pasturage richer or more varied be found. Yet by the iniquitous system of landlordism prevailing in Ireland, this magnificent territory fails to give competence and often subsistence to its industrious people. The tration attributed to the House of latter toil but to satisfy the Lords-and much was promised for rapacity of landlords, who in many cases squander their ill-gotten wealth abroad. The tenant farmer, having Irish members anxious to lend their to meet an exorbitant rental, cannot improve his holding. If by any good fortune he possess means sufficient to enable him to effect any amelioration on his land or buildings he dreads the increased rent to which he thereby exposes himself. ment. A land bill was indeed Thus in a land of plenty, poverty, promised in the speech from the decay and retrogression are everywhere visible. To Dr. Croke it must at once have appeared anomamanded the application to Ireland lous that a people so very industrious, so intelligent and energetic as and terror. These measures were the Irish, should suffer the evils of but it must after all be acknowledged urged on with indecent haste by the periodical famine and constant misery, while the soil of Ireland pended, removed, or silenced, and yields so readily and so abundantly freedom of discussion, so long the all the elements of human sustenproud boast of the Parliament of ance. In no other country could Britain, made a shadow and a nul- such a monstrous anomaly be so lity. At length, the Premier brings long maintained. And the Irish down a land bill, containing many people are but doing their duty in

with a machinery so cumbrous as to has taken active part in the work of make it very difficult of application educating the people on the land to the just requirements of the ten- question. His advice, which will, we antry. Does the government now feel confident, be followed by Irishshow the same determination to men, will save the agitation from secure legislative sanction for this the very semblance of that revoluvery imperfect measure of reform, tionary complexion, which the Ireland, as it displayed in the case of The Archbishop of Cashel declares the Arms and Coercion acts. Not at that the Irish people, in their war on When success does come his name his services to God and country.

THE REVISED EDITION.

The "Revised Edition" of the New Testament does not appear to grow in popularity. The Protestant clergy of all denominations have with few on the ears of the people. Many even of the clergy themselves evidently desire a more thorough revision than that now before the publie. A revision throwing into doubt to find much favor from the Protestant pulpit. But the revisers, though "thorough" enough in many respects, have left a sufficient quantity of tasteful if not useless to many who preach to eliminate christianity from national and individual life. The effect of the revision will be to remove the old-time Protestant soi disant respect for Holy Writ,"without note or comment." It will also beget other revisions, till King James' Bible will be looked upon as an object of interest solely from a literary or antiquarian point of view. Many of the changes made in the gospels are capricious and absurd, and we have vet to be convinced that the New Work is superior in literary excellence to that which it is designed to supplant. We look for some interesting developments when the varthe merits and demerits of the "re-

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.

Under the heading "An Honorable Career," the Toronto Tribune of last stances have cheerfully responded week refers in very flattering thus frustrated the designs of their respondent, Mr. C. Donovan. We bill. Well, the sooner the govern- foes. Steadiness in the same good feel certain our readers have read ment realizes the fact that without purpose is now all that is required his letters weekly for the past to bring success on the cause of the twelve months with a good deal of interest. They will be pleased to know that he is succeeding so well in his noble ambition to rank among the very highest in the country as an The recent triumphal progress of educationist. He is, as has been said Dr. Croke through his diocese is in a self-made man, and in every walk itself strong evidence of the strength of life in which he has moved success has attended him in a remarkable degree. The following touch ing his recent examination in Toronto, we copy from the paper

above alluded to:-We take some pride in noticing the career of Mr. Cornelius Donovan, of Hamilton, who has just passed his fourth and final examination in Arts, at the Toronto University. Mr. Donovan took first-class honors in English Literature, in British (including Irish) constitutional History, and in etymology. His career has been somewhat remarkable. He began to study when the Separate schools were first established. lished in Hamilton. He never attended any other institution of learning; but the Hamilton Separate schools were and Hamilton Separate schools were, are, places of real instruction, and the subject of this notice took advantage of all the facilities they offered for his own improvement. His commercial career, so to speak, opened with a situation as newsboy on the *Times* newspaper, of Hamilton, a respected contemporary which has exceptional reasons for being proud of its personal associations. Fro ersonal associations. From being news-by, Mr. Donovan got to be foreman, and subsequently, to be teacher in the Separate schools, where now he occupies the ate schools, where now he occupies the honored position of Head Master, in what may be said, without flattery, to be the best—all things considered—of the Separate schools in Ontario. Many who remember Mr. Donovan's early struggles will be glad to hear that he has achieved such a fair measure of success. We be-lieve he is the first Separate school pupil who has ever succeeded in wringing a B.
A. degree with honors out of Toronto
University, that is, without having gone
to any other institution to finish off. Mr. Donovan took a first-class A Certificate as school teacher in 1869, when the Rev. Dr. Ormiston was chairman of the Board of Examiners. Mr. Donovan deserves much credit for his steady and continued that the system which can inspire a young that the system which can inspire a young man—or to put it more modestly—which does not dissuade him from pursuing, can hardly be without some features to recommend it to the favor of the public as a valuable one for the instruction of youth, and for their encouragement in aspiring to deeds of daring, which ,inasmuch as they have no mere dash about them, but excellent provisions, but surrounded demanding its removal. Dr. Croke ism on the "tented field."

THE DEAD-LOCK AT ALBANY.

The legislature of New York is still employed in a vain endeavor to choose successors to Messrs. Conkling and Platt, whose resignation of their places as United State Senators astounded the country some weeks ago. These gentlemen hav ing once more presented themselves for re-election, the friends of the Garfield administration resolved to offer them bitter opposition. The democratic party controls but fiftyfour votes on the joint ballot of the two houses, and cannot therefore of itself fill the vacant places. The Conkling party numbers from thirty to thirty-five-while the administration republicans can count in more than fifty votes. Thus the legislature is divided into three parties, neither one of which can do anything without a coalition with one of the others. Any combination likely to secure the election of a Democrat would certainly give mortal offence to a large portion of the republican party in New York State. We are, owever, of opinion-judging from the latest advices received from ing enough. The Government and Albany-that if Conkling desires to the landlords control the business. secure re-election, he must coalesce with the Democrats, and take Keman or Jacobs as a colleague. The breach in the republican ranks s wider and uglier than at this distance it appears, and, however, the dead-lock may terminate, Republican strength will be weakened, and | hood placed himself in a rather ridithe chances of an early Democratic triumph brightened.

THE BIDDULPH SENSATION

The township of Biddulph is unfor-

tunately inflicted with a small num-

ber of mischievous men who, for

some purpose best known to themselves, make a practice of writing letters to the newsparers, giving details of outrages which have never occurred. Some time since these malicious persons sent their producious sects come to the discussion of tions to the London press, and in some instances our city editors,thoughtlessly, we would fain believe-inserted them. In most cases these sensations were promptly branded as false in every particular. The London press is now more guarded in this connection, and these mischief-makers have commenced to patronize the Toronto dailies, A few weeks since the people of this neighborhood were startled to find in the Mail, of the above named city, the relation of an outrage perpetrated by burglars on the house of Daniel Munro, on the St. Mary's Road. They were described as Biddulphites, and the person who sent the despatch of course prefaced it with the remark that the spirit of lawlessness still exists in Biddulph. Daniel Munro writes promptly to the Mail, stating that he knows nothing whatever about such an occurrence. Most people will conclude that Mr. Munro should be considered an authority in the matter. In the interests of truth and justice the Toronto Mait should give the public the name of the individual who thus, in a most cowardly fashion, attempted to bring odium on the residents of the township of Biddulph. That there are a few bad men in Biddulph, such as will be found in every other township in Canada, no one will question. But we hesitate not to assert that this place contains as many upright, honest, and lawabiding farmers as any other distriet of a like population in the Dominion.

A TIMELY BOOK.

Rev. Father Dawson, of Ottawa, has just had published a work on the North-west territories and British Columbia. It contains a vast amount of information which will be found very interesting, more particularly to those who may contemplate settling in the new districts now being so rapidly filled up. The Ottawa

Free Press thus refers to the work: "It would be superfluous for us to remark upon the excellent and scholarly style of the work, Mr. Dawson's fame being established as one of the best of Canadian writers. In the present work he has shown great facility for grasping and arranging facts and presenting in a pleasing, as well as a vivid, manner the and arranging tacts and presenting in a pleasing, as well as a vivid, manner the peculiarities and attractions of our great Northwest. It is also evident that Mr. Dawson brought to his task a patrictic bases a patrictic bases a particular to the Dawson brought to his task a patrictic bases. desire to do justice to the Dominion, and in many of the passages we recognize the eloquence and power of description which form so marked and attractive a feature the ashes of those destroyed.

of his former works. We hope the book will have a wide circulation, and that it may be as pecuniarily profitable to the author as it is honorable to his intellect."

THE REGULAR WEEKLY FABRI-

CATION. Once a week the individual who supplies the cable items deems it his duty to tell us what the Pope says and thinks and how he feels in regard to Ireland. Last week we were gravely informed that he was "much depressed by the active participation of the Irish clergy in the land agitation, despite his expressed injunctions, and that he had laid the matter before the Congregation for Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, in order to recall disobedient bishops to duty." Next week we fully expect to have the announcement that "there is no truth in this report," &c. The Irish Bishops are nobly doing their duty in the present crisis, and English intrigue will have as little weight with the Holy Father as with the Irish Bishops. The inaccuracies of the Atlantic

cable reporter are oftentimes amushence the misrepresentations of Irish affairs. Last week we were also told that John Dillon's father had issued writs of ejectment against his tenants. As John Dillon's father has been many years in his grave, the associated press agent has by this falseculous plight. But this is not the only case. He gravely tells us that a son of Lord Dunsandle has been shot in Ireland. As the noble lord never had a son, this will be strange news to him. It is a pity that the associated press will not send the man at the other end of the cable about his business, and put in his place a gentleman with whom truth and honor should be paramount considerations. For some time the news from Europe has been a jumble of facts and falsehoods, with the latter predominating. There appears to be a villainous device on the destroy sympathy for Ireland in America

MORE SECURITY. We hope that active measures will be taken to guard against every possible accident attending excursion parties during the present day evening presented Bishop season. The dreadful occurrence of Sweeney with an address and a purse a few weeks since is surely a terrible of over 8600. He also received an warning, and those who have been address from the Catholics of Portcareless in this regard will, it is to land, who gave him \$200. The be hoped, profit by this fearful experience. As a rule proper accommodation has not been provided on excursion days, and proper precautions have not been taken against accident. But while this should be attended to with greater vigilance, the authorities should also guard against the lawlessness caused by intemperance on these occasions. Of all the despicable creatures in existence, the drunken rowdy in an excursion party is perhaps the worst specimen. He wants to raise a fight -he is anxious to thrash somebodybut he invariably becomes most demonstrative in a crowd of women and children. One of these individuals was recently sent to the Central Prison for six months for acting in this manner. The pic-nic season will therefore be over before he will again have an opportunity to make matters unpleasant for a gathering of pleasure seekers. We hope a like punishment will be the rule in future for such cases as this. The excursion rowdy will then find it prudent either to remain at home or learn

how to behave himself. THE QUEBEC FIRE.

The city of Quebec has been always unfortunate in regard of fire. Severaltimes extensive conflagrations have reduced large and populous portions of that ancient and beautimore. One of the very best districts inside the civic limits of Quebec 's to-day a smouldering heap of ashes. Seven hundred houses in the St. John suburbs were burned in the fire of last week, and fully ten thousand people rendered homeless. We tender our hearty sympathy to the ancient capital in its misfortune, and hope that the ruin caused by the fire may be speedily obliteratedand beautiful structures rise from

PRACTICAL SYMPATHY.

Many generous people have offered heartfelt sympathy to the sufferers by the late calamity, and accompanied it by tangible sums of money to assist in helping the needy. We must confess we cannot place much value on sympathy assuming the shape solely of a piece of paper with some formal verbage concerning the accident. This is at best but a very cold form of sympathy, and is possessed of precious little market value. People who possess a genuine sympathetic nature will accompany their resolutions with a substantial token of their sincerity. It is rather humilating to see prominent bodies of wealthy men growing e'oquent and resoluting with a large amount of vigor anent the terrible misfortune which has fallen upon our city, but not a cent of money do they contribute to help in alleviating the sad consequences of the accident. Many instances of individual generosity have come under our notice, but none deserving more praisethan that of Mr. Cote, of St. Hyacinthe, a gentleman who never lived in London, but from the goodness of his heart, sent to Mr. Regan, of this city, the sum of \$50, for the relief of the distressed.

We would be pleased to see more acts of this sort among men who would scarcely miss the amount thus bestowed on a worthy object.

CATHOLIC BOOKS.

Our readers will find in another column list of choice Catholic books which we now keep in stock for sale. At the present day, when there is such a very great desire for light reading, it is important that persons who can spare time to read, should be furnished with matter which will be a source of profit as well as amusement. In this list will be found some of the most popular works by well known Catholic writers. None of them contain those objectionable features which render most of the novels of the period a positive curse in the households of our people, containing, as they often do, horrible details of every vice, and frequently malignant part of the English authorities to and false allusions to the Catholic faith. The price at which we offer these books is within the reach of all, and we hope they will have a large circulation among our people.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Catholics of St. John on Mon-Bishop was the recipient of several other handsome gitts. The money he intends to denote to St. Patrick's Industrial School.

PRINCE ALLESANDRO TORLONIA, of Rome, believes in practical charity. He keeps two doctors especially to attend poor families who have a horror of hospitals; he entirely provides for 300 children, and educates 350 more; he has established an asylum for old people, and an hospital for the blind. Every day he gives 120 dishes of soup with bread and meat to the poor. It is said that no one ever applied to him in vain for help.

THE Portland Argus says that a Vermont clergyman is reported as closing a sermon recently in this eloquent strain: " After crossing the mystic river we shall go on from the man to the angel, from the angel to the archangel, from the archangel to the celestial, from the celestial the divine, and then, gathering the stars in clusters about our heads, dream out our endless dream of eternity!"—Happy being! It would in-deed appear as though he had been there, and was allowed to come back and tell "his experiences."

A very unusual incident occurred on Sunday morning in the Church of Notre Dame, says the Chicago Western Catholic. Rev. Ambrosius Golet, while celebrating his first Mass, was assisted by his father, Rev. J. Golet, as assistant priest. The latter was at ful city to ruin. It is so now once this city and raised a large family, one time a prominent druggist in but on the death of his wife he studied for the priesthood and was ordained four years ago. His son also studied for the Church and was ordained last week.

AT the present moment, whether through the workings of an ill-judged foreign policy, or disgust on the part ot foreign Powers at the pretensions of this country, Italy stands isolated, and almost devoid of any faithful ally. The Irredenta agitation, if not openly, yet tacitly encouraged by the Government, has alienated the

sympathies of Germany. Austr s never been a friend on who Italians might reckon. Russia too much occupied by home affai at present. And England is r garded as completely ignoring the policy of sentiment," which pr vails in modern Italy.

On Easter Sunday the Rev. Fath Schiel, of Kronstadt, German preached at the High Mass on t subject, "Why do so many peol find it hard to understand the d trine of the immortality of the soul He spoke in a lofty strain, a closed with the words: "Beyond stars love keeps its ward." hesitancy could be perceived in tones, but when the choir rece fall. Several gentlemen rushed ward to raise him up, and carr him to his residence, where he pired shortly atterwards.

THE London Daily News in a le ing article Friday morning sa "It is doubtful whether the pov possessed by the Government, ur the widest interpretation of t that the ingenuity of the crown yers could suggest, would give I authority for the formal suppres of the Land League." The gov ment would not be likely to tre itself much about legalauthority, they to deem it prudent to att the suppression of the Land Le The real reason why they do n because it would be simply in sible to effect such an object. would first of all have to build enough to hold about four m people, men and women.

JUSTIN McCARTHY'S speech tracting much attention. He what the Irishmen most wante a domestic parliament. I would be a willing partner i perial Parliamentary system the right to make her own do laws. How had England go Ireland? Ireland was brou within measurable distance of war. England was as little defend herself from the res her dominion in Ireland as was in Poland, or Austria in V The present system of parlian machinery was inadequate t work- Look at the amount of burning ger, and almost dal strife the present syst creating. The Liberal Par gone to shipwreek over th question in trying to main centralization system.

THE Dublin Freeman's co dent writing on May 18th, "I have just had a run dow West, and as I went and can station along the route w with emigrants. The part the cries of these poor peol bring a tear from a ston cularly as they shot a last glance at their miserable bled homesteads, that awa distance, bore the sweeping drives over those vast u plains of the county Galwa and many were the cries who remained on the pla shook a little farewell em member the Governme driving you away.' Surel myself, these people will r a vengeance.'

THE Cincinnati Commer a solemn suggestion to justers of the Bible. It s have persuaded themsel lieve that there might t tory after all: "It is as the substitution of the u Greek word 'hades' for tain passages, does not trines of the existence of still find the word 'hell' of the texts which are by those who hold the endless future punishme not the formal recognition visors of 'hades,' a local unknown to the Protes strengthen the theory intermediate state? not hell-as the revisers that it is not-neither sume that it is not her then, is not 'hades'-th parted spirits--which heaven nor hell? Man be that intermediate sta by the Church of Ron purgatory.

> THE New York Tim pay this tribute to the While the Protestan come of over \$10,000 allowed cushioned sea stained-glass window arches or grand dome delights of color and and music, the poor less he sat in char obliged to content hir pews, bare walls, nar poor painting or mea His places of worship mal abodes. No attr have over decorate enjoy, and, worse the house has often only

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

vails in modern Italy.

On Easter Sunday the Rev. Father Schiel, of Kronstadt, Germany, preached at the High Mass on the subject, "Why do so many people find it hard to understand the doctrine of the immortality of the soul?' He spoke in a lofty strain, and closed with the words: "Beyond the stars love keeps its ward." No hesitancy could be perceived in his tones, but when the choir recommenced he was seen to totter and Several gentlemen rushed forward to raise him up, and carried him to his residence, where he expired shortly atterwards.

THE London Daily News in a lead ing article Friday morning says "It is doubtful whether the powers possessed by the Government, under the widest interpretation of them that the ingenuity of the crown lawvers could suggest, would give legal authority for the formal suppression of the Land League." The govern-ment would not be likely to trouble itself much about legalauthority, were they to deem it prudent to attempt the suppression of the Land League. The real reason why they do not, is because it would be simply impossible to effect such an object. They would first of all have to build jails enough to hold about four million people, men and women.

JUSTIN McCARTHY'S speech is attracting much attention. He said what the Irishmen most wanted was a domestic parliament. Ireland would be a willing partner in Imperial Parliamentary system with the right to make her own domestic How had England governed Ireland? Ireland was brought to within measurable distance of civil war. England was as little able to defend herself from the results of her dominion in Ireland as Russia was in Poland, or Austria in Venetia. The present system of parliamentary machinery was inadequate to do its work- Look at the amount of heartburning ger, and almost fratrici-dal strife the present system was creating. The Liberal Party had gone to shipwreck over the Irish question in trying to maintain the centralization system.

THE Dublin Freeman's correspondent writing on May 18th, says :-"I have just had a run down to the West and as I went and came, every station along the route was lined glance at their miserable and tumbled homesteads, that away in the distance, bore the sweeping blast that drives over those vast untenanted plains of the county Galway. Many and many were the cries of those who remained on the platform and shook a little farewell emblem, 'Remember the Government that's driving you away.' Surely, I said to myself, these people will return with a vengeance.

THE Cincinnati Commercial makes a solemn suggestion to the readjusters of the Bible. It seems they have persuaded themselves to believe that there might be a Purgatory after all: "It is asserted that the substitution of the untranslated Greek word 'hades' for 'hell' in certain passages, does not affect doctrines of the existence of hell, for we still find the word 'hell' in nearly all of the texts which are relied upon by those who hold the doctrine of endless future punishment. But will not the formal recognition by the revisors of 'hades,' a locality hitherto unknown to the Protestant reader, strengthen the theory of a future intermediate state? It 'hades' is not hell-as the revisers have settled that it is not-neither can we assume that it is not heaven. What, then, is not 'hades'-the place of departed spirits—which is neither heaven nor hell? Manifestly it must be that intermediate state recognized by the Church of Rome, and called purgatory.

THE New York Times is forced to pay this tribute to the Church:—"While the Protestant with an income of over \$10,000 per annum was allowed cushioned seats. airy spaces. stained-glass windows, springing arches or grand domes, with all the delights of color and architecture and music, the poor Protestant, unless he sat in charity's seat, was obliged to content himself with hard pews, bare walls, narrow rooms, and places of worship have been dismal abodes. No attraction or beauty enjoy, and, worse than all, the poor do not crave to be made French house has often only drawn a poor | again.

sympathies of Germany. Austria pastor. Eloquence and spirituality has never been a friend on whom Italians might reckon. Russia is for the churches with high pewtoo much occupied by home affairs at present. And England is regarded as completely ignoring the policy of sentiment," which prehand, has better preserved the true Christian tradition. Whatever she has possessed of art and beauty and architecture-in fact, the world's highest treasures in painting, and cathedral, in cunning work of glass and marble and stone, in fresco and statue, in music of tone and the higher harmony of form and colorhave in all ages been laid at the feet of the poor and heavy-laden. The cathedral is the church of the working man and woman. The treasures of ecclesiastical art are open to the poor: for them the oratorios have been sung, and to them the great Catholic divines and pulpit orators of the past have delivered the sermons which are yet read with delight and reverence.

> Meath, writing on May 13th, to a constituent said :- "You ask me to help Mr. Parnell to take a wiser view about the Land Bill.' I am sorry for his opposition-such as it is-to the bill, and if my honest is considered the largest in the Dominion counsel can save him from the impending error he will never fall into t. But, on the other hand, I do not like taking any course that would seem like a revolt from the standard under which or from the chief with extracts: whom I serve. I would sacrifice a great deal, though, of course, I would not give up everything, to the unity and combined action of the Irish members, because experience has shown that in such unity and action resides their power for good. Notwithstanding the circumstances &c., to Munich, enjoying on the route the which disquiet you and so many of many objects of interest with their historimy countrymen just now, I am not without hope that the Irish party will be found united in a course of action commanding the approval and confidence of the Irish people. You and all my kind friends in Meath may rely upon any influence I possess being exerted to bring about such a result. To that end each one of us must avoid rash controversies or irritating expressions, and, above all, whether we differ from or agree with Mr. Parnell, we must consider the many difficulties that surround him and the more than ever critical responsibilities of his present position.

An important decision was rendered on the 31st of last month, by the French-American claims commission, in the case of Joseph Napoleon Perche, Archbishop of New Orleans, against the United States. The complainant claims damages for with emigrants. The partings and the cries of these poor people would bring a tear from a stone, particularly as they shot a last farewell mand of New Orleans, in 1862, and single feet on the grounds by the splendid 77th Band, (without extra charge,) quadrille music, panoramic views, a friendly election also for arrest and imprisonment of his person. His claims amounted to 84000 and interest. The United other proper amusements and pastimes States held that the Archbishop could not recover at all, as a French subject, under the present treaty, for the reason that he is now and has been since 1870 a naturalized American citizen. The commission, con sisting of Baron de Arinos, President; L. de Geofroy and A. O. Aldis, decided as follows: Archbishop Perche, in his memorial, states that he was naturalized in the United States in 1870. He does not claim to be a French citizen. Without de ciding upon any other case which may be anologous to this, we think that the claim of Monsignor Perche must be rejected, because it does not come within the terms of the treaty, which provides for the claims of French citizens only. While making this decision, we deem it proper to express our regret that we cannot take jurisdiction of a case which seems upon its fare to be so equitable.'

AFTER all, the German Government are trying hard to propitiate the Catholics, who form upwards of 80 per cent, of the people of Alsace. The Catholic Church is now in no way intefered with. A Vicar-General and Coadjutor has been appointed to help the aged Bishop of Strasburg, and the Government have recognized him without the least objection. The same thing is to be done if the Chapter of Metz Cathe dral should elect, as they contemplate doing, a Vicar-General for that diocese as well. The seminaries for the training of youth, which had been suppressed at the beginning of the Prussian rule, have of late beer restored. Lastly, the religious, whose houses in France had been invaded by the police, and who themselves had been turned out of their country, have met with hospitality in Alsace, although they are not allowed to minister there. On the whole, the Catholic people of Alsace poor painting or mean architecture. see that they fare much better at the hands of the Prussians than they would at the hands of the French Government if they still belonged to have ever decorated or ennobled Government if they still belonged to them. He has had little music to France, and, as a matter of course,

HAMILTON LETTER.

dality Reception. House of Provi-Pic-nic in Dundas. Promises to be the greatest event of the Season. Take your Families and "Go West" on Dominion Day. Toronto Separate Schools. An interesting Visit. A Voice from Germany.

SODALITY RECEPTION.

On Sunday afternoon at St. Patrick's On Sunday afternoon at St. Patrick's Church several members were received into the Sodality of St. Rose. At the appointed time his Lordship Bishop Crinnon, attended by Rev. Fathers Keough, Craven, Lennon and Slaven, invested about fifteen young ladies with the badge of the Society. The choir sang the Veni Creator, after which the candidates ranged themselves at the Altar. After answering the usual ter which the candidates ranged themselves at the Altar. After answering the usual questions, which were proposed by the Secretary, they recited the act of consecra-tion to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and were then given the medal and ribbon by his Lordship; who afterwards delivered a very appropriate address. He referred to the great pleasure it gave him to witness the mereasing numbers of this Sodality. He exhorted them to practice in particular the virtue of humility, asking them to follow the example of their Holy Model, the Blessed Virgin; and on the other hand he have the the effect of wind which were MR. A. M. SULLIVAN, M. P. for showed them the effects of pride which were visible in so many of the evils to which we are subject. At the conclusion of His Lordship's remarks the choir sang the Magnificat. It may be added this society

> A VOICE FROM GERMANY. A member of St. Patrick's parish has just received a letter from Rev. Father Lennon, dated at Munich (Bavaria), May 28th, and from which your correspondent has permission to publish the following

Revs. Fathers Lennon and Moubis, travelling in company, after a pleasant voyage of 10 days arrived at Liverpool. They paid a short visit to London, then proceeded to Holland, where they separated, Fr. Moubis remaining in his native land, Fr. Lennon hurrying on through Ax la Chapelle, Cologne, Mayence cal associations, and surrounding picturesque scenery. He speaks highly of the city of Munich with its galleries of paintings and sculpture. He celebrated Mass on one occasion in the grand old cathe-dral at Cologne. On the 29th of May he started for Vienna, whence he meant to visit Florence, Rome, Naples, and other great centres. On his return tour he pur-poses visiting Turin, Milan, Geneva, Paris, London, and lastly (in order to give Paris, London, and lastly (in order to give it the more time) Ireland, where he will spend six weeks, and travel the whole island. The rev. gentleman sends his respects to all friends, and states that his health is greatly improved.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE.

The annual pic-nic in aid of the House of

The annual pic-nic in aid of the House of Providence will be held on the beautiful Providence will be held on the beautiful grounds of that institution, on Dominion Day, (first of July). The management of affairs is controlled by the Rev. Fr. Feeney, who is working with considerable energy, earnestness and skill. He has organized a comprehensive general committee composed of ladies and gentlemen of excomposed of ladies and gentlemen of ex-perience and zeal, and has divided it into sub-committees, whose respective tasks have been carefully mapped out and explained. contest, a football tournament, refreshphysical powers after a season of toil among the more prosaic occupations of life. Tickets of admission have been placed at the usual low price. Visitors from Hamilton may come by the Dundas Street railway, and by informing the ticket agent that they will attend the pic-nic, they can at the same time, benefit the object and obtain admission at a reduced rate. From this it may be inferred that there

will be extraordinary attractions in Dun-das on Dominion Day. Lovers of the beautiful in nature and art will enjoy the scenery along the route, and the shady walks, the beautiful parterres, the delight ful groves and lawns of the premises, and the majestic building itself with its commanding and picturesque views of the surrounding country. Those who delight in more active pleasures will notice, that in more active pleasures will notice, that they will have every right and reasonable opportunity for indulgence in the variety of games and sports that will be prepared for the occasion. There is also a higher of games and sports that will be prepared for the occasion. There is also a higher pleasure to be derived from participation in this pic-nic—that refined pleasure which follows the performance of a good action. The House of Providence is a home for the aged, the feeble, and the orphans,—persons whose helpless condition renders it necessary that assistance be solicited from those whom Providence has blessed with better health, strength, and worldly circumstances. All who patronize this pic-nic, then, contribute to a noble object,

and will have the satisfaction of knowing that their money is well spent.
Under all considerations, therefore, Dundas should be the objective point on the First of July. Dominion Day is one great Canadian Festival. People requiring holi-day relaxation after a period of hard work, will naturally seek some means of gratifying that feeling. Here then is ample opportunity for spending the day in raopportunity for spending the day in ra-tional enjoyment at a very small expense—and that not squandered on mere fleet-ing pleasures, but devoted to praiseworthy and solid purposes of philanthropy. Make your engagements accordingly so that on the morning of the First of July your watchword will be: "On to Dundas," and the House of Providence pic-

TORONTO SEPARATE SCHOOLS. The public are well aware that this is a reat educational era. The country over-lows with public schools, academies, colleges and similiar institutions, which pro-fessedly afford unlimited means for acquiring knowledge in its various branches.
While each of these possesses, in public estimation, a value proportioned to its grade and character, yet it is in the Public School system—branched into the Common and Separate—that the attention of the

mass of the population is centred. Readers of the RECORD have already noticed, from a comparison recently instituted between the Common and Separate School systems, the manifest imperfec-tions of the former and the potentiality of the latter system, as an imparter of true knowledge. They will be glad to observe that the Separate Schools of the province, notwithstanding the difficulties against which they have to contend—an adverse school law, a prejudiced majority, and limited sources of wealth—continue to improve in efficiency and to fulfil the good mission for which they were established, by training youth not only for the secular business of life but also for that nobler end which is constantly held in view by a thorough instruction in true religious morality. No better proof of this can be obtained than by a brief examination into the present condition and working of the

the present condition and working of the Tcrouto Separate Schools.
Your correspondent had the honor of being allowed to visit recently the Separate Schools of Toronto, under the guidance of Rev. Brother Tobias, the director of De La Salle Institute. The schools are eight in number, all substantial buildings (with one exception), and the greater number presenting outle an attractive appear. ber presenting quite an attractive appearance. The new school at St. Paul's (not yet finished) is especially worthy of praise from an architectural view-point, although interiorly it has some defects in the mat-ter of light, ventilation and economy of space. Toronto is making great progress in the improvement of her Separate School buildings; and if it were possible some years ago to animadvert upon the shabby appearance of these structures, it

shabby appearance of these structures, it must now be acknowledged that the "Queen City" is possessed of Separate School buildings that will compare favorably with those of any denomination either there or elsewhere.

The same remarks may be applied to the interior arrangements. All the classiooms, with a few exceptions, are well fitted up. They have modern desks and seats of the latest style, apparatus to suit every grade, and a full supply of the newest geographical and astronomical maps and charts, with the necessary equipments for a facile and effectual use of the same. for a facile and effectual use of the same. The rooms of the newer buildings, and many of those in the older ones are commodious and lightsome; but there are still a few that are low, narrow and badly ventilated, a condition of things alike injuriou to the comfort, convenience and health of both teacher and pupil. These objections, together with those in regard to inadequate recreation grounds, existing in some cases, will mainly be removed when the new buildings are completed.

There are forty-three classes, and of

course as many teachers. Of the latter, fifteen are Christian Brothers, and the rest chiefly Sisters of St. Joseph, with a few belonging to the community of Loretto.
The attendance of pupils extends beyond
two thousand, and the number of girls exceeds that of boys. The graded system i observed as far as practicable, and promotions by systematic examination (strictly carried out) exist. A Central School for the most advanced pupils has been recently established. It consists of two classes, one of boys and the other of girls. I have good evidence for stating that this is an admirable innovation inasmuch as it has stirred up emugrade in the common schools in Toronto, when the Catholic boys not only shewed themselves actually equal in ability and knowledge to their Protestant opponents, but also enjoyed the moral victory of having maintained that position against older and more experienced competitors.

In Toronto as well as elsewhere, separate

school educationalists have to regret the too great readiness of parents to withdraw their children from school at a very early age. While in some cases poverty might be pleaded in exculpation of this action, yet many instances it is inexcusable, as being the result of total carelessness. People often make sacrifices for far less worth objects than that of affording their children a good Catholic education, and they might easily provide against contingencies that are far inferior in value to the future prospects of the rising generation. It prospects of the rising generation. It is not unreasonable to suppose that a parent would willingly dispense with the small weekly sum his boy might earn and keep him at school a few years more if he only considered that by so doing that boy had far better chances of becoming a useful and respected citizen and a practical Catholic, than if rematurely consigned to the frequently demoralizing workshop.

Time cards and limit tables are in all strictly adhered to, by the teachers. The usual studies for English course are pursued, with additional subjects and more detailed attention in the central school. The attainments of the pupils when The attainments of the rinkeep observed were found fully in keep observed while the order in keeping observed were found fully in keeping with their grade, while the order in general was good. Their respectful demeanor (in nearly all observed cases), their knowledge of Christian Doctrine not only in text but also in understanding, their regular attention to religious duties, were reints worthy of special native and were points worthy of special notice, and are undoubtedly the result of a moral and religious system uniformly administered by a body of unselfish and pious teachers. Vocal music and drawing receive con-siderable attention, and in both of these branches several of the classes exhibit great proficiency. Both among the Brothers and Sisters there are many able teachers, while all are remarkably earnest and zealous. An active and thorough supervision is maintained over the whole by Brother Director Tobias, an indefatigable and successful worker both for the affairs of the Institute over which he presides and the interests of the Separate Schools. On the whole the Catholics of Toronto

are to be congratulated on the condition of their schools. They have many good buildings and well equipped class-rooms; their pupils are not behind others in talent or attainments, their teachers are painstaking, their system is good, the management efficient, and the apparent tendency is still upward and onward.
Those who take an interest in Catholic education, must be pleased to know all this. Toronto is our greatest provincial city, and as the public in many matters arms the condition of the province from argue the condition of the province from that of Toronto, they are likely to do the

Even allowing such an argument as that, Toronto Separate Schools are at the present moment creditable to the province, and their sister schools of Ontario, as far as I know them, might quite safely allow them to stand as a criterion of the whole

BRANTFORD LETTER

On Sunday last two of the Redemptor-

ist Fathers began a
RENEWAL OF THE MISSION
held here in October last. At High Mass
Father McInerny opened the exercises, and
made the announcements; after which he preached on the subject of the mission and the reason of its report. the reason of its renewal. At the evening exercises Father Coutts preached a long and earnest sermon on the importance of salvation. The congregations were larger than usual, especially that of the evening, and every one present seemed to forget the extreme heat, and be only interested in the words of the preacher. The services will be the same as at the previous missions, at five o'clock and eight o'clock in the morning, and half-past seven in the evening. Another Father will be here about the middle of the week.

The time is upon us when we begin pre-paring for

OUR ANNUAL PIC-NIC. but the date of the occurrence this year has not as yet been decided upon. It is be secured for the lst of July, but the information will be had in a day or two. Our pic-nies have come to be looked for annually, and each seems to give a better return than the previous one. They are patronized more generously by our own people than formerly, and we are beginpeople than formerly, and we are beginning to realize that any undertaking of the kind may be made a success without looking for as much outside patronage as we once seemed to expect. A little patriotism in this direction is good, and the effective of the second of th fects are seen among us.

This is about the season of the year,

I think when someone or other comes forward with the suggestion that there should be an organized system established for giving information to

IMMIGRANTS FROM IRELAND

likely to land in this country during the summer months. For many years such suggestions have been published, but the sult has seldom been given. One of the National Societies did, I believe, take the matter in hand and perhaps have made progress, though we do not hear much about it. There could be no better time than the present to move in the matter, Were such an organization in existence for twenty years past, many of our people in this country would be in a different posi-tion to-day. Instead of stopping in cities and working for a bare living, they could be directed where they could find the best land for settlement, and assisted to start on it. Canada offers as much to settlers as any other country, and should attract them in large numbers.

THE TEACHERS' CONVENTION

of Brant County was in session here on Friday and Saturday last. Less than half of the members were present, and the debate on Friday evening did not come off on account of the slim attendance. The vation inasmuch as it has stirred up emulation and excited keener attention to study, as well as affording better means for acquiring the higher branches with a greater degree of proficiency. A strong proof of this was given not long since in a contest between three boys of this class, and an equal number from the highest grade in the common schools in Toronto, many of the young men take to teaching

for the purpose of enabling them to com-plete their education for the professions. The clauses objected to were amended so as to make payment to the fund optional. We have had the meetings of the Pres-byterian Synod, and Methodist Conference here lately, and the streets were alive with well desired men during their sessions. well dressed men during their sessions They all display a deep interest in the Province of Quebec, and seem very anxi-ous to enlighten the French Canadians.

Brantford, June 13th, 1881.

CANADIAN NEWS.

A broken wheel threw seven cars off the rack at Malton station on Monday.

The first two new locomotives for the Canadian Pacific Railway have arrived at Vinnipeg. A scheme is on foot to organize a Ladie-

and League in Toronto and to invite Miss Fanny Parnell to address them. John Boulton, agricultural implement agent at Barrie, was found dead in his bed

on Thursday morning last. Heart disease supposed to be the cause of his death. On Monday evening James McFarlane had his legs smashed almost into a jelly by being caught in the belting of the Guelph Barrel Company's works. His life is des-naired of

paired of. Joseph Wenniger, son of Mrs. Wenniger, of Stratford, was accidentally drowned at Dakota on Sunday last, where he removed a few weeks ago.

He was married last winter, and his wife resides in Stratford. A Montreal telegram says; Rev. Fathers Rousselot and Deschamps, of St. Sulpice Seminary, are about to establish homes in the interior of this Province, for the waifs of the city, of both sexes, where they will

be brought up to farming pursuits. Early Wednesday morning John Coulter, section boss at Weston, on the Grand Trunk Railway, committed suicide by jumping into Wardsworth's mill pond. He leaves two small children to mourn his un-

timely end. Drink was the cause. A man named James McFarlane, from Mount Forest, was throwing off the big belt of the engine at the Guelph Patent Boiler Works at Harriston, when it caught him by the leg and wound him around the shaft, smashing his leg from the ankle to the thigh into a jelly. Very little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

A remarkable accident occured at Hamilton on Wednesday. The marker at the rifle range happening to step from behind the butt, was struck by a bullet fired from a distance of a thousand yards. The bul-let passed through his body and struck the e accident, it is to be hoped, will not prove fatal.

same in the matter of Separate Schools. switching off at Eastern ayenue, Toronto, on Wednesday. Seven cars were literally wrecked and the engine smashed. The fireman, who jumped off, was badly strained and shaken. The engineer was injured, but not dangerously. The train went down the incline at the rate of 45 miles on the train went down the incline at the rate of 45 miles on the train went down the miles of 45 miles on the train went down the seven when went down the incline at the rate of 45 miles an hour. The passengers in the rear of the train were unhurt, but thoroughly scared. Two ladies fainted. Several in hysterics had to walk to the city. Two miles of the line was blocked for hours.

LOCAL NEWS.

The County Council have abolished the from the 1st of January next.

The 7th Batt. Band have given \$94, be-ing the proceeds of a band concert given by them on Friday evening last towards the Relief Fund for those who suffered by the late accident on our river.

The Irish Benevolent Society have de-ided to hold their Annual pic-nic on July 20th, and to invite the Strathroy Benevo lent Society to co-operate with them on

The County Council have granted the sum of \$3,000 towards the erection of a bridge across the river at the foot of Ox-ford street. The city and London West will make up the remainder of the \$10,000, which sum will be necessary for the erection of a suitable structure.

We are pleased to see the marked progress that has been made at Victoria Park this year. There are at present 549 trees planted, and all in a healthy condition. Five swings have been erected and a number of other improvements made. Great credit is due to Ald. Sharman, chairman of the park committee, for his arduous l bors in making Victoria Park one of the finest in the Dominion.

On the 25th inst. the band of the 26th Battalion, assisted by a number of prominent musicians, will give a concert in aid of the sufferers by the late disaster. Committee of Management appointed to look after the affair are Mrs. Kidner, Miss English, Miss Lizzie Raymond, and Miss Finnemore, Messrs. J. W. McIn-tosh, Chas. Jones, W. Ellis and John Kidner. Under the direction of Mr. St. John Hyttenrauch, a successful concert is assured.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. R. J. C. Dawson, who has accupied the position of Assistant Postmaster since 1860, ha been appointed postmaster, and Mr. J. D. Sharman to the position vacated by the promotion of Mr. Dawson. Both gentlemen are old civil service employees, and we are glad to see that their services have been appreciated. No better appointments could have been made. These gentlemen have always been most courteous in their dealings with the public. They know the routine of the office thoroughly, and are always on hand attending to their duties. The Ottawa authorities have certainly put the right men in the right places in these appointments.

At the meeting of the Irish Benevolent Society, held last Friday evening, the fol-lowing resolution was unanimously adopted:—"Moved by M. D. Fraser, seconded by H. D. Long, that we, the members of the Irish Benevolent Society, at this our first meeting since the happen of the sad and terrible accident on Thames on 24th of May last, cannot allow tendering—as we do now—our sincere and heartfelt sympathy with the members ofour Association and those of our fellow-citizens and others whose homes and hearths have been made sad and desolate by the dreadful accident; and it is further olved that this Society will render all resolved that this Society will related as the assistence, whether pecuniary or other-wise, in our power by way of alleviating as much as possible the distress and want as much as possible the distress and occasioned by the terrible disaster.

A DEATH THAT LED TO LIFE.

A leader writer in the Catholic Advocate recounts the story of a nobleman's conver-sion and death in these words: "Dauntless, gallant, brave as a lion, a soldier, holding the great post of honor as aide-de-camp to her Majesty Queen Victoria, the son of the Earl of Longford and the nephew of the Duke of Wellington—the conqueror of Na poleon the Great-one evening informed Queen Victoria that he was about to be-come a Catholic and wished to resign his come a Cathonic and wished to resign mis commission. A great favorite at the court a great favorite of the Queen, both the Queen and the princesses expostulated. He said he was determined, and if leave were given him by the authorities of the Cath-olic Church he would become a priest. He departed from the palace and went to Car dinal Wiseman, underwent a course o preliminary instruction, sold out all his property for the benefit of the poor, went to Rome, was ordained and came back a priest of the Order of Passionists. His death was eminently tragic. A beautiful speaker, a man of great name, of noble des-cent, of dauntless chivalry, young, res-pected in palaces and in poorhouses, laboring as a missionary labors, deserted by all his friends and familiars, excluded from his family, wearing nothing but his habit and sandals and a shirt of hair. In his early youth tearing himself away from what are called the joys of life he exhausted himself among the poor. He was to preach at the Jesuit Church, a magnificent church too, in the city of Dublin, one Sunday morning. It was crowded to overflowing by the rank and elite of the city. He had said Mass that very morning in his own church, but when the hour came for his sermon. Father Paul Mars that I sermon, Father Paul Mary—the Honorable Reginald Charles Pakenham—had gone to heaven. The cry that broke out from the crowd of six thousand was appalling when the Jesuit Father in the crystal pulpit announced his departure from this world. The battle was over. God had called the valiant soldier from the field. He had

The Dry Goods Trade.

won the fight.

One of the most popular dry goods houses west of Toronto is that of Mr. J. J. Gib-bons, Dundas street. His stock has been carefully selected and is very large. The prices are always as low as those prevailing in any other store in the city, while customers are waited upon promptly and in a most courteous fashion. Call and A mixed train from the east pitched examine the magnificent stock of dress into the Nipissing railroad freight train goods &c., now on hand.

fferers iccommoney y. We much ig the or with ing the a very is posmarket a genuaccema subity. It

promirowing a large terrible pon our oney do alleviatthe acof indie under ng more St. Hva. ver lived dness of a, of this relief of see more

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TORLONIA, of cal charity. especially to who have a entirely proand educates tablished an and an hos very day he p with bread It is said

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says that a reported as ently in this r crossing the o on from the the angel to archangel to e celestial to gathering the it our heads dream of eter-! It would in he had been

ident occurred the Church of Chicago Wes nbrosius Golet, irst Mass, was Rev. J. Golet. ie latter was at t druggist in large family, his wife he thood and was ago. His son hurch and was

to come back

ment, whether of an ill-judged gust on the part the pretensions stands isolated, of any faithful agitation, it not encouraged by s alienated the Thou orb aloft full dazzling, Flooding with sheeny light the gray beach sand; Thou sibilant near sea, with vistas far, and

foam, And tawny streaks and shades, and spread-ling blue: Before I sing the rest, O sun refulgent, My special word to thee.

Hear me, illustrious!
Thy lover me—for always I have loved thee,
Even as basking babe—then happy boy, alone
by some wood edge—thy touching-distant beams enough;
Or man matured, or young or old—as now
to thee I launch my invocation. (Thou canst not with thy dumbness me de-

criou canst not with thy dumoness me de-ceive:
I know before the fitting man all Nature yields;
Though answering not in words, the skies, trees, hear his voice—and thou, O sun, As for thy throes, thy perturbations, sud-den breaks and shafts of flame gigantic, I understand them—I know those flames, those perturbations well.)

those perturbations weil.)

Thou that with fructifying heat and light,
O'er myriad farms—o'er lands and waters,
North and South,
O'er Mississippi's endiess course, o'er Texas'
grassy plains, Kanada's woods,
O'er all the globe, that turns its face to
thee, shining in space;
Thou that impartially enfoldest all—not only
continents, seas;
Thou that to grapes and weeds and little
wild flowers givest so liberally,
Shed, shed thyself on mine and me—mellow
these lines;
Fuse thyself here—with but a fleeting ray
out of thy million millions,
Strike through this chant.

Nor only launch thy subtle dazzle and thy strength for this:
Prepare the later afternoon of me myself—prepare my lengthening shadows.
Prepare my starry nights.
WALT. WHITMAN.

A PROTESTANT IN A CONVENT.

Very Suggestive Testimony from a Protestant Englishman in the Leading Protestant Ameri-

[Correspondence of the New York Times.] DES ABYS, BELGIUM, May 9.—On Thursday I was "in the thick" of politics and the London season. To-day I am fresh from Antwerp and Brussels and away in the Ardennes, 14 miles from a railway. I shall finish in London. Judge by this of the smallness of Europe, or the facilities of travel. The Ardennes is a comparatively unknown world. It is a comparatively unknown world. It is a country which even the British tourist does not frequent; its famous forest is immortalized in "As You Like It;" there are wolves and wild boars in the woods, and you can al-most realize in the heart of the country "the forest primeval." To-day having been here 24 hours, it seems as if I had left London months ago; yet, on the day after to-morrow, I shall, all being well, be in the English metropolis again, and this brief scamper will be like a dream of sea and scamper will be fike a dream of sea and foreign city, of Belgium villages and convent bells. I am, for the time being, the guest of the Monasterie de la Visitation of St. Mary, connected with a celebrated, though humble, order of nuns founded by St. Chantal, whose history has been told by M. l'Abbe Bougand. There is in the village outside the convent a little house whose the preparts of children being adm. where the parents of children being edu-cated in the religious house are received and entertained.

and entertained.

I AM NOT A CATHOLIC,
but I have great faith in the kindness and
educational skill of these Sisters, who
use no arts to proselyte and who seem to
have special gifts for imparting knowledge
and winning the affections of their pupils.
English boarding-schools, as a rule, are "a are under no system of government inspec-tion, as in Germany, nor have they stimu-lus to "well-doing" which is found in the competition of the public schools, as in the United States. The first thing your daugh-ter learns to do pretty well at an early age in a fashionable English boarding-school is to write a love-letter in answer to some fortune-hunter or adventure, who some fortune-hunter or adventurer who some fortune-hunter or adventurer who has seen her at church, met her in her walks, or danced with her at the "breaking-up" festival or ball. Another thing she learns is to look down severely upon all persons she is supposed to be above, and also to affect those "superior airs" which make the English "school miss" as unnatural as the English "school marm" is artificial

Now, all that is petty and mean and narrow in human nature, so far as one girl's dealings with another are concerned, is attacked and rooted out in the convent schools of the continent. It may be jected by Protestant parents that what they call the superstition of the Roman Catho-lic religion is planted in the student' This may be a drawback in regard to children who have not character enough to "judge for themselves" later on, or e home influence is not strong en to correct false impressions; but let us consider these convent schools of the Order of the Visitation apart from the religious aspect of the question. As educational institutions, places of healthful study, as homes where girls are safe from the contamination of trumpery ideas of "deport-ment" and selfish views of their own importance; as establishments where a just estimate of character and capacity enters into the method of teaching—I know of no schools that can be compared with them. Good cooking, strict cleanliness, a careful regard to the suitability of clothing for all weathers, proper medical supervision, are features of convent management which are as far in advance of the English boardschool as first-class American hotel is ahead of an English tavern. While the reverend Mother at the convent which I visited to day in the heart of the Ardennes is suffi-ciently devout to satisfy all the canons of Rome; while the sisters are never absent from the ordained services of the Church, it may be said without irreverence that, all being ostensibly left to the Supreme Being, EVERYTHING IS ORDERED ON THE MOTTO

"God helps those who help themselves." The building was an old chateau. It has been thoroughly repaired, in parts rebuilt; it is roofed with slates; it is the cleanest been thoroughly repaired, in parts rebuilt; it is roofed with slates; it is the cleanest place I have ever seen. Waxed and polished floors, whitewashed walls, blinds as white as sacramental robes, dormitories with snowy beds, a kitchen that eclipses the School of Cookery at South Kensington, in Loughus, for appointments and approximately approximately and approximately approximat been thoroughly repaired, in parts rebuilt, it is the cleanest place I have ever seen. Waxed and polished floors, whitewashed walls, blinds as white as sacramental robes, dormitories with snowy beds, a kitchen that eclipses the School of Cookery at South Kensington, in Louden, for appointments and appointments

my self and friend over the institution. No face could promise more genuine benevolence than that of the reverend Mother. The girls here for education are French, German, Belgian, English. They are pictures of health, and they entertained myself and friendswith a concert of vocal and instrumental music, which was delightfully unconstrained, and excellent as it was unpretentious. There were two pianos in the room, and we had double and single instrumental duets from famous operas as well as vocal duets, glees, and choruses.

instrumental duets from famous operas as well as vocal duets, glees, and choruses.

IT IS WORTH WHILE FOR AMERICANS educating their children in Europe to inquire for themselves into the working of convent schools. Roman Catholics need

quire for themselves into the working of convent schools. Roman Catholics need not hesitate for a moment. Protestants run a risk, of course, of increasing the Catholic power, but, I fear, in many of the English and French boarding-schools, they run risks that may be even more serious. A language to be properly learned must be learned in the country where it is spoken. The education of a child here costs on an average about \$250 a year; the average of a London boarding-school is over \$500. The expenses of travelling to and fro, have, of course to be added, and if you are a "fond" parent these become heavy. You may, in first class boarding-schools, have your bill run up on "extras," &c., to \$1,000 and \$1,500 a year. I believe at this Des Abys convent the daughter of the nobleman from whom the property was purchased is at the present moment the door-keeper, so completely are state and position effaced in these religious houses. No advertisements of these convent schools are issued; children are only admitted on good recommendation, and possibly I may be committing a breach of regulations in this mention of the institution. I trust not, for I have seen

THE BELGIUM AND GERMAN CONVENTS SO often Misrepresented
in all kinds of newspapers that I feel it a
sort of duty to here witness as a Protestant to the merits of the only one into
the mysteries of which I have ever been admitted, from kitchen to garret, from the garden walks and lake-side retreats to the dormitories and private chapels. In saying this, let it be understood that I offer no opinion upon the theological side of the conventual subject. If Protestants would maintain a genuine and successful competition with them on the score of education, they should be as earnest, as honest, and as self-sacrificing in their conduct of children's schools.

A REASONABLE REQUEST.

but I have great faith in the kindness and educational skill of these Sisters, who use no arts to proselyte and who seem to have special gifts for imparting knowledge and winning the affections of their pupils. English boarding-schools, as a rule, are "a delusion and a snare," more particularly those devoted to the education of girls. They are organized combinations of robbery, their principal feats in this direction being accomplished under the disguise of "extras" and "notices of removal." They are under no system of government inspection, as in Germany, nor have they stimulus to "well-doing" which is found in the competition of the public schools, as in the United States. The first thing your daughter leaves to do nextly well-doing the property of the competition of the public schools, as in the United States. The first thing your daughter leaves to do nextly well at an early support of the competition of the public schools, as in the United States. The first thing your daughter leaves to do nextly well at an early support of the competition of the public schools, as in the United States. The first thing your daughter leaves to do nextly well at an early support of the public schools are questions not always easy to answer. These questions not alway Whether Protestants believe in reliworship and instruction; which, of course, are conducted by Protestant teachers and according to Protestant forms. That is to say, the children are not taught the distinctive peculiarities of the Roman Catholic religion nor led in a worship which includes reverence of the saints, adoration of the Host, Confession and priestly Absolution. Neither are they taught feet-washing with the Dunkards, immersion with the Baptists, or the Rubric with the Episcopalians. "Nothing," says the brief of the managers presented to the Legislature, "nothing sectarian or de-nominational has ever been brought be-fore the House. This seems rea-onable. not taught the distinctive peculiarities of fore the House. This seems reasonable, does it not? What more could be asked? But the Roman Catholics do ask more. But the Roman Catholics do ask more. They ask permission to have certain hours of the day set apart for religious instruction of and religious worship by Roman Catholic teachers and priests. The specific bill is not before us; indeed, we are not sure that one has been formed. But the rettieners sak is an framed. But the petitioners ask, in genframed. But the petitioners asa, in general terms, to have the same system applied on Ward's Island which has been applied in the Western House of Refuge Under this system the in Rochester. Under this system the Catholic chaplain holds service at 9 A.M. in the chapel, while the Protestant chap lain is conducting Sabbath-school in the school-room; at 2 P.M. the Protestant chaplain holds service in the chapel, while the Roman Catholic chaplain holds Sabbath-school in the school-room. The testimony appears to be con-clusive that the two chaplains have been able to work together under the same roof without conflict or controversy—itself

A VALUABLE OBJECT-LESSON OF THAT A VALUABLE OBJECT-LESSON OF THAT CHARITY which is the bond of perfectness. It should be added that the Roman Catholic petitioners ask for no appropriations; they simply ask permission to conduct religious worship and instruction at their own cost. Come now, Protestant reader the contract of the contract of the cost o reader, let us reason together. Why should not a Protestant State like New York-Protestant by the faith of a vast majority of its inhabitants, though not by its organic law—grant this request?

Do unto others as you would have others do unto you. Suppose you were living in poverty in Rome, Italy, or Madrid,

pliances; class-rooms ahead of any London board school in the efficiency of desk accommodations; recreation-rooms, dressing rooms, wardrobes—all representing one general system in which health and comfort are the first considerations. This community at Des Abys, numbering some ninety souls has everything within itself, growing its own food, and supporting as if it were a little kingdom. The sisters are bright and cheerful, and they include several ladies of distinction, one of them a countess in her own right. Nothing could exceed the grace and the intelligence of the lady, an English sister, who conducted myself and friend over the institution. No face could promise more genuine benevolence than thet of the recessard Method. sal and the unsectarian faith \(\) In the interest of Protestant consistency \(The Christian Union \) appends its name to the petition to allow Roman Catholic worship and instruction to be conducted by Roman Catholic chaplains in all penal and reformatory institutions under reasonable restrictions and not at public expense. \(-Christian Union. \)

TONY SINS.

From the Western Watchman we take the following: There are some sins seemingly demanded by fashion. Catholics of tone are obliged to have splendid weddings, and in cases of mixed marriages, unfortunately very frequent among such people, they sometimes find themselves obliged to forego gorgeous nuptials or consent to the very meagre ceremony which the church permits in mixed marriages. They are sometimes weak enough to sacrifice faith and conscience to fuss and feathers. Just at this time when marriages will

rifice faith and conscience to fuss and feathers. Just at this time when marriages will be on the increase we would call attention to this abuse of marriages performed in Protestant churches.

We pity from our souls a young Catholic lady or gentleman who, in the presence of a quarter million Catholics stands up in a Protestant church and permits a precacher to unit a him or her in unboly preacher to unite him or her in unholy bonds of wedlock. There is something so coolly and calculatingly renegade in such an act, that we unwittingly recall the story of Judas and that visit of his to the priests. A Catholic needs not have much faith to A canonic needs not have much rain to recoil from such an exposure; a little de-cent respect for the good opinion of men should make him ashamed of his treason. It is a mortal sin to be so married, it is a betrayal of Christ in the sacraments to betrayal of Christ in the sacraments to look on, much less take part, in such nuptials, it is a mockery of grace to surround such wretched ministry with the trappings of a religious rite. It is a denial of the faith not in words but in fact.

A Catholic who is married by a Protestant preacher is ipso facto excommunicated. Catholic bridesmaids and groomsmen at such a ceremony are excommunicated.

such a ceremony are excommunicated. We do not care to waste words with a renegade Catholic, and therefore turn our remarks to the Protestant who is married to the renegade. Our separated brethren may think that they have done a very cred-itable thing in inducing a Catholic to forego his duty and his creed. They are deceived. his duty and his creed. They are deceived. It is wrong to urge any man to violate his conscience. It is a sin to make a conscientious Turk offend against the Khoran. It is a sin to induce a red Indian to offend the Great Spirit. We should respect every man's notions of right and wrong, and to make him offend against his moral nature is to make him transgress the laws of God. These ministers of the different sects These ministers of the different sects coax and encourage Catholics to seek their mock ministry even when they know their consciences are all lacerated by the sinful act. How different is the conduct of the

church. In cases of mixed marriages she strips her rite of all religious character and even strips her priest of all religious ves ture, so that the non-Catholic may not have imputed the guilt of participation in a worship which conscience condemns. She does this on the assumption that such a ceremony does not wound the conscience of the non-Catholic; for if such wounding of the non-Catholic; for if such wounding of conscience is inseparable from the mixed marriage, then she would never permit such a marriage under any circumstances. No priest, no bishop, no pope may willingly become a party to such a sin. Turks, Jews and Pagans have consciences, and by these consciences will they be judged. These preachers have no consciences them-selves, and they gloat over flagrant outrages on conscience done by their instru-mentality. Then the Protestant party should not ask such a sacrifice of the Catholic. It is a poor be-ginning for a young Catholic man or wo-man to signalize a launch into wedded life man to signatize a launch into wedded life by trampling on a principle, especially principles held sacred and religiously in-violable. The principles of his faith may be the only ones the young man can lay claim to. Is it honorable, is it just, is it

prudent to make him renounce them all on the day of his wedding? There is another question: may Catholics witness such desecrating nuptials in a Protestant church or anywhere? It is a mortal sin to assist at any such ceremony or to offer congratulations after such ceremony. Not until the guilty celebration is over and all the accompaniments are past and gone, can a Catholic perform even the duties of neighborly charity. In the eyes of the church the proceeding is a crime, and the duty of Catholics is to have no

Stop that Cough.

Or it will terminate in that dreadful disease, consumption. We are aware that a prejudice exists among many persons against medicines which profess to cure a cough or cold when bordering on consumption, or even when the lungs are affected, but we can assure our readers that WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY will do all this; and in making this assertion we speak from experience, having suffered for months from a cough, which after using many remedies without any relief threatened to terminate seriously were however, so fortunate as to secure several bottles of Wistan's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and are now entirely rid of the cough, and restored to our former health. To those suffering in a like man-ner we recommend this excellent prepara-tion.

JOHN G. WESTAFER, editor of the Chronicle, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania.

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

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NEW RICH BLOOD Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entiresystem in three months. Any person but the will be seen to be se

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THE following Islands belonging to this Department, will be offered for sale, at Public Auction, at the Town Hall, Windsor, Ontario, on Wednesday, 15th June next, at 2 p.m.;

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North Harbor, 3 ...
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These Islands are very desirable stations for fishing purposes, for the cultivation of grapes, 6 r as places of recreation in the summer season.

grapes, of as places of recreation in the summer season.

The terms of sale will be cash; or one-fifth down and the balance in four equal annual instalments, with interest at 6 p.c.

Che-fifth of the purchase money must be paid immediately upon an Island being awarded to any one, or it will be forthwith again offered for sale.

L VANKOUGHNET.

Deputy of the Supt. General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa, May 25, 1881.

139-2

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Hypophosphites, \$1.00. All 25 Cent Medicines Discovered Structures of the Fellows' Syrup Hypophosphites, \$1.00. We have a large stock of Hair Brushes, Soaps, Perfumes, Etc., which we are selling from 20 to 30 per cent, under usual prices. Remember we sell everpthing as cheap as any house in the city.

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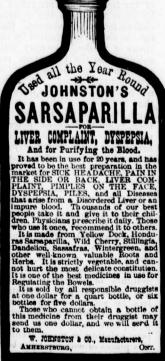
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TESTIMONIAL.

DEAR SIR,—I have been troubled with very bad impediment in speech, and was induced to go to the London Institute for treatment, and in a very short time was permanent cured. I take great pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of Prof. SUTHERLAND'S treatment. Stratford, Ont.



The Willow.

AN EASTERN LEGEND. (Of the legends which cluster are Crucillxion, perhaps the most familitale of "The Wandering Jew;" but it many others. The tradition who gested the following sonnet, is akt one which derives the red breast of from a drop of blood falling on it whird sought to withdraw one of the thorns, and it is not unlike the othe that the aspen had never shivered wood was taken to make the cross.)

Lofty and tail, unbending and upri Beside a spring, there stood a wi Its young leaves rippling like the sea, Before the breeze and in the morni The rabble ran towards Golgotha's And walking in the midst of the

And two were thieves, and one was Who was to die for men in all me A'soldier broke a willow branch to Them on, and smote Him with thong, As up the hill the slow procession of

Then,-when it saw its branches The Man who bore His cross a The guilty willow bowed its head :

BETTER THOUGHTS.

SCIENCE expands the intellect adorns the soul. They should hand in hand. THE amount of good we d world is the measure of the hap

shall enjoy in eternity. INDEPENDENCE is an inexpense available to the rich and poor

The worst education that terdenial is better than the best the everything else and not that. Opportunities are very sensiti f you slight them on their first

seldom see them again. If we should read the secret our enemies, we should find in life sorrow and suffering enough all hostility.—Longfellow.

TRUE charity needs no arg call it into play. It is alwa alert—never loses an opportur constantly in quest of them. Self-respect is the noblest ga which a man may clothe himsel elevating feeling with which th

The law of the harvest is to than you sow. Sow an act an a habit; sow a habit and you r acter; sow a character and you

It is "the end that crowns All labor is lost that is not pe with each failure comes a new The race is won only when the been reached.

Beware, dallier by the wa are mortal and your time is your opportunities few, and not dare to trifle with them.

The soul of man is endowed noble powers, and feels a keer exercise; but the keenest joy able of feeling, consists in pr our powers of mind and hear adoration before the majesty In the Middle Ages, on th

onk, his plate was placed at every meal for a month. amount of food was put this was distributed to th were exhorted to pray for t the soul of the departed brot He who makes a baseles against a neighbor's integrit guilty of an injustice which

and monstrous, in compari-petty depredations of the de-who breaks into his granary titiously carries away his corr Holy poverty emancipates petual fear of losing those th we are inordinately at ached the dreadful pain of being se

those things, in the possess the perverted soul places it ness and comfort.—Father B Whatever you think properlied let it be granted at the without entreaty or prayer, without making, any cond with pleasure, refuse with a let your refusal be irrevocal portunity shake your resol particle "No," when once p a wall of brass, which a chil

able to shake. Henry A. Wise, in his a subject of education, says: children the elements of Clophy, the Bible lessons of perance, and knowledge a faith, and hope, and chamay turn them out into the a pang of apprehension, w of distrust or fear; they wi

tried his strength against it

the States." Busy Mortal, why labor for the mere dross of ear t that the grave yawns ! that in the twinkling of a be enveloped in its chilli for the goods "that I These will light up the tomb, and transform its the better part.

GROWING OLD GR

How I love to see men a old gracefully. So few see old gracefully. So less set farmers especially. Many very loveable and nice un ried—then good-bye to a is no need of trying to longer: they must work money to live on and enj to enjoy it. The new to Anything is good enoug ride in, but there was not her before she gave her l ing (the only piece of pr to lessen in value by be to lessen in value by be essor of it). The husban thoughtful kindnesses to men think so much of, be (which is breaking the poor wives). seldom "s fact, does not seem like wooed and won her a fe. The woman is often just and pay to comb her

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The Willow. AN EASTERN LEGEND.

AN EASTERN LEGEND.

[Of the legends which cluster around the Crucifixion, perhaps the most familiar is the tale of "The Wandering Jew;" but there are many others. The tradition which suggested the following sonnet, is akin to the one which derives the red breast of the robin from a drop of blood falling on it when the bird sought to withdraw one of the crown of thorns, and it is not unlike the other legend that the aspen had never shivered until its wood was taken to make the cross.]

Lofty and tail, unbending and upright, Beside a spring, there stood a willow tree, Its young leaves rippling like the verdant Before the breeze and in the morning light.

The rabble ran towards Golgotha's height; And walking in the midst of them wer And waiking in the midst of them were three; And two were thieves, and one was He Who was to die for men in all men's sight

A'soldier broke a willow branch to urge Them on, and smote Him with a willow thong. As up the hill the slow procession crept.

Then,-when it saw its branches used to Scourge The Man who bore His cross amid the throng,—
The guilty willow bowed its head and wept.
J. B. M. - The American.

BETTER THOUGHTS.

Science expands the intellect; religion adorns the soul. They should ever go hand in hand.

THE amount of good we do in this world is the measure of the happiness we shall enjoy in eternity. INDEPENDENCE is an inexpensive luxury

available to the rich and poor alike-yet but few enjoy it. The worst education that teaches self-denial is better than the best that teaches

everything else and not that. Opportunities are very sensitive things; if you slight them on their first visit you seldom see them again. If we should read the secret history of

our enemies, we should find in each man's life sorrow and suffering enough to disarm all hostility.-Longfellow.

True charity needs no arguments to call it into play. It is always on the alert-never loses an opportunity, but is constantly in quest of them. Self-respect is the noblest garment with which a man may clothe himself—the most

elevating feeling with which the mind can be inspired. The law of the harvest is to reap more than you sow. Sow an act and you reap a habit; sow a habit and you reap a char-acter; sow a character and you reap a des-

It is "the end that crowns the work." All labor is lost that is not persevered in: with each failure comes a new beginning. The race is won only when the goal bas been reached.

Beware, dallier by the wayside! God is eternal and can afford to wait, but you are mortal and your time is brief, and your opportunities few, and you should not dare to trifle with them. Up, and on!

The soul of man is endowed with many The soul of man is endowed with many noble powers, and feels a keen joy in their exercise; but the keenest joy we are cap-able of feeling, consists in prostrating all our powers of mind and heart, in humble adoration before the majesty of God.

In the Middle Ages, on the death of a monk, his plate was placed on the table at every meal for a month. The usual amount of food was put upon it, and this was distributed to the poor, who were exhorted to pray for the repose of the soul of the departed brother.

and monstrous, in comparison with the petty depredations of the despicable thief who breaks into his granary and surreptitiously carries away his corn.

Holy poverty emancipates us from perpetual fear of losing those things to which we are inordinately at ached; it spares us the dreadful pain of being separated from those things, in the possession of which the perverted soul places its only happiness and comfort.—Father Businger.

Whatever you think proper to grant a child let it be granted at the first word, without entreaty or prayer, and above all, without making, any condition. Grant with pleasure, refuse with reluctance; but let your refusal be irrevocable; let not importunity shake your resolution; let the particle "No," when once pronounced, be a wall of brass, which a child after he has tried his strength against it, shall never be tried his strength against it, shall never be able to shake.

Henry A. Wise, in his address on the subject of education, says: "Teach your children the elements of Christian philoschildren the elements of Christian philosophy, the Bible lessons of love and temperance, and knowledge and virtue, and faith, and hope, and charity, and you may turn them out into the world without a pang of apprehension, without a doubt of distrust or fear; they will never injure the States." the States.

Busy Mortal, why labor so hard? Is it for the mere dross of earth? Know you not that the grave yawns before you, and that in the twinkling of an eye you be enveloped in its chilling folds? Labor for the goods "that perisheth not."

These will light up the gloom of the tomb, and transform its dark cerements into a robe of fadeless light. This is the better part.

GROWING OLD GRACEFULLY.

How I love to see men and women grow old gracefully. So few seem to think of it, farmers especially. Many of them appear very loveable and nice until they are married—then good-bye to appearances; there is no need of trying to be anybody any longer; they must work, early and late, and save all they can so as to have plenty money to live on and enjoy, when too old to enjoy it. The new top buggy is sold. Anything is good enough for the wife to ride in, but there was nothing too good for her before she gave her life into his keeping (the only piece of property that seems to lessen in value by becoming the possessor of it). The husband forgets the little thoughtful kindnesses to his wife that women think so much of, becomes indifferent (which is breaking the hearts of many poor wives). seldom "slicka up," and in fact, does not seem like the same man that wooed and won her a few months before. How I love to see men and women gro wooed and won her a few months before.

The woman is often just as bad. It does not pay to comb her hair or put on a long to comb her hair or

collar in the morning, it is too much bother; collar in the morning, it is too much bother; very soon drops her music, and so it goes from bad to worse. O! what a pity. For my part, I think we ought to try all the harder to keep the love after we get it, and instead of going down hill, try to improve so that one shall never have a chance to be ashamed of the other. If there was more pure love in the world there would be much less chance for fault-finding on this score. We would all keep trying to improve and grow better, and the ones that try are the noble men and women (we once in a great while see), that we all love and admire so much, and can truly say of them that "they have grown old grace-

Reader, have you tried every known remedy for Chronic disease, Impure Blood, dlsordered Liver or Kidneys, Nervous and General Debility, Constipation of the Bowels, with the manifold suffering pertaining therete? Have you given up in despair? Try Burdock Blood Bitters; it will not fail you. A Trial Bottle only costs 10 cents, Regular size \$1.00. Any dealer in medicine can supply you.

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RACKED BY INNUMERABLE PANGS, rest-RACKED BY INNUMERABLE PANGS, rest-less by day, sleepless at night, rising unrefreshed in the morning, without appetite, and pestered by varying and perplexing symptoms, the dyspeptic takes indeed a gloomy view of human existence. For him the zest of life seems gone. Heartburn, oppression at the pit of the stomach, and the attendant annoyances of contribution and billousness combine to stomach, and the attendant annoyances of constipation and billiousness, combine to render him utterly wretched. But there is, if he will but take advantage of it, a reliable source of relief from all this misery. NORTHROP & LYMAN'S VEGETABLE DISCOVERY and DYSPECTIC CURE is, as its name invests, a because representation free from imports, a botanic preparation, free from mineral poison, and an all-sufficient remedy imports, a botanic preparation, free from mineral poison, and an all-sufficient remedy for indigestion in its most obstinate form. It not only enriches the blood by enabling the digestive organs to convert the food received into nutriment, but depurates it by increasing the action of the bowels and kidneys, the natural outlets for its impurities. But while it relaxes the bowels, it never does so violently and with poin, like a drastic cathartic. It aids, but never forces Nature, invigorating as well as purifying and regulating the system. It thoroughly removes those diseased humours which tend to vitiate the blood, purifies the urinary secretion, and promotes a flow of healthy bile into the natural channel, besides expelling it from the circulation. Experience has proved that this standard medicine is a thorough remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, costiveness, kidney complaints, scrofula, crysipelas, salt rheum, lumbago and all impurities of the blood. Price, \$1.00. Sample Bottle, 10 cents. Ask for Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. The wrapper bears a facsimile of their signiture. Sold by all medicine dealers. medicine dealers.

Do not drug the system with nauseous purgatives that only debilitate. Burdock Blood Bitters is nature's own Cathartic, it acts at once upon the Bowels, the Skin, the Liver and the Kidneys; arousing all the secretions to a healthy action. It purifies the Blood and cures all Humors, even the warst form of Sarofals, and to see even the worst form of Scrofula, and tone up the Nervous and Debilitated.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Go to Regan's if you want the most stylish boots, shoes or gaiters for summer wear. His new stock embraces the best were exhorted to pray for the repose of the soul of the departed brother.

He who makes a baseless insinuation against a neighbor's integrity or honor is guilty of an injustice which is atrocious and monstrous, in comparison with the THE SADDEST OF SAD SIGHTS .-

grey hairs of age being brought with sor-row to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every year as the use

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for the best photos made in the city go
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and examine our stock of frames and
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Special Notice.—J. McKenzie has removed to A. J. Webster' old stand. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and at-tachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines on sale.

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Choice Florida oranges, Spanish onions bananas, Cape Cod Cranberries.A. bananas, Cape Co Mountjoy, City Hall.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken or your rest by a sick child suffering and cryin with the exeruciating pain of cutting teeth and one of the control of the with the exeruciating pain of cutting teeth with the exeruciating pain of cutting teeth with the control of the control of the with the control of the control of the with the control of the WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicans and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

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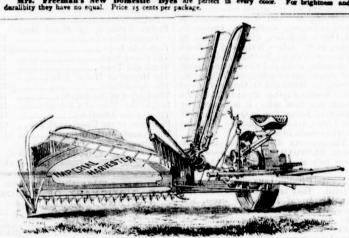
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ents. A. Michell

It is said that our fashionable Saratoga Bean Brummell had fifty suits of apparel, and neckties innumerable. He managed to get through, or rather into, all these costumes at least once during the past season. If that man had dealt at Robert Wallace's clothing establishment such a variety would not have been necessary. One of his nobby Scotch tweed suits will last a long time, and always looks nice and fresh. He leads the trade in stylish outfits, and keeps the largest stock of fine suitings in the city.

THE NEWS FROM IRELAND. CONTINUATION OF THE EXCITE.

A Busy Time for the Police and Military.

In the county of Cork the roads have

In the county of Cork the roads have been torn up with pick-axes and made impassible. The telegraph wires are also cut in many directions.

A dispatch from Cork says that Ballydehob and Schull are inaccessible by ordinary roads, which are broken up and bridges pulled down. Five hundred foot soldiers, twenty diagrams and says treating the control of twenty dragoons and seventy service corps

men, with one gun, have been sent to the seen from the West.

Active preparations are being made in Ireland to fit raw constabulary recruits for

active service.

The gunboat lies off Schull. It will take some days to repair the telegraph wires.

A train with troops from Cork arrived at Skibbereen on Wednesday morning. An obstruction placed on the track was discovered in the time to prevent a disaster.

Large numbers of the police in Ireland Large numbers of the police in Ireland are resigning because of the stringent restrictions of the Executive Council. The men are afraid to defend their own lives

against the lives of the mobs. A dispatch from Cork reports that widespread dissatisfaction prevails among the military and police, owing to the manner in which they are ordered about to serve as targets for the missiles of the multitude.

Despatches from Cork say that intense excitment prevails in that city and throughout the country. The tenants on several large estates are said to have conspired to out the country. The tenants on several large estates are said to have conspired to make a general strike. League branches are very active and armed. Resistance is openly preached. The officer commanding the Cork district is calling for more

Another arrest under the Coercion Act is reported near Macroom. The people at Schull hoisted the green flag on a pole, and stationed an armed guard in front of Fa-

ther Murphy's house.

The Times calls attention to the prac-The Times calls attention to the practical paralysis of public business, and says that only a few weeks remain for the passage of the Land Bill through the House of Commons, unless it is to be sent to the House of Lords so late that they will have to choose between the responsibility of its rejection, or passing it without discussion. Eight suspected persons of Schull and Skibbereen have been arrested in Limerick under the Viceroy's warrant, and jailed. The coroner's jury returned a verdict

The coroner's jury returned a verdict that Mahoney, the farmer killed in the riot

that Mahoney, the farmer killed in the riot at Bodyke, died from being struck by a policeman, at present unknown, whom they found guilty of wilful murder.

Cork, June 9—9.30 p. m.—A furious riot is now in progress. Stokes, a Magistrate, has been severely injured. Three policemen were badly wounded. The mounted police charged the mob, and several persons were injured.

the rumor that the Government intended to arrest Father Murphy is entirely unfounded. Such reports were tricks to ex-

cite the people.

At Skibbereen on Wednesday and Thursday night there was almost contin-uous rioting. Many houses were wrecked, including the Munster County Bank. A process server has been so severely beaten at Dromore, County Sligo, that he is dying. On Tuesday a party of fifty mariners, sent from Bantry to Ballydehob, encountered, at the latter place, a mob numbering thousands. After much stone-throwing and bayonet charges, the marin-ers were compelled to retreat to Bantry, under the protection of a priest. Two persons were severely injured. Cork, June 8.—Many of the bayonets

with which the marines charged the crowd at Ballydehob, were broken. The people assembled on top of a steep hill; the soldiers attempted to fight their way through, and some hurled stones at the through, and some hurled stones at the people. Quietness being restored at Skibbereen, 100 troops were about to quit when a portion of the railway was found cut up. A 'atter telegram from Skibbereen reports the town again excited. The military are quartered in the Town Hall. The Magistrates have issued a proclamation, prohibiting the opening of the liquor shops at night.

Dillon, at Kilmainham jail, on Thursday expressed anxiety regarding the rustage of the stone of th

day expressed anxiety regarding the ru-mors of people in some parts of the country presenting firearms at the police and military. This, he said, was a practice fraught with great danger to the people.

The latest reports from Cork represent The latest reports from Cork represent the rioting there as being very alarming. Head Constable McNamara received a terrible blow which cut through his helmet, making a severe wound upon his head and knocking him down. The police made several prisoners, and while conveying them is pricen were going desperately

The residence of Colonel Rollins, near Mallow, Cork County, has been burned. One of his servants has been arrested. Meetings to be held at Carlow, Kelcroney, Drumcondra, Keare and Millstreet, for the purpose of obstructing the execution of writs, have been proclaimed illegal, and will be dispersed by force.

The magistrate at Mitchellstown warned the people from the Bench that if riots were renewed the troops would be under military control, and any assemblage would be treated as an act of warfare.

Rossa has received intelligence that explosives were placed in the hold of the British war ship Doterel for the purpose of destroying her. Irishmen in the British navy have given their assurances that they are ready to do the same thing again.

A Liverpool correspondent says: Circumstances point strongly to the belief

A Liverpool correspondent says; Circumstances point strongly to the belief that plots are hatched in America and

the Irish executive to suppress the Land League by an Order-in-Council. The question is being gravely considered, ow-ing to representations to the authorities by the magistrates, county inspectors, and others. The law adviser, and other Crown lawyers, think the League is clearly an illegal organization. The Atty-General strenuously holds out against assuming the responsibility for the League's sup-

Pression.

Bishop Fitzgerald states that the troubles at Skibbereen are in no way connected with the Land League. The rioting is carried on by roughs and reckless boys. The riots at Cork are not connected with the Land war, yet they would not have reached their actual proportions but for the general irritation which has agitated the people. Bishop agitated the people. Bishop Fitzgerald thinks if evictions are

Since the attempt to rescue McKevitt and Roberts, sentries have been placed around the prison, and the Wardens, armed to the teeth are patrolling outside.

The examination of the men captured The examination of the men captured in the attempt to blow up the Town Hall, at Liverpool, took place on Saturday. The prisoners were charged with damaging the building with intent to commit murder, and also with laying an explosive with an intent to damage the building. The man who at first gave the name of Roberts has since given it as McGrath. A strong force of police were present at the examination, and only persons having

The police of Liverpool profess to have incontrovertible evidence connecting Mc-Kevitt and Roberts with the late attempt

story which it conveyed from the front of its back ground of thick dark clouds, and accompanied as it was, a minute later than its first appearance, by the clanging of bells from the Basilica, St. John's and St. Roch's Churches ringing out the second

The whole force of the Brigade was, of course, immediately upon the ground. The origin of the fire was in St. Marie street. The flames immediately spread to the surrounding wooden buildings, and to the streets above and below. The roaring of the flames from these wooden structures and of the air to which they gave rise was horrible in the extreme. St. Olivier, Latourelle, St. Marie and Richelieu streets, were quickly a mass of fire for some hundred feet of each in extent, the flames from either sides of the streets overlapping in the middle and completely closing them to all traffic.

The sparks which everywhere flew from the burning wooden buildings were them-selves a terrible source of danger to the rest of the city. It was no uncommon sight to see men's coats and hats ablaze

sight to see men's coats and hats ablaze from the burning pieces of shingle, &c., which had lighted upon them. The wind being from the North drove the fire rapidly in the direction of St. John's Church. The rush of cold air caused by the rapid spread and large volume of the flames seemed to divide the wind into various local currents, which scattered the fire around in every direction. The brigade found it more unmanageable than ever. They allege that four wooden houses were

assaulted with stones from converging lanes, the stones falling like hail. The police were then ordered to charge the mob, which they did, beating back with their guns all that were in front of them. A renewal of the riot is expected on Friday.

The residence of Colonel Rollins, near Mallow, Cork County, has been burned. One of his servants has been arrested.

Meetings to be held at Carlow, Kelcroney, Drumcondra, Keare and Millstreet, but again in vain; nothing was saved but Important to Hausekeeners. classes of chizens were also stretched out, but again in vain; nothing was saved but the sacred vessels and some of the most valuable of the plate and furniture of the anctuary. The fiery fiend had possession of the noble structure in an almost less

of the noble structure in an almost less space of time than it takes to relate, and the finest and largest church in the city was doomed to destruction.

It was a grand sight, had it not been one so awful, and attended by so many harrowing circumstances, to witness the angry flames climbing the magnificent steeples of the church and to see their fall, a few minutes later. The more northerly of the two was the first to go. It erly of the two was the first to go. It gradually tottered over and then fell right A Liverpool correspondent says: Circumstances point strongly to the belief that plots are hatched in America and carried out by emissaries who find foolish accomplices here. It is believed that Fenian skirmishers from New York bring explosives with them.

Pressure is being brought to bear on the Irish executive to suppress the Land League by an Order-in-Council. The question is being gravely considered, owing to representations to the authorities very door of the sanctuary. All this was irretrievably lost. The church must have been worth at least \$100,000. The two bells in one of the steeples cost \$6,000, and the same amount could hardly have paid for the two organs in the interior. The insurance, we are told, amounts only to \$10,000, but all the papers are at the Archbishopric, and particulars could not be obtained.

THE BOUNDARIES OF THE BURNT DISTRICT. The only thing that the firemen succeeded in doing was to cut the fire east of St. Genevieve has been swept away, in-Fitzgerald thinks if evictions are stopped until the Land Bill is passed there will be little further violence.

The rioting on Thursday originated in the police arresting eight persons concerned in a drunken disturbance at the races, attempts being made to rescue the that it has since extended pretty near to the Toll Gate. The limit south at Burton street near Scott, and at Gabriel street have been already mentioned. Briefly summoned up, the streets consumed are,
-running east and west Richmond, in
part, principally south side, Latourelle,
St. Oliver, Richelieu, d'Aiguillon and St.
John, in St. John's Ward, and in Montcalm,—St Gabriel Nouvelle and Breton.

Running north and South,—the princi-pal streets were Sutherland, Deligny, St. Claire, St. Marie and St. Genevieve (west side) besides Jupiter street in Montcalm Ward, also west side. It is noteworthy he examination, and only persons having that as in former fires in Quebec, most of the lowest dens of iniquity in the burnt

district remain intact.

The property destroyed is valued at about \$2,000,000. The insurance will cover only about one third of the loss.

THE COOK'S FRIEND

The Baking Powder, bearing this name, made by W. D. McLaren, of Montreal, continues to maintain its high standard of excellence. On account of the immense popularity it has continued to deserve and the large trade built and the large trade the large trade built up by this gentleman, efforts have been made to put upon the market other baking powders, sold at a lower price and claiming to be all or more than that claimed for the Cook's Friend. Experience has taught the cooks, however that their old friend is the best, and always true to name, and after a trial of other brands the old favorite is always welcomed back. Mr. McLaren has built up this enormous trade solely on the merits of the article he offers to the public. The extensive character of his business enables him to sell a superior article at less money than any other manufacturer in this line. To those who have used it, we need offer no recommendation. To housewives who have not, we would simply say that their cooking will be better appreciated by the family if they use the Cook's Friend Baking Powder.

OBITUARY.

seemed to divide the wind into various local currents, which scattered the fire around in every direction. The brigade found it more unmanageable than ever. They allege that four wooden houses were found on fire by them when they arrived upon the scene, and that with the water absent and unattainable for some 20 minutes, it was impossible, for them to obtain the mastery over it. Great part of d'Aiguillon, west of Genevieve, had been destroyed when the devouring element made its appearance in St. John street. At one o'clock, the

Important to Housekeepers.

On looking through Green's immense stock, housekeepers will find it well assorted in all the staple lines required by them, and at prices as low as any in the city. He is showing a splendid line in bleached and unbleached table linens, napkins, D'Oylies, linen towels, sheetings and pillow cottons, at remarkably low prices. The largest and cheapest stock of lace curtains in London can be found at Green's, comprising all the cheapest stock of face curtains in London can be found at Green's, comprising all the latest and the very newest designs in these goods. Parties requiring lace curtains should not fail to see Green's stock. Just received, one case of colored satins, comprising all the leading shades, and are well worth \$1.25cts. per yard. Green is selling these at 75cts. per yard. They are the cheapest goods in London. Be sure and see them.

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We keep the following popular books stock. They will be sent to any ad-cess, postage paid, on receipt of price: n stock. Alba's Dream and other stories..... Crucifix of Baden and other stories.... Fleurange, by Madam Craven...... The Trowel or the Cross and other

stories..... Dion and the Sibyls, a classic Chris-Perico, the Sad, and other stories...

The Blakes and Flanagans...

The Collegians, or the Colleen Bawn
St. Thomas a' Becket, by E. M.

Art M'Guire, or the Broken Pledge.
A history of the Protestant Reforma-

Bessy Conway, by Mrs. James Sadlier

The Spanish Cavaliers, by Mrs. Jas.

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

that Mahoney, the tarmer kine in the rot at Bodyke, died from being struck by a policeman, at present unknown, whom they found guilty of willin murder.

Cork, June 9—3.0 p. m.—A furious riot is now in progress. Stokes, a Magis traite, has been severely injured. Three policemen were badly wounded. The mounted police charged the mob, and several persons were injured. The mounted police charged the mob, and several persons, one civilinated on the race course. One civilinated on the race course, One civilinated on the race course, One civilinated on the race course. One civilinated on the race course, one civilinated on the race of the ra

THE ENGLISH SAVINGS CO.

North-East Corner of Dundas and Talbot Streets,
Will now accept deposits and pay interest at the rate of 5 and 5½ per cent.

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Mr. J. W. Ashbury has sold out his Drug Business to Dr. Mitchell, who will in future carry on the business under the above name. A full stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumny Tollet Articles, Hair Brushes, Etc., on and a full be sold cheap.

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ffice:—Medical Hall. 115 Dundas st. 2 Doors West of Horner & Somerville's City Grocery.
Residence - North-East Corner of Telbot and Maple Sts.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, 25th May, 1881.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, 25th May, 1881.

WHEREAS circumstances have rendered the separation of Dominion Lands, Public Notice is hereby given:—

1. The Regulations of the 14th October, 1879, were rescinded by order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 20th day of May instant, and the following Regulations for the disposal of agricultural lands substituted therefor:

2. The even-numbered sections within the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt—that is to say, lying within 24 miles on each side of the line of the said Railway, excepting those which may be required for wood-lots in connection with settlers on prairie land within the said belt, or which may be dovernor in Council—shall be held exclusively for homesteads and pre-emptions. The odd-numbered sections within the said belt are Canadian Pacific Railway Lands, and can only be acquired from the Company.

3. The pre-emptions entered within the said belt of 24 miles on each side of the Canadian Pacific Railway, up to and including the 31st day of December next, shall be disposed of at the rate of \$2.50 per acre; four-tenths of the purchase money, with interest on the latter at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to be paid at the end of three years from the date of entry, the remainder to be paid in six equal instalments annually from and after the said date, with interest at the rate above mentioned on such portions of the purchase money as may from time to time remain unpaid, to be paid with each instalment.

4. From and after the 31st day of December next, the price shall remain the same—that is, \$2.50 per acre—for pre-emptions within the said belt, or within the corresponding belt of any branch line of the said Kailway, but shall be paid in one sum at the end of three years, or at such earlier period as the claimant may have acquired a title to his homestead quarter section.

5. Dominion Lands, the property of the Government, within 24 miles of any projected line of railway, shall be dealt with, as to price and terms, as follows

on the same terms as fixed in the next preceding paragraph, and the odd-numbered sections shall be soid at \$2.50 per acre, payable in cash.

6. In all townships open for sale and settlement within Manitoba or the North-West Territories, cutside of the said Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, the even-numbered sections, except in the cases provided for in clause two of the Regulations, shall be held exclusively for homestead and pre-emption, and the odd-numbered sections for sale as public lands.

7. The lands described as public lands shall be sold at the uniform price of \$2 per acre, cash, excepting in special cases where the Minister of the Interior, under the provisions of section 4 of the amendment to the Dominion Lands Act passed at the last session of Parliament, may deem it expedient to withdraw certain farming lands from ordinary sale and settlement, and put them up for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, in which event such lands shall be put up at an upset price of \$2 per acre, to be paid in one sum at the end of three years from the date of entry, or at such earlier period as the claimant may acquire a title to his homestead quarter-section.

9. Exception shall be made to the provisions of clause 7, in so far as relates to lands in the Province of Manitoba or the North-West Territories, lying to the north of the belt containing the Pacific Railway Bactiler on an odd-numbered sections and pre-emptions, above set forth, shall not apply to persons whe have settled in any one of the several belts described in the said Regulations of the 14th October, 1879, hereby rescinded, but who have not obtained entries for their lands, and who may establish a right to purchase such odd-numbered sections represented, but who have not obtained entries for their lands, and who may establish a right to purchase such odd-numbered sections for the same by the said Regulations.

Timber for Settlers.

Timber for Settlers.

11. The system of wood lots in prairie townships shall be continued—that is to say, homestead settlers having no timber on their own lands, shall be permitted to purchase wood lots in area not exceeding 20 acres each, at a uniform rate of \$5 per acre, to be paid in cash.

12. The provision in the next preceding paragraph shall apply also to settlers on prairie sections bought from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in cases where the only wood lands available have been laid out on even-numbered sections, provided the Railway Company agree to recipro-ate where the only timber in the locality may be found on their lands.

13. With a view to encouraging settlement by cheapening the cost of building material, the Government reserves the right to grant licenses from time to time, under and in accordance with the provisions of the "Dominion Lands Act," to cut merchantable timber on any lands owned by it within surveyed townships; and settlement upon, or sale of any lands covered by such license, shall, for the time being, be subject to the operation of the same.

Sale of Lands to Individuals or Corporations.

Sale of Lands to Individuals or Corporations for Colonization.

14. In any case where a company or individual applies for lands to colonize, and is willing to expend capital to contribute towards the construction of facilities for communication between such lands and existing settlements, and the Government is satisfied of the good faith and ability of such company or individual to carry out such undertaking, the odd-numbered sections in the case of lands outside of the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, or of the Belt of any branch line or lines of the same, may be sold to such company or individual at half price, or \$1 per acre, in cash. In case the lands applied for be situated within the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, the same principle shall apply so far as one-half of each numbered sections may be sold to the company or individual at the price of \$1.25 per acre to be paid in cash. The company or individual will further be protected up to the extent of \$500, with six per cent, interest thereon till paid, in the case of advance made to place families on homesteads, under the provisions of section 19 of the amendments to the Dominion Lands Acts hereinbefore mentioned.

15 in every such transaction, it shall be absolutely conditional:—

(a) That the company or individual, as the case is and Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, within three years of the date of the agreement with the Government, place two settlers on each of the odd-numbered sections, and also two on homesteads on each of the even numbered sections embraced in the scheme of colonization.

(b) That should the land applied for be situated within the Canadian Pacific Railway lettle within the Canadian Pacific Railway l Sale of Lands to Individuals or Corporation.

even numbered sections embraced in the scheme of colonization.

(b) That should the land applied for be situated within the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, the company or individual shall within three years of the date of agreement with the Government, place two settlers on the half of each even-numbered section purchased under the provision contained in paragraph 1i, above, and also one settler upon each of the two quarter sections remaining available for homesteads in such section.

(c.) That on the promoters failing within the period fixed, to place the prescribed number of settlers, the Governor in Council may cancel the sale and the privilage of colonization, and resume possession of the lands not settled, or charge the full price of \$2 per acre, as the case may be, for such lands, as may be deemed expedient.

(d.) That it be distinctly understood that this policy shall only apply to schemes for colonization of the public lands by Emigrants from Great Britain or the European Continent.

Pasturage Lands.

Pasturage Lands.

Pasiurage Lands.

16 The policy set forth as follows shall govern applications for lands for grazing purposes, and previous to entertaining any application, the Minister of the Interior shall satisfy himself of the good faith and ability of the applicant to carry out the undertaking involved in such application.

17. From time to time as may be deemed expedient, leases of such Townships, or portions of Townships, as may be available for

grazing purposes, shall be put up at auction at an upset price to be fixed by the Minister of the Interlor, and sold to the highest bidder—the premium for such leases to be paid in cash at the time of the sale.

18. Such leases shall be for a period of twenty-one 'years, and in accordance otherwise with the provisions of Section eight of the Amendment to the Dominion Lands Act passed at the last Session of Parliament, hereinbefore mentioned.

19. In all cases, the area included in a lease shall be in proportion to the quantity of live stock kept thereon, at the rate of ten acres of iand to one head of stock; and the failure in any case of the lessee to place the requisite stock upon the land within three years from the granting of the lease, or in subsequently maintaining the proper ratio of stock to the area of the leasehold, shall justify the Governor in Council in cancelling such lease, or in diminishing proportionally the area contained therein.

20. On placing the required proportion of stock within the limits of the leasehold, the lesses shall have the privilege of purchasing; and receiving a patent for, a quantity of land covered by such lease, on which to construct the buildings necessary in connection therewith, not to exceed five per cent of the area of the leasehold, which latter shall in no single case exceed 100,000 acres.

21. The rental for a leasehold shall in all cases be at the rate of Elp per annum for each thousand acres included therein, and the price of the land which may be purchased for the cattle station referred to in the next preceding paragraph, shall be \$1.25 per acre, payable in cash.

Payments for Lands

22. Payments for public lands and also for pre-emptions may be in eash, or in scrip, or in police or military bounty warrants, at the option of the purchaser.

23. The above provisions shall not apply to lands valuable for town plots, or to coal or other mineral lands, or to stone or marble quarries, or to lands having water power thereon; and further shall not, of course, affect Sections 11 and 29 in each Township, which are public school lands, or Sections 8 and 26, which are Hudson's Bay Company's lands.

J. S. DENNIS,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Surveyor-General.

THE NORTH AMERICAN Mutual Life Insurance Co.

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Mutual policy holders free by charter from all liability other than the voluntary payment of premiums.

Industrial Insurance adapted to all Classes from the poorest to the richest, from the child to the man of 60.

Premiums from \$2 to \$10 a year, or from 5 to 25 cents per week.

Policies paid immediately upon proof of death, thus providing for necessary expenditure in the hour of pressing need.

A grave objection to Life Insurance in the past has been that it was beyond the reach of persons of small means.

Although they have needed it most, they have been debarred from its benefits.

No life is so valuable to the family as that of the Father or Mother, upon whose daily labor it depends for support,

When death invades the family circle it frequently happens that there is not money enough for decent burial.

Companies in general have declined to insure children, to issue policies for less than \$1,000, or to accept dues oftner than once in three months.

This company meets these objections [1] by insuring children to the extent of \$60, [2] by i

ses up to age 12 without increase

increases up to age 12 without dues.

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placing such advantages within the reach of all.

While this plan is valuable to the person of small means, it is none the less so to the person better off. Upon the death of the husband, the little money he may happen to have in his pocket, is frequently all the wife has for immediate support. If he has funds in bank, a delay occurs in taking out letters of administration or executorship. If there be debts due him, they have to be collected, compromised or lost. If he has ordinary life insurance policies, payment must be awaited for two or three months from the fyling of the proofs; but under this Company's plan of paying within twenty-four hours, the wife and family are immediately placed in funds, without borrowing, delay or trouble.

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Member of the College of Physicians and
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Surgeons of Ontario)

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DETROIT, Mich.

VOL. 3.

CLERICA

WE have red a large sto goods suitable for cal garments.

Wegiveinour ing department s attention to this b of the trade. N. WILSON

Consolation. The following lines from the late Thomas D'Arcy McGee are request of many friends of Mr. who suffered the loss of his sixa few days ago, and a similar the death of another son about

ince:—
When seek for treasure in the e
Where I have buried mine;
There never mortal eye shall;
Nor star nor lamp shall shin
We know, my love, oh! well;
The secret treasure-spot;
Yet must our tears forever fal
Because that they are not.

How gladly would we give to The ivory forehead fair— The ivory forehead fair— The eye of heavenly-heaming The clustring chestnut half Yet look around this mouruft Of daily, earthly life. And could you wish them bac Its sorrow and its strife?

If blessed angels stray to eart And seek in vain a shrine. They needs must back return Unto their source divine. All life obeys the unchanging Of Him who took and gave We count a glorious saint in For each child in the grave

Look up, my love! look up s And dry each bitter tear; Behold, three white-robed in At heaven's high gate appe For you and me and those w They smilingly await;— God grant we may be fit to je Those angels at the gate.

CATHOLIC PRI

The Evangelical-Luth of Saxony has forbidden to solemnize mixed mar

promise be given to hildren in any but it munion. Logical, as fa vice of any church of concerned; illogical as first principles of Prote concerned, according to may be saved in any o

THE Congregationalis been enjoying an existe years past, have no del code of faith, so to spea is making new to should be the teaching gationalism, but the ' law" are not willing such a job, fearing that serve to dis-unite the di of that church. Som ians, others Trinitaria fessed creed would of a either one out of the majority prefer to le remain rather undete sake of harmony that exist in disunity .--

In the flood of nons been caused to flow f pulpits by the appear Protestant Revision, to find the Rev. Ma Brocklyn, making which to Catholics h foregone conclusion has been shown that ant world had let th simply translate! f Vulgate, it would ha version, and that, co Roman Catholics, modern versions h upon upon the Vulg better New Testame estants." Here we estant authority, th only have "modern Scriptures, but bett the late infallible sion!-Freeman's Jo

Mr. Bright's que Ireland no man tainly covers a con of audacity; but th in the following ext delivered by Mr. F ing in Bradford on 11th, manifest a co that throws even t for Birmingham shade :- " I have you except that I my heart for comi and for this resolu on behalf of the Go you on behalf of the for, after all, I am t and am responsible ernment."-Irish

An editorial in t suggests the poss bability, of a repu