

The Catholic Record.

"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 a large stock of goods suitable for clerical garments.

We give in our tailoring 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 double-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 doesn'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 Kilmalmain prison." Such was the awful—the too-awfully dreadful (as the aesthetes would say)—announcing the other morning in the Dublin newspapers. Well, it so happens that many a bottle has been cracked for convivial purposes (when corkscrews 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 wished 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 adopted that of the "Anti-Clericals." Recently they held a Congress in that country. Its character and purpose may be inferred from the following programme of subjects for discussion:

1. Separation of Church and State.
2. Free religious association ought not to be allowed to Religious Congregations.
3. Divorce ought to be legalized.
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.
8. The best method to be adopted for the propagation of Anti-Clerical ideas.
9. The organization of hospital nursing."—*Philadelphia Standard.*

SOMEHOW 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 directories 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 subsistence. The few of them there are are not likely to meddle in that which

has no direct concern for them. Supposing they were, like their Catholic fellows, interested directly in the welfare of the country, it would be their duty to join in the demand for redress. When there are monstrous grievances to be remedied, every man who feels them ought to rise and act, and 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 acknowledgment 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 Churchill, both Conservatives of an undoubted type. Lord Randolph Churchill 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 various 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 form his audience. One writer says: "They are people who, like himself, are familiar with the Scriptures 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 Presbyterianism, which the lecturer designated as the meanest of all religions, the applause was comparatively light."

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 sacred 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 the very centre of Canterbury. Its windows are grimed with dirt, through which only dim rays of the sun-light can penetrate to light up the loathsomeness within. The euthections 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 devotions 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 unclean; and there was a rickety old chair in which it would be unwise to sit."—*Philadelphia Standard.*

The Catholic Church is not a political institution depending upon the

existence or good will of any party, nation, or Government. She is an 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 God the things that are God's, and to Caesar the things that are Caesar's," without respect to the form of Government. In her holy institutions she does not compromise with human institutions, nor could she do so in her character as a divine teacher and director, continuing the mission given her by Christ. "Go teach all nations," was the divine injunction. She is fulfilling that mission and will continue it to the end of time. Governments 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 her 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 oppressor, 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 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 are rewarded for the things that are rendered to God and not for those that are rendered to Caesar.—*Catholic Colonian.*

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 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.

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 line of phraseology do not make it more authentic than the version it is supposed to supersede. They merely make it less old-fashioned. If the old Bible produced about two hundred sects, how many more 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 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?—*Boston Pilot.*

INDULGENCES.

Catholics affirm that no Pope ever sold indulgences; that the Pope could see 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 purchase of an indulgence would exclude the buyer from the benefits of an indulgence and make it utterly inoperative 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 or their consequences. Furthermore, 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 obediently) confessed their sins and obtained absolution.

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

THE ARREST OF FATHER SHEEHY.

Full Particulars.

A large force of police proceeded early on Friday morning to the house of the Very Rev. Dr. Downes, 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 strong 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 "Who was 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 man 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 later on, and tell them to keep quiet, and not to shout, to which the Rev. Father Sheehy did not make a reply. Dr. Downes 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. Downes, "and prevent some confusion afterwards with the police?" Mr. Lloyd, 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 other curate of the town, and in a few minutes after the Rev. Father Sheehy found himself in company in the bridewell with his fellow "suspects," Mr. Gilberston and Mr. Collins, who had been arrested previously. Immediately afterwards Mr. McCarthy came in to enquire why the police were visiting his place, and whether they wanted him. The matter was quickly explained to him by the production of the warrant for his arrest, and by his being told that he should nevertheless consider himself in care. As may be naturally supposed, 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. Hoisting for the police had been kept up continuously, and the most intense excitement prevailed. The soldiers and policemen were lined across the street near the police barracks to prevent the people from passing, or coming at all near it. At about twenty minutes to eight the forty prisoners, accompanied by the Very Rev. Dr. Downes, and the Rev. Father Fitzgerald, left for the railway station under a very strong guard, a large body of police marching in front and rear, while a dozen 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 without ceasing, the response to each call being more 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. Gilberston, nor Mr. Collins made any remarks to the people, but as Mr. McCarthy stepped into the carriage, he turned round and called out, "Stick to your colors, boys; don't think; pay no unjust rents. Down with landlordism," such sentiment being received with a fresh burst of cheering. Mr. Lloyd immediately rushed to the 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 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 compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a half dozen constables with loaded rifles. As the train moved off the crowd cheered vehemently for the Rev. Father Sheehy, and the other prisoners. In the same compartment three policemen and a sub-inspector also took up their seats, and the next compartment was also filled with a

IN. DCO. R I milton, Ont. d Company's on the Comr years, and y will allow a igh the Globe tod Company, a other cony ny will insure 10 per cent. rods (erected age by light- ing to protect ven per cent. CANADA 10 00 10 00 10 00 14 68 17 42 Manager. PANY, rictors of the lanager. E. our two tions of open rly One , or in ces, in l coun- prices, will be nent, l miles are for NY RONTO. YETS LKS MILK riety. T S NT. R, REET the, &c. e in a way an early cul.

Man's Mission.

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

Human lives are stent teaching— do they earnestly and man- Noble deeds are noblest preaching From the consecrated few. Priests their solemn singing, Heroic words on corset ringing, Feudal preachers, genius-gifted, Pouring forth their souls uplifted, Till their preaching stirs the world.

Each must work as God has given His hand or post soul Work is duty while we live in This world of sorrow and pain. Gentle spirits, lowly kneeling, Lift their white hands up appealing, To the throne of Heaven's King, Stronger nature, culminating, In great actions incarnating, What another can but sing.

MR. REDPATH'S SPEECH.

At a banquet recently given this distinguished gentleman delivered the following spirited oration:— Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: Twice before 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 was presented for my presence as your guest to-night—because I had vindicated a race, and because I had won my own race, from the slanders of an enemy who had first plundered and then traduced them.

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 creed, or color or condition. That was a public banquet—because it was given in a Republic.

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 nationality and race, 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 many; 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 the British Empire, where free speech is only tolerated where and when it does not be denied, and when and where its utterance is not deemed to be unsafe to that Church which the saintly piety of Henry the Eighth founded and fostered, and to the throne that the Sacred Majesty of George the Fourth sanctified and adorned.

Both of these banquets were given as I was ready to sail for the United States. To-night I come to say to my friends, 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 struggled, 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 slain—a race whose altars have been destroyed and whose priests have been hunted—a race whom English law treated as fanatics 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 pluck-up of torture an robe of Irish patriotism; a race in the august 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 heroes, and orators, but her chief 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 swerving them from their ancient vow and aspiration 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 ennobled by it is a race of which its sons should be proud, and it is a race that is destined or pre-ordained to be the leader of Democracy in Europe.

The same good fight that was led by Brian Borumha and his generals nearly nine hundred years ago is led today 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 usurpers who declare both by their laws and by their acts, that the Irish millions shall exist for the sole benefit of a class of aliens who tax them without mercy and without their

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 stamped in the dust of death.

The Irish people, their banner and their standard-bearers are worthy of American support and sympathy and admiration. 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 not 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 philanthropists. 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 slave so meekly lodged, or so poorly clad, or so badly fed as three millions of the Irish peasantry are lodged 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 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 bespoken of self-interest guards the Irish peasant from the brutal selfishness of the Irish landlord. The Irish landlords starve their tenants by rents so extortionate, that it is impossible for their victims to provide adequate clothing or adequate diet for their families. They denounce every attempt to restrict their arbitrary 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, and diseases brought on by hunger. The Irish landlords rejoiced at this reign of terror. The London Times uttered a poem of thanksgiving because the "Irish race was going with a vengeance." Since 1852 two millions more have been banished—and still they are going; and still Mr. Gladstone, who is called a statesman, and still that Turkydrop of English "liberalism," John Bright, and his brother-in-law, Buckshot Quakerism, Foster, instead of seeking to bind up the wounds 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 Irish 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 God of Justice, England must pay a dreadful penalty for it. English speakers in Parliament in discussing the Irish problem declaim vehemently about "the rights of property." How did the Irish landlords acquire these estates? Five-sixths of them, by confiscation. For three hundred years more the history of Irish landlordism is an unbroken record of confiscation—beginning with the military and penal law confiscations of the land itself under the Tudors, the Stuarts, Cromwell and William; and ever since, and ever since, and ever since, of the legalized confiscation by the lords of the soil of the fruits of the industry of their tenants which have annually appropriated without compunction or compensation.

This popular phrase, the Rights of Property, when applied 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 "king" of British and Irish landlords—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 verge of destitution, and it insists that whenever from bad harvests, or other causes unavoidable, they cannot pay these exactions, 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 support the starving Irish people in order to save the tenants to raise one crop more for the benefit of the Irish landlord before he exiles them. For, remember, nine-tenths of all the Irish tenants who have been evicted this year were kept alive during the famine of 1879-80 by foreign and chiefly by American charity. The landlords, as a class, did not contribute a shilling for the 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 tyranny that exists in Eastern Europe to-day. They are noble men who seek its destruction. I know them all, and I know them intimately. Since Gratton 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 in the Old World a constellation of public men more sincere in purpose, more patriotic 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 peasantry of Ireland.

I want to Ireland prejudiced against some of them, with no predilections for any one of them, and with no sympathy, not only, but with positive sentiments of antipathy to the Land League programme. I had read English books and English magazines only, and I had forgotten the fact that it is the wolf drinking 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 Irish Land League as I am to-day if I had known the facts of life in Ireland had established 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 confronted me at every step—to find that the landlords, for example, and the judges and the wealthier classes of Ireland were as indifferent, as a rule, to the sufferings of the peasantry as if they had been foreigners ten thousand miles away. The more I investigated, the more diabolical 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 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 Foster have sent to jail, are men to whom America—if she knew them as I do—would do honor. The Irish race are a grateful race—no one has better cause to say so than I; the stranger, especially, who seeks to aid them, they are even extravagantly grateful; but they did not hold in tenderest honor the nation of Jefferson and Bryan, Davitt and Dillon, Boyton and Walsh, Kettle and Daly, Harrington, and Father Sheehy, now in prison, of Egan and of Parnell and Bigger, the Sullivan, of Sexton and Barry, and others who so ably represent them in Parliament. Ireland to-day has cause to be proud of her leaders, and I am proud to number such men among my friends.

Many of my Irish friends have already been selected for distinction by the British Government, and every day we read of more of them being cited by England in the Irish patriot'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 countrymen the truth about the present struggle. One of the bitterest foes of the Irish peasantry controls the news that is sent from Dublin to England; and one of the most zealous partisans of the Irish landlords controls 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 enable the government to arrest men like me. He justified this declaration by quoting, 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 and emphatically opposed. I do not go to Ireland in any spirit of defiance. I go because my work as a journalist sends me to 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 obedience, declares that its citizens have no right to travel in a country with which we are at peace, I shall go wherever I choose, and I never choose to any part of the world.

I received hundreds of invitations to make speeches in Ireland. I made three or four short speeches only. In all of them I advocated a policy of peace; in one of them I showed to a Fenian audience the impossibility at this time of a successful insurrection, and yet, although that speech 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 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 abolitionists had to make speeches against slavery in the United States at a time when laws 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 engendered by the ruling 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 here, and I make a difference when John Bull is gone.

any one of them, and with no sympathy, not only, but with positive sentiments of antipathy to the Land League programme. I had read English books and English magazines only, and I had forgotten the fact that it is the wolf drinking 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 Irish Land League as I am to-day if I had known the facts of life in Ireland had established 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 confronted me at every step—to find that the landlords, for example, and the judges and the wealthier classes of Ireland were as indifferent, as a rule, to the sufferings of the peasantry as if they had been foreigners ten thousand miles away. The more I investigated, the more diabolical 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 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 Foster have sent to jail, are men to whom America—if she knew them as I do—would do honor. The Irish race are a grateful race—no one has better cause to say so than I; the stranger, especially, who seeks to aid them, they are even extravagantly grateful; but they did not hold in tenderest honor the nation of Jefferson and Bryan, Davitt and Dillon, Boyton and Walsh, Kettle and Daly, Harrington, and Father Sheehy, now in prison, of Egan and of Parnell and Bigger, the Sullivan, of Sexton and Barry, and others who so ably represent them in Parliament. Ireland to-day has cause to be proud of her leaders, and I am proud to number such men among my friends.

Many of my Irish friends have already been selected for distinction by the British Government, and every day we read of more of them being cited by England in the Irish patriot'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 countrymen the truth about the present struggle. One of the bitterest foes of the Irish peasantry controls the news that is sent from Dublin to England; and one of the most zealous partisans of the Irish landlords controls 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 enable the government to arrest men like me. He justified this declaration by quoting, 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 and emphatically opposed. I do not go to Ireland in any spirit of defiance. I go because my work as a journalist sends me to 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 obedience, declares that its citizens have no right to travel in a country with which we are at peace, I shall go wherever I choose, and I never choose to any part of the world.

I received hundreds of invitations to make speeches in Ireland. I made three or four short speeches only. In all of them I advocated a policy of peace; in one of them I showed to a Fenian audience the impossibility at this time of a successful insurrection, and yet, although that speech 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 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 abolitionists had to make speeches against slavery in the United States at a time when laws 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 engendered by the ruling 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 here, and I make a difference when John Bull is gone.

America has a great financial interest in this 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 this 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. Tyranny 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 every people struggling to break the chains of feudal despotism. The American Government is pledged to uphold 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 wayside wounded and bleeding, having fallen among thieves. Recently, America found the Irish lying by the wayside, 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 oppressor, America will not turn a deaf ear to her plea.

If you are suffering with a cold do not fail to try HAYWARD'S PECTORAL. It is daily relieving its hundreds through out our Dominion. It is pleasant and palatable.

MR. PARNELL'S SPEECH.

Towards the close of his speech, on the second reading of the Land Bill, the delivery of which occupied an hour, Mr. Parnell gave way to the following warm and earnest burst of nationality, rising entirely above the level of the Land Question.

"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 asked, 'Why are there no 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 learned also from the experience of his fathers before him, and he has come to the conclusion that the less capital he lays by or invests the better, so long as that capital is at the mercy of others. We cannot have industries without the spirit of enterprise. Enterprise comes from hope. The Irish people have no hope (cheers). Go among them and see how listless and despondent they are. Go to America and see what they are there (cheers). They have built the railroads, they have made the cities, they are everywhere distinguished in every walk of life. They find them as employers of labor, as manufacturers and professional men. We know that Mr. Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat, was the son of an Irishman, that Ross, the great ship-builder, was 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 machinery, and presented me with fifty dollars and a gold pencil case. He emigrated nine or ten years ago from the city of Cork as a poor boy, who found he had not a chance of getting on in the old country. He now employs 200 hands in the manufacture of steel and iron pens, 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 their nation never does succeed. Look at the Home Rule question. Under such circumstances communities lose the feeling of independence which to them is just as necessary as to individuals, in order to promote exertion. The curse of your rule, your foreign rule, overshadows everything [hear, hear]. The conduct of the Government during the last few months leading many moderate men to believe that until your Chief Secretaries and Under Secretaries, your Privy Council, and your Central Boards, your stipendiary magistrates, and your military police, your landlords and your officials were 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 cheer) to show why I ought not to compromise myself or those whom I represent by accepting a measure which I fear cannot be a satisfactory solution of this question. I regret very much that the Government appear determined to risk the great chance open to them. I believe that if they had adopted a different course early in the session, and permitted remedial legislation to be passed, they would have found a very much stronger feeling in this country behind them, and they would have been able to pass through this house and through the other a very much stronger and more perfect measure. I trust the result may be that I am wrong. No one hopes more sincerely than I do that this measure may turn out better for the tenants than I fear it can do. As we said, we have no desire to keep things in a perpetual state of confusion, we desire to see this land quiet and every Irish question, and we desire to see this division of classes, which I fear some English statesmen desire to perpetuate, done away with; we do not want Irish landlord and Irish tenant to be in continual feud, and we do not want the Irish people to take their places as leaders of the Irish nation. They have been placed up to this time by your legislation in a false position. I do entreat the Government to reconsider the question, and at least in committee to make this measure more perfect and less harmful to the interests of the poor people who they profess to care for and to try and secure some way in which we, the Irish members, may vote for it without feeling that we are compromising the position of our constituents (cheers)."

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF MOUNT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

VERY REV. WILLIAM BYRNE, Vicar General of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, has consented to take charge of Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md., for a time.

THE VIRTUES OF THE HOLY CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The virtues that I have shown you in the character 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, perhaps the greatest of all and the most necessary after that of His own divine appointment on the cross was the institution of the priesthood. That is to say, He gathered around Him certain men, He laid down for them the standard of certain virtues, which they were to make their own; He imposed upon them certain obligations; He conferred upon them certain graces; and, then, even though He Himself passed away—from the Mount of Olivet was seen for the last time, and seen here no longer amongst men—yet Christ the Lord lived on, for every single purpose for which He became man, in the priesthood of the Catholic Church. He gave them His word—"Every word that the Father hath spoken unto Me, I have told unto you." He said, "He gave them His power—"A Father hath sent Me so I send you. All power in Heaven and

SAINT JOSEPH.

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

On Sunday, May 8, Rev. Thomas Burke, O. P., preached in St. Joseph's Church, Baltimore, on the Spouse of the Blessed Virgin Mary. In the course of the sermon, 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 Incarnation, and we see how he became the type of something even greater than what he was, 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 unlikelier itself that was in him before, but a glorious development, growing from virtue unto virtue, every earliest note of his holy childhood preserved unto him, fostered and multiplied by his faithful correspondence; and so he is typified in the Church of God as holding in his right hand a lily, the whiteness of whose leaves is unstained and unspotted 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 understand, much less appreciate and love, that awful purity of which God had made 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 the wonderful woman whose guardian he was? No other 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 anxiety, no other love into his mind, no other labor upon his hands, except what was devoted to the service, the preservation, the nurturing of Jesus and Mary. For this God had created him and brought him into this world; for this God had dowered him with so many virtues and graces, that he might utterly devote himself—whatever of mind, of heart, of hand, and strength of soul and body God had given him, to the service of Jesus and Mary. The like virtue was that he was to be the defender, the guardian, the protector and the champion of the Church of God. The Church of God, dearly beloved, 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 assumed by Him, THE PRIESTHOOD.

Thus at a priest for ever according to the order of Melchisedech." The moment, therefore, that Jesus was born, He was already an anointed and consecrated priest—the very name Christ that He took, Christ, means one anointed. Thus we see that with the Saviour born on the Church was born. The Church 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 foresaw any danger and the Child, instead of Joseph, 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 bosom was sleeping in the night time on that journey, the faithful, ever-vigilant guardian was ever on the watch, prepared to resist every evil thing, to drive away the night beasts, to scare away the foul vapors that might come perhaps to pollute the air that Mary breathed; to provide for her and her Child, and guard them until he brought them home to 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 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 CHURCH.

The virtues that I have shown you in the character 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, perhaps the greatest of all and the most necessary after that of His own divine appointment on the cross was the institution of the priesthood. That is to say, He gathered around Him certain men, He laid down for them the standard of certain virtues, which they were to make their own; He imposed upon them certain obligations; He conferred upon them certain graces; and, then, even though He Himself passed away—from the Mount of Olivet was seen for the last time, and seen here no longer amongst men—yet Christ the Lord lived on, for every single purpose for which He became man, in the priesthood of the Catholic Church. He gave them His word—"Every word that the Father hath spoken unto Me, I have told unto you." He said, "He gave them His power—"A Father hath sent Me so I send you. All power in Heaven and

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, 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. "I rebuke the good and the evil;—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, 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 day in every confessional of the Holy Catholic Church throughout the world. If, then, dearly beloved, such be the necessity 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 innocence. And thus St. Joseph's immaculate purity was a type of the first virtue of the priesthood; amongst men he was admired as the surpassing 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 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.

LONDON, June 2, 1881.

MR. DAVITT was visited in prison to-day 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 occupation 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 impossible 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 the situation, for he laughed and asked if Secretary Foster had arrested any of the ladies yet, after expressing his opinion that the Chief-Secretary was equal to that or any other dishonest work. Mr. Davitt has made up his mind to remain in prison for the four years necessary 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 friendly relations with a blackbird which nests in one of the trees. The bird visits Davitt daily and comes at his call, perching fearlessly on his shoulder or finger while pouring forth a flood of song. This companionship is the only solace of his imprisonment, as visits are only allowed every three months. 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 *Burck's Blood Purifier* always conquers it. It stimulates the secretions, regulates the bowels, and opens 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 colds and skillfully combining them by chemical processes. This all medical men are aware of, as they are furnished with the formula of its composition.

THE FIRST AND GREATEST NECESSITY OF MAN.

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, 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. "I rebuke the good and the evil;—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, 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 day in every confessional of the Holy Catholic Church throughout the world. If, then, dearly beloved, such be the necessity 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 innocence. And thus St. Joseph's immaculate purity was a type of the first virtue of the priesthood; amongst men he was admired as the surpassing 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 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.

LONDON, June 2, 1881.

MR. DAVITT was visited in prison to-day 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 occupation 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 impossible 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 the situation, for he laughed and asked if Secretary Foster had arrested any of the ladies yet, after expressing his opinion that the Chief-Secretary was equal to that or any other dishonest work. Mr. Davitt has made up his mind to remain in prison for the four years necessary 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 friendly relations with a blackbird which nests in one of the trees. The bird visits Davitt daily and comes at his call, perching fearlessly on his shoulder or finger while pouring forth a flood of song. This companionship is the only solace of his imprisonment, as visits are only allowed every three months. 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 *Burck's Blood Purifier* always conquers it. It stimulates the secretions, regulates the bowels, and opens 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 colds and skillfully combining them by chemical processes. This all medical men are aware of, as they are furnished with the formula of its composition.

The Catholic Record
Published every Friday morning at 428 Richmond Street.
Annual subscription..... \$2.00
Six months..... 1.00

ADVERTISING RATES.
Ten cents per line for first, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements measured in non-paired type, 12 lines to an inch.
Contract advertisements for three, six or twelve months, special terms. All advertisements should be handed in not later than Tuesday morning.

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

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.
London, Ont., May 23, 1878.
DEAR MR. COFFEY.—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its name 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 commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.
Believe me,
Yours very sincerely,
+ JOHN WALSH,
Bishop of London.
Mr. THOMAS COFFEY,
Office of the "Catholic Record."

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1881.

Diocesan Contributions Towards the New Cathedral.

The Rev. Father Tieran, 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, Maitstone, Rev. F. J. Ouellette, Pastor, 250 00
" 21, Windsor, Very Rev. Dean Wagner, Pastor, 500 00

THE IRISH LAND AGITATION.

While the land bill is dragging itself slowly and wearily through the mazes of Parliamentary procedure—the agitation is gaining ground with alarming rapidity in Ireland. The government now 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 promises and empty threats by ministers, Ireland is without a land bill. Well, the sooner the government realizes the fact that without 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, and 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 tenantry—was by the friends of the administration attributed to the House of Lords—and much was promised for the present session. When Parliament re-assembled last spring, the Irish members anxious to lend their 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 government. A land bill was indeed promised in the speech from the throne. But before it could be introduced the landed influence demanded the application to Ireland of two measures of unheard of cruelty and terror. These measures were urged on with indecent haste by the government. Members were suspended, removed, or silenced, and freedom of discussion, so long the proud boast of the Parliament of Britain, made a shadow and a nullity. At length, the Premier brings down a land bill, containing many excellent provisions, but surrounded

with a machinery so cumbersome as to make it very difficult of application to the just requirements of the tenantry. Does the government now show the same determination to secure legislative sanction for this very imperfect measure of reform, but still a measure of reform for Ireland, as it displayed in the case of the Arms and Coercion acts. Not at all. The policy of Britain with regard to Ireland has been always one of brutal haste when the work of legal oppression and military 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 it ever escapes the tortures of the 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 a great deal of discontent. Public meetings have been unconstitutionally and with violence suppressed. Innocent and unoffending men cast into prison; the most sacred rights of citizenship invaded. We have much of the increase of the so-called agrarian outrages, under the influence of the land agitation. When it is known that the whistling of a popular air, or the singing 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 although Ireland is to-day agitated from sea to sea, by a deep sense of a wrong which her children have resolved, come what may, to remove, is remarkably free from crimes of 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 instances have cheerfully responded to the advice of their leaders—and thus frustrated the designs of their foes. Steadiness in the same good purpose is now all that is required to bring success on the cause of the emancipation of Ireland's tenantry.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE.

The recent triumphal progress of Dr. Croke through his diocese is in itself strong evidence of the strength 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 latter toil but to satisfy the rapacity of landlords, who in many cases squander their ill-gotten wealth abroad. The tenant farmer, having 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. Thus in a land of plenty, poverty, decay and retrogression are everywhere visible. To Dr. Croke it must at once have appeared anomalous that a people so very industrious, so intelligent and energetic as the Irish, should suffer the evils of periodical famine and constant misery, while the soil of Ireland yields so readily and so abundantly all the elements of human sustenance. In no other country could such a monstrous anomaly be so long maintained. And the Irish people are but doing their duty in demanding its removal. Dr. Croke

has taken active part in the work of educating the people on the land question. His advice, which will, we feel confident, be followed by Irishmen, will save the agitation from the very semblance of that revolutionary complexion, which the enemies of Ireland seek to give it. The Archbishop of Cashel declares that the Irish people, in their war on landlord rapacity, "must succeed." When success does come his name will be blessed by the eternal gratitude of a noble race—on account of 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 exceptions given it hearty approval, but their approval has fallen coldly on the ears of the people. Many even of the clergy themselves evidently desire a more thorough revision than that now before the public. A revision throwing into doubt many, if not all the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, is certain to find much favor from the Protestant pulpit. But the revisers, though "thorough" enough in many respects, have left a sufficient quantity of Scripture to render the book distasteful 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 yet 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 various sects come to the discussion of the merits and demerits of the "revised edition."

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.

Under the heading "An Honorable Career," the Toronto *Tribune* of last week refers in very flattering terms to our talented Hamilton correspondent, Mr. C. Donovan. We feel certain our readers have read his letters weekly for the past 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 educationist. He is, as has been said a self-made man, and in every walk of life in which he has moved with success has attended him in a remarkable degree. The following touching 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 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 school was first established in Hamilton. He never attended any other institution of learning; but the Hamilton Separate schools were, and 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. From being newsboy, Mr. Donovan got to be foreman, and subsequently, to be teacher in the Separate schools, where now he occupies the honored position of Head Master, in what may be said, without flattery, to be far 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 believe he is the first Separate school pupil who has ever succeeded in winning 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 perseverance in the search for knowledge; but it must after all be acknowledged 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 more dash about them, but long years of hard work, are far more deserving applause than many deeds of heroism 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 States Senators astounded the country some weeks ago. These gentlemen having once more presented themselves for re-election, the friends of the Garfield administration resolved to offer them bitter opposition. The democratic party controls but fifty-four 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, however, of opinion—judging from the latest advices received from Albany—that if Conkling desires to secure re-election, he must condescend with the Democrats, and take Keman or Jacobs as a colleague. The breach in the republican ranks is wider and uglier than at this distance it appears, and, however, the dead-lock may terminate, Republican strength will be weakened, and the chances of an early Democratic triumph brightened.

THE BIDDULPH SENSATION MONGERS.

The township of Biddulph is unfortunately afflicted with a small number of mischievous men who, for some purpose best known to themselves, make a practice of writing letters to the newspapers, giving details of outrages which have never occurred. Some time since these malicious persons sent their productions 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 *Mail* 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 law-abiding farmers as any other district of a like population in the Dominion.

A TIMELY BOOK.

Rev. Father Dawson, of Ottawa, has just 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 our 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 peculiarities and attractions of our great Northwest. It is also evident that Mr. Dawson brought to his task a patriotic 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

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

THE REGULAR WEEKLY FABRICATION.

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 amusing enough. The Government and the landlords control the business, hence 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 falsehood placed himself in a rather ridiculous 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 part of the English authorities to 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 season. The dreadful occurrence of a few weeks since is surely a terrible warning, and those who have been careless in this regard will, it is to 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 somebody—but 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 picnic 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. Several times extensive conflagrations have reduced large and populous portions of that ancient and beautiful city to ruin. It is so now once more. One of the very best districts inside the civic limits of Quebec is to-day a smouldering heap of ashes. Seven hundred houses in the St. John suburbs were burned in the fire of last week, and fifty 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 obliterated—and beautiful structures rise from the ashes of those destroyed.

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 verbiage 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 humiliating to see prominent bodies of wealthy men growing eloquent and resolute 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 praise than 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 a 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 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 Monday evening presented Bishop Sweeney with an address and a purse of over \$600. He also received an address from the Catholics of Portland, who gave him \$200. The Bishop was the recipient of several other handsome gifts. The money he intends to donate 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 to the divine, and then, gathering the stars in clusters about our heads, dream out our endless dream of eternity!"—Happy being! It would indeed 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 Goleit, while celebrating his first Mass, was assisted by his father, Rev. J. Goleit, as assistant priest. The latter was at one time a prominent druggist in this city and raised a large family, 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 of 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. Austria has never been a friend on whom Italians might reckon. Russia too much occupied by home affairs at present. And England is regarded as completely ignoring the "policy of sentiment," which prevails in modern Italy.

On Easter Sunday the Rev. Fath 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 stars love keeps its ward." Hesitancy could be perceived in tones, but when the choir recommenced he was seen to totter forward to raise him up, and carry him to his residence, where he expired shortly afterwards.

The London *Daily News* in a leading article Friday morning said: "It is doubtful whether the poverty possessed by the Government, in the widest interpretation of that that the ingenuity of the crown lawyers could suggest, would give authority for the formal suppression of the Land League." The government would not be likely to try itself much about legal authority, they do not seem to deem it prudent to attempt the suppression of the Land League. The real reason why they do not because it would be simply impossible to effect such an object. would first of all have to build enough to hold about four million people, men and women.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY'S speech attracting much attention. He what the Irishmen most wanted a domestic parliament. I would be a willing partner in a partial Parliamentary system the right to make her own laws. How had England gone Ireland? Ireland was brou within measurable distance of war. England was a little defend herself from the resher dominion in Ireland as was in Poland, or Austria in 1848. The present system of Parliamentary machinery was inadequate to work—Look at the amount of burning—ger, and almost dal strife the present system creating. The Liberal Party gone to shipwreck over the question in trying to main centralization system.

The Dublin *Freeman's* correspondent writing on May 18th, "I have just had a run down West, and as I went and can station along the route with emigrants. The part of the cries of these poor people—'bring a tear from a stone especially as they shot a last glance at their miserable bird homesteads, that were distance, bore the sweeping drives over those vast plains of the county Galway and many were the cries who remained on the plashook a little farewell emblem the Governme driving you away.' Sure! myself, these people will r a vengeance."

The Cincinnati *Commei* a solemn suggestion to justers of the Bible. It s have persuaded themselves lieve that there might tory after all: "It is as the substitution of the n Greek word 'hades' for 'tain passages, does not trines of the existence of still find the word 'hell' i of the texts which are by those who hold the endless future punishment not the formal recognition visors of 'hades,' a local unknown to the Protest strengthen the theory intermediate state? I not hell—as the revisers that it is not—neither then, is not 'hades'—th parted spirits—'which heaven nor hell? Man' be that intermediate sta by the Church of Rom purgatory."

The New York *Tim* pay this tribute to t "While the Protestant come of over \$10,000 p allowed cushioned seat stained-glass window arches or grand dome delights of color and and music, the poor less he sat in chair obliged to content hir pews, bare walls, nar poor painting or mea His places of worship mal abodes. No attr have ever decorate them. He has had enjoy, and worse th house has often onl;

sympathies of Germany, Austria has never been a friend on whom Italians might reckon.

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?"

The London Daily News in a leading 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 lawyers could suggest, would give legal authority for the formal suppression of the Land League."

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 laws.

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 with emigrants."

The Cincinnati Commercial makes a solemn suggestion to the readers of the Bible. It seems they have persuaded themselves to believe that there might be a Purgatory after all.

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 poor painting or mean architecture."

pastor. Eloquence and spirituality and scholarship have been reserved for the churches with high pews, and he has been obliged to content himself with meagre sermons and indifferent spiritual fare.

Mr. A. M. SULLIVAN, M. P. for 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."

A member of St. Patrick's parish has just received a letter from Rev. Father Lennon, dated at Munich (Bavaria), May 25th, and from which your correspondent has permission to publish the following extracts.

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 Cincinnati Commercial makes a solemn suggestion to the readers of the Bible. It seems they have persuaded themselves to believe that there might be a Purgatory after all.

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 interfered with. A Vicar-General and Coadjutor has been appointed to help the aged Bishop of Strasbourg, and the Government have recognized him without the least objection.

HAMILTON LETTER.

Social Reception, House of Providence, Picnic 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.

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 Crillon, attended by Rev. Fathers Keough, Craven, Lennan and Slaven, invested about fifteen young ladies with the badge of the Sodality.

A member of St. Patrick's parish has just received a letter from Rev. Father Lennon, dated at Munich (Bavaria), May 25th, and from which your correspondent has permission to publish the following extracts.

The annual picnic in aid of the House of Providence will be held on the beautiful grounds of the 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.

From this it may be inferred that there will be extraordinary attractions in Dundas 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 delightful groves and lawns of the premises, and the magnificent views of the surrounding country.

The public are well aware that this is a great educational era. The academy, colleges with public schools, the centres, colleges and similar institutions, which professedly afford unlimited means for acquiring knowledge in its various branches.

mass of the population is notified. Readers of the RECORD have already noticed, from a comparison recently instituted between the Common and Separate School systems, the manifest imperfections of the former and the potentiality of the latter system, as an impartor of true knowledge.

Your correspondent had the honor of being allowed to visit recently the Separate Schools of Toronto, under the guidance of Rev. Brother Tolans, the director of De La Salle Institute. The schools are eight in number, all substantial buildings (with one exception), and the greater number presenting quite an attractive appearance.

The same remarks may be applied to the interior arrangements. All the classrooms, with a few exceptions, are well fitted with 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 effective use of the same.

There are forty-three classes, and of course as many teachers. Of the latter, many are Christian Brothers, and the rest chiefly Sisters of St. Joseph, with a few belonging to the community of Loreto. The attendance of pupils extends beyond two thousand, and the number of girls exceeds that of boys.

A broken wheel threw seven cars off the track at Malton station on Monday. The first two new locomotives for the Canadian Pacific Railway have arrived at Winnipeg.

A scheme is on foot to organize a Ladies' Land League in Toronto, and to invite Mr. Paul Parnell to address them.

On Monday evening James McFarlane had his legs smashed almost into a jelly by being caught in the belt of the "Garph Barrel Company's" works. His life is despaired of.

A remarkable accident occurred at Hamilton on Wednesday. The marker at the range happened to step from behind the butt, was struck by a bullet fired from a distance of a thousand yards. The bullet passed through his body and struck the bull's-eye. The accident, it is to be hoped, will not prove fatal.

same in the matter of Separate Schools. 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 Redeemptorist Fathers began a RENEWAL OF THE MISSION, held here in October last. At High Mass Father McInerney opened the exercises, and made the announcements; after which he preached on the subject of the mission and the reason of its renewal.

Our annual picnic, but the date of the occurrence this year has not as yet been decided upon. It is not certain whether or not the grounds can be secured for the 1st of July, but the information will be had in a day or two.

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.

On Monday evening James McFarlane had his legs smashed almost into a jelly by being caught in the belt of the "Garph Barrel Company's" works. His life is despaired of.

CANADIAN NEWS.

A broken wheel threw seven cars off the track at Malton station on Monday. The first two new locomotives for the Canadian Pacific Railway have arrived at Winnipeg.

A scheme is on foot to organize a Ladies' Land League in Toronto, and to invite Mr. Paul Parnell to address them.

On Monday evening James McFarlane had his legs smashed almost into a jelly by being caught in the belt of the "Garph Barrel Company's" works. His life is despaired of.

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, who has been at Weston on the Grand Trunk Railway, committed suicide by jumping into Wardsworth's mill pond. He leaves two small children to mourn his untimely end. Drink was the cause.

A remarkable accident occurred at Hamilton on Wednesday. The marker at the range happened to step from behind the butt, was struck by a bullet fired from a distance of a thousand yards. The bullet passed through his body and struck the bull's-eye. The accident, it is to be hoped, will not prove fatal.

switching off at Eastern avenue, Toronto, on Wednesday. Seven cars were literally wrecked and the engine smashed. The train, who jumped off, was badly strained and shaken. The engine was injured, but not dangerously. The train went down the incline at the rate of 46 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 tolls on the County roads, to take effect from the 1st of January next.

The 7th Batt. Band have given \$94, being 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 decided to hold their Annual picnic on July 29th, and to invite the Strathroy Benevolent Society to co-operate with them on the occasion.

The County Council have granted the sum of \$3,000 towards the erection of a bridge across the river at the foot of Oxford street. The city and London West will make up the remaining \$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 labors 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. The Committee of Management appointed to look after the affair are Mrs. Kidner, Miss English, Miss Lizzie Raymond, and Miss Finmore. Messrs. J. W. McIntosh, 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 occupied the position of Assistant Postmaster since 1869, has been appointed postmaster, and Mr. J. D. Sherman 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 got the right men in the right places in these appointments.

A DEATH THAT LED TO LIFE.

A leader writer in the Catholic Advocate recounts the story of a nobleman's conversion 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 Duke of Wellington—the conqueror of Napoleon the Great—one evening informed Queen Victoria that he was about to become a Catholic and wished to resign his 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 Catholic Church he would become a priest. He departed from the palace and went to Cardinal Wiseman, underwent a course of 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 descent, of dauntless chivalry, young, respected in palace and in parishes, laboring as a missionary among the poor, by all his friends and familiars, excluded from all 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 went to preach at the desert Church, a magnificent church too, in the city of Dublin, one Sunday morning. It was crowded to overflowing by the rank and file of the city. He had said Mass that very morning in his own church, but when the hour came for his 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 won the fight."

The Dry Goods Trade.

One of the most popular dry goods houses of Toronto is that of Mr. J. J. Gibbons, Dundas street. His stock is being 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 examine the magnificent stock of dress goods &c., now on hand.

A Summer Invention.

Thou art not afloat in the sea,
Flooding with thy light the gray beach
And thou art not afloat in the sea...

A PROTESTANT IN A CONVENT.

Very Suggestive Testimony from a
Protestant Englishman in the
Leading Protestant American
Journal.

pliances; class-rooms ahead of any London
board school in the efficiency of desk ac-
commodations; recreation-rooms, dressing-
rooms, wardrobes—all representing one
general system in which health and com-
fort are the first considerations. This
community at Des Alys, numbering some
ninety souls has everything within itself,
growing its own food, and supporting as it
were a little kingdom. The sisters are
bright and cheerful, and they include sev-
eral 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 benevo-
lence than that of the reverend Mother.
The girls here are educated in French,
German, Belgian, English. They are pic-
tures of health, and they entertained my-
self and friend with a concert of vocal and
instrumental music, which was delightfully
unconstrained, and excellent as it was im-
pressive. 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.

TONY SINNS.

From the Western Watchman we take
the following: There are some signs seem-
ingly demanded by fashion. Catholics of
tone are obliged to have splendid wed-
dings, and in cases of mixed marriages, un-
fortunately very frequent among such
people, they sometimes find themselves ob-
liged to forego gorgeous nuptials or con-
sent to the very meagre ceremony which the
church permits in mixed marriages. They
are sometimes weak enough to sacri-
fice faith and conscience to fash and feath-
ers. Just at this time when marriages will
be on the increase we would call attention
to this abuse of marriages performed in
Protestant churches.

WANTED—A RELIABLE CATHOLIC

man of fair business capacity, to travel
in sections in which he resides. Good com-
pensation to an active man. References—
BROOKER BROTHERS, 311 Broadway, New
York.

Professionals.

- DR. W. J. MCGUIGAN, GRADUATE,
D. of Med. University, Member of the Col-
lege of Physicians and Surgeons.
L. McDONALD, SURGEON DEN-
TIST, Office—Dundas-street, 3 doors east
of Richmond-st., London, Ont. 41 y.
DR. WOODRUFF, OFFICE—
Queen's Avenue, a few doors east of
Post Office. 38 1/2 y.
J. J. BLAKE, BARRISTER, AT-
TORNEY, Solicitor, etc.
Office—No. 85 Dundas-st., London.
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE—
Corner Front and Simcoe streets, Toronto.
E. H. HARGREAVES, DEALER
in Cheap Lumber, Shingles, etc., Geo-
rgian Bay Lumber Yard, 250 York-st. 1 y.

FUNERAL FLOWERS

WEDDING SOUQETS
PRESERVED IN A SUPERIOR STYLE BY
MRS. COLVILLE,
471 QUEEN'S AVENUE,
LONDON, ONT.

W. HINTON

(From London England.)
UNDERTAKER, & C.
The only house in the city having a
Children's Mourning Carriage.

KILGOUR & SON,

FURNITURE DEALERS
UNDERTAKERS
HAYN REMOVED TO THE
CRONIN BLOCK
Dundas-st., and Market Square.

OFFICIAL.

LONDON POST OFFICE

Table with columns: MAILS AS USUAL, CLERK, ARR. L. M. P. M., DEPT. WESTERN RAILWAY, etc.

HARKNESS & CO.

DRUGGISTS.
REDUCED PRICE LIST.
Burdock Bitters 80 Cents
Sandford's Catarrh Remedy 80
Best Wine & Iron 80
Hop Bitters 80
All Dollar Medicines at Eighty Cents
Gross's August Flower 60
German Syrup 60
King's Golden Compound 60
All 75 Cent Medicines Sixty Cents
Electric Bitters 40
Luby's Hair Restorative 40
Canadian Hair Balm 40
Allen's Lung Balm 40
All 50 Cent Medicines 40 Cents
Gray's Syrup Red Spruce Gum 18 Cents
Wilson's Comp. Syrup Wild Cherry 18
Ransom's Hives Syrup 18
Thomas' Eucalypti Oil 18
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup 18
Ayer's Pills 18
Bull's Pills 18
All 25 Cent Medicines Eighteen Cents
Fellows' Syrup Hypnotics 18 Cents
We have a large stock of
Coughs, Croup, Pertussis, Etc.,
which we are selling from 25 to 50 per cent
under usual prices. Remember we sell every-
thing as cheap as any dealer in the city.



Sarsaparilla
Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla,
the stinging nettle, yellow dock, with
the iodine of potash and iron in powerful
blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining
elements. It is the purest, safest,
and most effectual alterative medicine
known or available to the public. The sci-
ences of medicine and chemistry have never
produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so
potent to cure all diseases resulting from
impure blood. It cures Scrofula and
scrofulous humors, Erysipelas,
Scurvy, and all other eruptions, Itanthe
Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Ringworms
and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blisters,
Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors,
Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ring-worm,
Itches, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial
Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weak-
nesses and Irregularities, Catarrhes,
Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia,
Emaciation, and General Debility.

The Willow.

For the legends which cluster
about the willow, perhaps the most fam-
ous is "The Weeping Willow." But
many others. The tradition was
gathered from the following source, is
said to have been derived from the
story of a young man who was
killed by a woman who loved him
too dearly, and it is not unlikely that
the willow had never shivered
with grief to make the cross.

BETTER THOUGHTS.

SCIENCE expands the intellect
adorns the soul. They should
hand in hand.
The amount of good we do
world is the measure of the hap-
piness which it enjoys.
INDEPENDENCE is an inexpressible
available to the rich and poor but
a half-crown joy.
The worst education that ter-
denial is better than the best
everything else and not that.
Opportunities are very plentiful
if 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 argu-
call it into play. It is always
alert—never loses an opportu-
constantly in quest of them.
Self-respect is the noblest gas
which a man may clothe himself
elevating feeling with which he
be inspired.
The law of the harvest is to
than you sow. Sow an act and
a harvest sow a habit and you r-
acter; sow a character and you r-
ity.
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 i-
been reached.
Beware, father, by the wa-
is eternal and can afford to 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 keen
exercise; but the keenest joy
able of feeling, consists in th-
our powers of mind and heart
adoration before the majesty
In the Middle Ages, on th
at monk, his plate was plac-
at every meal for a month.
amount of food was put i-
this was distributed to pray f-
the soul of the departed bro-
He who makes a baseles
against a neighbor's integrit-
guilty of an injustice which a-
and monstrous, in compari-
petty deprivations of the de-
who breaks into his privacy
tiously carries away his con-
Holy poverty emancipates
petual fear of losing those th-
we are inordinately atched
the dreadful pain of being se-
those things, in the possess-
the perverted soul places it-
ness and comfort.—Father J-
Whatever you think pro-
without entreaty or prayer,
without making any com-
with pleasure, refuse with i-
let your refusal be irrevoca-
portunity shake your resol-
particular robe, whose en-
I wall of brass, which a ch-
tried his strength against it,
able to shake.
Henry A. Wise, in his a-
subject of education, says:
children the elements of C-
copy, the Bible, lessons of
science, and knowledge of a
faith, and hope, and cha-
may turn them out into th-
a pang of apprehension, w-
of distrust or fear; they wi-
the States."
Buy Mortal, why labor
for the mere dress of ear
not that the grave yards i-
that in the twinkling of a
be enveloped in its chill
for the goods "that j-
These will light up the
tomb, and transform i-
into a robe of gold, if
the better part.
GROWING OLD GR
How I love to see men o-
old gracefully. So few see
farmers especially. Many
very lovable and nice old
science, and knowledge of a
is no need of trying to l-
longer; they must work
and save all they can so a
money to live on and en-
to enjoy it. The new b-
Anything is good enou-
ride in, but there was not
her before she gave her l-
ing (the only piece of pr-
to lessen in value by pr-
cessor of it). The husban-
though thoughtful kindness to
men think so much of, b-
(which is breaking the cro-
poor wives), seldom "s
fact, does not seem like
wood and won her a fe-
The woman is often ju-
not pay to comb her

-Gothic Hall-

ESTABLISHED 1846.
For Pure Drugs, Patent
Medicines, Dye Stuffs,
Paints and Oils.
MITCHELL & PLATT,
114 Dundas St.
PATENT MEDICINES AT RE-
DUCED RATES.

THE POPULAR

DRUG STORE.
W. H. ROBINSON,
Opposite City Hall,
KEEPS A STOCK OF PURE
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Warranted Purely Vegetable.
Blood-purifying Pills make New Rich
Blood, and will completely change the blood in
the entire system in three months. Any person
who will take it will each night from 1 to 4 weeks
be restored to sound health, if such a thing
be possible. Sent by mail for 8 letter stamps,
postage paid.
W. H. ROBINSON,
formerly Bangor, Me.

CHEAPEST BOOKS IN THE WORLD

Warranted Purely Vegetable.
Blood-purifying Pills make New Rich
Blood, and will completely change the blood in
the entire system in three months. Any person
who will take it will each night from 1 to 4 weeks
be restored to sound health, if such a thing
be possible. Sent by mail for 8 letter stamps,
postage paid.
W. H. ROBINSON,
formerly Bangor, Me.

SALE OF ISLANDS IN LAKE ERIE.

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.
East Sister, containing 30 acres.
North Harbor, " " " "
Hen & Chickens, " " " "
Middle Island, " " " "
These islands are very desirable stations
for fishing purposes, for the cultivation of
grapes, or as places of recreation in the
summer months.
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.
One-fourth of the purchase money must be
paid immediately upon an island being
acquired to any one, and it will be forthwith
again offered for sale.

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 con-
sumption, or even when the lungs are
affected, but we can assure our readers that
WISTAR'S BALM 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. We
were however, so fortunate as to secure
several bottles of WISTAR'S BALM 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.

W. H. ROBINSON,

Opposite City Hall,
KEEPS A STOCK OF PURE
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

CARRIAGES.

LONDON CARRIAGE FACTORY
J. CAMPBELL, PROP.
All kinds of Coaches, Carriages, Buggies,
Sleighs and Cutters manufactured, wholesale
and retail.

CARRIAGES

W. J. THOMPSON,
King Street, Opposite Revere House,
Has now on sale one of the most mag-
nificent stocks of
CARRIAGES & BUGGIES
IN THE DOMINION.
Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition
Week.
Don't forget to call and see them before you
purchase anywhere else.

CANADA

STAINED GLASS
WORKS.
Designs and Estimates submitted.
JOS. McCAUSLAND,
London, wholesale agents.

STAMMERING

THE LONDON
STAMMERING INSTITUTE
No. 131 MAPLE STREET,
LONDON, - - - ONT.
TESTIMONIAL.
DEAR SIR,—I have been troubled with
stammering for many years, and was
induced to go to the London Institute for
treatment, and in a very short time was per-
manently cured. I take great pleasure in tes-
tifying to the efficacy of PROF. SUTHERLAND'S
treatment.

STAMMERING

THE LONDON
STAMMERING INSTITUTE
No. 131 MAPLE STREET,
LONDON, - - - ONT.
TESTIMONIAL.
DEAR SIR,—I have been troubled with
stammering for many years, and was
induced to go to the London Institute for
treatment, and in a very short time was per-
manently cured. I take great pleasure in tes-
tifying to the efficacy of PROF. SUTHERLAND'S
treatment.

STAMMERING

THE LONDON
STAMMERING INSTITUTE
No. 131 MAPLE STREET,
LONDON, - - - ONT.
TESTIMONIAL.
DEAR SIR,—I have been troubled with
stammering for many years, and was
induced to go to the London Institute for
treatment, and in a very short time was per-
manently cured. I take great pleasure in tes-
tifying to the efficacy of PROF. SUTHERLAND'S
treatment.

STAMMERING

THE LONDON
STAMMERING INSTITUTE
No. 131 MAPLE STREET,
LONDON, - - - ONT.
TESTIMONIAL.
DEAR SIR,—I have been troubled with
stammering for many years, and was
induced to go to the London Institute for
treatment, and in a very short time was per-
manently cured. I take great pleasure in tes-
tifying to the efficacy of PROF. SUTHERLAND'S
treatment.

STAMMERING

THE LONDON
STAMMERING INSTITUTE
No. 131 MAPLE STREET,
LONDON, - - - ONT.
TESTIMONIAL.
DEAR SIR,—I have been troubled with
stammering for many years, and was
induced to go to the London Institute for
treatment, and in a very short time was per-
manently cured. I take great pleasure in tes-
tifying to the efficacy of PROF. SUTHERLAND'S
treatment.

STAMMERING

THE LONDON
STAMMERING INSTITUTE
No. 131 MAPLE STREET,
LONDON, - - - ONT.
TESTIMONIAL.
DEAR SIR,—I have been troubled with
stammering for many years, and was
induced to go to the London Institute for
treatment, and in a very short time was per-
manently cured. I take great pleasure in tes-
tifying to the efficacy of PROF. SUTHERLAND'S
treatment.

80 Cents
60 Cents
Eighty Cents
Sixty Cents
40 Cents
20 Cents
10 Cents
5 Cents

THE WILLOW.

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.

And walking 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.

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.

LOCAL NOTICES.

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

MONEY TO LOAN!

MONEY TO LOAN at lowest rates of interest.
MACKAY, BOUTWELL, DICKSON AND JEFFERY, Barristers, & Co. London.

THE IMPERIAL HARVESTER

EQUIPPED WITH OUR NEW RAKE.
When we tell you the Imperial Harvester is the most perfect reaping machine made, we also lay before you the facts in order that you can judge for yourselves.

NOTICE--REMOVAL.

THE ECLECTOPATHIC REMEDIAL INSTITUTE has been REMOVED from 24 Queen's Avenue, to 323 Dundas St., in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Goring.

"NIL DESPERANDUM."

Important to Nervous Sufferers.
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Affections, &c., is GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY

Parts of Iron Castings and Tin for Foundry.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

W. L. CARRIE'S

417 Richmond Street,
WILL BE FOUND THE LATEST VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

SKIFFINGTON & MURDOCK

Have just received a complete assortment of
SPRING MILLINERY.



450 CHAMPION FARM ENGINES
SOLD IN FOUR YEARS!
211 Sold in 1880.
THE MOST POPULAR ENGINE IN CANADA.

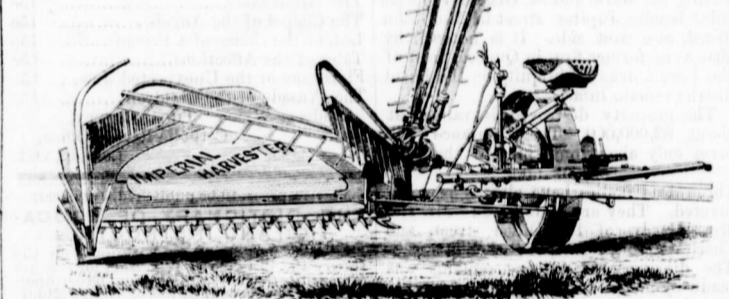
WHAT GOOD IS THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY?

This question you can have answered to your entire satisfaction by sending your order to it for anything you wish to purchase in New York. It will prove good if you make use of its many advantages in acting as your Agent for the purchasing of any goods or attending to any business matters requiring careful supervision and save you the time and expense of coming here in person to do the same.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS
The only Medicine that successfully purifies the Blood, acts upon the Liver, Bowels, Skin and Kidneys, while at the same time it allays Nervous Irritation, and strengthens the Debilitated System, perfectly and speedily curing Biliousness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Nervous and General Debility, Female Complaints, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and every species of Chronic Disease arising from Disordered Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels or Blood.

Mrs. Freeman's Worm Powder is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in children or adults. Price 25 cents or 5 for \$1.

Mrs. Freeman's New Domestic Dyes are perfect in every color. For brightness and durability they have no equal. Price 25 cents per package.



THE IMPERIAL HARVESTER

EQUIPPED WITH OUR NEW RAKE.
When we tell you the Imperial Harvester is the most perfect reaping machine made, we also lay before you the facts in order that you can judge for yourselves.

Our agents will have sample machines at different points for inspection during the winter and spring months, where you can see them and leave your orders. Or you can send your orders to us direct. We will ship you a machine, and if it does not fulfil every representation we make concerning it, when you receive it, send it back and we will return your order. This is the way we do business.

Farmers, be not deceived by any statements made by agents anxious to sell you reapers of other makers. You now have the opportunity of purchasing the only perfect machine in the market, and do not let the opportunity slip from you.

Notice--Removal.
The Eclectic Pathic Remedial Institute has been removed from 24 Queen's Avenue, to 323 Dundas St., in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Goring.

"Nil Desperandum."
Important to Nervous Sufferers.
The Great English Remedy for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Affections, &c., is Gray's Specific Medicine.

Buckey Bell Foundry.
Parts of Iron Castings and Tin for Foundry.
Vanduzen & Tift, Cincinnati, O.

W. L. Carrie's.
417 Richmond Street,
Will be found the latest Vocal and Instrumental Music

Skiffington & Murdock.
Have just received a complete assortment of
Spring Millinery.

GROCERIES.
THE HOUSE
YOU CAN GET
12 LBS. COFFEE SUGAR
FOR
ONE DOLLAR!
4 LBS OF CHOICE TEA
FOR
ONE DOLLAR!

T. E. O'CALLAGHAN,
Next City Hotel,
103 Dundas St.

FITZGERALD SCANDRETT & CO.
ARE AMONG THE LEADING
GROCERS
IN
ONTARIO.

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

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO.,
169 DUNDAS STREET,
4th Door East Richmond Street.

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

J. EATON & CO.
1881. SUMMER TRADE. 1881.
NOW OFFERING AT
J. J. GIBBONS
A large assortment of
New Prints, Muslins, Satins,
and Fancy Dress Goods.

New Hosiery, Gloves, Lace Ties,
Parasols, Silk Handkerchiefs,
Ribbons, Laces, Etc., Etc.

New Shirts, Collars, Ties,
Underclothing, Etc., Etc.
All will be sold cheap.

A CALL SOLICITED.



HATS! HATS!
Parties desiring a new
SPRING HAT!
In any of the new styles will find the
Best Assortment West of Toronto

H. BEATON'S
PALMER'S BLOCK,
RICHMOND ST., LONDON.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY
Parts of Iron Castings and Tin for Foundry.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

W. L. CARRIE'S,
417 Richmond Street,
WILL BE FOUND THE LATEST VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

SKIFFINGTON & MURDOCK
Have just received a complete assortment of
SPRING MILLINERY.

THE ORGANIST'S FRIEND. A collection of Organ Voluntaries, in twelve numbers.
LEBEYRE & STARK'S PIANO METHOD. NEW MUSIC ordered tri-weekly.

PETHICK & McDONALD'S
Canadian Tweed Suits, \$14.00
" " " 15.00
Scotch " " 16.00
" " " 17.00
" " " 18.00
MOST FAVORABLE STOCK OF
TWEEDS!
IN THE CITY.

PETHICK & McDONALD
First Door North of City Hall,
RICHMOND STREET

FINANCIAL.
THE
DOMINION
SAVINGS & INVESTMENT
SOCIETY
LONDON, ONT.
To Farmers, Mechanics and
Other Farmers wishing to Borrow
Money Upon the Security of
Real Estate.

Having a large amount of money on
hand, we have decided, "for a short
period," to make loans at 4 or 6 per
cent., according to the security offered
principal payable at the end of term,
with privilege to borrower to pay back
a portion of the principal, with any
instalment of interest, if he so desires.

Persons wishing to borrow money will
consult their own interests by applying
personally or by letter to
F. B. LEYS,

OFFICE--Hunt's Block, Richmond Street
second door south of King, west side.

THE HOME SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY

Authorized Capital, \$2,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON. FRANK SMITH, Senator, Pres.
EUGENE O'KEEFE, Esq. Vice-Pres.
PATRICK HIGGINS, Esq.
W. T. KELLY, Esq.
JOHN FOSTER, Esq.
JAMES MASON, Manager.

Money loaned on Mortgages at lowest rates
of interest, and on most favorable terms of
repayment. Liberal advances on stocks of
Banks and Loan Companies at lowest rates
of interest, for long or short periods without
commitment of expense.

Money to Loan as low as 5 per cent.
on Bank and Loan Company Stocks, and
on Bonds and Debentures, without com-
mission or expense.

Applications for Loans to be made to
EDW. E. HARGREAVES
Street, London.

AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO

AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS,
COR. DUNDAS & TALBOT STS
Capital, \$1,000,000.
Subscribed, \$600,000.
Paid Up, \$500,000.
Reserve Fund, \$35,000.
Total Assets, \$720,000.

Money loaned on Real Estate at low
rates of interest. Mortgages and Municipal
Debentures purchased.
Apply personally at Company's Office for
Loans and save time and expense.

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

JOHN A. ROE, Manager.
London, Nov. 20, 1878.

BEST IN USE! THE COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER
Is the most popular Baking Powder in the
Dominion, because: It is always of uniform
quality, is just the right strength, is not in-
jured by keeping; it contains no deleterious
ingredients; it is economical, and may always
be relied on to do what it claims to do.

The constant increasing demand for the
COOK'S FRIEND during the score of years it
has been before the public attests the esti-
mation in which it is held by consumers.
Manufactured only by
W. B. McLEAN,
55 COLLIER STREET, MONTREAL.

PLAYING CARDS! LARGE ASSORTMENT.

GOOD VALUE.
Prices Range from 10c.
to \$1.25 per pack.

ANDERSON'S

175 Dundas Street,
OPPOSITE STURGEON'S HOTEL.
SKIFFINGTON & MURDOCK
Have just received a complete assortment of
SPRING MILLINERY.

THE VERY LATEST STYLES IN
HATS AND BONNETS
HATS & BONNETS ALTERED.
Dress Making in the latest styles at-
tended to in the most prompt manner.
Prices reasonable, and satisfaction guaran-
teed.
SKIFFINGTON & MURDOCK
Opposite Strong's Hotel, Dundas Street.

