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From the Pilot, May 29. FANNY PARNELL.

DIED JULY 20, 1882.

On Memorial Day, May 31, the grave of Fanny Paruell, the beloved Poet of the Land League, will be decorated with flowers by the Irish Societies of Boston. The following poem is republished by request:—

THE DEAD SINGER.

BY JOHN BOYLE O'RE'LLY.

"She is dead!" It ey say; "She is robed for the grave; there are lilies upon her breast; Her mother has kissed her clay-cold lips, and folded her hands to rest; Her blue eyes show thro' the waxen lids: they have hidden her hair's gold crown; Her grave is dug, and its heap of earth is waiting to press her down."

"She is dead!" they say to the people,—her people for whom she sung,
Whose hearts she touched with sorrow and love, like a harp with life chords strung.
And the people hear—but behind their tear they smile as though they heard
Another voice like a Mystery proclaim another word.

"She is not dead!" it says to their hearts; "true Singers can never die : Their life is a voice of higher things unseen by the common eye;
The truths and the beauties are clear to them, God's right and the human wrong,
The heroes who die unknown, and the weak who are chained and scourged by the

strong."

And the people smile at the death word, for the mystic voice is clear: "The Singer who lived is always alive: we hearken and always hear."

And they raise her body with tender hands and bear her down to the main. And they raise her body with tender hands and bear her down to the main, They lay her in state on the mourning ship, like the lily maid Elaine; And they sail to her isle across the sea, where the people wait on the shore To lift her in silence with heads all bared to her home forever more—Her home in the heart of her country—O, a grave among our own Is warmer and sweeter than living on in the stranger lands alone!

No need of a tomb for the Singer! Her fair hair's pillow now
Is the sacred clay of her country, and the sky above her brow
Is the same that smiled and wept on her youth, and the grass around is deep
With the clinging leaves of the shamrock that cover her peaceful sleep.
Undreaming there she will rest and wait, in the tomb her people make,
Till she hears men's hearts like the seeds in Spring all stirring to be awake,
Till she feels the motion of souls that strain till the bands that bind them break;
And there I think her dead line will smile and her over he reignd to now And then, I think, her dead lips will smile and her eyes be raised to see, When the cry goes out to the Nations that the Singer's land is Free!

One year before the death of Fanny Parnell, when the awful Shadow first fell up her, she wrote this poem of marvellous pathos and beauty:

POST-MORTEM. Shall mine eyes behold thy glory, O my country?
Shall mine eyes behold thy glory?
Or shall the darkness close around them, ere the san-bl. ze
Break at last upon thy story?

When the nations ope for thee their queenly circle, As a sweet, new sister hall thee, Shall these lips be sealed in callous death and silence That have known but to bewail thee?

Shall the ear be deaf that only loved thy praises When all men their tribute bring thee?
Shall the mouth be clay, that sang thee in thy squalor,
When all poets' mouths shall sing thee?

Ah! the harpings and the salvos and the shoutings Of thy exiled sons returning!

I should hear, though dead and mouldered, and the grave damps
Should not chill my bosom's burning.

Ah! the tramp of feet victorious! I should hear them 'Mid the shamrocks and the mosses, And my heart should toss within the shroud and quiver,

One of the most enthusiastic meetings of Irish Nationalists that has assembled in Glasgow for many years was held at the City Hall on the evening of April 20, to listen to an address by Michael Davitt on the Home Rule Bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone. The meeting was presided over by Mr. John Ferguson, and among the distinguished Scotchmen on the platform were ex Bailie Filshil and Cour cillor Graham, Messrs, James Lindsay, Wm. Bond, Dugald McLachlan, Adam Sutherland, George Campbell, D. Alexander, John Turnbull, J. Shaw Maxwell, John Murdoch and others. One of the most enthusiastic meet

John Turnbull, J. Shaw Maxwell, John Murdoch and others.

Mr. Davitt on rising was greeted with prolonged applause. He began by recalling his several former appearances before a Glægow audience, each time by a strange coincidence, after the government had indulged in a spasm of clemency and permitted a jail delivery of imprisoned Nationalists. This time, he said, his text should be not from the National League's printed programme, but from the Home printed programme, but from the Home Rule Bill introduced by the English Pre-

Rule Bill introduced by the English Premier: "On and after the appointed day, there shall be established in Ireland a Legislature consisting of Her Majesty's the Queen, and an Irish Legislative body." "Before offering a tew words upon this measure, I may be permitted, as an Irish Nationalist, to say that, in Mr. Gladstone's great speech of last Thursday week, more than in his masterly scheme, are we to find the complete vindication are we to find the complete vindication of the struggle waged by the Irish people for self government since the passage of that iniquitous statute, the Act of Union. I had the privilege of listening to that great oratorical effort. Looking down from the gallery of the House of Commons upon one of the greatest and most brilliant assemblages before which any statesman has ever spoken, and listening to this phenomenal proposed system of two legislative branches, but recognizing that Mr. Gladstone had devised the scheme as a Gladstone had devised the prejudices at his command, paying a just though tardy, tribute to the subject of Irish nationality, I could not help saying to myself at that moment that I have not spent nine years in British prisons in vain.

At the same time, however, it is only "You are aware that many of the minority. He followed in the same line of criticism as Mr. Parnell the fiscal features of the plan, and in regard to Protection said:—

"You are aware that many of the that might have been prevented, all the

which, I hope, a brighter future is to dawn over a hitherto unfortunate land. As Mr. Ferguson has reminded you, Mr. As Mr. Ferguson has reminded you, Mr. Gladatone's speech and scheme have lifted the question of Irish self government into the very forefront of British practical politics, and the question has been asked me to day by educated Scotchmen, which has been repeated several times to me in London during the last 10 days, whether, supposing this scheme of Mr. Gladstone become law, the Irish people will accept it and be satisfied; and, then, following this question, comes the invariable addition to it 'You see,' say these people, 'you Irish You see,' say these people, 'you Irish have never been satisfied heretofore and what guarantee have we that this will finally satisfy you?' Well, with reference to our previous dissatisfaction, I should say that the very fact of this measure now being brought in by Mr. Gladstone is, in itself, a sufficient vindication of our attitude. The same questions of the same of the sam cation of our attitude. The same ques-tion, I remember, was put at a meeting in Leicester a few weeks ago—why it is that the Irish people have not been sat-isfied after all these heroic measures like the Disestablishment of the Church and the passing of the Land Act! In reply to the question, I asked my interrogator if, after eating his breakfast, he was told

stand why we have persevered in our efforts for self-government,"

Mr. Davitt then reviewed the bill in

his dinner or his supper, what his reply would be? He did not answer the question but I think he began to under-

ablest opponents of our movement have based their objection to Home Rule on disasters that might not have taken place, all the crime that might not have stained the modern history of Ireland, if would do would be to resort to Protection and sacrifices of the rest of Ireland, and,

h nsions of those who fear that Ire-land would otherwise conquer England and rule the Empire, their very existence in the new Irish Constitution, in my opinion, pays the very highest possible compliment to the indomizable spirit of Irish nationality. Referring to Mr. Chamberlain, the speaker caid: "I believe that it is opposition is not irreconcilable Chamberlain, the speakersaid: "I believe that this opposition is not irreconcilable, for I find on reading over some of Mr. Chamberlain's speeches delivered so far back as the year 1874, that, at least at one time in his career Mr. Chamberlain was a supporter of Home Rule, Probably, he has forgotten this and, therefore, I maintain that the better policy for us is to jog his memory a little bit rather than to hiss or to groan at his name. Speaking on the list of January, in the year 1874, I think at Shetflield, Mr. Chamberlain said. 'Home Rule for Ireland is worthy of a separate to the tender mercies of a ferocious Cathat Shetfield, Mr. Chamberlain said. 'Home Rule for Ireland is worthy of a separate and lengthened discussion. I can only say now, generally, that if Mr. Butt may be considered as the true exponent of the views of the Home Rulers, I am in favor of the system he advocates, and I believe also the extension of the system of local government would be of the greatest advantage both to England and to Ireland.' ablest Parliamentary party which Ireland has ever sent to that Institution. But we are not here to night to dwell so much upon the irrevocable past as to speak upon and take counsel together with reference to the crisis out of which, I hope, a brighter future is to which, I hope, a brighter future is to the country of t

Earl Spencer, Mr. Davitt said :—
"We can make the Tories a present of
the Marquis of Hartington, because we have got a far stronger man representing a greater political power, in honest Joseph Arch (applause). Now the next—perhaps the loudest—cry of objection to this scheme is found in what is called the

Ulster protest.
It was somewhat amusing to listen to It was somewhat amusing to listen to English orators—most of whom have never been in Ireland—who know nothing whatever, about the country—talking about the Northern Province as if it was a solid unit in opposition to Home Rule. Well, indeed, do I remember how one or two members of the House of Commons, opened their eyes in astonishment the other hight when, in discussing this opened their eyes in astonishment the other right when, in discussing this question with them in one of the Lobbies, I took occasion to remind them that this Uister had actually a majority of its members in the British Parsiament pledged to get Home Rule for Ireland. They were ignorant of the fact that more than one half the population of Uister is decidedly National. And with the fact that seventeen Uister Nationalist members, against sixteen Tory members members, against sixteen Tory members from Ulster, are at present in Westminster to hold up Mr. Gladstone's hand in the cause of Home Rule, I am astonished that even these ignorant English orators can forget this palpable and objective fact the transfer. in the struggle. Why, sir, I think that Mr. Tim Healy is as much an Ulster member and an infinitely abler one than the valiant Major who represents some constituency nearer to what are called the rebel provinces than South Lindonderry. On the other hand, we have men like Mr. John Dillon and Mr. J. F. Small, and surely these men may be said to have as much right to speak for the Northern Province as either William Johnston, Mr.

De Coban or Viscount Cole.

"The Ulster Protestant farmers are as vigorously opposed to landlordism, and have just as great and as religious an objection to pay unjust rents as the farmer of Munster or of Connaught. They have never failed to profit by the efforts stained the modern insury of freight, if they spoke out honestly to-day their on that subject, that the one kind of land's national demands, and had then conceded—what would have been accepted gratefully, and with enthusiasm would the construction which Ireland wanted was protection against landlordism—accepted gratefully, and with enthusiasm and that, if this be secured, las given to them whatever benefit and

the capital relained in Ireland which absentee landordism has been been bittlered to take out of it, circulation of histeriot takes out of it, circulation of the constance of the control of the control

tic union to crack. But we say that we rejoice in the comparative prosperity of Unter and we declare, what every rational man will admit to be a justifiable declar-

handing over of the Protestant minority to the tender mercies of a ferocious Cath-olic majority. They don't go quite so far as to say that we would revive the Spanish Inquisition. Some of them would not hesitate about saying it, if they got an audience gullible enough to believe them. But there is nothing, or scarcely anything, more contemptable in the whole estalogue of misstable arguments against And my heart should toss within the shroud and quiver,
As a captive dreamer 1 isses.

I should turn and rend the cere clothes round me,
Giant sinews I should borrow,
Giant sinews I shoul catalogue of miserable arguments against Home Rule than this cry of probable Protestant persecution. Those who now protest so vehem nily against what they term the handing over of the loyal liberty as the Irish people? Is it rational to suppose they could be so re creant to their own record in fighting for quitous policy of persecuting their Protestant fellow-countrymen! If it is so

testant fellow-countrymen! If it is so utterly impossible from a Nationalist point of view, I only allude to it here be-cause many well intentioned Scotchmen are being led astray, or are in danger of being led astray, by this cry of possible persecution. Why, sir, as you know right well, and have often said on this platform the most cherished names in Irish history are the names of Irish Protestants; the leading lights of the Irish national struggle have been the names of Irish Protestant patriots. Doubtless, some of those loyal and patriotic people would try and con-vince you that Grattan was a Catholic, that Flood was a Papist, that Wolfe Tone loved Rome more than Ireland, that Robert Emmet died a Catholic, and, proba-bly they think that John Mitchel was a ferocious, ultramontane controversialist, that Isaac Butt and John Martin and Mr. Parnell are only Papists in disguise. Let me give to these goodminded people in Scotland who fear that this persecution will happen one single lustance not very far back in instance not very far back in ancient history Irish. At the last Gen-eral Election, the Catholic priests and

Catholic people—the almost exclusively Catholic people—of the County Clare re-jected as their candidate a man who had actually fought with O'Conneil the battle of Emaacipation in the year 1829. The O'Gorman Mahon-belonging to an ancient Irish family boasting of his Celtic origin and a staunch Catholic as well—was rejected at the Convention of the priests and the Catholic people—and in favor of whom do you think? For a sturdy Methodist from Enniskillen—Mr. Jeremiah Jordan. Now, in conclusion, I cannot help pointing out how singular is the position which Scotland occupies in this controver-y and in this crisis on the Home Rule question. Beyond a doubt, Scotland is now the arbiter not only of Mr. Gladstone's fate, but of the

fate of Home Rule. It is still more sing-ular—and most flattering to Scotland— that, at the present time, a Scotchman— the Earl of Aberdeen—is governing Ireland, and I must say candidly, in doing Ireland, and I must say candidly, in doing so with a kindness and a sympathy which are fully appreciated by the Irish people — while at the same time a member for Scotland is proposing to settle once and forever the Angio-Irish difficulty. In the afternoon at balf past two o'clock service opened with the singing and forever the Angio-Irish difficulty of a canticle by the choir, followed by a strength or service opened with the singing of a canticle by the choir, followed by a strength or sale it would be still more effect to the same time a member for service opened with the singing of a canticle by the choir, followed by a strength or sale it would be still more effect to the same time a member for service opened with the singing of a canticle by the choir, followed by a still more effect to the same time a member for sale it would be still more effect to the same time a member for sale it would be still more effect.

democracies of these three countries will soon be of one mind, not only as to the method of dealing with the landlordism of Great Britain and Ireland, but also as to the question of what the only just and final settlement of this great social problem must be. Pending the time when this solidarity of opinion will have the power to mould and shape the future agrarian legislation of this country, the very best policy which Irish and English advanced land reformers can pursue is to allow free latitude to the landlords and there supporters to completely damn their system by a malicious opposition to every proposed reform, which, if carried, might possibly prolong its hateful existence. To completely annihilate a system like that of landlordism, the best and surest method is to possibly and the consultation meant he would ask them to renew this act, which they did in the children assembled to be confirmed and enrolled with the scapular, and at half past seven they assembled to be confirmed and enrolled with the scapular, and at half past wows. Precisely at 7.30 Rev. Father Martin Callaghan ascended the pulpit and preached a sermon which has seldom been qualled. In beginning, he begged the congregation to allow him to address the "happy few" in particular, as the day of their first communion belonged to them in a special manner. In addressing the children assembled to be confirmed and enrolled with the scapular, and at half past seven they assembled to be confirmed and enrolled with the scapular, and at half past even they assembled to be confirmed and enrolled with the scapular, and at half past wows. Precisely at 7.30 Rev. Father that of congregation to allow him to address the "happy few" in particular, as the day of their first communion belonged to them in a special manner. In addressing the children assembled to be confirmed and enrolled with the scapular and at helf past wows. Precisely at 7.30 Rev. Father their seven they assembled to be confirmed and enrolled with the scapular and at helf past as even they as ism, the best and surest method is to make it and its supporters the instruments of their own destruction, and during which he warned them sgainst bad therefore, I hearti'y wish success to those laudioids who are now opposing and thwarting Mr. Gladstone in his en

These good and scalous priests labored if they did they would win a crown of unceasingly—giving the children instructions in both English and French—preunceasingly—giving the children instructions in both English and French—pretions in both English and French—pre-paring their young hearts for the great banquet of divine grace—the worthy reception of the adorable sacrament of the Holy Eucharist. At eight o'clock the bell of St. Columbkill's Church, summoned in prayerful tone a devout congregation within its sacred devout congregation within its sacred walls. Soon every pew in the Chuich was occupied. Parents, from whose hearts beamed a love born of heaven—fashioned in the likeness of God—were there to witness this heavenly epoch in the lives of their children. Never before did the Church seem so full of heavenly benedictives. devout congregation within its sacred tion. Around the sitar knelt the guardian angels of childhood—visible to the eye of faith. The God of Heaven reigned eye of faith. The God of Heaven reigned upon the altar deepensing His Divine blessings among the multitude—healing their spiritual wounds—drying their tears—filling their souls with the glories of sanctified faith. Mass was celebrated by His Lordship Rt. Rev. Dr. Lorrain. A His Lordship Rt. Rev. Dr. Lorrain. A choir of young ladies from the convent of Mary Immaculate, under the able direction of Sister Mary of the Cross, who presided at the organ, sang with their pure tender voices hymns of divine love, full of the atmosphere of heavenly devotion, the hymn "Veni Jesus Amor Mi," which was sung before communion, being ex ceedingly well rendered. The children

children were addressed in English and French by Father Dowdall and Father Gagnon. While the children were receiving Holy Communion from His Lordship, the choir sang with exquisite taste a beautiful communion hymn. Mass being over, His Lordship addressed the children upon the efficacy of the Sacrament of Confirmation which he was about to administer, and pointed out that the property of the sacraments of his

companions, theatre g g and novel reading, he told them to w on they owed the most heartfelt gratitude, first to their and of the Holv Goost, Amen. The sermon was followed by Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament, and thus closed a Most Blessed Sacrament, and thus closed a day which will always be remembered by these dear children as the most important one of their liver. The singing, which was rendered by the choir of St. Patrick's School, was of the highest order. Rev. Mother St. Aloysius of the Sacred Heart may feel institutional statement with the result of feel justly pleased with the result of her endeavors to train the voices of her pupils. The chief soloists were Misses Alice McShane, Mamie Kerans and Lizzie Wall, and the manner in which these young ladies sang their parts elic-ited the most flattering remarks.

Montreal, May 27, 1880.

CHURCH PROGRESS IN PERTH.

Mr. Duncan Kippen has been awarded the contract for the very extensive im-provements to be made this summer in the Catholic Church of St. J.hn the Baptist, Perth. These will include putior, and a general beautifying of the enifice. The total cost of the improvements will be about \$3500. Mr Kippen's contract alone exceeding \$3300. The Rev. Father ceedingly well rendered. The children coccupied seats in front, the girls dressed in white, typical of the purity of their hearts, the boys wearing white badges, pledges that their pure and innocent souls were truly enrolled that day in the service of their Heavenly Father.

Levelitted by the control of t y Father.

communion the from the character of its churches and public Immediately before communion the from the character of its churches and public children were addressed in English and buildings, in which all our cicizens should

Rev. Father P. F. O'Hare, of Greenpoint, N. Y, made a very sensible suggestion to his congregation the other day. He was preaching on immoral pic-tures, photographs, etc., and urged the members of his congregation not to deal were about to receive the seven gifts of the Holy Ghost, that they were to be henceforth strong and perfect Christians Eighty-five in all were confirmed by His Lordship, of whom several were acults. The day previous three adults were tap-fixed.

"Ambrosiam late ross tune quoque spargit Cum flat aut multo languida sole jacet."

Sound not suit watto tanguida sole ji

Sobold you towering cliff rock,
Its rusged brow the tempest's shock
slace time began defying.

Personnet to selse dawn's roay light,
And last to yield the treasure bright,
When golden day is dying.

In vain the lighting's lurid glare;
Is vain the thunders shake the air
About its sullen brow;
When first Autora's heavenly smile
Lit up young earth, that rocky pile
Appeared the same as now.

On you lone crag whose splintered head Uwr hangs the sea in stlent dread,
A royal flower grew,
Dared to innaie the chilly air,
That wreaths those groomy fragments ba
And sip the ice-cold dew.
Another nestled at its base,
In perfect modesty and grace;
Two stater germs were they;
One choose you high and rocky strep.
The other down where zeply re sweep
And mingle with the spray.

III "Thou'rt mine thou dizzy height," one said "Then I shall proudy grow, With beaven shine above my head, And all the world below."

'I'll rest me here," the other sighed,
"Hid from this cold world's gaze,
And view the never resting tide,
Type of man": fick'e ways,"

Boreas from the cold, cold North.
With envy moved, one night steals forth
And robes the rocks in snow:
His work is done-the lone cliff: pride
Tu-morrow's breze shall scatter wide—
Then fails to cert he low.
But 'ere his all-destroying breath
Cenid blast the lovely gem beneath,
His wrath was changed to dew—
Like friendship stears—fell on that flower,
Infrasing courage, hope and power,
Tu face the sun snew.
Eury' angenial, toy breath
Detignt in even Virtue's death.

Twas ever thus—the height of Fame Stree time began has been the same. The same rough way to treat: The same hibernal blast is there: Winged with shefts of dark despair And by destruction led. Ye' aiding those who toli below, Io vanguishing their greatest foe. PERCY A. GAHAN.

## THE GOLDEN CROSS

By M. R. S.

About the beginning of the late war, a man bent on weighty business, bearing important despatches and a large sum of money about his person, found himself belated at night in one of the wildest and most thinly-populated parts of a Southern

He was in the heart of a dens wood, and not far from a deadly and treacherous swamp. To lie down to rest would have been simply suicide; yet he was worn with fatigue, and no habitation appeared in sight. Dismounting, he led his horse by the bridle and tried in vain to discover

by the sense of touch the road he should follow.
"I must find some shelter for the night," he said. "The people hereabouts have not a very good reputa-I do fear swamp fever and scorpions. I'll call; there may be some one within hearing." On this he sent up a shout that proved his lungs to b in good condition, and followed it by another and another. After this third he paused and listened. A faint moment more there appeared among the trees the figure of an old man who held a lantern in one hand and

"Who is that?" cried this personage; "one of the boys?" "A stranger," said the traveller.
"I'm lost in this confounded place. Can you tell me where I can get

shaded his eyes with the other.

"Who are you, and where do you

come from ? "I come from farther north; trav

elling on business; my name is Hogan, I can pay for anything I ask, and shall be thankful, too."
"All right. Come along. My house ain't far off." And turning he tottered away into the darkness.

The traveller put his hand upon the pistol at his belt and followed A few steps forward, and amid a dense mass of foliage they made their way to the door of a hut. Within, a fire burnt upon a rude Over it a girl crouched, idly looking into the embers.

"That's my darter," said the old man, "we're all alone here, and it's a poor place, and you're welcome. Walk in; I'll see your horse is cared

The girl looked up sharply, and looked down again with a flush on her face. The old man drew a broken chair toward the bleze and

lit a pine torch. A fire is comfortable these damp nights if it is warm," he said. "Make some coffee and ash cake for us, Nan nie. The gentleman's hungry, no

"I confess I am," said Hogan, tak ing the proffered chair. "And I do not know what I should have done to-night without your hospitality."

Meanwhile the girl, a handsom creature of seventeen, lezily prepared a meal. She moved slowly, but she did not do her work badly. The coffee smelt well, and the ash-cake

When it was done, she sat apart and watched the men as they ate, and listened to the old man's questions and the stranger's answers. Afterwards she spread upon the floor

a bed of straw and a blanket, and glided out of the room.
"I hope you'll sleep well," said the "Good night, sir." "Good night," said Hogan, but he

hought at the same time-

"You seem to be a very hospitable old gentleman, but you have the face of a rascal."

Throwing off his coat, he stretched himself upon the bed, and in five minutes found himself fast sinking into slumber. The pine torch flick-ered on the wall, the embers died out in the grate, when suddenly a hand rested on his arm and a voice whispered in his ear—
"Stranger, I've got something to

tell you."
Hogan started up. The girl knelt beside him, with her finger on her

"Get up," she said, "and put on your coat. The sooner you are off the better. The old man lied when he said I was his daughter; he has gone for the boys. He said to me just now, 'I've found out his business. He must have plenty of money with him.' And I know what that means. There will be four of them here in half an hour, and you are a

dead man if you don't go now."

Hogan started to his feet. Stitched in his belt were several thousand dollars, and he remembered that he had chattered away most indis-creetly, fancying the old man would no more than he choose to

"I'm a fool," he muttered, starting to his feet. "This is no silly jest, girl?"

"God's truth," said the girl. "I've seen sights that would make you move faster than you're doing now if you had seen them. There—get your horse and come. I'll show you which way to take. They'll kill me if they suspect me; but I reckon I'il ward them off. Come."

As in a dream Hogan followed her. She led him by the hand through thick woods until they came to a wide opening.
"Mount," she said, "and ride that

"Mount," she said, "and ride that way. Make all the speed you can. I've done all I can to save your life,

Jack Hogan."
"God bless you!" said he. "You know my name, I see. If the time should ever come when I can do as

much for you, I will."

"Perhaps," she said doubtfully."

"You have saved my life, child!"
he said, as he mounted his horse. "It is a debt a man don't forget in a hurry—listen! I swear that if I can ever do anything for you I will-! swear on this." He drew a little golden cross from his breast and kissed it. "Keep it to remind me of the oath if I should forget it," he said, and put it into her hand. Then as a man rides for his life he rode away and reached his destination

Two years from that night Cap-tain Jack Hogan sat alone in his tent writing a letter home. There was some one at home who waited for these letters anxiously, and who wore them fondly in Thoughts of her softened the soldier's heart. Glad, indeed would be have been to leave war and all its cruel scenes for home and peace—home and her. Half the sentence in which he told her so was written, when his servant's voice sounded in his ear.

"Beg pardon, captain. There's girl outside. Can she see you?" "A girl!" said the captain. "Yes; send her in. Some poor, starving creature, I suppose, for orders for

rations. And then he started to his feet and stood amazed and silent; for the fig-ure that glided in was that of the girl who had saved his life two years ago that night. She, for her part, drew from her bosom a little gold cross and held it towards him.

"Do you remember your oath?" He answered "I do." "Then save my Dan's life as

saved yours two years ago.'
"Your Dan?" he asked. "Yes. Dan Barton. He is to

shot to-morrow."

Dan Barton, the spy, lay well

far away. It was Capguarded not far away. It was Captain Hogan who had detected him. On the morrow his life would pay the

'And he is your Dan, poor girl?' said Captain Hogan. "Sit down ; try to be calm. Do you not understand that it is out of my power to save

the sentry, who saluted and let him pass. Hulf an hour after the sentry light of truth is thus brought to dawn saw him pass out, well muffled in his that I chall be happy to see him again."

cloak. He was seen afterwards by several other sentries, who wondered why a man who might sleep did

It was dawn. At sunrise they had brought the spy out to be shot—a large muscular man with black hair. A bandage was about his eyes and his hands were bound behind him. He kept his head down, striving, it seemed, to hide his face.
"I didn't think he was so hand-

some when I saw him before," said one officer to another. He looked like a sneak, I thought. Who is he "I don't know," said the other.

"Some one I have seen certainly." Meanwhile the men who were to put an end to the spy'slife formed into line. The chaplain read the prayer for the occasion. The order was

For a moment the air was filled with smoke; then it lifted. A man lay upon his face before them, dead. It was Jack Hogan. He had kept his oath.

had fled the camp, dressed in his uniform the night before. He had paid for his life with his life at last. New York Daily News.

### A PROTESTANT MINISTER'S OBSER-VATIONS.

sectarian preachers—the Catholic Church has far outgrown even its most inveterate and influential enemies among the secta, and now that it has assumed vast proportions in this part of the Christian world, prejudice against it has in a great measure been obliterated, and even Protestant preachers themselves are among those who bear witness to the falsity of the fundamental charges which their anti-Catholic ancestors brought against the Church of G.d.

A non-Catholic minister who manipu lates one of the multitudinous sects by which the world is made sorrowful has given his experience concerning

has given his experience concerning Catholics and the Bible during his long catalogs and the Bible during his long residence in Europe, and as there may be a few backwoods bigots still left who harbor the opinion that European Catholics are not permitted to read the Bible, we print the voluntary evidence of this evangelical individual so that the readers of the Mondor may be able to undeceive buch prej diced people—should any of hem happen to exist in any community

Here is what this candid Protestant dergyman says on this subject, and his pinious should close forever the mouths of those who calumniously charge the Catholic Church with withholding the

Catholic Church with withholding the sacred Scriptures from her children?
"I have resided for some years in Roman Catholic countries, and made many observations as to the state of their

and in my opinion, perfectly right. Were I on the continent again I would never give away any other than an authorized Catholic translation of the Bible, as I should much prefer it to the multilated

should much prefer it to the multilated Protestant versions.

"The Protestant versions of the Bible are to my certain knowledge circulated abroad with political and revolutionary designs. One of the most bitter infidels I have ever known said he would cordially co-operate in the circulation of the Bible in I——, as he believed it would tend to subvert the existing political system.

"It was about the beginning of the present century that the Italian translation of the whole Bible by Antonio Martini,

Protestant mind, and we will hall it as a happy omen that this Protestant preacher has so clearly set forth the truth on a subject which has been more constantly falsified than almost any other custom of Catholic Church. Thus—one by one—the props are being knocked from under Protestant projudice and men of many nations are beginning to see that Catholicity is not the foul and forbidding infamy which frauds and fanatics would try to make it.—San Francisco Monitor.

## A CONVERSION BY THE BLESSED

That Jesus Carist does admit His serrants on earth to co-operate with Him in the great work of saving souls is an admitted fact. He also employs His servants in heaven—His angels and saints—as co operators in the same work. Those blessed ones who are nearest to Him by rasem of their more availed. Him, by reason of their more exalted holiness, are those who share most fully with Him in all which He is ceaselessly with Him in all which He is ceaselessly doing for the salvation of souls. There is one who stands alone in her pre-eminent proximity to Jesus; who has done for Jesus more than all saints and angels together have done for Him; for whom Jesus has wrought greater wonders than for any or all of them combined. She was His chosen sacciate in serving scale. was His chosen associate in saving souls in Bethlehem, in Nazareth, on Calvary, and is such now in heaven. She was and is such now in heaven. She was not His associate in preaching or in working miracles, but she was ever united to Him in praying and in suffering for the salvation of all men. For thirty long years before apostle or disciple came to Him to be formed to the great ministry of saving souls in co operation Fifty years ago almost nine out of every ten non-Oatholics in America actually believed that Catholics were sternly prohibited—under pain of eternal damnation—from reading the Bible. But this calumny has generally received its quietty in consequence of intelligence having replaced prejudice in the Protestant mind, as well as from the fact that millions of Protestants have emancipated themselves from the serfdom of secretarian preachers, who purposely implanted prejudice in the mind of non Catholic youth in order at the mind of non Catholic Church!

But—despite the despicable schemes of secretarian preachers—the Catholic Church is far outgrown even its most inveterate and inflaential enemies among the secta, and inflaential e still. Such is Mary now in heaven. God is ever employing her in doing a mother's work for souls. The soul, even as the body, needs the mother's kindly fostering care. In the infsncy of its life it needs the mother. It needs the mother's continued action still through the varying stages of its passages upon earth, amidst its trials, and its sorrows, and its dangers, and when it stumbles and falls, and is bruised and wounded. Oh, how great its consolation at such times to open the eye of faith and behold in Mary a Mother—a Mother full of tenderness and sympathy, and also full of power! It is the privilege of God's priests to echo the words of Jesus into the ears of souls, and to say to them what He Himself said to John: "Behold thy Mother." What priest is there who has not been a witness of wonders wrought through

een a witness of wonders wrought through

out of many similar instances as an illustration of these remarks:

During a Mission which was being given by the Oblates of Mary in one of the largest manufacturing towns in England, a lady presented herself to the writer for instruction in the doctrines of the Catholic Church, in view of becoming a Catholic. He found that she had been attending the exercises of the Mission, and that she was quite convinced of the truth of religious principles and practices. In the was quite convinced of the truth of Belgium, in the Catholic cantons of Switzerland, in France, and Italy, the Roman Catholic versions of the Holy Scriptures may be easily obtained. The was admitted into the Church. On the circulation and reading of this edition is authorized and recommended by the colesiastical authorities. I have in my possession an Italian Testament which I purchased without the slightest difficulty at Milan. A friend, who was desirous of presenting a prisoner in the juil at Lender of the Protestant versions of the governor to do so. 'Certainly,' he replied; 'it is a book which I read daily.''

The Pope and Catholic clergy do indeed prohibit and discourage the circulation of the Protestant versions of the Bible; and in doing so they are perfectly consistent, and in my opinion, perfectly right. Were ought to employ in order, if possible, to secure for him a share in her own happiness of being a Catholic. He recommended her to invoke on her husband's behalf the intercession of the Blessed Virgin. He also said that he would be

appy to have an interview with him. happy to have an interview with him. Acting upon the counsel given to her, this good lady knelt before the altar of the Blessed Virgin, where she remained that day for hours, praying for the conversion of her husband. The writer, who witnessed her fervor on that occasion, felt that God would not refuse to hear prayers that were offered to Him with such expressions by this devoted woman. to be calm. Do you not understand that it is out of my power to save him?"

"No," she answered, "I understand you do not mean to keep your oath."

"You mistake me, If I could I would,"

"You mistake me, If I could I would,"

"You mistake me, If I could I would,"

"Perhaps I can," he said. "If I can I will."

"Perhaps I can," he said. "If I can I will."

"You promise?" she cried.

"I will keep my oath," said he. She knelt and kissed his hand. He drew it from her.

"There are no thanks to be given for the keeping of an oath," said he. Then she departed.

When she was gone he tore to pieces the letter he had written. Wrote on another page those words:

"My Darling,—When you rend these lines I shall be dead, It is very hard to leave you Remember poor "Jack Hogax."

"I must see this spy," he said to the sentry, who saluted and let him the sentry, who saluted and let him the sentry, who saluted and let him the sentry man and so when the sentry man and the winter and the sentry man and the winter and the sentry man and the winter and the writer and the sentry man and the writer, in the searity of the such earnestness by this devoted woman. That evening she succeeded in bringing about an interview between her husband to the writer, in the searity of the writer in the previous and the writer, in the ventry in the previous man of gentlemanly manners and well educated. He commenced the outwell of the work precious my wite as a member for work by receiving my wite as a member to be drown in the provious every five the writer. "You would be astorished at the Holy Scriptures was stongly had been called by the service and the writer, in the searcisty of the writer, in the searcisty of the writer with a would devote the view the result and the writer, in the searcisty of the work previsual the previous even the such earlies an

That day she knelt once more for hours before the Lady altar in earnest prayer for her husband's conversion. In the evening of the same day the writer received a second visit from the young man. "I come," he said, "to apologize for the abruptness of my manner last evening, but I do not retract any of my sentiments with regard to religion." The writer, addressing him, said: "I have learned that in your boyhood you were at school in a Catholic him, said: "I have learned that in your boyhood you were at school in a Catholic college. You there must have heard of the Blessed Virgin." "Oh, yes," he replied, "and I remember when we wanted any particular favor from what you call God, we used to ask her to obtain it for us, and what we used to pray to her for used to come to pass, but that was all chance." "No, it was not all chance," the writer said, "but it was the real granting by Almighty God of favors asked through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin, God wishing thereby to instill into your young heart devotion to her." When the writer had been called to see this gentleman that evening, he was preparing to invest a devout person with the scapular of the Immaculate Conception. He had the scapular in his hand during the interview. Feeling it was useless to argue further with in his hand during the interview. Feeling it was useless to argue further with this avowed young atheist, and remembering how earnestly his wife had been praying to our Lady for him, he felt moved to ask the young man, as a personal favor, to allow him to put him under the protection of the Blessed Virgin by placing the scapular of the Immaculate Conception upon his neck. The latter replied: "Though it would appear to be a sacrifice of my principles to permit you to do so, yet as you ask it as a favor, I will not ob-ject." The scapular of the Immacu-

returned to visit the writer, and as he entered his first words were: "Now I come of my own free accord to make a good confession." It was not by halves that divine grace accomplished the work of his conversion; in the instant it banished all doubts from his mind, and gave to him the disposition of a true believer, without the invention of a single word of controversy or discussion. At the same time it awakened in his heart the sentiments of a true penitent. He himself was convinced that he added to the thing the sentiments of a true penitent. At the same time it awakened in his heart the sentiments of a true penitent. He himself was convinced that he had received all those favors through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin. In the last interview the writer had with him, he repeatedly used these words, whilst tears of contrition rolled down his sentiments.

whilst tears of contrition rolled down his manly countenance: "It is to her"— meaning the Blessed Virgin—"I owe it. It is to her I owe my conversion." On the occasion of that last interview he begged of the writer to introduce him to the local priest, as he wished to place himself in his hands and under his direction to give such assistances. himself in his nanos and under his direc-tion, to give such assistance as a layman might give in connection with the ser-vices of the Church. He desired partic-ularly to be allowed to teach catechism ularly to be allowed to teach catechism lessons to children, in view of making reparation for all the impious words he had spoken against religion. ("Sketches of the Life of Mgr. DeMazenod, Bishop of Marseilles and Founder of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate," by Rev. Robert Cooke, O. M. I. Vol. II.)

An Endless Hell.

BY CARDINAL NEWMAN. A century ago the God of Christianity was called a God of mere benevolence. That could not long be maintained, first, because he was a God of the Old Testa-ment as well as of the New, and next and specially because the New Testa-ment opened upon the woe thrice uttered by the Judge Himself, the woe unquenchably denounced upon the transgressors. But the instinct of modern civilization denies the very idea of such a doom in the face of a progressive future. Yet consider—is there not now as an undeniable fact, a vast aggregate of intense weary pain, bodily and mental as an undeniable fact, a vast aggregate of intense weary pain, bodily and mental, which has existed through an untold length of centuries all round the earth? Consider only the long pain and anguish which are the ordinary accompaniments of death. Supposing manhood has lasted many thousand years, the suffering has lasted just as long; there has been no interval of rest. But you will say it has an end, and is comparatively brief, to each mortal man: then you mean to say that your objection to future suffering would cease were it only for a thousand years and not forever? Considering what is told to us of the punishment of Dives, would that alleviation really content you? I do not believe it; you would not be satisfied with the curtailment of such punishment even to a hunment of such punishment even to a hun dred years, nay, not to twenty, not to a dozen. In spite of the word of Scripture dozen. In spite of the word of Scripture your imagination would carry you away, you would shrink from the idea of a course of suffering altogether; death, indeed, you could not deny, but "after death the judgment" and a trial before it, would cease to be a reality to you. It is a subject beyond you; it is not duration which you revolt from, but rather the pain. Indeed, are we sure that long duration intensifies pain? We have no positive notion of suffering in relation to duration. Punishment is not, therefore, infinite, because it has no end. What alone we know about eternity is negaalone we know about eternity is negatively, that there is no future when it will be otherwise. All that is necessary for us to be told is that the state of good and evil is irreversible.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate. SPECIFIJ VIRTUES IN DYSPEPSIA.

Dr. A. JENKINS, Great Falls, N. H says: "I can testify to its seemingly almost specific virtues in cases of dyspep-sia, nervousness and morbid vigilance or wakefulness."

Cure for Sore Throat. A prompt and efficient remedy for sore throat as well as croup, asthma, pain in the side, ear ache, deatness and many other common and painful complaints, is found in Hagyard's Yellow Oil.

That day she knelt once more for hours THE SUBLIME MISSION OF ST.

CHURCH, BROOKLYN,

To St. Joseph was given the sublime

To St. Joseph was given the sublime mission of announcing Jesus Christ, and bearing testimony of His divinity before men. To Joseph, Christ was intrusted, that he might rear Him up and watch over Him from His infancy. John was the precursor of our Redeemer, and Joseph was His adopted father, being the spouse of the Blessed Virgin.

We know nothing of St. Joseph except what the Holy Ghost has been pleased to communicate to us in the inspired writings. He descended in a right line from the greatest kings of Judea and the most illustrious of the ancient patriarchs. But he has far grander titles than those conferred by birth or lineage—his transcendent vir ues, and, above all, his fifth and his humility. This faith and humility manifested themselves in him from the earliest moment of the union that he had contracted with her who was chosen to be the Mother of God. This same Joseph was a poor carpenter who worked at his trade, although he descended from the royal house of David. This man was not a common Jew. He was wholly apart from that by re son of the semi divinity with which he had been invested.

When Mary was about to give to the world the heaven sent Child who was to save mankind, by delivering us from the servitude of sin, Augustus Cæ ar published an edict ordaining a census of the inhabitants of all the countries then subject to the R man empire. According to this

ants of all the countries then subject to the R man empire. According to this edict, every person was to be registered in his own town. Joseph, in obedience to the imperial mandate, set out immediately from the city of Nezvreth; and, as he was of the house of David, he went to Bethlemen, the city of David, in Judea, to be there enrolled with Marry his seques God permitted. or David, in Judea, to be there enrolled with Mary his spouse. God permitted that they should not find a lodging in the inn, then crowded with people who had come to be registered, and they were consequently obliged to seek shelter in a sort of cavern that served for a stable. Such

them
Although he descended from the ancient Although he descended from the ancient kings of Judea, he was fully satisfied with the lowly condition of his life—a condition despised by the rich and the great—and his only ambition was to supply, by the lator of his hands, the common wants of the Holy Family. His life teaches us the grandness of labor—aye, its dignity—and teaches likewise some very applicable lessons on humility. St. Joseph was humble, notwithstanding that he was the saviour of man, by reason of keeping the Infant from Herod's hands. We ought to be humble; not hypocritically so, which be humble; not hypocritically so, which consists only in words and in a mere show of our own debasement. Value not yourself either for your riches, rank, beauty, or qualifications. The pride one takes in these things is mean and foolish. It is a sure mark of a weak and voin mind. Never value yourself for your talents, ingenuity, wit, or learning; these are the gifts of God, and you insult Him when you seek your own glory in His

You offer a greater insult to God when You offer a greater insuit to Gou when you value yourself for your virtue, inasmuch as it is no merit of yours. To boast of it is to destroy it. To believe that we are virtuous is to be destitute of the chief virtue, which is humility. You pride yourself on some qualifications You pride yourself on some qualification which you think you possess, while the same time you have reason to trem-ble at the sight of virtue which you do

not possess.

Be humble towards God, in considera-Be humble towards God, in consideration of His incomprehensible greatness, before whom you are as nothing. Humble yourself before His power. Regard not those exterior objects which surround you. The wealth that you possess, the splendid dress which adorns you, the beauty of which you are so vain, those friends who flatter you, that office and renutation which raise you above and reputation which raise you above others—all that is not of yourself; it does

others—all that is not of yourself; it does not come from you; nor will it make you a better or more honest man.

Far be it from you to seek applause; rather hide yourself in your confusion and think much more upon bewailing your miseries, your nothingness and your sins than seeking the vain applause of the world. Be humble, therefore, in all things, placing your trust in the mercy of the heavenly Father.—Baltimore Mirror.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES In General Debility, Emaciation, Consump.

tion and Wasting in Children, Is a most valuable food and medicine. It creates an appetite for food, strengthens the nervous system and builds up the body. It is prepared in a palatable form prescribed universally by Physicians. Take no other.

A Heavy Burden.

Mr George Russell, of Aurora, Ont., says he was a great sufferer from a running sore of the worst description, which baffled the best medical skill, and his lite was a burden. He was cured by B. B. B., to his great joy and the surprise of his friends.

of his friends.

Mr. John Magwood, Victoria Road, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure is a splendid medicine. My customers say they never used anything so effectual. Good results immediately follow its use. I know its value from personal experience, having been troubled for 9 or 10 years with Dyspepsia, and since using it digestion goes on without that depressing feeling so well known to dyspeptics. I have no hesitation in recommending it in any case of Iudigestion, Constipation, Heartburn, or troubles arising from a disordered stomach."

As Sweet as Honey is Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup, yet sure to destroy and expel worms.

JUNE 5

A primrose from at The gift an Irish A withered leaf at The old sweet fra

How well I know to The tangled foliage Of hazel branches Save where caressis A me.lowed light

The modest violet p A cowslip here, or l Through glen and g

How fair the lands Of wood and mea To where the white The pulseless bose Here in the soft spr The village childr Or twined fresh flow'rs, To crown the Vir And here, oft when Was crimsoned b

Sweet blossom, bes You're welcome a For pleasant memo Of dear old Irelan The haunts of bygo Again I hear the Thanks, thanks, fa This primrose fro

-Cork Examiner,

THE SECO

WM. O'BRIEN' Mr. Gladstone, moved the second lating to the futu

land was followe Hartington, who ] hoist. Mr. Glads to say, was compl Marquis of Hart contrary, singular; Wm. O'Brien the speech, like a N striking a cluster lets, scattered ever foes to the winds. of the hon. memb taken from the Du Mr. Wm. O'Bri with loud Irish che are disposed to a the opposition of manly and a stra (hear, hear). To

perament it seems sions such as he se

occur; but we ca much the same kin anxiety weighed us in reference to oth cheers), even so rextension of the bers in this house, that his doubts not prevail even w prevent the passing now admit, the he that there is a sip century as to whice and terrors just a raised (hear, hear) is this-will any n even the noble ma here and declare reforms which so they were being pa that any of these pealed (cheers). I the noble marquis irritating topics th We are determin and putting an en-an end, to this acc Irish and the Engli If trouble and ex it is not on our sid lie (Irish cheers). responsibility on (Irish cheers). T quoted what the layears ago, and he ately, I believe) from the property of the comparatively repeople were not p towards English r but they were said (Irish and Ministe we were to go dig the past we migh retort even more up unpleasant m After all, where is

end? I think I c for the others wh that the noble m may spare the hou for one admit un of this new great measure a zon, that I wo rule in Ireland I must candidly se was that my abilit my power in the ingly limited (Iris The question after and what we did and what we do rather what the Ir say if by a free vo often of gentlem (cheers). There is of feeling up to the two countries we could be. Why, Ireland is the reas his bill, and I say at present the gre the bill; and it w bill if it should su

feeling, and in rethe present ranco

to give more enlarged effect to the system of Local Government in Ireland, and the good will of the two countries may deter-

the least reason to missase them to, instant. The question is one whether you will trust us and b.lieve us (cheers). We do not for an instant pretend that

this bill will satisfy every man of the Irish

system, but certainly the manliness with which he has acknowledged them belongs

kindlines in one speech at New-castle has effaced and obliterated

casile has effaced and obliterated years of bitter memories from the hearts of Irishmen (Irish cheers), and the

speeches of the Prime Minister in this house and the kindly English feeling

shown in this house, and, I am glad to say, out of it, sir, these things have done more

than fifty coercion acts could do-have

done more to bring about a union, a real

union, a union of sympathy and of gen-

so hopeless to conciliate? Are you afraid

to go on in that path both of conciliation and of trust, or are you less afraid to plunge back again into that miserable, dismal labyrinth of repression and anger and wretchedness which has left you and

and wretchedness which has left you and the Irish people where they stand to-day? I cannot pretend to guage the effect all at once of the propositions which the Prime Minister has laid before the house to-night with respect to the question of the exclu-sion or retention of the Irish members in this house, but I what he will be a laid.

this house, but I shall humbly say this-that in so far as they seem to promise that there shall be at all events no immediate

and no enforced retention of the repre-sentatives of Ireland away from their own

country in this Parliament in so far I most solemnly believe that his views are

views recommended in the interests of

lasting peace and union. The noble marquis has, like many others, shown

some concern for our dignity and our feelings in this matter (ironical Irish

wring further concessions. That would obviously be the policy (Ministerial cheers). And it would be the advantage of

my hon. friend the member for Cork, if he had those dark and sinister designs

other years, when a happier spirit reigns

between the two countries, if you should

desire the participation of Irishmen in the Government of the empire, or if Irishmen

themselves should desire it, as they poss

ibly might (hear, hear), you would then be glad to have some of my hon. friends

coming back here as your friends and equals (Ministerial cheers, in which Mr. Gladstone joined). I believe you would then find them to be a greater strength to

your empire than ever they are likely to be so long as you retain them here against your empire than ever they are likely to be so long as you retain them here against their will for the purpose of humiliating the Irish people. Sir, the noble Marquis dwelt once more upon the woes of the loyal minority. Well, sir, we on these benches candidly are not inclined to take

Mr. Gladstone-Hear, hear.

Mr. O'Brien-Power which they have lost, and which by no earthly possibility

Well, ir, I ask you is that a people

erosity and respect between the two cour

tries.

## A Primrose From an Irish Hill.

WILLIAM J. DELANY.

A primrose from an Irish hill,
The gift an Irish letter brings;
A withered kaf at vest, but still
The old sweet fragrance 'round it clings.

How well I know the sheltered nook Wherein it blossom'd, far away, Beside the shallow, rippling brook That sacg its song teroughout the day, The tangled foliage o'erhead Of hazel branches hid the scene. Save where caressing sunbeams shed A me.lowed light the leaves between

The modest violet peeped up,
'Midst flowers that fringed the babbling And here the golden daffodil.

Through glen and glade and meadow wound The sweet secluded lovers' path; And near the white-thorns circled round The more secluded fairy rath.

con-end-d his

hen

gard sur-pos-orns ain, ffice loes you

TES

How fair the landscape spread before, Of wood and mead and swelling lea, To where the white guils ficated o'er The pulseless be som of the sea.

Here in the soft spring evening hours,
The village children came to play,
Or twiced fresh wreaths of bright May To crown the Virgin Queen of May. And here, oft when the sky above, Was crimsoned by the setting sur, How many a youth has told his love, How many a maiden's heart was won.

Sweet blossom, best beloved of Spring, You're welcome as the flowers of May, For pleasant memories you bring, Of dear old Ireland far away.

The haunts of bygone days I see, Again I hear the blace bird's trill: Thanks, thanks, fair friend who see This primrose from an Irish hill! -Cork Examiner,

## THE SECOND READING.

## WM. O'BRIEM'S GREAT SPEECH.

Mr. Gladstone, who on the 10th of May moved the second reading of his bill, relating to the future government of Ircland was followed by the Marquis of Hartington, who proposed the six month's hoist. Mr. Gladstone's speech, needless to say, was complete and effective. The Marquis of Hartington seemed, on the contrary, singulary weak and halting. Mr. Wm. O'Brien then took the floor. His speech, like a North Western cyclone, striking a cluster of foundationless hamlets, scattered every argument of Ireland's foes to the winds. Our report of the speech of the hon. member for South Tyrone is taken from the Dublin Freeman's Journal :

Mr. Wm. O'Brien, who was received with loud Irish cheers, said—Mr. Speaker, I think that most of us on these benches are disposed to a great extent to regard the opposition of the noble marquis as a manly and a straightforward opposition (hear, hear). To a politician of his tem-perament it seems natural that apprehen-sions such as he seems to entertain should occur; but we cannot forget that very the same kind of spprehension and anxiety weighed upon the noble marquis in reference to other Irish reforms (Irish cheers), even so recent a reform as the extension of the franchise and the retention of the full complement of Irish mem-bers in this house, and we cannot forget that his doubts on these matters did not prevail even with himself (cheers), to prevent the passing, and I think all will now admit, the happy passing, of these reforms (Irish cheers). I do not know that there is a single Irish reform of this century as to which doubts just as grave and terrors just as great have not been raised (hear, hear); but the great question is this—will any man in this house, will even the noble marquis himself, stand up here and declare that any of these Irish reforms which so terrified people when they were being passed, should be recalled, that any of these measures should be re-pealed (cheers). I don't intend to follow the noble marquis through the samewhat irritating topics that he has touched upon. We are determined to see once for all whether there is a chance of having peace, and putting an end, if it is possible to put an end, to this accuract feud between the light and the Equiph would be the end. Irish and the English people (Irish cheers). If trouble and exasperation should come again, we are determined that at all events it is not on our side the responsibility shall lie (Irish cheers), and it will be a heavy ne (frish cheers), and it will be a heavy responsibility on whosoever it shall lie (frish cheers). The Loble marquis has quoted what the Prime Minister said five years ago, and he also quoted (inaccurately, I believ.) from a speech delivered by my hon. friend the member for Cork, quotations all intended to show that in a comparatively recent peace to the property of the quotations all intended to show that he comparatively recent period the Irish people were not particularly well affected towards English rule, and that hard things towards English rule, and that hard things were said. Well, had things were said; but they were said and done on both sides (Irish and Ministerial cheers). I think if we were to go digging into the grave of the past we might possibly retort, and retort even more successfully in ranking up unpleasant memories (Irish cheers) After all, where is this kind of thing to end? I think I can speak for myself and for the others who sit by me when I say that the noble marquis and his friends may spare the house these quotations. I for one admit until I learned something of this new Parliament, until this of this new Parliament, until great measure appeared on the horizon, that I worked with all my might and all my heart against English rule in Ireland (Irish cheers), and I must candidly say that my only regret was that my ability and my capacity and my power in the matter were so exceedingly limited (Irish cheers and laughter) The question after all is not what we said and what we did then, but what we say and what we do now (Irish cheers), or rather what the Irish people will feel and say if by a free vote and a free gift of the people of Great Britain the Irish people are made rulers in their own land, where up to this they were only the slaves very up to this they were only the slaves very often of gentlemen above the gangway (cheers). There is no doubt that the state (cheers). There is no doubt that the state of feeling up to the present between the two countries was as bad as it possibly could be. Why, the state of feeling in Ireland is the reason why we are discussing this bill, and I say the worse the feeling is at present the greater the justification for the bill; and it will be the glory of the bill if it should succeed in removing that

ings of friendliness and good will (Irish The question is, will it succeed that, for I take it for granted cheere). The question is, will it succeed in doing that, for I take it for granted that if Englishmen could really persuade themselves that this bill would cure Irish discontents the of j-ctions of three-fourths of reasonable Englishmen—even the noble marquis himself—would venish and fall to the ground. I don't suppose that anybody would pretend for a moment that if the people of Scotland wanted this bill they could not have it in the morning. The Prime Minister had quoted to night the words of a distinguished Irishman, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, with regard to Canda. Canada was disloyal when refused Home Rule, but she was friendly and loyal because she was granted Home Rule. Well, I think the same thing may be said of Ireland. Of course it is a reserve serious and a very grave question whether this measure will be a completely successful one. We are not here to offer you any exaggerated assurance on that subject. We cannot, of course, lay open the future. We cannot for cast the future and make you certain of what will come to pass. There is no doubt that a certain risk will have to be taken (hear, hear), but have you been taking no risks in the past, and will you be taking no risks if you should reject this measure ! (Irish cheers) I am will you be taking no rieks if you should reject this measure? (Irish cheers) I am sure the house will not misunderstand what I say. It is very much the habit to misunderstand and pervert our opinions even if they are put in the very plainest and frankest language (hear, heav), I do not think I need say that in speaking of risks I do not mean dynamite. I don't suppose you put us so low as to suggest that, or that you would pay any attention to miserable risks of the kind. I speak of the risk of having ever at your door a discontented, a coerced, and an exaperated Irish people, struggling for what system of the Government you sent him d his over to administer and the ort of officials he had around him there. I say this, and I say it from my heart, that the mistakes he made were mistakes teat belling to the ated Irish people, struggling for what your greatest statesman has pledged his reputation to be her right (Irish cheer.) As I have said, we do not pretend to dive into the future, but short of doing that, short of something like a revelation from what proof he can demand that he has not got, seeing that this bill is accepted by the Irish representatives, by the Irish people, aye, and by the Irish race throughout the globe, accepted, as at all events embodying upon the whole a treaty of peace between the two countries—a treaty peace that can and will be loyally stuck by them (Irish and Ministerial cheers). On what topic were the English people ever so heartily nuised as the I ish people were on this question? (Irish cheer). If men are determined to an believe us, then there is an end of the matter—if you believe that 20,000 000 or so of us have neve that 20,000,000 or so of us have entered into a conspiracy of lying and hypocricy, why of course there is an end of the matter. But I ask Englishmen, what evidence have you in Irish history, or indeed, in the history of the representatives of Ireland, as long as Ireland has had real representation in this house—when did they ever conceal their conjugate. when did they ever conceal their opinion of you, or where? (Irish cheers). We have been often enough charged with vio-lence of language, brutality of language, and a great many other things. I wont go back upon these subjects now, I wont even say whether these taunts have been even say whether these taunts have been just or ur just, but I do say that we have never been charged with want of candour to you (Irish cheer.). Yes, my hon. freind the member for Cork and his party in this house have represented the Irish difficulty in all its extent, and breadth, and depth. That is what brings us here (cheer)—that is our pride and our (cheers)—that is our pride and our strength (Irish cheers). It was your ad vantage so long as you were dealing with us as enemies, and it is so now that you are dealing with us as friends. It is our advantege too. You know, in dealing with the member for Cook, that you deal

our cause (Irish cheers). We believe that, sir. Of course, I have no doubt that attempts will be made—as attempts have been made—to manipulate and torture the expressions of individual Irishmen and some of our own members who expressed themselves not altogether satisfied with the bill. The member for Cork tody works bimeditable for the control of the course of the he had those dark and sinister designs. That is not his policy—he has no such designs (Irish cheers). He is ready and willing to take upon his own shoulders the whole duty and responsibility of governing and satisfying Ireland (a laugh). He is anxious that his whole energies and the energies of my hon. Cork told you so himself the first night he opened his mouth on the subject—the bill is not a Jove born goddess sprung perfect from the brain of the Prime Minister. It and the energies of my hon-friends and the representatives in the oes not pretend to be without failing or new Parliament should be devoted entirely to that task, and it is a task alfault, or to satisfy everyone (hear, hear). We intend to fight as strongly as we can most for a Hercules, of building up the resources and happiness of our unfortu-nate people, and of pulling up for ages of and to protest against some of its details (hear, hear). Why do we protest? Why should we try as hard as we can to amend parts of the measure? It is simply bemisery and neglect (hear, hear). If he fails the Irish people will not reproach you (hear, hear). We believe that ne will cause we mean to accept it, and to work it loyally (Irish and Liberal cheers). If you (hear, hear). We believe that he will not fail (loud Irish cheers). We believe at all events that that will be a sufficiently there was any Macchiavellian motive at work Irishmen would hold their tongues about the defects of the bill instead of onerous and honourable task to occupy all the energies of the Irish members. In

extreme assemblage of Irishmen through-out the world to whom we would be in

dread to repeat what we say here to-night. The Irish people are as eager as you can be to have an end to this miser-

you can be to have an end to this miser-able and everlasting quarrel (Irish and Liberal cheers), and we believe that this bill offers us a means of ending this quarrel upon terms that will not harm you and which do no dishonour to

our cause (Irish cheers). We believe that,

Mt. Gladstone—Hear, hear.
Mt. O'Brien—They would swallow everything—they would bind themselves to every clause and line of the bill. But to every clause and line of the bill. But is that the sort of assent that Englishmen want from intelligent men to this bill? What is the heart and essence of this treaty between the two countries? Is it that the Irish people shall pay an Imperial contribution of so many hundred thousands more or less—that the Irish Parliament should have the power of dealing with this or that particular subject? Is it that we shall come here or not? No. it that we shall come here or not? No.
What we want is not an absolute guarantee that in every particular this or that detail shall or shall not be fixed or unchangeable—this is not a measure like the laws of the Meades and Persians—for benches candidly are not inclined to take altogether seriously the opposition of some of those gentlemen from the North East of Ulster. To my mind instead of depriving them of any power they possess at this moment this bill proposes to confer upon them power of the most enormous character. there is a provision for revision. No, the heart and the marrow of the bill is that it shall be accepted in a spirit of honesty and of loyalty and of goodwill to this empire (Irish and Liberal cheers). The essence of its successful working is that the Irish Parliament of the future—that its

bill if it should succeed in removing that relations to this empire shall be relations feeling, and in replacing and converting of friendship and cordiality and peace, the present rancour and passion into feelinstead of being relations, as they have

been and are now, of deep and silent resemment. (Irish cheers). I believe that that is the spirit in which the bill is accepted, and if that is the spirit in which it is worked the Easth band of this country. Mr. O'Brien—Where is their power in Irish which it is worked the Easth band of this country. Mr. G'adstone—Hear, hear. Mr. O'Brien—Where is their power in Ireland at this moment? It is tost. in which it is worked, the English people will receive without the least alarm and with every sort of good will any proposals

Mr. W. Johnson-No. Mr. O'Brien-The hon. member who says "no" is somewhat of a Mark Tapley is that hon, member enamoured of the present position of his class? Is he hope mine our course (cheers). That is what we have to look to. We are not here splitting straws. If we could not see our way honestly to accept this bill, honestly as a settlement of the question, we would say so to you; aye, and if we did not say it the Irish people would say it in spite of us, and I promi e you you would not have the least leason to mistake them for an instant. The question is one whether ful of its prospects if this bill should be wrecked through the folly of his class? I say those men are at present per-fectly helpless and perfectly hope-less. As to another power in this house all I can say is it is not so apparent to us as it seems to themselves. Such of us as were in the last Parlia ment remember the attention that was ment remember the attention that was paid to their views upon the Redis tribution of Seats for instance by the chiefs of their own Tory part. We remember what short shrift they used to this bill will satisfy every man of the Irish race. I may say that O'Donovan Rossa, for instance, is discontented with the bill, and we do not hope altogether to conquer his objection. We do not even promise that by any incantation you can eradicate feelings the growth of many a sad year and century. We do not believe anything of the kind. It will take a long time completely to gradicate these feelings but age. receive from the noble lord the for Paddington, who is now ready to "rush to glory or the grave" (much laughter) The ablest lieutenant of that noble lord called them a set of "reactionary Ulster Tories." That was when they were double their present number in this house. I confess I find it extremely difficult to be lieve that these continuous can feel and believe that these gentlemen can feel so very acutely being obliged or invited to exchange their position of helplessness, and I will not say of insignificance, but at all events of want of appreciation, in this house (laughter), for the position of form-ing more than one-third of the entire legislature of their own country, in which, according to this bill, they would alm have a veto upon all legislation they did not like. In fact it is possible that with 103 representatives of property and 32 representatives of the Orange Democracy, an Lish Conservative who would be willing to become an Irishman (hear, hear), and who would be endowed with a reasonable amount of brains (much laughter) and have capacity for framing a moder ate and Conservative national policy, might yet oust my hon. friend the mem ber for Cork from the leadership (hear, allogether to kimself and not to the sys-tem (cheers). What has happened in the case of Earl Speccer? One touch of highlights. hear). Sir, we do not object to all the power that is being given these men [hear, hear, from the Irish part.] We recognize that a great number of our Protestant fellow-countrymen are estranged from us by bitter memories and misunder standings, and through causes which were not of our making [hear, hea ] which it is perfectly evident every consideration of policy as well as of patriotism would in-duce us to remove. Sir. we do not for get our Protestant vo unteers in Ireland (Paru llite cheers). We do not forget our Protestant Parliament (renewed cheers), and our Parliament it was, although it was exclusively Protestant. If Irish Protestantism never did anything for us but produce our leader—the leader of the Irish race (Parnellite cheer) can hardly a gue it with patience—every body knows that the Irish Catholic who would be a bigot or a persecutor would be hooted out of any assembly of Catholics. Some of us can speak with some slight authority on behalf of the Protestant de mocracy of Ireland, My hon friend sitting below me [Mr. Jordan] is one of those persecuted Protestants (laughter) whom his fellow countrymen elected for one of the most Catholic constituencies in all Ireland by a majority of 7,000 My hm. friend the member for South Derry and myself are proud to acknowledge that we own our seats to the votes of Protestants and Presented to the state of the s byterians, and all hough our tenure in sup-posed to be precarious, I will have very ittle hesitation in going back to the masses of honest, industring Protestant fatners in South Tyrone, and asking feelings in this matter (frontear frish cheers). Of course we are very much touched by that (laughter). But so far as our feelings are concerned the noble mar quis and his friends may be content to let us take care of ourselves (cheers). So far a way to concerned we are disposed to them to find in the provisions of this bill more comfort and consolation than they are likely to find in the alternative policy with the representatives of the whole Irish race throughout the world (Irish cheers). We have never said a more extreme thing in Ireland than we have said to your faces in this house (hear, hear); and on the other hand, there is not an attenue accombles of Links and his friends may be content to let us take care of ourselves (cheers). So far as we are concerned we are disposed to gradge our Protestant fellow countrymen by the provisions to which the Prime and on the other hand, there is not an attenue accombles of Links and his friends may be content to let us take care of ourselves (cheers). So far as we are cheers. Sir we do not gradge our Protestant fellow countrymen by the provisions to which the Prime alternative policy of rushing to "glory or the grave" (laughter and cheers). Sir we do not gradge our Protestant fellow countrymen by the provisions to which the Prime alternative policy of rushing to "glory or the grave" (laughter and cheers). So far as we are concerned we are disposed to supplied to the prime as we are concerned we are disposed to supplied to the prime as we are concerned we are disposed to provide the prime as we are concerned we are disposed to supplied to the prime as we are concerned we are disposed to provide the prime as we are concerned we are disposed to provide the provisions to which the Prime as we are concerned we are disposed to provide the provisions to which the Prime as we are concerned we are disposed to provide the provisions to which the Prime as we are concerned we are disposed to provide the provisions to which the Prime as we are constructed to provide the provisions to which the Prime as we are concerned we are disposed to provide the provisions to which the Prime as we are concerned to provide the provisions to which the Prime as we are concerned to provide the provisions to which the Prime as we are concerned to provide the provisions to which the Prime as we are concerned to provisions to which the Prime as we are concerned to provide the provisions to which the Pr Minister alluded. So far as we ourselves are concerned if we entertained the sinister and Macchiavellian views and designs that hon, gentlemen sometimes affect to pretend to think we hold we would stick to that representation. We would keep our people's eyes fixed upon you here as the persons responsible for anything that might go wrong in Ireland. We would keep our grip of this place and use our power here to distract your councils and wring further concessions. That would are not afraid of their having the most ample power in our Irish Parlia-ment. We have dear and sacred ties to our Protestant fellow-countrymen. In spite of what is said in this house, our country is one country [Parnellite cheers]
The race which gave us Grattan and Emmet, and Davis, and Butt, and Parnell, is not a foreign race [renewed cheers]. venture to say time will yet show they and we understand one another bet they and we understand one another better than this house is likely to understand either. We shall object to the money qualification for the first order. I do not think we shall object to the special franchise. We do not object to the truly dis proportionate representation of the propertied classes, because we recognize that this bill, instead of being a measure for the dislocation of society, is, in reality to my mind, a most marvelous plan re-creating society out of its ruins almost in Ireland [hear, hear], aye and of giving to a caste that is fallen and helpless such

> Mr. O Brien—I would wish to say some-thing on the speech of the Prime Minis-ter; but really under the present circum-stances it would be impossible to do any-thing but praise the Prime Minister. Per haps the house will allow me to recall the fact that there was just one occasion during the bitter conflicts of the last five year when I felt at liberty to give my own humble opinion of the Prime Minister as divo.c.d from his adminis tration in Ireland. It was just after the right hon, gentleman had carried a resolu tion temporarily exiling me from this house (laughter, in which Mr. Gladstone

a chance as it never had before, and neve could have anticipated, and, I must say

such as it scarcely deserves [hear, hear Still it opens to them the door, if the have not the folly and madness to rejoc

the offer of becoming men of weight and influence in their own country. If I have not trespassed too long on the attention of the house [cheep]—

A voice from the Radical benches- Go

Mr. O'Brien-I would wish to say some

joined). I hope he cun look back upon the circumstance with as much equanim-ity as I can (laughter). On that occasion, addressing 100,000 people in the Pl.maix Park, I spoke with as much warmth as any Irish member feels to-day regarding the Prime Minister. We are not mere worshippers of success (Irish cheers). My friends will bear me out that most of the men who have embraced the career of Irish nationality did so with the knowledge that it is a heart breaking business (hear, hear).

Mr. Glads:one—Hear, hear.

with gravitude and affection the great measure of liberty and of peace to which

### LEAVES FROM A CONVERTS NOTE BOOK-HOW MY BROTHER BE-CAME A CATHOLIC.

The Monitor.

I was educated under the very Paritanical system of prejudiced Presbyterianism, through the influence of aunts and uncles. But not being a bigot at heart, I was open but not being a bigot at heart, I was open to any sensible reasoning, and circum-s ances led me in a way where I had an opportunity to see that the Catholic relig-ion had been misrepresented to me during my education, and, when I saw that, I commenced at once to find out what the Catholic religion really did teach. I had no trouble to discover that the Presbyter ians had become "false witnesses" against their neighbors, and therefore it was not of Christ, a fact that at once satisfied me that I could not be a Presbyterian. After some months' study, I was satisfied that the Catholic Church taught the doctrines of Christ, was established by St. Peter, and hall taught the same doctrine for more had taught the same doctrine for more than eighteen hundred years; that the Church was the same in all nations, was still ruled by its Shepherd (the Pope); that all priests gave the same answer to all questions; that they received the faith once delivered to the saints and handed it down to their successors unchanged. These were consoling truths to find, and with a heart of joy, and without a doubt, I embraced its truths and have continued

in them gladly ever since.

My relatives were all Presbyterians, Methodists, etc., it mattered not which or what, so long as they hated the Pope, that was sufficient to send them to glory in the next world, where some of them

in the next world, where some of them have since gone thinking.

I had one brother, George, who was brought up under the same influence and ideas as I was, who accompanied me to Ideas as I was, who accompanied me to California, upon my return here, and with his prejudices imbibed through education, accompanied with some extra cautions from non Catholics as to the dauger of being with me—a Catholic—he was so bitter that if I mentioned anything about Catholicities in his presented by Catholicity in his presence he imagined I was laboring to convert him, and upon the steamer coming one day, he broke out in violent abuse of me, and said I was all the while trying to make a Catholic out of him, but I never would. I was not think ing of anything he accused me of at the time, hence I was greatly surprised at such abuse, and was very indignant to such abuse, and was very indignant to have such language from my brother. But I smothered my feele gs though my heart

was sorrowful for many days.

For more than a year I said nothing about anything pertaining to the Catholic religion in his presence; yet I never neglected my prayers, attending Mass and Vespers when I could, all the while workhim daily in the mines. For some time, we messed with four Lish Catholics who used to sometimes joke George about eating meat on Fridays, but the presence of Catholics in our camp seemed to wear a little of the bitter feeling brother and myself moved four miles to other diggings and built a catin so we could mine out another place. Here we were by ourselves again, and when the cabin was finished, I nailed an empty box upon one side of the shanty for a little cupboard; into this I put among other things my prayer book and "Dr. Challoner's Doctrinal Catechism." prother and myself moved four miles to I knew my brother would like to read at times, and he might from curiosity read this useful book to find out what the Cath olics really believed. I am also of the opinion that many Protestants have the opinion that many Protestants have the same desire, but are too indifferent and two worldly minded to take the necessary expense and time, and if they do they don't want any one to know that they are doing so, and the difficulty is made great because they will not go to any Catholic source for information, and they can never gain anything that is truth from any Protestant regarding the Catho-lic Church. Tais I know because I was educated in a Protestant minister's family and associated with them in many ways, and had examined many of their books and all kinds of Sanday school books of several congregations. Yet I never read anything in any one of their books about the Catholic religion that I have not since discovered to a misrepresentation. The only non-Catholic book I ever came across that was in any way impartial con-cerning Catholic matters, was a Protest-ant Encyclopedia" published by Brattle-boro Typographic Co., edited by J. Now ton Brown, October, 1838, which acknow ledges the robbery of Churches, monasteries, colleges, etc., in England as fol-

Besides friar houses, and those sup-pressed by Henry VIII, E. zabeth, and others, and many small houses of which there is no account. Five hundred horses and travelers logged one night under the roof of one of these monasteries. This robbery by Protestants of Catholic instirobbery by Protestants of Cathoic institutions proved to be true and in this work
they enumerated them in order to show
how much good they are doing by robbing and driving the owners of these
buildings out as poor beggars into the
world, without money or even a
world, without money or even a
whereon to lay their heads.

Mr. O'Brien-I do not know what the had married a relative of my father's fate of his bill is going to be; but this I came out from the Eastern States directed do say, that whatever may be its fate, to us to learn how to work in the gold do say, that whatever may be its fate, and whatever conflicts may have to come—and in spite of all, we are not in the least tired of the struggle, if the struggle is to come again (Iri h cheers)—aye, and even if we were it ed, there are others and others and others and others who should take it up (renewed cheers). This much, however, I do say, that I believe as long as the Irish name remains Irishmen will remember with gratitude and affection the great and left. After he had go to this Gar. and left. After he had got e, this Germeasure of liberty and of peace to which the right hon, gentleman devoted the glorious sunset of his genius and his days (loud cheers)

Irishman, and my brother and he had warm words over it, my brother taking the Irishman's side, defending the poor and particularly the man I assisted, until the bar six foot German cried like a small the big six foot German cried like a small boy and got up and went outside the door. From the time of this talk I saw for some reason a great change of feeling towards the Irish had some over my brother, and so I said to bim one day: "George, for some reason, your ideas." George, for some reason, your ideas are somewhat changed from what they used to be." "Yes," said he, "they are." I asked what caused such as ange? He replied, "When you were no here, at odd times, I took a book you have in that box, "Dr. Challoner's Doctrinal Catechism," and read it, and it changed my views somewhat." I said. "George, what point in that book made the change?" He replied, "The Holy Eucharist."

A short time after this conversation I concluded to find some other place for the German, and by so doing, found a good claim he could buy into for fifty dollars and pay when he would take the money out of the claim; but he did not want leave us and he was a little homesick as he had a wife and children in the East. I knew it was better for his family, and with tears in his eyes he left, but he did well, and thanked me afterwards for the course I pursued, as he made money and sent for his family who are now in Cali-

fornia.

After he left us, I desired my brother abould gain some more information about the Catholic religion, and as he had some of his old prejudices somewhat removed, now was the time to remove them all at once, and then, when they were gone, I knew he would begin to think for himself, and become interested in his own future welfare and lose thereby that Protestant indifference, which partially comes from believing that no matter what one does in life, that all one has to do when he gets ready to die is to ask God to forgive him, and without any more trouble will be taken right into Heaven.

I had 'Millner's End of Controversy" in my satchel, and as the evenings were long, I proposed to George that we should take it out and read it. He assented, and every evening I would read aloud to him for some time, then he would read to me, and thus for several evenings we continued reading, and he becoming in the meantime, more and more interested, until one evening I was reading and I came to where the author sard that Sr. Clement's name was written in the Book of Life, giving for authority a reference to the fourth chap ter, verse 3, of St. Paul's first Epistle to the Philippians. Here my brother sud-denly stopped me saving: "Hold on! Let us see about that," and at once he procured his Protestant bibe and—sure enough—here he found the name of a great Catholic saint, the Father of the hurch at Alexandria in the first cen-

My brother, the reader may imagine, My brother, the reader may imagine, was greatly astonished, so be said to me that such a fact being in the B.ble, it made the Pope as any Protesiant, and good enough to satisfy him that a good Catholic was as good, and even better, than the best of Protestants. He next than the best of Protestants. seemed to wear a little of the bitter leading against the Church away, and Georgabigan to believe that Catholics were human and good, and he considered they had no right to be what he called 'ignorant of those 3,182 different Catholic institutions. Protestantism, but that he desired to learn all about the Catholic Church. So he commenced to examine into all its doctaines, and after doing so, became a Cacholic, married a Catholic wife, and now has several Catholic children living, as well as one who died young yet had

a very edifying death.

And thus it was—by means of an Irishman, a Doctrinal book, and the Protestant B.ble—that my brother found the light of the true Faith in God's Church.

## BOXD SLAVES OF BEER.

The Chicago "Socialistic Labor Party" The Chicago "Socialistic Labor Yarty had a procession on Sunday and among the features described by the press was a banner which bore in German the words; "Drink Water Like Cattle; so says Master Workman Powderly."

The Socialists do not affiliate with the

Kaights of Labor; they consider it a rival organization. "Bood and taunder" is their policy—while "combination" and "arbitration" are the watch words of Grand Maste: Powderly of th. K lights

of Labor.
Mr. Powderly believes in fighting King Alcohol as well as Despot Capital. Tarre is where the Socialists think they see an unpopular spot in his armor. It they can convince the ignorant foreign mob to whom they appeal that the leaders of the Kaights of Labor are "Tempere zlers" they fancy that the aforesaid mo will vomit the whole thing and swallow their "Drink Water—like Cattle," "that's

what Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, wants you to do," say, the Uneago socialistic firebrands, "He is down on our glorious beer—the potation of free-men—the inspiration of personal liberty —and the means of 'elevating' Labor''
They figure that Beer is after all the world, without money or even a place whereon to lay their heads.

My Protestant friends, examine this matter and you will see that this is how and where your false religion started; and the matter and you will see that the they can show that they can show the can show that they can show the can show that they can show the ca

and where your false religion started; and it will be quite worth your while to see if you can give your approval to such a religion; I could not. But let me return to my story from which I have somewhat strayed. The book placed in my baw with my prayer book was to be a 'trap' to catch my brother.

Some time after this, a German who

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GENERAL AGENTS: Donat Crowe and Luke King. OlTAWA AGENCY: THE PER ANNUM.—One Copy, \$2.00; Ospics, \$7.50; Ten copics, \$17 (0. Pay-in every case in advance. les of Advertising — Ten cents per line issertion.

spruyes sy the Bishop of London, and spruyes sy the Archbishop of St. flace, the Bishops of Ottawa, Hamilton, ston, and Peterboro, and leading Cathbillery mes throughout the Dominion. Il correspondence addressed to the Publishment of the Publishment of the St. flace of the Publishment of the Publishment

## Catholic Record.

LUNGON, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1886. CALENDAR FOR JUNE.

CONSECRATED TO THE SACRED HEART OF 1 Feria. St. Pamphilus, Pr. M. R gation Day.
2 Vig of the Ascen. SS. Marcellinus and Comp. MM Royation Day.
8 ASCEN 10N OF OUR LORD. Holyday of

6 Sunday in the Octave. St. Norbert, Bp.

and 'on'
7 Ofthe Ostave St Robert, Abbot.
8 Ofthe Ostave St Columbia. Bp. and Conf
9 Ofthe Octave St Columbia. Abbot.
10 Octave of the Ascention. Vigil of St.
Barcabas.
12 Vigil of Perceout Fast. St. John a S Facunda C.

38 PSNFE: OST OR WHIP SUNDAY.

14 Whit Wonday.

15 Whit Tuesday.

of St. John Bpt. St. Etheldredra Virgin and Abbot.
1 CORPUS OBR 171.
25 Nativity of 8t. John, Bapt. [June 24] St.
William. Abo.
26 Of the Octave. 88. John and Paul. MM.
27 Sunday in the Octave of C. Typus Christi.
28 St. Irenseus. Bp. and M. Vigil of 88. Peter 28 St. Irenaeus, Bp. and M. Vigil of SS. and Paul. 29 SS. PETER AND PAUL, Apostles. 20 Commemoration of dt. Paul.

THE ASCENSION. On Thursday last the Church celebrated

the adorable mystery of the Ascension into beaven of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. The event itself is mov forth in the Acts of the Apostles. Forty days bad Our Lord, after the glorious resurrection which followed His ignominious death on the cross, spent with His them was He throughout this time, prehave I sp ken to you, remaining with whom the Father will send in my name, he will teach you all things, and bring all things to your mind, whatsoever I shall have said to you." (John xiv.) In the tion. In the West Division of the very first chapter of the Acts of the We are then told that Jesus commanded His Apostles "that they should not depart from Jeru a'em, but should wait for the to know the times or mements, which the of the whole, which was given the suc-Father hath put in His own power. But cessful candidate. In Mid. Antrim, you shall receive the power of the Holy owing to the same cause, the Ghost coming upon you, and you shall be witnesses unto me in Jerusalem and in all Judea, and Samaria, and even to the uttermost part of the earth. And when He had said these things, while they looked on, He was raised up, and a cloud received Him ou of their sight." Our Divine Redeemer, in manifesting Himself to His spostles on the day of His glorious ascension, in all the splendor of His majesty, and in showing unto them by His eleva tion into heaven, the happy home wherein He is to select their places, did so to fill them with courage, and ito animate their hopes, at the sight of the glory and happiness awaiting them. In us, by the celebration of the festival of Our Lord's Ascension, Holy Church intends that the same dispositions should be excited. The sight of our Saviour crowned with glory, and the expectation of that happiness of which He assures us the possession, should indeed inflame our hopes and sustain our

The spirit of this great feast is clearly in dicated by the very character of the mystery it commemorates. Jesus Christ, after having on earth accomplished the mission He had been sent to fulfill. accends into heaven, there to enjoy at the right of the Father the eternal glory merited by His sufferings and His humiliations. He ascends as our King and our Saviour to complete his victory over the world, over sin and over death. He ascenda

gates of heaven to us: He ascends as our Chieftain to take possession of His king-dom, not alone for Himself but for all the members of His mystical body: He ascends as our Advocate there to defend the rights purchased by His blood: He arcends as our Mediator to present us to His Father and gain us access unto Him : He ascends in fine as our Fontiff to bear into the celestial senctuary the Blood shed for us, there to offer it without ceasing unto God, in expistion of our sips.

THE OUT LOOK FOR IRELAND. The out-look for Mr. Gladstone's

Home Rule Bill is now satisfactory and

reassuring. The Premier, at a meeting

in the foreign office on Thursday, 26th of

May, attended by two hundred and fifty of his followers, made declarations on the subject calculated to remove objections from many minds. He expressed himself willing to undertake the responsibility of entitling the Irish to be heard in the Imperial Parliament on imperial or reserved questions. But to accomplish these results the changes to be made in the Home Rule Bill would necessitate a reconstruction of the measure. He there Obligation.

4 Of the Octave. St. Fra. Caracciola, Conf. fore thought that after the second read of the Octave. St. Runiface. Appetle of ing of the Bill it might be postponed till the autumn session of Parliament; or the government might re-summon Parlia ment to an early session in 1887 and then again submit the Bill, with such necessary amendments as might during the interval be deemed advisable with out prejudice to the principle of the 16 Whit Tuesday.

16 Of the Oct. St. John Frs. Regis Cf. Ember
17 Of the Oct. St. Nicander & Marcian, MM.
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19 Of the Oct. St. Nicander & Marcian, MM.
19 Of Ireland is, no doubt, prepared to give Mr. Gladstone every consideration that his good will deserves, and his necessities require. One thing settled beyond peradventure is, that neither this bill, nor any measure akin thereto, can become law until an appeal is had to the people. The Toronto Mail has expressed the opinion that, in so far as Ulster is concerned, Mr. Parnell would be, in a new election, the loser by three or four seats. We cannot see things in this light. The Liberals of Ulster did not, at the last election, vote with, but against, Mr. Parnell; nor will they at the next election vote with the Tories-as the ingly, impressively, sententiously set Mail seems inclined to think. Safe it is to say that the Liberals of Ulster, long known for their devotedness to the great Liberal chieftain, will, in the coming contest, support Home Rule candidatesspostles. In closest communion with with the result that the Tory contingent will be reduced to eight or ten members paring them for the coming of the Para. in the Parliament that will definitely clete. At the last supper, under the very vote Home Rule to Ireland. How do we shadow of death, Jesus said: "These things prove our case? At the last election the County of Antrim, including Belfast, you. But the Paraclete, the Holy Ghost, elected eight Orange Tories. In three of the divisions of Belfast their majorities were overwhelmingly large, and will, we have no doubt, be large at the next elecborough the contest lay between Mr. J. Apostles we have the narrative of Our H. Hastlett (Orange), who received Lord's admirable A-cension into heaven. 3.778, and Mr. Thos. Sexton, who The Boston journal appeals to "every received 3 743 votes. The Liberals as body in this division went with Mr. Haslett, and the Catholics suffered from a promise of the Father, which you have poor register. West Belfast is, there-heard (saith he) by my mouth. For fore, sure of redemption in the next John indeed baptized with water: but fight. In the county proper every one you shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost of the four divisions was contested by not many days hence. They therefore Liberal candidates. In the East Captain who were come together asked McCalmont, Conservative, obtained Him, saying. Lord, wilt Thou at this majority of 1,075 over his Liberal oppontime restore again the kingdom to Israel ? ent. This majority was, however, largely But He said to them: It is not for you due to the Nationalist vote-one fourth | English interest at a time, alleging this

> majority was nearly 1,400. The total Liberal vote in the county was : North.....2 149 
>  South.
>  3.685
>
>
>  Mid.
>  2.713
>
>
>  East.
>  9,105
>  Total ......10 652

Allowing for the loss of a few extreme Presbyterians who may leave their party on this question, the Liberal vote in Antrim will, by the accession of the Catholics, reach at the next election the handsome figure of 13 000 or 14,000 and irresistibly carry two or at least one of the four county seats. In Armagh one of the three divisions is also certain to be carried by the combined Nationalists and Liberals. So also in the case of Derry City, and the northern division of Derry County. In North Tyrone, too, Lord Ernest Hamilton is likely to be given a much needed and well earned conge. From our point of view it seems impossible that the Orange faction can at the outside carry more than three seats in Belfast, three in Antrim, one in Armagh, and one in Down, in all eight constituencies. These, with the two seats for Dublin University, will give them ten as our Father to prepare a home for the members in the next Parliament. Are

THE CATHOLIC RECORD Procursor to smooth the way and open the them means annihilation. They now have eighteen members in Parliament. Does any sane man think they covet a reduction to eight or at most ten? An election they dread-but an election they will have. Then indeed will they appear before the world in their conemptible impotency, unable to speak not alone for Ireland but for Ulster-a base, cowardly and degenerate faction.

CATHOLIC GRIEVANCES.

Now that the election season is at hand, that worthy individual, "the representative Catholic," who rarely if ever turns up in his parish church for the Paschal communion, will be numerous, noisy and busy, seeking to sell that which he does not own. Men of this kind are a veritable disgrace to the Catholic name. The most loud mouthed of them cares not a straw for Catholic rights or Catholic grievances. Give him an office and the grievances disappear. Catholic in this free country have no grievances that they cannot of themselves-unde the advice, leadership and guidance of their best counsellors, the clergy, who want no office-effectually remove. representative Catholic does not indeed want the priest in politics unless he can use him for his own sinister ends. The moderation, or rather good nature, of the clergy has too long put up with the imoudence of the "representative Catholic." Patience has now ceased to be virtue, and the soulless demagogues and heartless traffickers in race and religion must be relentlessly brushed away.

DO NOT INSURE IN ENGLISH COM. PANIES

The Pilot or May 29.h contains, under the above heading, an article of unusual power even for that powerful journal. our contemporary reminds its readers that there are in America twenty million people of Irish blood and sympathies; that their organized or united action against English interests, until Home Rule is granted to Ireland, is the most important element in the struggle on the side of Ireland : that England is insuring the world, and a blow at her insurance companies is the first to be struck, for it can be carried around the earth, there being Irish everywhere that England has gone. The Pilot then points out that the insurance money paid to English companies on the Catholic churches of the United States and Canada alone amounts to a vast annual sum, and that Irish American and Irish clergymen would help Ireland forcibly at this time by notifying English companies that they will not renew their in surance till Home Rule is granted. Our contemporary then sententiously declares : "American insurance companies are good enough for us. They are in fact the best in the world" We may supplement the Pilot's affirmation by the statement that Canadian insurance companies are good enough for us, and are not inferior to the best in the world. shop, his stock, his produce, to notify the English companies in which he has hitherto insured that he will not renew therein until Home Rule is granted to Ireland. In Canada, Australia, New Z-aland, the Argentine republic, and South Africa, Irishmen should follow suit." Our contemporary then proceeds to ask the National League and all its branches to begin this movement, taking one very good reason, that scattered opposition is wasted. Pilot's programme would be: "After insurance, English steamships. Conservative candidate's majority was 1,119. In the North the Liberal After steamships, dry goods, and so on till they learn that Irish American aided and Independent candidates polled eight hundred and odd votes more than hy Anglo American opposition is a territhe successful Tory candidate, while in bly practical sort of enmity." The the Southern division the Conservative way, adds our contemporary, to boycott English goods is "to turn the stream of trade from the house that sells English

> pocket." Our readers recollect that in the resolutions adopted at its last meeting by the London Branch of the National League, the ground taken in favor of Canadian intervention on behalf of Home Rule for Ireland was that the solution of the Irish problem vitally affected (1) the interests of the Irish race, very numerous in Canada; (2) the interests of the British empire, of which Canada forms so important a part, (3) the interests of Canada in its international relations with the United States. where the Irish element is so powerful; and (4) the interests of the English. speaking races throughout the world. whose harmonious co-operation in the great work of Christian civilization is in all regards so desirable. The Pilot's tice of the position thus taken by our

goods. This is better than asking the

individual buyer to say, 'I will buy noth-

ing English.' Begin with insurance. It

will strike off millions a year of English

profit. Every million will tell for Home

mopolitan interest and magnitude, and with this view of the case every effort must be made to thoroughly imbue the British mind. By care and good management, aided and strengthened by an unyielding firmness, Ireland's disenthralment, through the peaceful revolution inaugurated by Mr. Gladstone, is at hand Meantime, however, the Pilot's advice is sound and ought to be acted on.

HAS THE CHURCH A RIGHT TO HOLD PROPERTY?

This question is one which has oftener een solved by the sword of tyrants than by the arguments of philosophers. Attempts upon the Church property are quite numerous, and, from Judas to Victor Emmanuel, all the enemies of God have laid their sacrilegous hands upon its treasures. Our century will not surely take the last place amongst those which have had to witness such abuses but, strange to say, while, in other ages, Catholics were but one in condemning these oppressive measures, there are many now-a-days who are not ashamed of approving and justifying them. In vain did Pius IX and Leo XIII. protest against the invasion of Rome, in vain are they daily reminded of the many excomnunications promulgated by Sovereign Pontiffs and councils against the violaters of Church property; wiser than the Church, they do follow only their shortsighted reason and condemn the oppressed rather than the oppressors. Devoted as it is to all Catholic inter-

ests, the RECORD very willingly opens its columns to a few articles on this important and interesting subject and its readers will find, in their perusal some few arguments to strengthen their sound and immovable convictions. Let us begin at once and answer the first question. Has the Church a right to hold property?

Every man must preserve his life, and therefore take all the means necessary to its preservation. This is a self-evi. dent truth, which no one could deny but by blinding his reason and trampling

under foot his most natural feelings. Another truth not less plain to the philosopher is that all the beings inferior to man, but more especially the fruits of the earth and the brutes, have been given him by Divine Providence for his sustenance. Whence man is entitled to exercise a full dominion over the lower beings of nature and thus to fulfil the wishes of his Creator: "Let us make man in Our image, after Our likeness : and let him bave dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air. and over the beasts, and over all the earth." (Gen. 1, 26)

This is the right of property, that is to say, the right of using all things necessary or useful to life. On this right, all men and the socialists themselves agree. But from this right, another one necessarily flows, the right of holding as permanent property the things from which those goods accrue, and consequently, man has the right to possess not only the fruits but also the soil, not able ones. True it is that socialists protest against that right, but a truth does not cease to be such because a few men deny it; and, on this particular point, all countries and all ages confirm the dictates of reason. As long as in human language it will be called prudence to forsee and to assure the future, as long as labor will be the property and exclusive property of the man who gives it, the right of stable property will be written in golden letters on the first page of

every civil code.

But now, what is true man is true of society since after all society is nothing else than the expansion and increasing of personality. Even more, society being com posed of many persons, acquires from the union of their interests a stronger and more inviolable right to the means re-

quired by its end. Hence, it is evident that the Church like all other societies, has a full and undeniable right to hold property. Composed of men and created for men, it needs property to attain its end, their salvation.

Rule, John Bull's conscience is in his If it is a society of men, those men who enter it keep certainly within it their natural rights, and first amongst them is the right of property.

But there is something more. The church is not only a perfect society, which has diffused through its entire body the rights found in each of its elements; it is an institution of Carist, destined to last forever and to promote forever amongst men the glory of God and the sanctification of men. Obliged to carry out this double end, the church is entitled to take the proper means. But who, unless he be altogether insane, could deny that it is her right or rather her duty to hold property? In order to preserve her life the church needs a full hierarchy of ministers, and those ministers who serve her must live by her, and, to live, they must be provided appeal proves the strength and the jus- with houses, food and clothing: all things that are not had but by material children generated by the blood poured they then anxious for a general election? local branch of the National League. means. Still more, the ministers of the out on the Cross. He ascends as our Not by any means. An election for The Home Rule question is one of cos-Church are mortal; the Church has,

our Lord : "Inasmuch as you have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me." The institutions for the relief of all human misery rose with the rise of the Church, and, for the honour of the poor they must be under the control of the Church. Thus only poverty shall escape the ignominy in which it was held by paganism. The poor who receive assistance at the hands of the Church do not bend before their equals, but are rather worshipped by the ministers of the One whose image

But does not this exercise of Christian harity require money and property?

Besides, the Church needs sacred congregations, tribunals, courts, various fficers, diplomatic relations with all the regions of the world. Can anything of that be had without material means? Unnecessary to add that, for the sanc

temples, ornaments, vestments; even sacraments cannot be administered with out corporeal things. The Church, therefore, either consid ered in its relations with its members or

tification of souls, the Church needs

with the world at large, must have ample riches to fulfil its end. But why should we enlarge on this topic? There is not a Christian who oes not see the truth of it and those

who deny it are rather to be pitied than dreaded; no one is more deaf than the one who does not want to hear, and un less men close their ears to the voice of accept the teaching of the Church.

A MERICAN EXPRESSIONS OF OPIN-ION.

To those Canadians of extra delicate feared a snub, if Canada again directly proclaimed to Britain its endorsation of Home Rule, we commend the careful perusal of the following letter addressed by order of the British Premier to Mr Samuel J. Randall, Congressman from Pennsylvania. Mr. Randall presided at a great meeting held in Washington on the 20th of April last to endorse the Premier's Home Rule bill. Mr. Glad. stone leaves no room for doubt as to the favour with which he would have certainly received a clear expression of opinion from the Dominion of Canada:

opinion from the Dominion of Canada:

To Samuel J. Randall Esq:—

No. 10 Downing St.,

Whitehall, Eng., May 5

Dear Sir:—I am desired by Mr.

Gladstone to thank you for the telegram you have been good enough to send him, conveying to him the Congratulations and approval of the meeting held at Washington, on the 20th ultimo, and to assure you that the many evidences Mr.

Gladstone has received from America of sympathy and approbation in connecof sympathy and approvation in connec-tion with the proposals for the future government of Ireland are a great source of encouragement and support to Her Majesty's Government. I remain, dear d appr Majesty's Government, sir, yours faithfully,
J. M. CARMICHAEL.

It is interesting here to note that ever our lame and pallid expression of adhe sion to the principle of Home Rule was after a very curious fashion at first despatched to the old country. Turning to Hansard for the 19th of May, we find the following: Mr. Cameron (Middlesex) asked, Oa

what day and at what hour was the resolution of this House on the Home Rule question communicated to Sir Charles Tupper, as the First Minister stated in the House it had been? Did the communication forwarded to Sir Charles Tupper contain the resolution of this House only, or did it contain any or all, and if any other than the resolution, which of the motions submitted on the question? Were the division lists or the votes in any orall of the divisions on the question forwarded, and if any were communicated, which? Sir John A. Macdonald. I think I

Sir John A. Macdonald. I think I stated the circumstances before. On the adjournment of the debate on the Home Rule resolution, I asked Mr. Johnson, who is Reuter's correspondent, to send the resolution at once to Reuter, so that it might be communicated to the press and otherwise. In the morning I sent for Mr. Johnson, and found that he had not sent the whole resolution resolution. not sent the whole resolution verbatim et not sent the whole resolution verbatim et literatim. Thereupon I made my secretary telegraph the whole resolution to Sir Charles Tupper, and instructed him to print it at once and send a copy of it to every member of the House of Commons. Besides sending the resolution itself under the Order of this House, I telegraphed to Sir Charles Tupper, for his own information, the whole of the proceedings.

ceedings.

Mr. Johnson? Yes. The name is, as far as Irish affairs are concerned, very suggestive? Is he of Ballykilbeg, or 18 he not? The despatch sent by him will answer. It is dated May 7th, and reads

"In the Dominion House of Common "In the Dominion House of Commons yesterday Mr. Blake's resolution in favor of Home Rule for Ireland was discussed. The debate resulted in the adoption, by 117 to 61 votes, of an amendment moved by Mr. Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, declaring:

"That in view of the fact that Parlia-

works, to provide zealous successors by the education and instruction of young men. She has, therefore, the right of holding property for the maintenance of seminaries, schools, masters and libraries.

Now, as to the people, the Church is bound to practice charity: it is one of her religious duties, as clearly said by our Lord. "Insemuch as you have done of the country of the co

Observe, reader, that the word status is underlined, and underlined to show, as pointed out by a leading member of the House, that Canada's greatest care and solicitude was not that Ireland as a pation should have Home Rule, not that the Protestant minority should be protected, but that Orange Ascendency should be maintained. We do not attach any blame to the government for the conduct of Router's agent. But that conduct was, we must say, a fitting climax to the whole business of weakness, incapacity and treachery

THE COUNCILS OF OURBEC.

La Semaine Religieuse, of Montreal, contains some very interesting details concerning the councils of Quebec. The ecclesiastical Province of Quebec was erected and constituted by a bull bearing date July 12th, 1844, and comprised the then vast dioceses of Quebec, Montreal, Kingston and Toronto. Three years later there were added the diocese of St. John, Newfoundland, and the vicariate of the North-West. As for the bishops of Chrilottetown, St. John, N. B., Halifax and Arichat, who were then suffragans of no metropolitan see, they were bound by the decision of the Council of Trent, to select Quebec for all conciliary purposes. By this rule there was, therefore, given them the right to be invited and upon them imposed the duty of attending the council. The letter of convocation of common sense, they cannot fall to the first council of Quebec was dated the 6 h of January, 1851, and called together all the bishops of the sees just named for the 15th of August following, at Quebec. The coadjutor bishops of Kingston, Montreal and Quebec were likewise invited and enjoyed by special privilege the right feeling and superfine thin skin who of voting at the council. The Bishops of St. John, N. B , Halifax, Arichat, and St.

Boniface, were unable to attend.

The Bishop of St. John (Nfld.) presen ted at the opening of the Council a Papal brief detaching his diocese from the Province of Quebec, and the Bishop of Charlottetown explained that the early formation of an ecclesiastical Province in the Maritime colonies was a matter of certainty. These two prelates, though therefore, free from the obligation of attending, asked and obtained from the Council the privilege of assisting at its deliberations in the capacity of visiting bishops. The bishops who took part in the Council were the following:

Baillargeon, Rt. Rev. C. F.... Tioa i. p. i. Bourget, Rt. Rev. Ignace....... Montreal Charbonnel, Rt. R.v. A. M. de... Toronto 

There were three public sermons of this Council—the preachers being Bishops Charbonnel and Bourget in French and Bishop Mullock in English. Twenty-two decrees were formulated, and approved by the Holy See on the 6th of July, 1852. The only survivors of all the Bishops who attended the first Council of Quebec is Mgr. de Charbonne', Archbishop of Sozopolis, i. p. i, who lives as a religious in France.

The second Council of Quebec met May 24th, 1854. The Bishops present were: There were three public sessions at which Bishops Bourget and Guigues preached in French and Bishop Phelan in

approved by Rome on the 7th of Aug., Tae third council of Quebec met on the 13th of May, 1863. The following

English. The decrees of this council were

There were at this council two public sessions, the preachers being Bishops Suigues and Horan. The decrees were approved by the Holy See August 19th,

The fourth council was called in August, 1867, and met in May, 1868. The Bishops present were :

Baillargeon, Right R. C. F...... Quebec Bourget, Right Rev. Ignace...... Montreal Farrell, Right Rev. John...... Hamilton Horan, Right Rev. E. J....... Kingston Grandin, Right Rev. V.... Satala i p i. Guigues, Right Rev. Jos. E..... Ottawa Lafleche, Right Rev. L. F... Anthedon i.p.i. Langevin, Right Rev. J..... Rimouski Larocque, Right Rev...... C. St. Hyacinth

Walsh Right Rev. J. J.

Walsh Right Rev. J. Jhn.......

There were three public sessi council, the preachers being Bis gavin, Larocque, and L fleche. I were approved January 20th, 1870 two new ecclessatical Pr. those of Toronto' and St. were erected. The fifth sonn

were erected. The fifth cour its deliberations May 18th, 1883 lat a present being:
Bourget, Right Rev. I Ignace....
Fabre, Right Rev. E. C. ...Geru
Larocquin, Right Rev. I. ... St
Lafleche, Right Rev. L. F ... Ti Langevin, Right Rev. J........ Taschereau, Most Rev. E A ... Its decrees were approved A

1874. The sixth council of C on the 18th of May, 1878. T hamel, Right R.v. J. T..... 

This council formulated t decrees that were approved b See, Dec. 16th, 1881. It was the Delegate Apostolic, Bisho and Archbishop Tache of St. I The seventh council of Qu began its sessions on Sunday

tended by the following prelat Bosse, Right Rev. G. Prefect, .. Lawrence Duhamel, Right Rev. J. T.... Gravel, Right Rev. E. C.
Gravel, Right Rev. E. C.
Gravel, Right Rev. E.
Lafleche, Right Rev. L.
Lorrain, Right Rev. L. Z.
Moreau, Right Rev. L. Z.
Si
Moreau, Right Rev. L. Z.
Si 

The first council of Toronto autumn of 1875, was attend Grace the Archbishop of T Bishops Walsh, O'Brien, Jam non. Of these prelates the A Toronto and the Bishop of L

A MARTIRED CHU L'Echo de Fourvieres cont

rending narratives of the

the Church in Annam and

Southern Tonkin two thir Christians of Du Loe and were massacred at the end The number of victims was a From the 7th to the 8th of rebels in the district of devastated two parishes of thousand souls. The nu martyred is unknown, but ! a native priest, there met de where the rebels search ou tians to reduce them to great part of the Catholic now in care of the mission know not by what means t Mgr. Caspar, Vicar Aposto thern Cochin China, under ary 13th, writes : "Our mis been increased by new disa fears I expressed, concern vince of Quang-Binh have realized. Here has a new made of our Caristian e Six of them have been redu massacred, and nearly unhappy people seeking the walls of the citadel of t in quest of food and shelt vince of Hue and the nor that of Quang-binh have to this date both plunder at the hands of the Mar then it must be borne in south of this Vicariate, the try from Hue to Touraine. a single Christian establi the misfortunes of Decemi Hery, one of Mgr. Caspar's wrote home on the 14th of "FatherCo has been massa carried in triumph as a tr lage to village, has been d feet of the leader of the last supreme

> In three other missions, nor a house, nor an out-b standing. One hundred hristians survive to die. with me, who have noth tear, to day." From thes statements it will be Church in those countri radical government of sought to establish Fre ance, is in a most deplor Radical rascality has b youthful and once promi trials of the acutest per well that Catholics, who tries enjoy such freedo time to time have in mi their brethren in less fo The time may yet come of persecution will be blade of fanaticism dra Will we be as ready to Christ's sake as the Chr

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late appeared being:
Bourget, Right Rev. I. C...Germanicopolis
Larocquin, Right Rev. I. C...Germanicopolis
Larocquin, Right Rev. I... St. Hyacinth
Lafleche, Right Rev. L. F...Three Rivers

Langevin, Right Rev. J. .......Rimoueki Taschereau, Most Rev. E A ......Quebec Its decrees were approved August 23, 1874. The sixth council of Quebec met on the 18th of May, 1878. There were

This council formulated twenty-nine decrees that were approved by the Holy See, Dec. 16th, 1881. It was visited by the Delegate Apostolic, Bishop Conroy, and Archbishop Tache of St. Boniface.

The seventh council of Quebec, which began its sessions on Sunday last, is attended by the following prelates : Bosse, Right Rev. G. Prefect, ..... Gulf St.

Duhamel, Right Rev. J. T......Ottawa Racine, Right Rev. I...... Sherbrooke Racine, Right Rev. D...... Chicoutimi Taschereau, Most Rev. E. A..... Quebec,

The first council of Toronto, held in the Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, and Bishops Walsh, O'Brien, Jamot and Crinnon. Of these prelates the Archbishop of Toronto and the Bishop of London alone annexive.

MAPT: TRED CHURCH. autumn of 1875, was attended by His

### A MARTIRED CHURCH.

rending narratives of the sufferings of the Church in Annam and Tonkin. In Southern Tonkin two thirds of the Christians of Du Loe and of Qui Hoa Christians of Du Loe and of January.

Catholic settlers found themselves overwhelmingly out numbered, without prostocation whelmingly out numbered, without prostocation with the protocation of the ing clime. The same movement has been noticeable throughout Ontario. The tendence of the control of L'Echo de Fourvieres contains heartwere massacred at the end of January. The number of victims was six hundred. From the 7th to the 8th of January the rebels in the district of Binh Chinh devastated two parishes of about four thousand souls. The number of the martyred is unknown, but Father Tien, a native priest, there met death. Every where the rebels search out the Christians to reduce them to misery. A great part of the Catholic natives are now in care of the missionaries, who know not by what means to feed them, Mgr. Caspar, Vicar Apostolic of Northern Cochin China, under date February 13th, writes : "Our misfortunes have been increased by new disasters, and the fears I expressed, concerning the Pro vince of Quang-Binh have been in part realized. Here has a new desert been made of our Caristian establishment. Six of them have been reduced to asher, massacred, and nearly two thousand unhappy people seeking refuge under the walls of the citadel of the chief town in quest of food and shelter. The Province of Hue and the northern part of that of Quang-binh have alone escaped to this date both plunder and massacre at the hands of the Mandarins. And then it must be borne in mind that the south of this Vicariate, the whole country from Hue to Touraine, possesses not a single Christian establishment since the misfortunes of December, 1883. M. Hery, one of Mgr. Caspar's missionaries, wrote home on the 14th of January last: "FatherCo has been massacred; his head carried in triumph as a trophy from village to village, has been deposed at the feet of the leader of the assassins, the last supreme insult, Four hundred and eight Christians of his parishes ascended Calvary with The bodies of the women and children are specially irrecognizable, having been cut into a thousand pieces In three other missions, not a chapel nor a house, nor an out-building remains

standing. One hundred and forty six hristians survive to die, alas! of famine with me, who have nothing, not even a tear, to day." From these heart-rending statements it will be seen that the Church in those countries wherein the radical government of France vainly sought to establish French predominance, is in a most deplorable condition. Radical rascality has brought on this youthful and once promising Church the trials of the acutest persecution. It is well that Catholics, who in these countries enjoy such freedom, should from time to time have in mind the trials of their brethren in less fortunate regions. The time may yet come when the torch of persecution will be lighted and the blade of fanaticism drawn even here Will we be as ready to meet death for Christ's sake as the Christians of the far

4 THE Rev. Father Twohey, late of Kingston, but now of Westport, has declined a purse from the Catholics of the Limestone cordurov.

## "GLORIOUS OLD NORFOLK."

ITS CATHOLIC HISTORY, ANCIENT

Bishop Walsh Blesses a Corner Stone at Simcoe on Sunday Last.

The County of Norfolk is without doubt one of Ontario's most flourishing as it is certainly one of its most wealthy and populous municipa! divisions. Settled by a people springing from the best and hardiest of the races that have conquered and civilized the world, Norfolk, in the early days of Canadian history, distin guished itself by unswerving devotion to the cause of constitutional liberty. Hence the noble and soul inspiring appellation of "Glorious old Norfolk," that has long deservedly been its own. In its population the English element predominates, but the Germans, the Irish, and the Scotch are very numerous. The census of 1881 gives their numbers as follows:

English	11.758
Itish	5,622
German	5,124
Scotch	4,05
French	546

Norfolk has a Catholic history that is deeply interesting. But before referring thereto let us deal for a few moments longer with statistics that never fail to convey their lesson. The following are

١	18	81.	188	
١	Total.	Cath,	Total.	Cath
ı	Houghton 19:9	32	2.071	
ı	Walsingham 4 855	228	5,819	11
8	Charlotteville. 3,475	90	4,416	17
ı	Woodhouse 3,703	2.5	2,922	11
١	Port Dover vil-	_	1.146	3
	Waterford vil-	_	1.1'8	1
1	Townsend 5,742	117	4.963	11
1	Windham 4,093	398	4 913	47
1	Middleton 2,903	25	3.514	12
	Simcoe Town 1,858	224 .	a,t 45	16
	Tilsonburg Town (in part)		66	
				_

lost any of its old time vigor and vitality.

The decrease is attributable to the fact that in those townships, where the early Catholic settlers found themselves overency among Catholics is to group together. And this grouping is essential to the preservation of their holy faith. The result of the movement in the county of Norfolk has been to consolidate Catho-

of Norfolk has been to consolidate Catholic strength and to give excellent promise for the future. In a work on Canada published about thirty years ago, we find some interesting details concerning the county of Norfolk.

'The County of Norfolk, formerly the Talbot District, comprises the Townships of Charlotteville, Houghton, Middleton, Townsend, Walsingham, Windham, and Woodhouse, all of which were originally included in the London District.

Walsingham commenced settling in

and sixty-six; in eighteen hundred and forty-two, ten thousand four hundred and fity-five; and in eighteen hundred and forty-eight, the number had increased to nineteen thousand for had increased to en thousand, two hundred and sev-

enty four.
This county is one of the best watered This county is one of the best watered in the Province, being abundantly supplied with good mill streams, many of which flow through lands covered with excellent pine, which affords supplies to numerous saw mills. In some localities the preparation of lumber engrosses more of the attention of the settlers than agriof the attention of the settlers than agricultural operations, and is likely to do so till the pine woods are exhausted, which, at the rate the destruction of the forest is now carried on, is likely to be the case in a few years; this, however, is not much to be regretted, as the improvement and cultivation of the mad, and consequent enrichment of the district, must necessarily follow.

Simcoe, lately the district town of the Talbot District, and now the county town of the County of Norfolk, is pleasantly

Talbot District, and now the county town of the County of Norfolk, is pleasantly situated near the north-western corner of the Township of Woodhouse, and is giving substantial proofs of its increasing prosperity, in the gradual improvement in the character of its public and private buildings. Five years since it contained but two or three brick houses; it now, buildings.

but two or three brick houses; it now, however, can boast of as many as most places of its size in the Province, and contains nearly fifteen hundred inhabitants. Simcoe is incorporated, contains the jail and court house of the county, and all the government and county offices are kept here. There are six churches: Episcopal, Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist and two Baptist; two grist mills and one saw mill, two foundries, three distilleries, an ashery, two tanneries, a brewery, soap and candle factory, &c., a grammar school, and a daily post. Three newspapers are published here, the Simcoe Standard, Long Point Advocate, and Norfolk Messenger, and the Gore Bank has an agent here. Patterson's Creek runs

through the town.

From Simcoe a road runs direct to From Sincoe a road runs direct to the Hamilton and Dover plank road, which it reaches at the village of Jarvis, eight miles from Port Dover, following the town line between Woodhouse and Townsend, which is five miles shorter distance than going round by Port Dover; in the present state of the road, however, there is not much saved in time in traveling by it a portion of it being in very

settled townships in the county, commenced settling in seventeen hundred and ninety-four, when wild land was only worth five shillings per acre; in eighteen hundred and seventeen it contained forty eight houses, and two hundred and ninety three inhabitants, and land had risen in value to ten shill ings per acre. In eighteen hundred and fifty the population had increased to two thousand seven hundred and sixteen; it contained two grist and two saw mills, a tannery, and foundry. Wild land was valued at two pounds, and cleared farms at four pounds five shillings per acre. The land is generally rolling, and the timber mostly hardwood, with a small mixture of pine: a considerable portion of the hardwood is oak, with chestnut, beech, and maple; the soil is generally a sandy loam. sandy loam.
At the southern extremity of the town-

ship of Walsingham is a strange prolon-gation of the land, running out into the lake in an easterly direction, called "Long Point." It is about thirty miles in length, and in its widest part about five miles in breadth, and has a peculiar turn or crook at its extremity. It is supposed to have been originally formed by the washing up of the sand, and accumulation of soil, &c, because the same transfer of the sand, and accumulation of soil, &c, of the sand, and accumulation of soil, &c., brought down by the lake and lodged there. It is described as being a succession of sand hills and swamps or marshy spote; in a few places, however, patches of good soil, covered with beech and maple, may be found. No portion of it is at present under cultivation, and it is chiefly valued on account of its production of cedar posts, of large quantities of which it has been plundered by marauding parties of Americans. The point is a great place of resort for sportsmen, immense numbers resort for sportsmen, immense numbers of ducks and snipes being killed in the marsbes, and deer are also occasionally

killed. Long Point is now an island, the sea having made a considerable breach near its eastern extremity. The opening has no great depth of water, and is not navigable for vessels drawing over five feet.

A light ship has been placed at the opening for the protection of mariners, and a light house is erected on the extremity of

the point."

The mention of the Long Point country recalls an interesting incident in the early history of the Canadian Church. In that most delightful of books, "Picturesque Canada," we read:

"Port Maitland is at length reached, on the broad estuary of the Grand River, and we are now in full view of the Lake. To day it is a scene of wild uproar, for a fur-

we are now in full view of the Lake. Today it is a scene of wild uproar, for a furious October gale is blowing from the
south-west. Under the lash of the tempest, the great waves rear and plunge;
then tossing their grey manes, they are off
like race horses for the shore. They are
now nearing the land, their heaving flanks
white with foam, and the earth quivers
beneath the thunder of their coming.
Just like the October day of '33, that
rent the rope of sand which had until
then anchored Long Point to the mainland. A sou'wester banked up the lake
into a great waterwall to leeward; then,
the wind suddenly falling, the water
returned westward with a tremendous
recoil, breaching the isthmus, and ploughing out a channel nine feet deep and a
thousand feet wide. And just like that
October day of 1669, when Galinee saw
Lake Erie in its wrath, and wrote the
earliest notice of these stormy waters.
Jolliet had discovered and explored the
lake but a week or so before. He had
also found out and explored the Carnel which were originally included in the London District.

Walsingham commenced settling in seventeen hundred and ninety-one; Charlotteville, in seventeen hundred and ninety for in seventeen hundred and sevent were only conjectural, except as to the tract covered by the Huron Mission. Galtract covered by the Huron Mission. Galinee's narrative has been made accessible in the able monograph of the Abbe Verreau. Well, leaving Jolliet and La Salle, and descending the Grand River with a convoy of ten voyageurs and three canoes, the Sulpicians worked along the Erie shore westward, looking for winter quarters. They selected for their encampment one of the streams entering the lake to the south or south-east of Jarvia.—doubt-

"The Long Point country still maintains, through Fishery Laws and Club House regulations, something of its ancient celebrity for fishing and for fowancient celebrity for fishing and for fowling; but two centuries ago there was no
necessity for "open seasons or close preserves. The waterways were thronged by
black bass, speckled trout, and sturgeon.
The salmon—the "King of fresh-water
fish," as old Isaac Walton calls him,—was
unable to storm the Niagara Falls, and
so was unavoidably absent. But the pike,
"Walton's tyrant of fresh water" was
there in the form both of the "Mighty
Luce," and of the far mightier Masque
allonge. To entertain his company on
mallard ducks, or canvas backs or "red
heads," or "pin-tails," or "blue-winged head," or "pin tails," or "blue winged teal," a fowler of Galinee's party needed not to be punted out into the marshes; nor, anchoring wooden decoy-ducks, to lie perdu among the wild rice until the birds perdu among the wild rice until the birds left home at early morn, or come in from the lake at twilight. In those days there was no need of ambuscade, or breechloading "choke-bores," or patent ammunition; the feather-d game flew in such clouds into the Freuchman's faces, that they had only to blaze away as fast as they could load their clumsy snaphances; they might even knock down the ducks with their wooden ramrods. After the water-fowl had taken their south-ward flight, the winter of 1669 70 set in so mild distance than going round by Port Dover; in the present state of the road, however, there is not much saved in time in travel ing by it, a portion of it being in very bad order, with a considerable extent of corduroy.

Windham, which is one of the best they might even knock down the ducks with their wooden ramrods. After the laading lawyer of the town, a Protestant gentle water fowl had taken their south-ward flight, the winter of 1669 70 set in so mild only have to go through the forest and knock Christmas turkeys off the branches.

Nor was the fruity sauce wanting, for

settled townships in the county, commen-ced settling in seventeen hundred and among the stores in the larder. Then there among the stores in the larder. Then there was venison of three sorts, and in marvellous abundance; it was served both smoked and fresh. By way of cutree there could be had for the taking, that tidbit of Indian chiefs,—the tail of a plump beaver. But the bears,—ah, we had forgotten the bears! These most of all arouse the worthy Sulpician's enthusiasm, for "they were fatter and better flavoured the worthy Suprem's enthusiasm, for "they were fatter and better flavoured than the most savoury roast-pig of France." Everything called up memor-ies of the old home. The encampment was in a laud of vines and walnut trees. After the choice menu of the woodlands had been discussed, these guests of fair New France doubtless often lingered around the rustic table to remember the

"In after-dinner talk Across the walnuts and the wine.

Galinee describes the wild grape of the district as red and sweet, and as equalling in size and flavour the best French grapes. It yielded a full-bodied wine of grapes. It yielded a full-bodied wine of rich colour, reminding him of the wine of the Graves District (near Bordeaux), and the Graves District (uear Bordeaux), and quite as good. On some bits of sandy loam near Lake Erie, this grape grew in such profusion that twenty or thirty hogs heads (bariques) of good wine might have been made upon the spot. Altogether, quoth Father Galinee, 'this country I call the earthly Paradise of Canada (le paradisterestre du Canada). terrestre du Canada)
On Passion Sunday (March 23,) 1670,

the Sulpicians with their voyageurs went down to the lake shore, and there set up a cross bearing the arms of Louis XIV. They thus in solemn form took possession of the country for France, while com memorating their own sojourn in these solitudes. The wooden cross must have soon disappeared; but they left a more memorating their own sojourn in these solitude. The wooden cross must have soon disappeared; but they left a more enduring memorial of their toilsome march in the fragments of European pottery that startled the first English settlers on the lake front. In their eagerness to enter on their missionary labours, the Sulpicians imprudently broke up the encampment, and withdrew from the woods before spring had opened. Immediately afterwards, they suffered the direst extremities of cold and hunger. Easter Sunday was spent on the isthmus that then connected the present Long Point Island to the shore. The foragers had become so reduced by want of food that they could scarcely crawl into the woods to look for game; but the missionaries gave up part of their own scanty allowance to lend strength to the others, and a half-starved deer was soon brought into the camp. So this forlorn party spent Easter Day. Through Easter week they subsisted on a little maize softened in hot water. The lake seemed to them to find a malicious joy in thwarting their progress. Once a tremendous surf, rising suddenly, carried off a canoe, and left them to crow half frozen streams as best they might. Then one night, as they were slumbering heavily on Point Pelee after a march of nearly twenty leagues, a vio lent north east wind sprang up, and the lake swept across the strand, up the bank, and within six feet of where they slept, bearing away with the returning wave the greater part of the bagging and provisions. The missionaries lost, what was to them of i-finitely greater moment, the Communion service, without which they could not now establish their intentioned mission on the Ohio. It is plain that Lake Erie was of as atormy and dangercould not now establish their intentioned mission on the Ohio. It is plain that Lake Erie was of as stormy and dangerous a temper two hundred years ago as it is to-day, when a whol: fleet of vessels, like wild swans among the largoons, cowered for shelter under the Point. From the days of Jolliet and the Sulpicians until now this wild lake has been the rough nurse of bold adventure and of heroic self-sacrifice."

La Saiette formerly known as Windham, which has had a resident priest almost ever since the establishment of the diocese of London, of which it is one of the most healthy and steadily growing missions. He says, under date May 31st:
"Father Dillon's mission includes the following places: La Salette, having 85 families; Tilsonburgh, 10 families; Simcoe, 50 families, Port Dover, 10 families; Walsingham, 6 families. Forty of these families are German, and just as generous and devoted as the Irish. They are scattered from one end of the county of Norfolk to the other, with a slice of Oxford. Since Father Dillon's advent, six years ago, he completed the beautiful church of La Salette, which is of brick, and will comfortably seat four or five hundred persons. At Tilsonburgh he has refitted the church from sanctuary to doorway, whilst Simcoe is Tisonburgh he has refitted the church from sanctuary to doorway, whilst Simooe is now roofing a fine brick church 103 x 38. The Catholics of Simcoe mission are far from being blessed with a superabundance of worldly wealth, but Our Blessed Lord has showered special favore upon them. An American lady (a convert) Miss Lummis, some nine years ago paid a casual visit to a Protestant friend in the town, and seeing the utter destitution of the Catholics, she determined to remain among them and devoted her whole time for nine long years to their religious instruction. Her high social position and wealth won the esteem of all the townspeople and did away with a wast amount people and did away with a wast amount of prejudice. God called her to the reof prejudice. God called her to the religious state about eight months ago, far from the scenes of her devotedness, and shortly after another devoted lady, Miss O'Brien, of Detroit, without worldly fee or hope, replaced her in the same work. Before bidding good bye to the out-of-the-way flock, this lady presented Father Dillon with a cheque for \$500 towards the building of a new church. This stimulated the Catholies, so that now the present beautiful brick church is nearly under roof, and so brick church is nearly under roof, and so far free from encum

on Saturday last, His Lordship Bishop

At four p. m., Rev. Dr. Kilroy gave a brief instruction to a large congregation. Eight o'clock found his Lordship again in the hospitable home of good Father Dilon, after his hard day's work and thirty miles drive.

This morning La Salette church was filled with good pious people who flocked in from the surrounding missions to greet their Bishop and witness the examination of their sons and daughters, who for the last two months have been preparing for first communion and confirmation. His Lordship preached a powerful and thoroughly practical sermon on the duties of parents and children. He then administhoroughly practical sermon on the duties of parents and children. He then adminis-tered confirmation to thirty four candidates Thus closed Sunday and Monday in Father Thus closed Sunday and alonday.

Dillon's mission. Some idea of the labors of this truly zealous priest are shown by the fact that he duplicates, winders are shown by the fact that he duplicates, winders are shown by the fact that he duplicates, winders are shown by the fact that he duplicates, winders are shown by the fact that he duplicates winders are shown by the fact that he duplicates winders are shown by the fact that he duplicates winders are shown by the fact that he duplicates winders are shown by the fact that he duplicates with the duplicates with the fact that he duplicates ter and summer, in churches fifteen mile apart, whilst his curate does also the same good work. It is by such means the faith of Holy Church is preserved amidst the scattered children of dear old Ireland in scattered children of dear old Ireland in
the Western wilds. That our Blessed
Lord may give the good priest of La
Salette, Tilsonturgh and Simcoe, health
for years to come, and continue the course
begun six years ago, is the fond wish of
the writer."

We need scarcely say that we heartily

re echo our correspondent's good wishes. It is besides our firm trust and our well grounded hope that the Catholic faith which Father Dillon is now so ardently pluning in the county of Norfolk may increase and fructify till that fine district may deceave a relicious as it has trict may deserve on religious, as it has already deserved on political grounds, the title of "Glorious old Norfolk."

## ST. THOMAS' ACADEMY.

Although the students of the College of Ottawa have gained so much renown in the athletic world, it must not, for a moment, be imagined that due attention is not given to the exercise of their mental faculties. We assure our readers that not only do scrimmages, but very hard ones, take place in the unbloody world of the mind. Perhaps nothing would better show the truth of our asser tion than a short account of the proceed ings of the society whose name is at the head of this article.

St. Thomas' Academy is a society St. Thomas' Academy is a society founded in connection with the course of philosophy of the College. Its members are the present "philosophers," and its directors the Rev. Fathers Fillatre and Nilles, the professors of philosophy. The society was organized late last year, and but few meetings were held, so the present may well be called the first year of the society's existence, and even now it gives signs of great future

now it gives signs of great future

strength.

The object of the Academy is the improvement that must accrue to its mem bers from a free interchange of though on all the great questions of the day that have their roots in philosophy, and how very few of them have not! To attain this object a series of meetings are held during the scholastic year, at which meetings a discussion is held or a paper read on some one of the many questions read on some one of the many question which agitate this philosophical world.

prevention of cruelty to animals are useless and should not be encouraged." "Suspensions of Right," "Which is the best form of government?" "De Quency as a philosopher." "Law, what is it?" "Should church property be taxed?" "A criticism of Fairbairn's essay on the genius and development of the idea of God." "Evolution, is it tenable as a system?" "Physical proofs of the existence of God,"

The student who sustains the thesis The student who sustains the thesis has to refute any objection or answer any question that may be put to him by the members, and afterwards it is decided by vote whether or not, in the opinion of the members, he has succeeded in repelling the attacks made upon him. At the conclusion of each meet him. At the conclusion of each meet ing one of the Rev. Directors shows the bearing of the question treated on in regard to the action of men at the

present time.

This partial list of subjects clearly This partial fast of surjects clearly points out the scope and object of the society. It shows that when students are graduated from the College of Ottawa they have already learned to bear contradictions and to meet difficult ties and objections, and are thus at least somewhat prepared for the battle of life. They feel ready to fight the world on its own ground, for they have an idea of what it is. They have been taught that the conversation of the world is not of Latin and Greek roots, nor of the is not of Latin and Greek roots, nor of the parabola, but of something much more practical, These discussions open the young man's eyes to what he pect to hear spoken of when he moves in society, and he learns that his conversation and judgments are important because on them, in part, may depend his eternal well-being. His faith may depend on his being able to refute an objection.

In our day no questions are so freely and, by the great majority, so unintelli-gently discussed as those concerning society and social right. These social questions, as may be seen, receive, from the members of St. Thomas' Academy, all the attention due to their importance. In the academy most of those burning issues are discussed from a solid philosophical basis, without any play and thus its members early form a correct judgment on them, and hence not only cannot be so easily carried away by the eloquence of so called orators, but

At four p. m., Rev. Dr. Kilroy gave a prief instruction to a large congregation.

Eight o'clock found his Lordship again in the hospitable home of good Father

At four p. m., Rev. Dr. Kilroy gave a instruct the people as to what they are to believe in regard to those questions.

Next year it is the intention of the Next year it is the intention of the rev. directors to enlarge the field of labor of the society by allowing gentlemen of the city who may wish to take part in the meetings of the society to do so. Many of the young men of Ottawa should avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered them of gaining a correct notion of all the really important questions of our time. The result would be that not only Ottawa, but all Canada, would be benefited.

We congratulate the society on the success it has already achieved and be-speak for it many more years of good and lasting work.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE See of Green Bay, Wis., for some time vacant through the death of Bishop Krautbauer, has been filled by the appointment of the Very Rev. F. Katzer, V. G . to the vacant bishopric.

THE REV. FATHER TWOMEY has been appointed Chaplain of the Kingston Penitentiary and Asylum, a post long held and well filled by Father Twohey. No better successor could have been chosen for him than Father Twomey.

THE first council of the Province of Milwaukee has concluded its labors. It was attended by the Archbishop of Milwaukee, the Bishops of St. Paul, Marquette and Lacrosse, the titular Bishops of Halia and Tiberias, who are vicars apostolic respectively of Northern Minnesota and Dakota, and the administrator of Green Bay, besides the superiors of religious orders and theologians.

FROM THE Pilot of May 29th we learn that the New York Parliamentary Fund was closed on June 1. The fund now amounts to nearly \$75,000 of which \$55, 000 has been sent to Ireland. Immediately following the close of the present movement, an organization to be known as the Annual Irish Parliamentary Fund Association will be formed. This step is taken in order to provide for a permauent fund. The Boston \$5 fund has now almost reached the splendid figure of \$15,000.

REV. FATHER PRENDERGAST, O. P., of whose ordination we spoke, in a late lssue, is now in the city on a visit to relatives and friends. We trust that the reverend gentleman's days of rest in London will result in much benefit to his health, impaired by long and close application to study. Father Prendergast is, we learn, assigned to the house of his order in Minneapolis, of which the Very Rev. Father Dinahan, well known in London, is Superior.

On Thursday, the 27th ult., the Rev. Dr. Burns, under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Literary association of Ottawa, de'ivered a lecture to a crowded audience in the Grand Opera House. Says the Free Press. In the audience were noticed several members of parliament as well as many distinguished citizens, among whom may be mentioned the following : Rev. F. W. Farries, Rev. A. P. McDiarmid, Rev. Fathers Leyden, Sexton, and Whelan, Mr. A. F. McIntyre, County Treasurer Cowan, and messes Armstrong, M. P., McGraney, M. P., Watson, M. P., Irvine, M. P., Fairbanks, M. P., J. J. Curran, Q. C., M. P., Hon John Costigan, minister of inland revenue, Hon. M. Adams, M. P. P., Newcastle, N. B; ex-Sheriff Powell, Messrs W. H. Barry, P. J. Coffey, H. G. Roche, J. R. Esmonde, Wm. Cowan, J. J. McGee, F. R. Latchford, Wm. McCaffrey, T. P. French, J. G. Moylan, Prof. Frawley and o hers. The vote of thanks was moved by Mr. P. Baskerville, M. P. P., and seconded by Mr. A. F. McIntyre, Q. C.

### FATHER BARDOUS CONTRIBU. TION.

We have very great pleasure in ublishing a letter from Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, M.P., to the Rev. Father Bardou, Cayuga. The good pastor of Cayuga, though not himself an Irishman, s, in his views on Irish rights, as Irish as the Irish themselves:

House of Commons, April, 1886.
REV. DEAR SIR,—I beg to sincerely thank you for the Draft value £25 enclosed in your letter of the 27th March, being the contribution of the people of Cayuga and Walpole, Ontario, to the par-liamentary fund. I have handed this sum to the treasurers of the fund who will have it duly published in the Dublin papers. You will kindly express to the contributors of this amount the warm acknowledgments of my colleagues and also my own

I am, Rev. dear Sir, Yours very truly, CHAS S. PARNELL. Rev. P. Bardou, Cayuga, Ontario, Can-

## The Bothwell Pic. pic.

A grand union pic-nic and bazaar will A grand union pic-nic and onzar with be held in Bothwelt on Dominion Day (July lst, 1886) Eloquent addresses will be delivered by several members of Par-liament and others. Excursion trains will For The Catholic Mirror. In Memory of Father Ryan.

BY ADA A. MOSHER.

Dead! ah, say not so!
It is too harsh a word to speak of him,
Although the soul-light in his gentle eyes t Although the soul-light in his gentle eyes be dim.

And silent be the voice we loved, e'en And though Beneath the Southern flowers by the Alabara's flow

The pale face of the poet priest is tenderly laid low,
His is not dead—ab, no!

Soft ! he sleeps, 't's best—
The rest he longed for so hath come at last,
With Christ's own passion hath his passion
passed.
He died upon his cross, he chose it, 'twas
his own: his own;
He loved it best of all, yet oft his human heart made moan;
There sighs through all his melodies a minor undertone

out That plead for rest.

Ah, well! he know it would be sweet, no matter when,
In balmy spring, when all the earth is gay,
Or summer morn, or satumn eve, or wintry

When in December's ice-bound temb sleeps beauteous May—
I would be sweet alway.

Yes it was in spring That thou did'st kneel and kiss His sacred feet
In His own home in Heaven. Oh! it was meet
That thou shouldst go when loud hosannas When heaven and earth's commisgled

voices sing
Their Easter alielulas to the risen King;
Meet thou shouldst bring Then the cross you bore,
And lay it down as thou, victorious from
the strife,
Entered thy native land, thy home of peaceful life.

ful life.
Thy cross life now is ended, and thy crown life is begun;
Thou hast seen our Father face to face and heard him say: "W-il done;
I welcome thee, thou faithful heart, receive the crown, My son.
Thy faith hath won."

Thy quiet slumber on thy peaceful Southern whose tender, gentlest zephers soft are whispering evermore
To fairest flowers that bloom above thy pulseless breast,
"Alabama." and the river murmurs soft, so leat e—"Alabama, Alabama, here we

Forever rest." Raltimore, Md.

WEWS FROM IRELAND.

The old generous Catholic spirit, which has never been quenched in Ireland, was well illustrated on May 2d, in Dublin, well illustrated on May 23, in Dubin, when in a short time £800 were subscribed towards the expense (£1,500) of decorating and improving the Metropolitan cathedral. The Archbishop of course presided, and the chief speakers were Judge O'Hagan and Mr. f. M. Healy presided, and the chief speakers were Judge O'Hagan and Mr. T. M. Healy, M. P. It is not, historically speaking, very long since Catholic places of wor-ship were forbidden by law, but now,

rery long since Catholic places of wor-ship were forbidden by law, but now, thank God, they can take up a foremost position in every city and town.

The Church of St. Andrew, in West-land row, Dublin, has been enriched by the addition of a very beautiful marble statue of the Blessed Virgin. The statue has been executed in the studio of statue of the Blessed Virgin. The statue has been executed in the studio of Messrs. Early & Powell, Upper Camdem street, by Mr. H. G. Barnes. The Virgin is represented in a devotional attitude, the face expressive of a benign joy and purity. The artist has been very happy in his treatment of the drapery, the folds falling in graceful flowing lines that add considerably to the pleasing effect of the work. The figure, which is of life size, is of Carrara marble, standing on a pedestal supported on pillasters of this famous Sienna stone. The statue is the gift of a lady, and has been erecis the gift of a lady, and has been erected in memory of her late husband.

Wexford.

thy Murphy, the sons of a man who has taken an evicted farm, were charged, the former with shooting at William Cotter, the secretary of the local Branch of the National League, with the intent to Johim bodily harm, and the latter with having aided and abetted him, on the night of the 21st April. There was a great deal of interest centered in the case. The evidence of Mr. Cotter went to show that on the night in question. case. The evidence of Mr. Cotter went to show that on the night in question to show that on the night in question, while going home, he was followed by the defendant, Denis Murphy, who have adding with having denounced him charged him with having denounced him and his family, and that he had fired at him after he had crossed a fence, proceeding to his house. The defence was that Cotter had previously assaulted Murphy, and that he fired the shot into the ditch to frighten him. Timothy Murphy gave evidence to support this, but it was of an inconsistent character, and Denis Murphy was returned for trial to the Assizes. There was no case against the other defendant.

Kerry.

One of the largest meetings yet held in North Kerry in connection with the rent agitation on the several estates over which Mr. George Sandes is agent, took

stance to the sheriff's bailiff, who is only protected by two policemen. The land-lords are the Marquis of Landsdown, Mr. Bland, and Mr. Mahony, of Dromore.

Bland, and Mr. Mahony, of Dromore.

Clare.

Lord Inchiquin, who had been chairman of the Ennis Board of Guardians for a number of years, wrote a letter on May 5, resigning that position. The Guardians had been directed by the Local Government Board to elect a chairman, the election held recently, when the Nationalist candidate, Mr. Bennet, was appointed without due notice, having been declared illegal. Lord Inchiquin and the exception members of the Board did not attend, and the Nationalist candidates were accordingly elected to the different chairs.

Limerick.

An eviction took place at Lombardstown, on Msy 3, the occurrence being
the first of its kind that has yet taken
place in the county. The tenant was a
laborer named William Ryan, who was
recently put in possession of the cottages
erected under the provisions of the
Agricultural Laborers' Act. The Limerick Guardians refused to recognize
Ryan as tenant, and the sub-sheriff was
sent, accordingly, to eject him. A crowd
collected, and the chapel bell was rung,
but Ryan was put out without any breach
of the peace. of the peace.

Waterford.

Our able and eloquent friend, Rev. John M. Keily, of Brooklyn, New York, arrived on May 6th, in his native town of Dungarvan, where he is the guest of his venerable mother and his sister, Mrs. Castien, Kinky, Gasten, Supara, The Captain Kirby, Grattan Square. The rev. gentleman has entirely recovered his health during his stay in Southern

Europe.
On May 3d, the presentation took place of the address and testimonial to Most Rev. Dr. Pierce Power, Coadjutor Most Rev. Dr. Pierce Power, Coadjutor Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, from the priests and people of Dungarvan and neighborhood. The gentlemen of the committee and a large number of those interested, attended in the sacristy of the Parochial Church, where the presentation was announced to take place, and on their behalf, Dr. J. C. Holland handed the Bishop a beautifully illuminated address and a purse of 350 guineas.

handed the Bishop a beautifully illuminated address and a purse of 350 guineas.

The following has been addressed to Mr. Gladstone on behalf of the clergy of the Cavan Conference, by the Vicar-Capitular of Kilmore: "We, the priests of Cavan, in this our first conference of the year, take the opportunity of tendering to you our heartfelt thanks for your noble efforts in regard to our long-suffering country. Your late pronouncements in behalf of Ireland, both in Parliament and out of it, have gone forth to the civilized world; and have found an echo in every heart in which the love of liberty and justice wells. The history of an ancient, warm hearted, and forgiving people is now being read in its true light, and we have confidence England will nobly do her part now that our cause has been so fairly stated. We fondly hope and pray that the giver of all good gifts may enable you to finish the work, and grant you many years to be a living witness of the happy results of your legislation in seeing Ireland prosperous and contended, and for the first time, after the lapse of ages in harmony with the Empire. Signed on behalf of the Conference, Bernard Fin-

Wexford.

The death is announced, on May 7th, at Poulfur, county Wexford, of Rev. Richard Kelly, P. P., aged 59 years, a profound scholar and theologian, greatly respected by his parishioners and a large circle of friends.

Cork.

On May 1st, Mr. Philip Meaney, son of a respectable farmer, residing some distance from Youghal, died from injuries received the previous evening, by accidentally falling off his bicycle while riding from his father's residence to spend a few days with his uncle, who resides about four miles from Carrick on Suir. Deceased was about twenty ne years of age, and was studying for the medical profession.

At the Bantry Petty Sessions, on May 4, two brothers, named Denis and Timo thy Murphy, the sons of a man who has taken an evicted farm, were charged, the former with shooting at William Cotter, the secretary of the local Branch of the National League, with the intent to Johim bodily harm, and the latter with ment of successfully mingling together all creeds and classes in our midst, and thus terminate a state of things in Ulster which has been the scandal of Ireland and a reposch to Caristianity."

Mayo.

The distress existing in the parish of Islandeady, is now assuming alarming proportions. In one townland, Carran clay, there are 74 families, the valuations of whose holdings vary from 10s. 9d., to £4. These are now in a most deplorably wretched condition, with no visible means of subsistence at their disposal to tide them over the next three months; but still more deplorable is the fact that owing to their having no seed to crop their lands the coming harvest will only bring to them an abundant harvest of fresh misery, the result of which will be that they will become permanent paupers. The Rev. Father O'Malley, the energetic pastor of the district, is en deavoring, as far as the means placed at his disposal admits his doing so, to relieve the distress, but his funds are quite inadequate to the terrible state of things with which he is every day confronted.

Since Mr. Tuke has stated that the Mayo.

prostrate from hunger, with no visible means of support. In another, eight or nine children were seated round some Indian meal stir about, ravenously devouring the same without milk or anything to make it palatable. In the remaining house inspected, the occupants were similarly situated, scarcely any food or bed covering, and in a state of semi nudity, owing to their suffering unusual poverty for several mouths previously. Captain Sampson was of opinion that in these townlands, Tully and Belcarra, destitution was exceptionally great, and said he would represent the matter in a forcible manner to the Local Government Board. The various applications to the clergy of the parish for relief are satisfactorily replied to in some cases, but they are wholly unable to cope with the entire distress existing. prostrate from hunger, with no visible WE SHOULD BLOT OUT DISEASE

country—kirmishes preceding the final issue of the National combat with landlordism. The razzia commenced in the historic townland of Muingwar, where the patriot priest of '98, Father Cowley, once found a secure hiding place from the Yeos. Here, guarded by the callous bailit, Paddy Floody, Elymoran, and supported by a strong force of police under Sub-Inspector Reeves, of Easkey, the Sheriff brought gloom into the house of Ellen Boland, turning her, her son and his family, upon the dismal roadside. An octogenarian, Nappy Best, of Farinimrish, was next dispossessed, her misfortune being shared likewise by her son and his wife and family. The next victim was Watty Rouse, the paying of rack rents for twenty years past failed to avert his doom. Subsequently a visit was paid to the townland of Corballa, where John Brennan and family, and Anne Murphy, widow, were turned out of their homes. This terminated the day's little battue. In no case was the harshness mitigated by re admitting the unfortunates as caretakers; the vengeance of landlordism was complete in every detail. That same evening, however, the evicted persons re entered every detail. That same evening, how-ever, the evicted persons re-entered their unhappy dwellings,—a 'forime' which they may any day be called upon to expiate by a severe sentence of

true light, and we have confidence England will nobly do her part now that our cause has been so fairly stated. We found hope and pray that the giver of all good gifes may enable you to final we have confidence and the work, and grant you many years to be a living witness of the happy results of your legislation in seeing Ireland of your legislation in seeing Ireland provided and the work, and grant you many years to be a living witness of the happy results of your legislation in seeing Ireland him of your legislation in seeing Ireland provided and for the lapse of some a cripted invalid, was, who, through hardship, cold, and exposure, has been as former, and the provided with the work, and grant you man hamed Construction of your legislation in seeing Ireland provided and the work, and grant you man hamed Construction of your legislation in seeing Ireland provided and the work of the Conference, Bernard his mother, his wife, and children, put out of his wetched home under circumstants. Confine, grant the work of the Conference, Bernard legislation in seeing of the Monaghan.

\*\*What is Cutarrh I\*\*

\*\*What is might prove more than they could bear while the bailiffs proceeded to evict a human being who was, to all appearance, nothing but a corpse. To make the mat-ter worse, the evictor was a relative of the evicted family, and had got possession of their holding by a mean and contemptible

THE GENERAL OF THE JESUITS AT HOME.

The Roman correspondent of the Piccolo describes "The General of the Jesuits at home:" In a narrow street near the Quirinal is the American College, which is directed by the Jesuits, and is inhabited by Father Beckx. The rooms of the college are described by the Neapolitan journals damp and uncomfortable. They are reached first through an old oak door, and then through a rusty iron gate leading into a cold corridor. The first floor consists of a long passage, decorated with statues and pictures. About the middle of the corridor begin the doors of the rooms inhabited by the chiefs of the college, of which No 1 is that of Father Beckx. His room is as simple as that of the humblest member of the Father Beckx. His room is as simple as that of the humblest member of the order, and contains a table, a narrow bed, a few common chairs, and an arm chair, brought in for the general during his convalescence. On the table he some prayer books, some medals of saints, rosaries, and a crucifix. In the armchair, Father Beckx sits, while talking with his visitors or giving his directions to his spiritual sons, of whom Father Lavigne has been the most zealous in affectionate attentions during the general's late illness.

Father Beckx speaks with d fficulty and in a weak voice. His eyes are still full of life and intelligence; his brow is broad and smooth. His face, however, bears the traces of his advanced age; but his robust constitution has conquered spite of his ninety two years, the malady which Mr. George Sandes is agent, took place in Listowel on May 5. Four clerymen attended, and addresses were delivered bearing on the situation of the tenantry, and the action of the agent amicable settlement. A large force of police were drafted into the town, but their presence was absolutely needless. Wholesale evictions are taking place in the back districts of Kerry, in the neighborhood of Sneem, Kilgarven, and Kenmare, where the most acute distress is prevailing. The condition of the several townlands on the estate of Miss prevailing. The condition of the several townlands on the estate of Miss prevailing. The condition of the several townlands on the estate of Miss prevailing. The condition of the several townlands on the estate of Miss prevailing. The condition of the several townlands on the estate of Miss prevailing. The condition of the several townlands on the estate of Miss prevailing. The condition of the several townlands on the estate of Miss prevailing. The condition of the several townlands on the estate of Miss prevailing. The condition of the several townlands on the estate of Miss prevailing. The condition of the several townlands on the estate of Miss prevailing. The condition of the several townlands on the estate of Miss prevailing. The condition of the several townlands on the distress, tuthis funds are quite the distress, tuthis funds are quite with which he was sefflicted. He is able to rise comparatively early and to take with which he was sefflicted. He is able to rise comparatively early and to take with which he was sefflicted. He is able to rise comparatively early and to take with which he was sefflicted. He is able to rise comparatively early and to take with which he was efflicted. He is able to rise comparatively early and to take the college in fine weather, leaning on his stick and the arm of his faithful friend, Father Lavigne. So the cleif funds at his disposal are dimin are dimin are dimin and in the garden of the college in fine weather, leaning on his stick and the ar

prostrate from hunger, with no visible means of support. In another, eight or nine children were sested round some Indian meal site about, ravenously devouring the same without milk or anything to make it palatable. In the remaining house inspected, the occupant were similarly situated, scarcely any food or bed covering, and in a state of semi nudity, owing to their auffering unusual poverty for several morths previously. Captain Sampson was of opinion that in these townlands, Tully and Belcarra, destitution was exceptionally great, and said he would represent the matter in a foroible manner to the Local Government Board. The various applications to the clergy of the parish for relief are satisfactorily replied to isome cases, but they are wholly unable to cope with the entire distress existing. Father Lyons, Adm., has, in many instances, afforded relief out of his private means, and has frequently endeavored to obtain aid from other sources, but without success. The promptest relief is required at present for the preservation of life in parts of Castlebar Union. Several unfortunate tenants with the dread of rigorous prosecution hanging over them, are crouching in their misery hause them what is known as "foroible possession" of the homes from which, on account of their inability to pay a certain amount of box rent to their landlord, Sir Charles Gore, they were duly thrown out by sub Shert if Alexander and his satellites. On this occasion the eviction campsiag was a short and lively one, and bounding in scene deplorable as those which are continued to the National combat with landiordism. The ratasic commenced in the historic townland of Muingway, where the patriot priest of '98, Father Cowley, once found a secure hiding place from the Yeos. Here, guarded by the callous bailf, Paddy Floody, Elymoran, and supported by a strong force of police under sub-linguotory, upon the dismal roadside. An octogenarian, Nappy Best, of Farininrish, was next dispossessed, her miser and the suffered the promother than the suffer a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. Ack your chemist for Seigel's Curative Syrup. Those who are in the "Asthma Furnace" should lose no time in obtaining relief by the use of "The Rosingweed Tar flixture;" but do not use the medicine unless you will follow all the directions "to the letter."

Poor Asthma sufferers, who are strangers to "tired Nature's sweet restorer, bullow sheep." should pread to the letter."

ments and the germination of other poisons in the blood. Irritated by these, the lining membrane of the nose is ever ready for the reception of the parasite, which rapidly spreads up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal chords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many ingenious specifics for the cure of catarrh have been invented, but without success, until a physician of long standing discovered the exact nature of the disease and the only appliance which will permanently destroy the parasite, no matter how aggravated the case. Sufferers should send stamp at once for descriptive pamphlet on catarrh, to the business manager, A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

—The Mail.

-The Mail

Nothing so suddenly obstructs the perspiration as sudden transitions from heat to cold. Heat rarifies the blood, quickens the circulation and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly checked the consequences must be bad. The most common cause of disease is obstructed perspiration, or what commonly goes by the name of catching cold. Coughs, colde, sore throat, etc., if attended to in time are easily subdued, but if allowed to run their own course, generally prove the forerunner of more dangerous diseases. Ninetents of the consumptives date their effliction from a neglected cold, and the diseases that are caused by wet effliction from a neglected cold, and the diseases that are caused by wet feet, damp clothing, or exposure are more numerous than are generally supposed. One of the most efficacious medicines for all diseases of the throat and lungs is Bisbla's Anti Consumptive Syrup. It Bickle's Anti Consumptive Syrup. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, which frees the lungs from viscid phlegm by changing the secretions from a diseased to a healthy state.

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"paper...

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Mater Admirab lis

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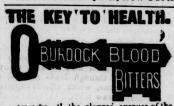
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Preached in their Church of St. Paul Apostle, Fifty ninth Street and Nin Ayenue, New York. FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. "Let every man be swift to hear, but s

"Let avery man be swift to hear, but st to speak." Epistic of the Day.

This very practical advice is given us, my brethren, by St. James, in episte read to day, and I think it is fally as much needed nowadays as it then; indeed probably more. The of holding the tongue seems to be one which, on the whole, no progress is may be a stream of the world when there we few books or newspapers, and no tographs or telephones, than it is now. this age of the world everybody knows thinks he knows, a good deal about even the stream of the world everybody knows thinks he knows, a good deal about even the stream of the world everybody knows thinks he knows, a good deal about even the stream of the world everybody knows thinks he knows, a good deal about even thinks he knows, a good deal about even the stream of the world everybody knows thinks he knows, a good deal about even thinks he knows, a good deal about even the stream of the world everybody knows thinks he knows, a good deal about even the stream of the world everybody knows thinks he knows, a good deal about even the stream of the world everybody knows thinks he knows, a good deal about even thinks he knows, a good deal about even the stream of the world everybody knows thinks he knows, a good deal about even the stream of the world everybody knows thinks he knows, a good deal about even the stream of the world everybody knows thinks he knows, a good deal about even the stream of the world everybody knows thinks he knows, a good deal about even the stream of the world everybody knows thinks he knows, a good deal about even the stream of the world everybody knows thinks he knows, a good deal about even the stream of the world everybody knows thinks he would everybody knows the stream of the world everybody knows the stream of the world everybody knows the stream of the world everybody knows the world everybody kno

what they knew, and were more inch
to keep it to themselves.

Now the Apostle says: "Let every
be slow to speak" Perhaps the la
may imagine that he was not referring
them; but if they will take the pain
examine the matter, they will find
the word which is translated "man" in
version means either man or woman;
I think if St. James could be consu
on the subject, he would say that he me
women particularly, and would have on the subject, he would say that he me women particularly, and would have so, only that he did not want to let men think that they were a where near being free from blin this respect. I know person who claims on one occasion to heard a man talk a woman down;

heard a man ta'k a woman down; however, is certainly a rare occurrent when the lady wishes to have the fishe almost invariably succeeds. But woman meets woman, then, indeed, or the tug of war; one may frequently two talking to each other in quite a tinuous stream at the same time believe, though, that in this case, peculiar faculty, each really does be good part, at least, of what the oth saving. saying.

But the question is whether in

But the question is whether in cases, and a good many others, in w men, too, are concerned, what is is worth hearing; whether it w not be a great deal better unsaid and heard. It is not impossible, as daily perience shows, to talk from mornin night; but it is impossible to talk in way without saying a great many the which are not true, though they seem to be so to the speaker at the and a great many things which will the providence of God does not providence of God does not provident of the providence of God does not providence of the providence of the search which, in one who speaks them would only some ment to weigh them, he or she was things which should be secret are diversity to be said; how many rash suspicions stated as how many doubtful or at rate slight sins of others exacted into certain and great thow many misunderstandings conversely for life produced by the diversity. ated into certain and great thow many misunderstandings quarrels for life produced by the dable habit of carrying tales, of common cating to some person the very which he or she of all people is world should not know! And the of it is that owing to the abundantalk of this kind, little is remember the areaker who does not dream. talk of this kind, little is remember the speaker, who does not dream, the day is over, of the heavy ac which has been run up in it at thound of God. Would that such talkers would bear in mind those of our Lord, that "of every idle that men shall speak they shall ran account at the day of judgment But even if the talk is compare innocent, there is still another evi This is the confusion and distract mind made by this bubbling up of idea that comes into it; this the confusion into it; this it is the confusion into it; t

idea that comes into it; this the which destroys entirely the spirit collection and prayer, which silent voice of conscience and of God. What St. James refers to when that we should be "swift to hear." swift to hear what is worth hearing for that; believing that words can come to us if we will we them, than any which we can keeping silence in our hearts and that comes into it; this t keeping silence in our hearts and lips, that our ears may be open still, low voice of the Holy Gnost that of others who can tell us will really do us good instead of he know.

How He Served the "Souper

Some time ago a priest was contend a dying person, and was disturbed during the administration that rites of the church by a long that rites of the church by a long that rites of the men who go about tamperithe faith of the poor by the off abundant supply of soup, bread, they will join them in prayer, who miliarly called "Soupers." He was out of a neighboring house, in a dwet condition, while a shoemaker the priest's flock), was brandishlast in triumph. On enquiring the the man replied:

"Sure, your reverence, come

the man replied:

"Sure, your reverence, come down, and it's myself will tell thruth of the matter. The man just seen go out comes every we ering the life out of me to say his prayers and have some of his I thought to day I'd be curing tirely. When he arrived I said come in wid you, and let's he prayers. In he comes all in a and says, 'We'll never mind down, we can pray sitting.' 'A you like,' said I. Then after he the prayers, he read a chapter of you like, said I. Then after he
the prayers, he read a chapter o
Bible, and got up to go away, exc
satisfied. Then I just jumped
locked the door, and tould h
better wait a bit until I had n better wait a bit until I had no so then I got out my prayerby tould him to go down on his kne if your riverence had but seen the opened his eyes, and he said never do that. 'Oh! but you m I, taking up the last, 'or I'll let the benefit of this. So he go 'Now, then, you will answer me I tell you,' and I began the Lita Blessed Virgin. He said, 'Lo mercy on us,' without much trowhen he came to the words, 'H

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS

ber the province in Ireland has never been an administrative area, and offers in the cases, and a good many others, in which men, too, are concerned, what is said is worth hearing; whether it would not be a great deal better unsaid and unheard. It is not impossible, as daily experience shows, to talk from morning till night; but it is impossible to talk in this way without saying a great many things which are not true, though they may seem to be so to the speaker at the time, and a great many things which wild do, if the providence of God does not prevent it, an enormous amount of harm. How many words are uttered, which, if the one who speaks them would only stop a moment to weigh them, he or she would see have no right to be said; how many things which should be secret are divulged, how many rash suspicions stated as facts, how many misunderstandings and quarrels for life produced by the detestable habit of carrying tales, of communicating to some person the very thing which he or she of all people in the world should not know! And the worst of it is that owing to the abundance of talk of this kind, little is remembered by the dependence of the heavy account the day is over, of the heavy account the province in Irleand of the province are divided. It is add to the poorer and more mountainous districts of Ulster are as strongly Nationalist tricts of Ulster are as tricts of Ulster are ast

idea that comes into it; this tumult which destroys entirely the spirit of recollection and prayer, which silences the of education and liberty. As I am told, voice of conscience and of God. This is

Some time ago a priest was called to attend a dying person, and was greatly disturbed during the administration of the last rites of the church by a loud uproar in the court. On leaving he saw one of the men who go about tampering with the faith of the poor by the offer of an abundant supply of soup, bread, etc., if they will join them in prayer, who are familiarly called "Soupers." He was rushing out of a neighboring house, in a dripping wet condition, while a shoemaker (one of the priest's flock), was brandishing his last in triumph. On enquiring the cause the man replied:
"Sure, your reverence, come and sit roar in the court. On leaving he saw one

"Sure, your reverence, come and sit down, and it's myself will tell you the thruth of the matter. The man you've just seen go out comes every week bothering the life out of me to say some of his prayers and have some of his soup so I thought to day I'd be curing him entirely. When he arrived I said 'come in. tirely. When he arrived I said 'come in, come in wid you, and let's have the prayers.' In he comes all in a hurry, and ssys, 'We'll never mind kneeling down, we can pray sitting.' 'Any way you like,' said I. Then after he had said the limit of the company of th you like,' said I. Then after he had said the prayers, he read a chapter out of the Bible, and got up to go away, exceedingly satisfied. Then I just jumped up and locked the door, and tould him he'd better wait a bit until I had my turn. So then I got out my prayerbook and tould him to go down on his knees. Oh' if your riverence had but seen him, how he opened his eyes, and he said he would never do that. 'Oh! but you must,' said I, taking up the last, 'or I'll let you feel the benefit of this. So he got down. 'Now, then, you will answer me all that I tell you,' and I began the Litany of the Blessed Virgin. He said, 'Lord have mercy on us,' without much trouble, but when he came to the words, 'Holy Mary,

FOR EARLY MASSES
By the Paulist Fathers.

Proceeding, Fifty minth Street and Minth Apostle, Fifty minth Participally of such its minth Street and Minth Apostle, Fifty minth Participally of such its minth Participally of pray for us,' sure and didn't he cry out

these minorities in other parts of Ireland by withdrawing from the Irish legis'ative most powerful representatives. I will give an illustration of what I am driving which he or she of all people in the world should not know! And the worst of it is that owing to the abundance of talk of this kind, little is remembered by the speaker, who does not dream, when the day is over, of the heavy account which has been run up in it at the tribunal of God. Would that such easy talkers would bear in mind those words of our Lord, that "of every idle word that men shall speak they shall render an account at the day of judgment!"

But even if the talk is comparatively innocent, there is still another evil in it. This is the confusion and distraction of mind made by this bubbling up of every idee that comes into it; this tumult which destroys entirely the spirit of recollection and prayer, which silences the voice of conscience and of God. This is what St. James refers to when he says that we should be "swift to hear." Not swift to hear idle gossip, God torbid; but swift to hear what is worth hearing; listening for that; believing that better words can come to us if we will wait for them, than any which we can give; keeping silence in our hearts and on our lips, that our ears may be open to the still, low voice of the Holy Gnost, or to that of others who can tell us what it will really do us good instead of harm to know.

How He Served the "Souper."

Some time ago a priest was called to body in which the Catholics have a decisive preponderance, and yet what do you find? Do you find the Protestants delivered, bound hand and foot, to the Catholics? Do you find Protestants? disabilities imposed upon Protestants! Not a bit of it. You find that five or six of the best pald and most responsible officers appointed by the corporation, kept in power by that Catholic corporation, are Protestants. I am told that something not perhaps so strong as that, but something of the same kind, is true of Cork and Limerick. I am sorry to say that the reverse case

ick. I am sorry to say that the reverse case is not true of Belfast.

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ened, and are likewise dying, helpless victims of powerless physicians.

About eight years ago a very well-known gentleman was about to enter upon large commercial transactions. His medical adviser quietly dropped into his office one day and told his confidential clerk that he would be dead in three months, and that he ought to settle up his business affairs at once!

That man is alive and well to-day, yet he was given up as incurable with the same disease that is killing General Arthur!

Our reporter met this gentleman yes-

Arthur!

Our reporter met this gentleman yesterday and in conversation about the General's case, he said:

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from which he is suffering.

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Were General Arthur a poor man, un Were General Arthur a poor man, unable to be left "in the hands of his physician," he would use that great remedy, as many thousands of others have done, and get well. How absurd then for people to say that everything that can be done is being done for the ex-president, when the one successful remedy in the world that has cured, or that can cure a case like his, has not been used by them.

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the Security of f money on hand hort period," to ate, according to all payable at the to borrower to principal, with it he so desires. v money will con-applying person-

EYS, ll, Richmond St. ime and Liberal ty Abstract and e Million Acres Best Dairy Land estern & Central und in the world. and information,

NITY to make money Eternal Punish from the pensat writers, chief oishop Lynch, of sgents for our Bibles, Liberal and women.

## NICHOLAS WILSON & CO.

whereas. The loss sustained by our esteemed Brothers no hearts but theirs can fully realize. Be it therefore Resolved, That we extend to our respected brothers and other members of the family our sincere condolence and earnest as mpathy. Whilstrecognizing the hand of Divine Providence in this effliction, we remember that He doeth all things for the best, and we earnestly pray that He will comfort and console them with a firm trust that through His Divine Mercy they will meet him whom they so well loved here in a better world, where there will be no more sorrow.

there will be no more sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, and one to J. M. MELOCHE, M. A. McHugh,

At the last regular meeting of Paris Brarch, No. 17, the following resolution of condolence was passed. Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from this life Mary Ganon, the beloved wife of Brother John Leyden, Resolved, That the members of this Branch hereby extend to Bro. Leyden their sincere and heartfelt sympathy in his sad affliction, and pray Almighty God to comfort and strengthen him to bear his great loss.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution

be sent to Bro. Leyden, and one to the CATHOLIC RECORD, for publication. D. O'NEAILL, JAMES GARDINER,

D. O'NEALLY, JAMES GARDINER, Vice Pres.

Rec. Secy.

Better Pay For Secretaries.

While we desire to favor the poor man on every occasion possible, by keeping the expense down to a point that will not place our Association in danger, or wipe out what we have accomplished in the last decade, we deem it proper to urge the increase of saleries of our Supreme and Grand Secretaries. Our membership has reached a figure in our respective councils that requires the constant attention of our secretaries. They have done nobly in the discharge of their duties, considering the circumstances which they are under, and are entitled to unlimited credit. Let them be remunerated at our sessions to be held the coming year, and we doubt if organizers will be required to spread the Association. We can well sifford to do this, as the services of other cilicers are donated to the Association. We can well soft to the fact that other duties outside of the Association, we cannot expect on look for the discipline that we otherwise should. Matters of importance will often be put off for to-morrow that should have immediate attention, owing to the fact that other duties outside of the Association, entrusted to our secretaries for execution, must; be a complished, for the simple reason that the remuneration of the last save that our secretaries to devote their entire time to the fact that other duties outside of the Association, entrusted to our secretaries for execution, must; be a complished, for the simple reason that the remuneration of the last save that our propers of the former. Let us pay our secretaries to devote their entire time to the last save than the former. Let us pay our secretaries for for the former. Let us pay our secre-taries well, and at the same time select the very best material obtainable, and we shall experience no trouble in having the constitution complied with to the letter,—C. M. B. A. Reporter.

## A Letter from Mr. Gladstone.

The corresponding secretary of the Ottawa St. Patrick's Literary Association has received the following letter from Premier G'adstone, which is very opportune on the eve of the lecture on Home Rule to be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Burns in the Grand Opera House to morrow night:— Burns in -row night: -10 Downing Street,
Whitehall,

Whitehall,
14th May, 1886.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the resolutions of the St. Patrick's Literary Association, forwarded in your letter of April 26. on the subject of the Irish policy of Her M. jesty's ministers; and I request that you will convey to the members of the association my thanks for their assurance of sympathy and approval.

I am, Sir, your obed't servant,
W. E. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Chas Murphy.

Mr. Chas Murphy, St. Patrick's Lit. Assoc'n., Ottawa. —Ottawa Free Press, May 26th.

A LONDONER'S BENEFIT .- The Rochester Union of the 26th May contains the fol-lowing reference to the benefit entertain ment tendered Miss Eleanor Coppinge (a native of London) at the Literary Un ion Hall the evening previous :- "It was a gratifying success, and showed that the admirers and friends of the fair young admirers and friends of the fair young violinist are decidedly rumerous. The hall was completely filled, many having to stand. An admirable programme was carried out by Miss Coppinger, assisted by Miss Sarah Mays, vocalist; Mrs. Henri Appy, reader; Miss Minnie B, Wollf, pianist; Miss Bertha Clark, Messrs. Rich ard Huebuer and Theodore Schlict, violinists; Miss Zolo Richardson, accompanist. Miss Coppinger is a violinist of rare talent, and she played last night with charming grace and beauty of expression. Her solo was enthusiastically encored, and a beautiful basket of flowers were presen

OBITUARY.

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TWEPECTION INVITED.

C. M. B. A.

Resolutions of Condelence.

At the regular meeting of Windsor Branch, No. 1, C. M. B. A., held on May 20th, 1886, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The members of this Branch have leavned with sorrow of the death of Mr. Bernard Fox, father of Brothers Charles and James Fox, and Whereas. The loss sustained by our esteemed Brothers no hearts but theirs can fully realize. Be it therefore

Resolved, That we extend to our respected brothers and other members of the family our sincere condolence and earnest awmpathy. Whilstrecognizing the Mr. James J. Crowley, Prescott.

Mr. James J. Crowley, Prescott.

Died, at Henry street, Prescott, May 8th, 1886, James J. Crowley, in the 21st year of his sge, youngest son of Mr. Denis Crowley, a time honored resident of that town. The deceased was a young man of sterling qualities, rare to be found in one of his sge—a model in fact for many of his years. Never has it been known that this picus and exemplary person had taken God's holy name in vain. We are proud to chronicle the virtues of such an edifying life amidst the corruptions so multitudincus in these evil days.

We heartily extend our sympathy to his bereaved parents and friends, in this their sad affliction, and hope they will be conscious that to die was his gain, though to society a loss for his many estimable traits of character. We have ample testimony in saying "he died as he lived," resigning calmly his spirit to Him who gave it, fortified with the rites of his holy religion and seeking aid through Jesus to go to his Heavenly "ather, imploring fervently the intercession of Blessed Mary and Joseph. His was a holy life. May his soul rest in peace. Mr. James J. Crowley, Prescott.

### AT REST.

A St. Louis paper has a column and a half of feminine rhetoric written by a lady who calls herself a "society belle," the substance of which is a complaint that she is unmarried. She says she entered society years ago, since then has gone substance of which is a complaint that she is unmarried. She says she entered society seven years ago, since then has gone everywhere that society goes, and bas received attentions from gentlemen who never became serious. Her mirror tells her that she is pretty, and her fortune is not inconsiderable; besides which she is of a gentle disposition. But the men she admires do not seek her hand. There is considerable frankness in this confession, but it is what thousands of young ladies all over the land are thinking. The novelty of society pleasures soon wears off. They can only take the place for a while of that work which God has appointed for every creature. Now, the legituate aspiration of months—a question of this session or that.

THE BILL'S FUTURE.

NEW YORK, May 30—A member of for the debate, the bottom was knocked clean out of it by the scene and developments on Friday. A good deal of betting is meats on Friday. A good deal of betting is meats on Friday. A good deal of betting is meats on Friday. A good deal of betting is easily gone on in the lobby, with five to four in favour of a second reading. Labouchere made a big book, taking his revenge on the secessionists. The Liberal abstentions, led by Bright, will probably decide the issue, leaving a Government majority of about ten. After that the wind up of the session quickly, to come back in October and work away till a general election in December, when the nation must decide on Ireland's demand. It would not surprise me to see the Ministry some for a while of that work which God has appointed for every creature. Now, the legitimate aspiration of every well-disposed woman, unless she has a religious vocation, is to marry a husband and become the mother of a family. It is the law of nature—a law that can only be supplanted by a higher law of vocation—and no frivolous social creation of man can supplant it. If these butterflies of fashion would relinquish their social dissipation and betake themselves to some useful and charitable labor, they would old Parliamentary Hand. fashion would relinquish their social dissipation and betake themselves to some useful and charitable labor, they would soon obtain husbands, and husbands of the right sort. Men may admire their beauty and like them as partners in the ball room, but a sensible man looks elsewhere when he thinks of selecting a wife. Can any one be blind to this fact? At all events, the plan is worth trying.

Catholic Review.

for an opportunity of returning the compliment paid them last January by the Old Parliamentary Hand.

UPON CHAMBERLAIN'S COURSE.

Mr Huriburt telegraphs to The World:

—To this complexion, then, has it come tlast, that upon the course of Mr. Chamberlain and his followers depends whether Mr. Gladstone will be enabled to advise the Queen to prorogue Parliament, as he said vesterday evening he was ready to

Her solo was enthusiastically encored, and a beautiful basket of flowers were presented her."

We understand that Miss Coppinger will shortly give a similar entertainment in this her native city, assisted by the best of the talent mentioned above. We be pas't for the talented young lar'y a cowded house.

Against good Creator. Labor is not such a burden in itself. Give a man nothing to do and what is be? He is not a man. He moves around and about, a tramp in rags or a tramp in broadcloth. There is not much difference between them. The man, doing nothing, who dines and sups aending twenty-thousand francs to the at his club, or the poor wretch who strays no give is doious to all sitting members to take the sense of the country on Home Rule.

The solicitude of Pope Leo for all that not much difference between them. The aburden in itself. Give a man nothing is odious to all sitting members to take the sense of the country on Home Rule.

The solicitude of Pope Leo for all that not much difference between them. The man, doing nothing, who dines and sups aending twenty-thousand francs to the sense of the country on Home Rule.

The solicitude of Pope Leo for all that not much difference between them. The man, doing nothing, who dines and sups aending twenty-thousand francs to the sense of the country on Home Rule.

charity may give him, are both in the list. They do not earn their bread.

We are a working people; all striving to earn our bread, and it is in the way of the successful here to give honest work for hom st wage to many. It should never be forgotten that there is no ruling class here. Classes in society there are and will be, in democratic as well as in all other societies. With us, in this Republic, there is no caste, nothing hereditary, nothing by rote or rule. What we are we make ourselves. Money does not rule us so much as outsiders are eager to think. It does not require a king, or a queen, or an emperor, to put the stamp of a gentleman on a man, or a gentlewoman on a woman. Nature approves itself, and nature toned by gentle culture softene us all.

### HOME RILE.

London, May 29.—Lord Salisbury was presented with the freedom of the Grocers' C mpany at a superb banquet tonight. In reply to a toast to his health he said that these were the days of tyranny and of one-man power in Parliament. He would not yield to those who want at to govern by unscrupulous intimidation. The present heavy pressure of the caucus screw was unequalled in Parliament, and he was confident that this attempt to coerce members would fail.

coerce members would fail.

HOME RULE RUMORS AND PROSPECTS.

The Ministerialist are now less sanguine concerning the Home Rule Bill. The Liberal whips have ascertained that the Hartington section retains sixty seven votes and the Chamberlain party twenty-one votes against the measure. Mr. Ryland and other Radicals were interviewed last night. They all declared that Mr. Gladstone's concessions were too vague and uncertain to reconcile them to vague and uncertain to reconcile them to voting for the Bill. Mr. Bright is indignant over the proceedings at the Liberal meeting. He has promised to speak on the bill before a division is taker. The Morning Post says Mr. Chamberlain will not approve the measure even if it be modified. The Queen is prepared to return to London at any moment should political exigencies require her presence. PROPOSED REGISTRATION BILL. The Government has decided to intro-

duce a comprehensive Registration Bill in Parliament with a view to the holding of a general election in 1887.

a general election in 1887.

ARRANGING FOR ACTION.

Monday Chamberlain's friends meet to decide what action they will take. All Chamberlain's influence will be used to induce them to vote against a second reading, but it is not certain he can bring with him a sufficient number to defeat the Government.

which attended the last sad rites of the Church. The remains were carried by Messrs. T. Gardiner, W. J. Byrnes, B. J. Leaby, Lyons, Steacy and Dolan, six of the sisters of the House of Providence being pall bearers.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Baltimore Mirror.

A St. Louis paper has a column and a half of feminine rhetoric written by a lady who calls berself a "society belle," the substance of which is a complaint that she is unmarried. She says she entered society seven years ago, since then bear of the course that the seven years ago, since then bear of the course the session of this session of that.

Government will under no possible circumstances abandon any part of the principle of the Home Rule Bill, and he will fight to ut to the very last. Personally, I should be better pleased, as I have always said, if they would fight out the Bill now in this session, get defeated—as would be sure to do in committee or in the Lords—and then appeal to the courtry. But I readily admit that Mr. Gladstone gave some pood reasons for the course he is taking, and his positive declarations are of priceless value. Home Rule Bil, and he will fight to ut to the very last. Personally, I should be better pleased, as I have always said, if they would fight out the Bill now in this session, get defeated—as would be sure to do in committee or in the Lords—and then appeal to the courtry. But I readily admit that Mr. Gladstone gave some pood reasons for the course he is taking, and his positive declarations are of priceless value. Home Rule is now the course he is taking, and his positive declarations are of priceless value. Home Rule is now the course he is taking, and his positive declarations are of priceless value. Home Rule is now the course he is taking and the principle of the Home Rule Bill, and he will fight to ut to the very last. Personally, I should be better pleased, as I have always said, if they would fight out the Bill now in the series of the courtry would fight out the Bill now in the series of the course he would be sure to

Catholic Review.

That man shall earn his bread by the sweat of his brow was proclaimed from the beginning by Almighty God. This enforced toil, a toil enforced by nature, was the necessary sequence of the first great sin of disobedience and rebellion against a good Creator. Labor is not such a burden in itself. Give a man nothing left for the Premier but to adverted the great sin of disobedience and rebellion against a good Creator. Labor is not such a burden in itself. Give a man nothing left for the Premier but to adverted the great sin of disobedience and rebellion against a good Creator. Labor is not such a burden in itself. Give a man nothing left for the Premier but to adverted the great sin of disobedience and rebellion against a good Creator. Labor is not such a burden in itself.

THE DUCHESS OF NORFOLK.

HOW SHE BECAME A CATHOLIC THROUGH

LOYEOF HER BRE.

A writer in the Liverpool Catholic Times pays a tribute to the memory of the late Dowager Duchess of Notfolk, and gives the following account of her conversion: We have lately seen the close of a life of great goodness; a life very beautiful and very lovely. The Duchess Dowager of Notfolk, whom God has taken to Himself, was one of the conspicuous Christians of our day, and at the same time one of the most hidden, for she was rarely to be seen anywhere except in her own house and the cottages of the poor, or in the House of God. She was brought up outside the Church, and had been married for some ten years be fore her conversion. \* \* \* She and her hasband were victims of her double the children of mixed marriages into two camps. The boys went with the father, the girls with the mother. In the summer of 1149 Lady Arundel was again a mother, the girls with the mother. In the summer of 1149 Lady Arundel was again a mother, the girls with the mother. In the summer of 1149 Lady Arundel was again a mother, the girls with the mother. In the summer of 1149 Lady Arundel was again a mother, the girls with the mother. In the summer of 1149 Lady Arundel was again a mother, the girls with the mother. In the summer of 1149 Lady Arundel was again a mother, the girls with the mother. In the summer of 1149 Lady Arundel was again a mother, the girls with the mother. In the summer of 1149 Lady Arundel was again a mother, the girls with the mother. In the summer of 1149 Lady Arundel was again a mother, the girls with the mother. In the summer of 1149 Lady Arundel was again a mother, the girls with the mother. In the summer of 1149 Lady Arundel was again a mother, the girls with the mother. In the summer of 1149 Lady Arundel was again a mother, the girls with the mother. In the summer of 1149 Lady Arundel was again as mother, the girls with the mother. In the summer of 1149 Lady Arundel was again as mother, the girls with the mother than the father, the girls with the mother. In the wonth of Mary.

In the village ar LOVE OF HER BABE.

A writer in the Liverpool Catholic Times pays a tribute to the memory of the late Dowager Duchess of Norfolk, and gives the following account of her conversion:

We have lately seen the close of a life of great goodness; a life very beautiful and very lovely. The Duchess Dowager of Norfolk, whom God has taken to Himself, was one of the consuicuous Christians of

for Littlehampton in Sussex, where it generally spent the autumn, but the baby, generally spent the autumn, but the baby, newly born with an immortal soul, was unbaptized. The mother was thinking, but also reading much. In her hands she held the book and on her lap the unconscious infant which really converted the mother. Lady Arundel submitted herself wholly and without reserve, and Father Tierney, the priest at Arundel, afterwards the chaplain of the Penitentiary at Southwark, was sent for. tentiary at Southwark, was sent for. He came, and on Sunday, August 26, 1849, privately baptized that happy child. After this was done there was no room for doubt, and accordingly, as soon as she returned to town in the beginning of the following year, she was received into the Church at the Oratory in King William street, of which, as well as at Brompton, she continued all her life the constant and edifying fre-quenter. The fruits of that conversion quenter. The fruits of that conversion are known only to God; the world knows much but the world knows very little after all. There is a saying current among us, and a very good one it is, namely, "Catholic first," English or Irish afterward, as the case may be, but with the Duchess of Norfolk there was no "afterwards." She was a Catholic and nothing else, either before or after.

## God Protects the Innocent. St. Elizabeth, Queen of Portugal, had

in her service a young page. His virtues gained for him the admiration of the Queen and at the same time excited the j-alousy of the other attendants, especially when they noticed his intimacy with her "highness," how could it be otherwise? The Queen had made choice otherwise? The Queen had made choice of this young page to distribute her secret aims among the poor, who at that season were very numerous. These green-eyed monsters, therefore, sought to destroy this growing friendship by causing the young man's death; their plans were well laid; one of the wicked band is chosen messenger; he goes, informs the King of their pretended discoveries attributing to the youth abominable orms the King of their pretended discoveries, attributing to the youth abominable crimes, giving a hypocritical intention to present good conduct. The King was surprised, was astonished, and for a moment could not utter a single word; in his rage he signed the young man's death. warrant; however, so as not to excite the people, who were very much attached to him, everything should be done as secretly as possible. The King sent word to the master of the kiln, that he would and him or the warrant. secretly as possible. The King sent word to the master of the kinn, that he would send him on the morrow a page, to ask: "Have the orders of the King been executed?" adding, with an angry look, "tell the master to take and throw him in the kiln, burn him to a cinder, for he has justly merited my indignation." Accordingly, on the appointed day the page was sent with his message; being obliged, however, on his way to pass by a chaple dedicated to "Mary, Queen of Angels," he could not resist the temptation, and entered to salute his Mother, which was his usual practice when passing her image. It being a feast of our Lady, several Masses were to be said at this privileged shrine of Mary, the favorite resort of her children. As the Mass was already far advanced he remained to hear another. In the meanime the King, anxious to know if his command had been obeyed, sent the foremost in the plot for the destruction of the Queen's favorite. The master of the kiln, taking the slanderer for the person designated by the King, seized him and, notwithstanding all his protestations to the contrary, he was cast into the furnace, there to suffer what he had prepared for an innocent victim. had prepared for an innocent victim. The pious youth, having finished his devotions, once more saluted his Mother begging her to watch over him with maternal care. As he turned to leave that sanctuary he sweetly whispered, "Mury! sweet Mother remember that I am thy child." Having arrived at the kiln, he made his demand; being answered in the affirmative, he immediately returned to the palace. Judge of the King's surprise on seeing him, whom he thought was sleeping his last sleep. Being informed of all the particulars of this strange event, he acknowleged the justice and goodness of God, in protecting caluminated innocence; forming a strong resolution to be more exact to all the offices of our holy religion.

Right Rev. Bishop Thomas A. Becker, transferred from the See of Wilmington, was installed Bishop of Savenneh on May 16th.

MAY SERVICES IN ITALY.

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN RECITING

In all Italy, besides, the mass of the people in cities and villages, whom the Revolution has not been able to turn away from the practices of faith, seek in the worship of the Virgin a comfort in their grief, a relief from the weight of their servitude. Her help is implored their grief, a relief from the weight of their servitude. Her help is implored by all ages and ranks of society; the young and the old, the rich and the poor, the seaman, the artisan, the soldier,—all implore her help. She it is whom the orphans call their mother, the pilgrims their guide, the afflicted their comfort-ress, the sick their physician. Happy lovers, whose faith for aye has just been plighted ask the Madonna of Divine Love to bless and purify their troth, The same lovers, after marriage, ask the Madonna of Peace to give peace to their household. The young mother commends herself and child to the Divine Maternity. The growing youth and maiden invoke the "Mater Purissima et Castissima;" the student and ancient scholars alike, the "Seat of Wisdom;" those who rule the Madonna of the "Good Council." The Italians are ever calling on Mary, and with increased fervor during the month consecrated to her honor. Even where materialism and athelem are proclaimed lamps twinkle day and night before her sweet face, and willing hands keep fresh flowers before the humblest of her shrines. There is not in this world a land which has been more favored by the Mother of God, and in which the devotion to her is more more favored by the Mother of God, and in which the devotion to her is more universal, more tender, more intense, more intimately blended with the life of the people, than Italy.—Ave Maria.

NO. 156 DUNDAS ST.,

### A CATHOLIC EMPEROR WASHES THE FEET OF TWELVE POOR MEN.

washing the feet of twelve poor men, which was, according to custom, performed on Maundy Thursday by the Emperor of Austria in the Festival Hall of the Hofburg, in the presence of a full muster of Austro-Hungarian Cabinet Ministers, State dignitaries, general officers, peers and Knights of Malts. Formerly the Empress used to wash the feet of twelve poor women. Her Majesty's health, however, no longer allows her to take part in so fatiguing a function, and no ladies now figure in the Court procession.

"The Fusswaschung is preceded by the serving of a dinner. A long table is set on one side of the hall, and covers set on one side of the hall, and covers are laid on it for twelve. At ten o'clock the dozen old men, each accompanied by two or three relatives, filed in and took their seats. The youngest of them was aged eighty five, and they all looked very feeble and broken. These old men are selected by the Court Marshal from a list of deserving near recommended by a list of deserving poor recommended by the clergy and the Municipality. They are dressed in a black seventeenth cen-

are dressed in a black seventeenth century costume, which becomes their property along with all that is served to them—namely, the viands and the covers, including a jug with the Imperial arms, a silver goblet, a plate, a knife, a fork and a spoon.

"The Emperor, wearing a Field Marshal's uniform, entered the hall at halfpast ten, escorted by the clergy of the Court Chapel, with several Archdukes and the Grand Duke of Tuscany. His Majesty walked to the head of the table, and at once began to remove the dishes

and at once began to remove the dishes from the trays brought to him by twelve Life Guardsmen in scarlet uniforms. A formal question was then put to one of the old men, as to whether he would like to eat, and on his making a sign in the negative, the Arch-dukes stepped forward to clear the table. dukes stepped forward to clear the table. Four courses of several dishes each are in this way brought on and removed, the Emperor always serving the dishes and the Archdukes taking them off the table. At the conclusion of the ceremony the dishes are placed in large boxes and carried to the homes of the old men.

"When the last course had been removed the table was carried out, and

when the last course had been removed the table was carried out, and the clergy began to intone a prayer. A long white cloth was then unrolled and drawn over the laps of the twelve old men, covering them from the waist downwards. Court servants stooped to take off the shoe and stocking from the right foot of each man, and the Emperor knelt to perform the foot washing. His

Majesty sprinkled a little water out of a golden basin on to each foot, dried the foot with a towel, and then passed on to the next man. When the washing was ended, Prince Hohenlohe, the Court Marshal, advanced with a tray bearing twelve purses, and the Emperor hung one of these round each old man's neck. The whole ceremony lasted about half an hour. Like all the ceremonies at the Austrian Court, it was perfect in its arrangements. There was not a hitch of any kind."

LOCAL NOTICES.

Ladies' an t Gentlemen's Sum-mor Underclothing, in Cotton, Gauzo and Morino; also Hosiery and Gloves. a great variety, cheap at J. J. Gibbons'.

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LONDON, ONT.

LOW PRICES & BEST VALUE

A Vienna correspondent gives the tollowing account of the ceremony of washing the teet of twelve poor men,

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IRELAND FOR T John Dillon's Declara

Mr. JOHN DILLON ceived with loud and p said—I can well recollect some years ago I used the debates of this house

taunted and represented disorder and rebellion, b listened for some time

delivered by my fellow c sit above the gangway, I has come or will soon title will be transferred t than ours (Irish cheers speeches continue to be tone of the one we have the noble lord. Now points in the speech of t which I would like to d tion of the house. Befo the noble lord made a re consider to be a most uph In the first place he quot the habit of our oppone violent language—used platform, and you may b tain that when he was back on a German senal wherewith to accuse th America of a determ accept this bill as a set demands, he was very h deed. There are ten men in America, and the could find to quote was who may be a very but it certainly seemed thappy illustration of a fut of the Irish Parliament lord spoke of that repud by Virginia (Irish cheers) man in the house know if in the whole length and br in the whole length and br where the Irish race has a state is Virginia? (Irish Virginia. I have travell State in the Northern St and as I and everybody we there knows not in the South will you find a 3. Irish have so small a re Virginia. Why, sir, that Dominion, every family trace his descent from th cheers). The next time wants to cast a reproach ple and to say that our pe to repudiate their debts, elsewhere than to the C Virginia (Lish cheers). made an excursion into do not propose to follow I would say this, that as these debates I was struc that anybody who lived gained a thorough knowled of that country, must he with wonder and amszen vellous mastery of the hi which the Prime Minist and displayed (Irish cheemen above that gangwe my advice, which I don't would avoid the history of dwell on the circumstance day, for I assure them they tripped up by the Primo noble lord made a state feel a reproach—namely, for the National cand were illiterate voters. I that statement. The fig the whole ground, and an great exaggerations. But a condemnation of the cruled Ireland? (Irish chemember of the house starthat it is not? I don't content in the conte a Tory or Liberal, if he Ireland he must admit the Ireland he must admit it a people more eager to edge (Irish cheers) Iris deny that. No doubt t many of the people wimany more than we confess—but that is a the people, but to I can only say on that tested a northern diversing a brother of the sessing a brother of the against a brother of the oke-one of those div Nationalists and Imper close. I was only beate and I can say as to T were fully as many illite as of any other class (Iridas) there has been a staten frequently in the cours the effect that thi to the effect that thi
they called it, was not
people asked for, and v
forced on the acceptan
people. Furthermo:e,
was repeated that we si
got this concession, as
a means to obtain more Now, the noble lord ment which I take to contradict in referen said that in all the pre-sures proposed by the for Ireland the great a ward to claim them was final. But I ask him w were final? I defy an the pages of Hansard representatives of Ireland measures were final.

Lord C. HAMILTONister said they were fine Mr. DILLON—But we said they would be fit Minister said it, or ratthat he clung to the su legislating for Ireland own ideas of justice—a has given great henefits.

has given great benefits he would succeed in national spirit of Irela

ence of the Prime Min ence of the Prime Min step by step to the co was undertaking an imp however good his inten power, all this remedial

not succeed in disarmi sentiment, which has and stronger. We no