NE 15, 1883.

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Y. fice, London, Ont.

OTICES.

Andon. the International tute. 173 Church st., he Tecumsch House, day of every month, th, sth and 9th. We reatment of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, diseases of the head, the Spirometer, the of the French Army, licines directly to the tation free. arnia, May 5th, 1883. So:

o: ce more to you asking send me more medi-l, very, very well. I or three years as I am elling is all leaving taking the medicine would apply to you were would not be so sease.

NSMORE, Sarnia, Ont. np for copy of Inter-of questions. Address, & Lung Institute, Toronto, quare, Montreal, layette ave., Detroit.

oran wishes to notify blic generally that he e number of ladies buggies, Timkin bug-Surry wagons, and a ich I am offering at considering the map. An early call so-hand buggies, busi-carts for sale. J. H. carts for sale. J. H.

211-2w again to the front. ngate, town of Oxford, uffering with dyspep-ed the PRIDE OF THE obsitive cure in three neighbors have met ad all that have used he best Blood Purifier ely removes all sur-r medicines fail. For

ry fine— is white as mine; nd you will see s said to be.



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Our assortment of Tweeds, Serges, etc., cannot be beaten, and our prices will compare favorably with any other house in the city.

VOL 5.

Also the latest novelties in gentlemen's furnishings.

136 DUNDAS STREET. For the Catholic Record.

Loneliness.

I wandered in the pathway of Loneliness, Gloomy with the shades of Despair; While the shadows of sorrow and sadness, Rendered darker the visage of care, And my soul, it felt all the more cheerless, Since no one, my burden would share.

And I sought in each recess of darkness In each silent cavern of gloom, For some little glimmer of lightness Even one bright ray, in this tomb: But all my searching seemed useless; Obscurity guarded each room.

When lo' with a beam of sad pleasure, Did memory proffer her aid, In so sweet and tender a measure That all my suspicions were iaid; And I prided myself in the treasure Of the solace of such a fair maid.

Then her book of Remembrance, she showed But on the order of terms infance, she sho But on the very first page, I beheld that recorded before me Which filled me with sorrow and rage, And the pag of regret that it caused me Was sharper than she could assuage.

Alluring Hope, adorned in all splendor, Closed Memory's pages, so sad, And she poured promises, gracious and ten-

der, Till my heart was buoyant and glad, Alas; that she should prove a pretender And promise what she never had.

Then proud Reason came with his bright Then proud reason that picture Of study, of science, of lore, With ambition and the mountain labor, O'er which prizes forever soar. And I saw the cold dream of the victor When his toils and triumphs were o'er.

And I thought, even here there lacked

something To add warmth and glow to the view. When affection cast he bright radiance Of friendship, lasting and true, And I loved her, and asked her to love m She answered, "I've nothing for you."

And I turned again to the lone pathway, And walked without purpose around, And unthinkingly entered a byway, Where riches, abundani, I found. Then I heard the cold friends of yesterday Seeking me, with every sweet sound.

London, June, '83.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Baltimore Mirror

Baltimore Mirror. According to the recent cable dispatches, the vaulting ambition of Mr. Errington has o'erleaped itself, and by his unofficial officiousness, he has run the length of his tether at Rome, and his attentions at the Vatican have been repudiated. And now uneasy lies the head that longs to wear the honors of a baronetcy. Patrick Dempsey and Cornelius Clark, two New York liquor dealers, were mulc-ted in \$2,500 damages last week, under the civil damage act, in a suit brought by

WERE one to believe in the numerous announcements and predictions of the enemics of Catholicity, nothing would be now remaining of the Catholic Church but its ruins. Minds which arrive at so hasty conclusions are neither logical nor philosophical. Catholicity may be losing ground in some countries, because of the lukewarmness and apathy of the people; but it will be found, on examination, that she more than compensates herself for the civil damage act, in a suit brought by a woman who charged them with causing her husband to become a drunkard. Two thousand five hundred dollars is a heavy penaity, but when we oner in contrast a wrecked home, a wasted life, a woman's heart crushed by the desolation about it, the amount sinks into utter insignificance. All the wealth of the Indies could not it when we offer in contrast a more than compensates herself for such apparent losses, by extraordinary advances made in other and new fields for her unceasing labors imposed upon her in the plain but solemu words in which compensate for a blasted life. Christ, her founder, commanded her to "Go, preach the Gospel to all nations, teaching them to observe all things what-soever I have commanded you." Buffalo Union. By famine, coercion and brutality, the British government continues to drive the Irish people into involuntary exile. Th The Church Progress. ely a week that we do not read of WE hope for and expect to witness the hundreds and thousands of poor people speaking a last sad adieu, amid blinding tears, to the unfortunate island of their development of a sentiment among Cath-olic readers which will enforce an absolute divorce of politics from every publication professing to be distinctly Catholic in its birth. Aye, verily, the Celts are going with a vengeance, as the London Times once joyously exclaimed. But they are going with black wrath in their hearts; and some fair day when south winds blow, those exiled Irish will be heard from with character and mission, and that the time will come when the absence of all partisan political matter from the columns ournal will be the criterion of its title to be called Catholic. a "vengeance." England continues to sow the dragon's teeth. She seems to for-Boston Pilot. get that these will yet spring up a fierce band of armed men. Be it so, oh Lord THE proper wife for the "dude" is the young lady who does the tight lacing to secure a small waist. A famous scientist, God of hosts ! Mr. Procter the astronomer, whose daugh-ters wear "stayless waists and divided Freeman's Journal ters wear "stayless walks and divided skirts, concealed, or nearly concealed, by a light overskirt," and who is, therefore, a kind of authority, says, "pinched waists and shallow brain-pans should marry and intermarry till waists contracted and brains grew shallower to the vanishing point." The Carroll Institute, of Washington, D. C., one of the very few Catholic literary societies that is not a pretentious sham, closed its free night-school recently. The school is closed only for the summer. The quality of instruction imparted in this Catholic night-school, conducted by the Boston Republic. A Brooklyn idiot, who would probably members of a Catholic literary institute, A brocklyn hlot, who would probably sneer if he saw a Catholic venerating the image of a saint, paid \$500 for the rug upon which Chet Arthur stood at the reception tendered him by that city on the may be judged from one sentence uttered by the gentleman who made the closing "If a choice had to be made, far better a knowledge of your little cate-chism, than of all the learned works in science, literature and art." This is a occasion of the opening of the bridge. Western Watchman. The English have done some creditable lying in the case of the Propaganda letter. They cut off the head and tail and called it a papal sheepskin. They then tanned the hide in translation, made it patent leather and passed it off for a letter patent. But the dynamiters have been lying too. They are filling the papers with reports of the wonderful falling off of Peter's Pence. It seems the latter has not fallen off, a fact which would indicate that the indig-Western Watchman. master tone, which should dominate all others. It is a theme on which the grand symphony of true education should be based. It is the essence of education. It is the one truth which American parents find it hardest to learn, and which thousands of them learn only through blighting experience. Philadelphia Standard. Much of the confusion and uncertainty fact which would indicate that the indig nants are not in the habit of going to with regard to the reported letter from Rome to the Irish Bishops has been cleared hurch, at least not on collection days.

the lord deputyship by Lord Mountjoy, a man of decided ability and resolute charamount to-day. Mountjoy's purpose was to bring the contest to a close at the earliest possible moment. After ordering the English troops in the south to concentrate in Cork, Mountjoy proceeded to the North, and in the neighborhood of Newry, as well as in the pass of Moira, succeeded in keeping the attention of O'Neill, while Sir Henry Dowcra, with a powerful fleet, entered Lough Foyle to capture and fortify Derry. The capture of that important position gave the English a strong basis

of operations in the rear of the forces of The cable announces that Mr. Edward Harrington, editor of the Tralee Sentinel, and several of the printers employed on the Northern chiefs. Treason was also at work to defeat the purposes of the Cathothat paper, have been summarily arrested, and, under the convenient provisions of Mr. Gladstone's "Crimes Act," have been lic leaders. Dowcra won to the English cause Art O'Neill, son of Tirlogh, the Mr. Gladstone's "Crimes Act," have been tried before a bench of small-potato Gov-ernment officials, called "Special Stipen-diary Magistrates,"—and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment; while, as the final result of what every impartial observer in Ireland regards as a Govern-ment police plot, the whole "plant" of the Sentinel—type and presses—though they were the personal property of Mr. Timothy Harrington, member of Parlia-ment for Westmeath, against whom no early adversary of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone. He likewise drew over Nial Garve O'Donnell, who continued in his treason with a bitterness and persistence worthy an honor ed cause. There appeared at the same time a "Queen's Maguire" in Fermanagh, a "Queen's O'Reilly" in Cavan, and the young son of the late Earl of Desmond was brought over from England to exercise the influence of his great name in were forcibly seized by the English police, and forwarded at once from Tralee to Dub-lin,—thus practically putting a stop to any further issue of the journal,—for the present favor of the enemies of his country and of the religion of his ancestors. Mountjoy did not purpose wasting his strength in open combat with the Irish forces. His

plan was to lay waste and destroy every portion of the country within reach of his THE Wisconsin Masons have deposed their "Grand" Secretary Woodhull, who is troops, and to strengthen by measures of short in his accounts some \$3,000. This is no reflection, however, upon the virtues of the Masonic body. If the financial dis-crepancy occurred in the accounts of the pastor of a Catholic Church it would be prudence and resolve his position in the North. How he carried out the first part of his design may be easily ascertained from memoirs of his campaigns written by himself and his officers. We read for an "irrefragable evidence of the essential falsity of Christianity." instance that in 1600 "the president sent THE most amusing things of the season are interviews with "prominent Irish-men," who never go to church, in which they sadly sigh that "their confidence in Rome has been shaken" and their relig-ious "faith" seriously jolted out of its centre of gravity. It destroys our gravity in toto. Maurice Stack, with 50 men, to Kerry, where he surprised Liscaghan Castle, burned Adare, and preyed the country. "The same day fiftie-eight were exe-cuted in the market place!"-Pacata Hibernia, 574.

"The Earle of Clanricard had many faire escapes, being shot through his gar-ments, and no man did bloody his sword more than his lordship did that day, and more than his lordship did that day, and would not suffer any man to take any of the Irish prisoners, but bade them kill the rebels !"—Idem, 421. "Whome, though until hir majesties pleasure knowne he did forbeare, yet the residue he spared not; but after their deserts, he executed in infinit numbers."—Hollinshed, vi. 370. "The president, therefore, as well to debarre these straglers from releefe, as to prevent all meanes of succours to Osuleprevent all meanes of succours to Os

 $\begin{array}{c} \mbox{reality. First, the alleged document was} \\ \mbox{asserted to be a letter from the Sovereign} \\ \mbox{Pontiff, Leo XIII. It now turns out to} \\ \mbox{be a letter from Cardinal Simeoni, the} \\ \mbox{Prefect of the Propaganda. Secondly, it} \\ \mbox{was asserted that it condemned the} \\ \mbox{Parnell movement as such now it is clear} \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \mbox{IRELAND'S STRUGGLE FOR THE} \\ \mbox{FAITH.} \\ \mbox{XI.} \\ \mbox{The unfortunate Essex was succeeded in} \\ \mbox{Parnell movement as such now it is clear} \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \mbox{Mich of the local deputation in his wais at Drun-fening he tooke a preise of one thousand five hundred kine or cowes, which were five hundred kine or cowes were five here for the five hundred kine or cowes were five here for the five hundred kine or cowes were five here for the five hundred kine or cowes were five here for the five hundred kine or cowes were five here for the five hundred kine or cowes were five here for the five here for the five hundred kine or cowes were five here for the five h$ fening he tooke a preie of one thousand five hundred kine or cowes, which were all driven and sent unto Corke."-Hollin-

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

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1883.

Catholic Record.

shed, vi. 425. acter. The war had already cost the Eng-lish treasury the enormous amount of $\pounds 3,400,000$, equivalent to ten times that 123,400,000, equivalent to te -Hollinshed, vi. 430.

"They wasted and forraged the coun-trey, so as in a small time it was not able to give the rebels any reliefe! having spolled and brought into their garrisons the most part of their corne, being newly reaped."—Pacata Hibernia, 684.

reaped."—Pacata Hibernia, 684. 1600. "On the 12th of August, Mount-joy, with 560 foot, and 50 horse, and some voluntiers, marcht to Naas, and thence to Philipstown, and in his way took a prey of 200 cows, 700 garrons, and

500 sheep, and so burning the country !" -Cox, 428. 1600. "Sir Arthur Savage, governour of Connagh, designed to meet the lord lieutenant, but could not accomplish it,

though the preyed and spoiled the country as far as he came !"-Ibid. 1600. "Mounijoy staid in this country till the 23td of August, and destroyed 10,000/, worth of corn, and slew more or 10,0002, worth of corn, and slew more or less of the rebels every day! One Lenagh, a notorious rebel, was taken and hanged, and a prey of 1000 cows, 500 garrons, and many sheep, was taken by Sir Oliver Lambert, in Daniel Spany's sountrey, with the slaughter of a great many rebels !"—Ibid. 1001. "Then he wasted Sleugh-Art, a little country in Tir-Oen. full of woods

little country in Tir-Oen, full of woods and bogs, about fifteen miles long !"-Camden, 638.

1601. "It was not long before he did 1601. "It was not long before he did invade Macduff's country, and took a prey of 1000 cows, and burned what he could not carry away !"—Cox, 436. 1601. "The deputy sent out Sir Henry Danvers, with 300 foot, to burn about 20 houses, which he effected."—Cox, 449.

Mountjoy's efforts to acquire a firm hold in Ulster met with success. Besides the 4,000 foot and 400 horse under the command of Dowera on Lough Foyle and O'Neill and Nial Garve, Chichester had in Carrickfergus 850 foot and 150 horse. Danvers in Armagh 150 foot and 150 Norris, 600 foot and 50 horse, at Downpatrick 300 foot, in Newry 400 foot and 50 horse, or in all of the English regular forces Ulster 7000 foot and 800 horse. It was not, however, in Ulster that the last struggle in this war for Catholic independence was to take place. In September 1601 a Spanish commander, Don D'Agila landed at Kinsale with 3400 men, took possession of the town and fortified his position as strongly as their circumstances

which English Protestantism sought to their political speculations. But such rob them. But that freedom, as we shall complaints were made at the peril of the see, was not to be of long duration. members, who were frequently committed Elizabeth had died before the submission to custody for undue liberty of speech ; of O'Neill. Her last days were miserable. and all motions to remove those enor-Her spirit, says Dr. Russel, left her, and mous grievances were suppressed, as existence itself seemed a burden. She re- attempts to invade the royal prerogative. jected all consolation: she would scarcely The queen herself, by messages to the taste food, and refused every kind of house, frequently admonished the commedicine, declaring that she wished to die, mons "not to meddle with what nowise and would live no longer. She could not belonged to them (matters of state or even be prevailed on to go to bed: but religion), and what did not lie within the threw herself on the carpet, where she compass of their understanding ;" and she remained, pensive and silent, during ten warned them, "since neither her comdays and nights, leaning on cushions, and mands nor the example of their wiser holding her finger almost continually in brethren (those devoted to the court) her mouth, with her eyes open, and fixed could reclaim their audacious, arrogant, upon the ground. Her sighs, her groans, and presumptuous folly, that some other were all expressive of some inward grief, which she cared not to utter, and which them." preyed upon her life. At last, her death being visibly approaching, the privy council sent to know her will, in regard was asserted, "that the royal prerogative to her successor. She answered with a feeble voice, that as she had held a regal nor examined, and did not even admit of sceptre, she desired no other than a royal successor; and on Cecil's desiring her to explain herself, she said, "who should that be but my nearest kinsman, the king of Scots ?" She expired soon after, without a struggle, her body being totally wasted power, she could loosen herself at pleaby anguish and abstinence.

History, continues the same writer, does not afford a more striking lesson on the unsubstantial nature of human greatness than in the close of this celebrated reign. Few sovereigns ever swayed a sceptre with more dignity than Elizabeth: few have enjoyed more uniform prosperity, and none could be more beloved by their people; yet this great princess, after all her glory and popularity, lived to fall into neglect, and sink to the grave beneath the pressure of a private grief, accompanied by circumstances of distress, whatever Irish troops adhered to Arthur which the wretch on the torture might pity, and which the slave who expires at horse, Sir Samuel Bagnal in Mount to what a degree of wealth and consequence a wise and vigorous administration: and horse, in Charlemont 300 foot and 50 what powerful efforts may be made by a brave and united people, in repelling or annoying an enemy, how superior soever in force.

The character of Elizabeth herself has been too often drawn to admit of any new feature, and is best delineated in her conduct. To all the personal jealousy, the coquetry, and little vanities of a woman, she united the sound understandpermitted. The Lord Deputy and council ing and firm spirit of a man. A greater on receipt of advice informing them of share of feminine softness might have the arrival of D'Agila resolved on an im- made her more agreeable as a wife or a mediate investment of Kinsale. Accord- mistress, though not a better queen; but ingly on the 17th of October, three weeks a less insidious policy would have reflecafter the arrival of the Spaniards, 15,000 ted more lustre on her administration, English and Anglo Irish troops sat down and a less rigid frugality, on some occabefore Kinsale. O'Neill and O'Donnell sions, would have given more suchurried to its relief. But its fate was cess to her arms. But as she was, and as she acted, she must be allowed to have and their commander, an injudicious and been one of the greatest sovereigns that ever filled a throne, and may perhaps be considered as the most illustrious female that ever did honour to humanity." Notwithstanding this lavish praise, this ame historian, ardent in the cause of the Reformation, admits that the administration of Elizabeth was characterized by radical defects. The Canadian Pilgrimage. The Canadian Pilgrimage. This year being the 25th anniversary of the apparition of the Blessed Virgin to bave proceeded from lenity to her people thave proceeded from lenity to her people the power of the commons by the necessity of soliciting larger supplies, and thereby the present year. It is the intention of quite a number of our Roman Catholic ticens to protect the society of the present year. It is the intention of the present year of his age. Elizabeth's frugality in the administraendangering her royal prerogative, of which she was always remarkably jealous, and which she exercised with a high hand. Numberless instances of this occur during her reign. Besides erecting the Court of His last moments were comforted by the which she was always remarkably jealous, presence of two Franciscan Fathers, Flor- and which she exercised with a high hand. ence, afterwards Archbishop of Tuam, and Numberless instances of this occur during gal. The conquest of Munster was after High Commission, which was vested with gal. The conquest of Munster was after the fall of Kinsale a matter of little diffi-cutty, and was carried out with merciless cruelty. Mountion then decided on the ing the arbitrary decrees of the Star Cham-ber, she granted to her servants and courtiers patents for monopolies, which put invincible restraints upon all com-merce, industry, and emulation in the arts, and enabled those who possessed them to raise commodities to what price they pleaged. Salt in particular 8,000 English troops concentrated against him in Tyrone. His territory was laid waste and his people plundered and mas-sacred. The trials and sufferings of his people led him at length to a disposition people led him at length to a disposition for peace, but on none other than honor-able conditions. Elizabeth consented to the opening of negociations with O'Neill. At Mellifont the Irish prince met These grievances were frequently com plained of in parliament, but more especito restore him to the estates he had held ally by the Puritans, a religious sect who tion to remove all the inhabitants, with before the war, and that the Catholics maintained, as the name imports, that their goods and cattle, over the moun-taine into the small county of Limerick, and such corne as could not be presently reaped and conveyed, (as aforesaid,) hee years' duration obtain for the Irish nation and who carried the same bold spirit that

NO. 245

that freedom of religious worship of dictated their theological opinions into species of correction must be found for

These messages were patiently received by the majority of the house. Nay, it was not to be canvassed, nor disputed. any limitation; that absolute princes, such as the sovereigns of England, were a species of divinity ; that it was in vain to attempt tying the queen's hands by laws or statutes, since, by her dispensing ire !"

Cobbett pronounces judgment on Elizabeth in the following terms :

"It may not be amiss, before I take my leave of this "good" creature, to observe, that her "glories" consisted in having broken innumerable solemn treaties and commands in having hear continued broken inhumeratore solemn treaties and compacts; in having been continually bribing rebel subjects to annoy their sov-ereigns; in having had a nary of freeboot-ers; in having had an army of plunderers; in having battered, for a little money, the important town of Calais; and in never having added even one single last of Important town of Calais; and in never having added even one single leaf of laurel to that ample branch which had, for ages, been seated on the brows of England: and that, as to her maiden virtues, Whit-taker (a Protestant clergyman, mind) says, that "her life was stained with gross licentioueness and the het access the the oar does not feel. But the reign of Elizabeth yields other lessons. It shows to what a degree of wealfh and consequence a nation may be raised in a few years, by the 70th year of her age, and the 45th of her reign) she did all the mischief that it remained in her power to do, by sulkily refusing to name her successor, and thus leaving to a people, whom she had been pillaging and scourging for forty-five years, a probable airdiant of the succession of the suc leaving to a people, whom she had been pillaging and scourging for forty-five years, a probable civil war, as "a legacy of mischief after her death." Historians have been divided in opinion, as to which was the worst man that England ever pro-duced, her father, or Cranmer; but, all mankind must agree that this was the mankind must agree, that this was the worst woman that ever existed in England, or in the whole world, Jezabel her self not excepted."

> A judgment severe, indeed, but borne out by the whole tenor of the reign of Elizabeth. She was in a measure great and successful, but neither greatness nor success can compensate for the absence of goodness and womanly virtue.

Was asserted that it contents the conduct of Parnell movement as such; now it is clear that what it condemns is the conduct of some of the followers or hangers on of the party of which Mr. Parnell is the leader Thirdly, instead of Cardinal Simeoni's letter being, and purporting to be, an open public Circular to the Bishops, it was de-signed to be a private instruction or ad-monition to them and instruction or ad-

monition to them, and never intended to have been published. There are many other misrepresentations of the real facts other misrepresentations of the real facts of the case in the published associated press telegrams, but it is not worth while to notice them farther. Suffice it to say that what they assert one day they fre-quently contradict on the morrow. They have only one species of uniformity. It is the spirit of malice towards the Catholic religion and Church by which they are constantly animated.



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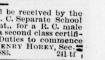
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up. And comparing the reports respect-ing it transmitted through English chan-nels, it is evident that there was from the start a deliberate intention to make it an instrument for doing the utmost amount

Catholic Telegraph.

WERE one to believe in the numerous

Irish American.

ment for Westmeath, against whom no accusation in the matter had been made,

Milwaukee Catholic Citizen.

present.

in toto.

No one ever seems to be satisfied with the lesson taught by another's experience. He seems to prefer to take a turn in the bitter school

of mischief possible by means of a system of misrepresentation and perversion. It is worth while to make this clear by com-paring a few of these statements with the It is reported that Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, has raised about \$2,000,000 in Europe for the founding of the Catholic college which he contemplates.

van, if hee should returne with new forces, caused all the county of Kerry and Desmond, Beare, Bantry, and Carbery to be left absolutely wasted"-Pacata Hibernia, 680.

"They passed the next morning over "They passed the next morning over the bridge of Adare, and, by the waie, they burned and spoiled the countrie."— Hollinshed, vi. 429. "On the 1st of May, Captain Taaf took

a prey of 300 cows, and many sheep, and on the second, Captain John Barry brought in another prey of 500 cows, 300 sheep, and 300 garrons; and on the 8th, 300 men were, in the night, sent to Artully to meet Sir Charles Wilmott's forces, and to conduct them to the camp; which was effected, to the great grief of the rebels, and a prey of 4000 cows were taken in Iveragh."-Cox, 450. "Upon the 5th of May, hee secretly dis-

patched a partie of men, which burnt and spoyled all the countrey, and returned spoyled all the countrey, and returned with foure thousand cowes, besides sheepe and garrons."—Pacata Hibernia, 538. "Then dividing into three parts marched

to Dingle, and as they went, they drove the whole country before them, whereby they took a prey of eight thousand cows, besides garrons, sheep, &c., and slew a great many people, and had slain more but that Sir William Winter gave many of them protections."-Cox. 366

"One hundred and forty of his gallowglasses had the misfortune to be intercepted and made prisoners; and as intelligence was received that the rebels advanced and prepared to give battle, Skeffington, with a barbarous precaution, ordered these wretches to be slaughtered; an order so effectually executed, that but one of all the number escaped the carnage."-Leland, ii. 181.

"Capteine Macworth recouvered the possession of the whole, and did put fiftie to the sword, of which nineteene were found to be Spaniards; and six others he tooke, whereof one was a woman, which were executed in the campe! None were saved that daie but onlie the capteine, Julio, whom the lord justice kept for certeine considerations two or three daies: but in the end he was hanged, as the rest were before him."—Hollinshed, vi. 431. "Sir Charles Wilmot, with his regiment,

was sent againe into Kerry, (which coun-trey having therein great store of corne and cattle, would otherwise haue beene left open to the rebels' reliefe.) with direc-

sealed. The garrison grew discontented, impatient officer, forced the Irish leaders into an untimely assault on the English lines. The assault was repulsed with heavy loss and nine days after Sir Juan de Aguila surrendered the town to the English. On the 6th of January, 1602, three days after the battle, O'Donnell, by the advice of O'Neill, sailed for Spain, where he was received with regal honors, the king assur-

Maurice Donlevy of the Abbey of Donecruelty. Mountjoy then decided on the prosecution of vigorous measures against O'Neill. The military strength of the latter had dwindled down to 600 foot and 60 horse, but still he held out against the

the lord deputy, who in return number !" for his submission granted him amnesty for himself and his allies, consented

ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE, BERLIN.

The public distribution of prizes a' St. Jerome's College, Berlin, will be held on the 28th June. On the same day the alumni of St. Jerome's College will hold their annual meeting at the College, to which all former students of St. Jerome's which all former students of St. Jerome' are cordially invited.

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The sky of summer shines serene. And sapphire rivers flow between The thousand bosky shields of gr

I know the tale the red man sung-How, when this Northern land was your And by a smiling heaven o'erhung.

Its beauty stirred the Arch-fiend's ire, Till, burning with insane desire, He smote it with a shaft of fire

And shattered it to fragments. "See !" He cried with diabolic glee. "The paradise that mocked at me !

'Tis sunk beneath the wave! No trace Reminds me of its native grace And witchery of loveliness."

But Time repairs the wreck of old And vells, with touches manifold, The shining sharde with green and gold

The sad wounds hide in tender moss, And ferns and lichens creep across And every ragged scar emboss.

The pine its coronal uprears, And banished beauty reappears 'Neath the caresses of the years.

The fairy-land again has prown; The Huron god has found a throne, And Manito reclaims his own.

And so the summer shines serene, And sapphire rivers lapse between The thousand bosky shields of green

And so I drift in silence where Young Echo, from her granite chair, Flings music on the mellow air.

O'er rock and rush, o'er wave and brake Until her phantom carols wake The voices of the Island Lake.

Beneath my skiff the long grass slides; The muskallonge in covert hides, And pickerel flash their gleaming side,

And purple vines naiads wore A-tiptoe on the liquid floor, Nod welcome to my pulsing oar.

The shadow of the waves I see, Whose silver meshes seem to be The love-web of Penelope.

It shimnaers on the yellow sands, And while, beneath the weaver's hands It creeps abroad in throbbing strands.

The braided subbeams softly shift And unseen fingers, flashing swift Unravel all the golden weft.

So, day by day, I drift and dream Among the Thousand Isles, that seem The crown and glory of the stream. -W. A. Cregfut, in the Continent.

TALBOT. THE INFAMOUS IRISH POLICE SPY.

BY JAMES J. TRACY.

CHAPTER III. [Continued]. There is an old saying that "truth is found in wine." If this be not always so. These two old sinners (Gore and Nelson), whose lives had been filled with untruths, for the greater part of those who knew them now began to speak the dark sentiments of their hearts. They felt a strange joy in exhibiting to each other the wickedness of their corrupted hearts. Men are in the last stage of wickedness

when they take pride in it. After a few minutes of cruel laughter Gore again began: "Mischief is now afloat. Our future will soon be made; all our hopes will be realized. The country will soon be a prey to all kinds of crimes and disorder. The test of D by

disorder. The streets of Dublin will run red with rebel blood. The priests of Ire-land must be destroyed—they alone have power to frustrate our plans. They alone have influence over the hearts of the macule." people.

'A mighty bad influence," here growled

in Nelson. "Yes," replied Gore, "bad for you, and Talbot, and myself, and for all who make their pot boil by disorder and rebellion. But I was going to say that the priests But I was going over the neople-they alone have power over the people-they alone can keep the excitable Irish blood alone can keep the excitable Irish blood within its proper channels—they alone can think for the masses. Destroy their influence and the country becomes a prey influence we can rule supreme. We to disorder; we can rule supreme. We can get up a fight, a war at any time. In weeks we can make red-handed

cellent article. "Yes, by all means, another toast," said The glasses were again filled.

"It takes two to make that bargain, I guess; I bet a five dollar bill, old fellow, you are mistaken this time. Hands off ! hands off, sir !" shouted the indignant Mr. Hall. "All right, so this is our last, for our bottle is empty, let us drink to the mem-ory of Brother Voltaire, that indefatigable soldier. All the battles he fought he gained, my brother, on our behalf and for "Seize him, men !" cried the chief. The police rushed towards him. "Keep off! keep off! ruffians, I am an mariaan aitizan ?

American citizen." "So much the worse for you, good

gained, my brother, on our benari and by our profit." "Forward arms," "Present arms," "Take aim," "Fire." The glasses are "fired off" in a moment. "Let us have a song, Colonel," said Nelson, whose head began to grow most fearfully heavy. So heavy, indeed, that his neck could scatterely support it.

his neck could scarcely support it. "Yes, a song," said Gore, who just then began to see the two sides of everything. "I know only one verse," stammered "I know only one," said Gore.

"Let each of us sing his verse," again said Nelson. In order to save my readers the trouble

of trying to make out the words of the verses as sung by these intoxicated gentle-

They come, who to the foreign foe the hall of welcome gave; He comes, the open rebel flerce-he comes the Jesnit siy; But put your trust in God, my boys, and keep your powder dry. We will delay no longer with these agents of satan. It saddens our hearts to think that some of the best and noblest of below the method.

of Ireland's sons were the dupes of wicked men like these. Who of Irish blood and feelings has not seen a brother, a relative

feelings has not seen a brother, a relative or a friend injured by his connection with secret societies? Many have suf-fered imprisonment, transportation, and a few even death. Some have survived to feel that their Faith was wrecked, their reter that their raith was wrecked, their virtue lessened, and their happiness lost. Thus it will ever be for those who listen rather to the false voice of designing knaves, than to the faithful whispers of conscience, and the sage counsel of their devoted priests.

CHAPTER IV.

The next day a crowd of idlers assem bled at the railway station. They had been attracted there, no doubt, by the im-posing sight of a large body of police that awaited the arrival of the Dublin train. Why the police awaited the train was an from entire secret. "You may be sure," said one of them, as he looked very deep, "that some member of the Royal Family, or at least the Lord Lieutenant himself, is comin' to pay us a visit. It is a long time since the cord secret and the secret and the secret measure the secret and the secret an ime since any one with royal blood in hi

weins showed his face in Carrick." "That's very true," said another, "and what is better, it will be longer still before another shows his face here. Carrick is in no great favor with the kings or queens of England. I have here told or good of England. I have been told, on good authority, that England has a mortal fear of us.

"And so well she might," said a third, "for we'll yet put a nail in her coffin." "While this conversation was going on, in an undertone, in one corner of the crowd, a few noisy lads joked, laughed and shouted in a manner that displeased the orderly eyes and ears of the police.

here broke out the chief, as he glanced at the card, "you're a prisoner in the name young O'Connell became friends. TO BE CONTINUED.

RENAN AND THE PRIESTS.

Beautiful Tribute from an Unbeliever.

The following article is from the Paris correspondent of the New York Nation (Carl Schurz's weekly). Though the wiiter is a Protestant, and the subject an

man," muttered the police, as they seized him roughly by the collar of the coat. "I'll telegraph to the President this moman," muttered the police, as they seized him roughly by the collar of the coat. "Fill telegraph to the President this mo-ment; I'll have war declared in less than twenty-four hours. I'm an American citi-zen, I am. I'll blow up this whole isle if I'm not let loose in less than a jiffy. You have the wrong man to deal with just now, old boys. I'll burn down this town to-night, I will, it's a fact." During all this time the other gentle-man seemed filled with indignation. The blood rushed to his cheeks, and his eyes grew doubly bright. He was heard by the crowd muttering hard things against the wd muttering hard things against the ice. He even went so far as to shake

"Do you think war will be declared as soon as the President hears from him ?" asked a third. "All that I can say is that he is a friend of liberty and of poor Ireland, you see. It is a crime in our days to love liberty. We are slaves in the land of our fathers. We are at the mercy of every insolent servant of the British crown—would that we could break—" At this juncture the chief and some of his men directed their attention to him.

"My name is Kelley," responded the stranger in a firm tone. "Have you ever been to America?" again began the chief. "Have you ever been to America?" asked Kelley with a smile of contempt. "Answer my question, sir! Have you ever been to America?" "New to pre house days "while you priests. Renan was born priest, he says himself, as others are born soldiers, lawyers. In the year 1836 Renan obtained all the prizes of his class. The Abbe Dupanloup, who was looking every-where for recruits for the seminary which he then directed in Paris, heard of this young scheder, and he aff all bins. "Never, to my knowledge," said Kelley young scholar, and he offered him a place in his seminary of Saint Nicolas du Charwith a sharp look at the crowd. "Mr. Kelley, where have you come donnet, and young Renan, who was fifteen and a half years old, was sent to "Come, sir, no nonsense; from what town did you come ?" "The last town I left, I believe was new soil: he felt very unhappy at first; he became very ill. He was saved by M. Dupanloup himself, who took a great interest in him, and showed him much "My native city, to be more exact, is "My narrow city, to be more exact, is Limerick." "Where did you become acquainted with the prisoner, Hall?" "On the way from the Limerick Junckindness. Renan says that the Abbe Dupanloup literally transformed him; he

vanity. The pupils are free to work or not to work; they are treated like men. The two years spent at Issy were devoted chiefly to philosophy. Cartesianism and the Scotch philosophy were the atmosphere of the place, but philosophy was complete-ly imbued with Christianity. Malebranche, who was a Cartesian, said his Mass every morning during all his life. The Sulpic-ians did not dread a philosophy which could live in such perfect harmony with their faith. Renan gives us the portraits of all his professors, and among them were very original types. The young pupils showed an extraordinary ardor for study and for discussion; he never played;

pulpits showed an extraordinary ardor for study and for discussion; he never played; he never went to Paris.
"M. Gottofrey (one of the professors) spoke very rarely to me, but he observed me with much curiosity. My Latin argumentations, made with a firm tone and much accent activity him med him. much accent, astonished him, made him uneasy. Sometimes I triumphed too much; sometimes I showed how weak I found the reason approach to found the reason opposed to me. One day, when my objections had been made with much vigor, he interrupted the dis-cussion. In the evening he took me aside. He explained to me with eloverses as sung by these intoXicated gents, men, and promoters of human happiness, I shall give them as I find them in the poens of the notorious Orange Ziacker. NELSON'S VERSE. Hurrah, hurrah, for liberty, for her the sword we drew, And dar'd the battle, while on high our Woe worth the hour-woe worth the State, of the Boyne. Concis VERSE. Gone's VERSE. Concis VERSE. Concis

Gosselin, who calmed and reassured him. This incident shows what moral tempests This incident snows what moral tempests can break the calm of these quiet para-dises of faith. M. Gottofrey was right, as Renan confesses: the germ of unbelief had been planted in his heart; science had

begun its work. "After two years of philosophy, he went to the great Seminary of Saint-Sul-pice, in order to pursue his theological studies. Renan confesses now that he ought to have followed the impulse given At this juncture the chief and some of his men directed their attention to him. The conduct of this gentleman, under the circumstances, was no less bold than im-prudent. At this time it was easy to arouse the suspicions of the police, and once that was aroused, farewell to safety, "Who are you, sir?" asked the chief with much sternness. "My name is Kelley," responded the stranger in a firm tone. century kept in the midst of modern Paris; not materially (as the present build-ing is not very old), but intellectually and morally. It is something like Port-Royal and the old Sorbonne together. M. Garnier, the Director, a learned Orientalist and exegete, never spoke of Bossuet other-wise than as Monsieur Bossuet, of Fenelon otherwise than as Monsieur Fenelon: it seemed as if he had lived with them. "Renna speaks at length of M Le. His

"Renan speaks at length of M. Le Hir, who was certainly the most remarkable fifteen and a half years old, was sent to Paris. He was thrown out of his natural orbit into a new sphere of attraction. Renan was like a tree transplanted to a was perfectly well versed in the German exception in the German the doctrines of Gesenius and of Ewald; he remained orthodox to the end, and died prematurely in 1863, while prepar-ing to go to Rome to the General Council "Where did you become acquainted with the prisoner, Hall?" "On the way from the Limerick June-tion." "Has he come from Dublin?" "Has he come from Dublin?" "Hat's enough for you, you may go your way. Be more civil the next time bulary." "Let Mr. Hall come with me," said Kelley in the tone of a superior. "He is an honorable gentleman, travelling for his health." of the Church. Renan speaks with a pen-etrating emotion of the time he spent at

JUNE 22, 1883.

"Preach to us now that godiess creed-the murderer's blood to spare." "You seem to be a blunderbuss," said the witty chief, "but it matters little way ou are a mighty clever man. I am sure you will succeed in all your under-takings. Let us have another toast, you constitute a sort of public confession, too proud in its assumed modesty, too uncon-scious in its assumed analysis. Renan ex-amines himself on the four points which were the basis of the Sulpician code of virtue; first, disinterestedness of poverty; second, modesty; third, politeness; fourth, chastity. He prides himself on having essentially kept these four virtues of clericity. Those who are curious to verify the truth of Pascal's saying, *Le moi est haisable*; had better read this extraordin-ary examination of conscience. Much as ary examination of conscience. Much as I admire Renan, I confess that it has made on me a disagreeable and almost painful impression. It could be easily ridiculed. impression. It could be easily ridiculed, but something besides irony is mingled with the impression which is left on the mind by the 'Souvenirs' d'Enfance et de Launess''

STEPS WHICH LED A CONVERT IN-TO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

That very many converts have been re-seived into the Catholic fold, from time to time, since the close of the Revolution-ary War, and from the different shades of dissent, is fully evidenced by our annals. It is not so long since some of those have passed off the stage of life. There were Virgil H. Barber, in 1815; Geo. F. Has-Virgil H. Barber, in 1815; Geo. F. Has-kins, in 1839; James Roosevelt Bayley, in 1842; Nath'il Aug. Hewitt, in 1835; C. Donald McLeod, and Dr. Forbes, in 1849; Orestes A. Brownson, in 1844; Thos. S. Donald McLeod, and Dr. Forbes, in 1849; Orestes A. Brownson, in 1844; Thos. S. Preston, in 1849; Bishop Ives, in 1852; J. V. Huntington, in 1843; Geo. Hobart Doane, in 1855, and many others. Taking up recently a little work writ-ten by another of these converts in 1864 —by name, Joshua Huntington, an east-own man — we find that Mr. Huntington

ern man, we find that Mr. Huntington, like all his brother converts, states that in his days of Protestantism he had a horrible idea of Catholicity. He says on this

point:--"Until within a year and a half ago, I had never had a suspicion that the views might be false in which we had been edu-The second secon Church as the anti-Christ which was to come in the latter days; as the embodi-ment of wickedness in its viles; form; wickedness concealing itself in the external garb of purity. When a boy, I should have been struck with the uset increduhave been struck with the most incredu-lous amazement, had I heard the idea suggested (which I certainly never did) that a Roman Catholic might possibly be a good men and a incredit to be increduced. a good man, and a sincere Christian: and my only idea of the Pope was that derived Iny only idea of the Pope was that derived from Bunyan's representation of him, as sitting at the mouth of his den, like a disabled wild beast, vainly gnashing his teeth at the "pilgrims" on their way to the Eternal City. 'Pope and Pagan' were always associated, in my mind, as twim-monsters, equally appendent of Goad and monsters, equally enemies of God and man."

After many years of doubt, gloom and skepticism, he finally, while at college at Princeton, got religion, again, and instead of becoming a Congregationalist, the church of his parents, he became an Epis-conalian. As he are bimedia he fits of becoming a Congregationalist, the church of his parents, he became an Epis-copalian. As he says, himself, he "stood up, and publicly professed [his] acceptance of certain "Articles of Faith without know-ing what they were until hearing them read." He had not, however, "for so many years, denied the authority of even the Apostle Paul, in order now to fall back into the admission of that of a modern church committee, or of any uninspired man or body of men. The Bible alone was assumed by him as his rule of faith —not theoretically, but practically. In this new faith, he soon found out, "that John Calvin had no more right to decide upon my faith than had Martin Luther; the Synod of Dort, than the Westminster Assembly; Dr.—at Princeton, than Dr. —-at New Haven; that very different views were held and taught by different views were held and taught by different of a [Protestant] church is generally that of its minister, and his that of the school at its minister, and his that of the school at which he was educated; and that all these different views, and different creeds represented nothing but the opinions of m who made no claim whatever to any livine authority to teach divine truths. From Princeton our future convert From Princeton our future convert went to Andover, with the intention of preparing himself for the ministry. Here, as he examined into the grounds of his so-called "belief," he ends in finding that his "creed came to be nothing but a collection of opinions, held with various degrees of confidence, but containing almost no articles to which (he] could say credo ('I believe') without any mental reser-vation whatever." When he had com-pleted his theolecient pleted his theological course, and was "licensed to preach," he finds himself totally unqualified to assume the charge of a congregation. As he expresses it, were he asked if he thought it necessary that another should believe as he did, in order to be saved, he could only reply, "I do not know." At this stage, although believing in all the finely sounding generalities about "the Bible alone," etc., he began to realize "the Bible alone," etc., he began to realize the absolute want of some certain infalli-ble guide in the interpretation of God's law, because he finds himself threatened in the Scriptures with eternal punishment, in case he failed to act and believe in acde-l'Epee would have been a paradise for him, as he cared for nothing but study, if he had not been tormented by his religi-ous scruples and doubts. It is hard to have a destring which embraces life with Christian Church, claiming this authority, and able to impart those consoling assurances of certainty to the soul afflicted by doubts and unsolved problems. At the present time, when the world of Protestantism is more than ordinarily the prey of doubt and skepticism—not even spar-ing the pulpit—we can recommend Mr. Huntington's little pamphlet, entitled "Gropings after Truth," which will more fully give his reasons for embracing the Catholic Faith. However, once the Rule of Faith is settled upon, the rest of the difficulties are easily overcome.—Catholic Telegraph.

JUNE 2

Plant

BY B Spec' de good 'twixt de w Spec' de debbi corn patch

Spec' dar's po heaben w'it Spec' dar's lots wood down Many a nigga debbil's tat Kase he dun f old mudder

Many a niggah up his toes Kase he jogs a bes' he kno Nebber spec' te

Nor to storm d pled hobby-

Nebber teach y swaller gin 'Less yo've go squand'rin'

Nebber steer screamin' o Nebber spec' to wid de coor

Ef yo' coat is la an' nebber Dar's a pile ob punkin vin

Allus sabe de c at de mill, Allus sabe yo journey up Nebber dance morrer's gr Or de skein o calves git n

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rebeliion rise up-and, consequently, we can have one-half the ignorant papists of the country hanged, and the other half cast into prison, or transported beyond

"And fill our pockets with the great rewards for putting down the rebellion,' chimed in Nelson.

"Well, destroy the power of the priests and the game is all in our own hands."

That has been the great work of our

"That has been the great work of our lives, Colonel." "That is true, Major," said Gore, as he again knocked the ashes from his cigar, "but we did not set to work in the proper of Wales," observed a youth with admira-tion, as his wide eyes fell upon a dazzling manner. The youth of Ireland now begin to show us the way. All the minsolf," and another, as he gazed with awe upon a thin figure, low of stature, indeed, but of royal bearing, and long, black isters, preachers, tract-distributors, Gores and Nelsons in the English service have ons in the English service, have not done as much injury to the priests of whiskers. Ireland as has been done in a few months "He must be a Yankee," remarked a by the organs of the extreme patriots of shrewd old fellow, who saw that the little

our day. The revolutionist The revolutionists are our They will sow a better crop gentleman wore a slouched hat, a glitterbest friends. ng watch chain, and a pair of square-toed for our reaping than either the Freeoots. The "Yankee" as he was called, soon be masons or Orangemen could sow. I say this with all respect for our dear brothers ame the centre of attraction. The other passenger was so ordinary in its dress and look that he attracted but

of the craft, and with due consideration for our Orange friends. Ha, ha, ha." "What, do you favor the Fenians too?" little attention. He was slightly above the middle size, symmetrical, and straight. His face was rather long and his checkasked Nelson, assuming an air of much

simplicity. "Most certainly I do," responded Gore with a tone of pride, as he flung the stump of his cigar into the ashes under the grate. "Bless your innocent soul, I have written bones prominent. One would suppose him to be about thirty-five years of age. "Seize that trunk," said the chief coolly as he pointed to the box that glowed in for their papers some of their most inflambrass plates and copper nails. matory articles. 'The Sunburst of Ire-"This is my property, is and copper hans." yes, sir, this is my property, "said the little gentleman as he deliberately sat on his trunk. land must kiss the pure breeze of our native hills. The golden strings of Erin's harp must again pour forth the soul of music upon the chiefs and ladies of another Tara. The lion of England must be hurled into the Irish Sea All of "And who are you, sir? Give us your name without delay," said the cool be hurled into the Irish Sea. All obchief. "Sir," said the thin man slowly, as he stacles must be cast aside. It is sweeter erected his head, and smoothed his raven to bleed for centuries than to rest but a moment in chains. Let us fight till we beard, "did you make inquiry after my name ?" die, rather than live as branded slaves. Let not narrow-minded priest or buried "Your name without delay !" again "Jook here, sir; you are wondrous civil. I would say right smart polite, to trouble yourself so much about me. I'm monk-let not Bishop or even Pope, tell us that we must not redden our hands in

The chief and some of the older members of the constabulary, cast now and then a glance of reproof at the culprits who seemed amused by the effect of their mirth on the authorities. The shrill whistle of the approaching

said the chief pleasantly. "You'll bring disgrace not only upon yourselves but upon all Ireland, by such

yourselves out upon all Ireland, by such conduct," said Kelley in fury. "Give no insolence, sir !" while he red-dened with anger, even to the extremity of his ears, "You may thank the stars that I he shrift whistle of the approaching train put a stop to an unseemly wit. In a few seconds the putting monster stood before the "station house." Two gentlemen, one of whom had a huge trunk covered with brass plates and copper nails, were the only passengers who left the train. you got away so easily. You seem anx-ious to partake of our hospitality for

some time." "Courage, Hall : courage, boys," whis-pered Kelley, as he passed near the pris-oner, who was swaggering, threatening and cursing England, Ireland and the President of the United States. "Fall in !" roared the Chief with the voice of a lion ome time. "This must be the trunk of the Princ "And this must be the Prince him-

voice of a lion. In a few seconds the police were in

"I have just come from that train."

"What's your native town ?"

called Clonmel.

ranks "Fall in !" yelled our friend Larry.

"Fall in !" shouted a hundred brazen

voices, Now began a scene of great disorder. The mob tried to get in ranks. Small men and tall men, big boys and little boys strenuously endeavored to have a lite great virtue; the corruption of the nesh must be always before our minds. Olier himself was a saint, an apostle, an organi-zer, which is rare in a mystic. Saint-Sulpice stood aloof from politics, even after the Revolution and in the nineteenth men and tall men, big boys and note a after the Revolution and in the nineteenth boys strenuously endeavored to have a after the Revolution and in the nineteenth place in the front rank. There was century. It was neutral; it cared really place in the front rank. There was century. It was neutral; it cared really place in the front rank. There was century is and instinctively disliked and much rearing

After they had succeeded in forming some kind of nameless ranks Larry began to clap his hands. All soon followed his of the dogma was admitted: the only example. At a given signal all became still again. "Let us have a song," cried out Larry.

Larry then commenced to sing, in a voice loud and high, though not very

The mob joined in the song. It is better

not to say much about the melody of that performance. Many went so high that they could not be brought down to earth again: others went so low that people might imagine their voices came from their boots. We cannot say what a musician would think of it, but certainly it was very unpleasant for the ears of the police. Even Mr. Hall did not like it

Young, middle-aged, or old men, suf-

"We'll give him dry lodgings to-night," of Paris has two great houses-the house in Paris, which stands by the church of Saint Sulpice in the Latin thus have taken the first of the sacred orders which constitute an irrevocable engagement.

Quarter, and the house in Issy. Saint Sulpice owes its origin to Jean Jacques "He spent the vacation of 1845 in Brit-(tany. He felt there that his doubts were Olier, a contemporary and a co-operator of Vincent de Paul, of Berulle, and of becoming more and more embarrassing, and he determined to continue his studies various founders of congregations who had for their object the reform of eccles-instical education. The result of this freely, and not to return to Saint-Sulpice. His masters showed him much kindness M. Le Hir offered him money, if he needed great movement was the creation of the any. His sister Henriette gave him 1,200 clergy who filled the second part of the seventeenth century—"the most discipfrances to help him during the first months of his independence. He left the semin-ary on the 6th of October, 1855, and took a room in a little hotel near the seminary, called the 'Hotel of Mademoiselle Celeste'; lined, the most regular, the most nation and the most learned clergy,' Port-Royal was a sort of rival of Saint-Sulpice; it had the same virtues, but it had no docility. Olier, the founder of Saint-Sulpice, wrote it received chiefly priests, and was a sort of annex of Saint Sulpice. The Abbe a book called 'Christian Catechism Gratry offered Renan a place of proctor (surveillant) in his school; he accepted it, but soon found himself in the old bonds, for the Inner Life'—an extraordinary book, in which the ideal life of the Christian is called 'the state of death.' Humility is the great virtue; the corruption of the flesh threw it up, and became a repetiteur in a large institution of the Quartier Saint Jacques, a dependence of the Lycee Henry IV. He received no pay, but had a room, and took his meals with the young men. The little pension of the Rue de PAbbe-de-PEpee would have been a paradise for as much force as does Catholicism, and to is much force as does cannot sim, and to find yourself alone in the terrible straggle. "The universe,' says he, made on me the effect of a dry and cold desert. Since Christianity had ceased for me to be the sources of Christianity were the holy fathers, the councils, the doctors. The divinity of Christ was not proved by mod-ern arguments. The Sulpicians were truth, all the rest seemed to me indiffer-me ?' and now she was no longer pleased ly forgetting care for the form, and think-ing only of ideas. Before all Saint-Sulwith him.

ing only of ideas. Before all Saint-Sui-pice is a school of virtue. 'What there is of virtue in Sulpice,' says Renan. 'would suffice to govern a world. . . . Peo-His ignorance of the world was complete. feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipa-tion, tasteless, 25c Miss Mary Campbell, Elm, writes : "After taking four bottles of Northrop & suffice to govern a world. . . . Peo-ple will never know what treasures are contained in these old schools—of silence, he also had the approbation of his sister, of seriousness, and of respect for the con-versation of good in humanity.' Renan speaks with tenderness of the place where he spent four years—the most critical of his hife. With the plasticity of his nature, he entered at once into the spirit of the not wear the gown of a Young, middle-aged, or old men, suf-fering from nervous debility or kindred affections, should address, with two stamps, for large treatise, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y. Vaugirard, in a house which once belonged

"MOTHER SWAN'S Worm Syrup" for

Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dys-peptic Cure, I feel as if I were a new per-son. I had been troubled with Dyspepsia for a number of years, and tried many remedies, but of no avail, until I used this

is a perfectly tainly a stro the wavering A second o lence in the the supernat practically ill reat saints. only Church produce real stands the sci nothing, in a of spiritual d al direction, sion to reman perseverance of sanctity. Now, mal what is call the Church, fectly auther

saints of the did man of character of their lofty en

Greatest Discovery Since 1492. For coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchi-

the blood of England's hirelings.

Sold by druggists.

A good Baptist clergyman of Bergen, N. Y., a strong temperance man, suffered with kidney trouble, neuralgia and diztis, laryngitis, and consumption in its early stages, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is also a great blood- after he was told that Hop Bitters would and for liver complaint and costive con-ditions of the bowels it has no equal. cure hesays none need fear but trust in Hop Bitters.

NE 22, 1883.

lic confession, too desty, too uncon-lysis. Renan ex-four points which ulpician code of dness of poverty ; politeness; fourth, mself on having four virtues carious to verify ying, 'Le moi est l this extraordincience. Much as s that it has made d almost painful e easily ridiculed, irony is mingled ich is left on the d'Enfar

CONVERT IN-

erts have been rec fold, from time f the Revolution-lifferent shades of ed by our annals. me of those have life. There were alle: There were
alle: F. Has-osevelt Bayley, in
witt, in 1835; C.
Forbes, in 1849;
alle44; Thos. S. Ives, in 1852; J. 843; Geo. Hobart

ny others. little work writconverts in 1864 ntington, an east-Mr. Huntington, erts, states that in he had a horribl Ie says on this

and a half ago, I on that the views we had been edu-Church of Rome. to consider that ist which was to ; as the embodiits viles: form elf in the external a boy, I should he most incredu-heard the idea ainly never did) night possibly be re Christian: and e was that derived tation of him, as his den, like a nly gnashing his on their way to and Pagan' were y mind, as twin-nies of God and

loubt, gloom and hile at college at gain, and instead egationalist, the became an Epis-imself, he "stood l [his] acceptance th without knowtil hearing them owever, "for so owever, "for so authority of even r now to fall back hat of a modern any uninspired The Bible alone his rule of faith practically. In ound out, "that re right to decide Martin Luther the Westminster t very different ght by different hat the Creed of generally that of of the school at nd that all these ent creeds repre-

JUNE 22. 1888.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Plantation Philosophy.

EY BRUDDER ROMULUS. Spec' de good Lawd knows de dif'rence 'twixt de woodchuck and de coon, Spec'de debbil keeps de tally dat'il fill his corn patch soon.

Spec' dar's po' off-cullud darkeys up in heaben wite as snow-Spec' dar's lots of likely niggahs buckin cord-wood down below.

Many a niggah sweats in harness, in de debbli's tater-lot, Kase he dun fo'got de lessons dat his good old mudder taught.

Many a niggah'll see de angels after turnin' up his toes, Kase he jogs along de corn-row doin' ob de bes' he knows.

Nebber spec' ter git no favor argefyin' wid de Nor to storm de gates ob heaven on a crip-pled hobby-hoss.

Nebber teach yo' knee-high chillun how to swaller gin an' rye. 'Less yo've got a moughty fortin ripe fo' squand'rin' by'm by.

Nebber steer a midnight journey by de screamin' ob de loon-Nebber spee'ter 'prove yo' beauty in a tussle wid de coon.

Et yo' coat is las' yeah's pattern, plod erlong an' nebber min', Dar's a pile ob he'lthy growin' in de humble punkin vine.

Allus sabe de dryes' fiel'-corn for de grindin' at de mill, Allus sabe yo' stronges' breathin' for de journey up de hill.

Nebber dance de cabin breakdown till de morrer's grub is fixed. Or de skein ob life'll tangle an' de fatted calves git mixed.

AIDS FOR CATHOLICS AGAINST DOUBT.

It is sad to think that even Catholic are sometimes tempted to doubt. It is not, perhaps, very strange that they should sometimes be so tempted, when we consider sometimes beso tempted, when we consider how extremely imperfect their knowledge of their faith oftentimes is, and the power-ful influences, in the direction of skeptic-ism and infidelity, with which they are surrounded. Add to this the comparative and theology, but they are outside the ruled and settled doctrines of the Church and do not affect the faith. That, of indifference and worldliness which so extensively prevail, and seem, oftentimes, actually to hold sway in the Church (to actually say nothing of occasional scandals,) and we cannot be surprised, however much we may deplore it, if a great many, even very sincere persons, are thrown into a state of doubt and uncertainty as uncomfortable as it is dangerous. Unfortunately, doubting Catholics are not alway Unfortu as prompt and energetic in availing themselves of the means of relieving their

doubt as they ought to be. These means are abundant in the Church ; they have but to stretch forth their hands to the stores, not only of grace, but also of intellectual riches, which abound on all sides, to be thoroughly fur-nished and fortified against all attacks of the enemy, from whatever quarter. But, with a strange and unaccountable infatuation, they continue to neglect these aids. tion, they continue to neglect these aids, and, at the same time, persevere in the very courses which, apparently, are so surely, and perhaps unconsciously under-mining their faith. Their reading, especi-ally, is confined almost exclusively to the secular, daily and weekly papers, monthly magazines, and the novels and popular literature of the day, all which teem, not only with the spicit of the world but also only with the spirit of the world, but also with the most insidious and dangerous at-tacks on faith and good morals.

But we do not propose, now, to write a dissertation on the dangers of popular lit-erature. We have alluded to the causes erature. We have alluded to the causes which tend to skepticism and doubt in the Church, to introduce some remarks which we propose to make on the advan-tages which Catholies have over others in

tages which Catholics have over others in the way of protection against skepticism and doubt on the subject of religion. There are three principal considerations which, as it were, lie on the surface, and which are calculated to strengthen the faith of Catholics, in times of temptation, and to anchor them firmly and safely on the rock of assurance. In the first place, there is great weight in the reflection that men must have some kind of religion, and that that religion is the best which most fully and completely ministers to all the wants of human nature. Among these wants is a deep-seated sentiment-a crav ing for the supernatural; and hence, no religion can completely satisfy the wants rengion can completely satisfy the wants of the soul that does not embody the idea of the supernatural. This sentiment, like that of conscience, is the voice of God speaking in the human soul, giving intim-ations of semathing here at the ations of something beyond; of something spiritual, something higher, purer and better than this material world can afford. Now that which pre-eminently distin-guishes the Catholic Church from all others, is that it embodies most perfectly the idea of the supernatural. The Catholie Church is instinct with the supernatu-ral. Its life is a supernatural life. It is a body with a soul; and that soul is the Spirit of the living God, that Spirit which spirit of the hying God, that Spirit which was promised to it by its great Founder. That spirit is always alive, always active in the Church, imparting life to its minis-try and its sacraments, performing mir-aclesof conversion and producing prodigies But the greatest miracle of all is the continued existence and progress of the Church, in spite of the coldness and in-difference of its children; in spite of seandals within and opposition from with-out. It is really wonderful with what majestic tread that grand_old Church moves on, bearing down all opposition, subduing hearts, captivating the loftiest intellects and causing even the wrath of man and the machinations of Satan to man and the machinations of Satan to minister to her success. This argument is a perfectly tangible one, and it is cer-tainly a strong ground of confidence to the wavering Catholic. A second consideration, inspiring confi-A second consideration, inspiring confi-dence in the doubting, is the evidence of the supernatural life of the Church as practically illustrated in the lives of her great saints. The Catholic Church is the only Church that has produced or can produce real saints. She alone under-stands the science of the saints. There is nothing, in all the world, like her system for all discriminant without suith of spiritual direction; and without spirit. ual direction, as we have often had occa-sion to remark, there can be no steady perseverance in grace and no high degree of sanctity.

to fight their spiritual battles, sustained NOTES FROM ROME. them under their trials, and enabled them

to accomplish such superhaman works, and attain to such exalted degrees of sanc-tity. The only reason why the force of the argument derived from the lives of the sints is not more generally and more fully appreciated, even by Catholics, is that those lives are so little read. It is marvelous as it is melancholy to witness the apparent apathy and indifference and sometimes even repugnance, with which the suggestion of the reading of the "Lives of the Saints," is met, even by in-telligent Catholics. They have no taste for it. Probably they have not taste for it. Probably they have not taste sublime lives is felt to be a reproach to their own tepidity and worldliness. Yet what grand beautiful lives they were! So unworldly ; so unselfish; so heroic in self-sacrifice; so patient under trial and suffer-ing ; so sublime in their actions in the solution. Re-nary solution in their action in self-sacrifice; so patient under trial and suffer-ing ; so sublime in their actions in the solution. Re-nary solution in their action in self-sacrifice; so patient under trial and suffer-ing ; so sublime in their actions in the solution in their solution in t to accomplish such superhuman works, and attain to such exalted degrees of sanc-It seems very strange that Italy, with what grand beautiful lives they were! So unworldly ; so unselfish; so heroic in self-sacrifice; so patient under trial and suffer-ing ; so sublime in their aspirations; so spiritual in their devotions, and so favored by Almighty God with extraordinary gifts and communications. It is impossible for the candid mind to thoughtfully study their characters without being convinced that the spirit that animated them was more than human; that the power that fostered them and raised them to such exalted degrees of sanctity must have been Divine.

But, finally, our strongest ground of fact that the Catholic Church alone has a firm basis of faith. All catholic church alone has a least thinks Zig. Zanardelli, Keeper of the Seals, who is about to present a new divorce bill to the Chambers, with san-guine (and perhaps not unfounded) hopes of its coming comparatively unscathed out firm basis of faith. Allacknowledge that her system of teaching is wonderful for her system of teaching is wonderful for its consistency, its harmony and its dove-tailed unity and compactness. There is no doubt about it. There is no chaining among its teachers. The faith is the same everywhere. There is no High Church or Low Church; no old school or new school; no hard-shell or soft-shell. The faith is one, and its teachers are at unity with each other. True, there are differences and discussions of what may be called the metaphysics of philosophy and theology, but they are outside the is inpending, every supernatural influence is rigidly excluded from the matrimonial contract which, "according to law," may in future be made and syvered at the will or caprice of the interested parties. "Women's Rights" (another sign of "momene") are bedring on in Italy. As

"progress") are looking up in Italy. As the fairsex in this country has never form-ed committees or made speeches for the furtherance of their political interests, their serves has been generously and create itself, is a very strong ground of confi-dence; but when you add to that the fact that the Church possesses the only organ through which such a consolidated faith is possible, the Catholic feels that he has a furtherance of their political interests, their cause has been generously and gra-tituously taken up by Depretis, the Pre-sident of the Chamber, who by the way, has frequently distinguished himself by his unchivalric robbery and expulsion of defenceless nums. Within a short time he will present to the Chambers a bill to ex-end the force him to the present of the fortress that is absolutely impregnable. That organ, we need hardly say, is the tribunal of final appeal, the supreme judge in the spiritual order, endowed with the supernatural prerogative of deciding disputes about faith and morals, and declartend the franchise to the women of Italy. A clause in the new bill is to enable them

putes about faith and morals, and declar-ing truth inerably. We are not going to argue, now, for the infallibility of the Pope. We are simply stating the grounds of confidence which the Catholic has, and which he, naturally, falls back upon, in times of temptation to doubt. He believes with all his heart, in the infallibility of the *cx cathedrat* decis-ions of the successor of St. Peter. He is thoroughly convinced of the absolute necessity of such a prerogative in the Church to end disputes and declare the law, and the utter impossibility of unity of faith and harmony of teaching without the world even in that modified form in which he indulged in its engagements. God called him out into the desert of the the of faith and harmony of teaching without the Catholic Church or no faith. It is "Romanism" or atheism; and, even if Rome were not infallible he would cling to her on account of the integrity and consistency of her faith and the simple fact that she has a final court of appeal to decide disputes and put an end to the consistency of her faith and the simple fact that she has a final court of appeal to decide disputes and put an end to the consistency of her faith and the simple fact that she has a final court of appeal to decide disputes and put an end to the ers" and half-fledged, worthed the construction for the construction of the the construction of the construction of the the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the faith and the simple fact that she has a final court of appeal to decide disputes and put an end to the construction of construction of the construction the construction of construction of construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of construction of construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of construction of construction of the construction of the construction of construction of construction of construction of the construction of the construction of construct St. bruno emoraced this high resolve. His Lordship then gave most effectively the story of the conversion of St. Bruno, who is said to have entered a church in Florence where the dead body of a monk Florence where the dead body of a monk lay. On the first day, as in the Divine Office, the words "Enter not into judg-ment with thy servant," &c., were said, the dead man sat up, and, with glazed lips, repeated "By the just judgment of God I am accused;" on the second day. "By the just judgment of God I am judged," and on the third day, "By the just judgment of God I am condemned." Whether this story be true or not said to decide disputes and put an end to the everlasting discussions of conceited "think-ers" and half-fledged, would-be philoso-phers. But, of course, the confidence of the Catholic is rendered absolute by the and him in the difficult task of governing the country. But to save the new mea-sure from being illogical and contradictory, he must either establish new married-life relations in Italy, or deny the well-known the Catholic is rendered absolute by the conviction that the formal official deci-sions of the Superior Judge in the Church are guided by the unerring Spirit of In-finite Wisdom, and he relies upon them with implicit confidence. He cannot have any doubt about them. Again and again he must either estaolish new matrice and principle that the right of voting should sons. Article 131 of the Statute makes wives subject to husbands; so either this must be abolished or the recognized prin-tiple of conferred to the recognized prinany doubt about them. Again and again he recurs to this conviction in time of temptation, and it is as a draught of cool water in a parched and burning desert. It is as the shadow of a great rock in the wayland. It is his chief protection from the hot winds of the Sirocco of worldli-hear fine and the storm of the fight in a sally mutilated state. As for the Italian water in a parched from the storm of the fight in a sally mutilated state. As for the Italian

bed, and since that memorable night her IFEMS OF INTEREST FOR OUR PROhealth has been all that her overjoyed and grateful family could desire-Ave Maria. TESTANT READERS.

OPENING OF THE GREAT CARTHU-

SIAN MONASTERY.

After remarking upon the course adopted by Henry VIII., who, to reward unworthy favourites, seized upon the Abbey lands and endowments which, his

Lordship said, had enabled the monks for many handreds of years to be a source of blessing to the land; he passed on to

the power to despoin these men, but not the right." When this freedom of speech reached the ears of the king, and when the royal apparitors came, what did the Carthusians do and say ? The prior, it is said, descended from his stall and came

and knelt before each of the brethren one

by one, and begged them in the bowels of Jesus Christ to forgive him if in ought he

had offended. Each descended in his turn, and in like words besought for for-

giveness, and then they awaited imprison-

THE PRIOR AND TEN OF THE MONKS WERE

stately fane, and these solemn cloisters which once more resound with the praises of God, where prayer ascends to Him who

once seemed to have cast them off. What was the spirit that animated these holy

to whom, always religious, while in the world the Holy Spirit inspired to forsake

Great Chartreuse, there in silence to listen for the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, to

pray for himself and for others, to labour in tilling the ground. Eight hundred years, within a year, have passed since St. Bruno embraced this high resolve.

Whether this story be true or not, said his Lordship, St. Bruno received, by the Holy Spirit, the gift of wisdom, the con-

The great and holy St. Bruno

ment or death.

monks?

[Selected by the N. Y. Sun.] The Quakers are talking about revis and Discipline," which contains the prin-cipal enactments of Yearly Meetings con-

Thursday was the day for celebrating certain the matthematics of rearry Alternings con-certaing the matters mentioned in its title. These quiet people find that their rules are so strict that the young people are driven off into other denominations or into irreligion. The intense feeling of the solemn rite of consecration of the fine church which forms part of the Carthusian Monastery at Parkminster, Cowfold, Sussex, England, in many respects one of the most remarkable buildings in the county. Not only was the church con-secrated with rites peculiar to the Car-thesiane itself on almost minuta sight but conservatism which prevails among the Friends will probably prevent any very radical change at present. The question, however, is between relaxing the rigidity of the discipline and letting the brotherthusians, itself an almost unique sight, but thesians, itself an almost unique sight, but i Thursday was what by a paradox might be described as at once the opening and the closing day of the monastery, since immediately after the celebration of Ves-pers the Bishop of the diocese went to the gate—all strangers having been requested to withdraw—and formally pronounced the canonical enclosure of the monas-tery. hood of Quakerism dwindle into nothing

A Methodist church which some years ago began to build without sufficiently speak of the way in which the holy Car-thusians of the London Charterhouse lifted up a protest, and said to the king, "It is not lawful. Thou hast, O King, the power to despoil these men, but not the night". "When this fine hear of most followers of John Wesley is used for the

storage of ice. The Baptists and the Presbyterians having departed from Saratoga, the Conto be settled at this convocation, the pro-ceedings will be full of interest, as new lines of missionary effort are to be marked out, especially for the South. In that region the drawing of the color line in the churches has given rise to much dis-cussion. This becomes more important in proportion as the society's work is enlarged. The work among the foreign-born population of this country is of in-creasing magnitude, and is beset with correspondingly increasing difficulties. The finants of Congregationalism will be have the three days which will be devoted to this meeting, and a variety of spiritual debates may looked for. In its importance both to the Congregational denomination and to the Congregational denomination and to the THE PRIOR AND TEN OF THE MONKS WERE HUNG at Tyburn, ten others were starved in Newgate Jail, and the few remaining ones were imprisoned for the rest of their days. And now, asked his Lordship, what are we seeing to-day? Why, the resurrection, after three and a half cen-turies, of the Order of St. Bruno in this stately fane, and these solenum cloisters Congregational denomination and to the Christian world at large, this meeting is quite equal to those of the Presbyterians

quite equal to those of the Presbyterians and the Baptists. A village in Connecticut, with a popu-lation of 800, has six churches of different denominations, each in competitive rivalry with the others. This is by no means an isolated case. In many places in the New England States it is almost as bad, and there are scores of places in the newly settled parts of the West where similar folly prevails. Of course it is impossible for these churches to pay their pastors for these churches to pay their pastors living salaries. Many of them are withnying salaries. Many of them are with-out pastors, and will probably remain so until they find men willing to preach for nothing. The names of such churches are entered on the official rolls of their denominations as being without pastors. On this account the customary cry is perhundred churches which are starving for the bread of life because there are no ministers to break it unto them. Then comes an urgent appeal on the part of three-

any empty indulgence." Thus ice cream da water, and similar luxuries are placed in the same category with tobacco, none of these or other special indulgences being these or other specindicated by name.

DOM BOSCO.

HOW THE VINCENT DE PAUL OF MODERN ITALY ACCOMPLISHED HIS GREAT WORK.

From the London Tablet.] The Defense publishes the following sketch of the labors of Dom Bosco-who has been called the St. Vincent de Paul of Italy. "Without money and without resources,

he began by getting together in the street, children who were more or less neglected by their parents, and teaching them their catechism and the observance and celebraago began to build without sufficiently counting the cost, succeeded in doing the work only as far as digging a cellar, laying the foundations, and building the walks up to a level with the ground. Debts, mismanagement, and other hindrances forought about total failure, and the sale of the property under the hammer of the Sheriff's auctioneer. The worst of all was that the property was purchased tion and its surrounding walks of heavy masorry exactly what the place which was to have been filled with the fervent hallelujahs and amens of the enthusiastic followers of John Wesley is used for the schools and an orphanage. This greater solidity to his oratory-whic hitherto been somewhat unsteady-without injuring its expansion. He after-wards added a school where arts and trades having departed from Saratoga, the Con-gregationalists will now take possession. On Tuesday next their Home Missionary Convention will begin its session, and the dollar-and-a-half boarding houses will again be full to overflowing. It is ex-pected that at least 2,000 Congregational-ists will be in attendance. Although there are no great controversies on hand to be settled at this convocation, the pro-ceedings will be full of interest, as new lines of missionary effort are to be marked out, especially for the South. In that

are to the Lazarst Fathers. During the twelve years of its existence this commun-ity of nuns has achieved unexpected growth, and it will closely follow the pro-gress of the Congregation from which it is an off-shoot. "Shortly afterwards Dom Bosco saw that his work was destined to hear fruit

that his work was destined to bear fruit that he had not foreseen or that he had oreseen but dimly. The houses in which he had gathered together so many children became a nursery for the training of a chosen clergy, destined not only to supply vacancies in the ranks of his missionaries, but also to come to the help of the ordin-ary clergy, who are often in need of help. This is the case in America at the present This is the case in America at the present moment, where the Salesians now minis-ter to large parishes that were without priests. But the swarms of missionaries who had left the mother hive in Picdmont were not enough for Patagonia or for Brazil either, where—to use Dom Bosco's own expression—two or three priests are like two or three fish in the sea, and then —modify across the ocean as it is melific Whether this story be true or not, said his Lordship, St. Bruno received, by the Holy Spirit, the gift of wisdom, the con-viction of the emptiness of all human things. He learnt to listen for the in-spiration of the Spirit of God, whose "still small voice" is not heard in the turmoil of the world, but in the silence. Now, what do we SEE IN THIS POOR LAND OF OURS, so distracted, so perverted ? In this secluded spot, where, to say the least, the people are not hostile to you, this fane of St. Bruno is dedicated under the inspira-tion of St. Hugh. The white habits of which at the outset was not thought of, will perhaps prove the principal and the most useful of the many tasks which Dom Bosco thinks it his duty to undertake in the future. Prus IX, heaped extraordin-ary favors upon the newly-born institute, and Leo XIII, has still further added to them. Both heap encoding a second

3

pinions of men hatever to any divine truths. future convert the intention of the ministry o the grounds of ends in finding be nothing but a ld with various [he] could say say any mental resern he had com-ourse, and was e finds himself ume the charge he expresses it, t it necessary we as he did, in d only reply, "I

2

believing in all eralities began to realize e certain infallitation of God's nself threatened nal punishment, believe in a It was an easy on to follow up ng, to find himme" in the only g this authority, consoling assur-soul afflicted by blems. At the orld of Protesnarily the prey not even spar-ecommend Mr. phlet, entitled which will more embracing th once the Rule the rest of the ome.-Catholic

orm Syrup" for vorms, constipa-

Elm, writes : of Northrop & very and Dyswere a new perwith Dyspepsia nd tried many until I used thi re." For all Sick Headache, nts, Costiveness, known. Sold ists, Dundas st.

of sanctity. Now, making all due allowance for what is called the "legendary lore" of the Church, there is enough that is per-fectly authentic in the lives of the great saints of the Church to convince any can-did man of the truth and supernatural character of the Body which inspired their lofty enthusiasm, gave them strength

is to be set up in Washington. By whom this is done we are not informed. There can be no doubt that it is the right of any private parties, or companies, to set up an statue they please, in places or on property over which they have control; but, as a public enterprise, there is not the least propriety in setting up a statue of the great schismatic in the capital of the nation. No act of his had the least favorable bearing on American destiny: he was never a republican or democrat in politics. On On the contrary, he was the favored instru-ment of absolute princes, and was their prime support and encourager in the rigprime support and encourager in the rig-orous suppression of every insurrection against their authority. If it were pro-posed to erect at Washington a statue to Ignatius Loyola, it might be answered in justification that his disciples visited, dis-

covered, and left their names, on almost every river, mountain, and plain from Main to Oregon, and from Louisiana to California, before any other white foot had more than touched the western Atlantic strand. These men were they whos names and works deserve the perpetuity of monumental bronze, rather than Luther, whose followers have no early share in the history of the country other than being sold to the king of Great Britain, at a set or the colonies. Men may push their fav-orites forward and intrude them into the domains of immortality, but history cannot be deceived, and sconer or later marks the intruder with the fatal, "weighed and found wanting." The ancient sage was right who said, "I prefer that posterity should ask why my statue is not here, than why it is."- V psilanti Sentinel.

Proof Everywhere.

If any invalid or sick person has the least doubt of the power and efficacy of Hop Bitters to cure them, they can find cases exactly like their own, in their own neighborhood, with proof positive that they can be easily and permanently cured at a trifling cost—or ask your druggist or physician.

LEROY BREWER. me.

and brothers in upholding the principles that guide the true Catholics of this coun-

Apropos of the so-called moral "progress" made by Italy within the past few years, a lively little incident occurred the other day at Milan. Mgr. Massaia, who has just temporarily returned from his missionary labors among the Gallas (an Abyssinian tribe), was during his stay at Milan interviewed by two writers connected with the Pungolo, an advanced liberal

paper of that city. The two journalists inquired about the morality of the Gallas. "My good sirs," replied the old mission-ary, "your civilization is mere barbarism in comparison with that of the Gallas. There you never hear of bombshells, poliassassinations, church robbery, or tical divorce laws.

"If that be so," said one of the inter-viewers, "instead of Italy sending missionaries to civilize the Abyssinians, the latter should send missionaries to-

"To civilize the civilized Italians. Decidedly so. And now to business: allow me to commence with you." The "interview" abruptly terminated,

and exuent the interviewers

I cannot refrain from telling you of very extraordinary occurrence which, if operly authenticated, is destined to ed a new lustre on the sainted memory of Pius IX. I relate it on the faith of Mgr. Verga, Secteary to the Congrega-tion of the Council in this city. This esteemed prelate has a niece in Tunis, whose daughter some time ago was struck down by a mortal illness. The malady This

down by a mortal illness. The malady made rapid progress, and at length one evening the attendant physicians announ-ced to the family that before the follow-ing morning the sick girl would have passed into eternity. The disconsolate mother in the midst of her tears and prayers bethought of a relic of Pius IX — a piece of linen—which she had long treasured up. She took it, and after having moistened it applied it hopefully to the breast of the dying girl. The suf-ferer seemed to be immediately relieved from the pains that racked her, and lap

GREENWICH, Feb. 11, 1880. If othe breast of the dying girl. The suf-GREENWICH, Feb. 11, 1880. If erer seemed to be immediately relieved Hop Bitters Co.—Sirs—I was given up by the doctors to die of scrofula consump-tion. Two bottles of your Bitters cured the next morning on awaking she declared herself perfectly recovered, rose from her | age for any color.

St. Bruno is dedicated under the inspira-tion of St. Hugh. The white habits of the monks are seen once more. We know these stalls day by day, and night by night, will echo with solemn and proby night, will echo with solemn and pro-tracted prayer from men dedicated to God and to silence. In these cloisters will the whispers of the Holy Spirit be heard by these holy men. Our poor land so much needs prayer, and once more the praises of God shall reach the dwelling-place of the Most High. It is said by Josephus, that on the night preceding the taking of Jerusalem the watchers keeping wight for

Jerusalem the watchers, keeping vigil for the last time, heard in the gloom the voices and movements of the angel guardians saying "Let us depart hence.

What's Saved is Gained.

Workingmen will economize by employ-ing Dr. Pierce's Medicines. His "Pleas-ant Purgative Pellets" and "Golden Medical Discovery" cleanse the blood and sys tem, thus preventing fevers and other seri ous diseases, and curing all scrofulous and other humors. Sold by druggists.

BUCHU-PAIBA." Quick, complete, cures, all annoying Kidney-Diseases. \$1.

into their sanctuaries such worldly shows THE TRUE PHILOSOPHY OF MEDICATION is not to dose for symptoms, but to root out disease. Northrop & Lyman's Veg-etable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the Great Blood Purifier, has proved itself equal to this task. It is a most searching as "broom drills," they should not be dis-satisfied if the people who have paid to see the fun are pleased to applaud in a worldly manner. At the Presbyterian Assembly an without being a violent remedy for Con-stipation, Biliousness and Indigestion. It is as well adapted to the needs and physical temperaments of delicate females as to the more robust sex, and is a fine pre-ventive of disease as well as remedy for it. old by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas st.

THE Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys and Blood perform vital functions in the animal economy. The best purifying medicine for these functions is Burdock Blood Bitters.

hundred dollars a year each from the Board. The youth who smokes and chews the weed to the extent of a quarter of a dollar a day makes a serious inroad on this fund. The trouble of dealing with O. Bortle, of Manchester, Ontario Co., N. P., writes ; "I obtained immediate re-lief from the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric this extravagant habit on the part of the students was that most of the brethren I have had asthma for eleven years Have been obliged to sit up all night for ten of twelve nights in succession. I can now sleep soundly all night on a feather bed, which I had not been able to do pre-viously to using the Oil." ing to one of the religious correspondents, had to lay their cigars on the window sills as they sat down to discuss the ques-

1 The Diamond Dyes for family us have no equals. All popular colors easily dyed, fast and beautiful. 10 cents a pack-

The "broom drill" is increasing in popu-larity as a means of raising money for churches and Sunday schools. The sight of a company of pretty girls handing brooms after the manner in which the militia handle muskets is one calculated to bring forth rapturous applause from spec-tators. Yet on a recent evening in a fashionable Methodist church in this city the trustees were filled with holy indignation when the delighted spectators of a broom drill raised a cloud of dust from the pew carpets by thumping their boot heels thereon. One trustee told the applauders to desist, and reminded them that they were not in a circus, but in a house of God. The incident calls to mind the case of the four-year-old youngster who, on being taken to church for the first time,

attempt was made to prohibit theological

students who receive aid from the Educa-

tion Board from using tobacco. It is considered by some of the brethren an unjust thing that these young men should

receiving the beneficence of the Church

n order to help them through their course of study, and then wasting in expenditure

for smoking or chewing the money which is bestowed upon them. Most of the stu-

dents do not receive more than one or two

omposing the committee in charge of the

natter are habitual smokers, and, accord-

Salesiens, who may be compared to the tertiaries of the Dominican and Franciscan Orders. We may, perhaps, surprise our readers by telling them that the Oratory of St. Francis de Sales obtained the encouragement not only of Charles Albert, but of Cavour and Ratazzi. Even at the present day many Italian statesmen are not unfavorable to it. And General Rocca, the President of the Argentine Rocca, the President of the Argentine Republic at the present date, not content with giving his moral support to the mis-sionaries in Patagonia, has further pro-cured for them a large grant from the Chambers at Buenos Ayres. on being taken to church for the first time, began to clap his hands and stamp his feet in approval of the organ voluntary. His mother told him not to do that, for that was the way he had seen boys do at the circus, and that this was not the circus,

them. Both have recognized as a useful affiliation the institution of 'co-operateurs'

Jacob A. Empey, of Cannamore, having taken Bardock Blood Bitters with good results in a lingering complaint, says he can "gladly recommend it to all." well, ma, I don't care ; it's circus music, anyhow." If those who provide church entertainments are satisfied to introduce

Mr. J. R. Cuthbertson, Toronto, writes: "My wife had a very severe attack of Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs been subject to severe colds on the slight-est exposure; in fact they were so frequent that her system was quite reduced. She tried several remedies, but without any permanent effect, until she was induced to try Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, and I am happy to say it has exceeded our anticipations. I have to be stated our anticipations. no hesitation in recommending it as Royal Kemedy for all affections of the Lungs and Chest, and for all classes of Wasting Diseases, and building up of Weak Constitutions."

h.

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STINGING irritation, inflammation, all Kidney Complaints, cured by "Buchu paiba." \$1.

CONSTIPATION, Indigestion, Biliousness, all depend on improper or irregular action of the Liver. Arouse the Liver to a healthy action by taking Burdock Blood Bitters.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla operates radically upon and through the blood, and is a safe, reliable, and absolute cure for the various tion. The resolution they passed care-fully avoids the mention of tobacco, and says that the students must not squander diseases, complaints, and disorders, due to debility, or to any constitutional taint or the money given them, or "pervert it to infection.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

ANOTHER RETREAT.

humiliation on the religious ques-

tion. Having made vain attempts

to deceive the Vatican he has been

forced to come down with a new

bill dealing with the differences be-

tween the government and the

church. This bill is prefaced by

the very misleading statement that

the government being anxious to

serve the interests of the Prussian

Catholics by providing for regular

services in the vacant parishes, and

the Vatican having declined to ac-

cept the proposals which Prussia

had offered, the government deems

it its duty to grant, without awaiting

the result of further negociations

with Rome, those concessions which

were announced in the government's

note to the Vatican of May 5, and

which do not impair the authority

of the state. This statement is, we

repeat, misleading, and purposely so.

Through it the government desires

to convey that it has it more at

interests of the Prussian Catholics,

that the Vatican was guilty of injus-

tice to that body by declining to ac-

cept the proposals of Prussia, and

finally that the Holy Father had

sought for concessions at variance

with the rights of the state.

Through subterfuge such as this Bis-

marck seeks to escape the confession

of his own humiliation. Humiliated,

however, he stands before the world.

The Liberal papers very justly

consider that the bill shows a fresh

retreat on the part of the Govern-

ment, and that the concessions

which it makes exceed those an-

The Germania, the clerical organ,

also believes that the concessions

provided for in the bill are larger

and better than those heretofore

offered. It also says the bill is the

first step towards a more thorough

FRANCE AND CHINA.

revision of the May laws.

nounced in the note of May 5.

The Catholic Mecord

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ublished every Friday morning at 486 Rich-mond Street. Rev. Jours F. Correy. Editor. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher & Proprietor. LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH. London, Ont., May 23, 1879. DFFEY, -As you have become publisher of the CATHOLIC publisher of the CATHOLIC DEAR MR. COFFET, -As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to is subscribers and pairons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in lis one and principles; that it will remain, what has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in-dependent of political parties, and exclu-tively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic Interests. I am confident that under your experienced man-gement the RECORD will improve in useful-ness and efficiency ; and I therefore earnesily commend it to the patronage and encourage-ment of the clergy and laity of the diocese. Believe me, Yours very sincerely, + John WALSH. Bishop of London.

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

LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY. LETTICK RAYA DISTOF COART-Bishop's Palace, Kingston, 13th Nov., 182. DEAR SIR:-J am happy to be asked for a word of commendation to the Rev. Clergy and faithful laity of my diocese in behalf of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London with the warm approval of His Lordship, Most Rev. Dr. Walsh. J am a subscriber to the Journal and am much pleased with its excellent literary and religious character. Its judicous sciections from the best writers supply Catholic families with most useful and interesting matter for Sunday readings, and help the young to acquire a taste for pure literature.

pure literature. I shall be pleased if my Rev. Clergy will countenance your mission for the diffusion



If any of our readers doubt the wisdom of the position taken by us eralship of Canada, we refer them to Petersburg said: "None but a strong condition of the Irish tenantry published at Mr. Gladstone's special re- meet him with loving confidence, can severe on the management of the ernment only can deal with the who is Mr. Russell ? Mr. Russell is from granting freedom to the peoone of the leaders of the English bar, ple." and represents his native borough, Dundalk, in the Imperial Commons. He is one of the ablest men in the present Parliament, a strong personal friend and devoted political follower of Mr. Gladstone. Devoted. however, as he is to his political chief, he has steadily voted against the coercion policy of the government and supported Mr. Parnell's proposed amendments to the Land Act. Mr. Russell knew whereof he spoke when he condemned the Marquis of Lansdowne. When we raise our voice in condemnation of that nobleman's appointment as Governor-General of Canada, we do so through what we distinctly wish to be understood as a sincere love of Crown for Canada. At that time country. We desire to have for the the finance department of the coun-

were at the coronation officials and office, he did so. No man, whatever ject of the liquor traffic, and the gions in respect of Catholic interests knowledge of the country, should others under orders of the Nihilists his party predilections, looking back cause of temperance will reap maand near enough to the Czar to to Sir Francis Hincks' tenure of terial benefit from such honest have struck him on the brow if the office as Minister of Finance, can measures. word had been given. It was even deny that his policy was crowned feared that some too zealous parties with success, and that the sound might throw a grenade at the Czar. financial standing of this country to-

This may be all mere bravado, day is due to his enlightened statesbut it is quite certain that if the Nimanship.

hilist leaders are gifted with any Sir Francis gave clear and unanpolitical sagacity they must see that swerable expression to his opinions time is on their side. The Czar will on the subject of party government, experience a vast amount of difficlearly showing that party under our culty in carrying into effect those system is a necessity.

schemes of reform admittedly But perhaps the most remarkable necessary to secure the perpetuation portion of Sir Francis' speech and of monarchical rule in Russia. Corthat most specially deserving our ruption creates a sort of vested right readers' attention, was his reference that it is very difficult to deal with to the question of Canadian indeeffectually without offence to interpendence. He gives it as his fixed ested parties possessed of an influopinion that such a revolution as ence not to be despised. Abuse can Canadian independence can never be always appeal to precedent and achieved by peaceful means. We knows but too well the art of em- give his exact words:

"Many will say on this question ploying arguments of the most specious character. Those who have of independence that Great Britain easiest and most constant access to won't interfere to prevent our indethe Czar are persons interested in pendence. It is not a question of inthe maintenance of the present unterfering. It is a question of the fortunate state of things in Russia. Canadian people themselves. You The grave question of the hour, won't get the people to be unanimous therefore, is whether the monarch in preferring a republican in favour will show sufficient courage to set of the monarchical form of governaside their advice and disregard ment. If a man is voluntarily pretheir pernicious influence in fayor of judiced in favour of a republic, he his peoples' rights. We trust he may has nothing to do but quietly go to demonstrate to Russia and to the the other side of the lines, and he world that monarchs are sometimes | will do that rather than fight at the capable of judging for themselves risk of life and property and everyand giving their subjects the bene- thing. My firm conviction is, and I on the appointment of the Marquis fits of their own sound judgment. know of no case in history where a of Lansdowne to the Governor-Gen- Well indeed has the Journal de St. change of political institutions has been effected without a revolution Mr. Charles Russell's letters on the Government, in which the Emperor and bloodshed."

shall hold power and his subjects Upon this opinion of Sir Francis we desire to express no comment, quest in 1880. In these letters Mr. advance toward the solution of the leaving at least for the present each Russell was particularly but justly greatest of problems. Such a Gov- of our readers to exercise independently of any view of ours his own Kerry estates of the Marquis of work of completely organizing the judgment thereon. We, however, Lansdowne. But it may be asked country, and it alone need not shrink with pleasure take occasion to ex-

press our gratification at seeing Sir Francis in the enjoyment of such vigorous powers of intellect and trust that he may yet be long spared to a country he has so long and so faithfully served.

THE LICENSE LAW.

The Dominion Parliament at its Hence the speech of that venerable last session passed a new license act applying almost uniformly to the whole Dominion. Heretofore the Provinces had regulated the sale of power conferred on the police by liquor within their limits, but con-Hincks must prove a valuable guide stitutional doubts having arisen as to their power to do so, the Dominion Parliament stepped in to set matters right by enacting a law applying to every Province in the Union. It is not our purpose to discuss the objec-

tions raised on constitutional grounds

is strangely at variance with its prove the best pioneers of the unset. domestic policy in the same direc- tled portions of the older Provinces. tion. May we not hope that the justice of its course in the far East will valuable and important portion of merit for the French nation a return | Canadian territory is that in the to better ways at home? Bismarck has suffered another

REFINED CRUELTY.

Irish families to America is charac. terized by a cruelty and heartless- this direction did not, till recently, ness tor which we can find no words strong enough to reprobate. As one out of many instances of its fearful results we may mention the following: A family of fifteen Irish emi- tion of its capabilities and resources, grants recently shipped from Boston and when the present unfortunate to North Adams, Mass., all unable to speak English, and with just money enough to pay their fare, were, some days after their arrival in that town, discovered on the verge of starvation in a miserable tenement totally destitute of furniture. The mere recital of this one fact clearly proves the existence on the part of the British authorities of a refined cruelty and heartlessness deserving the execration of mankind. Why send these heart than the Vatican to serve the poor people as so many beasts of burden to America to meet with a starvation and a misery more trying and intense than those which unfortunately constitute their lot at home in Ireland? But one answer can be made to this question-and it is that there exists on the part of Britain a fixed purpose to render the Irish banished to America unfit for the enjoy. lively sense of God's goodness by visiting ment of those blessings of civilization which will, however, be theirs in his miracles. spite of British malignity, no matter what its form. America should nevertheless enter an earnest protest

against the disgraceful conduct of the British authorities in landing paupers on its shores, Perhaps the most effectual mode of making Britain feel and admit its wrong would be to deport from this side of the Saint Peter and Rome, Saint Anthony Atlantic a legion of tramps.

TION.

Then comes the National Zeitung Besides the great wheat growing with the testimony that the culturregions of the North West, Canada nothing that so much excites devotion as kampf is ended, and Prussia has offers to the immigrant other fields laid down her arms. The Centre blessed with resources of value incalparty, it says, has been repaid for culable and simply awaiting develvoting in favor of the arbitrary opment at the hands of honest sons of toil from abroad, or of her own suffered. The memories associated with the Trade Regulation bill. The hardy children seeking new homes these places revive faith in the most people at the next election must in their own country. We have the lively manner. A man may, indeed, avert the danger threatened by the Eastern 'lownships, capable of sus- sanctify himself anywhere, but God church policy of the Government. taining a population of three or four millions, the valley of the St. Maurice an equally large population and France and China have lately be- also the vast and favored country various shrines nonored by prigrims visits. He prays by the roadside, concome involved in a certain diplomatic watered by the Ottawa—besides the templates the greatness of God in traverse to the interference of the Federal trouble by reason of the unwarranted rich territory known as North West- ing mountains, his immensity on the Parliament in such a matter, but if interference of the latter power in ern Ontario. we have any opinion on the matter matters solely of French concern in The extensive territory watered it is that the Legislature which Tonquin. France has interests in by the Ottawa, though better known passed the Scott act is entitled to Tonquin that it is its bounden duty than other portions of the country, pass a License law for the entire to protect; and that duty it is hon has not as yet attracted that share of orably seeking to fulfill. The great attention its incalculable resources What we particularly desire to difficulty experienced by European in timber, minerals, and agriculture Of the Ottawa country, Mr. Nor-

JUNE ,22 1883.

A comparatively unknown but neighborhood of Rainy River, in the disputed territory. The country immediately to the north and west of Lake Superior has been so often re-The course of the British govern- presented as valueless that the rement in its wholesale deportation of peated efforts of the government of Ontario to extend its boundaries in evoke, to any large extent, public interest or approval. But the prejudices, begotten of want of knowledge of this valuable territory, are now giving way to a just appreciadispute touching the ownership of that country is settled, we may expect to see a large volume of emigration, foreign and domestic, directed towards the Rainy River country. That and the other districts we have mentioned offer as good fields for the immigrant as even the North West itself. The latter has indeed advantages which they do not possess, but it has also counterbalancing disadvantages unknown in these regions we speak of, and whose merits should, we think, be placed more frequently before the eyes of the people.

PILGRIMAGES.

The form of devotion known as pilgrimages is very old, and is, in fact, an outcome of man's natural feelings. All nations have had consecrated places which they felt an obligation of visiting at certain commemorative epochs, that their minds might be imbued with a more the places consecrated by his presence or

Whenever, says Lacordaire, God, always preoccupied with man's eternal salvation. designs something great, he predestines some particular man and some particular place, the man to be the instrument of his action, the place to be its theater. Thus were predestined Adam and the Garden of Eden, Abraham and the Holy Land. Moses and Mount Sinai, David and Sion. and the desert of Thebais, Saint Francis of Assissium and the mountains of CANADIAN FIELDS FOR IMMIGRA. Umbria, men and places that answer each other as the echoes of history, and lend each other, by the correlations of their fame, a mutual poetic lustre. There is presence in a sacred place. What heart, however hardened, would not be moved by a visit to Nazareth where the son of God was conceived, to Bethlehem where he was born, to Jerusalem where he wishes to add this incentive to devotion to aid us in our weakness. Hence the true Christian goes forth with joy to the various shrines honored by pilgrims'

JUNE 22, 1 ERRINGTON'

Mr. Erringt which he has ment. His pu place the Holy tility to the r Irish people, br His Catholici adventurers o stone to place self. The step so evidently p purpose that n to Mr. Erringte value to be pla did not, it is sa a papal instr bishops only, a plied to the H condemnation League, was, a supplied by th all taken from working in th landlordism to the Irish ra Errington's fa readers the fol York, which deserving, to credence as ot to come from Irish question

The Herald's

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"The letter

tleman on whom all classes of our people may look with respect, and whom they may approach with con fidence. The Marquis of Lansdowne is not one of these. His governorship is foredoomed to failure. We have yet, however, hope that Lord Lansdowne may have some friend true enough to counsel him against coming to this country, and that he may be open to the advice of such a friend.

THE CZAR AND THE NIHILISTS. double-entry book-keeping be estab-

Now that the Czar has succeeded. at great expense and with much idle the whole Province in proper shape. ceremony, in having himself crowned What we had to do was to find out ruler of all the Russias, he must at the indebtedness and discover the once devote himself to the task of best way we could, honestly, how giving his subjects the benefits of that money had been expended. good government. Ages of misgov- The system suggested by me was ernment brought Nihilism into being, adopted, and being found satisfacand nothing can kill that nefarious tory, it has been ever since followed." organization but the inauguration of Sir Francis in his speech also dean entirely new state of things fended himself against the charge of whereby the scandalous abuses and personal gain made on account of to been in vogue in Russia may be John Macdonald in 1869. He exfinally obliterated. The coronation, plained that when he then came to with all its pomp did not kill Nihil- Canada from the West Indies he did ism, for the correspondent of the so for a three months' tour, having London Times in Paris informs the no idea whatever that Sir John Rose world that a Nihilist pamphlet has was going to retire from office. He been issued which declares that found, however, that that gentleman Government and its most intelligent that all the bank charters had exspies were concentrated at Moscow pired and that the banking policy of during the coronation festivities the the government did not meet with Nihilists took advantage to spread favor from the Parliament of Cantheir doctrines and enroll supporters ada. Besides the banking difficulty The pamphlet adds the strength of and it having been represented to the party in St. Petersburg is greatly him that there was a great desire in

try was conducted after a very peculiar fashion. "I may tell you," says Sir Francis, "that a very short time after I accepted office I addressed a letter to Governor General Bagot, giving my advice that the whole of Dominion. the Finance Department should be

reorganized. "There was at that time no record of how the public debt was disposed of. There were no books kept, and I suggested that a regular statement should be got, and a system of

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS.

The views of a statesman of such

well-merited and universally ac-

knowledged prominence as Sir

Francis Hincks are always certain

to command attention and respect.

politician on the occasion of the din

ner lately given him in Montreal

has been read with deep and general

interest. The speech of Sir Francis

to the student of Canadian history.

and illustrates in the most striking

manner the rapid and marvellous

progress of Canada since he first took

lished, and that we should go to work and put the whole accounts of

draw attention to is the duty incum- powers with Oriental nations is the justly demand. bent on all true friends of temper- total absence of good faith on the ance in the Dominion to assist in the part of these latter in regard of treaty | man, in 1859, reported: "In glancing exact enforcement of whatever obligations. To give the French over the map of this fine country, license law may be in legal exist- government its due it must be con- the mind becomes strongly impressed ence in their respective Provinces ceded that it has ever in its negocia. with what may be its future, with its or the whole country. Complaint is tions with these nations made pro- mineral resources as yet but partioften made of the strength of the vision for the protection of the Cath- ally developed, but known to be of liquor interest and the difficulty of olic missionaries carrying the light great extent and value; unequalled overcoming its influence in the pro- of the gospel to the heathen. To by any country in the world for its motion of temperance. Complaint many of the fanatical natives-and luxuriant growth of timber, especimight with more justice be made the fanatical amongst them are in- ally of red and white pine; having against the so-called advocates of deed numerous-the missionary is an its grand river, with tributaries surtemperance for neglect in the en- object of hatred of the most deadly passing in volume the largest rivers forcing of laws that must, if properly character. And the governments of of Europe, and the advantages of unadministered, be strong deterrents the East, like all despotic govern- limited water power which they do of intemperance. There are men ments, being more or less at the not possess; an extent of agricultural sincerely devoted to the cause of mercy of the fanaticism of country capable, on careful examinatemperance who fail of their duty their subjects, frequently fail to tion, of supporting a population of in two regards, (1) by omitting to prevent the infliction of gross out. eight millions of inhabitants." disgraceful tyranny that have hither-his acceptance of office under Sir do that which they should in assist-rages on the missionaries. The super-If the Eastern Townships be caping in the exact enforcement of the stitious people vent their cruelty on able, as we know they are, of suslaws regulating the liquor traffic, these devoted men very often with- taining a population of three or four and (2) by not driving from their out let or hindrance from the native millions, and the Saint Maurice dismidst those hypocritical advocates authorities, who can never be im- trict as many more-if the Ottawa midst those hypocritical advocates of temperance who inflict the worst injury on that sacred cause. There are sybarites who have the effront-treaty obligations. France does well by the example of the output in the the wards of eight mil-treaty obligations. France does well by the example of the output in the example of the output in the example of the soul new and fecund impressions that soul new and fecund impressions that are sybarites who have the effront- treaty obligations. France does well lions-and North Western Ontario, so while the whole force of the Russian had finally decided on resigning, ery to preach temperance, but their to act with such promptitude and en. long considered unfit for settlement, lives and the evil example thereof ergy in Tonquin, and all men anxious offer sustenance to a population of at are too well known to excite any for the promotion of true civilization least three millions, ought not some other feeling but disgust, which is must hail its military successes there more determined effort be made in unfortunately too often extended to with delight. As Catholics we must the direction of attracting emigrathe good cause itself that they ever feel pleased to note the triumph tion to these different territories? in St. Petersburg and other centres. there was also the silver nuisance, falsely champion. Let hypocrites, of French arms in the East, for with Should we not in particular make an let the fine-linened sybarites be ban- that triumph is closely associated the effort to keep within our limits at ished the ranks, let every effort be advancement of Christianity. The least those of our people in quest increasing, and asserts that there business circles that he should take made to enforce the laws on the sub- policy of France in these distant re- of new homes, and who, from their well say, are a good and holy practice.

beach of the sea, his goodness on the

fertile plains over which he proceeds. In the ages of faith, pilgrimages were very popular, and even in the present evil time, when expeditious means of locomotion place the most famous shrines within comparatively easy reach, multitudes of the faithful hasten to visit them.

If the places consecrated to the Blessed Virgin, to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, to St. Joseph and other great Saints are very numerous in Europe, Canada, though a young country, has nothing in this regard for which to envy the old world. In this for which to envy the out would have of country we have the venerated shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre, those of Calvary of the Lake of Two Mountains, Notre Dame de Bonsecours, Montreal, the Sacred Heart of Jesus in the church of the Gesu, Monof Jesus in the church of the Gesu, Mon-treal, Notre Dame de Lourdes, Montreal, St. Anne de Varennes, etc. These sanctu-aries are every year visited by many pil-grims who come either to seek divine grace or to return thanks for favors received, or to find or re-enkindle faith in their souls. All these find consolation all feel their piety strengthened and in-creased, all in fine return home better and to be a set of the faith of the other and th

that we may not anywhere and everywhere pray to the Blessed Virgin, or that the aints cannot in any quarter of the globe hear the prayers addressed to them, but that there is in a pilgrimage made in a christian manner, a special grace that cannot otherwise be found. The memory of so many christians of strong faith, who have knelt where we kneel, the thought make us pray with a better noted, requires not being a pure intelligence, requires make us pray with a better heart, for man, external helps such as these. The Holy Virgin and the saints, on the other hand show, by the miracles operated through their intercession, that they look with a kindly regard on assemblages of the faithful at certain shrines. Moreover, besides the special and individual graces thereby acuirel, pilgrimages exercise a happy pubhe influence, for these religious manifesta-tions are a reproach to the indifferent, a lic influer stimulus to the lukewarm, and a subject of edification for all. Pilgrimages, we may

nationality. ericans, Austr profit. "The cardin

bishops had but on no pol ing having co been discussin fied by Mr. S and promised notice of the We are firm closely the E

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untry, should s of the unset. der Provinces. unknown but nt portion of that in the River, in the e country imh and west of n so often res that the reovernment of boundaries in till recently. extent, public But the preant of knowlterritory, are just appreciaand resources. t unfortunate ownership of , we may exme of emigraestic, directed iver country. stricts we have d fields for the e North West indeed advan. ot possess, but lancing disadthese regions merits should. ore frequently

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known as pilis, in fact, an al feelings. All ted places which visiting at cer. ochs, that their l with a more dness by visiting his presence or

aire, God. always

eternal salvation , he predestines some particular instrument of his theater. Thus and the Garden the Holy Land. David and Sion. Saint Anthony is, Saint Francis mountains of that answer each history, and lend elations of their lustre. There is cites devotion as e. What heart. d not be moved where the son of Bethlehem where salem where he associated with h in the most n may, indeed. here, but God tive to devotion ness. Hence the with joy to the d by pilgrims' e roadside, conf God in travers. mensity on the goodness on the he proceeds. pilgrimages were a in the present itious means of st famous shrines asy reach, multien to visit them. d to the Blessed leart of Jesus, to at Saints are very anada, though a ing in this regard d world. In this nerated shrine of ose of Calvary of ains, Notre Dame the Sacred Heart fthe Gesu, Monourdes, Montreal. c. These sanctu-ed by many pilr to seek divine as for favors reenkindle faith in find consolation, ngthened and in home better and cannot, therefore, these pilgrimages ul. d learned writer. e and everywhere gin, or that the arter of the globe ed to them, but mage made in a ecial grace that ecial grace that nd. The memory strong faith, wh eel, the thought s they received, o accompany us d produce in the impressions that er heart, for man, igence, requires hese. The Holy the other hand ated through their ok with a kindly the faithful at ver, besides the aces thereby ac-ise a happy pubigious manifesta-he indifferent, a m, and a subject grimages, we may oly practice.

JUNE 22, 1883.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

ERRINGTON'S MISSION A FAILURE

Mr. Errington undertook a mission which he has found impossible of fulfil- to the approaching general meeting of ment. His purpose was evidently to the alumni of the College of Ottawa, for place the Holy See in a position of hos- the purpose of forming an association on tility to the national aspirations of the a permanent basis that will not only do Irish people, but it has failed of success. His Catholicity is like that of all other cherished and venerated Alma Mater. To adventurers of his ilk, a mere stepping those of our readers, and they are many, stone to place and preferment for him- acquainted with the institution to which self. The stepping stone was this time we have of late so frequently drawn pubso evidently placed in position for this lic attention, to those who know its hispurpose that no one could be deceived as tory, who have felt its happy influto Mr. Errington's real character and the value to be placed on his utterances. He Catholic education in the highest sense of did not, it is said, hesitate to make public that noble term, it cannot be and it is not a a papal instrument intended for the matter of surprise that we should so bishops only, and the data which he sup. often direct our readers' eyes to its merits plied to the Holy See to draw forth a by recounting events that deservedly condemnation of the Irish National bring it into prominence. The cause of League, was, as he knew but too well, Catholic education cannot be in any betsupplied by the British government, and ter form promoted than by occasionally all taken from reports of Irish officials giving the reading public at large the working in the interest of a bankrupt benefit of a glance at the life and action of landlordism to blacken the fair fame of such institutions as the College of Ottawa. the Irish race. In connection with That institution was founded by the first Errington's failure we lay before our Bishop of Ottawa, the late venerated Dr. readers the following despatch from New Guigues, who was consecrated in his epis-York, which will speak for itself. It is deserving, to say the least, of as much credence as other despatches purporting to come from Rome dealing with the Irish question:

The Herald's Rome correspondent says This evening I have a private audience with Cardinal Simeoni, who during the day had an interview with the pope, in the course of which the Irish question was considered from every possible Cath-olic point of view. The cardinal, who had first obtained the approval of the pope, made the following important statement: "The letter to the Irish bishops had no political aim or purpose. The letter was in the interest of morality and discipline

only. Mr. Parnell was personally not in the mind of the holy father or the propaganda when the letter was issued ; but be-hind Mr. Parnell, and sheltered under the prestige of his name, are many agitators, Irish and American, whose conduct is im-moral and revolutionary, tending to sow dissensions between nations and to create a breach between hartons and to create a breach between priests and people. This very morning the holy father said to me: "The Irish have always been led by the priests, and it is to be hoped that the priests and the people will always be uni-ted in Ireland." Moreover the holy taken soit of the people will always be unifather said : 'The agitation in Ireland is surely subsiding. The letter of the propaganda is being implicitly obeyed, both by the bishops and the people. I would willingly see a cessation of angry discusion with all who suffer as the Irish suffer. I feel now, and shall ever continue to feel, the deepest sympathy with the Irish peo-ple, and especially with the Irish tenants." So long as the Irish, or any other national-ity, take moral means such as the law per-mits, of advancing their patriotic cause, I should never for a moment think it necessary to interfere. The propaganda's letter was not intended as a rebuke or a reproach to the bishops. It was simply intended as a fatherly warning, showing them into what pit-falls they might be led by some who under cover of a testimorial by some, who under cover of a testimonial subscription seemed to be fostering pos-sibly murder, but certainly unlawful agitation and interfering with individual liberty. The discussion created by the letter of the propaganda did not forbid agitation at public meetings, nor forbid the priests from attending and voting at the meetings, so long as they made no violent speeches, but used their influence to calm for this year of grace, 1883, for there are the angry passions which rage at such gatherings. The letter of the propaganda gatherings. The letter of the propagada applies to all Catholics irrespective of nationality. It may be studied by Am-ericans, Australians and Irish with equal now on the College rolls the names of nearly four hundred students. To whom

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA. extends from the coast of Labrador to be- | nature, but In late issues we have made reference yond the Rocky Mountains, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the extreme north, was then chiefly centred in Canada. The diocese of Ottawa, whose first bishop was an Oblate, the late Right Rev. Dr. Guigues, honor to themselves, but rejoice their had the good fortune to enjoy, almost exclusively, the valuable services of ences and appreciate its efforts in behalf of Since then, thanks to his able management as President, its sphere of usefulness has vastly extended, and now the Catholic youth of the United States, as well as those of the several provinces of the Dominion, prize the solid and varied advantages which the chartered College of Ottawa affords them, and so flock thither and there love to remain under the paternal, enlightened sway of the beloved President, to whom that institution chiefly copal city, then called Bytown, in July, owes its progress and success. In 1874 he 1848. The foundation of the College introduced a new Programme of Studies, was one of the very first purposes to of a higher and more comprehensive scope which this devoted prelate applied himthan the old one, and not inferior to those self. Placing the infant seat of learning of the most advanced educational instituunder the charge of the Oblate Fathers of tions of the Dominion, such as to meet the requirements of the youth of every class, Mary Immaculate, to which congregation the worthy bishop himself belonged, Dr. whether destined for commerce or the Guigues had the pleasure and satisfaction liberal professions. It wisely aims at of witnessing its rapid growth and wonpractical utility, as well as thoroughness derful success. Before the close of his and approved method, in the several episcopate, the College of Ottawa had At the same time he also inaugcourses. urated the university method of teaching taken a front rank among the educational establishments of the Dominion. It had -giving to each professor a special not yet reached its twentieth year of exbranch, which is far superior to the system previously followed, in which the profesistence when the Legislature of the united ors had each the sole and entire charge of Canadas raised it in 1866 to the rank and dignity of a university. This was indeed a signal honor for the College, but it was an honor merited by faithful and unremitting service in a noble cause. It is an honor, too, that has, since its bestowal, been borne with dignity and a just appreciation of its responsibilities, known and acknowledged throughout the Dominion of Can-

a class, and so taught various branches : a system yet in vogue in many of our colleges. The new method insures more perfect knowledge on the part of the lecturer, and the more rapid and solid progress of the disciple, This is unanimously admitted by those who have seen the two systems at work. In an audience of His ada. The College has kept pace with the Holiness, Leo XIII., in January, 1879, growth of our metropolitan city and with the Bishop of Ottawa submitted the Programme of Studies adopted by the College that of the entire country. In 1847, at the of Ottawa to the Holy Father, who aptime of Bishop Guigues' appointment to the See of Bytown, that rising burg conproved of and blessed it, and as a mark of tained a small and straggling population his appreciation of the valuable services of about five thousand souls. Ten years rendered to Catholic education by the President of the College, delegated His later that number was more than doubled, and at the time of Bishop Guigues' death, Lordship to confer upon him the exalted in 1874, the city of Ottawa could not have title and privileges of Doctor of Divinity. contained fewer than 25,000 people. At That title and these privileges were the present time the Dominion Capital, conferred on Father Tabaret by His Lordwith its suburbs on both banks of the ship on the 18th of June, 1879, in the pre-Ottawa, can lay claim to a population of sence of the students and alumni of the fully forty thousand souls. For years College. The latter had then assembled for the first time in a re-union, the success after its foundation the College could of which reflected credit on its originanever count on its rolls as large a number of students as one hundred. And in 1866, tors. Their re-union was taken advanwhen chartered by the Parliament of old tage of to present, on their behalf, the Canada as a University, the College had Rev. Father Tabaret with an oil portrait but few more than that number. To-day, of himself. The presentation of this porhowever, the number has risen to a figure trait suggested to one of the alumni the that the best friend of the institution following beautiful lines : Ode addressed to Mr. J. C. Forbes, the artist chosen to paint the portrait of Rev. Dr. Tabaret. would not in 1866 have dared to predict

Painter, thou art asked to throw On thy canvas life and splendor: Let each color brightly glow-With a radiance soft and tender. Take thy pencil in thy hand,

"As the stars brightly die, whose death is

And some, after having battled for a while against adversity, have sunk be-neath the dark waters of that Stygian wave which flows by the land of indol-ence and pleasure, and leads to vice and destruction. Believe me, when I say that the life be-fore you is one of duty. Let no man start out from this place, decorated with the while against adversity, have sunk be-neath the dark waters of that Stygian wave which flows by the land of indolence and pleasure, and leads to vice and

destruction. Believe me, when I say that the life be-Exclusively, the valuable services of Beheve me, when I say that the file be-Father Tabaret. There he labored for fore you is one of duty. Let no man start several years evangelizing the scattered population of varied race and tongue in the belief that life is a play-game. and color of that vast diocese. In 1853 he became permanently attached to the Col-this life is a trial. The world that if became permanently attached to the Col-lege of Ottawa, a foundation of his order destined to open to the Catholic youth of theOttawa district the avenues to the sanc-tuary and the various liberal professions. Since then, thanks to his able manageence, the better it will be for you. It is well for us all that from the very outset we have to grapple with difficulties and to battle with a thousand griefs that throng every step of our being. If you fail in your ends, you will find that your faithfulness has been rewarded by some unexpected compensation, or by relief from some sad calamity that would have overwhelmed you had you gooe on

have overwhelmed you had you gone on in the way of your own choosing. If you triumph and prosper, if wealth and repu-tation exait you before men, remember that se your other in the section is according to the that as your station is conspicuous and your means abundant, so will your duties increase and your obligations press upon

Take counsel by one who has come ere covered with the dust of the world's wayside, and sometimes weary of his jour-ney, that the surest road to pain and shame and dishonor, is the path of frivolity and pleasure. Go forth from this seminary of learning

Go forth from this seminary of learning resolved to be equal to the duties you owe your fellow-men, and you will earn a reward that time will brighten, and secure the just commendation of your own con-science. There is a lustre in such fame that far outshines the glare of a thousand rockets. Genius—that which men call coping the decline seminary of income genius-the dazzling results of irregular and bewildered intellects, the sensuous thoughts of voluptuous minds, may intox-icate and derange, it may enchant and enervate, but it cannot purify and exalt, it cannot give content to life nor confidence to death. Human nature is prone to ennoble those who are inspired with the dangerous gift of genius; few men who are endowed with it are fit to use it. It would almost seem as if they were blemished with defects and stained with vices, lest mankind should bow down and worship

But i must not irrespass too long upon your generous attention. Many things have occurred to me as I proceeded, which I would have said, but neither the time allotted for the purpose nor the occasion itself would permit me to say them. Before we part, let me solicit your at-

tention to one other topic of vast import-ance to you and all of us. I have hesita-ted whether I should address you upon that which would have better become an ecclesiastic. When you go forth from these walls

into the world, you will turn your back upon serious things, and become involved in the business or the pleasures of life. You will jostle with men, and in the ex-citement of the bustle and contest, you will perhaps forget that there is a power that directs all things, to whom you must answer for all you do.

If you meet with disappointments, you will not see in them the hand of Providential warning, but you will blame your own want of luck, or the successful

rivalry of others. If you prevail in your efforts, you will readily give the credit to your own energy and ability.

This is the practice and example of all men. They thus virtually exait human efforts above all things, and utterly deny the overseeing power of Providence. If you mean hereafter to sustain the

General:-The Marquis of Lansdowne, the new Governor-General of Canada, is and an extensive contributor to the popu

world.

heart.

mission of the Oblate Fathers, which now | dearest of all-have, alas, paid the debt of | But with the progress of our country, the | in the West on the errors of "Romanism." extension of our territory, the development of our resources, the rapid advancement in arts and sciences, new avenues of the orange order. It will be interesting to these Order. It will be interesting to these parties to know the character of the man whom they took to their bosoms with such delight. The Rev. Mr. Magahy, Protestant Rector of Lucan, thus refers to him in a letter which appeared in the Lindsay Post of June 5th :- "The man is either weak in his mind, or is without exception the greatest knave I ever met. He is no credit to any people or party. I think the Orange ciety should know about him, and give billing in the second s culum of this university you will find that a course of study has been adopted that a course of study has been adopted that meets the requirements of our people. The young gentlemen who to-night have had conferred upon them the proud title of "Bachelor of Arts," for which they have so assiduously labored, can now enter the battle of life with a foundation of solid instruction which will enable them to make their meet whereare they can in It is a bad sign for men to be always moving about, especially when they go from bad to worse. I have not entered much into particulars about the man, although I night well do so and write by the hour, stating nothing but facts that would startle the minds of right thinking people, no matter what heaven of the make their mark wherever they go, or in whatever sphere they may wish to labor. They may well feel gratified at what they have already achieved. They are the hope of their families, of their friends, and of their country. With a thorough know-lador of their which is meaning to all they would startle the minds of right thinking people, no matter what branch of the christian church they belonged to. I deem it my important duty to warn the christian public to beware of the man their country. With a thorough know-ledge of that which is essential to all, they have embellished their minds with the study of the ancients, where they have known by the name of Father Vincent Deloranger, alias Father Joseph." When other so-called ex-priests make their ap-pearance, it is to be hoped our Protestant friends will turn this experience to good acquired elegance, terseness and vigor of style, if they have occasionally smiled at account.

- The Rev. A. P. O'Reilly, Belmullet, elegraphed to the Dublin Freeman, April fortified their intelligence by the study of the abstract sciences, and in the laboratory the secrets of nature have been opened to 21, regarding the enforced exodus of the people. He said: The third cargo of their wondering gaze. And, over and above all, they have learned the principles that make good citizens. Faithful to those human beings from here, and first for Canada, was shipped on board the Scanprinciples as members of the common-wealth, they will be faithful to the law of the land. They will ever look back with pleasurable emotion to the college where they have been educated and think fondly and high the faith each back and the second dinavian on Saturday evening. It was originally intended that but six boats were to leave from Belmullet. Now it has got out that there will be treble that number. I have been shown an arrangement for twelve up to the 23d of June. Where all the emigrants are to come from is the mystery. This is one of the most thinly-peopled districts in any civilized country. The only evidence of human existence to be met in these parts is a solitary house by the wayside or a lonely village buried in the recesses of the mountains. What is wanted here is population. There is a superabundance of land. In the neighborhood of Belmullet are immense tracts of pasture land, and bet were Belandlet and Ballina, a distance of torty miles, is a wilderness or moor cap. able of supporting a teeming population The suggested the idea of the formation on a permanent basis of an alumni associ-ation in connection with the College of Cutawa. That idea as our readers are emigrants no regard seems to be paid t congestion. Emigrants are excepted whether they come from congested dis-tricts or not. The consequence is that in many cases congested districts are left so still, while districts not congested stripped of their remaining few. cannot help feeling impressed with the idea that the real object of the emigrationists is not to relieve congestion, but to make Irishmen as rare beings in their native land as red Indians on the banks of high interests they all have so deeply at the Mississippi.

- On January 3rd Henry Ward Beecher was called upon to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of one of his flock who died at the hospital of the Sisters of ing American journal, thus refers to the Mercy in Pittsburg. The young man noble lord whom the mother country is over whom Mr. Beecher was talking had about to send to Canada as Governor selected the hospital as the place in which he wished to die, and Mr. Beecher referring to that, said : "And he selected one of the absentee landlords of Ireland, beforehand the hospital, to which he was

and kindly of those whose best days have been spent in laboring for their advance-ment. They will be true to the old faith they have learned to love and admire in the works of a Chrysostom, a Bourdalon, a Massillon, or a Fenelon, and whose beauties and grandeur are to-day made manifest in the towering eloquence of a Father Burke or irresistible logic of a Manning or a Newman. Thoroughly versed in the literature of the two leading languages of modern times, their minds will not be narrowed down by national prejudices; already at the opening of their career they have made rapid progress onward and forward as good and true men of the The success attending the re-union of ation in connection with the College of Ottawa. That idea, as our readers are aware, has been acted on, and a meeting of the alumni called for the 19th inst., when such an association will be formed as will, we believe, realize the very best wishes of its promoters. We wish the old students of the College every success in this noble undertaking, feeling that its success will redound to their credit and promote the

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profit.

"The cardinal said the American archbishops had been summoned to Rome, but on no political business, and on nothing having connection with what he had been discussing. He seemed much gratibeen discussing. He seemed much grati-fied by Mr. Sullivan's submissive attitude, and promised to bring his remarks under notice of the pope."

We are firmly convinced that the more closely the Errington fiasco is studied the more certainly will it be found that Britain has egregiously failed of its object to mislead the Sacred Congregation into a course hostile to every claim of justice and humanity. Not even an Errington can rob the Holy See of the allegiance of Ireland.

the Immaculate Mother of God is indeed THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE. congenial to the Land of Mary, as America

The appointment of the Marquis of Lansdowne is far from giving satisfaction Christianity first hailed the New World, in Britain. His career as a politician has and now the Oblate Fathers of Mary been so complete a failure as to deserve Immaculate push the Christian conquest the reprobation of his own party. Mr. Labouchere, in the London Truth, thinks that "there is no reason for believing that Lord Lansdowne will make a worse Gov. ernor-General of Canada than the ordinary run of Governor Logs." But as a missionary orders, by a truly apostolic thorough going Liberal he thinks it "a man, the Right Rev. Charles J. E. de mistake that a nobleman, whose principal title to political recognition is that he deserted his party on the Irish Land questhe Oblate's most cherished virtue, chartion, should be rewarded by his party with a fat Governorship."

A priest in France communicates this edifying instance of gratitude to God, in which so many nowadays, like the lepers of old, are wanting:

"A poor servant girl is in the habit of bringing me every month 10 francs (\$4) for the benefit of Christian schools. I wished to check her generosity, which seemed to me to be excessive for one in her condition in life, but her answer was such as to put an end to my objections: 'Father, I have had the happiness of re-ceiving a Christian education in the Sisters' school, and I am only paying a part of my debt of gratitude to God."

More than 100,000 of the negroes of the United States are Catholics.

is this marvellous success due? It is due Draw the artists' mantle o'er thee, For thy task is great and grand, Thou hast now a priest before thee under God to the zeal and devotedness of a faithful and venerated priest, the Rev.

but pointed and interesting sketch of this

"The Rev. Joseph Henry Tabaret, now in

ity, and an ardent desire to devote him-

self to missionary labor, led the youthful

Order. His religious and missionary train-

his fifty second year," says the writer in

distinguished priest.

Trace affections warm and mild. In each feature fondly shining; Trace the innocence of child With the strength of man combining; Trace the nimbus of the saint, Not in halo outward gleaming, But, if thou canst fairly paint Piety in grandeur beaming ! Father Tabaret, who, since 1853, has been intimately connected with the College holding, with some slight intermissions, during the long period since elapsed, the post of President of that institution. In the Harp for August, 1879, we find a brief

Thou caust trace with pencil true, Scenes upon life's mighty ocean, Canst thou give the proper hue, To a vast and pure devotion ? Thou canst trace the mountain high, In its awfui strength ascending ; Canst thou show how powerfully, Faith in man with friendship's blending ;

Painter' let the eye be bright, Like a mirror soul-reflecting; Make the hand from wrong to right, Youth and age, at once directing; Make these lips-If thou canst make, With some kindly word in motion, Praying for people's sake, Mingled with a heart's devotion ! the Harp, "is a member of the Missionary order to whose devoted zeal is confided the laborious task of spreading and upholding the gospel in the northern half of North America, and whose devotion to

Thou hast seen the prism bright, Decomposing rays of heaven; Thou hast seen the beam of light, Like the divers hues of ev'n. Thus the soul that's pure with love Drinks the ray from glory streaming, And as hues from God above, Seven gifts are brightly gleaming. may well be called. From the Santa Maria

Painter, stay thy hand a while, Study well the one before thee; of the great Columbus even into the Study well the one before thee; Mark the father in the smile, As he's bending, artist, o'er thee! Mark the brow so large and high! Mark each feature mind revealing ! Mark the flashing of the eye-When the heart is touched to feeling. frozen domain of the benighted Esquimaux. America was the first foreign mission of the Oblate Order founded in Catholic France, the cradle of so many

If thou nobly doest thy task, If thou fillest well thy duty, If thou filest well thy duty, Fainter, nothing more we ask. Grand shall be thy work of beauty. We shall see the mind and heart Every noble passion swelling; We shall read the hidden chart Where the glowing thoughts are dwelling Mazenod, Bishop of Marseilles. Devotion to Mary Immaculate, his predilection for

Painter, strength be in thy hand, Let thine eyes be true in tracing; Thou hast got a subject grand, Thousand splendors interlacing, Painter, do thy duty well, Fame will crown thy great endeavor: Let the future ages tell, How thy name will sound forever ! Tabaret to seek admission into the Oblate ing began in the novitiate Notre Dame de

L'Osier, a miraculous Sanctuary and Pil-The re-union of 1879 was the occasion grimage of Our Lady in the Department for many excellent discourses from some of L'Isre, not far from his native place, of the brilliant alumni of the College. The and was completed in the Scholasticate speeches of Messrs. T. P. Foran of Aylor Theological Seminary of the Order, at mer, and J. J. Curran of Montreal, were Marseilles. After receiving ordination of a very high order. Mr. Foran's discourse at the hands of the venerable Bishop of contained some excellent counsels to the Marseilles, the zeal of the youthful misstudents of the College that may, at this sionary being found equal to the sacrifice season especially, and by all young men, of quitting home and country, and all that be read with profit.

true dignity of the honor conferred upon you by the diploma of this school, you must respect, revere and manfully and openly maintain the practice of your re-ligion. That which was once religious toleration has almost degenerated into the recognition of irreligion. The public and the public men act as if our prosperity as due to themselves alone, and to the olicies they have inaugurated. The god was they invoke in their proclamations might as well be the god of Cicero or Socrates, of the Sultan or the Rajah, or that incarnation of blood and blasphemy, Robes pierre's Goddess of Reason.

Mr. Curran's speech was equally eloqueat with that of his friend:

If our meeting, said he, has had its joys. it had its sorrows. Whilst we have poin-ted with pride to those of our fellow-students, who, for their learning and piety, have been called, like your Lordship, to exalted positions in the Church, to those who have fought their way to prominence in pub-lic life, in the liberal professions, in commerce and every branch of industry, we have had to shed a tear over the fate of those on whom the merciless hand of death has fallen, or whose bright prospects have been blighted through misfortune. Re-joicing, however, in the main has triumphed, gladness has vanquished sorrow, but amidst all our causes for gratulation the one thing that above all others has afforded us pleasure and grateful emotion is, that we meet not to revive old friend-ships, but to witness the acknowledgment by the great centre of Catholic authority, of the superior merit, the irreproachable virtue, the scholarly attainments of one who, I may say, has sacrificed his life for the promotion of learning, whose name can never be disassociated from this insti-tution, who has been a father to us all, and to whom not only this College, but the country, owes a debt of gratitude which, if it cannot be repaid, will at all events be cheerfully acknowledged. Need I mention the name of the reverend, the revered and beloved Father Tabaret?

Mr. Curran continued: "We are living in a practical age, in a community of The grand old models of Greece work and of Rome cannot be set aside, abstract sciences are essential to the system, but applied science can no longer be neglected. The time was in this country when the youth leaving college had only to ask himself, shall I be a clergyman, a lawyer, or a physician, and to tell the truth his

he held dear, to win souls to Christ, he He said: "Some of my boyhood compan-was sent to the American mission. This ions-and among them the nearest and the first and most exalted of the three. livered lectures in various rural districts and a Catholic population of 1,092,818.

to be taken, which is under the direction lar distress and discontent there. He of those Christian Catholic women, the particularly distinguished himself in 1881, by sending a shipload of seed potatoes to Sisters of Mercy in Pittsburg. And so his unfortunate tenants,—charging market rates for them, so generous was he. Moreover, when the Nun of Kenmare raised a fund for the relief of his tenants, he gave \$100 to it out of a yearly rental of \$173,000,—for his Irish estates cover over 120,000 acres.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

- The Springfield Republican, a lead-

commercial enterprise or industrial achievement ranks second to none in the

community. Here then is the opportun-ity, for those who would grasp it, of mak-ing an educational system what it ought to be throughout the land, and I am happy to say that if you consult the curri-

the heroes-the demigods, the goddesses and even the gods themselves. They have

-The special correspondent of the Boston Pilot at Rome cables as follows:-Rome, June 8, 1883 .- The Pope to-day refused to receive Mr. Errington, who had asked for an audience. This may indicate

a complete change in the Irish policy recently pursued. It is beyond question that Errington is in absolute disgrace with the Vatican. The recent letter from the Pope to the Irish bishops was, it is said, intended to be secret. Errington had a copy before the Irish bishops received theirs and he communicated it to the English Government and the London Times. The English party in Rome, which has been very influential at the Vatican, is in dismay at the Pope's emphatic refusal to give audience to Errington. It is reported that Errington will at once leave Rome for England.

- A terrible calamity, involving the death of 188 children, occurred in Sunderland, County of Durham, England on Saturday evening. It appears that entertainments given at Victoria Hall by a conjuror were attended almost altogether by children, several thousand being in attendance. The accident occurred at the tendance. The accident occurred at the close of the performance. The body of and my soul the blessing of God's love and my own profound thanksgiving for the hall had been entirely cleared of that ministering care they have bestowed occupants when some 1,200 of the little upon one of my flock." occupants when some 1,200 of the little ones came rushing down the stairs from

the gallery. At the top of the first flight of stairs was a door which opened only twenty inches, and thus but one child was permitted to pass through at a time. At this point while the mass of children was pushing forward, one of them fell, price. and was unable to rise owing to the others men to crowding. The result was that 188 children were trampled on and suffocated to death.

- Some time ago an individual calling

when, staggering, at last he lost step and fell utterly helpless and powerless, he was borne to the bosom of their sacred love. Soon after he entered the hospital Sister Sebastian, on whose head may the dear Lord lay His Hand warm with blessing ! knowing him to be alone, and faithful to herself, to her Saviour, and to him, sat down by his side and asked him after his spiritual welfare, whether he had been baptized, whether he had been educated in religious knowledge, whether he was prepared, should things go adversely, to meet his God, and she received answers very sweet and comforting in every re-spect. She took charge of him and no care could have been more unremitting, care could have been more unremitting, more tender, patient, and long continuing than that that was given to him. These Sisters, let me say in the fullness of thanksgiving to God, exemplify to us more than all creeds, dogmas, or organiza-tions, what it is to be Christian. They have given up the joy of founding for themselves the household, with embracing children around their knees that all the children around their knees, that all the store of motherly love might be given to the children that have no home and no household; and thus they have made themselves the ministering mothers of salvation to unknown multitudes of pe ple. It draws my heart very near to them; for I see so much of Christ in them, that though they would repel me, they shall not. They are mine, because they are Christ's, and I waft to them with

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After her Popes, it is difficult to say what Rome does not owe to her princes. in whose beautiful gardens the humblest may wander, and in whose noble galleries of art the poorest student can study without price. It will be the privilege of these men to preserve to us all that can be preserved from the present reign of misrule, which is making such barbarous havoc of the Rome that saint and scholar, antiquarian and poet have known and loved for ages.—Uhristian Reid.

China has 452 native Catholic priests

6

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE MONTH OF MARY.

[From the Lake Shore Visitor.]

JUNE 22, 1888.

JUNE 2

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tion, Kidner

With Love's Bright Rays. [For Redpath's Weekly.]

Fordly as when with love's bright rays My heart burned warm for thee. That heart burned warm for thee, Whose joys have field from me. And still remembrance sweetly clings, Though youth and hope have flown, And time the saddened memory brings Of joy once all my own.

Love's sunshine in the morning shone, But fiel from me e're noon, It fiashed a moment and was gone, And vanished all too soon. But oh i can words or love impart The brightness of its ray? It lives and burns within my heart And ne'er can fade away. WM. COLLINS.

HALF HOURS WITH THE SAINTS.

Saint Thomas Aquinas.

THE DESIGNS OF GOD AND THOSE OF MAN.-Thomas, of the illustrious family of the Counts of the Acqui, in the of the Counts of the Acqui, in the kingdom of Naples, was from early youth consigned to the care of the religi-ous of Monte Cassino, where his relatives hoped he might some day take the habit, so as to become eventually the abbot of that rich monastery. The young count there formed himself indeed to religious practices; but on his family deeming that he might, in the world arrive at a high position, by reason of his talents and em-inent qualities, they grew anxious to turn him aside from the life of a religious, and, with this end in view, availed themselves of all the means in their power, even those of all the means in their power, even those least reputable, to the extent of causing his virtue to be attacked by a woman of evil life. The simple consequence was that Thomas took to flight, snapped asun-der the ties which had bound him to his family, and even gained over one of his sisters, who seemed the least inclined of all, to adopt the religious life, and entered himself an order truly poor; namely, that of the Dominicans. He there became, by reason of his virtues and learning, the orna-ment and light of the Church. His own age assigned to him the surname of "the Angelic Doctor;" posterity has confirmed the title, and the Christian world will ever rejoice at having possessed a St. Thomas Aquinas. He died in 1274.

more than two years ago, when this move-ment first commenced, waited upon me in the hotel in which we stopped in "MORAL REFLECTION .- "Man proposes, but God disposes," the world is wont to say. The Wise Man on his part affirms, "There is no wisdom, there is no prudence, there is no counsel, against the Lord."— In the note in which we stopped in Dublin, and, to use a common expression, he literally went upon his knees to me to ask me to use all the influence I possibly could to have the priests join the move-ment, because, said he, without the priests (Prov. xxi. 30.)

Saint John of God.

FRUITS OF PENANCE.-St. John of God was born in Portugal, in 1495, of poor parents. The early part of his youth was given up to dissipation and vagrant courses; he subsequently entered the military service, and abandoned himself to disorderly living. Having escaped from an imminent danger, however, through the protection of the Blessed Virgin, he entered into himself, and resolved to redeem by works of penance the past failings of his life. He first passed over into Africa, hoping, but in vain, to suffer martyrdom there. Having returned to Spain, he had the good fortune to address himself to Father Avila, who directed his zeal to the comforting of the sick. John of God associated with himself a few devoted companions, founded a hospital and eventually a religious order. Never has the world witnessed a charity more tender, painstak-ing, and untiring. On one occasion, he bore in his own arms all the sick through the flames of a great conflagration. Such was the origin of the "Order of Charity," which was destined to bring such honour to the Church and to render immense service to suffering humanity. The holy founder died in 1550.

MORAL REFLECTION .- Many men think over their failings and deplore them in bitterness of soul, but who ever dreams of bitterness of soul, but who ever dreams of redeeming them by works of mercy? And yet the Gospel says not merely "Do pen-ance!" but adds, "Bring forth fruits worthy of penance."—(Luke iii. 8.) the present, that by bayonets we are kept down at present, but that, please God, we at e now fully determined, bayonets or no bayonets (great cheering), to proclaim, at all events, our wants, and to proclaim that we will not be satisfied until we get

AGITATION. HOW CHILDREN IN AN AMERICAN VILLAGE Before his recent departure for Rome, Archbishop Croke delivered an address at Holy Cross, where he was welcomed by the parish pricet, the Rev. Father O'Brien, UNCONSCIOUSLY IMITATE THEIR RO MAN BROTHERS AND SISTERS. several clergymen, and an immense gathering of people, with bands and banners. In view of more recent events, It is related in The Catholic Review of

ARCHBISHOP CROKE ON THE IRISH

this week that the devotion of the month of Mary had its origin from little children. It seem to owe its preservation and pro-pagation to the same source. According to The Catholic Review, which may be taken as very good author-ity, a little boy in the city of Rome, about 85 years ago, unwittingly started this

By a fittle boy in the city of Rome, about 85 years ago, unwittingly started this widespreal devotion. Going daily to school, or Mass, he passed before a statue of the blessed Mother of God, which in Catholic countries is often seen on the Catholic countries is often seen on the corners of the streets, and kneeling down, he said a few prayers and chanted the Litany as he had heard it in church or in school. The next day he did the same thing, in his innocence forgetting or un-heeding the cold supercilious looks, the contemptuous smile, or the open ridicule which will be found everywhere for simple, earnest piety; but another innocent soul joined him in his prayers and Litany. As time wore on the numbers increased and priests of Ireland waited for a while. They contemplated the movement and considered it, and saw it was fair and rea-sonable, and that there was nothing wrong in it. They therefore came to the front immediately after the initiation of the movement and now, thank God, they time wore on the numbers increased and the sweet chorus of those little children drew the attention of those living in the neighborhood. Men and women were soon found kneeling and swelling the movement, and now, thank God, they are united with it, and the consequence is that it must succeed (cheers). I have no difficulty in saying to you, my own faith-ful and Catholic reople, that no more-ment will ever succeed in this country unless it he suproved in the Catholic chorus of prayer and praise to Mary, as long ago they joined the children that sang their Hosannas as her Divine Son entered Jerusalem.

The pious pastor of a neighboring congregation, seeing this outburst of devotion, invited the crowd to his church, and arranging the hymns and prayers, gave unless it be supported by the Catholic priests (cheers). There was once a report circulated throughout the country that Parnell and his associates throughout the country did not wish to have the priests faily instructions on devotion to the Blessed Virgin. The custom spread from church to church within the city. joined with him in the agitation, that they wished to have the agitation entirely con-ducted by laymen, and wished to exclude the priests from it and to exclude them from polities. Now, I can authoritatively incident—which, like that of the Roman state here to-night that is absolutely untrue (cheers). Mr. Parnell, in Dublin, boy, may produce its fruits. SKIRTING MEADVILLE IS FRENCH CREEK

which received its name from being th thoroughfare of the French, when in the early history of our country they contem-plated by right of discovery the possession and occupation of all the Mississippi Valley, and when they endeavored to link their Canadian possessions with Louisiana could to have the priests join the move-ment, because, said he, without the priests it cannot succeed, and with the priests it cannot be a failure (cheers). Now, my dear friends, I wish to have you under-stand that matter thoroughly. It is a thing I was auxious to say to you, and I studiously kept, it to the last, because you know, and everyone understands, that in a great hanouch of any kind the and following the instructions they see that in a great sanquet of any kind the sweetest bit is kept for the last. What, then, more have I to say about this matter? I have to say that this more-mant is not a real-bit of the second then, more have 1 to say about this matter? I have to say that this move-ment is not a revolutionary movement, In the strict sense of the word it is a con-stitutional movement. It is a lawful movement. It is a movement which we intend to push forward by moral force alone (cheers). We intend to violate no law. We intend to exhaust the constitu-tion upon it. We are perfectly sure that law. We intend to violate no law. We intend to exhaust the constitu-tion upon it. We are perfectly sure that the asticity of the constitution will allow us the means—the means of work-ing energetically to the last, and finally achieving the results that we aim at (cheers). We wish to produce effect upon England, not by physical force, but sind the following night go to another, and so on, night after night, they sang their little and by moral means. We want to make our grievances known before the universal world, to tell France, and Spain, and Italy, and the United States, and the great Colonies that acknowledge the sway of Great Britain, that we in this country have been kept down by bayonets up to the present, that by bayonets we are kept down at present, but that, please God, we

The mother of Chs. L. Ainsworth, 41 Vance Block, Indianapolis, Ind., says she "finds Burdock Blood Bitters a very effi-cacious remedy for Liver Complaint."

Following the Sun in its Course



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 J. N. SUTHERLAND, ESQ., St. Catharines: DEAR SIR.-I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficacy of your Rheuma-tine. Last spring I was completely disabled with rheumatism, and tried various reme-dles, baths, &c., and finally heard of your cure. I purchased and used three bottles of it, and it effected a complete cure, for I have not had a return of the disease since. Yours truly, W. S. WISNER.
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Saint Frances. FLIGHT FROM THE WORLD.—To fly from the world, even while dwelling in the midst thereof, is of prime necessity to all who are desirous of being saved, see-ing that Jesus Christ has launched against the world His anathemas. This is an error most difficult of error. most difficult of attainment, inasmuch as by the most religious people in the world, the world ever claims its share of duty. St. Frances affords a striking example of and it is backed up by the best, the most holy, the most self-sacrificing, the most holy, the most self-sacrificing, the most faithful, and the most uncompromising its actual accomplishment. Born at Rome, in 1384, of a wealthy and noble family, in 1384, of a wealthy and noble family, she was married while very young to Law-rence de Pontians, who speedily became as fully charmed with her virtue as he had have her personal attractions. She country, and who were only anxious that the sacredness of religion should come to ments, the cares of the household and her duties as mother and a wife to entertain-ments and vain shows, and prayer and give a halo to the cause they are vindicat-ing—a movement of that kind cannot be a bad or an irreligious one but, on the contrary, must be a religious one, such as ours (cheers). It is not an unjust movegood works to worldly pleasures. Her behaviour, which seemed neither harshness nor severity, served as an example to many great families, which became accordment calculated to do injury to anybody (hear, hear). We repudiate that charge. We say that we do not intend to do iningly in many respects reformed. On the death of her husband, with whom she had lived for forty years, she retired to the congregation of the Oblates, which she had founded, and there made a holy end in we recognize our own rights at the same time, and while we give to Cæsar the things 1440.

MORAL REFLECTION,-The necessity of separating in spirit from the world may more readily be conceived by recalling to mind those words of our Saviour, "Father, I pray not for the world, but for those whom Thou hast given me."—(John xvii. 9.1

Mrs. Joseph Johnson, Pittsburg, Pa. suffered for years from Dyspepsia—used Burdock Blood Bitters, which cured her. She says she now feels "splendid."

THERE is no secret or patent in the production of "Myrtle Navy" tobacco. It could be produced by any manufacturer, but no manufacturer could make it pay that in our own land we cannot be surpassed (cheers).

at the price, unless he could purchase on a large scale and sell on a large scale. He for billous complaints. Aver's Cathartic Pills, compounded entirely of vegetable ingredients, have been tested for forty could not sell below the present price without a loss even if he could purchase on the lowest advantageous terms. To get a large market therefore, without years, and are acknowledged to be the best remedy ever devised for torpidity of which he would have no inducements to go Ch, would be the work of many years. That is the reason why Messrs. Tuckett & Son have the command of the market, and they are wise enough to know that the liver, costiveness, and all derangements of the digestive apparatus.

Mrs. D. Morrison, Farnham Centre, P. Q., writing about Dr. Thomas' Eclectric they can retain it only by keeping the price down to hard pan figures. Oil, says : George Bell used it on his son and it cured him of rheumatism with only

a few applications. The balance of the bottle was used by an old gentleman for BAD Blood results from improper action of the Liver and Kidneys. Regulate these important organs by the use of that grand purifier Burdock Blood Bitters. Asthma, with the best results. It acts like a charm."

Following the Sun in its Course Since 1863 the sun and moon in their courses have not been more accurate to the calculation than the Grand Monthly Draw-ings of the Louisiana State Lottery, which have occurred on the second Tuesday of each month at noon in New Orleans. The next (the 158th) event will take place on the loth day of July, when \$255,500 will be distributed by Gen'18 G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of V.A. Any information can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Or-ieans, La.

Beatty's Beethoven Organs.

Over 1.700 sold during the month of May We have been reliably informed that Mayor Beatty, of Washington, N.J., is making and sbipping a Beethoven Organ now every ten minutes since he has improved the case, and added two new and valuable improvements. So great is the demand for this popular inpopular in-taxed to its So geat is the demand for this popular in-strument, that the factory is taxed to its utmost capacity to supply the demand. Over Sevenceen Hundred were sold during the month of May, being the largest business of the kind on record. Read his advertisement.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made. They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, - the old-est, best, and most valuable medicine in the jury to any mortal man. We recognize the rights of the owners of the soil, and world, and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring that are Casar's, we will assert for self the things that are self (loud cheers). What we want is a chance for our lives in our Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used; so varied and perfect are their operations.

own country, and we will forget the past; we will forget the tyrannies of England; we will forget all the tears that we have erations. They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating. No matter what your feelings or symptoms been obliged to shed; we will forget all the massacres that have been committed the exterminations of our race, and the down-fall, so far as it was possible, of our country, begin a new score with the dominant

country, and we will let them see that we are not only able to flourish abroad, but No matter what your feelings or sympto are, what the disease or aliment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hun-dreds have been saved by specing. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or beb. Avoid by all means the use of calomel

with be path to a case they with the help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters. Remember, Hop bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Fest Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Evident and Hone." and no person or family Friend and Hope," and no person or family should b without them. Try the Bitters to-day.



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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

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NEW JERSEY Ganiel Fleatty

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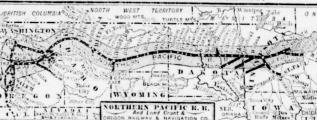
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added. and of over \$550,000 has since been By an overwhelming popular vote its fran-hise was made a part of the present State onstitution adopted Dec. 2nd, A.D., 1879. The only Lottery ever vated on and endorsed It never scales on Its Greener Scales on t never scales or postpones. nd Single Number Drawings take

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action in every ly, REY CRANE."

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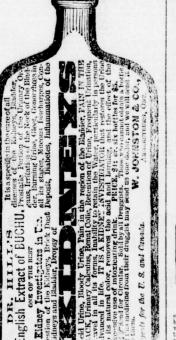
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A AMPROVED AND A

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

8

London, June 12, 1883 .- The Land London, June 12, 1853.—The Land League enjoyed a remarkable triumph in the House of Commons on Tuesday night. Lord George Hamilton proposed the expropriation of the Irish landlords and the establishment of a peasant prothe expropriation of a peasant pro-prietary on the same lines as those advo-cated by Mr. Parnell last year; the pur-chase to be effected by means of three per cent debentures guaranteed by the State. Lord George pointed out that the land agitation had caused a permanent annual increase in the Irish estimates of three million dollars, equal to an addition of one hundred million dollars to the Na-tional Debt, and warned Government that it would be cheaper to settle the Land Question peaceably than face fur-ther social and political agitation. Chief Secretary Trevelyan, on behalf of Government, accepted the principle of Lord George Hamilton's motion, to which Mr. Parnell also expressed his adhesion,

Mr. Errington has informed your corres-pondent that he is about to leave this city, but he declines to explain the reason of his contemplated departure, or how long he may be absent. Your correspondent is enabled to sup-plement this dry information by the announcement that he will leave in deep disfavor with the Vatican, if not in absolute disgrace. Mr. Parnell also expressed his adhesion, while attacking Government for dodging

Irish obstruction is again rampant, and the Parnellites seize on every opportunity to prevent Government from rushing absolute to prevent Government from rushing through their business. Gladstone is be-side himself with rage, and the press is threatening direful things. The Criminal Code Bill, which Mr.

Parnell remained at home to oppose, has Parnell remained at home to oppose, has had to be abandoned for the session. The prospects of the Gladstone Ministry are looking very gloomy, and there are faint rumours of a coming dissolution. If John Dillon's health does not permit his return to Parliament Mr. Healy will resign Wexford and contest Monaghan, where there are excellent chances for an active Home Ruler. government. It is perfectly true that he attended

the Vatican reception with the Cardinals on the same footing as a properly accre-dited ambassador. Recently at the diplomatic dinners he sat next the Vatican master of ceremonies, immediately after the Cardinals and Ambassadors. He has, however, overreached himself in trying to overreach the Church, and, active Home Ruler. It was denied by the Government, May

25, in the House of Commons, that G. Errington, M P. for Longford, had his expenses to Rome paid by them. No doubt Mr. Errington will be paid all in a lump one of these days, but he will never again represent Longford in the British Great distress is reported to prevail

the Irish Bishops was communicated, directly or indirectly, to the London Times by Errington, who had a copy of the letter in his pocket before Archbishop Croke or the other prelates received theirs. The importance of this fact cannot be coverted. It is contain that but for amongst small farmers and laborers in districts of Marble Hill and Derrybrian, in the Longhrea Union. Several of the former are in receipt of outdoor relief, and extensive destitution is stated to be general amongst the people resident on the mountain lands. In a letter to the Freeman's Journal of overrated. It is certain that but for Errington's gross indiscretion and breach of confidence the letter would never have

May 22, Rev. James McFadden, P. P. of Gweedore, says: "The painful and humil-iating duty of crying for alms for a starv-ing people is still incumbent upon me. ing people is still incumbent upon me. Unquestionably the most trying period of the year for the poor people is the interval between this and the middle of August. The desperate earnestness and persever-ance with which the people beseech me for assistance from early morning till dark night, convey how really genuine and intense is the destitution of the pres-

ent time. The absence of all means to meet the difficulty drove me to entertain the dreadful alternative of the workhouse. The bare thought of the expedient childed the blood in my veins. The poorhouse of Dunfaneghy, always detested, has be come now abominable. An inquiry lately, held there has revealed to the Tourianingby, always detested, has be-nome now abominable. An inquiry ately held there has revealed to the world the shocking immorality that pre-ails within its walls. Archbishop Croke was presented with world the shocking immorality that prevails within its walls.

an address, and received a warm reception what becomes of all those counties thou-from the people of Maryborough on pass-sands of boys and girls that on the day of ing through there recently, on his return from Rome. The address said :---With sorrow we see the old enemy is abroad, vilifying our country, and by fraud and libel attempting to steal away our charac-ter as moral and Christian men; but those efforts shall fail, as they have ever failed. We know our cause is just, and that the God of our fathers will yet vindicate His people. London, June 14.—In the House of

Commons this afternoon Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question of Mr. O'Donnell, member for Dungarvan, said the Govern-ment had taken no steps to ascertain the visition of the Govern-ment had taken no steps to ascertain the

long: and when the shades of night are falling, two policemen take it into their guardianship. "Of course the policemen are relieved at intervals, so that it takes are relieved at intervals, so that it takes about six of 'the force' to watch the monu-ment to Mr. Burke. The beauty of the arrangement is that the citizens of Dublin are made to pay for these six policemen whose services they do not get, as well as for the couple of hundred guarding the palaces of the Lord Lieutenant, the Chief Secretary and the Under Secretary in

ERRINGTON IN DISGRACE.

June 7:

tached to the British Embassy.

Secretary, and the Under Secretary in the Phœnix Park. Yet it has been said that the Irish are not a patient people. capable of producing the briars and thistles of vice that flourish in baleful harand vest 'neath the storms of passion and des-pair. Ah! surely we should guard our young. The boys and girls of to-day will be the men and women of to-morrow. As a man sows, so shall he reap. If we do not care for the young, we cannot hope to have the old.—Catholic Union and Times. The Roman correspondent of the Even. ng Telegram telegraphs as follows under Mr. Errington has informed your corres.

... RESPECT FOR THE PRIEST.

Catholic children are very properly taught to always love, respect and obey the priest. This veneration and love grows and in manhood becomes a part of one's religion, for we cannot be good Catholics unless we hold more than ordinbsolute disgrace. For a long time past, on the strength ary respect for the sacred character of the priest. There is every reason why we should look up to the priest as more than a mere man. Of course he is only man, and subject to temptation, weakness of an open letter of recommendation granted him by Lord Granville at his own express solicitation, Mr. Errington managed to dazzle the eyes of the Vatican officials, and even of the Pope himself, despite all the disavowals of the English and life's vicissitudes like other men, but then he bears a sacred character which other men have not, and he holds power committed to him by Christ which places him far above ordinary men. The priest is indeed the spiritual father of the faithis indeed the spiritual fame of the faith-ful. The infant is brought to him, he pours upon its head the puri-fying water of Baptism, and en-rolls its name among the heirs of the heavenly kingdom, and as it grows in the heavenly wingdom. years he carefully watches over its spirit-ual training and by word and example points towards that kingdom of its inheritwith his vaulting ambition, he has fallen. On the other hand, I have indisputable ecclesiastical authority for stating that the recent letter from the Propaganda to ance and with admonitory voice warns the boy or girl to avoid the path that leads boy or gin to avoid the path that leads away from the land of promise. All along through life's pilgrimage the Catho-lic is guided by his faithful pastor. From his sacred hands he receives the consecrated Bread of Life, and when stubborn passions are hard to rule the priest directs the safe way to ayoid sin; when unfortunately sins are committed and man becomes an enemy of God, the priest is the medium through en published, even in the semi-official which he may be reconciled with his Maker.

Cardinal Jacobini and the Pope are both deeply incensed at what is, to say When the end comes and man lies down to die, what other consolation is there like unto that of having the priest the least, a grave offence against ecclesias-tical etiquette. It is doubtful whether the amateur diplomat will be pardoned. Errington has taken comfort, it is rumored, in the delusive hope that he will be made a baronet, and will be at-tached to the British Embaser. at the bed side? No one but a Catholic can appreciate the happiness felt by the presence of a priest in that terrible hour when all alone one is going out to meet his Creator. The family, every Catholic about the house, feels satisfied and con-soled and strengthened to bear their loss, since it is God's will that we must die, and WHAT BECOMES OF THEM ? the security of eternal happiness is changed from doubt by the very fact that the priest During the last decade of years, we have been a personal witness, in not a few churches of the diocese, of the hundreds and thousands of children that have s with the dying man. Who can fully inderstand the solace that the priest imparts to the dying when he administers the last Sacrament. Need we say what the priest relinquishes to become a priest? Everything that makes life a plea others. God is in his heart and for His sake he cares nothing for the world. He looks away beyond and wishes only for heavenly joys, and his heart expands withGod's love. He burns with zeal for the their first Communion and Confirmation look so bright and fair ? Surely this annually recruited crowd, which no man can number, would more than fill the quadrupled number of our welfare of his neighbor's soul. He desires o present as many souls as he can to his Father in heaven, and for this end he works and thinks he is not doing too much. churches, if there were no defections from Respect our priests, of course we do, for the ranks. What has become of them? When last we saw them the blush of mornunless we respect them we can have no part with them. Mark the man or woman who is forever finding fault with the priest or seeing his little mistakes through ing was upon their cheeks and the glory of God shone round about them ; innocence was in their hearts and the open light of heaven heamed in their eves. Whither magnifying glasses, and you will find one who is very indifferent in his or her religious duties. The priest is a part of our religion, when we disrespect him we insult our faith. In no other church does the minister bear an indelible sacred

character but in the Catholic Church. Priests have their faults, because they are not angels, nor yet freed from the trials that Adam's children are subject to; but whatever may be their faults, if those who murmur would compare them with their own, and impartially pass upon them they would be forced to come to the conclusion that they had better first correct themselves before showing how their priest might be perfect. The life of the priest is one into which many troubles enter. If he does not look for a reward boreafter he certicily will be a perfect. hereafter, he certainly will be an unhappy man, and because his life is a diffic towards heaven, his spiritual chilroad dren should rather seek to go hand in hand with him than endeavor to retard his

young capacities, pictured the future with its joys and sorrows, its hopes and dis-appointments; the perils that beset it and the golden goal, with all its glad not but reflect on the priceless treasure that is locked up in the fresh bounding heart of youth, which the magic key of virtue only can unlock. Yes, the susceptible young heart is as a garden that may bloom into a golden fruitage of the Lord, but which is also capable of producing the briars and

THE BOTHWELL PIC-NIC.

The pic-nic announced to take place here next Tuesday, (June 26th), has every prospect of being the greatest event of the season. Preparations are now being made for 10,000 people. The citizens of Bothwell arc doing all in their power to Bothwell are doing all in their power to make our town as imposing and attractive in appearance as possible. The avenue leading from the station to the grove is to be arched and decorated with evergreens, bunting, flags, streamers, motices, etc. The 26th of June will be a civic holiday here, and besides the public display, each individual is going to make his place of business as presentable as possible. Both-well is naturally a pretty place in the sum-mer season, but art can do much to add to mer season, but art can do much to add to what nature has already bestowed on us. In the event of rain falling continuously from 8.30 a. m. till 11.30 a. m. June 26th, the pic-nic will open as soon as the rain ceases, and will last until the evening of June 27th. Under any other circumstances the pic-ric will close at 9.30 p. m., June

26th Seldom or never have the people of Western Ontario an opportunity of wit-nessing such a demonstration as will take place here next Tuesday. The attrac-tions are numerous and rare. Nearly all the political speakers of the Province are to be present; the best reed and string bands in Canada will furnish music; the management will be perfect, and the rail-way fares are so cheap that thousands are expected from a distance.

CHATHAM LETTER.

The annual commencement and distribution of prizes at the Ursuline Academy will take place Wednesday, June 27th. Mr. Hefferman, the esteemed President of the C. M. B. A., speaks in high terms of its growing strength and usefulness in this town. Wednesday evening, after Vespers, Rev

Fr. William preached one of the ables discourses of the season on Penance. Th choir also sang unusually well. Mr. Man entette quite surpassing himself in Mil-lard's Tantum Ergo. Next week the children of St. Joseph's School purpose er joying all the happy luxuries of a picnic.

The following in reference to a recent letter in the Record, appears in the Planet of this week :--

Some malicious person, signing himself "A Catholic Ratepayer," has written a letter to the Catholic Record of London, which was published in its last issue, in which the vindictive writer endeavors to dispute the justness of the praise bestowed by us on Mr. O'Hagan, the worthy master of the Separate School, whose courtesy and scholarly attainments and qualities of head and heart have won the respect of all our citizens. The identity of this writer is well known, and he wisely conceals it from the readers of the Record.

> National Assurance Company of Ireland.

We are glad to be able to welcome t We are glad to be able to welcome to London an agency of this popular Irish Assurance Company, whose board of directors comprise some of the most pro-minent men of the city of Dublin. Mr. Robert Waddell, over Federal Bank Building, has been appointed agent in this city, and we hope the Irish National Company will receive that patronage to which its splendid record of over sixty years so richly entitles it.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON LOUIS VEUILLOT.

to Catholic truth which has always guided Louis Veuillot's mind and pen, and the talent of the first order which he unhesitatingly and unreservedly gave to the ser-vice of this truth. He has been severely blamed for his violence in controversy and his terrible personalities. Without wishing to deny the unfortunate mis-steps wishing to deny the unfortunate mis-steps due to his natural impetuosity, we think it would be unjust not to take account of his temperament, in which were rooted his strength and his talent. Certainly one often wishes that he would restrain him-self more; but it would not, we think, be just to expect from Louis Veuillot's dis-position the alluring suavity of a Fenelon. The lion's clutches are not made for caresses. Grace, according to the theolo-gians, perfects nature instead of destroygians, perfects nature instead of destroy-

gians, perfects nature instead of destroy-ing it. That Louis Veuillot's talent was capable of a higher Christian perfection, he himself would not deny. People had a right, in this matter, to expect more of him. But to exact of him, as some good souls would have willingly done, that to improve this talent he should entirely change his nature, would be, we think, asking too much of him. This talent, we repeat, was of the highest order, and places repeat, was of the highest order, and places Louis Veuillot in the small select circle of writers who are destined to live as long as the French language. His prose, that of his newspaper articles, as well as that of his works (several of which, like, for in-stance, "Les Libres Penseur," and his romances of "L'Hon ete Fenne" and romances of "L'Hon ete Femme" and "Corbin et D'Aubecourt," will go a great way towards definitely settling his mer-its as a writer), is classic like that of his favorite author, all of whose good qualities he may not be possessed of, but most of whose defects he is certainly free from. Louis Veuillot is a second La Bruyere, less loft what more network with wore of specialty.

less lofty but more natural, with some of the characteristics of St. Simon and Bossuet. Such a pen has done too much bossuet. Such a pen has done too much bonor to the French press, not to be in turn honored by it. The Catholic press in particular owes to Louis Veuillot's memory the homage of its admiration and its accent and its recrets.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

Father Tom Burke calls the Society f Jesus the Church's "Thundering Leg-

Cardinal McCloskey donated \$10,000 to Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, in memory of Archbishop Hughes.

The seal of the city of St. Ignace, Mich. will have in its centre a fac-simile of the monument over Father Marquette's grave.

A Mrs. Jadwin, an American lady, with her four sons and one daughter, were received into the Catholic Church lately at Corning, N. Y., by Father O'Boylan. Right Rev. Bishop Elder has issued a ircular in regard to public entertainments, picnics, etc. Round dancing and dancing after dark are forbidden.

Cardinal Guibert has been officially informed that on the 1st of July the ser-vices of the hospital chaplains will be no nger required.

Cardinal Manning's illness is car by suppressed gout, and the anxiety of his friends is increased by the fact that his eldest brother succumbed to this disease. The American students at Ottawa College, Canada, will in July present at Law-rence, Mass., the drama of William Tell. Mr. E. F. Sullivan will appear in the itle role.

Father Tom Burke is now on his way from Rome to London, his journey bein somewhat delayed by another attack o ill-health.

The Most Rev. Archbishop of Quebe has just issued a mandate discountenanc-ing any connection by his flock with secret cieties. His Grace includes labor union in the category.

Sister Mary Gabriel Semmes died at the Visitation convent, Baltimore, Md., on the 28th ult., aged eighty-five years, forty-five of which had been spent in the ser-vice of God. Sister Gabriel was a cousin of the famous Admiral Semmes, and was the second applicant received at the Visita-

The Cross.

tion convent in Baltimore. The cur-rent issue of the Baltimore Mirror con-

DIED KENNY-In Montreal, May 25, of heart dis-ease, Law:ence Kenny, late master tailor to Her Majesty's Royal engineers, aged 44 years

JUNE 22, 1883.

LOCAL NOTICES.

A GREAT INSTITUTION.

A GREAT INSTITUTION. The surgeons of the International Throat and Lung Institute, operating from their diff-forent offices, Montreal, Toronto. Detroit, Mich., and Winnipeg, Max., are treating more pa-tients suffering from Consumption, Bronchi-tis, Laryngitts, Pharyngitts, Asthma, Ca-tarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, thau any other institution in the world. We will treat no case we think incurable. We can help every are and care the majority we undertake to ireat if patients will strictly follow our direc-tions. Bythe use of cold inhalations conveyed to the diseased parts by the Spirometer, the wonderful inventon of Dr. M. Souvielle, of Paris, ex-aide surgeon of the French army, and other proper local and constitutional treatment, we are curing thousands of cases of the above named diseases every year. Write enclosing stamp for list of questions and reatment, we are curing thousands of cases of the above named diseases every year. Berhillip's Square, Montreat, Margente street, Winnipeg, Man. SFECTAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has re-moved to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and at tachment emporium of the city. Better fachment emporium of the city for the sow ande. For the best photos made in the city go

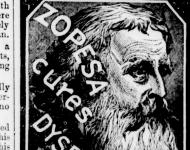
For the best photos made in the city go to EDV BROS., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures

CARRIAGES. -J. H. Moran wishes to notify his friends and the public generally that he has now on sale a large number of ladies' park photons, Moran buggies, Timkin bugpark phaetons, Moran buggies, Timkin bug-gies, Bruster buggies, Surry wagons, and a variety of others, which I am offering at remarkably low prices considering the ma-terial and workmanship. An early call so-licited. A few second-hand buggies, busi-ness wagons, and dog carts for sale. J. H. Moran, old stand, Richmond street, next Western Hotel. 244-2w

Pride of the Valley again to the front. J. T. Burdick, of Highgate, town of Oxford, Elgin Co., says, after suffering with dyspep-sia for five years he tried the PRTDE OF THE VALLEY, and found a positive cure in three months. Many of my neighbors have met with the same result, and all that have used it join in saying it is the best Blood Purifier in the world. Positively removes all sur-plus bile, when all other medicines fail. For sale by all druggists.

"TEABERRY" is very fine— Makes your Teeth as white as mine ; Try "TEABERRY" and you will see If it's not what 'tis said to be.

FOR THE LIVER



We do not claim that ZOPESA will cure everything, but as a Liver REGULATOR, and when the stomach and organs need invigor-ating to healthy action in case of weak diges top it well cure. For habitual costiveness which affects the whole system and the head, to a degree that unfits one for work. ZorESA acts certainly, quickly and pleasently. Those trying it the first time are surprised how quickly it relieves the whole system; a single



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VOL. 5.

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Our assortment of Tweeds, Serg cannot be beaten, and our pri-compare favorably with any othe in the city.

Also the latest novelties in gent furnishings.

136 DUNDAS STR

Written for the Record. Remembrance.

I pledged my faith to thee, my love, I pledged my faith to thee, At Andernach, in Germany, Beyond the stormy sea. The birds had lulled the day to rest, With day had ceased their strain, The Verser hour had long since run And night drew near again.

We wandered 'neath the turrets gra My Gretchen, you and I, And 'mid the whisp'ring pine strayed, And heard the night-bird's cry. Beneath us lay the flowing Rhine, Blue in the moon's soft haze, And calmuly glides a little boat Over the shimmering maze.

Above us stood the round tower old, With portals gaping wide, It cast a dark, uncanny shade, Far out upon the tide. And Gretchen, thou wert by my sid With hair of burnished gold, Sweet guardlan of the spot, thou see Cast in thy beauty's mould.

I took thy snow-white hand and said In that romantic scene In that romantic scene That I would ever more be true Come what might between, And sometimes when I sit and thin Thine image comes to me, With the days in far off Germany, Beyond the stormy sea.

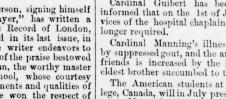
Montreal, P. Q., June 11th, 1883.

COLLEGE OF OTTAW

ORGANIZATION OF THE A ASSOCIATION.

A Day of Happy Augury for t lege.

As announced in our last iss As announced in our last is meeting of the Alumni of the Co Ottawa, called for the purpose of an Alumni Association, took plac of the college study halls, on ' afternoon, the 19th inst. The n which was held in the old study room down by a the used or social w room dear by a thousand sacred m to every alumnus of the Colle very largely attended. There h as our readers will remember, ap at the preliminary meeting of the of the College, held on the 25th last, a committee of seven chargemaking arrangements for the me making arrangements for the me the 19th inst., and with the fram constitution for the good govern the association proposed to be out of the former students and gy of the College of Ottawa. The mittee was composed of Rev. Whelan (chairman), Mayor St. Jes Father Coffey, Messrs. J. A. Pinai O'Doherty. J. L. Olivier and O'Doherty, J. L. Olivier and Latchford, the two latter acting secretaries. Though every mer this committee may be said to h played the utmost zeal in carry



member for Dungarvan, said the Govern-ment had taken no steps to ascertain the opinion of the Canadian people before nominating the Marquis of Lansdowne as Governor-General of the Dominion. Mr. Timothy M. Healy, recently liber-ated along with Michael Davitt and James Quinn from Kilmainham jail, has declared his intention of redoubling his efforts in behalf of the Irish league. Upon resum-ing his seat in the House of Common sector and the rest of the sacraments ; to be ing his seat in the House of Commons he will insist that the government shall trace faithful to morning and night prayers; never to miss mass; to guard their lips to its origin every important report which from cursing, swearing and obscene words be of a nature to injure the cause of the intoxicating liquor; that so many of our Trish National party. Mr. Healy will pro-duce evidence to show that several of such reports have been concocted for pay by recognized agents of the government. recognized agents of the government. Mr. Parnell will go to the United States

their religious duties, and finally fall away alt ogether from the faith which was the happiness and pride of their golden towards the close of next August. Mich-ael Davitt will not go over with Mr. Par-

nell, who will be accompanied only by Mr. Timothy Healy and Mr. T. P. O'Con-nor. Mr. Healy, before crossing the At-sion 1 Why and wherefore this dark concluantic, will make a lecturing tour in the interest of the National League through Indicated and Scotland. He expects to fill The home of those poor children, nonce so July and August with these lecturing engagements. Mr. Davitt will also deliver a series in the same cause throughout both countries, but he will limit his engage. ments to the leading centres of popula- to the frequented street with its seductive

allurements; then to London, June 11.-Michael Davitt has haunts of questionable repute and finally arrived in London. He has had a con-sultation with Mr. Parnell, and they have to ruin, despair and desperation. Is not this the epitomised story of myriads of come to a complete agreement in regard to themanner in which the agitation in Ireland profundis of the endless litanies of dark-

Shall be conducted hereafter. Mr. Davitt will not go to America, but will remain at home to carry out the Irish programme. In these United States; and it is surely Mr. Gladstone's attempts at remedial

time that plans were formulated measures taken to keep in her fold those that belong to her. How is this to be legislation for Ireland recalls an old joke : "Say, what are you about, Pat-sweeping out the room ?" "No begorra," said Pat, "I'm sweeping out the dirt, and leaving Now, if future legislators the room.

that belong to her. How is this to be done? By attractive kindness; by pas-toral vigilance; by large and generous sympathy, free from the cant and sham of self-seeking tricksters; by a noble, disin-terested enthusiasm, which, in spite of sneers, jeers and jealousy will seek to win and mould those exposed and perishing sould that ware bon to shing an star is will sweep away a few of Ireland's grievances instead of exerting themselves to sweep away Ireland herself, they will advance a step in the right direction.— Dublin Diamond. souls that were born to shine as stars in

Dublin correspondent of Redpath's the everlasting firmament of God. We have been led to these reflections Weekly writes: A number of the paid magistrates of Ireland who were admirers of the late Thomas Henry Burke, formerly by the beautiful sight we witnessed in the Cathedral on a recent Sunday evenof the late Thomas Henry Burke, formerly Under Secretary at the Castle, and whom James Carey planned so effectually in the Cathedral on a recent Sunday even-ing. At the altar railing stood the Bis-box addressing about one hundred boxs in highted tapers in their hands, who had recently made their First Communion churchyard. It is now up—a handsome structure, I must say—and the Castle people are very zealous to keep it intact. A policeman stands gazing at it all day

progress. C. M. B. A. NOTES.

Amherstburg, June 15th, 1883.

S. R. BROWN, Grand Recorder C. M. B. A. Dear Sir and Bro.—Permit me to say that I have read the letters of your es-teemed correspondents belonging to the Paris and Kingston Branches with a great deal of pleasure. I hope they will con-tinue, and be joined by others, so that the C. M. B. A. column will become one of the most interesting portions of the REthe refreshment

CORD Relying upon the Catholic sentiments

so ably expressed by your worthy King-ston correspondent, I hope that he will not be offended if I venture to differ with him in relation to wearing branch jewels

when in session, by branch officers. My chief desire is to see the C. M. B. A. a bulwark of Catholic doctrine, with the clergy taking the lead and guiding it with counsel.

As the Catholic Church has its distinctive marks by which she is known by all the world, and as those marks are inher-ent in her by virtue of her eminently holy doctrine, so I would have the C. M.

ience its rulers can bring to bear to carry itons. In bringing about a reaction, just out the true spirit of the church in its aims and motives. I would be better pleased to leave to the Freemason and brindred to have to the freemason and timber of the carry itons.

SHORT SKETCHES OF BIOGRAPHY AND CHARto her reward. ACTER. Amid enthusiastic rejoicing, Mgr. Mer-

The subjoined notes, translated from

 Louis Francois Veuillot was born at Boynesen Gatinet, Department of Loiret, on the 18th of October, 1813, and died at Paris on the 7th of April, 1883. As his parents were poor, he had many hard-ships to contend with in his early life. Brought up to regard religion with indif.
 Brought up to regard religion with indif. ships to contend with in his early life. Brought up to regard religion with indif-ference, he became a practical Catholic only during a journey which he made to Rome in 1838. It is from this date that his career really begins, although, after having educated himself mainly by his own efforts, receiving but very little as-sistance from others, he had already begun to make his mark in literature. But having now resolved to devote all his

to make his mark in literature. But having now resolved to devote all his energies to the service of the Church, he founded the Univers in 1839. It is ment is allayed.

chiefly as a journalist, and as a Catholic It almost seems as if God had marked

journalist too, that M. Veuillot has won the high place which is now, and will always henceforth, be assigned to him in the history of the French literature of the he cross on the things that we see around us, on purpose that we should never be able to forget it. You cannot see a bird fly in the air but with his wings he makes the sign of the cross, teaching us thereby that if we also seek to rise above this world it are only be by more father that world nineteenth century. The three series of "Miscellanies" in which he has collected the best part of his articles, will remain as it can only be by means of the same holy his chief title to fame. People may differ in opinion as to the bent given dursign. You cannot see a tree but its side-branches and trunk present the same fig-ure, reminding us of that tree to which our dcar Lord was nailed, and the glori-our for which it has branche for ing more than thirty years to the minds of a large number of French Catholics by the immense influence which Louis Veuilous fruit which it has brought forth lot's talents exerted over them. p but the cross is set forth by its mast ficial in several points, especially because it led to the repudiation of the prejudices of a bygone age against the Holy See, ship

and yards, showing us by what means we may hope to pass the waves of this troublesome world. Flowers have the of a bygone age against the cross painted on their leaves; sunset skies, in their clouds; and in the Southern hem B. A. a worthy offspring of that church, it has not always on other points been endeavoring by all the wisdom and exper-

R. WADDELL, AGENT, tains a touching tribute to the virtues and labors of this devoted lady, who has gone LONDON, ONT., Federal Bank Building. Orders for Insurance shall have promp attention. 2455w

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him in the arduous task which he had undertaken. Fribourg is one of the oldest towns in Switzerland, having been founded in 1175. The erection of the Cathedral of St. Nicholas was begun ten years later, but it was not completed until 1500. It is stated that his Lordship will postpone his visit to Geneva until the irritation produced by his appoint-

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Asylum for Insane, London. – Addition for religious services. Asylum for Insane, Kingston. – Steam boil-ers and steam heating for cottage. Agricultural College, Guelph. – Propagating house, lecture room, etc. Plaus and specifications for the above can be seen at this Department, and at the above Institutions, where forms of tender can also be procured. The *bona fide* signatures of two parties willing to become sureites for Con-tractors to be attached to each tender. The Department will not be bound to ac-cept the lowest or any tender, C. F. FRASER.

Department of Public Works, Ontario, Toronto, June 11th, 1883.

224.2w

the instructions of the meeting the 25th of May last, it will not, a it cannot appear invidious, if we to the ceaseless exertions of the Father Whelan is mainly due the thet have an arrowing the result. that has so pre-eminently crow movement for the organization Alumni Association in connecti the College of Ottawa. Father in the midst of pastoral labors the fail to receive the fullest attention of an extant and success known. fail to receive the fullest attention of an extent and success known Him whose worthy minister he aged to devote sufficient time to t of the committee to bring its delib to a most happy issue, as witne meeting on Tuesday the 19th inst Among those present were M MacCabe, M. A., Principal of the School, Ottawa; Rev. M. J. Whal St. Patrick's Ottawa; J. J. Charge

School, Ottawa; Rev. M. J. Whall. St. Patrick's, Ottawa; J. J. Curra M. P., Monireal; Honore Robil P. P. Russell Co.; Rev. J. F. CATHOLIC RECORD, London; Rev Leyden, Burns, Grilin, Richard, Co T. Cole, Gladu, Constantineau, C G. J. O'Doherty, barrister, Ottawa Gorman, harvister, Dambacha. Gorman, barrister, Pembroke; Latchford, F. J. McGovern, T. Manager Bell Telephone Co.; R. Manager Bell Telephone Co.; R. collector of tolls, Suspension Brid M. Mullin, of the Free Press; reault, C. E : E. J. Kennedy, P. J. Secretary Liberal Association, C. A. Evans, Alf. J. Gow, of the C W. J. Lynch, Civil Service; E. Crown Lands department; J. P. Jerry Mullin, Hy. Murphy, Richa lin, E. J. Fitzpatrick, R. Stars, Gravelle, Alf. Bureau, A. A. Smi On the motion of the Rev. Coffey, Principal McCabe took th and Messrs. F. R. Latchford an Beland were called on to act as Sec

Beland were called on to act as Sec After a few explanatory remarks f chairman, Rev. Father Whelan submit the report of the commi seven. The committee recommen adoption of the following constitu 1. This Association shall be ca Alumni Association of the Co

Ottawa. 2. The Association shall consist of former students and graduates College who sign the roll of men or otherwise signify their intentio

coming members. 3. The annual membership fee

4. A general meeting of the Ass shall be held every year on the d