

London. The International... 136 DUNDAS STREET.

Loneliness. I wandered in the pathway of Loneliness...

Then her book of Remembrance, she showed me...

And I turned again to the lone pathway...

London, June, '83.



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Also the latest novelties in gentlemen's furnishings.

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Loneliness. I wandered in the pathway of Loneliness, gloomy with the shades of despair...

Then her book of Remembrance, she showed me... And I turned again to the lone pathway...

London, June, '83.

CATHOLIC PRESS. According to the recent cable dispatches, the vaulting ambition of Mr. Errington...

By famine, coercion and brutality, the British government continues to drive the Irish people into involuntary exile.

The Carroll Institute, of Washington, D. C., one of the very few Catholic literary societies that is not a pretentious sham...

Much of the confusion and uncertainty with regard to the reported letter from Rome to the Irish Bishops has been cleared up.

reality. First, the alleged document was asserted to be a letter from the Sovereign Pontiff, Leo XIII. It now turns out to be a letter from Cardinal Simoni...

Irish American. The cable announces that Mr. Edward Harrington, editor of the Tralee Sentinel...

Milwaukee Catholic Citizen. The Wisconsin Masons have deposited their "Grand" Secretary Woodruff...

Catholic Telegraph. WERE one to believe in the numerous announcements and predictions of the enemies of Catholicity...

The Church Progress. We hope for and expect to witness the development of a sentiment among Catholic readers...

Boston Pilot. The proper wife for the "dude" is the young lady who does the tight lacing to secure a small waist.

A Brooklyn idiot, who would probably sneer if he saw a Catholic venerating the image of a saint, paid \$500 for the rug upon which Clot Arthur stood...

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.

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE FOR THE FAITH.

The unfortunate Essex was succeeded in the lord deputyship by Lord Mountjoy, a man of decided ability and resolute character.

The Earl of Clanricard had many fair escapes, being shot through his garments, and no man did bloody his sword more than his lordship did that day.

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...

On the 5th of May, he secretly dispatched a party of men, which burnt and spoiled all the country, and returned with four thousand cows, besides sheep and garrons.

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was commanded to burne and spoyle the same. From this he took his journe towards Corke, and in his waite at Drunfeigh he took a preie of one thousand five hundred kine or cows...

When after great travels they had marauded waste and spoiled the country, they appointed to march to Carigofole, and to laie seige to the same.

"The deputy sent out Sir Henry Danvers, with 300 foot, and 150 horse, and 150 horse, Sir Samuel Bagnal in Mount Norris, 600 foot and 60 horse...

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...

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that freedom of religious worship of which English Protestantism sought to rob them. Elizabeth had died before the submission of O'Neill. Her last days were miserable.

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.

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...

Elizabeth's frugality in the administration of government seems less, he says, to have proceeded from lenity to her people than from a fear of bringing herself under the power of the commons...

These grievances were frequently complained of in parliament, but more especially by the Puritans, a religious sect who maintained, as the name imports, that the Church of England was not yet sufficiently purged from the errors of popery...

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dictated their theological opinions into their political speculations. But such complaints were made at the peril of the members, who were frequently committed to custody for undue liberty of speech...

These messages were patiently received by the majority of the house. Nay, it was asserted, "that the royal prerogative was not to be canvassed, nor disputed, nor examined, and did not even admit of any limitation..."

Colbert's following 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 compact...

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.

ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE, BERLIN. The public distribution of prizes at St. Jerome's College, Berlin, will be held on the 25th June.

Notre Dame de Lourdes. The Canadian Pilgrimage. This year being the 25th anniversary of the apparition of the Blessed Virgin to Bernadette Soubirous...

Father Burke's Sermons. We have a few copies left of Father Burke's Sermons, including his five great lectures in answer to Fronde, bound in cloth and containing 600 pages.

Plantation Philosophy.

BY BRUDDER ROMULUS. Spee' de good Lawd knows de difference 'twixt de woodchuck and de coon. Spee' de debil krops de tally dat'll fill his corn patch soon.

AIDS FOR CATHOLICS AGAINST DOUBT.

It is said to think that even Catholics are sometimes tempted to doubt. It is not, perhaps, very strange that they should sometimes be so tempted, when we consider how extremely imperfect their knowledge of their faith sometimes is, and the powerful influences, in the direction of skepticism and infidelity, with which they are surrounded.

NOTES FROM ROME.

It seems very strange that Italy, with its laws against religious orders, its godless schools, and kindred indications of advanced social "progress," should live on to the present year of grace without a divorce law.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR OUR PROTESTANT READERS.

OPENING OF THE GREAT CARTHUSIAN MONASTERY.

Thursday was the day for celebrating 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 country.

THE PRIOR AND TEN OF THE MONKS WERE HUNG.

At Tyburn, ten others were starved in Newgate Jail, and the few remaining were imprisoned for the rest of their days. And now, asked his lordship what he would do to-day? Why, the resurrection, after three and a half centuries, of the Order of St. Bruno in this state, 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'S SAVED IS GAINED.

Workingmen will economize by employing Dr. Pierce's Medicines. His "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" and "Golden Medical Discovery" cleanse the blood and system, thus preventing fevers and other serious diseases, and curing all scrofulous and other humors. Sold by druggists.

THE TRUE PHILOSOPHY OF MEDICATION.

It is not to dose symptoms, but to root out disease. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discoverer and Dyspeptic Cure, the Great Blood Purifier, has proved itself equal to this task. It is a most searching and without being a violent remedy for Constipation, Biliousness and Indigestion.

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.

THE DEFENSE PUBLISHES THE FOLLOWING SKETCH OF THE LABORS OF DOM BOSCO.

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 celebration of Sundays and the feasts.

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LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.
 London, Ont., May 23, 1879.
 DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to my subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principle; that it will remain, what has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the Record will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese. Believe me,
 Yours very sincerely,
 + JOHN WALSH,
 Bishop of London.

LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY.
 Bishop's Palace, Kingston, 13th Nov., 1882.
 DEAR SIR,—I 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. I am a subscriber to the journal and am much pleased with its excellent literary and religious character. The judicious selection of 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. I shall be pleased if my Rev. Clergy will continue your mission for the diffusion of the Record among their congregations. I am, Sir, very faithfully,
 YRS. MOST OBLIGED,
 JAMES VINCENT CLEARY,
 Bishop of Kingston.

Catholic Record.
 LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1883.
 THE NEXT GOVERNOR GENERAL.

If any of our readers doubt the wisdom of the position taken by us on the appointment of the Marquis of Lansdowne to the Governor-Generalship of Canada, we refer them to Mr. Charles Russell's letters on the condition of the Irish tenantry published at Mr. Gladstone's special request in 1850. In these letters Mr. Russell was particularly but justly severe on the management of the Kerry estates of the Marquis of Lansdowne. But it may be asked who is Mr. Russell? Mr. Russell is one of the leaders of the English bar, 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 country. We desire to have for the Marquis of Lorne's successor a gentleman on whom all classes of our people may look with respect, and whom they may approach with confidence. 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.

Now that the Czar has succeeded, at great expense and with much idle ceremony, in having himself crowned ruler of all the Russias, he must at once devote himself to the task of giving his subjects the benefits of good government. Ages of misgovernment brought Nihilism into being, and nothing can kill that nefarious organization but the inauguration of an entirely new state of things whereby the scandalous abuses and disgraceful tyranny that have hitherto been in vogue in Russia may be finally obliterated. The coronation, with all its pomp did not kill Nihilism, for the correspondent of the London Times in Paris informs the world that a Nihilist pamphlet has been issued which declares that while the whole force of the Russian Government and its most intelligent spies were concentrated at Moscow during the coronation festivities the Nihilists took advantage to spread their doctrines and enroll supporters in St. Petersburg and other centres. The pamphlet adds the strength of the party in St. Petersburg is greatly increasing, and asserts that there

were at the coronation officials and others under orders of the Nihilists and near enough to the Czar to have struck him on the brow if the word had been given. It was even feared that some too zealous parties might throw a grenade at the Czar. This may be all mere bravado, but it is quite certain that if the Nihilist leaders are gifted with any political sagacity they must see that time is on their side. The Czar will experience a vast amount of difficulty in carrying into effect those schemes of reform admittedly necessary to secure the perpetuation of monarchical rule in Russia. Corruption creates a sort of vested right that it is very difficult to deal with effectually without offence to interested parties possessed of an influence not to be despised. Abuse can always appeal to precedent and knows but too well the art of employing arguments of the most specious character. Those who have easiest and most constant access to the Czar are persons interested in the maintenance of the present unfortunate state of things in Russia. The grave question of the hour, therefore, is whether the monarch will show sufficient courage to set aside their advice and disregard their pernicious influence in favor of his peoples' rights. We trust he may demonstrate to Russia and to the world that monarchs are sometimes capable of judging for themselves and giving their subjects the benefits of their own sound judgment. Well indeed has the Journal de St. Petersburg said: "None but a strong Government, in which the Emperor shall hold power and his subjects meet him with loving confidence, can advance toward the solution of the greatest of problems. Such a Government only can deal with the work of completely organizing the country, and it alone need not shrink from granting freedom to the people."

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS.

The views of a statesman of such well-merited and universally acknowledged prominence as Sir Francis Hincks are always certain to command attention and respect. Hence the speech of that venerable politician on the occasion of the dinner lately given him in Montreal has been read with deep and general interest. The speech of Sir Francis Hincks must prove a valuable guide to the student of Canadian history, and illustrates in the most striking manner the rapid and marvellous progress of Canada since he first took office in 1842 as a Minister of the Crown for Canada. At that time the finance department of the country 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 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 double-entry book-keeping be established, and that we should go to work and put the whole accounts of the whole Province in proper shape. What we had to do was to find out the indebtedness and discover the best way we could, honestly, how that money had been expended. The system suggested by me was adopted, and being found satisfactory, it has been ever since followed." Sir Francis in his speech also defended himself against the charge of personal gain made on account of his acceptance of office under Sir John Macdonald in 1869. He explained that when he then came to Canada from the West Indies he did so for a three months' tour, having no idea whatever that Sir John Rose was going to retire from office. He found, however, that that gentleman had finally decided on resigning, that all the bank charters had expired and that the banking policy of the government did not meet with favor from the Parliament of Canada. Besides the banking difficulty there was also the silver nuisance, and it having been represented to him that there was a great desire in business circles that he should take

office, he did so. No man, whatever his party predilections, looking back to Sir Francis Hincks' tenure of office as Minister of Finance, can deny that his policy was crowned with success, and that the sound financial standing of his country today is due to his enlightened statesmanship.

Sir Francis gave clear and unanswerable expression to his opinions on the subject of party government, clearly showing that party under our system is a necessity. But perhaps the most remarkable portion of Sir Francis' speech and that most specially deserving our readers' attention, was his reference to the question of Canadian independence. He gives it as his fixed opinion that such a revolution as Canadian independence can never be achieved by peaceful means. We give his exact words: "Many will say on this question of independence that Great Britain won't interfere to prevent our independence. It is not a question of interfering. It is a question of the Canadian people themselves. You won't get the people to be unanimous in preferring a republican in favour of the monarchical form of government. If a man is voluntarily prejudiced in favour of a republic, he has nothing to do but quietly go to the other side of the lines, and he will do that rather than fight at the risk of life and property and everything. My firm conviction is, and I know of no case in history where a change of political institutions has been effected without a revolution and bloodshed."

Upon this opinion of Sir Francis we desire to express no comment, leaving at least for the present each of our readers to exercise independently of any view of ours his own judgment thereon. We, however, with pleasure take occasion to express 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 last session passed a new license act applying almost uniformly to the whole Dominion. Heretofore the Provinces had regulated the sale of liquor within their limits, but constitutional 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 objections raised on constitutional grounds to the interference of the Federal Parliament in such a matter, but if we have any opinion on the matter it is that the Legislature which passed the Scott act is entitled to pass a License law for the entire Dominion.

What we particularly desire to draw attention to is the duty incumbent on all true friends of temperance in the Dominion to assist in the exact enforcement of whatever license law may be in legal existence in their respective Provinces or the whole country. Complaint is often made of the strength of the liquor interest and the difficulty of overcoming its influence in the promotion of temperance. Complaint might with more justice be made against the so-called advocates of temperance for neglect in the enforcing of laws that must, if properly administered, be strong deterrents of intemperance. There are men sincerely devoted to the cause of temperance who fail of their duty in two regards, (1) by omitting to do that which they should in assisting in the exact enforcement of the laws regulating the liquor traffic, and (2) by not driving from their midst those hypocritical advocates of temperance who inflict the worst injury on that sacred cause. There are sybarites who have the effrontery to preach temperance, but their lives and the evil example thereof are too well known to excite any other feeling but disgust, which is unfortunately too often extended to the good cause itself that they falsely champion. Let hypocrites, and let the fine-lined sybarites be banished the ranks, let every effort be made to enforce the laws on the sub-

ject of the liquor traffic, and the cause of temperance will reap material benefit from such honest measures.

ANOTHER RETREAT.

Bismarck has suffered another humiliation on the religious question. Having made vain attempts to deceive the Vatican he has been forced to come down with a new bill dealing with the differences between 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 accept the proposals which Prussia had offered, the government deems it its duty to grant, without awaiting the result of further negotiations 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 heart than the Vatican to serve the interests of the Prussian Catholics, that the Vatican was guilty of injustice to that body by declining to accept 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 Bismarck 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 Government, and that the concessions which it makes exceed those announced in the note of May 5.

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 revision of the May laws.

Then comes the National Zeitung with the testimony that the Kulturkampf is ended, and Prussia has laid down her arms. The Centre party, it says, has been repaid for voting in favor of the arbitrary power conferred on the police by the Trade Regulation bill. The people at the next election must avert the danger threatened by the church policy of the Government.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

France and China have lately become involved in a certain diplomatic trouble by reason of the unwarranted interference of the latter power in matters solely of French concern in Tonquin. France has interests in Tonquin that it is its bounden duty to protect; and that duty it is honorably seeking to fulfill. The great difficulty experienced by European powers with Oriental nations is the total absence of good faith on the part of these latter in regard of treaty obligations. To give the French government its due it must be conceded that it has ever in its negotiations with these nations made provision for the protection of the Catholic missionaries carrying the light of the gospel to the heathen. To many of the fanatical natives—and the fanatical amongst them are indeed numerous—the missionary is an object of hatred of the most deadly character. And the governments of the East, like all despotic governments, being more or less at the mercy of the fanaticism of their subjects, frequently fail to prevent the infliction of gross outrages on the missionaries. The superstitious people vent their cruelty on these devoted men very often without let or hindrance from the native authorities, who can never be impelled except by threats from abroad to do their duty in carrying out treaty obligations. France does well to act with such promptitude and energy in Tonquin, and all men anxious for the promotion of true civilization must hail its military successes there with delight. As Catholics we must ever feel pleased to note the triumph of French arms in the East, for with that triumph is closely associated the advancement of Christianity. The policy of France in these distant re-

gions in respect of Catholic interests is strangely at variance with its domestic policy in the same direction. May we not hope that the justice of its course in the far East will merit for the French nation a return to better ways at home?

REFINED CRUELTY.

The course of the British government in its wholesale deportation of Irish families to America is characterized by a cruelty and heartlessness for 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 emigrants recently shipped from Boston 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 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 enjoyment of those blessings of civilization which will, however, be theirs in 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 papers 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 Atlantic a legion of tramps.

CANADIAN FIELDS FOR IMMIGRATION.

Besides the great wheat growing regions of the North West, Canada offers to the immigrant other fields blessed with resources of value incalculable and simply awaiting development at the hands of honest sons of toil from abroad, or of her own hardy children seeking new homes in their own country. We have the Eastern Townships, capable of sustaining a population of three or four millions, the valley of the St. Maurice an equally large population and also the vast and favored country watered by the Ottawa—besides the rich territory known as North West-ern Ontario.

The extensive territory watered by the Ottawa, though better known than other portions of the country, has not as yet attracted that share of attention its incalculable resources in timber, minerals, and agriculture justly demand. Of the Ottawa country, Mr. Norman, in 1859, reported: "In glancing over the map of this fine country, the mind becomes strongly impressed with what may be its future, with its mineral resources as yet but partially developed, but known to be of great extent and value; unequalled by any country in the world for its luxuriant growth of timber, especially of red and white pine; having its grand river, with tributaries surpassing in volume the largest rivers of Europe, and the advantages of unlimited water power which they do not possess; an extent of agricultural country capable, on careful examination, of supporting a population of eight millions of inhabitants."

If the Eastern Townships be capable, as we know they are, of sustaining a population of three or four millions, and the Saint Maurice district as many more—if the Ottawa Valley in itself has resources sufficient to meet the wants of eight millions—and North West-ern Ontario, so long considered unfit for settlement, offer sustenance to a population of at least three millions, ought not some more determined effort be made in the direction of attracting emigration to these different territories? Should we not in particular make an effort to keep within our limits at least those of our people in quest of new homes, and who, from their

knowledge of the country, should prove the best pioneers of the unsettled portions of the older Provinces. A comparatively unknown but valuable and important portion of Canadian territory is that in the neighborhood of Rainy River, in the disputed territory. The country immediately to the north and west of Lake Superior has been so often represented as valueless that the repeated efforts of the government of Ontario to extend its boundaries in this direction did not, till recently, 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 appreciation of its capabilities and resources, and when the present unfortunate dispute 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 lively sense of God's goodness by visiting the places consecrated by his presence or his miracles. Whenever, says Laocœdare, 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, Saint Peter and Rome, Saint Anthony and the desert of Thebaïs, Saint Francis of Assisi and the mountains of Umbria, men and places that answer each other as the echoes of history, and lead each other, by the correlations of their fame, a mutual poetic lustre. There is nothing that so much excites devotion as 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 suffered. The memories associated with these places revive faith in the most lively manner. A man may, indeed, sanctify himself anywhere, but God 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' visits. He prays by the roadside, contemplates the greatness of God in traversing mountains, his immensity on the 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 country we have the venerable 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 Gesù, Montreal, Notre Dame de Lourdes, Montreal, St. Anne de Valance, etc. These sanctuaries are every year visited by many pilgrims who come either to seek for grace or to return thanks for favors received, or to find or re-ignite faith in their souls. All these find consolation, all feel their piety strengthened and increased, all in fine return home better and firmer Christians. We cannot, therefore, too highly recommend these pilgrimages to the piety of the faithful. It is not, says a pious and learned writer, that we may not anywhere and everywhere pray to the Blessed Virgin, or that the saints 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 of so many signal graces they received, the example of those who accompany us, all inspire confidence and produce in the soul new and fervent impressions that make us pray with a better heart, for man, not being a pure intelligence, requires 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 acquired, pilgrimages exercise a happy public influence, for these religious manifestations are a reproach to the indifferent, a stimulus to the lukewarm, and a subject of edification for all. Pilgrimages, we may well say, are a good and holy practice.

Mr. Errington which he has placed the Holy Trinity to the Irish people, but His Catholic adventurers stone to place self. The steps so evidently purpose that to Mr. Errington value to be placed did not, it is said, a papal instrument, applied to the Holy condemnation League, was, supplied by the all taken from working in the landlording to the Irish readers the full York, which was deserving, to credence as of to come from Irish question: The Herald's this evening with Cardinal day had an int the course of was considered istic point of had first obtained pope, made a statement: "The letter political aim o in the interest only. Mr. Parn the mind of the ganda when the hind Mr. Parn prestige of his Irish and Ame moral and rev discussions betw a breach between very morning "The Irish lay priests, and the ted in Ireland father said: "T surely subsidiz paganda is bei by the bishops willingly seen sion with all w I feel now, an the deepest sy ple, and especi So long as the ity, take mora mits, of advan I should neve letter was not reproach to th intended as a them into a w by some, who subscription se sibly murder, tion and im liberty. The letter of the agitation at pu priests from a meetings, so l speeches, but t the angry par gatherings. T applies to all nationality: cranks, Austr profit. "The cardin bishops had but on no pol ing having co been discussi fied by Mr. St and promised notice of the We are firm closely the Er more certainly ain has egregi misled the s course hostili and humanity can rob the H Ireland. THE MAR The appointe Lansdowne is in Britain. He been so comp the reprobat Labouchere, that "there is Lord Lanslov ernor-Genera ar run of G through goi mistake that title to poli tion, should a fat Governo

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ERRINGTON'S MISSION A FAILURE.

Mr. Errington undertook a mission which he has found impossible of fulfillment. His purpose was evidently to place the Holy See in a position of hostility to the national aspirations of the Irish people, but it has failed of success.

His Catholicity is like that of all other adventurers of his ilk, a mere stepping stone to place and preferment for himself. The stepping stone was this time so evidently placed in position for this purpose that no one could be deceived as to Mr. Errington's real character and the value to be placed on his utterances.

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 Catholic point of view.

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 propa- ganda when the letter was issued.

The cardinal said the American arch- bishops had been summoned to Rome, but on no political business, and on nothing having connection with what he had been discussing.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

The appointment of the Marquis of Lansdowne is far from giving satisfaction in Britain. His career as a politician has been so complete a failure as to deserve the reprobation of his own party.

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

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

In late issues we have made reference to the approaching general meeting of the alumni of the College of Ottawa, for the purpose of forming an association on a permanent basis that will not only do honor to themselves, but rejoice their cherished and venerated Alma Mater.

The Rev. Joseph Henry Tabaret, now in his fifty second year, says the writer in the Harp, "is a member of the Missionary order to whose devoted zeal is confided the laborious task of spreading and up- holding the gospel in the northern half of North America, and whose devotion to the Immaculate Mother of God is indeed congenial to the Land of Mary, as America may well be called.

The re-union of 1879 was the occasion for many excellent discourses from some of the brilliant alumni of the College. The speeches of Messrs. T. P. Foran of Aylmer, and J. J. Curran of Montreal, were of a very high order.

mission of the Oblate Fathers, which now extends from the coast of Labrador to beyond 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, had the good fortune to enjoy, almost exclusively, the valuable services of Father Tabaret.

That title and these privileges were conferred on Father Tabaret by His Lordship on the 18th of June, 1879, in the presence of the students and alumni of the College. The latter had then assembled for the first time in a re-union, the success of which reflected credit on its originators.

Painter, thou art asked to throw On thy canvas life and splendor: Let each color bright and tender. Take thy pencil in thy hand, Draw the artist's mantle o'er thee, For thy task is great and grand, Thou hast now a priest before thee!

dearest of all—have, alas, paid the debt of nature, but— "They died "As the stars brightly die, whose death is day."

And some, after having battled for a while against adversity, have sunk beneath 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 before you is one of duty. Let no man start out from this place, decorated with the high commission of his degree, exulting in the belief that life is a play-game.

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 conscience.

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 excitement 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 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 exalt human efforts above all things, and utterly deny the overseeing power of Providence.

Mr. Curran's speech was equally eloquent with that of his friend. If our meeting, said he, has had its joys, it had its sorrows. Whilst we have pointed 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 public 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.

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!

Mr. Curran continued: "We are living in a practical age, in a community of workers. The grand old models of Greece and of Rome cannot be set aside, abstract sciences are essential to the system, but applied science can no longer be neglected.

But with the progress of our country, the extension of our territory, the development of our resources, the rapid advancement in arts and sciences, new avenues have been opened up, necessitating a wider range in our intellectual culture. In this country not only the profits but the honor as well are no longer the privilege of any particular class. In no land under the sun is labor more highly prized. The intellectual worker has lost none of his prestige, but the intelligent educated worker in agricultural pursuit, commercial enterprise or industrial achievement ranks second to none in the community.

The success attending the re-union of 1879 suggested the idea of the formation on a permanent basis of an alumni association 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.

—The Springfield Republican, a leading American journal, thus refers to the noble lord whom the mother country is about to send to Canada as Governor General.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, the new Governor-General of Canada, is one of the absentee landlords of Ireland, and an extensive contributor to the popular distress and discontent there. He particularly distinguished himself in 1881, by sending a shipload of seed potatoes to 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.

—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 close of the performance. The body of the hall had been entirely cleared of 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, and was unable to rise owing to the others crowding. The result was that 188 children were trampled on and suffocated to death.

—Some time ago an individual calling himself Father Vincent Deloranger delivered lectures in various rural districts

in the West on the errors of "Romanism." Several persons gave him countenance, and notably the members of the Orange 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 Lunenburg, thus refers to him in a letter which appeared in the Lindsay Post of June 10th:—"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 society should know about him, and give him no countenance whatever. I am an Orangeman and a rector of good standing. I have been in the diocese of Huron nearly fourteen years. Since I entered the sacred ministry I do not run about; 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 might well do so and write by the hour, stating nothing but facts that 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 known by the name of Father Vincent Deloranger, alias Father Joseph." When other so-called ex-priests make their appearance, it is to be hoped our Protestant friends will turn this experience to good account.

—The Rev. A. P. O'Reilly, Belmullet, telegraphed to the Dublin Freeman, April 21, regarding the enforced exodus of the people. He said: The third cargo of human beings from here, and first for Canada, was shipped on board the Scandinavian 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 twelve 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 between Belmullet and Ballina, a distance of forty miles, is a wilderness or moor capable of supporting a teeming population. Nevertheless there are a few congested districts, but between one such district and another lie miles over miles of waste. It is remarkable that in the selection of emigrants no regard seems to be paid to congestion. Emigrants are excepted whether they come from congested districts or not. The consequence is that in many cases congested districts are left so still, while districts not congested are stripped of their remaining few. One 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 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 Mercy in Pittsburg. The young man over whom Mr. Beecher was talking had selected the hospital as the place in which he wished to die, and Mr. Beecher referring to that, said: "And he selected beforehand the hospital, to which he was to be taken, which is under the direction of those Christian Catholic women, the Sisters of Mercy in Pittsburg. And so 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 respect. She took charge of him and no 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 organizations, 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 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 people. 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 wait to them with all my soul, the blessing of God's love and my own profound thanksgiving for that ministering care they have bestowed upon one of my flock."

After her Pops, it is difficult to say what Rome does not owe to her princes, in whose beautiful gardens the humbler 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.—Christian Reid.

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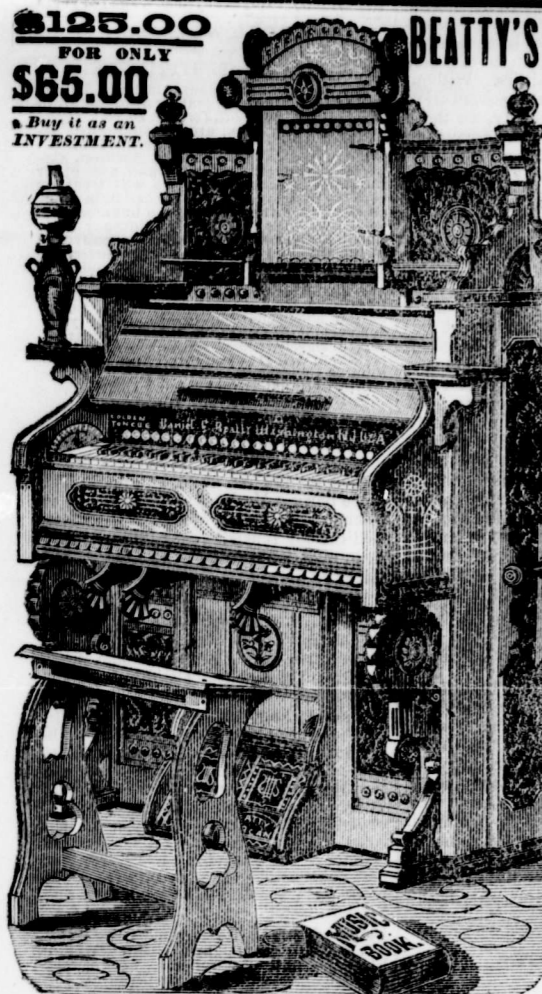
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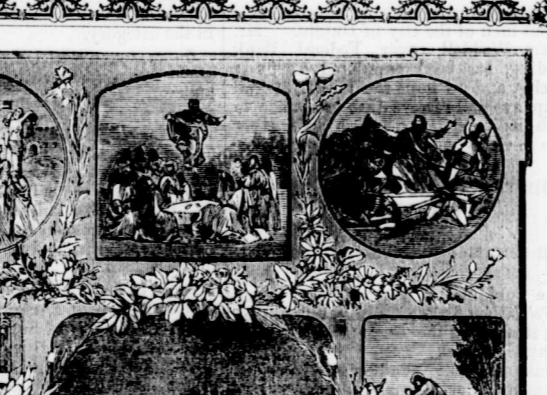
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Burdock BLOOD BITTERS. WILL CURE OR RELIEVE. BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ERYSIPELAS, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, SALT RHEUM, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, &c., AND EVERY SPECIES OF DISEASES ARISING FROM DISORDERED LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

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W. HINTON (From London England.) UNDERTAKER, &c.

FIRST-CLASS HORSES FOR HIRE. 202, King St., London Private Residence 254 King Street.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

London, June 12, 1883.—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 proprietary on the same lines as those advocated by Mr. Parnell last year, the purchase 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 National Debt, and warned Government that it would be cheaper to settle the Land Question peaceably than face further 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, while attacking Government for dodging the issue.

Irish destruction is again rampant, and the Parnellites seize every opportunity to prevent Government from rushing through their business. Gladstone is beside himself with rage, and the press is threatening direful dissolutions.

The Criminal Code Bill, which Mr. 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 rumors 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.

It was denied by the Government, May 23, 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 Parliament.

Great distress is reported to prevail amongst small farmers and laborers in districts of Marble Hill and Derrynabrian, in the Loughrea 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 May 22, Rev. James McCadden, P. P. of Gweedore, says: "The painful and humiliating duty of crying for alms for starving 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 perseverance 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 present 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 chilled the blood in my veins. The poorhouse of Dunfanaghy, always detested, has become now abominable. An inquiry lately held there has revealed to the world the shocking immorality that prevails within its walls."

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London, June 14.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question of Mr. O'Donnell, member for Dungannon, said the Government had taken 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 liberated along with Michael Davitt and James Quinn from Kilmichael Jail, has declared his intention of redoubling his efforts in behalf of the Irish League. Upon resuming his seat in the House of Commons he will insist that the Government shall trace to its origin every important report which shall bear the initials "T. M. H. and Co." and that a committee be appointed to inquire into a matter of a nature to injure the cause of the Irish National party. Mr. Healy will produce evidence to show that several of such reports have been concocted for pay by recognized agents of the Government.

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London, June 11.—Michael Davitt has arrived in London. He has had a consultation with Mr. Parnell, and they have come to a complete agreement in regard to the manner in which the agitation in Ireland shall be conducted hereafter. Mr. Davitt will not go to America, but will remain at home to carry out the Irish programme. Mr. Gladstone's attempts at remedial legislation for Ireland recall 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 the room." Now, if future legislators will sweep away Ireland herself, they will advance a step in the right direction.—Dublin Diamond.

The Dublin correspondent of Redpath's Weekly writes: A number of the paid magnates of Ireland who were admirers of the late Thomas Henry Burke, formerly Under Secretary at the Castle, and whom James Grey obtained so effectually to "remove," subscribed to erect a monument over his remains in Glasnevin 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 daily

long; and when the shades of night are falling, two policemen take it into their heads to relieve at intervals, so that it takes about six of the force to watch the monument to Mr. Burke. The beauty of the arrangement is that the citizens of Dublin are made to pay for these six policemen, whereas they do not get as well as the couple of hundred guarding the palaces of the Lord Lieutenant, the Chief Secretary, and the Under Secretary in the Phoenix Park. Yet it has been said that the Irish are not a patient people.

ERRINGTON IN DISGRACE.

The Roman correspondent of the Evening Telegram telegraphs as follows under date June 7: "Mr. Errington has informed your correspondent 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 supplement this dry information by the announcement that Mr. Errington is deeply in disfavor with the Vatican, if not in absolute disgrace.

For a long time past, on the strength 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 Government.

It is perfectly true that he attended the Vatican reception with the Cardinals on the same footing as a properly accredited ambassador. Recently at the diplomatic dinners he sat next the Vatican master of ceremonies, immediately after the Cardinals and Ambassadors.

It has, however, been discovered that he had committed to him by Christ which places him far above ordinary men. The priest is indeed the spiritual father of the faithful. The infant is brought to him, and purified in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, and the child is then given to the mother to be brought up in the fear and obedience of the Lord.

On the other hand, I have indisputable ecclesiastical authority for stating that the recent letter to the Propaganda by 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 overrated. It is certain that but for Errington's gross indiscretion and want of confidence the letter would never have been published, even in the semi-official Monitor.

Cardinal Jacobini and the Pope are both deeply incensed at what is, to say the least, a grave offence against ecclesiastical 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 attached to the British Embassy.

WHAT BECOMES OF THEM?

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 annually received Confirmation at the hands of the Rt. Rev. Bishop. And year after year, the same spiritual kneading of youth and innocents appeared, we could not but thoughtfully ask ourselves: and what becomes of all those countless thousands of boys and girls that on the day of 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 churches, if there were no defections from the ranks. What has become of them? How then does it happen that in spite of all these pastoral and episcopal exhortations, God shone round about them; innocence was in their hearts and the open light of heaven beamed in their eyes. Whether have they gone? How has the fine gold become obscured?

Why and wherefore this dark conclusion in the once bright prospects of the syllogism of Hope? Ah! home and country have been forgotten. The home of these poor children, once pure, is but too often a hell. Drunkenness and blasphemy impregnate the atmosphere they breathe there. And so in quest of peace they betake themselves to the frequented street with its seductive allurements; then to the refreshment haunts of questionable repute and finally to ruin, despair and desperation. Is not this the epitomized story of myriads of wasted lives? Is not the mournful *profundus* of the endless litanies of darkened hopes?

Yes, the Church loses, and loses largely in these United States; and it is surely time that plans were formulated and measures taken to keep in her fold those that belong to her. How is this to be done? By attractive kindness; by pastoral vigilance; by large and generous sympathy, free from the cant and sham of self-seeking tricksters; by a noble, disinterested enthusiasm, which, in spite of sneers, jeers and jealousy will seek to win and mould those exposed and perishing souls that were born to shine as stars in the everlasting firmament of God.

We have been led to these reflections by the beautiful sight we witnessed in the Cathedral on a recent Sunday evening. At the altar facing stood the Bishop, with him kneeling about a dozen boys with lighted tapers in their hands, who had recently made their First Communion and been Confirmed. They had just been admitted into the sodality of the Blessed Virgin; and as the Bishop, in simple, yet fervid speech, adapted to their

young capacities, pictured the future with its joys and sorrows, its hopes and disappointments, the perils that beset it and the golden goal, with all its glad surroundings, that lies beyond; we could 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 a garden that may bloom into a golden fruitage of the Lord, but which is also capable of producing the briars and thistles of vice that flourish in the harvest 'neath the storms of passion and despair. 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.

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 ordinary 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 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 faithful. The infant is brought to him, and purified in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, and the child is then given to the mother to be brought up in the fear and obedience of the Lord.

When the end comes and man lies down to die, what other consolation is there like unto that of having the priest at the bedside? No one but a Catholic can appreciate the happiness felt by the presence of a priest in that terrible hour when all else that the people beseech me for assistance from early morning till dark night, convey how really genuine and intense is the destitution of the present 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 chilled the blood in my veins. The poorhouse of Dunfanaghy, always detested, has become now abominable. An inquiry lately held there has revealed to the world the shocking immorality that prevails within its walls."

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THE BOTHWELL PIC-NIC.

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to Catholic truth which has always guided Louis Veullot's mind and pen, and the talent of the first order which he unhesitatingly and unreservedly gave to the service of this truth. He has been severely blamed for his violence in controversy and his terrible personalities. Without wishing to deny the unfortunate missteps 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 himself; but it would not, we think, be self more to expect from Louis Veullot's disposition the alluring suavity of a Fenelon. The lion's clutches are not made for caresses. Grace, according to the theologians, perfects nature instead of destroying it. That Louis Veullot'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 his 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 Louis Veullot 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 instance, "Les Livres Penseur," and his romances of "L'Hon eite Femme" and "Corbin et D'Aubecourt," will go a great way towards settling his merits 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 Veullot is a second La Bruyere, less lofty but more natural, with some of the characteristics of St. Simon and Bossuet. Such a pen has done too much honor to the French press, not to be in turn honored by it. The Catholic press in particular owes to Louis Veullot's memory the homage of its admiration and its regrets.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

Father Tom Burke calls the Society of Jesus the Church's "thundering Legion."

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. Jadin, an American lady, with her four sons and one daughter, were received into the Catholic Church lately at Corning, N. Y., by Father O'Bylan.

Right Rev. Bishop Elder has issued a circular 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 services of the hospital chaplains will be no longer required.

Cardinal Manning's illness is caused by suppressed gout, and the anxiety of his friends is increased by the fact that his eldest son has succumbed to this disease.

The American students at Ottawa College, Canada, will in July present at Lawrence, Mass., the drama of William Tell. Mr. E. F. Sullivan will appear in the title role.

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The Most Rev. Archbishop of Quebec has just issued a mandate discontinuing any connection by his flock with secret societies. His Grace includes labor unions 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 service of God. Sister Gabriel was a cousin of the famous Admiral Semmes, and was the second applicant received at the Visitation convent in Baltimore. The curators of the Baltimore Mirror contain a touching tribute to the virtues and labors of this devoted lady, who has gone to her reward.

Amid enthusiastic rejoicing, Mgr. Merrill, Bishop of Lausanne and Geneva entered Fribourg on Sunday two weeks. An immense crowd assembled in St. Nicholas' Cathedral to greet the Bishop on the 18th of October, 1873, and died at Paris on the 7th of April, 1883. As his parents were poor, he had many hardships to contend with in his early life. Brought up to regard religion with indifference, 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 assistance from others, he had already begun 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 chiefly as a journalist, and as a Catholic journalist too, that M. Veullot has won the high place which he now, and will always henceforth, be assigned to him in the history of the French literature of the nineteenth century. The three series of "Miscellanies" in which he has collected the best part of his articles, will remain as his chief title to fame. People may differ in opinion as to the extent given during more than thirty years to the minds of a large number of French Catholics by the immense influence which Louis Veullot's talents exerted over them. Beneficial in several points, especially because it led to the reputation of the prejudiced of a bygone age against the Holy See, and to the assertion among the people of France of holy prerogatives and sound principles in the teaching of Christian truth and the government of the Church, it has not always on other points been without its inconveniences and exaggerations. In bringing about a reaction, just in principle, against rationalism, it has contributed, perhaps, to the development among French Catholics of a certain tendency to over-veering confidence in their own views, which has not seldom been interpreted into an inaccurate and dangerous contempt of the legitimate rights of human reason and the utility of science. But all ought to be of one mind as to the most commendable devotedness

of such Christian work as that of instituting such measures as will procure a thorough Catholic education for the children of all Catholics within reach of the Association; and by strenuous efforts to introduce healthy Catholic literature, and to banish from Catholic families as far as practicable, the pernicious literature now so much sought after by young Catholic readers. Fraternally yours,
H. W. DEARB,
Rec. Sec. Branch No. 3.

The picnic 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 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, mottoes, etc. The 26th of June will be a civic holiday here, and besides a public display, each individual is going to make his place of business as presentable as possible. Bothwell is naturally a pretty place in the summer season, but art can do much to add to what nature has already bestowed on us.

In the event of a fine day, the picnic from 8:30 a. m. till 11:30 a. m. June 26th, the picnic will open as soon as the rain ceases, and will last until the evening of June 27th. Under any other circumstances the picnic will close at 9:30 p. m., June 26th.

Seldom or never have the people of Western Ontario an opportunity of witnessing such a demonstration as will take place here next Tuesday. The attractions are numerous and rare. Nearly all the political speakers of the Province are to be present, and the hall will be a grand one. The management will be perfect, and the railway 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. Hoffman, the esteemed President of the C. M. B. A., is about to return to his home of his growing strength and usefulness in this town.

DIED
KENNY—In Montreal, May 23, of heart disease, Lawrence Kenny, late master tailor to Her Majesty's Royal Highness, aged 43 years.

LOCAL NOTICES.

A GREAT INSTITUTION.

The surgeons of the International Throat and Lung Institute, operating from their different offices, Montreal, Toronto, Detroit, Michigan, Winnipeg, Minn., are treating more patients suffering from consumption, bronchitis, laryngitis, pharyngitis, asthma, Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, than any other institution in the world. We will treat every case we think incurable. We can help every patient who will undertake to treat the disease at the International Throat and Lung Institute. By the use of our special inhalants conveyed to the diseased parts by the nostrils, the wonderful invention of Dr. M. Souville, of Paris, ex-acute 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 answers, and for our circular, published monthly, which will give you full information and reliable references. Address
International Throat and Lung Institute,
173 Church Street, Toronto,
13 Phillip's Square, Montreal,
31 Lafayette Ave., Detroit, Mich.,
or 101 Alexander Street, Winnipeg, Man.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has removed to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair shop and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines on sale.