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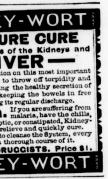
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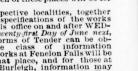
IOS. COFFEY.



NAVIGATION

Buckhorn Rapids and eigh Canals.

CONTRACTORS. DERS, addressed to the nn-ad endorsed "Tender for "will be received at this trrival of the Eastern and h WEDNESDAY, the F(th for the construction of two e Piors and other works at lso, the construction of a n Rapids, and for the con-b Locks, a Dam and Bridge i Fails. ch of these places will be let





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

VOL. 4.

NICHOLAS WILSON & CO.,

FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

New Ties, Silk Handkerchiefs.

Written At My Mother's Grave.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

'Tis a sweet flower, yet must Its bright, leaves to the morning itempest bow: bow; Dear mother, 'tis thine emblem; dust Is on thy brow.

And I must linger here, To stain the plumage of my sinless years, And mourn the hopes of childhood dear, With bitter tears.

Aye, I must linger here; Ailonely branch upon a withered tree, Whose last frail leaf, untimely sere, Went down with thee!

Oft from life's withered bower, In still commotion with the past, I turn, And muse on thee, the only flower In memory's urn.

And when the evening pale, Bows, like a mourner, on the dim blue wave I stray to hear the night winds wail Around thy grave.

Where is thy spirit flown? I gaze above—thy look is imaged there! I listen, and thy gentle tone Is on the air.

And thrilling tones of tenderness, Bless, bless thy child!

Oh, come, while here I press My brow upon thy grave; and, in those

THE PASTORAL VISITATION.

N. WILSON & CO.

TWEEDS now in stock.

Underclothing, Etc.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1882.

Dyke, Pastor of St. Aloysius church. On Sunday morning he held a confirma-tion service in the parish church of Sandwich, giving that sacrament to 118 children. On Monday the 26th took place the St. Jean Baptiste celebration at Sandwich. High Mass, at which his Lord-ship in cope and mitre presided, was cel-ebrated at 10 a.m. The sermon for the occasion was preached by Rev. Father Girard of Belle river. It was one of the rev. gentleman's most eloquent efforts and A nice assortment of Imported Girard of Belle river. It was one of the rev. gentleman's most eloquent efforts and evidently produced a deep impression on his vast audience. On the same evening His Lordship attended the distribution of premiums at St. Mary's Academy, Windsor. This well-known educational establishment, one of the fore-most in the Province, is, like St. Mary's of Amherst-burg, in charge of the Sisters of Jesus and Mary. Its spacious hall was on the occasion we refer to crowded by the friends of the pupils who had just closed a year of arduous study. On Tuesday the bishop confirmed fifty-eight candidates at St. Patrick's Church, Raleigh, a parish under the charge of a zealous young priest, Rev. The trembling dew-drops fall Upon the shufting flowers; like souls at rest, The stars shine gloriously; and all Save me,are blest. Mother, I love thy grave? The violet, with its blossoms blue and mild, Wave o'er thy head; when will it wave Above thy child? Patrick's Church, Raleigh, a parish under the charge of a zealous young priest, Rev. Father West. His Lordship arrived in London on Wednesday evening, and not-withstanding the fatigues and labors of the week, was able to assist at the dis-tribution of premiums at the Sacred Heart Academy, London, on Thursday evening. Of this institution we need not say a word. Its reputation is not re-stricted within Canadian territorial limits. The good results of the system of educa-And I could live to die: To leave untasted life's dark bitter streams, By thee, as erst in childhood, lie, And share thy dreams. The good results of the system of educa-tional training followed in this Academy The good results of the system of educa-tional training followed in this Academy are well known in may important centres as well of the neighboring republic as of the Dominion of Canada. His Lordship on the occasion of the distribution of premiums on Thursday, the 29th, was surrounded by all the city clergy, and a very large number from the diocese, besides Rev. Father John Brennan, P. P. Picton, and Rev. Father Mackey, P. P., Tyendinaga, both of the diocese of King-ston. The programme to which the lady pupils entertained their guests con-sisted of various musical and elocutionary selections, all of which were rendered with taste and skill. The graduate of the year was Miss Lucy Kiggins, of Clyde, N. Y. When the list of premiums had been read, Dr. Walsh briefly addressed the children, advising them as to the best manner of spending the days of vacation then to be-gin, wishing them every blessing and hoping to see them all return at the close of the recess in health and determination to work as assiduously as they had done in the term just closed. On Sunday morning, the 2nd inst, 102 children were admitted to first Communion, and His Lordship, assisted by the Cathedral clergy, gave confirmation to 44 persons in St. Yes, bless your weeping child; And o'er thine urn, religion's holiest shrine, Oh, give his spirit, undefiled, To blend with thine.

The PASTORAL VISITATION. His Lordship Bishop Walsh left Lon-don on Tuesday, the 20th ult., for the purpose of administering confirmation and holding episcopal visitation in vari-day afternoon His Lordship arrived at Sandwich, accompanied by the Rev. Father Coffey, of London, and on Thurs-tag morning, in the college chapel, con-ferred minor orders on Mr. McRae, an ecclesiastical student of the diocese, be-sides giving comfirmation to certain of the students of the college duly prepared and presented for the solemn rite. Al 10.30, a. m., the same day, the bishop presided at the distribution of prizes, which took place in the college hall in the presence of a large concourse of clergy and laity. Amongst the clergy present were the Very Rev. Dean Wagner, Wind-sor; Rev. Father Walsh, S. J., Superior of Jesuit's College, Detroit; Rev. Father Van-Antwerp, St. Aloysius Church, and Rev. Father O'Brien, St. Vincent's Church, both likerice of the solure the schement schements and ucter wisitation. The tage the standard the standard the schement schement

THE QUEBEC ACADEMY of MUSIC.

THE QUEBEC ACADEMY of MUSIC. The annual competition of this Associa-tion took place in Victoria Hall, Anne street, yesterday, in presence of an audi-ence of some hundreds and embracing many of the best known musical con-noisseurs of the city and district. The classes opened at nine o'clock with the piano playing and closed at about one p. m. In the second class there were eight com-petitors, to seven of whom diplomas were awarded as follows:-Misses Chicoine, Montreal; Marie Boisvert, Montreal; Tous-signant, Gariepy, Talbot, Harrison and and Belanger. There were five compet-itors in the first class, and diplomas were awarded to Misses Belanger, Charland, St. Joseph of Levis, and Charbonneau. For the Laurente five young ladies pre-sented themselves and the following were declared successful:-Misses Lacombe, Esther Boisvers, Watson and Almeras, (with distinction). In singing Miss Huot was also awarded a diploma. The perfor-mance of all the young ladies were excel-lent and in some instances drew forth loud applause from the audience. The judges were composed as follows;-Piano -Messrs. P. Letondal, E. A. Hilton, J. A. Fowler, N. Crepeau and J. A. DeFoy. Singing-Messrs. Letondal, J. B. Labelle and Crepeau. For the organ-in which the judges were Messrs. Hilton, J. D. Martin and Crepeau--there was only one competitor, but no diploma was awarded. The performace took place in St. Patrick's Church. At four o'clock the audience and competitors again assembled in the Hall, when each of the latter was handed the much coveted parchment by the ex-President, Mr. Gustave Gagnon, after The much covered parchment by the ex-President, Mr. Gustave Gagnon, after which they were addressed in very en-couraging terms by the President-elect, Mr. Letondal. The election of officers for the surrent very low tool phone Mr. Letondal. The election of officers for the current year also took place yes-terday, as follows:—President. Mr. Let-ondal; Vice-President, Mr. G. Gagnon; Secretary, Mr. J. A. DeFoy; Treasurer, Mr. A. Lavigne. Committee—Messrs, E. Gagnon and Crepault, Quebec; R. O. Pell-etier, Septimus Fraser, J. A. Fowler and Hilton, Montreal. The senace yesterday was of a most interesting character and was of a most interesting character, and reflected very great credit both on the competitors, the teachers and the officers competitors, the teachers and the officers and committee of the Association. It is understood that some new and stricter rules, involving a preliminary examination in the principles of music and a shorter period for preparation, were adopted at the meeting of the society yesterday. The meetings take place each year alternately in Quebec and Montreal—Chronicle, 29th June

EDUCATION IN QUEBEC CITY.

At the distribution of prizes, which took place on the 27th inst., in the private classes of the Academy of Jesus Mary of Sillery, the diplomas and meals of honor were awarded to Misses A. Letellier de St. Just and A. Dione, of Ste. Anne Lapoca-tiere. Miss B. Whitman, of Stottville, was gratified with the silver medal of His was gratuled with the suver medial of His Excellency the Governor-General, and the prizes for music, granted by the Consul-General for Spain, have been granted to Misses K. Dumoulin, of Three Rivers and E. Gauvreau, of Quebec. Honor to the

E. Gauvreau, of Quebec. Honor to the young laureates ! The following is the complete list of graduates—boarders and half-boarders—at the Ursuline Monastery for the scholastic year just expired :—Misses Robertine Barry, Victoria Aubry, Marie Louise Ci-mon, Berthe Gagnon, Blanche Lemoine, Stella Langevin, (avec grande distinc-tion) Misses Alice Venner, Ida LaRue, Mary Boisvert, Georgina Belanger Accie tion) Misses Alice Venner, Ida LaRue, Mary Boisvert, Georgina Belanger, Aggie Brophy and Esther Smith, (avec distinction.) Misses Clementine Cimon, Laure Lefaivre, Clara Hearn and Emelie Sirois, (avec avan-Clara Hearn and Emelie Sirois, (avec avan-tage.) Miss Annie Murphy, daughter of Mr. Nicholas Murphy, of Batiscan, has just graduated at the closing term of the Belle-graduated at the closing term of the Belle-yue Convent, and had the honor of carry-ing off the following prizes :--Gold Medal and Diploma with distinction, for the French and English languages; His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's Medal for Canadian History ; First Prize in the Grad-uating Course ; First Prize for the Harp ; First Prize for Drawing ; Prize for the Piano, with a Crown for assiduity and general excellence of conduct. All of this must be gratifying in the extreme to persed. this must be gratifying in the extreme to the young lady's relatives and friends. The young lady is niece of Owen Murphy, Esq., ex-Mayor of Quebec.—Chronicle, 29th June.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE.

Celebration of the French Canadian National Festival, Quebec.

THE PROCESSION YESTERDAY AND THE MASS IN ST. ROCH'S CHURCH.

IN ST. ROCH'S CHURCH. Late on Sunday night and up to an early hour yesterday morning, in almost every part of the city, people were busily engaged in planting in front of their resi-dences, the young maple trees prepared for the occasion. The morning of yester-day opened fine, and the prospect was that of an exceptionally fine day, to the great relief of our French Canadian fellow-citizens, the celebration of whose national fete had been postponed from Saturday last. The procession was formed at the Espla-

The procession was formed at the Espla-nade about nine o'clock in the morning. nade about nine o'clock' in the morning. Though not equal to the great demonstra-tion of 1880, the number of those taking part in yesterday's procession was so great that twenty-five minutes was occupied in marching past a given point. There was in the usual grouping of officers of the society and of sections, in gorgeous regalia, with mounted and foot marshals, also a large number of inen and boys in blue uniform personating the crew of the "Little Hermine." Several magnificent banners were carried in the procession, many of the old ones used on former occasions and the new one of Cercle Cath-olique having been much admired. The and y of the bit of the back used on former occasions and the new one of Cercle Cath-olique having been much admired. The fire brigade turned out to assist, and so did the Sappers and St. Sauveur Fire Company, but there was almost an entire absence this time of allegorical cars. The magnificent car of the Notre Dame section of the society was, however, there, repre-senting St. John the Baptist standing under the shadow of a palm with a staff in his hand, and having painted on the sides of the car the names of the past presidents of the society. The various trades were represented in the body, many of them not very numerously, however. Music was furnished by a couple of brass bands. The number of spectators, both upon the Esplanade, and also along the line of march was very large, numbers of people having Esplanade, and also along the line of march was very large, numbers of people having come into town purposely to see the pro-cession. The Lake St. John Railway alone brought in some 300 people yester-day morning. It paraded the principal streets of the Upper Town and St. Roch's, pausing to salute the Mayor and City Council at the City Hall, the Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governor. St. General and Lieutenant-Governor, St. Louis street, His Grace the Archbishop, &c. The procession brought up finally at St. Roch's church, the interior of which

was handsomely decorated with colored bunting and maple boughs. Grand Mass in honor of the occasion was here celebrain honor of the occasion was here celebra-ted. Mass was sung by Rev, Father Drolet of Sillery, assisted as Deacon and sub-Deacon respectively, by Rev. Fathers Chretien and Noel. An eloquent sermon on the festival itself and the patron Saint of Quebec was preached by Rev. Grand-Vicar Hamel, Rector of Laval University. His Grace the Archbishop was in Valear-tier yesterday, but amongst the members of the elergy present in Church were Rev. Vicar-General Legare, Rev. Messrs. Sache, Hemelin, Bourque, Belanger, Bonneau, Belleau, Godin and others. The musical portion of the mass, which was the Royal Hemelin, Bourque, Belanger, Bonneau, Belleau, Godin and others. The musical portion of the mass, which was the Royal Gregorian, was effectively rendered by St. Roch's choir, assisted by that of the con-

present at the obsequies of one of his most faithful and esteemed priests. The remains of the deceased was in-terred on Wednesday morning in the church at Levis with great pomp and solemnity. There was a very large at-tendance both of clergy and people. His Grace the Archbishop celebrated High Mass and also delivered an address previous to the body being lowered into the grave.

BRANTFORD LETTER.

A PLEASANT EVENING was spent in the School House on the 29th, the festival of St. Peter, being the feast day of our parish priest Rev. P. Lennon. The pupils of the school had prepared a surprise for the reverend gentleman, and carried out their plane superfully. plans successfully, and the result was very satisfactory. Verbal invitations were given by the children, to attend a free given by the children, to attend a free musical and literary entertainment, which were responded to by a large number, all of whom were of opinion that it was good to be there. Music and recitations made up the programme generally with the presentation of a handsome centre table to Father Lennon as a special feature. The gift was accompanied by a neatly worded address, which, the recipi-ent responded to feelingly. As it was not convenient to get the names of all the pupils who took part in the proceedings, it may be as well not to mention any, but all concerned have certainly a right to feel well satisfied with the successful result.

result. SOMETHING POLITICAL.

somerfling pollitical. On Saturday evening J. J. Hawkins, Esq., of the city, the new M. P. for Both-well, was tendered a demonstration by his political friends on his return from the field of his recent battles. A procession with band and torches and pomp and cir-cumstance escorted him through the prin-cinal streages to the market supra when cipal streets to the market square, where speeches were made by the guest and several others, after which the procession formed and took him home.

formed and took him home. OUR CHURCH is to be plastered as soon as it is possible to perfect arrangements for letting the contract. For some time the outside structure has been complete but within the walls have looked cold and bare. Now an effort is to be made to have the interior completed and if all respond to a interior completed, and if all respond to a call for assistance in the matter it may not be so difficult of accomplishment. When completed our church will be one of the finest in Ontario. NEWS ITEMS.

Six pupils from our school went up for the entrance examination to the Collegiate Institute, three girls and three boys. The result is not known as yet, but I will give the names of the successful ones later.

Mr. Edward O'Connor, baggageman G. W. R. has been at home sick for some two W. R. has been at home sick for some two weeks, but is improving fast now and is able to be around again. A young lad named Thomas Convery met with an accident at Forde's spice mill last week, by which his arm was dislocated at the shoulder. No serious permanent injury is likely to result likely to result. Alexander Frood, of this parish, died

The annual picnic in aid of the House

of Providence is steadily increasing in popularity, as evinced by the large num-ber who assembled on the grounds on

NO. 195

management of the institution, where the aged and infirm old people and helpless orphans are carefully looked after by the Sisters of St. Joseph. He thanked the assemblage on behalf of the Sisters and the rev. father who had the management of the pienic, and cordially invited all to be present next Dominion Day. Then followed drawings for pictures of Very Rev. V. G. Heenan, won by Mrs. Keegan, Matron at the Asylum; Dean O'Reilly, Miss Glavin; Rev. Chancellor Keough, Stanislaus Arnold; nursery screen, worked by the Sisters, Mr. Bur-chan, Dundas; five-story cake, Mr. J. Enright, Dundas. The Band of the 77th Battalion en-livened the proceedings by playing many choice selections in good style during the day.

where the proceedings by playing many choice selections in good style during the day. The refreshment stands were covered with most tempting viands and delicacies, and were well patronized. It must have lightened the load of the venerable founder's (Rev. Father Mc-Nulty) infirmities, to know that there was such a vast assemblage present show-ing their appreciation of his noble act of charity. The Sisters of St. Joseph are to be congratulated on the great success which crowned the efforts of Father Feeney and his excellent committee of young ladies. The rev. father has been indefatigable in his exertions, and it must be gratifying to him to know that he has been principally instrumental in causing the pienic to be such a success, numerically and financially.

Toronto, Canada. In Vednesday, the 14th inst., at four o'clock r. M., 1 had the pleasure of enjoying one of the most exquisite intellectual treats I ever experienced. It was the closing ex-ercises of Loretto Abbey, always so interes-ting kut unusually so this year. Among the very appreciative andience I moticed Right Rev. Dr. O'Mahony, Bishop of Eudocia and administrator of the arch-diocese of Toronto ; Very Rev Vicars Gen-eral Rooney and Laurent ; Very Rev. Father Grimn, C. SS, R., of St. Patrick's ; Rev. Chancellor McCunn, and several other clergymen and Christian Brothers. The following programme was admirably carried out : Overture to "Gazza Ladra," four pianos (Rossini) : vocal solo, "Ave Maria" (Cherubini): recitation, "Mabel's Face against the Pane" : "Vesuvius," full chorus (Concone): harp solo, "Rigoletto" (Taylor); song, "O Luce di quest anima" (Linda): "Fairy Land," part first: "Bocca-ci," four pianos, (Suppe): vocal solo, 'Lau-damus Te" (Bagioi); "William Tell," vio-lin and piano (De Beriot); song, "Sottly Sighs" (Der Freitschetz): "Pairy Land," part second; "Phantom Chorus": "Tan-hauser," two pianos (Lizzt) : vocal solo, vio-lin obligato (Silny): "Fairy Land," part third; scared song, "Abide with Me" (F. H. Torrington) : instrumental quartet (Suppe); riscitation, "Tranees Brandon, duchers of sogo, "Life" (Blumenthal); vocal trio, "Ti recitation, "Faires Brandon, duchers of sogo, "Life" (Blumenthal); vocal trio, "Ti recitation, "Faires Brandon, duchers, or sogo, "Life" (Blumenthal); vocal trio, "To res aux Cleres," violin obligato (Herold): "Motors"; polonaise, two pianes (Chopin); song, "Life" (Blumenthal); vocal trio, "Ti recitation, "Faires Brandon, duchers of saved St. Michael's" (Stansbury): song, "Life" (Blumenthal); vocal trio, "Ti recitation, "Lissere "Ino vecitation, "How he saved St. Michael's" (Stansbury); song, "Life" (Blumenthal); vocal trio, "Ti recitation, "Lissere viewsexeuted without and thaw. The absence of the names of the

Closing Exercises of Loretto Abbey, Toronto, Canada.

he resident Engineer's office,

e requested to bear in mind the different works must be an accepted bank cheque,

neion Falls Work ... \$1,000 ckhorn Rapids Work ... \$300 respective amounts shall be party tendering declines en-tract for the works at the s submitted, subject to the terms stated in the specifi-

hus set in will be returned to ties whose tenders tare not Department does not, how-to accept the lowest or any By order, F. BRAUN,

retary. Secretary. Railways and Canals, Ind May, 1882. 191-5-w

TION WANTED

ly as Lady's Companion. Can No objection to travelling. .," Catholic Record Office.



E TO CONTRACTORS

NDERS, addressed to the under-nd endorsed, "Tenders for the NAL" will be received at this e arrival of the eastern and s on TUESDAY THE TWENTY-of JUNE NEXT, for the forma-nal to connect the head waters buinte with Prisqu'isle Harbor,

e locality, together with plans ions of the works, can be seen and at Brighton, on and after the Et64TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, d forms of tender can be ob-

are requested to bear in mind ted bank cheque for the sum of company each tender, which forfeited if the party tendering iter into contract for the execu-works at the rates and prices bject to the conditions and on ted in the specification. thus sent in will be returned thus parties whose tenders are

tment does not, however, bind of the lowest or any tender. By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary. ways and Canals, 9

2nd May, 1882.	190.5w
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t an operation or the injury trus-Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S method. oadway, New York, His book, graphic likenesses of bad cases fter cure, mailed for 10 cents.

Antwerp, St. Aloysius Church, and Rev. Father O'Brien, St. Vincent's Church, both likewise of Detroit; Rev. Father Bauer, Paincourt, Ont.; Rev. Father Girard, Belle River; Rev. Father Lorion, Ruscom River; Rev. Father Marseilles, River Canard: Rev. Father Grand, Amherstburg, together with the fathers and professors of the college. The following is a summary of the musical and dramatic portion of the programme executed on the occasion.

Overture-Violin and Piano....."Tramway

V. Callinan, Al. Trempe. PLAY, "THE TEST OF TRUTH," Trutter i a wealthy country gentleman.....

Tristful avealthy coultry entleman)......B. Price, Algernon Moreton {his nephews......P. O'Rourko Lionel Moreton {his nephews......P. Grenier, Edward (Lionel's son.........J. Smith, Major Freebaard (a retired officer)......J. Smith, Gognovit chizze, Dag, an atteracy-at-law H. Branchan Controvit chizze, Dag, an atteracy-at-law H. Branchan Gognovit chizze, Dag, an atteracy-at-law H. Branchan Gognovit chizze, Bach an atteracy-at-law H. Branchan Gognovit chizze, Bach an atteracy-at-law H. Branchan Gognovit chizze, Bach and Anna Schuller, J. Branchan Gognovit chizze, Bach and Schuller, Schuller

J. Byan By the Students. a Cecilia Waltz. t Violin, Ed. Stone, 2nd, D. Callinan, stribution of news:

Ist Violin, Ed. Stone, and D. Caillinn. The distribution of premiums then fol-lowed, after which His Lordship address-ed the students some earnest words of advice. The entertainment was then brought to a close, and it must be said that the students and professors of the College have nuch reason to be proud of their year's work. It will be gratifying to all interested in the progress of the Di-ocese of London to know that the college is in an excellent condition, and that its future never seemed so promising. On Friday morning His Lordship drove to Amherstburg, 20 miles distant, and at 10. 30, the same day, gave confirmation to 130 children, after having addressed them the usual admonitory discourse. In the afternoon the bishop distributed their well-earned premiums to the pupils of St. Joseph's Academy in the same town. The good sisters of Jesus and Mary, who have this excellent institution in charge, may

this excellent institution in charge, may with reason be congratulated on the success attending their arduous labors during the year, and the pupils on having preceptresses so qualified in all regards to impart to them the benefits of Christian education. On Saturday the bishop visited the city of Detroit, being the guest of Father Van

the flourishing condition of its educational establishments.

THE PICNIC AT MOUNT HOPE.

The grounds of Mount Hope Orphan Asylum were on Saturday last, Dominion Asylum were on Saturday last, Dominion Day, thronged by a large crowd of vis-itors, intent upon spending the national holiday in furthering a noble work of charity. Every arrangement to provide for the comfort of visitors had been made.

There was a commodious dancingplatform, ample refreshment tables and booths, and attendants extremely kind. Large as was the number that patronized the picnic, it would have been much larger but for the unfavorable character of the weather, the day being quite chilly throughout. Amongst those who visited the grounds during the afternoon were His Lordship Bishop Walsh and the priests of the Cath-edral, His Worship Mayor Meredith, J. J. Hawkins, M. P., J. J. Blake, M. Masuret and many others. All seemed to heartily enjoy the pleasure of the day. We under-stand that the substantial sum of \$700 was netted from the picnic. attendants extremely kind. Large as was

The Archbishop of Toronto at Knock.

The Most Rev. D. Lynch visited Claremorris on Friday week, and was the gues of the Very Rev. Canon Burke, P. P. In the evening his Grace, accompanied by Canon Burke, visited, on their way to Knock, some of the tenants recently evicted knock, some of the tenants recently evided by the late Walter M. Bourke, E*q., who was shot in the courty Galway on the 8th inst. His Grace was highly pleased with the wooden houses erected by the Ladies' the wooden houses erected by the Ladies' Land League for those poor people, and expressed a hope that they would be soon restored to their own dwellings. His Grace celebrated eighto'clock Mass in Knock on Saturday morning.

Boston Pilot.

OBSERVE how fully the English cable reports every speech, letter and word, that indicates or may excite dissension among the Irish people. Mr. Harris's attack on Michael Davitt was cabled to the extent of

PERSONAL

We are much pleased to hear of the appointment of Mr. M. P. Ryan, ex- M. P., to the collectorship of customs for the Port of Montreal. Mr. Ryan is an able, courteous, and worthy gentleman. He was, without doubt, one of the most respected members of the last and other

Parliaments in which he held a seat. We need not say that Mr. Ryan will be found an efficient officer, and that the mercantile community of Montreal will see no cause to regret his appointment.

last commencement exercises of the College of Ottawa, the degree of M. A. was conferred upon Dr. Phelan, of Kingston. The doctor is one of the most distinguished of the alumni of the College, and eminently deserved the mark of distinction

Roch's choir, assisted by that of the con-gregation of St. Roch's. Mr. Turcotte conducted, and Mr. Crewault presided at the organ. The soloists were Mr. J. W. Warcoux, who sung "Benedicto" at the Epistle, Miss V. Lemelin, who gave very Episte, Miss V. Lemein, who gave very effectively Faure's "Sancta Maria" at the Offertory, and Mme. Chouinard, who was very pleasing in the "O Salutaris" of Mayerbeer. At the close of the service those who had taken part in the demonstration dis-persed.

Dominion Day, notwithstanding the various attractions elsewhere. The as-semblage was the largest ever witnessed semiolage was the largest ever witnessed on the grounds before. There were many prominent persons present, among them: His Worship Mayor Magill, Mr. J. M. Gibson, M. P. P., Ald. Donovan, etc., of Hamilton, His Worship Mayor Wardell(who has rendered most whathe assistance to the invitin

DEATH OF THE RIGHT REVEREND MONSIGNOR DEZIEL.

Worship Mayor Wardell(who has rendered most valuable assistance to the institu-tion ever since it was founded), Mr. G. M. Barton, Mr. Begue, Mr. McKechnie, Ald. Brown etc., Dundas. The priests present were Very Rev. V. G. Dowling, Paris; Very Rev. Dean O'Reilly, Dundas: Rev. Fathers Lennon, Brantford; Cleary, O'Leary, Craven, Slaven, Hamilton; Mc-Kinnon, N. S.; Feeney, Dundas. A programme of amusements was first carried out. In consequence of the late. This lamented and highly esteemed dig-nitary of the Catholic Church de-parted this life on Sunday afternoon. The deceased Right Reverend Joseph David Deziel-dit-Labreche was born at Maskinonge on the 21st May, 1806, and was consequently in the 77th year of his age. He was ordained Priest on the 5th September, 1830, and thus had almost reached the fifty-second year of his priesthood. carried out. In consequence of the late-ness of the hour the remainder of the pro-After serving as vicaire successively in River du Loup, Gentilly and Maskinonge, gramme was omitted. At 5 o'clock

gramme was omitted. At 5 o'clock the great event of the day, the contest for the gold-headed cane, took place between Alderman Donovan, of Hamilton, and Alderman Brown, of Dundas. Previous to the voting short addresses were delivered by Mr. Barton, Vicar-General Dowling, Mr. McKechnie and Mr. Gibson. The polling was very lively throughout, which showed the high esteem in which the candidates are held. The open voting closed at 6 o'clock, then 15 minutes were allowed for secret voting. The result, which was announand as cure in St. Patrice de la Riviere du Loup, St. Pierre-les Becquets and St. Joseph of Levis, he was, in 1855, ap-pointed the first cure of the new parish of Notre Dame de Levis, opposite Quebec city, which position he continued to occupy up to the time of his decease. To the kight Reverend deceased more than an other men is due the interval any other man is due the rise and progress and present prosperous condition of the town on the opposite bank of the St. Lawrence. Its large, beautiful and sub-stantial parish church, its excellent col-Lawrence. Its large, beautiful and sub-stantial parish church, its excellent col-lege, its convent and its hospital and other thriving institutions, are lasting of the spiritual and temporal welfare of his parishioners. Its inhabitants, one and the friendly context it much saw beautiful and sub-stantial parish church, its excellent col-ed by Mr. P. Harte, who acted as return-ing officer, showed for Mr. Brown 1,617 Mr. Brown 104. The cane realized \$313. Although Mr. Donovan was defeated in the parishioners. Its inhabitants, one and memorials of his energence zear in behalf of the spiritual and temporal welfare of his parishioners. Its inhabitants, one and all, are to day plunged in the deepest the friendly contest, it must have gratifying to him to have witnesse grief and by generations to come his name will be revered. In 1865, he made a voyage to Europe for his health; his rezeal that was shown by his friends. pecially his pupils, who came forward in groups to cast their votes with as much will read these lines, as an ovation re-sembling rather the entry of a renowned sembling rather the entry of a renowned statesman or warrior rather than that of a simple archer warrior rather than that of a Both candidates returned thanks for

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, DUNDAS,

flaw. The absence of the names of the per-

the absence of the names of the performers from the programme prevents me from making any invidious distinctions.
Still the young lady, whoever she is, who sang "O Luce di quest Anima," and the other who played "William Tell," in my opinion, deserve special mention.
In the elocutionary selections, "Mabel's Face Against the Pane," and "Frances Brandon," were delivered with such pure pronunciation, accurate modulation, and gestures as to be almost perfection; while "Fairy Land," performed by the younger girls, shows that elocution is not only taught in the higher classes, but that the young ladies are trained in it from the time they enter the convent.
The modesty and unassuming appearance of the young ladies arded much to their charms. Sometimes it is said that young ladies are spoiled in convents by trying to surpass one another in dress and putting en airs; but assuredly such nonsense is not tolerated at Loretto Abbey.
Medals were awarded to the graduates, Miss Maggie Mitchell carrying away [the one presented by the Marquis of Lorne.
The attendace at the Abbey is steadily increasing; this year it is over two hundred. Among the young ladies are to be found representatives of distant parts of Canada and the United States.

the

es-

about to erect another wing, in order to have the accommodation in keeping with the growing number and reputation of the establishment,

In every respect the Abbey is a credit to the venerable and saintly Rev. Mother Teress and her zealous co-laborers, X. AND'Y.

FORT ROUILLE, June 16, 1882.

Religious.

On May 7, a meeting was held at St. Mary's pro-Cathedral, in aid of the Cathe-dral building fund. Archbishop Vaughan presided, and read a list of donations, amounting in all to £821 3s., received from people in various parts of New South Wales and the neighboring colony. In the course of his address the Arch-bishop referred to the Fayre, which he said was a great financial success. Several large donations were handed in during the meeting, at the close of which the have witnessed the statesman or warrior rather than that of a simple parish priest. Some years ago his late Holiness, Pius IX., appointed him one of his domestic prelates. His Grace the Archbishop will make a break inhis visitation of the Archdiocese, so as to be

We were happy to notice that [at the

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

"Uxori." BY C. B. LA HATTE.

Within the garden of my heart, A tender flower grows, More beautiful, and purer far Than sweetest, fairest rose. Its fragrance rises sweet and fresh; From poisonous breath 'tis free Tis nurtured by thy gentle smile, And blooms alone for thee.

9

It lives within my heart of hearts, Transplanted pure from heaven; Its name is Love, and only thrives Where love for love is given. Smile kindly on it, dearest one, Tend it with gentlecate, That it may grow newbuds and flowers In each succeeding year.

From the Catholic World.

A WOMAN OF CULTURE.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

A MEMORABLE NIGHT-ITS SECOND PART,

A MEMORABLE AIGHT-ITS SECOND FART, Familiarity with crime and danger had developed Nano McDonell into a charm-ingly cool-headed lady with a fine talent for intrigue and a great head for calcula-tions. She had need just now of some qualities of the kind. Mrs. Strachan, with a gusto equalled only by the wonder-fol more lightness which has ascribed to ful unselfishness which she ascribed to herself, had made Nano acquainted with the slanders concerning the Fullertons on for that day which saw administered on Killany's person the deserved punishment of his baseness. Nano had heard it with in-dignation and shame. She recalled the night of the reception and Olivia's whis-pered anguish. The blow had been struck night of the reception and Olivia's whis-pered anguish. The blow had been struck within the shelter of her walls, and the re-port had spread through the whole circle of fashionable society while she was in of fashionable society while she was in ignorance of its existence. Had Killany been so unfortunate as to have made his appearance at that moment a stormy and unedifying scene might have taken place. hty and aggrieved lady was in

the mood of acting upon impulse—an im-prudence of which she was rarely guilty. Killany, however, being engaged in did however, being engaged in his delicate and broken skin, did nursin not show himself in public for some days. In the meantime Miss McDonell had In the meantime time to consider the situation and to reach

time to consider the situation and to reach wise conclusions. To a certain extent she was in Killany's power—not absolutely, not entirely helpless, for her own fearlessness had a counterbalancing effect. She had treated him so far only with condescension, and refused to marry him. It would not do to drive him into desperawould not do to drive min into despera-tion. The reward upon which he had counted so hopefully had been denied to him, and to deprive him now of his office of trustee, as in her first anger she had contemplated, would be folly. He could be here with the could do her serious harm if he were so minded She determined, therefore, to forbid him her house, and to have only such personal communication with him as was indispen sable. This would be severe enough.

While awaiting his appearance her mind was filled 'with gloomy presentiments of evil. Disordered liver is the assigned medical cause, and, if correct, she was far gone in disorders. The air seemed heavy about her. Her daily amusements and and work had lost their coloring, did not give her the pleasure she expected, and were at times insipid and tiresome. She was filled with the idea of fast approaching dangers. Ordinarily she expected them and awaited their coming cheerfully. She was prepared. It would be hard to move her from her position, and the conscious-ness of its strength had made her confident. The dangers seemed nearer, more portentous, more vague at this moment. She would not permit herself to dwell upon her gloomy thoughts. She could not endure sadness. Having at a high price purchased perpetual and unfading enjoyment, she felt that she ought to get the full worth of a bargain in which sad-The ness was certainly not included. The feeling of deeper melancholy had been fastening upon her since that day when she had paid her first visit to Olivia. The

on his smooth face, and its first glimmer-ing was sickly. The recollection of his shame looked out from every new face, and brought a dark, hateful shadow over his countenance. She respected him a trifle more, perhaps, for that display of human sensitivences, but it did not alter her intentions in his regard. "For once, I believe," he said in taking his seat, "I come without a business of any kind. The other trustees have managed affairs in my other trustees have managed affairs in my

other trustees have managed affairs in my absence, and I do not exactly know our position. It is fortunate, is it not { It will be more pleasant for us when my office has lapsed, and we may take up old relations, talk philosophy and poetry, and renew the circle which has suffered so severely this winter." "I believe it does not matter much," latting her every set on his meaningly

letting her eyes rest on his meaningly. The picture which you have drawn will never be put on canvas. I have decided hever be put on canvas. I have decided that our meetings hereafter be strictly con-fined to business matters, and I must re-quest now that your visits in future be made on that condition and never with-

"You surprise me," he answered, con-fused at her cool, matter-of-fact ways. "Are you quite certain of the extent of ground your request covers." "Quite doctor. I have thought upon it for form dore. In fact inco your late four days. In fact since your late

"I beg of you not to mention that, Nano. It is too painful." He spoke low and passionately, and his face, paling, showed for an instant the traces of the whip on his cheek and fore-

head. "Not so painful, not so disgraceful, as

the act by which you deserved it so richly. You struck at a woman through a slan-

"Slander!" he angrily interrupted. "How do you know that it was a slan-der?" "Because of the man who conceived and

published it, and the manner he adopted. If you were certain of it you would not be content with a secret stab at your victims. It pleased you to choose for your scene of operations this house, and so have you dishonored it that after this night it must not know you again, unless under

pressing necessity." "You are not in earnest," he said, quite subdued, "or perhaps I do not understand." "My meaning is clear enough, unless

your late illness has affected your mind." "As illness affected another's," he said maliciously. "Having dishonored this house, it is closed against you. You will continue, I

suppose, in your trusteeship. I shall not attempt to disturb you, but the oftener you do your business by deputy the more agreeable will it be to me."

"It is quite plain," he said slowly-"yes, quite plain. You dare not take from me that position. But you inflict upon me every wrong consistent with your own safety. Can you guess why I trumped up that charge against the Fullertons?" "Virtue and innocence is your natural

"As age, and helplessness, and "other people's gold is yours," he answered sava-gely, stung into passion by her scorn. She langhed, partly in denision, partly from joy at finding the feeling of reckless indif-ference and obstinacy stealing over her. "I did it," he went on, "for your sake and because I loved you. If you had been swayed by the Fullertons you would not tread enough the day. You would stand as you stand to-day. You would be decidedly virtuous and decidedly poor. The house which you live in might not have been yours to close against me. I wished to destroy their influence at one blow and I have not failed. No," he added, smiling, "I have not failed, but my

work is not yet complete." "I am curious to know what lowe depths you can reach." "These; I loved you, as I said, and I feared a rival. That rival was, and is, Dr.

Fullerton. Perhaps you do not know distress of mind which the presence of that little lady then occasioned her made her undesirous of seeing her too often, and the chilliness of the visit was quiet suffici-ent of itself to daunt her in the attempt.

and the sound of his retreating footsteps was drowned in the tramp of a horse's feet on the avenue. It did not take many moments to restore the lady to her senses, and it was scarcely done when Quip came dashing into the room amid a shower of protestations from the servants who attended the door. Killany motioned for silence.

"Whatever information you have, keep t until I come to you," he whispered, and Quip at once withdrew.

Quip at once withdrew. Nano sat up of her own accord, and was herself immediately. She did not volun-teer any explanations, and the doctor did not ask for them. He felt sure that Quip would be able to throw some light upon the matter, and, after a few inquiries and directions, started tolleave the room, when

she said curtly : "Do you believe in apparitions, doc-

"No," he said. "Why do you ask ?" "I saw one a few moments ago, and you have seen the effect it had on my nerves. I am sure that the person I saw is dead. Good-night. You will remember my injunction "

my injunction.' She went off went off to her own rooms, assisted by her maid, very pale, but very com-posed. He sought Quip in the hall and heard of the escape of McDonell. "He has been here and must have passed

you on the avenue. Take your horse and go direct to the priest's house. If Mc-Donell intends to remain in the city that will be his refuge. When you have dis-covered his whereabouts come to me. If he escapes death to night, "he thought, "it will be a miracle. Well, my course is run at last, and it has ended badly. I believe my downward course has begun, and it

egan with that—that—" He put his hands to his face in a pas sion, and the tears sprang into his eyes. The blows of the whip had penetrated to his soul. The scars were there forever, and the recollection was horrible.

TO BE CONTINUED.

ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE, QUEBEC.

But there steamers come, and soon two But there steamers come, and soon two thousand pilgrims land on the wharf. A brass band leads the way, and the people file up in long processions, dusty but de-voted, many, no doubt, with mingled hopes and fears. Over forty cripples limp along on crutches, or supported by friends, and a pitiable sight it is. The procession enters the new church, where at the high altar, and at the sides, a number of priests preside. As you enter you see a large money-box, of ancient date and curious construction, fastened to a pillar by iron stanchions. The quaint padlock is opened by an old fashioned bed-key. Over the torus in the initial initial and the analysis of the initial initia initial initial initial initial initial initial initial in peril by water through intercession to Ste. Anne. Over the altar is a picture of the saint by LeBrun, the eminent French artist, and the side altars contain paintings by the Franciscan monk Lefrancois, who died in 1685. Hung up on a decorated pedestal is a handsome oval frame or reliquary like a large locket, surrounded with garnets, and having in its centre a rich cross of pearls. Besides this, you see the collection of homes said to be the

rite is frequently made the occasion of a good deal of social festivity and merry-making," and that "the perfect solemnity the collection of bones said to be the relics of the saint consisting of one fingerof visage with which the ecclesiastic goes through his part of declaring that in the bone, obtained in 1663, by Bishop Laval, from the chapter of Carcassonne, and which was first exposed to view on the 12th of March, 1660. In another case name of the Lord, to be Christian marriege which the Lord himself declares to be buffo aspect that may naturally minis-ter to the hilarity of the guests and spectathere is a piece of bone of the saint, obtained in 1877, but the Redemptorist Fathers, who have charge of the mission, do not know to what part of the body it

Dr. Bacon can's the Furthal and the Ard-mon polygamies is that which has had, perhaps, most to do with preventing people confounding the two. This point is that the Puritan polygamy is consecu-tive, while the Mormon polygamy is sim-ultaneous. This leads Dr. Bacon to say that the a purperfield observer the latter belongs. The Church also claims to own a piece of the true cross upon which our Savior died, and a piece of stone from the foun-dation of the house in which Ste. Anne brought from France in 1879. lived. Also there may be seen a superb chasuble, also there may be seen a superb chasuble, given by Anne of Austria, mother of Louis XIV., and some silver crucifixes. Nothing however, will excite more may have the advantage in point of hu manity over the Puritan institution "which requires ordinarily, under server

curiosity than the great pyramid of crutches and aids to the sick and the cripple, twenty-two feet high, divided out her into six tiers, and crowned by a very old gilt statue of the saint. The collection i very curious and principally home-made, comprising plain walking-sticks, odd-knobbed fancies of sexagenarians, queer handles, and padded arm and shoulder rests, made of pine, oak, birch, hickory, rock-elm—of all common and many novel designs. A half-leg support testifier to a reputed removal of anchylosis of the knee joint by intercession to the saint. Among the long list of reputed miracles, the following from a manual of devotion will be sufficiently suggestive: "In the more left, a group broke has log. As year 1674, a woman broke her leg. the bone was fractured in four places, it was impossible to set it. For eight months she was unable, to walk, and the doctors gave up all hope of a cure. She made a novena in honor of the saint, and yowed that if she was cured she would visit the shrine every year. She was carried to the church, and during the communion she put aside her crutches and was cured atonce." Sworn testimony is given as to instant recovery in diseases said by physicians to be incurable by ordinary means, and among the particula favors accorded to the parish, the tem-poral as well as spiritual is not forgotten. The bishop of Montreal says that it is St. Anne who obtains for it "rain in time of drought."—W. G. Beers in the Century.

SECRET OF A DEATH-BED CON-POLYGAMV IN NEW ENGLAND. Contrasted with Polygamy in Utah Abandonment of the Christian N ILLUSTRATION SHOWING WHY GOD SOME.

FESSION.

CHARITY WAS PROBABLY REWARDED

TIMES PERMITS A REPENTANCE AT THE Rule fori Marriage. LAST MOMENT-HOW AN ACT OF

We have on sundry occasions spoken about the metamorphoses that New Eng-land society is undergoing in consequence of its abandonment of the Christian rule we take to time we of its abandonment of the Christian rule for marriage. From time to time we have given figures showing the enormous increase of divorces in all the New Eng-land States. We have pointed out some of the evils and embarrassments growing out of this state of things. Knowing that in other countries and in other periods of bistory loces ideas and practices compared From the Indo-European Correspondence We have often heard of and witnesse We have often heard of and witnessed conversions which impressed us deeply with the conviction of God's boundless mercy. The conversion of M. Littre from infidelity is perhaps one of the most remarkable which has occurred since that of La Harpe. The following one of which we give an account from the Hongkong Catholic Register, deserves a place amongst the foremet of this century. in other countries and in other periods of history loose ideas and practices concern-ing the marital relation were ever fol-lowed by corruption and vice in every other relation of life and that the upshot the foremost of this century: Emile de Girardin, one of the writers who contributed most extensively towards of all was the destruction of the people, it was difficult to understand how so en-lightened a people could fall into the ways that had led others before them to ruin the French, was vouchsafed the wonderful grace of a death bed repentance. He made that had led others before them to ruin and death, and we were anxious to do something towards keeping them back from the often travelled road. But it seems that we were mistaken in suppos-ing that the road was the old one over which the Bornan Empire wont to wrack grace of a deam bed repetitance, the mate his confession in the most edifying manner to l'Abbe Sabatier, a Paris priest. Oscar de Poli now relates an incident in the life of M. de Girardin, which probably obtained for him such great mercy at the las

ing that the road was the old one over which the Roman Empire went to wreck. Dr. Leonard Bacon, in the July number of the Princeton Review, shows that it is a new path of the New Englanders own devising, and that it has special claims to our studious attention. To be sure, as Dr. Bacon says, poly-gamy in New England is very similar in some respects to polygamy in Utah. Like Mormonism, "it exists in spite of the direct interdict of the sacred books that are held in reverence among the people: Several years ago an Italian refugee and correspondent for some Italian newspapers was hiding in Paris. All his life he had was maining in Faris. All his mice le had been struggling for the unification of Italy against the Pope; yet, notwithstanding his errors, he was mercifully granted the grace of receiving all the consolations of religion before death. With faithful respect for the last wish of her husband, the widow merce meet a wish of her husband, the widow the last wish of her husband, the whole was most anxious to give him suitable religious obsequies, but his long sickness had exhausted their modest resources, and she had not enough to bury him. In her dire distress she went to one of his comdirect interdict of the sacred books that are held in reverence among the people: in both it is defended on the ground of later and fuller light on the subject," and in both it is blessed by ministers claiming to possess divine authority. On the other hand there are many striking dissimilari-ties between the two. Mormonism is unpanions who had rapidly accumulated a very large fortune, and told her trouble with the greatest confidence, for he had been her husband's companion-in-arms and had proved himself a friend to the last thes between the two. Bornionism is un-lawful, and, as Dr. Bacon remarks, it is scarcely just to speak of it as an institu-tion of Utah Territory, when it is only a prevailing social usage, sustained by some religious sections. In the New England hour. But the millionaire belonged to an in tolerant Masonic lodge. At first he kindly received the unhappy widow's request, and turned towards his secretary, purposing to States, on the other hand, the thing under states, on the other hand, the thing under consideration is distinctly instituted by act of the Legislature; and the new unions which are formed between men and women already married to other women

relieve her need, when a thought struck him, and he brusquely asked : "Are you going to take him to the church ?" "Cerwomen already married to being 'sealed' in some private sacristy of a religious sect, are authorized by the highest judicial officers of the State under the seal of its Superior Court, a dignity which is not bestowed by these commonwealths on or-diners: Christian wedlock." Dr. Bacon tainly," answered the weeping widow, "it was his dying request." "Madam, either was his dying request." "Madam, either no church or no money," said the insolent man, in a rough voice. "What!" exclaimed the poor woman, "you the friend of thirty years—you so rich—you would easily—" "Take your choice," he interrupted. "Is dinary Christian wedlock." Dr. Bacon calls the two by the same name. He calls the two by the same name. He terms them concubinage, and declares that although the Utah style of union is usually denounced from the pulpits of New England Christianity, the New Eng-land variety is "usually blessed in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, and de-clared to be a Christian marriage by a this your final answer ?" she asked. He answered only by an affirmative nod. The sorrowful widow's heart was cruelly hurt, but she quietly said, as she left the room : "He whom you call your friend will have the funeral of the poor, but the funeral will go to the church." The same day Emile de Girardin learned name of the Lord Jesus Christian marriage by a clared to be a Christian marriage by a minister of the Christian religion.

through a third party the particulars of this awful distress, and the shameful be-havior of the wealthy Italiau. "It is abominable," he cried "it makes humanity blush for shame! There also informs those unacquainted with New England customs that "this singular

should be an ignominious pillory for such actions. Right away he sent the poor woman

fight away he sent the poor woman fifty Louis-d'Or anonymously, and thanks to his liberal generosity, she had the sad satisfaction of giving the remains of her lamented husband suitable burial. A long time afterwards she succeeded

A long time alterwards she succeeded in ascertaining the name of her direct benefactor. We may easily believe she offered many a fervent prayer for his con-version, and her prayers were heard in heaven

In the crowd which followed the body of Mr. de Girardin to its last resting-place was noticed this white-haired woman, weeping bitterly and praying earnestly for the repose of his soul. that to a superficial observer the latter

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

An amusing incident reaches us from the Ahnole mission among the pagans in the Ahnole mission among the pagans in ies in those parts that have been gradually led from the darkness of idolatry into the light of Catholic faith have now their own priest and chapel close to each of their hater of his kindred was the keeper. The children became a nuisance. This gallant Englishman kept a bullbog. Having caught one of those "little nuisances," he chained him to a cart and set the dog upon him. "Bite him, Jack," he hissed, and Jack accordingly went for that little boy with llages, and the work of Catholic life goes villages, and the work of Catholic life goes on amongst them, just as in our congrega-tions, on the islands at Salsette. The Rev. Marcellus de Souza, the parish priest of Kendal, is hard at work there now, quite accordingly went for that little boy with all his animal vigor. During the process of worrying, a little girl appeared upon the scene to render aid, and Jack's atten-tion was transferred to her at the sugges-tion of his master. What would have been the result but for timely succor it would be herd to say: indeed the worst results after the same manner and with the same success as some months ago when he was at St. Joseph's, Oonercary. At the Sun-day mass he has the children to sing simple motets and hymns, and again in the evenbe hard to say; indeed, the worst results may yet follow. The little boy was uning they sing the litany and pieces for benediction. When he himself is present chained and brought to the hospital, and the human bulldog, who was so little ele-vated above his brute companion, was the singing is all in good order and rightly selected. But when he is absent, as was brought to the police-station. The mag-istrates thought a fine of $\pounds 5$ a sufficient penalty. Had he been treated to the same the case two Sundays ago when he went to celebrate mass at Wallan, about two miles off, all may be not quite according punishment as he imposed upon the inno-cent child he would have richly deserved it. to rule. On the Sunday in question, the superior of the pagan mission at Ahmed-nuggur, Rev. Fr. C. Eberschweiler, said

penalties, that the first wife, with or with children, and with or without

A RELIC OF O'CONNELL.

JULY 7, 1882.

Derrynane rejoices in many memorals of the Liberator, but the relic of "Ould Dan" that all visitors, and especially Irishmen, are most anxious to see, is in the oblong mahogany box lying on the tall desk at which he was wont to stand and write. It is that article of furniture without which no Irish gentleman's equip-ment was more complete than his house ment was more complete than his house without an avenue. "My pistols with which I shot Captain Marker," as poor Rawdon Crawley put it. There reposes peacefully enough now by the side of its companion, the weapon with which the Liberator shot Mr. D'Esterre. It is a flint-lock pistol of very large size and with a stock reaching to the muzzle. One pecul-iarity about this pistol is worthy of note. Beneath the trigger-guard a piece of steel stock reaching to the marked work of note. Beneath the trigger-guard a piece of steel extends, curving downwards and outwards towards the muzzle, a convenient device for steadying the weapon by aid of the second finger. On the stock is cut rudely a capital D. for D'Esterre. There are no other marks, although the pistols have a pedigree and a story attached to them. One day an English officer, stationed in Ireland, found himself in the painful posi-tion of waiting for remittances. Knowing nobody likely to be useful to him, he ap-pealed to the most noteworthy Irishman of his day, and stating his pressing need, asked him to lend him £50 until his funds came to hand. Daniel O'Connell, who was a nim to lend nim £50 until his funds came to hand. Daniel O'Connell, who was a keen judge of character, lent him the money without hesitation, and was shortly repaid, with many expressions of grati-tude. About a year afterwards the Englishman was ordered on a foreign station and, unwilling to leave Ireland without giving some tangible expression of his thankfulness to O'Connell, called upon giving some tangible expression of his thankfulness to O'Connell, called upon him and presenting him with the dueling pistols in question, which were accepted as heartily as the money was lent. On taking his leave the Englishman said, "If you should ever have occasion to use these pistols you will find them very good ones; there have a leaved will due men." The they have already killed ten men.' The first and only time "Ould Dan" used them he killed Mr. D'Esterre, to whose family, it must be added, he afterwards did all he could to atone for that injury .- B. H. Becker.

The Irish Priesthood.

"England was a Protestant power when The Irish were required to accept both the rule and the faith of their conquerors. They were saddled with the political yoke and the religious yoke at the same time and by the same hands. The same blow which struck down the power of the native chiefs struck down the native Irish Church, and these companions in misfortune became fast friends for ever. In this way fidelity to the ancient faith became associated with revolt against English rule. The State selected its weapons accordingly, and it was held that the solution of the selection of the selection. its weapons accordingly, and it was held that the only sure means by which Eng-land might hope to keep Ireland in its pow-er was the uprooting of the ancient faith. This plan was tried till it failed, and had to be given up; but in the meantime the Irish priest had trimmed and kept alive the naonal lamp, had stood by the people in the darkest days of oppression, and solemniz-ed once for all the alliance between religion and patriotism. Brighter days have dawned since then, but we have not effectually disarmed the hostility of the priest-hood. The Irish priest is true to his tra-ditions. He is persuaded that we hate his religion, that we would uproot it if we could, that much of our legislation as regards Ireland has this for its real though inavowed aim, that our friendship is as dangerous as our hostility, and that our gifts are to be received with fear.--Man-

Who is it requires Coercion Acts? Week after week, in English papers, we read such atrocities as make the blood curdle. Here is a specimen afforded us by an old gamekeeper. It was the habit of little children to play in the yard of which this

English Brutality.

chester Examiner.

Nano reasoned with herself, of course, on

the feeling was that it seemed to close her

terrible destruction. This did not alarm her. She did not see then to what lengths

it was able to lead her. It only pleased her that the natural softness of her dispo-

sition was gradually yielding to something more stern, and useful in present circum-

Killany's first visit was on the evening

stances.

the absurdity of her feelings, but found that logic cannot minister to a mind diseased or pluck from the heart a rooted In despair and indifference she waited for her presentiments to develop themselves into substantial facts. In thinking, as she often did, on the in-

congratulation." "Thank you. You will not congratu-late always. I shall not tell you how I Edents of the past few weeks and their probable or possible consequence, she was surprised yet not grieved to find that a late always. I shall not tell you how I am going to complete my work, for I have never yet threatened you, and I shall not do so now. Indeed I shall not. But I ask you not to execute your purpose of turning me from your doors. My stay in the city is to be short and will be retired. Until I as I ask that work researce. new phase of feeling had appeared in her character. A feeling of harshness and bitterness and cynicism against her destiny and the persons concerned in it most was slowly enclosing her nature as in a net-work of steel. A strong sense of rebel-lion, akin to the sense of injustice, was

roused when she thought of revealing her crime to the world or of losing her estate, as if these acts were a wrong put upon her, and not the commonest justice to herself and to others. The peculiarity of Is that no excuse ?" It is rather an aggravating circumstance

"They are your friends no longer. You are drifting apart and will soon be as

strangers." "To you I owe this in part. I am not angry or overwhelmed. The loss of friends can be easily supplied." "But not the loss of their good opinion.

"But not the loss of their good opinion. In this case it is sure to follow." "I begin to see your drift," she answered in tones of scorn. You will betray me to them. You justify every moment my

misfortune cannot move me." He was silent from despair. Nothing that he could say seemed able to shake her resolution, and his desperation was rapidly depriving him of his self-com-mand. He fixed his eyes on the floor in the self. She abayed to turn to the of McDonell's escape from the asylum. His first out-of-door appearance was made fittingly on this stormy night of riot and misrule. He was compelled to disguise himself partially and to make his way by thought. She chanced to turn to the window. The shutters had been left open, and one of the curtains had been pushed the unfrequented streets; for the region of disorder lay thickly in his path. She of disorder lay thickly in his path. She had received him as she had of late been accustomed to receive him, and in order In the dark space between, its outaside. lines sharply and awfully traced on to make his discomforture more telling. His recent misadventure had reached her outer darkness, was her father's face. His beard was gone, and his white hair. But ears, and she rejoiced that to it she could add another severe punishment—he had become so utterly contemptible in her she recognized the countenance on the instant. Its dark eyes were fixed on her pityingly, and a smile rested on the fixed eyes. His villanous nature she could have forgiven him, in so much as it was like pallid face. She could not speak or move with horror, and a moment later to Kilwn : but the slanderer, the assassin, was too detestable a thing for association lany's astonishment, had fallen uncon-

and was to be got rid of at any haz sicilar to her to her to see that the man side, after one swift glance around the with, and was to be got rid of at any hazard, at touched her to see that the man had really suffered from the bitter humil-iation of his horsewhipping. His smile was a long time in getting itself together when his sharp eyes fell on the windows,

If bilious, or suffering from impurity If binous, or suffering from impurity of blood, or weak lungs and fear con-sumption (scrofulous disease of the lungs), take Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medi-cal Discovery" and it will cure it you. By druggists

A Child's Good Resolution.

A little girl six years sold was a short ime ago taken by the angels home to God. About six months before her death she had a small writing desk given her. After her death her mother unlocked it and found this writing:

"I will mind my father and mother

always. "I will try to have my lessons perfect. "I will try to be kind and not get

Dear heart, she did try to keep thos resolutions, and was an obedient daughter, a loving sister and a gentle playmate; and, now she has her reward.

Make your old things look like new by using the Diamond Dyes, and you will be happy. Any of the fashionable colors for ten cents.

provision for her support, as the case may shall be put out into the street before the new wife is received." This to Dr. Bacon, as to others "seems a harsh requirement, partaking of the austerity of quirement, partaking of the austerity of the Puritan traditions, or perhaps dictated by the narrow views of domestic economy which are sometimes imputed to the New England charactor." Being a Puritan himself, Dr. Bacon can take a more charitable view of the matter. It is among the gravest accusations against the polygamy of Utah," he says, "that it results in incessant and protracted jealousies, heart-burnings and domestic dis-cords." The founders of New England polygamy animated by a "stern but not unkindly wisdom," provided against such "direful possibilities" by "mercifully in-sisting that they shall be concentrated into one inclu neuga and over, with it " into one single pang and over with it.' Kind and considerate Puritans!

adultery, tends to impart to the affair a

One point of difference between what

institution

Dr. Bacon calls the Puritan and the Mor-

Another point wherein the New Eng-land institution differs from the Mormon and the old time harm systems, is in its impartiality. This awakens Dr. Bacon's admiration. The ancient patriarchal sys-tem, as well as that of Utah and that in vogue in the East, is a one-sided affair in mass there was benediction. The children sang the Tantum ergo as usual; but after the benediction, instead of singing the "Daily, daily, sing to Mary," in Marathi, they thought they would have some-thing new, and straight away began one of their recreation songs: "do re do-do re mi-mi fa sol-sol cantando estou can-sado," etc., but the latter part in Marathi with different words. The effect was suo far as the distribution of privileges is so far as the distribution of privileges is concerned. The man alone was and is permitted to indulge in the luxury of more than one mate during that mate's lifetime. The Puritan system extends the privilege to the woman also. To be sure, this form of the institution has been practiced among savage tribes, or the practice of female infanticide as a protection against such raids, had reduced the number of such raids, had reduced the number of women so low that there was not enough to go around, but in other stages of society polyandry has never been known. This is, of course, a concession to the

woman's rights women, and is the most striking and most just feature of the Puritan licence to commit bigamy. questionable whether this feature is an unmixed good; in fact, he who has met some New England women who wear a plain gold ring on each finger with as much pride as an Indian brave wears his

enemy's scalps, and who has come across young boys and maidens who have had a uccession of a half-dozen fathers and mothers, all still living, and who will have

to turn over their memorandum books to tell who their real parents are, has no doubt at all that this latest and most impartial of arrangements catering to the lewd propensities of mankind is quite the worst.—Catholic Columbian.

parish mass at Kendal, and after the Run no risks but cure your catarrh with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, be-fore it leads to consumption. Sold by mass there was benediction. The children druggists.

The mag-

Guard Your Thoughts.

Thoughts are words, words are deeds. Sin begins in the heart. If you keep your thoughts pure, your life will be blessed and blameless. The indulgence of sinful thoughts and desires, produces sinful actions. Never allow vourself to autons. Never allow yourself to pause and consider the pleasures or profit you might derive from this or that sin. Close your mind against the suggestion at once, as you would lock and bolt your doors against a robber. If Eve had not stood parleying with the devil, and ad-miring the beautiful fruit, the earth might have yet been a paradise. The heart is first corrupted by wicked thoughts.

***"Magnificent promises sometimes end in paltry performances." A magnig-ficent exception to this is found in Kid-ney-Wort which invariably performs even more cures that it promises. Here is a single instance; "Mother has recov-ered," wrote an Illinois girl to her East-mer of the took bitters for a long medical aid at hand, life may be in dan-ger. Those whose experience has given them wisdom, always keep Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry at hand for prompt relief, and a Physician is seldom required.

A Great Enterprise.

with different words. The effect was suwith different words. The effect was su-premely laughable, and a hasty flight out of the chapel was the only thing to be done by the good people on their knees.— Bombay Cath. Examiner.

The Hop Bitters Manufacturing Com-pany is one of Rochester's greatest busi-ness enterprises. Their Hop Bitters have reached a sale beyond all precedent, hav-ing from their intrinsic value found their per inte almost ourse household in the It is way into almost every household in the land-Graphic.

A Wise Precaution.

During the Summer and Fall people are liable to sudden attacks of bowel complaint, and with no prompt remedy or medical aid at hand, life may be in dan-

"Well, you see I was right in fearing him. I had reason. I might have put him out of the way with cunning poisons, but with such things I never meddle. I let him live and destroyed his good name. "For him I have sympathy; for you,

the city is to be short and will be retired. Until I go I ask that you receive me here on the old footing." "You ask an impossibility." "Yet I did them wrong for your sake.

and you caused terrible sufferings to my best friends." the leeling was that it seemed to close her heart and her mind to every appeal of af-fection, interest, and reason, and in such a state she felt herself quite ready to kick against the goad pettishly and stubbornly, though it should be to her own sure and targible destunding. This did not along

opinion of your meanness. Even that misfortune cannot move me."

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A Love that is Stronger. BY JULIA G. GILBERT.

They say that a lover is tender, And faithful and loving and kind— That a husband is always complaining And seeing what faults he can find.

That the traits he admired in his sweetheart Are errors now in his wife— That to make her a different being Is the aim of his wedded life.

But I know of a love that is stronger Than ever was lover's of old— Of a husband whose gentle forbearance In every action is told—

Whose chidings are never in anger-Whose heart is purer than gold-Whose life would be weary and aimless Outside of his own little fold-

Who are always in waiting to greet him With kind words of welcome and cheer For they find in his love all their sunshine, And he in their love all that's dear.

THE CATHOLIC SCOTCH SETTLE-MENT OF PRINCE LDWARD ISLAND.

From the Catholic World.

In the year 1770 travelling in the High-lands of Scotland was neither so fashion-able nor so easy as it is to-day. Steamers were unknown. Oban, waxing strong in the shelter of Dunstaffnage, was unconscious of its future celebrity as a gay scaport town. The Campbells were flourishing as a green bay-tree, nourished on that allpowerful cordial, government pap." They were the most fashionable people of the country; in brand-new-garments of the London cut, new politics of the Hanover-ian tint, with a new religion and a new king, they walked in the footsteps of their leader, MacCailleam-Mor, stigma-tized by one of Scotland's most vigorous

tized by one of Scotland's most vigorous writers as "He who sold his king for gold, the "master-fiend Argyle." The Western Islands occasionally ship-ped to England shaggy little bits of canine perfection that were sold at high prices to the phlegmatic Brunswick belles of the English court, but for the most part they were unvisited and unmolested. Mac-Donald of Sleat had given in his allegiance Donald of Sleat had given in his allegiance to the new religion, and for his refusal to espouse the cause of the exiled king had esponse the cause of the exhed king had been created Lord MacDonald of the Isles in the Irish peerage. Clan Rondal had gone "over the water to Charlie," though Inverness-shire hills still echoed to the shrill pibroch of his clansmen, and the bagpipes resounded where to-day one hears but the rifle of the Sassenach sportsman or

the bleating of the mountain sheep. From Oban, sailing through the Sound of Mull and rounding Ardnamurchan Point, one sights the little island of Muck, a place where woman's rights were once pretty well enforced; and after passing the islands called Rum and Eig, that in spite of one's self suggest the addition of milk and sugar, we come to the Long Is-land of the Hebrides—South Uist. Here in the spring of 1770 was enacted the first of those tragedies that gave to British North America the gallant and God fearing bands of Scotch emigrants that have done so much to enrich the Dominion of Canada.

The southern part of South Uist had for its laird Alexander McDonell better known in those days as Alister mor Bhoistal, or Big Sandy of Boisdale ; he owned the southren part of the island, and had leased the northren part from his kinsman and feudal chieftan Clan Ronald, so that his tenantry numbered over too hun-dred families—all of them, of course Catholics. Boisdale took unto himself a wife of "the daughters of Heth," a Calvanist,

and fell an easy prey to the gloomy hor-rors of that doctrine. Not content with converting himself, he undertook to con-vert his followers. He imported a *dominie*, to whom he entrusted the instruction of his household and to this man he gave the care of a free school which he opened on the state. The people, unsuspecting, sent their children gladly at first, but, soon finding their religion was being tampered with, they withdrew them. Upon this Boisdale issued an edict abolishing days of

Glengarry has the stronger claim. Clan Rondal takes its name from "Randal, eighth chief of the race of Somerled, thane of Argyle, progenitor of the MacDonalds Control of the Control of the MacDonalds of the MacDonalds of the stronger taken and the MacDonalds of th of Argyle, progenitor of the MacDonalds of Glengarry and of all the MacDonalds known as Clanranald, of Clann Raonuil that is, decendants of Ronald." The Glengarry family now spell their name Mac-Donell, it being so written in the patent of nobility conferring their title of Lord MacDonell and Aross given them by Charles II. in 1660.

Charles II. in 1660. We have already spoken of Captain John MacDonald of Glenaladale, who came to the rescue of Boisdale's tenants. At the time of the fatal mistake that put the MacDonalde on the left mise of the Left MacDonald of Glenaladale, who came to the rescue of Boisdale's tenants. At the MacDonalds on the left wing of the Jacob-ite army, and so lost to Scotland the field of Culloden, this Captain John MacDonald was but a child. He was sent to Ratisbon to receive his education in a Catholic col-lege, and returned to his native land one of the most scholarly men of his day. He first married Miss Gordon, of Wardhouse, who died young, and many years after-

in the emigration of 1774, and exercised his ministry among his countrymen and the Acadians of the colony, and also compression and the Acadians of the colony, and also along the shores of the neighboring provinces. He was a zealous and large-hearted men, and universally beloved. The beloved tent of his mission, died in 1755 at the carly age of forty-nine years, and was bur-red by law-costs, and there remains but Pannure Island and some property in Georgetown. How autimately cate out to visit his parents in their new home, and, seeing the sore need of his presence, decided to remain and throw himself into the works on anifesty wart, of the Nawow as Bedeque was origination and universally beloved. The beloved at pastor, until in 1750 the son of came out to visit his parents in their new home, and, seeing the sore need of the date for their superior talents and the date and may induced them will be baland, but, owing to some infor-ters in San Francisco, in Boston, in New Brunswick, and in Montreal, as well as the consecrated priest at Valladolid, in Spain, came out to visit his parents in their new home, and, seeing the sore need of his presence, decided to remain and throw himself into the works on anifesty wart, of the Nawow as Bedeque was origination for heave worke for Christ on the property of MacDonald of Rhetland, following the example of his kisand and solid his setter in Scoland to Lord MacDonal with that view purchased ten thouse of Mara founded his setter in Scoland to Lord MacDonal has parke lowingly of his virtues and with that view purchased ten theorem in memory, than that of the Right Rev. Angus MacEacherow. Catholic and Protestant memory than that of the Right Rev. Angus MacEacherow. Catholic and Protestant memo who died young, and many years after-wards Miss Margery MacDonald, of Gher-nist, by whom he had a family of four-sons and one daughter. Gienaladale was a wise and far-seeing man, and the events of the true in Scotland hours different the MacDonald had pur-service and far-seeing man, and the events and universally beloved. The beloved a wise and far-seeing man, and the events of the time in Scotland showed him that of the time in Scotland showed him that for his clansmen the only hope of happi-ness lay in immigration. Not only was Boisdale bent on tyranny, but he had in-fected others. For instance, a missionary priest named Kennedy, landing on the is-land of Muck, was arrested and imprisoned by order of Mrs. MacLean, wife of the proprietor, himself was absent from the island. The same work was going on in the island of barra and in the surrounding country, and the very existence of the

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their way up the river, an old stronghold called French Fort, they dubbed the place of their landing Scotch Fort—a name it retains to this day. In 1773 Fer a Ghlinne sold his estate and dwelling ! In the year 1790 there came from the island of Barra a reinforcement of Highlanders, who settled for the most part in the western end of Prince Edward Island, the western end of Prince Edward Island, in and around the district known as Grand River. They were MacKinnons, MacDonalds, MacIntyres, and Gillises. On the island of Barra dwelt a loyal Catholic population. But the laird of Barra—one McNeil by name—had adopted the religion of Calvin; he accordingly tried to incombate his tenants and suctried to inoculate his tenants, and suc ceeded just about as well as did Alister mor Bhoistal. On the south end of the island of Barra was built the Catholic Island of Barra was built the Catholic Church ; it was probably insufficient for the wants of the people, and its situation was somewhat inconvenient, as the greater part of the population lived at the north end and wished to have their church in so prosperous as soon to be able to pur-chase lands in Antigonish and Bras d'Or, where their descendants are still to be found. The British government had the that locality. They subscribed four hun-dred and fifty pounds, and on the 25th of March 1790, Father Alexander MacDonmost exalted opinion of this Highland gentleman, and the office of governor of ell gave out that all his flock were to meet on the north end of the island on St. John's Island was offered to him. He was, however, obliged to decline the honor that evening to discuss the proposed erec-tion. This news was brought to the laird, because of the anti-Catholic nature of the who determined there should be no church who determined there should be no church built. Four men were nevertheless selec-ted to 'choose the site ; they were Alex. McKinnon, John MacDonald, Malcolm MacKinnon and Neil McNeil. They set off for the appointed land, and met the laird in full bravery riding on his High-land pony, with his sword girded on, all ready for a fray. oath at that time required to be taken. Glenaladale could have accepted the governorship only at the price of his religion. It was during the administration of Col-onel Ready that a better state of affairs was brought about in Prince Edward Island. He was appointed governor in 1829, and from that year until 1831 eighteen hundred and forty-four jemiready for a fray. "What brought you here? said the laird. Alec McKinnon, a very strong and powerful man, was the spokesman and grants arrived and infused new life into the agriculture and trade of the country.

quired number was made up by the addi-tion of some from Uist and from the mainland. They sailed from Tobermory and arrived at Charlottetown Harbor. and purchase a tartan for the Highlanders of that colony, asked Miss Flora MacDon-ald, granddaughter of the heroine of that From Charlottetown the emigrants went up to Malpeque, but in 1762 most of them settled in Grand River, Lot 14. About aid, granddaugnter of the heroine of that name, to decide on the pattern. The Gordon tartan, out of respect to the Duke of Gordon, a great patron of the Highland-ers in America, and interwove with it the colors of the other clans. This tartan has since been adopted by the Highland Soci-ties of Avers Socia and Soci-

Canada none have furnished so many men successful in professional and mer-cantile life as the MacDonalds of Georgecantile life as the MacDonalds of George-town, at the east end of Prince Edward Island. Andrew MacDonal, Esquire, of Eilean Shona, Inverness shire, and Arisaig, on the Island of Eig, came to Prince Edward Island in 1806, bringing with him a following of forty persons. He had married a Miss McDonald and had a family of fifteen children, the last of whom was laid to rest in Georgetown cemetery but a few weeks

Society of Jesus. The second bishop of Prince Edward Island, the Right Rev. Bernard MacDon-ald, was of the house of Alisary, another succeeded branch of Glenaladale. He Bishop MacEachern, and was consecrated bishop of Charlottetown in 1836. He was a hard-working paster and took a deep interest in education. He established in 1855 St. Dunstan's College, an institute of learning for Catholic boys, and was instru-mental in inducing the Sisters of the Con-gregation de Notre Dame of Montreal to oram their first mission on the idend. He open their first mission on the island. He died in his college of St. Dunstan, about

two miles from Charlottetown in 1859. The present bishop of Charlottetown, the Right Rev. Dr. McIntyre, is descended she had been completely blocked up, and the temporary road broken through the snow-banks and used by the public as a highway lay right across the roof of her

gregation. There are thirty-six priests in

Useful Life and Happy Death of Father John Blettner, S. J.

(From Buffalo Catholic Union.)

The Venerable Father Blettner, S. J., who has many friends at Buffalo, was born on the 3rd of April, 1806, at Neunkirchin, near Saargmuend, diocese of Metz, in Lorraine. He made the usual course of studies with the greatest success at Metz, where he was ordained to the at Metz, where he was ordained to the priesthood in September, 1831, by Bishop Besson. As a learned professor at the Seminary at Metz and Dean of the Cathe-dral, he had made acquantance with the Rev. Father Metz, the first resident priest of Buffalo, who had been stationed there for a while to collect means for the Amer-ican missions mostly accompanied by

certain place to send for him in the mid-dle of the night and to order him to a sick-call at a great distance from the place where he resided. Happily he took the wrong way to the sick-call and when next morning he arrived at the destined town, he learned that some Methodist preacher, who had passed by the woods on the right hand, and had been taken for a Jesuit re-ceived such blows and strokes that he was ceived such blows and strokes that he was nearly killed. Father Blettner thanked God for his safety, but wondered that the Judge did not find fault with the per petrators, who had struck a Methodist preacher instead of a Jesuit, whom they intended to strike. In 1860 and for the next year Father

Blettner become most popular in Buffalo, as Superior of St. Michael's, then of St. Ann's Churches, as a deep theologian, a constant reader of Cornelius a Lapide, of the works of St. Angustine, which could always be found on his table, but more particularly as the best of confessors. When Father Lucas Careng, S.J., died at ing of characteristic institutions in his large particularly as the best of confessors, diocese, which comprises the whole of When Father Lucas Careng, S.J., died at Prince Edward Island and the Magdalen Buffalo, he had been his best friend and

May 29, 1882.

Towards the middle of November last

When Father Lucas Careng, S.J., die de at Buffalo, he had been his best friend and superior. When Father George Pax, now of Wil-liamsville and nephew of Rev. Alexander Pax, formerly of Buffalo, had been or-dained to the priesthood, on the 26th liamsville and nephew of Rev. Alexander Pax, formerly of Buffalo, had been or-dained to the priesthood, on the 26th the diocese of Charlottetown; of these eleven are MacDonalds, and three of that name, natives of Prince Edward Islaud, have entered the Society of Jesus. A Highland gentlemen of Prince Ed-rad Liebert and the priesthood, on the 26th descended upon our family. Favors have been granted us which we welcome with gratitude, and yet had scarcely presumed the end of the retreat of all the clergy of Buffalo diocese, Father Blettner, so that how end of the retreat of all the source been granted us which we welcome with gratitude, and yet had scarcely presumed to the source of th introductory to the intervent of all the synod, at the end of the retreat of all the clergy of Buffalo diocese, Father Blettner, who had always been equally a friend to the nephew as well as to the uncle, was the very first in the sacristy of the Cathe-dral to kneel down and receive his first sacerdotal blessing. Father George Pax often met Father Blettner, when attend-ting sick-calls amongst the good Irish

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for his beloved Mother i-blended with his Catholic reverence for the mystery of the Incarnation. A JESUIT MISSIONARY. Useful Life and Happy Death of Father He found him exceedingly weak. From that time he could scarcely take any solid food, but continued to take coffee, for which he asked three or four times a day, and nort wine. Saturday and Sunday and port wine. Saturday and Sunday morning, at 5 o'clock, I brought him holy Communion, in his room. On the latter day, at high Mass, I recommended him to the prayers of the congregation. In the afternoon I went to him and spoke to bim clocut receiving the last Sacrament. him about receiving the last Sacrament. He said: "Not yet:" and mentioned the Feast of the Purification, "It is better in this matter to be a little too soon than too late," said I to him. As be did not give me any positive answer, and I perceived no immediate danger, I determined to wait till next morning, telling Brother Stakum, his nurse, to watch him during the night. That same afternoon a great many Indians came to bid him adieu and many indiants came to bla min arien and receive his blessing. He recognized them well, looked at them and blessed them. This was very touching. Monday morn-ing I went to hear his confession, which he made well, though he could not pro-nounce his words distinctly. Then the bell called all of Ours who were here to his near a the Let Screene to were ad

This is about all the information I could give you. His former life you knew better than I. I am sorry to have no photograph of Dear Father Elettner to send you, nordo I know where any could be found. (His sister, at Neunkirchen, had one, which is probably in existence.) I have found in his Breviary the enclosed picture which I am happy to send you. Believe me, your most humble servant, J. HERBERT, S. J.

How a Number of Blessings were Obtained.

A New York correspondent of the Cath-olic Review writes: "I cannot resist the strong desire which I feel to offer my testi-mony in behalf of practices of devotion towards the Sacred Heart of our Lord. About a year ago, after a retreat made at the Convent of the Sacred Heart in this

THE CATHOLIC RECORD THE CATHOLIG RECORD.

eeper. The This gallant ving caught 'he chained upon him. , and Jack le boy with the process eared upon ack's atten the suggesld have been or it would vorst results boy was un ospital, and so little elepanion, was The maga sufficient to the same on the inno-y deserved it.

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ls are deeds. f you keep life will be ndulgence of produces sin yourself to ares or profit s or that sin. suggestion at ad bolt your Eve had not evil, and ad-t, the earth tradise. The ked thoughts.

s sometimes A magni y performs omises. Here er has recov to her East-ters for a long d. So when Kidney-Wort pletely cured

set sail for America, coming to St. John Island by way of Philadelphia and Boston. In Boston he learned that a vessel which abstinence, holidays of obligation, going to church, to confession, to communion, and even doing away with the priest himself. the previous year he had despatched from Scotland with a cargo of provisions for the He gave the people the option of comply-ing with this mild expression of his wishes or of being evicted from their lands and emigrants had never reached her destination, having beeu taken by a privateer. To meet the demand caused by this serihouses and then set out himself to engraft his doctrine by means of muscular persuaous loss he brought from Boston a cargo of produce sufficient to appease the im-mediate wants of the colony. He pro-ceeded to his new estate at Tracadie, where sion. It must have been a strange sigh that Lenten Sunday morning when more than a century ago—the bell calling the faithful to God's own feast ; the clansmen he lived for many years, always taking a very active part in the public affairs of the island of his adoption. Although he had shown himself generous to a fault, he was coming from near and far, over hill and dale, in their picturesque dress; the High-land lassies in their plaid gowns, with their banded yellow hair, and innocent nevertheless very tenacious of the rights of land-owners. Some of his tenants were blue eyes, so much determination withal the old wives, who had grown weary while praying for their king to be restored while praying for their king to bestore to his own again, and who were looking forward now to their last sleep beside the rocky shores they loved so well where the surging Atlantic would sing their requiem through the long, wild nights of those northren latitudes, and would bring tang-led garlands and clusters of strange seamosses to strew their graves in the cladh er cladach na fairge. To this peace-ful scene came the laird in his southcountry dress, and in his hand, not the sword of other days, but his *bhati-bui*, or yellow walking stick ! With this weapon he actually attempted to drive his tenants into a Protestant church that he had erected, and ibelabored them severely, which treatment did not tend to increase their admiration of what they called credible of bhati bui-"the creed of the yellow stick." It was in the year 1830 that the Prince Edward Island legislature passed the act Upon hearing this condition his tenants colared themselves ready to part with for "the relief of his majesty's Roman Catholic subjects," by which their civil and political disabilities were repealed "all their pattern themselves for and you pattern with their faith. They were encouraged and sup-ported by their pastor, an Irish Dominican friar, Father Wynne, who, thus becoming obnoxious to Boisdale, was obliged to fly places of trust or profit rendered as open to them as to any other portion of the

king's subjects. In conjunction with Major Small, Glen-aladale was instrumental in forming the from the island. The persecution went of a bary in conjunction with Major Small, Glen-hot waver. However, it so happened that the persecution suddenly stopped, but not before the people had imbibed the are told of him in the records of those troubled times. Roderick, the son of Fer a Ghlinne, mania for emigration and carried out the devised in their favor by Captain John MacDonald, the laird of Glendale, though intended by his father for a priest entered the army at an early age, and died in the Ionian Islands about twenty five called by his countrymen Fer a Ghlinne. The great Clan Colla, or MacDonald sept, was divided into several distinct

years ago. He married a niece of Sin James McDonnell, brother to the chief of sub-clans, each having its chief—namely, Clan Rondal, Glengarry, MacDonald of Sleat, Glencoe, Keppoch, and Kinloch-Moidart—and these branches were again sub-divided. Clan Rondal and Glengarry have disputed the chieftainship of the sept Glengarry and general of the British forces in Canada. It was this latter McDonnell Sleat, Glencoe, Keppoch, and Kinioch in Canada. It was instatter actornical, it was the latter actornical, it was the latter actornical, it was the latter actornical, and great many careful students of Celtic history decide that is a special mark of distinction for his students of Celtic history decide that is a special mark of distinction for his students of Celtic history decide that is a special mark of distinction for his students of Celtic history decide that is a special mark of distinction for his students of Celtic history decide that is a special mark of distinction for his students of Celtic history decide that is a special mark of distinction for his students of Celtic history decide that is a special mark of distinction for his students of Celtic history decide that is a special mark of distinction for his students of Celtic history decide that is a special mark of distinction for his students of Celtic history decide that is a special mark of distinction for his students of Celtic history decide that is a special mark of distinction for his students of Celtic history decide that is a special mark of distinction for his students of Celtic history decide that is a special mark of distinction for his students of Celtic history decide that is a special mark of distinction for his students of Celtic history decide that is a special mark of distinction for his students of Celtic history decide that is a special mark of distinction for his students of Celtic history decide that is a special mark of distinction for his students of Celtic history decide that is a special mark of distinction for his students of Celtic history decide that is a special mark of distinction for his students of the special mark of distinction for his students of the special mark of the special

ade answer: "'My lord, to select ground for a church.

"Said the laird : 'Don't you know, Alec,

I've set my face against it? "McKinnon, in reply, said they were 'hard dealt with and worse than slaves.' "The laird retaliated : 'You may thank me for your education.' "McKinnon : 'I don't ; there are schools exercise.'

anywhere.' "The laird : 'Take care ; I'd as soon fight you here as soon as on the moun-

"McKinnon : 'No my lord, I won't fight; I'd rather leave,'" Soon after this encounter McNeil's Cath-

olic tenants all gave rotice, and on the 28th of March they, or probably some among them, went to Tobermory, in the island of Mull, and laid their case before Bishop McDonald, who gave them a letter to Colonel Frazer at Edinburgh. This

A Highland gentlemen of Prince Ed-ward Island, writing of his countrymen,

says : "The old people were good, frugal, and built "Ine old people were good, rugat, one industrious; they cleared the land, built houses and barns, and when they died generally left a good farm free from debt and a good stock of cattle to sons were not long content to live as their self-denying parents had done, and who would take the first offer of wages to go in a vessel as sailors or fishermen. The number of those who have been lost sight of in that way is as great as of those now to be found in the old settlements. Their bones whiten the bottom of the 'George's Banks,' rough planks surrounded with clay to the roof over which the stove-pipe appeared. or they are absorbed in the mixed popula-tions of the fishing-towns of New England. Those who came from the Western Islands all have a hankering for the sea, and there is hardly a family to be found that has not one or more of its sons sailors or fishermen. When they have a tendency that way they seldom make good farmers. and so families soon disappear from their native island. The Highlander of my first recollection was very fond of whiskey, and this extrauagant habit kept a great many of them in poverty. The last ten years have wrought much improvement in that respect, and many of them are becoming independent farmers and saving money.'

death: One cannot drive through the rural districts of Prince Edward Island without districts of Prince Edward Island without seeing that, in spite of the propensity of some to a sea-going life, as a rule the Scotch make good farmers. Through sad experience have they bought their knowl-edge, for their hands were more accus-tomed to fishing-lines than to hoes. It is soid of one Highland settlement that when you the information you desire to have. I am well able to do so, for I was Father Blettner's Superior during the two years which preceded his death, and I assisted him in his last moments. He died on January 30th, 1882, a little before 5 o'clock P. M. He was then nearly 76 years said of one Highland settlement that when the census was first taken there the returns showed twenty-nine bagpipes and five ploughs! To-day, however, there are no more flourishing farms to be seen than those of the western Highlanders. Snug houses of the western nightanders. Sing houses and barns mark their settlement, and many of them hold high places of trust in their native colony. Strangers who visit Prince Edward Island on yatchthe ceased to go to the refectory for dinner and supper. He never went out of his room unless to say mass. He was

trust in the who visit Prince Edward Island in gexcursions are struck by the fact that in entering nearly every harbor, the most prominent object is always the Catholic church, keeping, as it were, the Ares Maria Stella in the hearts of the scafaring people. r As the tired fisherman at sunset enters nort the Angelus bell is sure to welcome r eight of the lofty spire, the difference is a struct of the lofty spire, the difference is a struct of the lofty spire, the difference is a struct of the lofty spire, to say Mass in our parlor until to say Mass he sai

even one person still further acquainted with the knowledge of our Lord's fidelity numbers beyond the old Niagara Falls Railroad Depot on the one side and along the canal, on the shores of Lake Erie, in to all His promises most miserable shanties mostly made of

Going Him One Better.

There were a good many Irish people then who could not speak a word of Eng An ingenious tramp, thinking to wring tears and money assistance from the ston-iest hearts with a new scheme, gave it an experimental trial in the North End. He lish, but only their native tongue, which Father Blettner knew thoroughly. As one of the most learned Jesuits he not has decided not to patent the invention: He told a North End lady of his unfor-tunate condition and asked if he might eat only knew the French, German, English and Irish languages, but even some dialects of the Indians, among whom he labored long and hard and wished to die. some of the grass in the yard. The not less amused than surprised, said: "Certainly."

Father George Pax, of Williamsville, Erie, Co., N. Y., having learned that the great Jesuit Missionary died amongst the Indians in the Vicariate-Apostolic of Video George Pax He went out, and getting down on all ours, commenced on the grass after the neglected and never popular fashion of Nebuchadnezzar, and apparently not en-joying the diet any more than that ancient Northern Canada, where the Jesuits attended to the different Indian Missions, wrote to one of those Fathers and received sinner of olden time. Presently the tramp's anxious eye caught sight of the servant-girl beckoning to him from the backyard. the following interesting details about his MISSION OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, He thought a rich reward for his humil-FORT WILLIAM, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ity was in store, and instantly responded. "Did you motion to me?" said he. "Yes."

Dear Rev. Father Geo. Pax: Your letter dated May 17th came to "What did you want?" He now wore a hand in due time, and I hasten to send you the information you desire to have. look of most hopeful expectancy. "You may go in the backyard if you want to. The grass is taller there."

A Happy Combination. Being composed of Jamaica ginger, smart weed healing gums, and best French brandy, Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-weed is a perfect specific for all "summer complaints," diarrhœa, dysentery, bloody-flux, and kindred affections.

There is no more wholesome or delici-ous fruit on earth, than the Wild Straw-berry, and there is no more effectual re-medy for Cholera, Dysentery, Cramps and other summer complaints of infants or adults, then Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry

DON'T DIE in the house. "Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches,

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

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Arrears must be paid before the paper can LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH. London, Ont., May 23, 1879. DEAR MR. COFFEY, -AS you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC REDORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its imas been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in-dependent of political parties, and exclu-tively devoted to the cause of the Church and confident that under your experienced man-gement the RECORD will improve in useful-ness and efficiency ; and I therefore earnesity ommend it to the patronage and encourage-ment of the clergy and laity of the diocess. Believe me. Yours very sincerely.

e me, Yonrs very sincerely, + JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London. T. THOMAS COFFEY

Office of the "Catholic Record." FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN.

St. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 1881.

St. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 188. I have had opportunities during the last two years or more of reading copies of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London, Ontario, and approved of by His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, the Bishop of that See. I beg to recommend that paper to all the faithful of this diocese. + MICHAEL HANNAN, Archbishop of Halifax.

Catholic Record.

On Saturday last the Dominion of Canada entered on the sixteenth year of its national existence. Fifteen years form a very brief period, indeed, in the history of a country, but in the history of Canada the fifteen years just closed form an epoch which, though brief, must be forever acknowledged as the most important in our history. On the first of July, 1867, the four provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick became united and incorporated into a federal dominion with a general government at Ottawa and a separate Provincial administration for all matters of local import and concern. The events which led to this consummation are well known to most of our readers. The legislative union established in 1841 between Upper and Lower Canada had, as the ablest English statesmen pointed out previous to its institution, proved a complete failure. The bringing together of two peoples of different language, race and religion, with laws, customs and institutions vastly diverse, and their attempted fusion at a time and under circumstances specially unfavorable, was an experiment that none but the strongest of governments could have undertaken or that could have been tolerated by any but a people vanquished and dispirited. The legislative union had not been more than eight years in operation when the antipathies of prejudice actually in these Provinces have been opened led to bloodshed, in some places to anarchy, and almost led to a severance of the connection with Britain. During the next twelve or fifteen years, an agitation for increased re. presentation in the legislature kept Upper Canada in constant ferment and led to very great bitterness. After the election of 1861 parties in Parliament became so very evenly balanced in strength that no government that could be formed by one or either seemed able to retain confidence. From 1862 to 1864 we had the Macdonald-Sicotte, Macdonald-Dorion, and Tache-Macdonald administrations, none of which poss essed sufficient strength in the legis lature to escape defeat. The people soon grew tired of this state of affairs, with their legislature turned into a meeting ground for factionists, to the banishment of honest deliberation and the detriment of pub. lic interest. This in the face of a large and increasing annual expenditure and a falling revenue, naturally gave rise to deep and general discontent amongst all classes of the people. The spring of 1864 opened as gloomily for the future of Canada as any that the country had ever seen, but fortunately there were amongst the representatives of the people on both sides of politics men ready to forget the bitterness and sink the minor differences of party for the purpose of promoting the country's good. Twenty three years' experience having demonstrated the failure of the legislative union to give the people of Canada good government, Canadian statesmen of both parties united on a scheme both parties united on a scheme best medicine is not always bitter, nor is a looking to the federation of all the thing wicked because it is agreeable.

British North American colonies. It is not our purpose here to narrate the history of the confederation movement to which the eloquence of the lamented McGee lent such an impetus. Suffice it now to say that after three years of discussion, attended in some Provinces by agitation of an exciting nature, the scheme adopted at a conference of delegates from all the Provinces held at Quebec in October, 1864, was ratified by the legislatures of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and in the spring of 1867 with some slight modifications passed

into law by an Imperial statute, known as the British America Act. The first Parliament of the Dominion met at Ottawa on the 6th of November, 1867, and on the 11th of December following, adopted resol-

utions in favor of the acquisition of the North West Territories, affirm. ing inter alia that "it would promote

LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1882.

THE FIRST OF JULY.

the Pacific Ocean." In pursuance of this action of Parliament, the Dominion Government at once took steps to secure for Canada the vast territories of the North West, which, after protracted negociations, were, in 1870, finally made part and parcel of the Dominion. In the following year British Columbia cast in its lot with Canada, and in 1873 the Island of Prince Edward was admitted into the union. It is to be hoped that the time is not remote when the colony of Newfoundland will abandon its isolation and join the sisterhood of Provinces extending from ocean to ocean. The early completion of the Island railway will, in fact, bring Newfoundland and Canada into such close commercial intercourse and relationship as to render, in our estimation, the political union of the two countries we may say that the hardy islanders will, at any time they deem it their interest to join hands with us. receive from Canadians a right hearty welcome. While the work of territorial ex-

tension has, during the fifteen years just closed, been prosecuted with vigor and success, the political, social and material advancement of the people has been very marked. Canada has made since 1867 gigantic strides in every walk of national life. The completion of the Intercolonial Railway has bound the Maritime Provinces to Quebec and Ontario while the remote districts

The progress of the repression bill through Parliament has been met bors busy in preparation for the congressional and gubernatorial with by so stern and constant a resistence on the part of the Irish elections to take place next tall. party, that recourse has been had to The contest will evidently be very depriving them of freedom of speech. In the course of the debate on the night of Friday, and the morning of Saturday last, nearly every Irish member who took part in the discussion or in the subsequent divisions was named suspended and forced to leave the house. A proceeding more tyrannical and unjustifiable never disgraced a public body. True, the Irish members employed every form known to Parliamentry procedure to stay the progress of the measure under discussion. This measure, the this year, and also, on account of most fiercely coercive that has ever engaged the attention of even the British Parliament, aims at nothing less than the complete annihilation of every liberty essential to citizenthe prosperity of the Canadian ship, and the establishment of milipeople and conduce to the advantary absolutism in its very worst tage of the whole empire, if the torms. Trial by jury, freedom of the Dominion of Canada, constituted press, the right of meeting and domunder the provisions of the British iciliary independence are all at one North American Act of 1867, were fell blow abolished by this infamous extended westward to the shores of measure. We term it infamous, even as compared with others of the most radical coercive acts passed of promoting success, seriously iminto law by the British Parliament; infamous, as invading every right such as the present, where general of citizenship, private and public; in- prosperity makes the ordinary citifamous, as tending to civil strife and commotion; infamous, as subversive of freedom and the advancement of the people; infamous, in a word, in the light of reason, justice and humanity. By the despotic conduct of the presiding officer in the Commons on Friday and Saturday last, and the tyrannical majority that sup. ported him, Mr. Parnell has ach ieyed a great moral victory. Sir Stafford Northcote may indeed breathe vengeance on Ireland and declare the Egyptian crisis of more moment than that of the Irish. But in this he states what he believes not. And he must understand, as he will cera mere matter of time. Meanwhile tainly be made to understand it, if for the moment the fury of prejudice and hate blind him that the Irish question is not to be disposed of as are the affairs of a semi-barbarous nation. If the repression bill become law, as it now appears certain it will,

REPRESSION.

the British Parliament will have finally declared its incompetence to rule Ireland, and will, by an intelligent posterity, English and Irish, be held responsible for the evils that must follow from the despotism evinced by such outrages on representative freedom as that perpetrated in the dying hours of the week gone by.



LOOKING TO WASHINGTON. tives. The American, while de-

Already are our American neighcidedly republican in its sympathics itself admits the probability of a Democratic House.

If, then, the balance of probabilities is to be taken, it may indicate a small Democratic majority in the severe, with chances in favor of the next House of Representatives. republicans in the smaller states, The present House is substantially a but against them in New York, tie; the Republicans were barely able to organize it. For the next, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. possible gains in the South are offset Pennsylvania and Ohio have of late by probable losses in the North; and these latter are apparently greater in extent. We are probably, years generally elected republican state officers and a majority of congressmen. New York and Indiana then, to see a divided Congress, with the present Executive. It will be the situation of the last two years have been much more closely contested with slight odds in favor of of General Grant's Administration the democrats. There ought to be repeated, with the difference that no difficulty with good management the Senate will be less decidedly Republican and the House less defor that party to carry these states cidedly Democratic.

The Republicans hope for some their present peculiar situation, both solid congressional gains in the Pennsylvania and Ohio. But the democrats are not often blessed with South. We cannot see where these good management. More than half gains are to come from. The seats they now hold in the South are by their defeats may be traced to the selection of weak candidates and no means of certain tenure. Some of them have been acquired through lack of effective organization. This year the committee appointed by the decision of partisan committees, a fact that will certainly not add to them to control the congressional the popularity of their possessors. campaign is, it appears, weak in composition and devoid of construc-There have indeed been frauds at congressional elections in the South tive power and administrative effibut not more on the democratic ciency. Such a body will, instead than the republican side, while no fraud ever yet perpetrated by the pede if not prevent it. In times Democrats can stand comparison with the gigantic republican fraud of 1876, which deprived the demozen apathetic, as regards political cratic presidential candidate of the contests, nothing but the closest organization can achieve a decided votes of Florida, Louisiana and success. President Arthur's admin-South Carolina. Canadians will all join with the American in the hope istration has not thus far so favorit expresses of an improvement in ably impressed the public at large that the democrats have much to the composition of the next congress. That hope it expresses in fear from anything but their own trenchant terms: internal dissensions and lack of organization. They may, however,

To the tuture Congress, however, we may at least look with the exnotwithstanding present indications, pectation of an improvement in the present before November so solid character of its membership. W a front as to acquire control of the may hope for more of independence four great states we have named, and courage upon questions of prinan eventuality that would give good ciple. We may anticipate, surely, that the delegation from a great hope of a democratic success in the State will not form in line, at the word from a Senatorial master, to On the fourth of March next, one make a Speaker or a tariff commisthird of the Senate will retire. The sion, regardless both of previous engagements and considerations of fitcomposition of the new Senate is ness. We may hope for Congress-men who will be able to consider thus prognosticated by the Amerithe great subject of taxation, rev-So far as the Senate is concerned, enue and surplus upon its scientific the prospect is already made definand economic merits, and not simply ite enough by the success of the by the light of log-rolling schemes to build unneeded court-houses, post-Republicans in carrying a majority of the Legislature of Oregon, at the offices and custom-houses, as a means of securing a re-election, and with recent election in that State. This gives them a lift of an extremely the consequence of wasting the pub-lic funds. There is abundant room important character, as it insures them a Senator in place of Mr. for improvement; and, whatever may be the party division of the Grover. Democrat, and so balances their loss in Louisiana, where Mr. next House, it will be the duty of Kellogg retires in favor of Mr. Gibthe people, in making their nominason, Democrat. Presuming that no tions and elections, to see that the other political changes take place, standard of character, capacity and fitness is raised. In such a time of is as oney as it is proper to

jority in the House of Representa- Provincial Administrations suffered defeat. 88. PETER AND PAUL.

JULY 7, 1882.

The great festival of SS. Peter and Paul, of which the church yesterday celebrated the octave, is ever suggestive of the trials and triumphs of the early church. The annual recurrence of this solemnity brings to mind heroism and self-sacrifice, outcome of love of God unknown to ancient poets and too rare in modern times. The two great apostles who fell victims in the first fiery and furious onset of satanic hatred against the divine truths which they preached, were truly men of God. Their natural qualities were indeed great and meritorious, but these natural qualities, however great and

meritorious, if not informed and elevated by the grace of the Holv Spirit, though they abandoned all to follow and to preach Christ crucified. could have given them but very little of usefulness and likely nothing of renown. It was not, indeed, for earthly renown they strove Their work was for a reward higher than earth then dreamt of. What must have been the heroism of these illustrious Apostles in confronting the colossal power of the Roman empire, with gilded paganism enthroned on high, menacing with destruction any who dared question its sway? They came not with wealth or honor, or civil or military achievement to commend their mission. They came of a race even then despised and hated the world over, to overcome the culture, the learning, and the luxury of Rome. How they succeeded is well known. The altars and statues of paganism fell before the all-encompassing zeal

of the apostles and their successors. The blood of Peter and Paul and that of their numberless adherents from the days of the infamous Nero to those of the blood stained Diocletian, proved in truth and deed the seed of saints, and the soil empurpled and consecrated by that blood, became, in due time, the possession of the children of God. For centuries it so remained, but when defeated in one struggle; Satan commenced a preparation for another That struggle begun three cen. turies ago, yet continues with unabated fury. A modern paganism has taken the place of the ancient; it has the same gods, human passions; the same sacrifice, gratification of passions. We have, as of old, Casars who decree persecution and seek even to crucify the living Peter of to-day, the Roman Pontiff. But though their decrees be carried out and their desires for the moment realized, the victory will be with Peter. If his followers in these, our own days, wish to see his triumph, they must be faithful to the teachings of which he is the infallible preceptor. Reflection on the lives and glorious deaths of the apostles cannot but prove an incentive to energy and fidelity on their part. In no lives, and, indeed, in no deaths, are so fully illustrated the heroism of Apostolic zeal as in those of SS. Peter and Paul. Throughout the world has gone forth their renown, and to its very ends has been felt the power of their words.

Mad Why d M Wilt th Thy hu T What W Dost th In this F What Is it po of thin Yes; I W And in As thi A broc V A littl Comes I Later, F Out of Across I tosse Mith The w I hear I Drawn I plun Men I burs And s Now -H Its . St. justly not of sider pile Solor was and faith

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THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS

up and their resources brought to The Egyptian crisis yet continues to notice, and, at least, incipient develabsorb universal attention. Little if anyopment, by the construction of imthing definite has yet been done to arrive portant links of road. The anat a settlement of the difficulty which nouncement made some days ago certainly now preoccupies the mind of that on the 1st of July, 1882, the diplomatic Europe. Arabi Bey is as yet branch of the Canadian Pacific railmaster of the situation in Egypt, the way connecting Winnipeg with the Khedive exercising but nominal control waters of Lake Superior, would be opened for traffic, gave general satover the country. Arabi is either schemisfaction in Canada, for Canadians ing in furtherance of a design of his own had long ardently desired an allto assume sovereign jurisdiction over the through Canadian route to their Egyptian people, or is acting in the in-North West, A few years more terest of the Port as against the quasi independence of the Khedive. In either will witness the completion of the case his course of action deservedly atentire Pacific route, and thus bring tracts the attention that is given it. He every Province from Vancouver to has succeeded in arousing the very worst Newfoundland into ready communipassions of the moslems of Egypt, who cation. Then will the energies of would, no doubt, in any general move-Canadians from sea to sea be more ment against European intervention, be closely concentrated on the developjoined by large bodies of their co-religionment of Canadian wealth, the exists elsewhere. Even were Arabi's intention confined to the establishment on a pansion of Canadian industry, and the consolidation of Canadian politfirmer basis of the Sultan's sovereignty in Egypt, it would be none the less the ical strength. There is evidently right and duty of European nations in store for Canada a great future, with important interests in Egypt to conbut Canadians must not forget that serve to intervene for the protection of the possession of material wealth these interests. Any new extension of and material happiness is not the Sultanic authority in Egypt will not and main or essential constituent of true cannot be a guarantee that the governnational greatness. That nation is ment of the country will be any the alone great that is truly Christian. better for it, the rights of foreigners res-Canada can, with profit, in this repected or the Suez Canal freed from danger. It now looks as if British public gard take a leaf from the history of opinion, irritated by the recent outrages in older countries that have suffered Alexandria, would force the Government because of their oblivion of this truth. Upon our regard for it will of British interests, no matter what conlargely depend the endurance of clusion the Conference may arrive at. We those institutions under which it is must say that conferences are, as far as we our happiness to live, and which it know anything of them, generally sterile should be our glory to perpetuate. in results, and do not, on that account look with great confidence to the approaching meeting of diplomatists at Con-

Innocent fun is as good as any. The Egyptian difficulty it would give them thirty-seven members of the Senate, as against thirty-seven Democrats and two Readjusters. In point of fact, however, they are safely certain to choose a successor to Judge Davis in Illinois, and fairly likely to gain another seat, in New Jersey, in the place now occupied by Mr. McPheron. This would make them thirty nine Senators, and leave but thirty five Democrats, not counting Mr Mahone and his lieutenant, Mr. Riddleberger. At the same time there are two more Democratic seats which now appear insecure,those of Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware

Presidential campaign of 1884.

can:

and Mr. Harris of Tennessee. Delaware, we should now say, is more likely to send a Republican to the new Senate than a Democrat, though whether she will make an improvement on Mr. Saulsbury-partisan as -is rather more uncertain.

Of the Republican seats to become vacant, none seem in danger. In

Maine, Mr. Frye's term runs out; in Colorado, Mr. Teller's; in Iowa, Mr. McDill's; in Kansas, Mr. Plumb's; in Massachusetts, Mr. Hoar's; in Michigan, Mr. Ferry's; in Minnesota, Mr. Windom's; in Nebraska, Mr. Saun-ders's; in New Hampshire, Mr. Rollins's; and in Rhode Island, Mr. Anthony's. All these, it will be seen, are quite safe and sure Republican States,-nearly all copperfastened in their party allegiance. Maine and New Hampshire may be called debatable ground, perhaps, but not really doubtful. Two elections, in fact, have already taken place,-Mr. Wilson has been chosen from Iowa, and Mr. Anthony rechosen in Rhode Island. Looking at the field calmly, it must be said to take decisive action for the protection that the Republicans are already assured of a control, by a small majority, of the next Senate, with out being tempted to bargain with General Mahone for the peddling of patronage" in the State of Virginia.

In regard of the popular chamber

quiet, measure candidates carefully and to choose no Representative who is undeserving. Let us at least make the next Congress, whatever its pol-itics, more capable of doing the work of the nation than its predecessor. The coming Congressional cam-

paign will, according to present indications, be devoid of much of the acerbity and overdone enthusiasm characteristic of American elections. The passions raised by the late war and the reconstruction policy of the Northern republicans have lost their hold on the people. Henceforth, therefore, we may expect to see a very cheering improvement in the tone of American political discus-

sions and in the result of party conflict.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Dominion elections, which took place at the close of last month, resulted in a decisive victory for the government. Elections have not yet been held in all the Provinces, but enough is known to indicate that the majority for the government will be about 70 or 75. According to the most reliable returns the new House, as far as elected, will stand as follows Opp. Min.

40 12

130

52 Quebec ... 53 New Brunswick. 15 Nova Scotia..... Prince Edward Island.

The returns from Manitoba and British Columbia will, no doubt, in-

crease the majority. Local elections there is, of course, a great diversity were also held in New Brunswick stantinople for a practical solution of the of opinion. But the current of and Nova Scotia, where, from the events points to a Democratic ma- most reliable returns, the existing anywhere else.

THE GRAND LODGE OF CANADA.

The Orange Grand Lodge of Canada recently closed its labors at Sherbrooke, P. Q. Amongst other resolutions adopted by this body was one instructing the proper officers to apply to the Dominion Legislature for an act of incorporation for the grand lodge of British America. We are not, as yet; aware that these officers intend to act upon the resolution of the lodge. But whatever their intention, we deem it our duty at once to state very plainly that the Catholic people of

Canada will resist to the very utmost any attempt to procure from the Parliament of Canada an act of incorporation for a body so entirely un-Canadian in its attitude and so 70 unchristian in its history and professions as the Orange Association.

> The haunts of Happiness are varied and rather unaccountable; but you will oftener see her among little children, home firesides, and country houses than

LY 7, 1882.

ations suffered

D PAUL.

al of SS. Peter the church yese octave, is ever als and triumphs h. The annual olemnity brings nd self-sacrifice. God unknown to o rare in modern eat apostles who first fiery and satanic hatred uths which they ly men of God. ties were indeed us, but these navever great and informed and elece of the Holy abandoned all to h Christ crucified, them but very and likely nothwas not, indeed, wn they strove a reward higher reamt of. What e heroism of these s in confronting r of the Roman ed paganism enmenacing with dedared question its e not with wealth ivil or military commend their ame of a race even I hated the world e the culture, the luxury of Rome. ed is well known. aues of paganism encompassing zeal d their successors. ter and Paul and nberless adherents he infamous Nero od stained Diocleruth and deed the and the soil emsecrated by that due time, the possdren of God. For emained, but when e struggle, Satan paration for another begun three cen. continues with unmodern paganism ace of the ancient; ds, human passions; ce, gratification of have, as of old, ee persecution and ify the living Peter man Pontiff. But crees be carried out es for the moment

JULY 7, 1882.

Mad River, in the White Mountains. TRAVELLER. TRAVELLER. Why dost theu wildly rush and roar, Mad River, O Mad River? Wilt thou not pause and cease to pour Thy hurrying, headlong waters o'er This rocky shelf forever?

What secret trouble stirs thy breast? Why all this fret and flurry; Dost thou not know that what is best In this too restless world is rest From over-work and worry?

What would'st thou in these mountain of thine, to put the words I speak Into a plaintive ditty?

TRAVELLER.

THE RIVER.

Later, by wayward fancies led, For the wide world I panted; Out of the forest dark and dread Across the open fields I fied, Like;one pursued and haunted.

I heard the distant ocean call.

Men call me Mad, and well they may, When full of rage and trouble, I burst my banks of sand and clay, And sweep their wooden bridge away, Like withered reeds or stubble.

Now go and write thy little rhyme, As of thine own creating, Thou sees the day is past its prime; I can no longer waste my time; The mills are tired of waiting. -H. W. Longfellow, in Atlantic for May.

ST PETER'S AT ROME.

Its Architectural Beauty and Riches.

St. Peter's Cathedral at Rome may be justly called the metropolitan church, not only of Rome, but of the whole world. not only of Kome, but of the whole world. It may fairly be pronounced, when con-sidered in every point of view, the noblest pile of buildings ever formed upon earth, Solomon's Temple not excepted, which was a figure of the heavenly Jerusalem, and the metropolitan sanctuary of the faithful in the Old Law; so is St. Peter's the metropolitan sanctuary of the faith-ful in the New Law, or Law of Christ, chowing forth the clory. the subendour. showing forth the glory, the splendour, and the magnificence of the church, or anctury of God on earth.

sanctury of God on earth. The foundation of this incomparable church was laid by Julius II., in 1505, finished under Paul V., dedicated by Urban VIII. in 1626. It is built in the form of VIII. a Latin cross, and the proportion is so exactly observed in the length, height, and breadth that the eye cannot perceive any-thing extraordinarily large, long, broad, or elevated; and its enormous size is only perceived when every part is ex-amined separately. This superb strucamined separately. This superb struc-ture is 722 feet long, 520 feet broad, 144 feet from the pavement to the ceiling, and 432 feet high—that is, from the pavement to the top of the cross which crowns the

dome, or cupola. Under this structure there is a subter-raneous church with a number of elegant altars, marble statues, and vaults, where-in are deposited the remains of many holy martyrs, Popes and other saints. But martyrs, Popes and other saints. But the richest treasure of this venerable place consists in one-half of the precious relics of SS. Peter and Paul, which lie in a sumptuous vault, that is most richly orna-mented with pillars of alabaster, and enclosed above with a semi-circular balus-trade of antique yellow and white marble.

As the observer advances towards this beautiful church he enters a great area of an oval form, never equalled in magnificence by any area placed before a build-ing. This area interposes between the church and the beautiful bridge of St. Angelo, being nearly 1200 feet deep, which contributes much to its majestic appearance and places it in the most agreeable point of view; it is neatly paved with white marble.

tevertino stone, support the architrave. On each side of the five grand gates or entrances into the court stand two Ionic columns of purple marble. The court itself, including its two porticoes, is paved with the finest marble, and the ceiling is embellished with stucco-work and gilding. In the portico, on the right hand, near the steps, is an equestrian statue of Con-stantine the Great, whose joy and surprise at the appearance of the effugent cross in the sky is admirably expressed. Oppo-site to this, on the other side, is an eques-trian statue of Charlemagne the Great cut out of a single block of marble. From this court four doors open into the church, of which the furthest on the right hand is closed, and opened only once in twenty-

THE RIVER.

Yes; I would learn of thee thy song, With all its flowing numbers, And in a voice as fresh and strong As thine is, sing it all day long, And hear it in my slumbers.

A brooklet nameless and unknown Was I at first, resembling A little child, that all alone Comes venturing down the walls of stone, Irresolute and trembling.

I tossed my arms, I sang aloud, My voice exultant blending With thunder from the passing cloud, The wind, the forest bent and bowed, The rush of rain descending.

Imploring and entreating; Drawn onward, o'er this rocky wall I plunged, and the loud waterfall Made answer to the greeting.

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highest taste, and encircled with a palisaded gallery, and terminates with a beautiful lantern and spire. This great dome is so conspicuous that it is easily discerned by travellers at the distance of twenty miles

travellers at the distance of twenty miles from Rome. Entering into one of the ten chapels which are in the aisles, with ten smaller domes, or oval cupolas corresponding to them, you find yourself in each as if in a cathedral. At the upper end of the church, which is built in the form of a Greek cross the grand monument of the Greek cross, the grand monument of the Chair of St. Peter presents itself with an unparalleled majesty. The ornaments of it are said to have cost 175,551 Roman it are said to have cost 175,551 Roman crowns. The four feet of it are supported by four gilt bronze statues, each seven-teen feet high, of four doctors of the Church—two of the Latin Church, St. Augustine and St. Ambrose, and two of the Greek Church, St. John Chrysostom and St. Athanasius. These statues are elevated on four lofty pedestals of vari-gated marble to such a height that the feet of the chair are upon a level with their heads. The figures of two angels of gilt of the chair are upon a level with their heads. The figures of two angels of gilt bronze are placed on each side of the chair holding the keys in their hands, and above them the Holy Ghost is represented in the form of a dove, with a surround-ing multitude of cherubim, and the figure of a grand glory, all in gilt bronze, cast-ing brilliant rays to a very considerable distance, and at times redoubling their brilliancy by means of the rays of light

brilliancy by means of the rays of light which the meridian sun conveys through yellow stained-glass window in the rear. The papal or high altar, at which the Pope alone is to officiate, stands in the middle of the cross aisle, directly under the centre of the grand dome or cupola, and first attracts the eye. Over this altar is a canopy of gilt bronze, embellished with four angels seventeen feet long, and

CATHOLIC INDIANS. Bishop Mora Confirms a Number of Aborigines in California.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Editor of the Monitor :- Dear Sir : A religious event of much interest took place last week, and it has occurred to me that a short account of it would find space in the

short account of it would find space in the columns of your Catholic journal. It was the good fortune of the writer to be at Fresno on Tuesday, May 23, when Bishop Mora, of Los Angeles, had made arrangements for visiting the Indians on Upper King's river, for the purpose of administering the Sacrament of Confirma-tion to those amongst them who might be prepared, and being one of the party sel-ected to accompany the Bishop, I shall ever remember the interesting ceremony of which I was a delighted spectator. of which the furthest on the right hand is closed, and opened only once in twenty-five years—that is, at the jubilee. On entering the church the two first pillars which are erected on each side of the principal nave, at proper distances from the middle gate, are two shells or basins of yellow antique marble for hold-ing holy-water, amazingly beautiful and grand, held out by two angels of white marble. The drapery that embellishes this noble piece of sculpture is composed of labie-lazuli. which I was a delighted spectator.

THE INDIAN CAMP OR RANCHERIE is located away up in the mountains, about thirty miles from Fresno City, and in order to go and return the same day it was necessary to make an early start. Everything being prepared the evening before, including a few necessaries to sus-tain the materal man, we had long antici-pated the blush of the gray dawn into the of lapis-lazuli. The breadth of the middle aisle, which runs the whole length of the church, is 86 English feet; but the whole breadth of the church, exclusive of the thickness of the rosy hue of morn, our spanking team hav-ing placed to their credit eighteen miles before six o'clock. Then commenced a wall, is 291 feet. Its length of the cross aisle is 433 feet, and its breadth 73. The most amazing part of this vast edifice is the grand dome or cupola; it is a work of astonishing art and grandeur. The outward circumference of the dome is 620 feet and the inward diamater 143 ride over the most picturesque and roman-tic scenes it has ever been my lot to gaze on. Far to the east the snow-capped summits of the Sierras raised their golden-tinted crests as they appeared to rest against the cloudless horizon of the purple is 620 feet and the inward diameter 143. This dome was built under the pontificate of Sixtus V. The honour of the undersky. The rosy finger of Aurora having drawn back the bolts of the Oriental gates, old Sol came forth in all his fiery ardor

of Sixtus V. The honour of the under-taking and the design is owing to the great Micheal Angelo, who, hearing some persons crying up the Rotunda as a work of antiquity never to be paralleled, said he would not only build a dome equally large, but also build it in the air. Giuseppe d'Arpino drew the designs for the mosaic ornaments of the cupola, among which the four Evangelists, in four large compartments are particularly ad-mired. This amazing structure is sup-ported by four stupendous pillars. The interior of the dome is finished in the highest taste, and encircled with a palisaded bathing the rich green foliage of the deep mountain gorges in a flood of golden li-quid. The rcad which enables one to gaze on and admire those beautiful pictures painted by nature's own hand, is one to painted by nature's own name, is one to try the patience of the traveler, and skill of the driver, and the perseverance of the horses. Even the Bishop was obliged to lay aside for a time the episcopal dignity, WRAPPED IN HIS DUSTER WITH STAFF IN

HAND climb the rugged ascent, or, with cautious climb the rugged ascent, or with cautious step descend the steep declivity in true apostolic style. In order to prevent the headlong course and ultimate demolition of both horses and wagon, we were obliged to retard the progress of the fast revolving wheels by securing them with strong ropes, a most necessary provision for such a journey. About ten miles from camp we were met by two Indiane

from camp we were met by two Indians who came to act as guides for the re-mainder of the journey. [Following their leadership we passed over trackless val-leys, steep hillsides, mountain streams, and narrow trails, until we reached the summit about two miles from camp where we had to leave our conveyance. eral Indians were awaiting our arrival at this point with horses to convey us to camp. style, Here we mounted in true vaquero style, after distributing valises, etc., among the Indians to be carried by them to camp. Then commenced a most sol-emn procession in single file along a narrow trail or path which in some places was scarcely one foot wide, whilst several feet beneath the deep rocky ravine lay feet beneath the deep rocky ravine lay gaping to receive us in case of a mis-step by our bare-footed, but sure footed ponies. After riding about one mile, a beautiful panorama of indescribable grandeur was presented to our aston-ished gaze. Several miles away could be seen the wildly rushing waters of King's river leaping madly from the rocky cliffs, sind boiling into snowy foam at their deep and boiling into snowy foam at their deep base, while through the valley below the river flowed on majestically, having gained a width of about 500 feet. On the south side of the river

side of the fiver THE HUTS AND WIGWAMS OF THE INDIANS were plainly discernible, and as the In-dians could be seen running to and fro, the camp presented a very lively and pic-turesque appearance. We began now for the first time to ralize that we have an ow for the first time to ralize that we have an ow for the state to ralize that we have an ow the camp resented a very lively and pic-turesque appearance. We began now for the first time to ralize that we have an ow for the state to ralize that we have an ow the camp resented a very lively and pic-turesque appearance. We began now the Trinity. They also we time down and from the time to ralize that we have an ow the to ralize that we have the to have the to relize the to have the to relize the to have the t cast of gilt bronze, each of them holding a garland of gilt bronze in the hand, and the Trinity. They also practiced a rite very similar to Christian baptism, and it for the first time to relize that we had to the devil; to annihilate the works of th a gained of git bronze in the bronze square gilt bronze canopy of admirable beauty and most curious workmanship, with a bronze crucifix terminating the whole at the dis-tance of 177 feet from the floor. Those figures rest on four huge twisted brass indication of the river, but here we found ourselves separated from their eamp by a treacherous river at least 500 feet wide, and at this season improved by the set of the river, but here we found ourselves separated from their eamp by a treacherous river at least 500 feet wide, and at this season meet an unexpected difficulty. We were devil was to render God an acceptable ser-vice. If a bishop or a priest were in mor-tal sin, he could not ordain priests, nor s a singular but well authenticated fact that the discoverers of America found numerous crosses erected in different porconsecrate the Eucharistic elements, nor baptize. No one could be master over tions of this continent, and these emblems of Christianity were worshiped by the aborigines as objects of adoration, and the places where they were erected were were been as the second descent of th least 500 feet wide, and at this season impassible for man or horse. We were assured, however, by the Indians, that we could make the passage by boat. The prospect, though, was not a bright one. The idea of crossing the boiling, swelling, rapid waters of the Upper King's river in an Indian boat did not find much favor with any of the party. Having at length arrived at the place of embarkation ima-gine our feelings when we looked for the another; no one was lawfully either pre pillars. There are a great number of chapels, finely ornamented with sculpture, late or bishop while in mortal sin. The people, according to their own discretion, Tregarded as sacred. This emblem, however, was not the only evidence of Christianity having once existed on this coast in the first ages of the painting, and the most beautiful mosaic work, within this grand fabric. The further end of this beautiful church could correct their superiors if the offended. Parishioners, at their own plea ure, could take away their tithes from their priests. Universities, schools, col-leges, degrees and professorships had been introduced by paganism, and benefited the Church no more than the devil does. is taken up with the altar of St. Peter, where the wooden pulpit of that apostle is enclosed in another of gilt bronze. Be-Church, as the Catholic missionaries found their feasts and fasts were observed by the aborigines, and one of these fasts extended fore this altar stands a large bronze lamp, made by order of ClementXI., who granted over forty days—thus correspoding with the Lenten fast of the Catholic Church. gine our feelings when we looked for the first time upon what they call a "boat." The disciple of Wyclif had but to pro to all the religious orders the privilege of having the image of their founder placed here. The statue of St. Dominic is cut out of a single block of marble, which be-the statue of the placed here are a something the statue of the privilege of the placed here. The statue of St. Dominic is cut out of a single block of marble, which be-the statue of the placed here are a something the statue of the placed here are a something the statue of the placed here are a something the statue of the placed here are a something the statue of the placed here are a something the statue of the placed here are a something the statue of the placed here are a something the statue of the placed here are a something the statue of the placed here are a something the statue of the placed here are a something the statue of the placed here are a something the statue of the placed here are a something the statue of the placed here are a something the statue of the placed here are a something the statue of the placed here are a something the statue of the placed here are a something the statue of the statue of the statue of the statue of the placed here are a something the statue of th the Lenten fast of the Catholic Church. This penitential time preceded the Indian festival of joy which was similar to our Easter. Still another more singular cus-tom existed among the aborigines of this coast, and one not found among any other pagan people, and that was the fact that they went to confess their transgressions to duly appointed priests who were sworn to secree. Many of their young men and nounce one comprehensive sentence against all the powers in Church and State and then the saints might enter into the possession of the promised inheritance.¹ And yet Wyclif was an apostle of th to do with the building of this boat. It fore it came into the sculptor's hands cost "open Bible," and a precursor of the "Re-formation," or, as the writer we have quoted from contends, its true originator. is simply a A FEW BOARDS NAILED TOGETHER, The altars of this church amount to A FEW BOARDS NAILED TOGETHER, and the water that flows in at one end seems to run out at the other. The oars are two pieces of board, a little broader at one end than at the other, and with twenty-nine. The pavement is entirely of marble, and there are in this church to secrecy. Many of their young men and young women also led lives of celibacy, a about 180 large marble pillars. The square pilasters are encrusted with red marble THE LAW OF SELF-DENIAL. adorned with white medallions and busts these the Indian captain manages to navi-of the Popes. Everything is kept with such neatness and order that it looks like a King's River. When we made a survey of virtuous inclination which could only have The Bishop of Birmingham writes in a pastoral to his people: "To deny yourself is to abstain, to fast, to live plainly, to deny yourself the luxuries that awaken evil inclinations both in the body and the soul. This is the religion of the Cross, and the true way of denying the vices. A men who put five into he becom, and its origin in Christian teaching. Thus, taking all these facts into consideration, gate his boat through the waters of the King's River. When we made a survey of the question is one which well deserves the attention of Catholic historians and writers who have sufficient leisure to pore this specimen of naval architecture, I can assure you the missionary thermometer fell new-built church, and upon the least ap-pearance of any dust on the walls and ceilsome degrees below zero and strong and ing people are drawn up in machines who wipe it off with linen cloths. The inside of this grand and magnifiover the ancient annals still extant regard-ing the discovery of America and the races eloquent arguments were made in favor of returning home without visiting the camp of poor Lo. But the bishop's zeal who roamed over the region now known as the Pacific coast. This study should possess a peculiar attraction for Catholic man who puts fire into his bosom, and declares he has no intention of burning cent sanctury being lined with the most precious marble and adorned with all the for the welfare and salvation of souls, even the souls of poor Indians, and a manifes-tation of that spirit of self-sacrifice which precious marble and adorned with all the powers of painting and sculpture, presents to the eye such a multitude of beautiful objects that scarcely any room can be con-ceived for the reception of more, yet dis-posed with such consummate art that none seem superfluous. So dazzled is the sight with the profusion and variety of riches and ornaments that 120 great lamps of solid silver which flame incessantly. himself, contradicts his intention by his act; he commits a folly, and will find it out too late. But the starving of the vices, writers, and we hope Father Gleeson may follow up the clue he has secured regarding he displays in a special manner during his present visitation, silenced the timid; and, however important, is not the only reason for the law of self-denial. You will never know yourself, until you deny yourself; you will never know how much wride how much concurrisonce how St. Thomas and his mission upon the coast, and thus add another important work to those historical records which his HAVING MADE THE SIGN OF THE CROSS, having MADE THE SIGN OF THE CROSS, and recommended ourselves to the God of the white man and the red man, we consigned ourselves to the skill of the Indian captain who landed us safely on the approximation of the the state of facile pen has contributed to the Catholic literature of America.—San Francisco pride, how much concupiscence, how much disobedience there is in you, until pride, Monitor. of solid silver, which flame incessantly, night and day, round the great altar, almost escape the observation of the visthe opposite shore. There we were met by the white-robed Dominican Father William, who had been in the Indian We have no hesitation in recommending to the favorable notice of our readers the preparation regularly advertice to ing to the involve house of our readers the preparation regularly advertised in our columns, under the name of "Burdock Blood Bitters." As a blood purifying tonic we believe its reputation is favorably es-tablished. We learn that it has a rapidly camp for some weeks, preparing them for Confirmation. Having paid his respects to the Bishop, Father William led the way to the temporary church or "Enramada," which had been erected for the occasion increasing sale in this locality and we be-lieve it to be an honest medicine. We are To describe this church would occupy too

cross in the most correct manner. They then assembled in the church, having been

notified by the ringing of a bell; there were about 300 Indians in all, consisting of Kings River, Mill Creek and Mono of Kings Kings, The preaching was both amusing and interesting. Father William would first speak in Spanish, then an Indian would repeat the same in his language to those of his own tribe, and another, and another would go through the same per-formance until it was remeated three or formance until it was repeated three or four times in as many languages. The Bishop also addressed them upon the nature of the Sacrament they were about

to receive, THE GRACE GOD HAD CONFERRED UPON

THEM in bringing them into the one true fold of Jesus Christ, and exhorting them to re-main firm in their new life. It was most amusing to hear them all recite in unison the Lord's Prayer, Hail Mary, Apos-tles' Creed, the Commandments of God and of the Church, the seven Sacraments, and of the Church, the seven screaments, and the principal parts of the Christian Doctrine, in all of which they are well instructed through the wonderful influ-ence over them. It is astonishing how much good this faithful son of St. Domiren of the mountain. The Bishop confirmed all of them, and

The Bishop confirmed all of them, and it is not often he confirms 300 in one day. Many of those poor Indians came a two day's journey in order to receive Confir-mation, and on foot in a broiling sun. Really, their piety and religious decorum would put to shame many of our self-esteemed civilized Christians. The most striking mark of civilization of the white man, I observed amongst those children of the forest, was, that the majority of the women, even the old grandmothers, had women, even the old grandmothers, had their hair banged in the most approved style.

After partaking of some lunch, imbibing some "manzanita," re-crossed King's river in the "Indian Navy," remounted our ponies, reached our conveyance, and re-turned to Fresno about So'clock, P. M., after a most interesting and I hope use-ful trip. N. R. N. ful trip.

ST. THOMAS.

Were Any of the Apostles in California?

The question was answered allimatively and conclusively by Father Gleeson in the course of a very interesting lecture which he delivered in this city on Thurswhich he delivered in this city on Thurs-day last, and in the course of which he read numerous extracts from the writings of reliable historians—notably missionaries who lived and labored among the Indians of this coast from the time of the first discovery. From these writers Father Gleeson quoted passages which cited the traditional lore of the Indians to point directly to the presence of one of the origdirectly to the presence of one of the origarrectly to the presence of one of the orig-inal twelve Apostles upon this coast. The identity of the particular Apostles has not yet been fully established, but the opinion of those competent to judge seems to settle upon St. Thomas, who, it is well to settle upon St. Thomas, who, it is well known, preached the gospel in India and adjacent islands, and who, it is presumed, crossed over to this portion of the Ameri-can Continent, preaching through Califor-nia and Mexico. As Father Gleeson well nia and Mexico. As Father Gleeson well remarked, the apostles were sent to preach the gospel, "to all nations," and, in res-ponse to this command, they met and divided the whole world into districts, each one taking a portion as his mission-ary field. In this way the gospel of Christ was preached, even unto "the utter-most ends of the earth." The question, then, naturally arises: Why should the aborigines of America have been left in ignorance of the Christian doctrine for thirteen hundred years, when the faith of Christ had been preached in other lands? The traditions found among the Indians

A FATHER OF THE DEFORMATION.

John Wyclif is frequently held up to the dmiration of the Protestant world as a admiration of the Protestant world as a percursor of the Deformation, and as a man who preached the Gospel in a time of general darkness. It is, therefore, of in-terest to us to find an article on this reformer and evangelist in a recent number of the London Month, from which we ful not to express too warm a sympathy with him, and the Continental "Re-formers" also looked upon him with suspicion. "I have looked into Wyclif,"

suspition. If have looked http wyell, says Melanethon, "and have found many errors whereby judgment may be formed of his spirit. He neither understood nor held the justice of faith. Concerning civil dominion he wrangles like a sophist and a schel". and a rebel."

"Judged by his contemporaries," con-tinues the writer of the article in the Month, "he was not popular. In temper he was harsh and over-bearing, and he made no attempt to bring this evil temper into subjection. Rash in making an assertion, he was obstinate in maintaining it when made, preferring to cling to an absurdity rather than to admit his error and abandon it... The influence of the rector of Lutterworth was extremely prejudicial to the true interests of England. Under a spurious pretext of reform, Wyclif would have destroyed all reform, Wychi would have destroyed all legitmate power, as well political as ecclesiastical. He was ready to have sacrificed the doctrine of free will, with which would have perished all the princi-

which would have a ples of morality." The writer then goes on to give a sketch of the reformer's doctrines, which the system evangelical cast. "Some are of an ultra evangelical cast. "Some of Wyclif's opinions," he continues, "were so eccentric that the followers of his other extravagances have not ventured to accept them. We might almost wonder for what purpose he introduced them der for what purpose he introduced them into his system, did we not know he had a craving after the extravagant. Possibly he did so for no better reason than that they formed part of that 'frasciculus Zizaniorium,'' as Thomas of Walden styles it, which he considered it his duty to accept from the Fallen Angel and to pass or to forme organ turballo. There is accept from the ratio Angel and to pass on to future ages of unbelief. There is assuredly something very startling in such propositions as the following. God, says Wyclif, can create nothing besides what He has already created. He cannot make the world to be larger or smaller than it is nor can He create souls save to a definite

or fixed number. He cannot annihilate anything that he has created. God ought anything that he has created. God ought to obey the devil." But Wyclif's speculations were not con-fined to spiritual matters only. "If the personal will of the Wyclifite, or the pri-vate judgment of the Lollard, is to settle for him what he will believe in the matters of this water not in matters of civil gave. of faith, why not in matters of civil gov-ernment also *i* If he can be judge in the superior court, surely he can be judge in the inferior. Why should the king's crown be more sacred than the Pope's tiara ? In politics, then, as in matters of religion, Wyclif claimed the right to reject all authority save his own; in other words, he claimed the right of rebellion and rev-

will never know what it is that makes

5

you unhappy. Always lopping at the branches, you will never take the tree of evil by the roots. You will never make any way into yourself, you will see noth-ing of your soul but the surface. Deny yourself in one or two of your favorite appetites and inclinations, and you will begin to understand yourself. Do this for the love of God, and you will find your light and grace increase and have of the London Month, from which we obtain some particulars as to the nature of the man, and the gospel preached by him. Wyclif, the writer tells us, was no hero and showed no will to suffer for the opinions he professed. These, though dangerous and extravagant, did not in-terfere with his promotion or expose him stricken with paralysis, of which he died, on December 21, 1634, he was rector of Lutterworth, and was engaged in hearing Mass in his parish church. Notwithstand-ing his great show of sanctity and morti-And that they were great disturb-tatterworth and was engaged in hearing Mass in his parish church. Notwithstand-ing his great show of sanctity and morti-fication, he did not scruple to conceal his opinions when he found it advantageous the found it advantageous to be advantag to do so. The more moderate members of the Church of England have been care-ful not to express too warm a symmathy to no man's promises unless you see his acts, you tell him you do not want words, you want realities. Now the religion of Christ is the religion of facts, the religion of acts, the religion of realities. What is penance but the self-punishment of the person who has sinned, and his punishment is that by which he has sinned? He sinned by which he has similar the similar by refusing to deny himself in things un-lawful, and punishes himself by denying himself in things lawful; he similar by denying the law of God with an evil will, and punishes himself by denying himself with a good will. He gives this proof that he is earnest in his repentance. Again he purifies his passions; for self-Again he purifies his passions; for selfdenial gives us self-contro!, and self-control commands the passions and restrains them from excess; and he shows his sincere love of God when he denies himself for the sake of God."

PROTESTANT PROPAGANDISM.

The agent of Protestant propagandism The agent of Protestant propagations generally opens his way to an unsophisti-cated and ignorant mind with the remark that "Protestant or Catholic, it is almost all the same!" And Catholics are to be found who echo this blasphemy, without the least thought that thereby they offer a general ignet to the Church their a grave insult to the Church, mother. their

mother. You say Protestantism, with its myriads of subdivisions, is about the same as the Catholic Church. Do you understand yourself? You might as well say that counterfeit money is about as valuable as

Where the Church affirms, the Protes-tant denies; where the Church teaches the Protestant revolts. In the Catholic Church the unity of faith, worship and religion is fundamental and perfect, Among the Protestants, every man believes as he chooses, and acts as he believes; theirs is religious anarchy, an opposition to unity. They agree on only one point,—hatred of Catholicity.

The distinct, infallible teachings of the Church are the rule of faith for a Catholic. Church are the rule of faith for a Catholic. The Protestant rejects the Church, des-pises her authority, and takes for his guidance only the Bible, which he in-terprets as he best may, or as he chooses. The Catholic reveres the Pope as the vicar of Jesus Christ, the head of the faithful, the chief pastor, the infallible doctor of the law. But the Protestant looks woon him only as the anti Christ. looks upon him only as the anti-Christ, Satan's vicar, and the arch-enemy of the

gospel. The Catholic adores Jesus Christ really present in the Eucharist; the Protestant sees in it only an empty symbol, a piece of

The Catholic reveres, invokes, loves the Holy Virgin Mary, Mother of God. The Protestant feels for her an estrangeent so insuperable, that it often exhib

ctory will be with followers in these, vish to see his trist be faithful to the nich he is the infall-Reflection on the ous deaths of the but prove an incenand fidelity on their ves, and, indeed, in so fully illustrated Apostolic zeal as in Peter and Paul. e world has gone own, and to its very elt the power of their

ODGE OF CANADA.

Frand Lodge of Canclosed its labors at Q. Amongst other pted by this body ting the proper offithe Dominion Legisact of incorporation lodge of British Ame not, as yet; aware ers intend to act upon of the lodge. But intention, we deem t once to state very e Catholic people of esist to the very utnpt to procure from of Canada an act of for a body so entirely n its attitude and so its history and pro-Orange Association.

Happiness are varied and ntable; but you will among little children, and country houses than

The area is adorned in the centre with The area is adorned in the centre with a majestic obelisk, which formerly belonged to Nero's Circus in Caligula's time, and was brought from Egypt to Rome; it is 90 feet high, exclusive of the pedestal or base below, which is 37 feet, with the cross above; altogether making an eleva-tion of about 130 feet. Four lions, which support the obelisk, are placed on the pedestal, and are of gilt bronze; the cross on the top, which is seven feet long, is of penestal, and are of git bronze; the cross on the top, which is seven feet long, is of gilt brass, and has enclosed within it a piece of the cross on which our Saviour suffered. Two very beautiful fountains at equal distances from the obelisk, one on 2004 crowns. side, are incessantly playing, and ing their waters through a great ough a great emitting number of united tubes, and to an amaz-ing height, until they descend again in the form of a bow. This great area is enclosed by a splen-

did piazza or colonnade, crowned with a balustrade, ornamented with a great number of costly and beautiful statues. This oval colonnade has four rows of stately pillars, each about forty feet high, consisting in the whole of 320 columns, so large that three men can scarcely grasp one of them. These columns form three one of them. These contains form three grand walks leading to a square court in front of the church. This court is open, but its two sides are formed by two mag-nificent porticoes, through which you en-ter into the church from the area or col-

onnade. The court itself is so spacious that it might be looked on as a noble church anywhere else. At both ends of it there are two spacious galleries, separated by iron palisades from the remainder of the court. Exclusive of these two apart-ments or porticoes the court is 216 feet long and 40 feet wide. Including this, whole lengt his reckoned at 948 feet. the

almost escape the observation of the Vis-itant, being, as it were, lost in the general blaze of decoration. In the building and embellishing of this unparalleled struc-ture more than one hundred years were spent, during the reigns of several succes-sive Popes, and a sum of money exceeding eleven millions of British pounds expended. It would be an endless task to enumerate all the other grand and costly, ornaments the whole lengt his reckoned at 948 feet. There is a majestic passage from each of the porticoes to the colonnade—a very extensive staircase of twenty-one marble steps, which, being divided into three flights, and projecting in an oval figure in the middle, affords a very easy ascent to and descent from the church. At the bottom of the steps on each side are the statues of St. Peter and St. Paul. Eight columns, scarcely to be orasped by five in the middle, affords a very easy ascent to and descent from the church. At the bottom of the steps on each side are the statues of St. Peter and St. Paul. Eight columns, scarcely to be grasped by five men, together with several others of fine

itself in contempt, and even in hatred. The Catholic draws his Christian vital-The catholic draws his Christian vital-ity from the seven sacraments of the Church and supports it chiefly by ap-proaching the sacraments of Penance and Eucharist. The Protestant does not re-cognize these sacraments; aye, few are the ects that preserve a true conception of

Baptism. And so on with all dogmas. Yes, I say And so on with all dogmas. Yes, I say all, even the most essential to the nature of religion, such dogmas without which there cannot be a Christian. The farther one advances, the more Protestantism will protest against the faith he has abandoned. In Geneva, Strasburg, Paris—in almost all the theological faculties of French, Ger-man American Protestant — their miniman, American Protestants,—their minis-ters deny the mystery of our Lord Jesus

ters deny the mystery of our Lord Jesus Christ, deny the mystery of the holy Trin-ity, and original sin, and sap the very foundations of Christianity. The Protestant sects about the same as the holy Catholic Church, indeed! They are all separated from it, more or less, ac-cording as they are more or less logical, and apply more strictly the Protestant principle of private interpretation. And these sects which still seem to bear some resemblance to the Church, are none the less separated from her by a wide abyss.— [Mgr. Segur.

An English Wife Sold for a Glass of Ale.

For a week past, says a Sheffield paper, a man and his wife have been lodging at a private house in Alfreton. On Sat-urday night the two were drinking at a public-house, in company with the son of the man at whose house they lodged. It are are the recommended the young man appears the woman and the young man had been somewhat too friendly to please had been somewhat too friendry to please the husband, and consequently he had manifested some feeling of jealousy. But while drinking together on April 29 the husband seems to have looked at the mat-ter in another light, and so offered to sell inuch disobedience there is in you, until what is best in you tries to get the upper hand of what is worst in you. Now what is best in you is the light and grace of God, and what is worst in you is that which is most opposed to the light and grace of God, and that is pride. There is a pride of the body that swells against the will of God, because it would revel in its own corrunt and imsweils against the will of God, because it would revel in its own corrupt and im-pure ways, and there is a pride of soul that revels in self-conceit and self-love, and refuses to be subject to the will and wisdom of God. These are the roots of the lady. Soon after the bargain had because the property of the purchaser. The bargain was not made in the absence of other people. About a dozen were pres-ent, and one of these offered twopence for the lady. Soon after the bargain had

ON HEARING MASS DAILY.

6

THE BISHOP OF SALFORD

I. If it is in any way possible for you to do so, hear Mass every day of your life and do not fail.

Talk of discoveries in science upsetting all our preconceived notions and throwing all our preconceived notions and throwing scientific societies for a moment into con-fusion, the revolution caused by scientific discoveries is simply nothing compared to that wonderful revolution which will take place in our estimate of things the day we shall discover the effect produced on a de-vout soul by hearing Mass. As you have already seen, there is no other way in which you can offer perfect

As you have an other been, there is no other way in which you can offer perfect Adoration and Thanksgiving to God than through the Holy Mass. These two ends of the Mass belong especially and of right to the Adorable Trinity. What a blessing to co-operate every morning with our Divine High priest in an Act of Infinite Adoration and Thanksgiving to the

Beople, says, "Hear Mass daily, if you can." St. Alphonsus says the same. St. Philip made all his penitents hear Mass daily. This has certainly been the practice of the saints.

In purely Catholic countries, multitudes hear Mass daily. In the Catholic Tyrol nearly every inhabitant in many of the most industrious and thriving villages as-sist at daily Mass. I have seen large sist at daily sizes. In have seen large churches in populous mountain villages perfectly full of worshippers before day-break, and upon asking what Feast-day was being celebrated, I was regarded with astonishment, and told that all the inhabitants heard Mass every morning before going to work, and that it was an ordin-

ary week day. Where faith prevails among a population, people think nothing of rising halfearlier, and of making the halfhour for hearing Mass as natural a part of the day's programme as meals, work, and relaxati

and relaxation. How many thousands among us, if we really valued Holy Mass, could assist at it every day, or at least many times dur-ing the week! Many Catholic lawyers, merchants, men engaged in business do make a practice of hearing Mass daily; but how many more in easy circumstances but how many more in easy circumstances and even of the laboring and industrious classes, could hear Mass often during the week if they pleased, but never think of doing so except on Sundays! And to bring this home. What is your first.

And to bring this nome. What is your practice—you who read these lines? Will not your death-bed he happier if you hear mass oftener? Will not your affairs run smoother even in this life, if you are fortified daily by the graces that flow from daily Mas? There is no surer way to se-ourse final perseverance and a happy death cure final perseverance and a happy death than by going daily to Mass.

A devout man, now deceased, used to say that Mass was his harbor of refuge, and that during that brief half-hour he fitted himself to meet the excessive labors, anxieties and contentions in which he was professionally engaged all day. He would far rather have missed his breakfast than have missed mass. It is said that all the Catholic Kings of

England, except perhaps Rufus and John, heard Mass daily. Henry VIII in his early days heard three or four Masses daily.

We read in the life of St. John the Almoner of two men in trade who had been brought up at the same school, and had much the same advantages. One children of them married, and had many and nephews to provide for, but was so successful in everything that he not only successful in everything that he not only provided for their current wants, but also invested a good sum of moncy every year for his children. The other was always in difficulties. He was scarcely ever able to meet his liabilities, and in all principal of universal empire, repressed instruments, 'weapons not carnal,' as St. Paul speaks, but still they were conquests: and it may be compared to empires of afraid; only be believing. Believe Him in

A most Instructive Article from the London "Toblet."

CHURCH AND STATE

Pentecost is the birthday of the Catholic Church. It was upon that first Whitsun festival, nearly two thousand years ago, that the Apostles were "gathered round their Queen," in the Upper Chamber, whither they had retreated from fear of the Jews, and the promised gift from on high was poured out upon them to qualify them for their occumenical mis-sion of making disciples of all nations. It is, therefore, one of the greatest feasts of the Charles of the greatest feasts of the Christian year, as it may well be, for it is the anniversary of the foundation not of one church, but of the one Church

in which Catholics throughout the world have their calling, and holiness, and por-tion. As Adam, of St. Victor, sings: O quam felix, quam festiva Dies in qua primitiva Fundatur ecclesia. Vivœ sunt primitiæ Nascentis ecclesiae Tria primum millia.

The three thousand souls who were "added to the Apostles" in that day, were the first fruits of the exceeding great mul-titude who have since submitted to the obedience of faith: the spiritual ancestors of Catholics throughout the world. The word of the Hebrew seer has been ful-

filed: the least has become a thousand the little one a most strong nation. And yet there is another side, not to be lost ight of in the gladness of Pentecost which may suggest solemn reflections The Church which the Apostles set up upon that first Whitsunday, which alone has "the adoption of souls and the glory, and the Covenants, and the revealed lay and the promises," has been in the world for nearly twenty centuries, and, even now, numerically judged, she is not the most prevailing of the world's religions

"Our beloved mother, the Catholic Church," writes the Abbe Gratry, "reigns over scarcely one twentieth part of the human race." It would appear that Buddhism, Hinduism. Mahommedanism, all boast a greater number of followers than the Church built upon St. Peter. This surely is a consideration particularly suitable for meditation just now, as an incentive to zeal in the cause of Catholic missions; the more so as the command to make disciples of all nations is not for one age but for all time: and is as binding upon the Church of the nineteenth century as it was upon the Church of the

slavery to religion. "Turn it over."

pletely

A KINGDOM ON EARTH. A KINGDOM ON EARTH. But there is another point of view from which the great event of Pentecost may with advantage be regarded by us for a few moments. The Catholic Church is not a mere vehicle for the propagation of a doctrine. It is a kingdom: an imperial power: a polity into which men are called in belief of the truth and in sanctity of living. It is the fashion in this day among multitudes, especially in this country, who profess-and we doubt not truly-high admiration for Christianity to regard it as merely an institution "for administering spiritual consolation, for the sick-bed easy, for training up good members of society, for 'serving tables.'" It is a view of the Church to which all history gives the lie, and which is abso-lutely contrary to the essential character impressed upon her by her Divine Lord. From the first she presented herself to the world as a society perfect and comptete

in herself, invested from heaven with a right to teach and a claim to obedience, independent of the State, speaking before kings of the testimonies of the King of Kings and not being ashamed. As Car-Kings and not being ashamed. As Car-dinal Newman has expressed it, "The history of the Church is that of a certain

Steering Clear of Breakers,

CATHOLIC RECORD

THE CATHOLIG REGORD

than in another, but it is substance always the same." "I mean," his Eminence con-tinues, "that the whole visible course of things, nations, empires, States, politics, professions, trades, society, pursuits of all kinds are, I do not say directly and for-mally sinful (of course not), but they 'come of evil;' they hold of evil and are the instruments of evil." And then, after pointing out how God has "spread and diffused abroad a spiritual and re-generate kingdom, and this has encroached, in a blessed way, upon the world," he A clergyman had been invited to fill a vacant pulpit and was to preach his trial sermon in anticipation of a call. At thehouse of a leading member, where he stopped, his host said he hoped he would avoid say-ing anything in his sermon to offend the Spiritualists, as there were many in the town who attended their church. Walk-ing down street enclose heading licht king down street another leading light of the church was met who hoped he would not say anything to offend the Universal-ists, as many of them attended their church, in a blessed way, upon the world," he adds, "It is only in proportion as things that be are brought into this kingdom Just as he was entering the pulpit one of the deacons button-holed him and said: and made subservient to it, it is only as kings and princes, nobles and rulers, men The largest liquor dealer in town is here of business and men of letters, the crafts-man and the trader and the laborer, hum-ble themselves to Christ's Church, and in in his pew, and as he is one of our best paying members, I hope you will not find it necessary to refer to that business." the language of the prophet 'bow down to her with their faces towards the earth, and lick up the dust of her feet, that the The perplexed clergyman then inquired: "What will I preach about?" "Oh," said the deacon, "give it to the Jews; they haven't the deacon, "give it to the Jews; they haven't got a friend in town."-Newark Advocate. world becomes living and spiritual, and a fit object of love and a resting-place to the Christian." This was the great truth

Christian.' " This was the great truth recognized, however, at times grievously A PROLIFIC SOURCE OF DISEASE. — A triff-ing indiscretion in diet may lay the founda-tion of confirmed dyspepsia, and there is no fact in medical science more positively as-certained or more authoritatively asserted than that dyspepsia is the parent of a host of bodily ills, not the least of which is con-tamination of the blood and the maladies of which that is the direct amenuance. sinned against, IN THE AGES OF FAITH ; the period of the Catholic Church and Christian State, when the Union of the two societies prevailed; when Christianity penetrated the habits and manners of the people, and formed the basis of the people, and formed the basis of their public law; when Europe was Christendom recognizing Jesus Christ as its head in the person of His Vicar: when the social and political institutions had which that is the direct consequence. Their original cause is, however, thoroughly era-dicated from the system by NORTHROP & LYMAN'S VEGETABLE DISCOVERY AND DYS PRPTIC CURE, a medicine which only re-quires regularity and persistence in its use to cure dyspepsia and the many ills that arise from it. No deleterious mineral ingrerespect to the supernatural end of man. Those ages, however, have passed away. We live in a period when the Christian We nive in a period when the Christian State is a thing of the past; when the kingdom set up at Pentecost two thous-and years ago is entering upon another phase of its existence. What that phase may be we know not. It is enough for dient is contained in it, and though its action is thorough in cases of costiveness, it never produces griping pains in the abdom-inal region, or weakens the bowels like a violent purgative. It invigorates the sys-tem through the medium of the increased digestive and assimilative activity which it us to know that "the gates of hell shall not prevail against it," because it is an promotes, and is also a most efficient remedy for kidney complaints, scrofulous and all diseases of the blood, female weakness, &c., everlasting Kingdom. It is enough that we should recognize the fact forcibly ex-pressed by Bishop Von Ketteler that "the entirely altered circumstances of the times Ask for Northeop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. The wrapnecessarily require a completely different per bears a FAC-SIMILE of their signature. Sold by all medicine dealers. ordering of the relations between Church and State:" that, in this nineteenth cen-

"BUCHUPAIBA." Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney Diseases. S1 at Druggists.

Never he Without it.

Tourists and all who are subjected to a change of climate, water, diet &c., should never be without Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, the infallible remedy for all Summer complaints.

Thomas Myers, Bracebridge, writes, "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is the best medicine I sell. It always gives satisfaction, and in cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, &c., immediate relief has been re-ceived by those who use it."

I would like to hear a man that is sober, moderate, chaste, honest, say that there is no God; such a man would not be interested in his assertion; such a man is not to be found.—La Bruyere.

"ROUGH ON RATS." clears out rats, mice flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin, chipmunks. 15c.

a gift. "I should not think you would waste Mr. Peter Vermett, Hochelaga, P. Q., writes : "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured tangled, without design and meaning; and I went on abusing the whole bit of handi-work, and belittling the combination of me of Rheumatism after I tried many medicines to no purpose. It is a good medicine." Just think of it—you can re-lieve the twinges of rheumatism, or the most painful attack of neuralgia-von car "'Why, Father, she said, surprised at "Why, Father, she shad, surprised at the sudden and abrupt change on the subject of which we had before been talk-ing, and on the persistency with which I had opposed her work, 'why you're look-ing at the wrong side. Turn it over.' Then I said: 'That's just what you are check a cough, and heal bruised or broken shin, with a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, costing only 35 cents.

He who hates an enemy gives him more reason for animosity ; he who shuns him creates the suspicion that he hates him doing, you are looking at the wrong side of God's working with you. Down here we are looking at the tangled side of God's he who forgives him always triumphs over him; he who loves him makes him a aemns of good.

The well known drug firm of N. C. Polson & Co., of Kingston, writes that Dr. Fowler's Extract of wild Strawberry

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Alba's Dream and other stories..... Crucifix of Baden and other stories.... Fleurange, by Madam Craven...... The Trowel or the Cross and other stories..... Dion and the Sibyls, a classic Chris-

tian novel..... Flaminia and other stories..... Perico, the Sad, and other stories... The Blakes and Flangans... The Collegians, or the Colleen Bawn St. Thomas a' Becket, by E. M.

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combs. Bessy Conway, by Mrs. James Sadlier Peter's Journey and other Tales, by Lady Herbert. Nelly Netterville, a tale by the au-thor of Wild Times. Fate of Father Sheehy, by Mrs. Jas. Sadlier. 250 25

15 Sadlier.... The Spanish Cavaliers, by Mrs. Jas. Sadlier... Father Matthew, by Sister Mary 15

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Tales of the Affections...... Florestine or the Unexpected Jew... The Crusade of the Children THOS. COFFEY, Catholic Record Office,

and the WELLAND CANAL

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the un-dersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on TUESDAY *lbc eleventh* day of July next, for certain alterations to be made to, and the lengthening of Lock No. 2 on the line of the old Welland Canal. A map of the locality together with plan can be seen at this office, and at the Resident Engineer's office, Thorold, on and after TUESDAY the twenty seventh day of June next, where printed forms of tender can be ob-tained.

tained. Contractors are requested to bear in mind that an accepted Back Cheque for the sum of \$1,590 must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract for the execu-tion of the work at the rates and prices sub-mitted, and subject to the conditions and terms stated in the specifications. The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted. This Department does not however bind

This Department does not however bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Dept. o. Railways and Canals,) Ottawa, 22nd May, 1882.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO' IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR A NEW DISCOVERY. For several years we have furnish alrymen of America with an excellent cial color for butter; so meritorious that ith great success

LOCAL NOTICES.

R. S. MURRAY & Co. are prepared to fit up churches, public buildings, hotels and private residences with Brussels, Whiltan, velvet, tapestry, three-ply Kid-derminster and Dutch carpets, India and China matting, English oil cloth, cut to fit rooms : American and Canadian oil beth. Eventh Fuglish and Garman lace cloth. French, English and German lace curtains always on hand. Largest stock of house furnishings in America. Carpets made and laid at very small charges, cut, matched and tacked free, 124 Dundas

street, and 125 Carling street. THE SADDEST OF SAD SIGHTS.—The grey hairs of age being brought with sor-Now to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every year as the use of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more general. By its use the scanty locks of age once more resume their former color and the hair become thick and luxuriant as ever ; with its aid we can now defy the change of years, resting assured that no Grey Hair at any rate will come to sadden Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale

us. Sold at 30 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists. For the best photos made in the city go to FDY 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

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

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers! Are you disturbed at night and broken o, your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the exerciciating pain of cutting teeth ? If NSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the near full and states of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately-depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to tho taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest 2xd best female physicans and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle. **Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.**

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering, "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACTA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. etc. excess Pain in the Sine Back and Bacles, see the pain in the Sine Back in the second pain of the second paint of the second paint of the second paint of the second paint of the paint of the second paint of the paint of the biood and Heal, as its acting power is won-derful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Re-liever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.



Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swell-

ings and Sprains, Burns and

Scalds, General Bodily

Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted

Feet and Ears, and all other

elaima. Directions in Eleven Languages. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

IN MEDICINE.

JULY 7, 1882.

in earning a decent maintenance. "I will call to-morrow morning and show you the secret of all my success," was the reply. He called early in the morning and asked the poor man to accompany him to church. The poor man was astonished; the prosperous tradesman called again invitation, and the next. "Well," said the poor man, "If all I have to do to get out of my present miserable state is to go to Mass, you need not call, for I to Mass, you need not call, for the way to the church." "Precisel guild or firemen in a provincial city, lest it should form the nucleus of a secret to go to Mass know the way to the church." "Precisely so," said the prosperous tradesman, "I never go to business without having first been to Mass; and I try to act up strictly to the injunction of the Gospel—'Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and his jus-tice, and all these things shall be added unto you."" (Matt. vi, 33.) The poor man followed the advice he had received, and God began speedly to bless him, giv-ing him an ease and prosperity even in this life such as he had never enjoyed be-fore. These are examples of temporal "Precisely this life such as he had never enjoyed be-fore. These are examples of temporal blessings received by hearing Mass; but, though temporal blessings are not always the fruit of the Mass, eternal, unspeak-able blessings are its natural fruit, such as you will never appreciate until you contemplate them in the light of heavenly glory. Thank God, we have many examples own days. And

near home of industrious people and men of business going to daily Mass. All tes-tify to the fact that it has been their gain; Civil society, like the Church, is of God's no one is heard to say that it has been institution. their loss. To be within reach of daily Mass dur-

ing life, and voluntarily to throw away this inestimable privilege and its benefits is a folly, great enough to set the soul wondering at its blindness for all eternity.

No Hospital Needed.

No palatial hospital needed for Hop Bitters patients, nor large salaried talented puffers to tell what Hop Bitters will do or cure, as they tell their own story by their certain and absolute cures at home... New York Independent.

are patronized by the best families here and surrounding country, and all attest to its virtues with unqualified satisfac-tion. Here a stated sate, to its virtues with unqualified satisfac-tion. Here a stated sate, and surrounding country, and all attest to its virtues with unqualified satisfac-tion.

ever able to meet his habilities, and in all respects the world was against him. One day, meeting the prosperous companion of his early youth, he asked him how it was that he was blessed in all he undertook, whereas he himself had never succeeded in earning a decent maintenance. "I will cell to meet his how you the one of the Church which in the early ther to exert all their power to make an the value of the series of the Roman State, and led ther to exert all their power to make an and in the end a beautiful work. Be not and in the end a beautiful work. Be not the darkness he believing. Believe Him in the mysteries. Let Him that waketh in the darkness and seeth not the light, yet trust in the order side, and look at His ways from our place in the autiful all look beautiful God. When we get on the other side, and look at His ways from our place in heaven, His work will all look beautiful, and we will then understand why He sent us this trouble, and loaded us down with that cross. And we shall bless Him for the sorrows He made us endure.'"

tury, an imitation of their medieval rela-

tions is "absurd," and that what, "viewed from the point of view of Catholic unity,

had been grand and legitimate is, in com

pletely changed conditions, unjustifiable and intolerable;" and we may add, a prime instrument of degradation and

"I went to see a lady once," said a

priest, "who was in deep trouble and dark-ness on account of her great afflictions.

When I went in she was working on a bit

of embroidery, and, as I talked with her, she dropped it by her feet, the wrong side

out, and there it lay, a mass of crude work. tangled--everything seemed to be out of

order. "'Well,' said I, 'what is this you are en-

gaged at ?' "'Oh,' she replied, 'it is a pillow I'm

making for a lounge. I'm making it for

your time on that,' I

colors, and so on.

Favoritism

is a bad thing, but Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" deserves its name. It is a certain cure for these painful maladies and weaknesses which embitter the lives of so many women. Of druggists.

Why he Faltered.

When the French General Radet received the command from Napoleon I. to arrest Pope Pius VII., and to carry him away from Rome, he forced his way into the apartments of the Holv Father ; but when he found the great Pontiff defenseless in his state-dress, he suddenly stood still, overawed, and informed him, falterwhen the General was asked afterwards what was the cause of his sudden change of demeanor, he answered: "It was the thought of my first Communion that suddenly flashed before me and made the duty imposed on me most hateful."

How It Worked at the Murray House. SUCH UNION OF CHURCH AND STATE Among the cosiest hotels in Ontario, is the Murray House of St. Catherines, kept by Mr. Thomas Sculley, where the writer always stops when in that city. Civil society, like the Church, is of God's institution. Not, indeed, that any par-ticular form of seculiar polity possesses a divine sanction; or that any temporal rulers hold sway of immediate divine right. As St. Thomas teaches, "All power is of God; the power itself, not those who exercise it?" (Omnis potestas a Deo est, sed potestas insa non potente). But the Upon a recent trip, the writer was speak-ing with Mr. Scully concerning his old ailment, weak back, when Mr. S. observed: "I take sincere pleasure in recommend-ing St. Jacobs Oil to all sufferers. I have found it a most excellent remedy myfound it a most excellent remedy my-self, and I know of others who have used it with great success. I would not be without St. Jacobs Oil, nor do I believe any sensible man ought. I caught a cold about three years ago, which settled in my back and sorely afflicted me between my shoulders. The pain was almost unen-durable at time gracially at impendsed potestas ipsa, non potentes). But the office of the civil magistrate has as its immediate end the protection of civil rights; durable at times, especially at impend-ing changes of the weather; and at such New York Independent. Mr. R. W. Carmichael, Chemist and Druggist of Belleville, under date of May 31st 1882, Writes as follows:—"Your Burdock Blood Bitters have a steady sale, man Remedy, and was cured at once and permanently. St. Jacobs Oil is a most ex-cellent remedy and I would not be with-

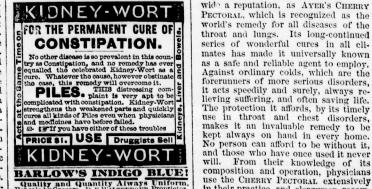
has long been considered the best remedy for summer complaints in the market and adds that their customers speak in the highest terms of its merits. Wild Straw-berry is the best known remedy for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and all Bowel Complaints.

Bad Blood.

The blood is the true essence of vita-lity, without pure blood there can be no healthy action in the system. Boils, blot-ches, pimples and the various humors blemishes of the skin are only symptoma-tic of bad blood—that needs purifying at its fountain head, to render its tributaries pure. Burdock Blood Bitters effectually cleanse the blood from all humors, obtains a healthy action of the liver, howels kida healthy action of the liver, bowels, kid-neys, skin etc., and strengthening while it regulates and purifies.

Consumption Cured.

Consumption Cared. As old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and per-manent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Com-plaints, after hiving tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOVES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. dec23.4m



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airy Fairs.

search we have improved in several points, and now offer this new color as the best in the world. It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It

Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the

Strongest, Brightest and



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Medicine

in their practice, and clergymen recom-mend it. It is absolutely certain in its healing effects, and will always cure where cures are possible. For sale by all druggists.

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174-1weow

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164-1 Employment for Ladies. THOMAS D. EGAN, The Guess City Suspender Congany of Cin-ternation of the symposium of the symposium of the symposium bildree, and their inequaled Skirl Suspender bildree, and their inequaled Skirl Suspender where meet with ready success and make hand-some sularies. Write at once for terms and se-ure exclusive territory. Address our exclusive territory. Address or Leading Physicians recommend these Supporters. Do NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENC' 33 Barclay St. and 38 Park Place, 5

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No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY

EVERYONE SATISFIED!

That we sell Cheaper Furniture than anr other place in the city, and carry a large and better assorted stock. We can afford to sell cheap as we manufacture our goods. Having now nearly forty men working, our large and commodious warerooms are full of good goods. Some of the latest patterns in of RAW SILK for Palan Engineer for

Parlor Furiture Coverings. We have a variety store-a large stock of BABY BUCCIES

BABY BUCGIES JUST RECEIVED. AMERICAN, RATAN & WICKER BUGGIES AND CHAIRS. Our Parlor Set, halr cloth. \$15.00; our Bed-room Set, marble top, \$15.00; Our Ebonized Bedroom Set, \$5.00; Our Ash and Wainut Get U; you can pack it in a satchel. Call and see us if you want to buy. We can do better for you than any other place in the city, and they know it. Get O. BAWDEN & CO.-Office and Warerooms, 172 King SL; factory, 197 King St.

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gs, hotels Brussels,

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

A Thrush's Song.

8

The fire burned low, the day was nearly

ended. And I was sad at heart and all alone; My thoughts with pain and sorrow so were blended. I turned impatient with a heart-wrung groan

To the wide window, where, through small soft rain, A sweet thrush raised its lovely liquid strain.

So am I, said I, vainly ever trying To sing my songs through rain that always falls.

fails. Through night winds bleak that never stay their sighing. Through such a strife that all my soul ap-palls; There is no room for me; why should I try To sing at all, when surely I must die?

The bird sang on, and through his stream of singing I seemed to hear him tell of Summer-time; The Summer that pale Spring is surely bring-ing

ing To bless us with its rosy perfumed clime, And so I did forget my present woe In thinking that this cold gray time will go.

The bird was silent, and no more forever Could I distinguish him from all the rest; Such birds are all alike; how could I sever This one wild songster with the speckled breast From that vast tribe whose songs are sung

at eve When daylight dies, and mourners sadly grieve?

What did it matter? 'tis the song that lin-Hid in the place that memory claims as

And none may tell when Time's cold with-ered fingers May ope the shrine where that song surely is.

is. The singer dies, but leaves behind the song. The only thing that to him doth belong.

And so, oh, heart! when thou art sad and tired, tired, Still sing thy songs. Perchance when thou art dead One little word of hope, one thought in-

spired, May still live on, e'en thou thyself art fled. And if all dies, yet hast thou done thy best, And so hast earned an everlasting rest.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Ireland.

Dublin, June 26.—It has been definitely arranged that the presentation of the freedom of the city to Parnell and Dillon will take place on the 15th of August, the occasion of the opening of the exhibition and unveiling the statue of O'Connell. London, June 28.—A caretaker named Cahill was shot dead at Tralee. At a dinner given, by the Lieb prom Dublin, June 26 .- It has been definitely

At a dinner given by the Irish mem-bers of Parliament to Parnell last night thirty members of the advanced party were present. Dillon, Healy and O'Donnell, who seemed at one time inclined to nell, who seemed at one time inclined to separate themselves from the policy of Parnell, were present. There was a gen-eral concurrence of opinion that Parnell was the right man in the right place. Pledges of loyalty were freely given by the few gentlemen called upon to speak. The utmost enthusiasm was manifested The utmost enthusiasm was manifested when allusions were made to the leader-ship of Parnell, several members admit-ting that on eccasions when they differed from him as to the wisdom of the policy adopted, events proved Parnell always to have been right. Dillon, Sexton and O'Kelly expressed the belief if the policy of caution and wisdom were pursued with unflinching steadiness and resolution, beof caution and wisdom where particulation in unflinching steadiness and resolution, be-fore many years have passed the party would assemble, not in the capital of for-eigners, but in the capital of their native land, when Parnell would be the recognized chief of the nation. Dublin, June 29.—Cardinal McCabe has

issued a pastoral denouncing the horrid deeds of vengeance in Ireland. A farmer named McCausland was killed

ARRIVAL OF THE GENERAL MARby two men, with a scythe, near Bally-

clare. London, June 39.—Lord Canricarde wa

not murdered, as at first reported, but his agent, Blake, and Steward Keene were agent, Blake, and Steward Increase occur-killed. No arrests. The murders occur-red half a mile from Lochrea. The shots were fired through floopholes in the wall. The wife of Blake was on the car with the murdered men.

Blake, Lord Clanricarde's agent, lately killed was about to eje The murder took place near the spot where Bourke and his dragoon guard were recently assassinated.

rising from his seat apostrophised the venerable relic in beautiful and touching language which went home to the hearts of all present. He expressed his gratification at his visit to the capital of *La Nouvelle France* and said he was pleased to find that the last prayer of the gallent Mont-calm had been heard. Canada had pre-served her Faith and her Nationality. Chevalier Vincellette made a suitable reply. now commencing operations against the Suez Canal. Barges laden with stone have been sent down, to be sunk when necessary. Explosives will also be hurried down. It is feared General Stone is throwing his lot with Arabi and en-deavoring to do his utmost to hamper the English at the council of Ministers. deavoring to do his unnose to marger English at the council of Ministers. ALEXANDRIA, July 1.—The impress-ment of recruits continues. In con-sequence of alarming rumors from Cairo, orders have been issued to the military to make specal exertions to maintain order. Constantinople, July 1.—The confer-ence re assembled to day, but the nature of its deliberations are unknown. Osman Bey sailed for Alexandria with instruc-tions from the Sultan to Dervisch Pasha. Alexandria, July 1.—Bedouins are crossing from the Syrian side into Egypt, and are a very serious source of trouble and anxiety. It is reported the military party have copies of a plan blocking the Suez Canal prepared by a Russian officer.

Chevaner vincenette indue a suitable reply. Wednesday afternoon, His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec and Very Rev. Mr. Lagare called upon the distinguished visitors, who dined last night with Dr. Landry at Beauport, aud subsequently spent the evening with Mr. Chevalier Vincellette. The General also paid his respects on

CELEBRATION OF THE FEAST OF ST. JOHN BAPTISTE AT SAND-

WICH.

spent the evening with this respects on Wincellette. The General also paid his respects on Wednesday to His Excellency the Gov-ernor-General and to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. On Thursday morning, the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul, the distinguished visitors attended eight o'clock mass in the Basilica, which was celebrated by the ven-erable Cure, Rev. Mr. Auclair. They were seated on a platform immediately in front of the sanctuary which was car-peted and provided with chairs of state and pric-dieux. During the mass several appropriate morecaux were sung by

appropriate morceaux were sung by PUnion Musicale under the direction of Mr. Gustave Gagnon, the organist.

MONTH'S MIND IN WAWANOSH.

<section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><text> On Friday last, June 23rd, a solemn Re-quiem High Mass was celebrated in St. Au-gustines' Roman Catholic Church, West Wawanosh, County of Huron, for the repose of the soul of the late Rev. Father McGauran of Goderich. The church was crowded with an attentive congregation, many of whom went to communion, offering it for the de-ceased. Rev. Father O'Connor, pastor of the church, celebrated Mass, assisted by Rev. Father McGrath, of Wawanosh, as deacon, and Rev. Father Cummins, of Mount Carmel, as subdeacon. Rev. Father Shea, of seaforth, assisted in the sanctuary. At the deceased, and Rev. Father Shea, of seaforth, assisted in the sanctuary. At the deceased, and Rev. Father Shea, of seaforth, assisted in the sanctuary. At the conclusion of the deceased. He also brought vividly before the eyes of the congregation the terrible sufferings the emigrants under-who was then pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Quebec, by his unremit-ing labors and constant watchfulness other wise would have been left to the tender mercles of thoughtless strangers. He next dwit on the many difficulties the deceased, dwit on the many difficulties the deceased in the vineyard of His Master, and concluded an eloquent oration by im-pressing on all present the necessity of con-stant y praying so that they might be able to surmount all the difficulties with which the teat of man to conceive the joys that the abors and the noise work he had part oncluded without mentioning the varia to acclude without mentioning the to surmount all the difficulties with which the heat of man to conceive the joys that. I must not conclude without mentioning the vacellent music furnished by the choir, as organist, has few equals in this part of the country. The choir, also, shows careful training, and they more than covered them, selves with glory on the occasion referred to. VERITAS. of the soul of the late Rev. Father McGauran of Goderich. The church was crowded with Butter per lb. " crock. " tubs... Cheese ¥ lb..... Hides, No. 1

OBITUARIES.

The Quebec Chronicle announces the eaths of two well known citizens of the The Quebec Chronicle announces the deaths of two well known citizens of the Ancient capital: The late Bennett, Esq., was one of The late Bennets est. Esq., was one of the carly founders of the lumber industry in that city, and for many years head of an ex-tensive firm of lumber exporters. The de-ceased gentleman, who was widely respected for his integrity, had been for some time in failing health. He was in his early youth a convert to the Catholic Church, of which he was a fervent and edifying member: he was for many years a member of the late Com-mittee of Management of St. Patrick's Church, having been elected thereto in 1851. Mr. Bennett was of English descent. His funeral took place to the Basilica on Wed-nesday morning, where High Mass was cele-brated by Rev. Mr. Belanger, assisted by Rev. Dr. Laflamme of the University as beacon and by a sub-Deacon. The attendance was large and highly respectable, embraching re-presentatives of all the lumber and other mercantile houses in the City, besides a number of relatives and personal friends. The interment subsequently took place in the cemetry of our Lady of Belmont. Another of the old settlers in Quebec

There was a very large demonstration n Tuesday night at the Palais Station on

Another of the old settlers in Quebec city has been called away, in the person of the late Mr. J. Nesbitt, for many years one of the leading shipbuilders at that one of the reading simplified at that port,—at the very advanced age of eighty years and two months. Deceased was a native of London, Eng., and having, while yet young, immigrated to Canada, settled down in Quebec. Having acted as foreman in some of the principal shipyards man in some of the principal subjacts he, over forty years ago, commenced building on his own account under advan-ces from some of the leading mercantile houses here and in Belfast, Ireland. He houses here and in Belfast, Ireland. He was a striking instance of the uncertain-ties of the shipbuilding industries in by-gone days, as at two or three periods of his life he saw himself independent but also, unfortunately, had the bitter experi-ence of as often seeing himself bereft of everything. Deceased was a convert to the Catholic church, of which he always con-tinued to be a practical and fervent tinued to be a practical and fervent member, and he was as far back as 1844 elected a member back as 1844 elected a memory of the old Committee of St. Patrick's, a position he occupied till he removed from the parish. He also for a number of years served as one of the Commissioners of the Marine and Immi-Commissioners of the Marine and Minine grant Hospital as the colleague of the late Captain Alleyn, N. R., Messrs F. X. Par-adist and Thadeus Kelly. He was also a Justice of the Peace. His death was quite unexpected, as he had retired in good unexpected, as ne had retired in good health on Monday evening but was sud-denly taken ill with apoplexy. The priest and doctor were immediately called in and reached his bedside barely in time to see him breathe his last.



The picnic of the St. Patrick's Benevo-lent Society on Monday next, 10th inst., promises to be very attractive, and no doubt a large number of the citizens will avail themselves of the opportunity of spending a pleasant day at Port Stanley. J. A. Green, Esq., Surveyor of Customs at this port, having obtained leave of absence, left town last night by G. T. R. en route for Winnipeg, where he will eventually take up his residence, provid-ing he is pleased with the place, which it will be remembered he visited some few weeks acc. Mr. Green's yourgest

Londen East is about to sink several artesian wells in the hope of procuring a sufficient supply of water to supply the

Mr. N. Ormsby was fined \$100 and costs by Judge Elliot last week for assaulting a scrutineer on the day of the elections. DUFFERIN AVENUE

On Saturday Mr. Donaldson, head mas-ter of the Delaware school, went down to the river to bathe, and while doing so got beyond his depth and before assistance ar-ived me decamed.

rived was drowned. FROM GODERICH.

A Requiem High Mass was celebrated at St. Peter's on Tuesday, for the repose of the soul of the late Father McGauran. Fathers Lennon, of Brantford, Shea, of Seaforth, Connoly of Biddulph, O'Connor of Wawanosh, and Father Watters officia-ting. Father Connoly preached a very ap-propriate sermon. A meeting of the ladies and gentlemen of St. Peters was held on Thursday evening in the vestry, to arrange for a mammoth picnic in July in aid of the Church.

the Church. ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY Branch No. 8, I. C. B. U.,

WILL HOLD ITS ANNUAL C - NIC 91 to 0 11 10 to 0 16

PORT STANLEY

0 25 to 1 30 0 11 to 0 12 0 15 to 0 17 0 00 to 0 07 0 00 to 0 00 7 00 to 0 00 On Monday, July 10th, 1882. A good Programme of Games and Dancing as been arranged by the Committee. The 7th Fusileers String Band will be in therefore. 0 75 to 2 00 0 50 to 0 70 0 50 to 0 70 8 00 to 9 00 attendance. MONDAY JULY 10th. MONDAY 194.2w

 $\begin{array}{c} ... & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ ... & 8 & 00 & to & 8 & 50 \\ ... & 1 & 40 & to & 1 & 50 \\ ... & 0 & 60 & to & 1 & 00 \\ ... & 1 & 00 & to & 1 & 00 \\ ... & 1 & 00 & to & 1 & 00 \\ ... & 1 & 00 & to & 5 & 00 \\ ... & 4 & 00 & to & 5 & 00 \end{array}$ OF EVERY DESCRIPPION

London Stock Market.

Name.

3.

118 100 120 HATS115 20) 50 Huron & Erie..... 50 London Loan 50 Ontario.... 50 Royal Standard.... 50 Superior..... 125

134 110 BEATON'S,

Toronto Markets-Car Lots.

Toronto, July 3. WHEAT-Fall, No. 1, \$1 2010 \$1 30. No. 2, 125 to \$1.27. No. 3, \$12 it 0 \$124. Spring-io. 1, \$133 to \$134. No. 2, \$131 to \$132. BARLEY-No. 1, \$7c. to \$0 \$7. No. 2, \$2c. \$053. No. 3 extra, 00c to 00c. No. 3, 00c to 00.

PEAS-No. 1 00c to \$0 00. No. 2, 82c to 83c. OATS-No. 1, 49c to 49. No. 2, 00c. CORN-00c to 60c.

OATS-No. 1, 38 to 40. No. 2, 600. CORN-000 to 000. FLOUR-Superior, \$5 70 to \$5 80; extra, \$5 85 to \$5 65. BRAN-\$1155 to \$12 00. BUTTER-14c to 180. GRASS SEED-Clover, \$5 10 to \$5 25. BARLEY-(street)-600 to 65c. WHEAT (street)-Fall, \$1 27 to \$1 29,

Montreal Market.

Montreal Market. Montreal, July 3. FLOUR-Receipts, 2 300 bis sales 000; Market quiet, unchanged. Quotations are as follows, Superior, 6 20 to 6 25; extra, 6 00 to 6 05; spring extra, 5 90 to 6 00; superfine, 5 30 to 5 40; strong bakers', 6 50 to 8 00; fine, 4 60 to 4 75; middlings, 3 75 to 3 90; pollards, 3 50 to 3 60; Ontario bags, 2 75 to 3 00; city bags, 8 50 to 3 60. GRAIN-Wheat, white winter, 1 35 to 1 33; Canada red winter, 1 35 to 1 37;

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the Post Office, Hamilton, on and after Thurs-day, the 15th June. Persons tendering are notified that teaders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, the blanks properly filled in, and signed with their actual signa-tures.

And save 20 per cent. discount.

The stock will be the largest and best assorted ever imported into Ontario. It has been bought for cash, and the prices will be such as to be within the reach of A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF STATIONERY -AND-SCHOOL BOOKS WILL BE ALSO KEPT ON HAND. THOS. COFFEY. KIDNEY-WORT HAS BEEN PROVED H. BEATON KIDNEY DISEASES. Does a lame back or disordered urine indi-cate that you are a victim ¹⁰ THEN DO NOT HESITATE: use Kidney-Wort at once, (drug-gists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy ever to disease and restore healthy action Ladies. For complaints peculia, and weaknesses, Kidney. Wort is unsurpassed as it will act promptly and safely.⁴ Etither for, Incomtinence, retention of urine OF EVERY STYLE AND MAKE. ex. Incontinence, retention of uring t or ropy deposits, and dull draggin, speedily yield to its curative norm Those in want of anything suitable for the present season would do well to inspect the stock of goods now on sale at 43 SOLD BY ALL DEUGGISTS. Price \$1.

of devotion.

JULY 7, 1882

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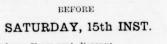
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TRENT NAVIGATION

Fenelon Falls, Buckhorn Rapids and Burleigh Canals.

Sealed Text Contractors. SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the un-dersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Trent Navigation," will be received at this office nntil the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on WEDNESDAY, the Fifth Day of July next, for the construction of two Lift Locks, Bridge Piers and other works at Fencion Falls; also, the construction of a Lock at Buckhorn Rapids, and for the con-struction of three Locks, a Dam and Bridge Piers at Burleigh Falls. The works at each of these places will be let separately.

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SECRETARY.

I. P. FRINK, 551 Pearl St., N.W.

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Barley. Rye.... Buckwheat . Clover Seed. Timothy See

London Markets. Wheat, Spring.... Deihl, Trédwell Clawson. Red

London, Ont., July. 3. GRAIN

will be remembered he visited some few weeks ago. Mr. Green's youngest daughter accompanied him and it is tol-erably certain that all the other members of his family will follow in the course of six or seven weeks. A large number of prominent citizens accompanied Mr. Green as far as the Grand Trunk Station, Search Onches to see him off — Chronicle. South Quebec, to see him off.—Chronicle 27th June. COMMERCIAL.

Gone to Winnipeg.

Constable Beatty was shot dead in

King's county. London, July 2.-When Sir Stafford Northcote went over to the support of the Government vesterday he made a long speech, reciting the troubles England had been compelled to undergo at the instance of a few rebellious and ambitious Irishmen, and referring to the insignificance certain other question in comparison with pressed upon England for immediate ac-tion, said the time had at last comparison ac-Englishmen to cease petty debating and resort to decisive action. The fact that resort to decisive action. so great and illustrious a nation was so so great and mustrious a nation was so disgracefully hampered in its Parliament was insulting to British intelligence and should be at once summarily ended, if need be by the extremes of such arbitrary power.

Parnell, replying to Harcourt, made a nected very able and defiant speech, and though at first meeting with violent interruptions, at first meeting with violent interruptions, succeeded in completely dominating the storm. The latter part of his speech was listened to in profound silence. The city was much excited during the the St.

day and the combative attitude of the contestants brought a throng to the House which clamored for admission.

The scene in the House was one rarely witnessed. Cat-calls, hisses and feet shuffling were among the compliments paid by the English to the Irish members. It is said Harcourt's purpose through out the debate was to provoke an outbreak, so as to furnish a pretext for sus-A list of members was given Playfair, but in the confusion and excite. he blundered, and reported a num ber of members who were not present.

Egypt.

BERLIN, July I.-Bismarck expects no satisfactory results from the Constanti-nople Conference, but is on the side of England as far as the Suez Canal is concerned.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 1 .- The ambas sadors expect the Porte to be the first to make a communication in regard to sending Turkish troops to Egypt without awaiting a request from the Conference.

LONDON, July 1.-It is reported the Porte has signified its intention to be guided by the views of the Conference re specting Egypt, and Turkish troops will be sent to re-establish the status quo under the direction of the Powers.

on Tuesday night at the rains station on the occasion of the arrival from Montreal of the General and Madame la Marquise de Charette, accompanied by the Marquis de la Rochefoucault, attended by their respec-tive suites. Several thousands of people must have been present, and the crowding mere comething immense, numbers of peowas something immense, numbers of peo ble crying out from time to time, fearing that they would be crushed to death. The Marqius may be looked upon as the very embodiment of the idea of the temvery embodiment of the idea of the tem-poral power of the Pope. Such he is in fact actually regarded by the masses of the people. The most popular of the Generals who opposed Garibaldi in the struggle to maintain the Pope's temporal power he was also any of the most maintain power, he was also one of the most suc-cessful commanders on the French side in cessful commanders on the renen side in the Franco-Prussian war, where the nucleus of his army was composed of the old Zouaves who had served under him in Italy, soldiers fired with a devotion similiar to that which inspired the followers of Joan of Arc and the Iron Sides of Oliver Cromwell. These facts will serve to explain the enthusiasm with which the to explain the enthusiasm with which the arrival of the General was received by our French Canadian fellow-citizens. The first wife of the Marquis was, we believe, a Fitzjames. By his second he is con-nected with the Count de Chambord. Amongst those to welcome the General on his arrival were the members in this city of the Cercle Catholique and Papal Zouaves. On the arrival of the train a ession was formed to escort him to St. Louis Hotel, the band of the 8th

the St. Louis Hotel, the band of the Sth Royal Rifles supplying the music and the firemen turning out with torches. In the first carriage were the General and the Marquise de Charette, accom-panied by Mr. Vincelette, Cheralier of St. Gregory, President of the Cercle Catholique, and Mr. Trudel, Vice-Presi-lett for Oucher of the Pard Zever-Catholique, and Mr. Trudel, Vice-Presi-dent for Quebec of the Papal Zouaves. The second carriage was accompanied by the Marquis de La Rochefoucault, C.I. the Count d'Orsonnes and Recorder Dery. The General was presented with two addresses on Wednesday. In the morn-ing the Papal Zouaves presented him with address at the St. Louis Hotel, to

QUIS DE CHARETTE.

(From the Quebec Chronicle.)

which he responded. In the afternoon he visited the falls of Montmorenci, and subsequently received in St. Roch's the address of the Cercle Catholique. He also visited the scenes of the battles on

the Plains and at St. Foye. Yesterday, General Charette and lady and the Marquis de Rochefoucault and suite, accompanied by Chevalier Vincellette and others, also visited the community of the venerable monastery of the Ursulines. They were shown through the parlors and Chaplain's room, and amongst other ob-jects that interested them was the skull of the heroic Montcalm, which is preserved

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. J. J. NESBITT.

The mortal remains of this gentleman were conveyed from h's son's residence, Hare Point, to St. Roch's Church in the afternoon of SS. Peter and Paul day, attended by a very large concourse of mourners. They were received at the main entrance by Revd. Fathers Gosselin, Cure, and Hamelin, chaplain of the General Hos-pital, of which institution one of depital, of which institution one of de-ceased's daughters is a member. After the chanting of the *Libera* and other appropriate hymns and prayers by the officiating clergymen and an efficient choir to organ accompaniment, the body still attended by a very large number of friends, was conveyed to St. Charles cem-etery, where it was interred. It must have been years cratifying to the relatives of been very gratifying to the relatives of the deceased to see that, although he had the deceased to see that, although he had for years been out of commercial pursuits, pecting Egypt, and Turkish troops will jects that interested them was the skull of his memory was still revered by so many of his contemporaries in all walks of life as well as by a large number of the suc-he direction of the Powers. ALEXANDRIA, July 2.—Arabi Bey is ladies of the community. The General

Canada red winter, 1 35 to 1 37. spring, 1 38 to 1 40. Corn, 95c to 95c. Peas, 97c to 1 00. Oats, 43c to 43c. Barley, 65c to 70c; MEAL-Oatmeal, 5 00 to 5 10. Cornmeal 3 00 to 4 00. PROVISIONS-Butter, Western, 15c to 17c Eastern Townships, 19c to 22c; B. & M. 18c to 21c. Creamery, 19c to 21c. Cheese, 10ic to 10jc Pork, mess, 24 00 to 25 00. Lard, 14jc to 15c Bacon, 13c to 14c. Hams, 14c to 15c.

21c. Creamery, 19c to 21c. Cheese, 19c to 19c Pork, mess, 240 to 25 00. Lard, 14g to 15c Bacon, 13c to 14c. Hams, 14c to 15c. HAMILTON. June, 30-Wheat, white at 1 20 to 0 00: red, 1 33 to 0 00; spring, 0 00 to 0 00, barley, 72 to 75c; oats, 5ic to 000; preas, 80c to 82c; corn, 00c to 00; spring, 0 00 to 00; barley, 72 to 75c; to 300. Dressed hogs, choice, 8 00 ths 300. 25 00 00. Dressed hogs, choice, 8 00 ths 300. 25 00 00. Dressed hogs, choice, 8 00 ths 500. 200. Dressed hogs, choice, 8 00 ths 500. 200. Dressed hogs, choice, 8 00 the 500. 200. 200. 200. 200. 200. C. C. Dacod. 18c to 15: extra, 00c to 000: small rolls, freed, 13: to 15: extra, 00c to 000; small rolls, freed, 14: to 10. 21. 35. pring wheat; 12: to 13c; Lard-Farmers' tried, 12; to 13c; 12: to 13c; Lard-Farmers' tried, 12; to 10; 35. CartakrixES. June 30-Flour, No. 13: super, 6 00 are 50; fall wheat; 1 20 are 12: 30 are, 10: 00 corn, 60c to 60. 35. CArtakrixES. June 30-Flour, No. 35. Still wheat; 1 20 to 1 25; portag barley, 00 are 50; fall wheat; 1 20 are 12: 30 are, 50 are 50; fall wheat; 1 20 are 12: 30 are, 50 are 50; fall wheat; 1 20 are 12: 30 are, 50 are 50; fall wheat; 1 20 are 35. Still the 35 are 90; potatoes, 175 are 00 35. Still the 35; pring wheat; 16 are, 40; to 00; sheepskins, 0.25 to 0.35 built heat, 50 to 10; sheepskins, 0.25 to 0.35 built heat, 70 are 50; holdes, 70 to 75; as 40; to 12; barley, 0.5; barley, 55 to 0.5; 35. Still the 30 to 10 s5; spring wheat; 10 are, 35. to 10: 20 are 10; spring wheat; 10 are, 35. to 10: 25; barley, 55 to 70; beas 0.7 to 10; 50; 35. Still the 50; cattle, (live weight), 4 00 to 75; 35. Still the 50; cattle, (live weight), 4 00 to 75; 35. Still the 50; cattle, (live weight), 4 00 to 75; 35. Still the 50; cattle, (live weight), 50 to 0.5; 35. Still the 50; cattle, (live weight), 50 to 0.5; 35. Stil

13 (0); potatoes, 1 40 # 1 30 per bag; corn, 60c \oplus KINGSTON, June 30.—Flour, No. 1 super, 7 (0) to 3 (0); fall wheat, 1 20 to 1 23; spring wheat, 1 25 to 1 27: barley, 75c to 80; peas, 80c to 81; bars, 40c to 00c; cattle, 11v weight, 4 50 to 6 50; beef, 7 00 to 9 (250); mutton, 8 00 to 10 (0); dressed hogs, 8 00 to 9 0c; hides, 6 00 to 8 00. sheep-skins, 1 00 to 1 50; wool, 20c to 21c; butter, 17c to 18c; eggs, 17c to 00c; cheese, 10 to 10;c; hag, 14 00 to 14 50; potatoes, 150 to 0 00 per bag; corn, 87 to 00c; rye, 65c to 70c.

\$666 a week in your own town. Terms and \$500 atfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. nov10.81.1y \$55 TO \$200 per day at home. Samples \$515 son & Co., Portland, Maine. address \$715 son & Co., Portland, Maine. nov10-81.1y

PALMER'S BLOCK,

RICHMOND ST., LONDON.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Post Office, Hamilton, Ont." will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 6th day o July next, inclusively, for the erection of

POST OFFICE, &C.,

-AT-

HAMILTON, ONT.

filled in, and signed with their action signed tures. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complet the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to ac-cept the lowest or any tender. By order, F. H. ENNIS, Secretary

Department of Public Works, { Ottawa, 24th May, 1882

NOTICE.

Time for receiving lenders for the above works is hereby EXTENDED until MON-DAY, 31st July next, and the time for seeing the plans and specifications to Monday, 17th July next. By order, F. H. ENNIS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, (Ottawa, 24th June, 1882. 195-2w

NOW OPEN. WHITE SULPHUR SPRING BATHS.

The proprietor takes great pleasure in an-nouncing that these celebrated Baths are now open for the accommodation of inva-lids and the public. Besides being most refreshing in summer season, they are pronounced by the best me-dical authorities as containing great cura-tive properties. These sufficient great cura-tive properties.

besides being most refreshing in summer season, they are pronounced by the best me-dical authorities as containing great cura-tive properties. Those suffering with chronic diseases should at once avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining relief and eventual cure. The Baths have been fitted up with all modern improvements. The Plunge Bath is now ready. A. MASSIE, Proprietor.



TRENT NAVIGATION.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE letting of the works for the FENE-LON FALLS, BUCKHORN and BUR-LEIGH CANALS, advertised to take place on the fifth day of July next, is unavoidably postponed to the following dates:— Tenders will be received until Wednesday, the second day of August next. Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready for examination (at the places previously men-tioned) on Saturday, the filteenth day of July next. By order.

194.60

Dept. of Railways and Canals, } Ottawa, 20th June, 1882.

continuing and come tenders are returned to the different parties whose tenders fare not accepted. This Department does not, how-ever, bind itself occept the lowest or any tender, By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary. Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 22nd May, 1882. 191-5-w SITUATION WANTED

By a young lady as Lady's Companion. Can speak French. No objection to travelling. Address "M. R.," Catholic Record Office.

RUPTURE Cure without an operation or the injury t ses indict by Dr. J. A. SHEEMAN'S met Office 251 Broadway, New York. His by with Photographic likenesses of bad c before and after cure, mailed for 10 cents

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The works at each of these places will be let separately. Maps of the respective localities, together with plans and specifications of the works can be seen at this office on and after WED-NESDAY, the Twenty first Day of June next, where printed forms of Tender can be ob-tained. A like class of information relative to the works at Fenelon Fails will be furnished at that place, and for those at Buckhorn and Burleigh, information may be obtained at the resident Engineer's office, Peterborough. be obtained at the resident Engineer's office, Peterborough. Contractors are requested to bear in mind that Tenders for the different works must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, as follows:-For the Fenelon Falls Work...\$1,000 Do Burchorn Rapids Work...\$1,000 And that these respective amounts shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines en-tering into contract for the works at the rates and prices submitted, subject to the conditions and terms stated in the specific-cations.

By order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary.