

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

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1882.

Buffalo Union.

Boston Pilot.

Freeman's Journal:

guilty of the crime.

CLERICAL.

WE have received cal garments.

We give in our tailoring department special his race generations ago, and as attention to this branch of the trade.

N. WILSON & CO.

Persecution.

There was silence in the heavens When the Son of Man was led From the Garden to the Judgment; Sudden silence, strange, and dread! All along the empyreal coasts, On their knees the immortal hosts Watched with sad and wondering eyes, That tremendous sacrifice.

There was silence in the heavens When the Priest his garment tore; Silence when that twain accursed Their false witness bore. Silence (though a tremor crept O'er their ranks) the Angels kept While that Judge, dismayed though pron Wash'd his hands before the crowd.

But when Christ His cross was bearing, Fainting oft, by slow degrees, was searing, Fainting oft, by slow degrees, of legions rising from their knees. Each bright spirit grasped a brand; And lightning flashed from band to band An instant more had launched them forth Avenging terrors to the earth.

Then from God there fell a glory, Round and o'er that multitude; And by every fervent Angel With hushing hand another stood, Another, never seen before, Stood one moment and no more! —Peace, brethren, peace! to us is given Suffering: vengeance is for Heaven! AUBPEY DE VERE.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Review

THERE is a comic opera, in which the principal character, who has a amusing disregard for social and moral conventionalities, says to the audience, after whipping off his wife's head, or indulging in some other little eccentricity of a similar character, "I may be a hard citizen, but when people don't rile me I am a good father and a tender husband." Whether Mr. Beecher is a hard citizen or a soft one is a point on which public opinion is divided, and which will probably never be settled. But he has certainly cultivated the pa-ternal manner with a success which is overpowering, and would suggest that his proper attitude is that of the benevolent father of the drama who is always suretching his hands over happy couples and saying unctuously: "Bless you, my chil-Nothing on the stage could dren." be more humorously paternal or more gushingly mellow, than the fatherly way in which he patronized some of our prelates a few Sundays Mr. Beecher on the That whole was satisfied with his proteges, must be a great relief to the Catholic population of this State. Last Sunday Mr. Beecher took the Irish nation to his paternal bosom, and patted it kindly on the head and pinched its ears in his usual much mixed manner. He administered the honey of flattery to Paddy, and then, fearful of its effects on a constitution to which sweet things are unusual, he distilled into it a few drops of the vinegar of misrepresenfor the amount of two hundred doltation. Then, as an alterative, he insisted that he should swallow the lars." gall of calumny. But Mr. Beecher is good-natured if he is anything, and he gave him a decoction of his own blarney to wash it down. A great artist is Mr. Beecher, and he mixes his materials judiciously. But does he not stretch a point when he assures us that out of every ten riots in this country nine are caused by Irishmen? We think we have heard of some peculiarly brutal tumults in this country to which Irishmen were certainly not a party, except they possessed the ubiquity of Sir Boyle Roche's bird. The infamous wretches who attacked a men." Therefore the Cornish war convent in Charlestown did not hail, ery is that "the Irish must go." It is we believe, from Connemara, but from classic Boston, and we think Cornish miners against the Irish, we have heard of some heroes named and the Irish against the Chinese, Beecher, who were concerned in it. are both battling for true religion, The other riots in which churches were wrecked, priests mobbed, and citizens shot were not the work of our Irish citizens. Coming later down, in the railway riots which troubled the peace of several States, and in which the army of the United States was required to restore order, if Irishmen took any part, they certainly disguised their nationality by assuming names of a thoroughly Teutonic character. But "Quidquid increpuerit, Catalinam timeri." It would seem as if some of our citizens would be disappointed if they The answer was, "nothing, he does did not trace on Irishman's hand in not work in our mine." We need every villany. When Garfield was not tell the Interior, that from the shot, the first reports were that the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear, assassin was named Doherty! An there is not a desolate spot, so spirit-

tell his hearers in Brooklyn that the did not know of his Redeemer, His President had been stricken down by work and His promises. a man "with a brogue on his tongue, who had thus repaid the country for a large stock of the privileges it had generously begoods suitable for cleri- stowed on him." Of course the assassin might have been a Doherty, and an Irishman, or a Doherty with

desires to do. It is only irksome claims that make time scarce. "No every bit of Irishism washed out of time," pleads the man of business, saintly as some others when reproached with neglected it no discredit to fling a spiritual interests. Week days are sleek and who think it no discredit to fling a gibe at the country of their ances-tors, but there would be no more consecrated to toil-Sundays are too short for bodily rest. There is no justice in saddling the affair on time, because no desire, for God. Irishmen than there would be in Yet, one can have some charity for making Mr. Beecher's congregation this excuse from him whose hard responsible for the crime of Guiteau, and incessant labor is of necessity because the assassin was long a deand not of choice. Far different is it, however, with that large class vout member of the same. If the calumny had been uttered in a mowho have more time than they ment of haste with regard to any know what to do with, but are alother nationality, we have no doubt that Mr. Peck would have felt bound ways alleging lack of leisure for duties unfulfilled. They have time to retract the libel and apologise for for rest, for pleasure, for a hundred its utterance. Such would have heart-hardening frivolities, but "no been the manly course. But gentletime" or scant time for the earnest men of Mr. Peck's character appar-ently think that Catholic Irishmen work of life, on which their true honor here-not to speak of their have no rights which they are bound safety hereafter-depends. Loving to respect. Really we must protest against this kind of thing. An atthemselves well but not wisely, they are never too busy to respond to tempt is made to blow up Mr. Field's pleasant distractions, with a genial alacrity delightful to behold. Let monument to Andre. At once the cry goes out, Irishmen did it! Some some distasteful charity or civility explosive compounds are sent to put in a claim, and at once they are Messrs. Vanderbilt and Field. austerely unapproachable, immersed Straightway the detectives are diin business-they have "no time." We have all, alas! a fatal facility in rected to make their investigation in Irish quarters, although the fact of the boxes containing extracts persuading ourselves of the truth of vhatever we wish to believe. So it from German socialistic papers, being German in form, and having happens that this plea of "no time," even for positive duties, passes un-German inscription, would point to questioned by the soul, until it may the direction from which they came. be, that dread hour comes which The worst of the matter is, that dispels our dearest illusions; tauntwhile the officers of the law are sent ing us the while that now at last. on a wild-goose chase the real crimthere is indeed "no time" to profit inals escape. by our sudden clear-sightedness.

An act of politeness to a child may impress a lifetime. Which of us is there that does not remember might have won eternal rest; and might have won eternal rest; and some great soul displayed in a kind, the man of pleasure bemoans the tatherly smile, or a pleasant word or squandered years that are a blank some act of encouragement. How impossible it is to deceive the keen judgment of childhood on such a point. It knows what is assumed; it knows what is habitual and generous. But when the genuine courtesy of a gentleman, using the word in its true sense, greets a child, it justly makes a friend and admirer of him forever. This, we see by a late letter of Senator George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, was the effect produced on him in his childhood by Arch-bishop Purcell. This he says in a letter to a gentleman of Cincinnati: "One of the recollections of my earliest boyhood is a visit to Bishop Purcell in his old residence next to St. Xavier's Church on Sycamore street. He received me so kindly and sympathized so much with the object of my visit, that I have always held him in great reverence, and felt an hest of the resolute. attachment for the church over which he presided. I regret extremely that misfortune has befallen THE Irishmen who defend the asit, and desire to testify my regret assination of Cavendish and Burke by a contribution toward rebuilding are the bitterest enemies of Ireland, Will you do me the favor to put and are playing into the hands of the Coercionists, who assuredly are my name on your subscription list

tered non-religious education, and Bismarck now looks helplessly and minster hopefully towards the Pope. France -and it would seem that Republic "No time" is too often a euphem-ism for "no inclination." Every learns nothing by experience-is bringing on herself the very evils one can find time for what he really Russia are trying to avert. Amer-ica has seen the tragedy of irrelig-ions education played to the bitter end in Germany; it is time to profit by the example.

"WHAT! The son of an Irishman, yet not a Catholic?" was asked of a bright young man not long ago. "I came here young," he said, "and dropped the Catholic religion, like many of the children of Irishmen in this country. You notice," he continued, after a pause, "that a large number of the sons of Irishmen drop their religion. They go to the pub lic schools, read the newspapers, and judge for themselves. It's in them to kick against the priests, you know." "And your father?" "Oh, the old man's a Catholic, of course," This is "enlightenment." He was hopelessly "enlightened." There might be something in religion. But he was like Ingersoll-he didn't know, and didn't care much.

IF many of our own people Catholics who were born and bred in older countries-could only be brought to see the evils which the public-school system is bringing apon their children, the struggle in behalf of religious education would not be so disheartening. To the ignorant or careless, a priest appeals in vain. "The public schools are good enough for them!" But they are not good enough for observant Protestants who have risen above popular prejudice. "Why do so many children of Catholic parents fall away from the Faith?" is a question often asked. And the answer from the Protestant always is: "Because of the enlightening (?) influ-ence of the public schools and the newspapers." How long will Cath-How long will Catholic parents remain blind?

time and a horror for eternity. WHAT would the stern bigots who Well for us if before that dread hour landed at Plymouth Rock say to a minister who publicly declares himstrikes we awaken to the purpose and value of time, and the knowself in favor of prayers for the dead? ledge that in the busiest existence This minister is the Rev. Mr. Merrithere is time to worship God and aid our fellow-toilers. With this realman, of Somerville, which is peril-ously near Boston. Mr. Merriman, ization, we will, like a great man of however, purges himself of any sus picion of Papistical leanings by ancient days, seldom plead time." Though laden with Papistical leanings by with the tenying the doctrine of everlasting cares of a vast empire, he took and kept this resolve—"not frequently, punishment. But when Kant's Critique of Pure Reason is admitted nor without necessity, to say to anyas a textbook into Amherst College, one, or to write in a letter, that I what may we not expect from the have no leisure; nor continually to religious descendants of the Pariexcuse the neglect of duties re-quired by our relation to those with tans? This Mr. Merriman, in spite of his unorthodox views, remains whom we live, by alleging urgent occupations." It is not time the Pastor of a Congregational church. It is evident that Congregationalism most of us need, but will. Pebbles has become so broad as to hold a be are sufficient deterrent to unwilling lief in Purgatory and a denial of feet, but mountains melt at the behell. In time, it may give the hand of fellowship to Mr. Robert Ingersoll.

Charles Darwin was buried in West- doctrine begotten of sensualism and Abbey was once a temple of the only true God. Now it is a heathen Truth: "What, therefore, God hath pantheon, where the bodies of some of the most famous and some of the which Bismarck and the Emperor of most infamous men have been interred. The papers referred to say that twenty years ago Darwin's ideas were denounced as atheistic in their consequences and destructive of religion, and that now they are

generally accepted even by believ. ers in divine revelation. This is emphatically untrue as regards both the assertions. Some of the ideas and some of the consequences, real or supposed, of those ideas are atheistic, and antagonistic of revealed religion. But what is true in them must be separated from what is false. Moreover, what is popularly regarded as Charles Darwin's fundamental idea-that of evolution or development-is nothing new or He, or rather others who original. were, or claimed to be his followers, attempted to carry that idea out in a new direction, and to bolster up his or their idea of development by means of discoveries, actual or imaginary, which, it was popularly supposed, would overthrow divine revelation. In this they have signally failed. Moreover, very many of Charles Darwin's supposed facts or imagined observations have been proved to be no facts, and there is now a host of scientists of the highest reputation for careful, accurate investigation, and of unquestioned ability, who dispute the correctness of Darwin's observations and also of the theories he built upon them.

Catholic Columbian.

THE average income of a Catholic priest is about five hundred dollars year, and his entire life is given to the people over whom he is placed by his Bishop. Every moment in the day he is at the bid of those who may need his ministrations. Besides the saying of two Masses on Sundays and holidays, whilst fasting for twelve or fourteen hours, the preaching of sermons, celebrating other offices of the Church, hearing confessions, attending sick calls, teaching catechism, organizing and perpetuating societies, he must also frequently give close attention to the concern of a parish, and temporal celebrate Mass every morning for this manner, all Christians are medithe living and the dead. The Protestant minister gets his two, three, We ask graces from God for other four, or five thousand dollars a year, house rent for his family and all the between 11 im and them. Is not comforts of life, with only a little work once a week in the preparation in of saints," in which the editor and preaching of a sermon on some of the Churchman professes to be social or political topic, or how the lieve whenever he says the Apostles' laws should be enforced to make Creed. Now, may we not ask our work of the ministers a little more. It is easy to imagine what a fine old time a priest would have looking us? after a family of his own. As it is his congregation is his family, and as for temporal goods, he is satisfied if even a sufficiency of them is given him to provide for the sustenance of life, and to enable him to give to those seeking charity. His house is besieged by the poor, the lowly and the distressed, seeking assistance and consolation. But with all this labor and annoyance, there is, generally speaking, no happier man on the face of the earth than the Catholic priest, who does his duty, without the least hope of temporal recompense. THE Maine Methodist Conference last week passed resolutions, says the New York Sun, looking to the amending of the divorce laws, by which, already too much license i given in the dissolving of the marri age relation. The Sun's article in reference to the resolutions does not state directly the Catholic Church's doctrine on the subject of divorce, but by implication would lead its readers to believe that the Church does permit divorce from the marriage tie for certain reasons. The Church believes, teaches and practices that the marriage bond once validly entered into can never be dissolved except by death, and this is the substance of the vows plighted solemnly in the presence of her ministers when the marriage rela-tion is contracted. Divorce from co-habitation, of course, can be and is permitted, when the happiness, temporal and spiritual, of the married couple and their eternal salvation would require it, but only after other means have failed. Still, never can the marriage relation be a second time contracted whilst husband and wife live. Our Protestant brethren do not believe this doctrine. When SEVERAL of the secular news- for a cause, a husband and wife may

Abbey. Westminster not of Christianity, for it is in direct conflict with the words of Eternal joined together, let not man put asunder. Society's safety depends upon the sacredness of the marriage contract. The Catholic Church guards this sacredness more zealously than any other organization: the Catholic Church, then, is the sustainer of society.

Baltimore Mirror

'I HE editor of our esteemed con-temporary, the Southern Churchman, is positive that the Blessed Virgin "cannot hear prayer at all." Indeed! The Bible teaches that Indeed! "there shall be joy before the angels of God upon one sinner doing pen-The angels beside the great ance.' white Throne, then, know what is taking place on earth. Why cannot the saints? As an authority we prefer the Bible to the Southern Churchman. The editor is sure that we are guilty of idolatry every time we pray to our Blessed Lady. He is in error, to our blessed Lady. He is in error, and the expression "pray to" her is the fallacy which is the stumbling-block in his way. We do not pray to her for anything of hers; we do pray to her to obtain for us things from God. Our prayer is simply a request, a petition, for her inter-cession. It is not an act of divine homage. As proof of his erroneous assertion that we are guilty of idol-atry when we pray to Mother Mary, the editor makes this quotation from St. Paul: "There is one God and one mediator of God and men, the man Christ Jesus." We accept that quotation, and we pronounce anathema against any one who denies it Therefore, our conduct towards the Blessed Virgin cannot, at least in our opinion, be in violation of it, for surely we would not draw down a curse upon our own heads. But the editor should note a distinctionthere is a vast difference between the mediation of redemption and the mediation of intercession. There is one and only one mediator be tween God and men in the way of redemption. He is Jesus Christ. "Neither is there salvation in any other name. For there is no other name under heaven given to men whereby we must be saved." There are, however, mediators innumerable in the way of intercession. In ators. We all pray for one another. riends to pray for us? If they grant our request, do they not then become mediators between God and No doubt the editor of the Churchman has often mediated for members of his own congregation. St. Paul over and over again entreated his acquaintances to so medi-ate for him. "I beseech you, therefore, brethren," he wrote on one occasion to the Catholics at Rome through our Lord Jesus Christ and by the charity of the Holy Ghost, that you help me in your prayers for me to God." And if we pray to sinners, why may we not pray to saints? Why may we not ask the intercession of the blessed in heaven? We pray to the Blessed Virgin, to the other saints, and to the angels. We urge them to plead to God for us, them His friends, pure and pleasing in His sight, powerful with Him, His servants whom He delights to honor, and we know by experience that their intercession avails us much. And we know, further, that whatever they obtain is obtained through Christ, is obtained through the merits of the mediation of the redemption wrought by Him. We do not adore the Blessed Virgin. We do not worship her. We do not make of her a goddess. Therefore we are not idolators. If we were, we should be guilty of a mortal sin, and we know that we cannot please God by sin. We do venerate the Blessed Virgin. We do loye her. We do call her "Blessed," as she, when inspired by the Holy Ghost, predicted that future generations would do. We do call her Mother of God, for she is the Mother of Jesus, and Jesus is only one person, and Jesus is God. We do ask her to pray for us. We do seek her influence with her Father and ours, God, the Almighty Creator of the universe. And we are convinced that we do right in loving her whom Jesus loved, in honoring her whom day the Rev. Mr. Peck proceeds to lic Irishman could be found, who of older countries. Germany fos-had any real significance that Jesus honored, and in imploring her assistance to whom Jesus was obedi-

BEECHER says that ninety per THE English miners in Cornwall cent. of the riots in this country have been mobbing the Irish, carryhave been caused by Irishmen. Of course. The Broad Street riots in ing their animosity so far as to destroy a small Roman Catholic Boston were caused by Irishmen; Church. This brings out the fact because if they had not been there, that no Irishman is permitted to set the Know-nothing mob would not foot in many of the Cornish mineshave attacked them and gutted their the objection ostensibly being that houses. The burning of the Ursuthe Irish are not sound in their reline Convent was caused by Irish ligious views. To the religious zeal men; because if there had not been of the English miners the Irish offer Irishmen to support a convent the other minor aggravations, the prinmob would not have had been put to the trouble of burning it. But the attack on Garrison in Boston was cipal of which are that they "take low wages and never entirely amalgamate with their brother worknot caused by Irishmen. It was the anti-slavery agitators who were re-sponsible for that. It was Macready somewhat comical to notice that the who caused the Forrest riot; and everybody knows it was the "niggers York by having perversely come that their battle-cries are identical here as slaves, and so provoked a and the means of grace, in both war for the abolition of slavery cases, are fists, clubs and stones. This is from the Chicago Interior. Still it is quite possible to make the Irish out responsible for all they Let us add a little item from a Parever suffered as well as all they ever liamentary report of an inquiry into did. Even an apprentice casuist might make Theodore Tilton rethe religious condition of the Cornish sponsible for his wife's infidelity. miners, who like so many of the other English workingmen have been brutalized by the base desertion of their well-paid religious "WE can't live with the Irish, and we can't live without them," teachers. One of the parliamentary It commissioners asked the miners Brooklyn preacher recently said. what they knew of Jesus Christ. Then he proceeded to show that the common schools were to be the means through which these "horrid Irish" are to be Americanizedthat is, made rationalistic and materialistic. America is young

Cincinnati Telegraph.

OUR Spanish contemporary, La Revista Catolica, edited by the Revistalearned Jesuits of Las Vegas, New Mexico, quotes a passage from a letter, written by Monsignor Gregorio Yousseff, from Damascus, announcing a great Catholic move-ment among the Oriental schismatics: "The adherents of the Greek schism have given evidence of a notable and pronounced movement toward Catholicity. In Rachaya three hundred persons have abjured their schism and have petitioned for a Catholic priest and a good teacher for their children. The Catholic Bishop of Cesaria, in Capadocia, writes, that thirty thousand persons have made overtures for reception into the Roman communion.' If we have to deplore some apostates, we may rejoice over many more con versions. We have great hopes that the broken branches will be rejoined to the main trunk of the who caused the riot in New tree.

> WE are pleased to see our amiable neighbor, the Western Christian Advocate, quote, with approval, Professor St. George Mivart against the doctrines of the dead Darwin. Of course our learned contemporary is aware that the professor is one of those horrible converts from Anglicanism, and that he dedicated his book of admirable essays on "Contemporary Evolution" to the Marquis of Ripon, another convert. The Advocate will find the work inquis teresting, especially as the author declares dogmatic Protestantism, as such, to be anti-scientific and profoundly anti-naturalistic.

> > Catholic Standard.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

nage, so wn misery. TO BE CONTINUED.

ST. PAUL OF THE CROSS.

CHURCH,

Song of the Captives. BT KATHERINE E. CONWAY.

2

By the waters of Babylon we sat and wept when we remembered thee, O Sion." I.-Obscuratum Est Aurum. How is the fine gold dimmed-the kingly purple faded-The light of the sun in the mid-day heaven by mists malign o'ershaded :

The stones of the Temple scattered -the gems

Trodden down in the mire, and the sacred cups profaned with the heathen's wine

I thought I had died to see it, but that was when I forgot The strength which is almighty and the love that sleeneth not

Now I rest in His arms, undaunted; in Him is my heart's trust-The sun will pierce thro' the poison mists, the gold is under the dust.

And the stones and the gems regathered, a Temple far more fair Than the one I loved will arise at last to the passion of my prayer.

From the Catholic World.

A WOMAN OF CULTURE.

CHAPTER XXII

THE FIRST FRUITS. The social atmosphere after the consum The social atmosphere after the consum-mation of the long-planned scheme of Mc-Donell's incarceration possessed for Dr. Killany a clearness and brightness that for many a day it had not known. He was no longer in the maze of a conspiracy, meditating, struggling, hoping, fearing, filled with chagrin one moment, to be lifted with hope the next; and although there was yet much to do and more to be troubled about, still the great obstacle was removed; he could breathe and wait with comparative indifference for whatever fate estined to follow. He was manager was destined to follow. He was managed of Nano's estate in conjunction with two nonentities. That position his intriguing had assured him. It was imperitive that one who had made himself so important and necessary a factor in late events should have an immediate reward, which would not bear the outward character of a price and yet be quite as substantial. He held his office by virtue of his conventional relationship, the world said. Nano knew as well as he that it was the sop to Cerberus, the opiate to still dangerous impor-tunings and outbreaks, and both appreci-ated it accordingly. It occurred to her often, and not vaguely, but impertinently clear, that he was looking for higher emoluments—her hand in marriage, perhaps. She had never taken pains to let him understand the hopelessness of his expectations. If he wanted money a fair fifty thousand was at his disposal when she came into the property. Considering what he knew and what he was able and unable to do, this was heavy compensation but she did not intend to offer it at any but she did not intend to offer it at any time. He might ask for it himself. She knew that to one of his disposition this was but a drop in the bucket. That, however, was not her affair. He might choose to be troublesome. She was pre-pared for that emergency likewise, and was ready to dismiss at the first sign of insubordination. It never caused her a moment of pain or alarm. She could do many brave, dangerously brave things, and

hours communing on this very subject. It on to his doom. In the first days of her was now the nearest to his heart. He had trial she had forseen that herself might be time and was lavish of it, and he thought time and was having of it, and he thought with leisurely care and diligence on his next move. He had, no doubt, passed the most daugerous period of his scheme: he was now to pass the most delicate. If boldness and skill were needed in the first next move. He had, he doubt, passed succeeded a never-to-be-forgotten morn-the most dangerous period of his scheme: he was now to pass the most delicate. If conjecture fact. She yielded to the boldness and skill were needed in the first instance, unequalled diplomacy and gentle and waited indifferently for the hour cunning were now the requisite qualities. He had to admit to himself-and with was the most candid, least dreams as completely as he thought of deflattering man in existence-that the outnattering man in existence—that the out-look was not cheering. She had not the slightest affection for him. Her manner very frequently savored of dislike and disgust, and she was always distant, cold, the she was fully conscious of sugntest affection for fifth. For manner the power which he field, but was also ute and that disgust, and she was always distant, cold, haughty, repelling. These feelings had deepened since the crime of her life had she would not be the slave of her crime, been consummated. It was natural that a modern lamp which, at the rubbing of the one person who knew of her sin should the medical Aladdin, would bring her be looked at with eyes of distrust when previous love was not in the question. He had it in his power to show to blind waiting the doctor gave himself. Then previous love was not in the question. He had it in his power to show to blind admirers the crack in the perfect vase, the waiting the doctor gave himself. Then he judged the proper moment to have come, and on one evening, at the hour which in good society is supposed to be given only to familiar friends, he set out for McDonell House with the intention of offering himself to the mistress as a hus-band of a superfine quality. It was an unparticular evening, distinguished by its wintry bleakness and loneliness. A lover flaw in the long prized diamond, the rottenness of the sepulchre which was with-out a miracle of art and nature. He rejoiced in it that it gave him control over her, so haughty and daring in her fall; and it pained him, too, that she should know and feel her bondage, as it lessened the chances of affection towards himself. He wintry bleakness and loneliness. would have noted, perhaps, every feature of the time in which he was to stake his loved her, indeed, as much as he ever could love at all. His heart and his intercould love at all. His heart and his inter-ests were inseparable. Where both went together his passiou was honorable and strong. What hopes did he cherish of ever attaining to the perpetual control of the night or day might be omitted in the picture of brightness or misery. Killany was not actually so nertous as to the re-was not actually so nertous as to the re-turn the night or againing transaction, the was purely a gaming transaction, sult. It was purely a gaming transaction, and any turn of the die was to be met with his hands? He could hardly tell. The possibility of failure so confused the clear-headed Bohemian that for some philosophical composure. Disappoint-ment was not going to break his heart. days he dared not discuss the question. Its Failure was with him only a possibility. He had made provision, however, for the possibility, and he had in any event a safe imperativeness he never forgot, and he came down to it before very long and reasoned about it in this wise. She was proud, intensely and morbidly retreat. In one quarter of the city through which he passed, famous for its dirty children and brutish men, there proud, and, like a certain well-known lady, proud of many things that would not seemed to exist some great but subdued excitement. Knots of idlers on the cor-ners, stalwart and maantsh women in the have borne dissection. She was proud of her position in the world, of her natural and acquired perfections, and principally of her position as leader of the cultured doorways, discussed in low, earnest tones on some topic, and so interested were they that Killany's dainty, perfumed passing earned neither a look nor a comdisciples of transcendentalism. It was in his power to dash her at a single blow from the height of these honors into an abyss of passing earliet actual a total a total and a ment from them.
"A fight, is it?" he said to a heavy-browed bruitish boy.
"A fight it be, perhaps," answered the surly lad, "but it ain't begun yet as I know of." misery and shame whose only redeeming point would be its oblivion. Oblivion she dreaded with the insane, shrinking fear of those who know no God, no belief, no life to come, and who take refuge from this fear in that falsest of refuges, know of." The doctor proceeded leisurely on his their human pride. A whisper, cunning and sweet as Satan's in the ear of Eve, and The doctor proceeded leasurely on his way and was soon at McDonell House. The conversation promised to be inter-esting and as artificial as the chatting of two diplomats intent on gaining admisit would be known that she had impris oned her father ; another, and the graceful reasons would spread abroad like a blaze in the thicket of a summer forest. sions from each other and not quite sure sions from each other and not quite sure of opposing methods. It was a game of skill in which neither party was to be ultimately beaten. Nano knew from Killany's manner that the important Supposing that proofs were asked, the necessity of liberating McDonell, of wringing or coaxing from him the confession of his early crime, of finding hour had arrived and rejoiced exceedingly. The doctor saw and understood her feel-ings partly, knew that he no longer had a the children whom he had wronged, and of showing the truth of all the outlying circumstatces. However, he did not need proofs. He was sure it would never come to that. She would surrensecret, and was anxious to plunge into his business without delay. The usual fencder, under fear of such results, uncon-ditionally. A weman who did not scruple

to wrong her own father so fearfully for the sake of wealth and position would not find it hard to wed an accomplished gentleman for the same reason, when by the act she would put away all danger for ever. What if her heart belonged to anthe act sne would put away all danger for ever. What if her heart belonged to an-other ? There could be no serious ob-stacle in such an event, since interest, according to Killany's philosophy, was infallibly stronger than love. If from pure malice, dislike, or pettishness the lady still refused to look to her own welfady still refused to look to her own wel-fare-rejected him, in fact-it was not to be supposed that he would bring his own name into infamy for the sake of revenge. But he had for the last desperate condition a remedy which, if decidedly hurtful to the other party, would be of the highest benefit to himself. In his calm, professional way the doc-tor brushed aside the cobwebs of obstruc-tion to his pretty scheme, and set about devising the means which, like a well-made avenue would lead up naturally, easily,

avenue, would lead up naturally, easily, gradually to the culmination of his grand design. He had already decided that the design.

design. He had already decided that the event must come off at an early date. Delays are proverbially dangerous. He was ready then to lay the question before Nano, but he was not so sure as to the time most acceptable to her. He set him-self to work, therefore, to prepare her for its reception. In his career he had often played in the role of the serpent and the bird. The snares and tricks to lure the innocent practised among vulgar Bohemiinnocent practised among vulgar Bohemi ans were not unknown to him. The nature of the bird to be trapped in this case forbade the employment of ordinary methods. He became, under cover of his position as manager of the estate, her most devoted cavalier, and endeavored so to arrange his comings and goings that the world put upon them its most favorable

world put upon them its most haverable construction. He whisperel in the ears of his friends the most mysterious kints of coming good fortune, smiled ambiguously, and shrugged his shoulders meaningly when bantered on the subject of his grow-ing attachment. He gossiped with the gossips to an extent that set these estim-able persons at loggerheads with one an-other as to the truth of the varying tales they told about the matter. On the they told about the matter. whole, he managed to impress society with the belief that his marriage with Nano was but a matter of time and expe diency. Nano, being a haughty individ-ual who brooked no meddling in her affairs, was never troubled with witticisms affairs, was never troubled with whitebash or inuendoes on the subject. Dr. Kil-lany felt and saw that he was getting on famously. Nano suffered his extraordin-ary attentions with wonderful meekness. In the rebound which her spirits had

taken she was becoming sprightly, cheer-ful, and approachable to an extreme deful, and approachable to an extreme de-gree. Even Killany came in for a share of this generosity of feeling. By degrees he won her from her usual reserve with him. The freedom of old friends seemed to prevail between them, and his confi-dence and his smiles grew broader day by day. day. His scheming was as patent to Nano as

if he had traced it on paper for her amuse-ment. Like the garrison of a beleagured city, she watched with interest the gradual advances of the enemy; the contracting of the lines; the building of forts and many prave, dangerously brave things, and one of them was to resist, and even attack, so deadly, so ravenous, so disgusting an animal as this scheming doctor. The doctor himself spent many quiet hours communing on this very subject. It on to his doom. In the first days of her the subject of Killany's demands. His manner during these two weeks which succeeded a never-to-be-forgotten mornwhen, with a relentless and determined hand, she would demolish the fabric of his stroying hers if she refused to listen to his

as the gambler yields, with philosophic heroism, and took up again the old and never-to-be-shaken-off Bohemian life. "Let it be as you say," he said quffetly, and, after refusing an invitation to din-ner, took his leave. Out in the streets, in that same quarter which had shown a trifling disturbance an hour before, un-wonted excitement reigned. Workmen home from the day's labors now formed the corner throngs, and the talk was louder and quite violent. "In a few days, lads," he heard one say battle. He touched upon the main point battle. He touched upon the main point "men he said: "I never call lately without a matter of business which requires your attention. I have one for you to-night. You will learn to shudder at my footstep or at the sound of my voice, either is so apt to suggest disagreeable ideas." "Business," said she in return, "has rather an interest for me, and, provided you do not come too often or give me too difficult problems to solve, I shall not learn to dread footstep or voice any more than I dread them at this moment. And

than I dread them at this moment. And I dread them now not at all," she added because he looked at her as if there were

a double meaning in her words. "Well, you are very kmd, Nano, and I promise you that in this affair I shall never trouble you again, unless at your own wish. The fact is, I wish to make you my wife. I offer you myself and my estate. The full value of both you under-stand, and I do not think it necessary to show that very plainly." The murder was out, and she had re-

The murder was out, and she had re-mained as indifferent as if he had proposed a sleigh-ride, looking straight into his face, while he spoke, with her frank, sweet eyes. "You are calm, very calm, doctor, over

this matter. I had heard it was the cus tom-but everything one hears is not true.'

true." "I might remark, too," said Killany with inward unersiness, "that you are as calm as myself. I love you but I have no wish to gush over what should be a plain matter of business. That I have loved you scandal and hatred rose up so powerful in the minds and hearts of man against the for years is clear to you, but, being poor, I did not presume to show it. Still, if you require assurances-" "Oh! none; I require none. They

would not sway me one way or another. My mind has been made up on this matgrouped around him arose, ter since I first discovered your intention of letting your heart run away with your head. I did not think you would be DECLARED WAR AGAINST THE CATHOLIC but still at least pretended to maintain

guilty of such a thing." "Indeed !" he said, not quite sure if she

was laughing at him. "I am glad that we have an understanding at this early date," she went on glibly. "It will make our business relations more settled and less constrained in the future. do not like to live with a cloud over my head ready to burst upon me, yet neve

"Ah! you are going to refuse me," he murmured, with a quiver of pain in his voice quite touching from its very unexwhich had spread its poison now for two hundred years, until the whole intellect-ual world outside the Catholic Church was "You might have expected it. Yes,

refuse. Gratitude is not love, you know and grateful enough as I am to you fo your services, I cannot make your reward as substantial and sweeping as you would wish.

WISH." "YOU believe, then, in that folly-love. And have you considered-alas! I know that you have. And yet am I not a dangerous person to be permitted to stray

"Dangerous person to be permitted to stray from you side ?" "Dangerous ?" she answered smilingly. "I cannot think so. I would as soon ac-cuse you of a desire to bite yourself as to hite you." bite me."

"Some animals do both when hard pressed, Nano." "That sounds like a threat, doctor, of which I know you would never be guilty. As you said yourself, this is a pure matter of business given to me to settle. I have settled it, and you may accept your fate kindly or not. We shall continue to be very good friends, and shall take up and side other businesses as gracefully. If it is any consolation to you to know that It is any consolation to you to know that I refuse you from inclination, and not from affection or any other, take it. It is not much, but it will save you from jeal-ousy until the force of this diseppointment

wears off." He was silent for some minutes. He adopt in this unexpected turn of affairs. She was not defying him, he thought, and She was not defying min, he chique, and yet her cool, friendly manner might hide the cunningest dissimulation. She was a puzzle to him still, and it waxed him to think how completely he was baffled. This was not the conversation he had

THE ANNUNCIATION.

Mary could have Befused to be the Mother of Jesus.

In the annunciation, when an archangel announces to the Blessed Virgin on the part of God that she was to become the mother of the world's Redeemer, we see mother of the world's Redeemer, we see clearly the prominent part she played in the mystery of the Incarnation and there-fore in the scheme of man's redemption. What an awful moment for the immortal "In a few days, lads," he heard one say boastingly, "and if one dares to show his head we'll split it though though an army tried to save him." hopes and eternal interests of mankind that was! Mary is a free agent, and she could if she pleased, reject the grace and the ir expressible dignity offered to her. She for a moment suspends her consent, He paid little attention to their lan guage, so deeply was he thinking of his and God and nature are, as it were, kept in suspense and expectation, so necessary was it for mankind that she should freely FATHER BURKE'S PANEGYRIC ON and actively co-operate in the work of their redemption and their salvation. Her their redemption and their salvation. Here consent was necessary for the mystery of the Incarnation, and, it was only when she gave it, when she said her "just," that the decrees of God regarding this stupen-dous mystery ran on to their fulfillment, and that the work of the redemption of April 28th being the Feast of St. Paul of the Cross, founder of the Passionist Order, a Solemn High Mass was celebrated Order, a Solemn High Mass was celebrated at the church of the Order of Mount Argus. After Mass, the vERY REV. T. N. BURKE, O. P., preached the panegyric of the saint, taking his text from the 6th chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians: "But God for-bid that I should glory save in the Cross of Our Lord Jesus Christ." Never, per-haps, in the history of the Church or of the world, since the Cross was first preached, was there an age in which scorn, scandul and hatred rose up so powerful in

the world was inaugurated. "God was pleased so to arrange it," says St. Thomas, "that it might be shown that there is between the Son of God and

there is between the Son of God and human nature a certain spiritual marri-age; and therefore in the Annunciation the consent of the Virgin was waited for, as the representative of all human na-ture." (Lib., iii, Art. 30.) "Answer, O Blessed Virgin," says St. Augustine, "why do you hesitate about giving life to the world? The gate of heaven once shut by the sin of Adam is opened, and the celestial ambassador has passed through it to come to you. God is at the gate, and He awaits the Angel whom you detain. O Blessed Virgin, all the captive ages conjure Cross as in the eighteenth century. The sixteenth century brought with it a great revolution against the Catholic Church. Luther and the various sectaries that He awaits the Angel whom you detain. O Blessed Virgin, all the captive ages conjure you to give your consent. He who was offended has taken the first step. He has taken away the bolt by which our iniquity had closed the gate of heaven. We shall be permitted to enter there if you give your consent. Est nobis additus, si assensus twis fuerit commodatus." (Ser. 17 in Natal Dom.) Such, in the thought of the holy Fathers and of Catholic theology, is the prominent place the Blessed Virgin occupies in the divine scheme of man salvation. but shift at least pretended to maintain some kind of Christian belief; but in the beginning of the eighteenth century another school arose, no longer disputing this point or that of the Church's teachings —no longer denying the Real Presence or the Sacrifice of the Mass, or any other de-tail of the Church's denting but series

tail of the Church's doctrine, but scorning and reviling the very idea of Christianity itself. The man who might be called the founder of this diabolical sect of infidelity,

ng his brief sojourn in the city.

bress. It was, he said, exactly half a cen-

utterly destroyed, and plunged into The fact that nearly all the descendants THE MOST UNBLUSHING ATHEISM of Sir Walter Scott are Catholics, says the

and disbelief-the man who founded all London Weekly Register, gives a special interest to the commemoration of his gen-ius in the city which is still the capital of this was Voltire. He was born in the year 1694, in France: and just over the border, in the territory of Genoa, in the same year, another child was born into this world, who was to be the very op-Christendom. A great crowd of British residents and visitors, including, with one exception, every Scotsman and Scots-woman now in Rome, assembled on Satur-day afternoon in the Via della Mercede toposite of Voltaire in all things—who was to be the great champion of the Church of God—to destroy Voltaire's doctrines to be the great champion of the Church of God—to destroy Voltaire's doctrines and his infidelity, both by preaching and by example, and that child, born in the same year, was St. Paul of the Cross. Here they beheld another example of the wonderful ways of God and of divine Providence in the guidance of the Church witness the uncovering of the commemor-ative tablet placed by the Municipality of Rome on the front of the house number 11, in which Sir Walter Scott resided during his bier solution in the day. Betale the covering was removed Lieutenant-Colonel Balearres Ramsay, who stood at one of the windows, together with the Duke of Sermoneta and the Earl of Had-dington, delivered a brief and effective ad-Providence in the guidance of the Church. Almost to the very day on which Martin Luther saw the light two hundred years before,

IGNATIUS LOYOLA

was sent by Almighty God upon this earth. At the very time that Abelard was corrupting the schools, three hundred years before that again, Benard of Chairvaux was raised up to combat him and to destroy his false philosophy; and at the very epoch when every element of modern infidelity was scattered broadcast in the schools and universities of Europe in the schools and universaties of Europe, Almighty God raised up Thomas Aquin, the greatest scholar, the greatest philos-opher, the greatest theologian of all, that he might pluck up the tares and preserve in the vineyard of the human soul the precious seeds of faith and the divine Word. Father Burke briefly sketched the

EARLY LIFE OF ST. PAUL, ARLY LIFE OF ST. PAUL, and the extraordinary mortifications and penances by which he disciplined himself, In his collection of recently published "Easys," Mgz. Seton says: "The cus-tom of kissing the Pope's toot is so ancient that no certain date can be as-signed for its introduction. It very probably began in the time of St. Peter himself, to whom the faithful gave this mark of profound reverence, which they have continued towards all his successors -always, thowever, having been in-

EISSING THE POPE'S FOOT.

MAY 36, 1882.

have continued towards an ins successors —always, thowever, having been in-structed to do so with an eye to God, of whom the Pope is vicar. In which con-nection most beautiful was the answer of Leo X to Evanoit u who as Biraldi nection most beautiful was the answer of Leo X to Francis I, who, as Rinaldi re-lates (Aunal. Eccles., an. 1487, num. 30), having gone to Bologna, humbly knelt before him and kissed his foot, saying that he was very happy to see face to face, before him and Rissed his toot, saying that he was very happy to see face to face, the Pontiff Vicar of Jesus Christ. "Thanks', said Leo, 'but reter all this to God himself.' To make this relative worship more apparent a cross has always been embroidered on the shoes since the pontificate of that most humble Pope, St. Gregory the Great, in the year 590."

Catholicity in the Wilds of Siberia.

Lieutenant Danenhower, one of the Lieutenant Danenhower, one of the survivors of the ill-fated Jeannette, which was lost in the Arctic regions, in his description of his wanderings after the sinking of the vessel, speak of his landing with his companions on the coast of Siberia. After proceeding inland some distance, they met some of the native Indians, and to his surprise found them to be Christians and Catholics. He says of them:

of them: "After eating they crossed themselves, shook hands and said, 'Pashke bah !' They also showed us their crosses, which they kissed, and I was very glad to have in my possession'a certain talisman (a miraculous medal) which has been sent to me by a Catholic friend at San Francisco, with the message that it had been blessed by the priest and I would be sure to be safe if I wore it. I did not have much faith in wore it. I did not have inden latter that this, however, but I showed it to the natives, and they kissed it devoutly. It was the only article in the possession of the party, indeed, that indicated to the party, indeed, that indicated to the can imagine our feelings at meeting these people, for they were the first strangers whom we had seen for more the natives that we were Christians. A MEMENTO OF SCOTT'S VISIT TO ROME. finding that we were among Christian

natives. This region is, during the greater part of the year, ice-bound; yet even this frigid barrier has not prevented the teachers of the Gospel from spreading the light of truth.

Why He Spoke in Meeting.

The good done by the falling of a sin-gle tear from a little child's eye is thus beautifully told:

A gentleman was once lecturing in the A gentleman was onder. In the course of his address he said, "All have influ-ence; do not say that you have none; every one has some influence." There was a rough man at the other

end of the room with a little girl in h arms.

"Everybody has influence-even that little child," said the lecturer, pointing to her.

tury ago, within a few weeks, that our great compatriot went forth from this-"That's true, sir," said the man.

rest comparing went form form the house in company with an illustrious young Roman, who, now in his old age, was standing by his side before them. The idea of obtaining permission from the municipality to place a tablet on the house-Everybody looked around, of course, but the man said no more and the lecturer proceeded. At the close the man came up to the

had been suggested to him by his country-man, Dr. Steele, who was present. Act-ing on this suggestion he mentioned the subject to the Roman youth to whom he had alluded, Michael Angelo Gaetani, now the Duke of Sermoneta, and received from

"I beg your pardon, sir: but I could not help speaking. I was a drunkard, but I did not like to go to the public house alone. I used to carry this child. As I came near the public house one night, hearing a great noise inside she said, 'Don't go, father !' 'Hold your tongue, child!' 'Please, father, don't go!' 'Hold your tongue, I say! Presently I felt a big tear fall on my cheek. I could not go a step farther, sir. I turned around and went home, and have neve

Catholics Must Love Protestants.

planned, nor had his and this a shadow of and the visions which he was vouchsafe

was concerned. "I am averse to creating a scene-

said sharply. "But, to tell the truth, Lexpected some-"But, to ten the truth, respected some thing different, not on the strength of my services but of my knowledge. There is no money could pay me for that, and I hoped it was understood that my services were given only in the hope of receiving to marry me." she answered boldly. There is

"No. no man on earth could force me to that. The alternatives might be disgrace and ruin, as they are not in this instance, but could endure both."

"As they are not in this instance ?" he repeated significantly, as if communing with himself. She laid one delicate hand

"Let us understand one another, doc-"Let us understand one another, doc-tor, at once and for ever. I will never marry you. Bury your dangerous knowl-edge in that fact. It is more to your in-terest to accept our present relations than to attempt anything like an 'exposure of our recent doings. We shall not discuss our recent doings. We shall not discuss what it is in your power or mine to do, but let it be conceded that just now we are evenly matched, and that only very favorable circumstances may make us open enemies in future. Make out when ou please the amount to which your services are entitled, and it shall be paid. Then we cry quits. What do you say? Remember, I shall never marry you, whatever be the alternative. Be guided

accordingly." He lisened with increasing despair wonder, and admiration. She was a little more earnest than at the beginning of the conversation, but still business-like and indifferent. There was determination in her looks, in her tones, and a world of it in her words, and he was forced unwill her looks, in her tones, and a world of the in her words, and he was forced unwill-ingly to believe that she spoke as she felt. It was all over with his planning and scheming on that line of action. He had hoped to fall into the possession of a beautiful wife and a fine fortune, and to take his stand forever on a solid and business without delay. The usual fenc-ing took place, however, and the regular assured basis of respectibility and wealth. skirmishing which always precede a great | The game was against him. He yielded,

planned, nor had his ato this a shadow of resemblance. A bitterness rushed over him like the serge of an ocean that she should act as if dealing with a very ordin-ary event, and not as if her very existence him, so that he recognized the will of God him, so that he recognized the will of God that his hour had not yet come, and with as concerned. "I am averse to creating a scene—" "Why should you think of that?" she id sharply. "But, to tell the truth, Lexpected some-"But, to tell the truth, tell the truth, tell the truth

RENEDICT XIII., A DOMINICAN FRIAR. There had been between the holy and blessed St. Paul of the Cross and the children of St. Dominic, a most intimate and loving and remarkable union. St. Paul went to Rome again, yourself some day as a reward. I am union. St. Paul want to Rome again, tempted not to let you go. Do I not know enough to make it necessary for you est welcome, ordained a priest, the rules and constitution of his Order confirmed. and himself created a missionary apostolic. Father Burke gave a vivid description of

the preaching of St. Paul, the success which attended his labors, and his edifying which attended his labors, what is it for the concluded: What is it for death. He concluded: What is it for which these sons of St. Paul live? they live for that for which their founder lived;

THEY LIVE TO TPHOLD THE CRUCIFIED;

they live to show to every eye, willing unwilling, the passio Domini nostri Jesu Christi; they live to plant that Passion deep in holy hearts sanctified by prayer, and bodies chastened and crucified by the and bodies clastened and crucined by the mortifications which they were taught by their saintly founder. Thus must they live. They contain in the very idea which they express the element of their own perpetuity in the Church of God. Ignatius expressed the obedience of Jesus Christ, Francis of Assisi the poverty of our Lord, Dominic typified the teachings and labors of the Divine Saviour, St. Paul of the Cross, the Passion and sufferings by which the heart of God was broken with love, and by which the whole race of mankind is to be saved.—Dublin Freeman, April 29.

RETRACTATION OF AN "OLD CATHOLIC. --The Osservatore Catholic, of Milan, announces the end of the schism in the announces the end of the schema in the re-biocese of Mantua, and publishes the re-tractation of Don Paolo Orioli, the intru-ded Cure of Paludano, who had been elected by the popular vote in opposition to the legitimate Cure nominated by the Bishop. Don Paolo Ordioli declares that he submits himself entirely to the Bishop of Mantua and to the Holy See, and Don Paolo Ordioli declares that announces his temporary retirement into a religious house in order to make a long to a healthy action .

fusion hostes, france Dona, france fonso Doria, the Duke of Marino, Prince Odosealchi, Duke Sforza Cesarini, the Marquises Caracciolo, Calabrini, and Vi-telleschi Don Emanuel Ruspoli, and the telleschi Don Emanuel Ruspoli, and the Counts Silvestrelli, to whom the house bepublic house since, thank God for it. I am now a happy man, sir, and this little girl has done it all; and when you said longed, immediately gave their names: and the Boman Municipality, on being applied to, at once insisted on making the even she had influence I could not help saying, 'That's true, sir; all have influproject their own. Colonel Ramsay then said that probably, with the exception of

him the greatest encouragement. Other Italian nobles, Prince Doria, Prince Al-

the Duke of Sermoneta, he was the only person present who had known Scott perpresent present who had known Scott per-sonally, and he, therefore, narrated some interesting reminiscences of his boyish ac-quaintance with the great poet; and hav-ing read what Lockhart, in his Life of Bishop Meurin, S.J., of Bombay, writes to his people: "Whilst speaking so dog-matically of the various Protestant relig-

Scott, tells of the poet's acquaintance with the Duke of Sermoneta, he removed the covering from the slab. The Earl of Had-dington these states are stated by the state of the states of the state of t ions, let us be careful, my dear brethren, not to confound the Protestant errors not to confound the Protestant errors with the erring Protestant. We cannot indiscriminately apply to them what we have said of non Christians; for many of them have been validly baptized; many, as children, have preserved their baptismal dington then, stepping forward, proposed in the name of his countrymen a vote of thanks to the Syndic and Municipality of Rome for the honorable tribute which as children, have preserved their osptishild innocence up to the hour of their death; many have been too deeply imbued with religious prejudice to be able to emerge from its thraldom: few only have the acuteness of mind required for breaking they had paid to the memory of the illustrious Scottish poet, novelist, and historian by placing so handsome and enduring a tablet to commemorate his sojourn in their ancient city-in that city of cities, o whose natural and artistic beauties, o through the cobwebs of erroneous argu-mentation; only a few are able to perwhose archaic and historical associations he ventured to affirm Walter Scott was as ceive the utter insignificance of the authority and support which an erroneous appreciative as hisgreat contemporary, the author of Childe Harold. "Fitly, then, religion derives from a great number of respectable and fashionable adherents, on the speaker concluded. "has his memory whose example unfortunately so many rest the salvation of their immortal souls honored by your munificence; and for this honor I once more beg to offer to you and to the Municipality of Rome the heartfelt thanks, not only of those who are here present, but of ail my fellow countrymen?" there may be many who before dying re

Conversion in Rome.

countrymen.'

The Rome correspondent of the London Tablet writes: "Mrs. Wade (widow of Colonel Henry Charles Wade, late of Madras, and cousin of Mr. Wade, of Clonobraney, Go. Meath, in Ireland) was re-from us to judge, and much more to condemn, any person. But let us pray on Easter Day at the Riparatrice Convent, by Mgr. Kirby."

Feverish Colds

All those painful and distressing disease

are broken up and cured by Dr. R. V. Pierce'sCompoundExtract of Smart-weed. It is an excellent remedy for neuralgia and rheumatism, and the best liniment for sprains and bruises. By druggists.

A Total Eclipse

of all other medicines by Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is and irregularities peculiar to the female sex may be promptly cured by BURDOCK approaching. Unrivalled in bilious dis-orders, impure blood, and consumption, BLOOD BITTERS. It regulates every organ which is scrofulous disease of the lungs.

there may be many who before dying re-ceive the extraordinary grace of eliciting an act of perfect contrition for their sins, which as you know, is, besides the Sacra-ment of Penance, the only means of ob-taining the forgiveness of mortal sin. 'Therefore judge not before the time, until the Lord come, who both will bring to light the hidden things of darkness, and will make manifest the counsels of the hearts.' (I Cor. 4, 5.) Far be it from us to judge, and much more to heaven may grant to all who are entangled in error, a ray of the beneficent light, which of late has brought back great which of late which of late has brought back great numbers of erring sheep to the happy fold of His Son, and that soon there may be but 'one fold and one shepherd.' (John 10, 16.)" St. Peter

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HORACE GREELEY.

Earth, let thy softest manule rest This wearfed child to thes restarging. Whose youth was mutured at buy breast, Who loved these with such tender yearn-

MAY 26, 1882.

He knew thy fields and woodland ways, And dreauned thy humblest son his brother :-Askep, beyond our blame or preise, We yield him back, O gentie Mother :

In Memoriam.

Of praise, of blame, he drank his fill, Who has not read, his life-long story. And dear we hold his fame, but still The man was dearer than his glory And now to us are left alone The closet where his shadow lingers, The vacant chair-that was a throus-The pen, fallen from his fingers.

Wrath changed to kindness on that pen; Though dipped in gall it flowed with honey; One flash from out the cloud, and then The skies with smile and jest were

of hatche surely lacked the art, Who made his enemy his lover; O reverend head and Christian heart ' Where now their like the round world

He saw the goodness, not the faint, In many a poor, do-nothing creature. And gave to sinner and to saint, Bat kept his faith in human nature : Perchance be was not worldly wise, Yet who noted, standing nearer, The shrewd, kind twinkle in his eyes, For every weakness held him dearer.

Alas! that unto him who gave

lonely; What marvel, if beneath his load, At times he craved—for justice only

Yet thankless, the serpent's tooth, His lofty purpose could not alter; Ton had no power to bend his youth, Or make his lusty manhood falter; From envy's sting, from slander's dart, That armored soult the body shielded fill one dark sorrow chilled his heart, And then he bowed his head and yielded.

Now, now, we measure at its worth The gracious p. esence gone forever ! The wrinkled East, that gave him birth, Laments with every laboring river ; Wild moan the free winds of the West For him who gathered to her prairies The sons of men, and made each crest The haunt of happy household fairies;

And anguish sits upon the mouth Of her who came to know him latest: His heart was ever thine, O, South ! He was thy truest friend, and greatest, He shuned thee in thy splendid shame. He stayed thee in thy volceless sorrow; The day thou shalt forget his name, Fair South, can have no sadder mor-row.

The tears that fall from eyes unused.— The hands above his grave united.— The words of men whose ilps he loosed, Whose cross he bore, whose wrongs he righted ; Could he but know, and rest with this ! Yet stay, through Death's low-lying hollow,

hollow, His one last foe's insatiate hiss On that benignant shade would follow.

Peace! while we shroud this man of The second secon

From the Tribune.

TWO DEATH-BEDS.

Last Moments of two English His-

Last Moments of two English His-torians—Lord Macauley and Venerable Bede. [From Catholic Progress.] Venerable Bede and Lord Macauley, among writers of English history, stand out with peculiar distinctness. The former was the father of the history of out with peculiar distinctness. The former was the father of the history of net and not the "home eternal in the heavens," all sorrows as well as of all joys, seems to have satisfied the religious instincts of his highly cultured mind as sufficiently as it does the bulk of uneducated English-men. "I feel as if I were dying of old our native land; the latter threw into his history a fascination and a charm so at these writers be, it is impossible to read these writers be, it is impossible to read the closing scene of their life on earth these writers be, it is impossible to read the closing scene of their life on earth

without experiencing, in the case of St. Bede, an enthusiastic glow of fervor and IN THAT OF MACAULAY, A DEEP, INDES-CRIBABLE SADNESS. day before yesterday I had a regular fainting-fit, and lay quite insensible. I wish that I had continued to be so; for if death be no more—" and then Macaulay Bede. Not a barren belief, indeed, was his; but a faith lit up by the purest and warmest rays of divine charity. St Bedo warmest rays of divine charity. St. Bede loved God, and he loved his neighbor for God's sake. His heart responded to the reveals to us the disposition of mind with which a great man and a good one, as far as purely natural virtue confers goodness, regarded the mystery of human existence. To do one's duty, to live uprightly, to achieve a name, to leave behind a work of worth enough to endure, and then to die and be laid in the grave and there all to achieve a mane, would come to be the order love of Jesus Christ, and the contempla-tion of the love of his Saviour, as manifested in our redemption, mastered him, ruled him, influenced him, and was the motive, the end and aim of the actions of a Christian spirit, to drink in along with his knowledge the sweet breath of Chrisend; such would seem to be the sum total of all one's duties on earth. Not a tian love that breathes in every page, is looked upon as a matter of course. St. thought on the future life. Not an aspiration to the God who made him. Not one act of grateful love to Him who poured out His life's blood to redeem him. looked upon as a matter of course. Bede is a spint and hence we are not surprised to find his writing redolent with the fragrance of sanctity. To the last of for do we see any other explanation than the long years he passed on earth, he re-tained the buoyant spirit, the glad heart of Christian youth. And, as his eighty years seemed but a day of perpetual spring, sunny, bright and fresh, so his that this is the outcome of Protestantism. Macaulay was not an unbeliever. He professed to hold the doctrine of the Triune God as taught in the established Church. He put his trust in his Redeemer. He looked to Jesus Christ for salvation. But he had as much faith in these divine verities as Protestantism can give, and leparture from this world resembled nothing so much as the gorgeous setting of an autumn sun. WHETHER WE READ OF THE SAINT'S LIFE OR that is, as Cardinal Newman expresses it. just enough to inspire, "a decent rever-ence for the Supreme Being," but not OF HIS DEATH, we experience delight and pleasure. How different in every respect was the modern English historian ! It was Lord Macauley's enough to lead one to contemn the things that are seen for the sake of the things misfortune to be born and bred a Protest-ant, and both in life and death, he is a fair that are not seen. LET IT NOT BE SUPPOSED that we wish to cast dirt on the memory of this eminent historian. We do not blame him, we blame the "persuasion" in sample of what Protestantism produces. No Catholic can read his biography with-out a painful consciousness of the absence of that divine fire Jesus Christ brought on out a painful consciousness of accurate of that divine fire Jesus Christ brought on earth. If it ever touched his heart, he kept the secret admirably. We do not think that the tiniest ray of supernatural love can be discovered in any of his re-corded writings or sayings. This absence of the heavenly flame can be accounted for only on the ground of his religious persuasion, for otherwise his natural dis-position was very attractive. He had a warm unselfish heart; he loved to do a good turm, and never forgot one done to him-self; he was devoted to his family. In the self; he was devoted to his family. In the last respect, he displayed a tenderness of affection that could hardly be surpassed, and reading his life, in spite of ourselves, we are drawn to love him for the love he bore his sister. Animated by lofty aspir-ations, spurred on by an honorable ambiations, spurred on by an honorable ambi-tion, nevertbeless, throughout a brilliant ations, spurred on by an honorable ambi-tion, nevertheless, throughout a brilliant career and a most splendid success, the bright star that drew him on seems ever to have been to provide for, and render those happy, who held the dearest place in his heart. But if Macaulay believed that the Son of God loved him, as we Catholics believe; if he believed that the Son of God

THE CATHOLIG RECORD. CREASE TRANSPORT DISTORT DESCRIPTION OF DESCR

took upon Him our nature in order to become his friend, had he realized that for his sake and out of pure love to him the Son of God Ilved a life of sorrow and died a death of shame; then, surely we should hear from his lips, we should see traced by his pen, the sweet name of Jerus. Surely, now and then, there would have dropped from his cloquent lips or from his graceful pen, some little expression of gratitude, some fairt sign of love to dis-close to us the secret of his heart. And, as the shades of death began to close uound him, there weuld be seen, peoping out amid the gloom, a hope at least, if not an ardent longing, to see his Lord. Noth-ing of this sort is discernable from his written life. He foresees the end ap-proaching; he knows that he is about to ite: YET HE NEVER SPEAKS OF JESUS CHRIST, who died for him; he never speaks of heaven; never speaks of the judgment to come; only bewails the parting from his beloved ones on earth; the cutting of the bands which bound him to his kindred; the duty of bearing up manfully; of not die; VET HE NEVER SPEAKS OF JESUS CHRIST, who died for him; he never speaks of heaven; never speaks of the judgment to come; only bewails the parting from his beloved ones on earth; the cutting of the bands which bound him to his kindred; the duty of beging up never followed. his name again." Then the cloud fell on him. Troubled by affection of the heart, bands which bound him to his kindred; the duty of bearing up manfully; of not showing the white feather; of getting in-to his "little narrow crib, like a weary factory child." That is all. It seems as though the grave was the end of all things. and feeling incapable of serious occup-ation, he sought relief, as he had often done before, in a novel. Late in the afternoon his nephew found him in the library, "sitting, with his head bent for-ward on his chest, in a languid and drowsy reverie. The first number of the Corn-hill Magazine lay unheeded before him, It seems not to have struck bin that there is "The eternal life beyond the sky," and that the grave takes nothing except the tenement of dust "As garments by the soul laid by." open at the first page of Thackeray's story of Lovel the Widower.' "When his fav-orite sister heard the report of his state she hastened to his house, to learn from the tears of the maids, who ran crying out into the darkness, that all was over. "We found him " mittee his history to " "As gaments by the sour raid by," Now how can we reconcile that fatal blindness in one of Macaulay's vast in-tellect and highly developed powers of appreciation of whatever was right and fitting? He was far from being insensible found him," writes his biographer, "in the library, scated in his easy chair, and dressed as usual: with his book on the to the good fortune he had made for himsolf, or the many blessings he enjoyed even as an invalid. In 1852 he writes: even as an invalid. In 1852 he writes: "My reason tells me that hardly any man living has so much to be thankful for." Again, in the same year: "I have very little to complain of. I suffer no pain. My mind is unclouded. My temper is not soured. I sleep sound. I eat and drink heartily. Nothing that care and tender-ness can do for me is wanting." Once we find him wishing to die, and the wish is expressed in words as near an approach to praver as anything recorded by his biogratable beside him, still open at the same page. He died as he had always wished to die-without pain; without any formal farewell; preceding to the grave all whom he loved; and leaving behind him a great and honorable name." We can well un-derstand the grief of his sister, the void his death made in the hearts of those on his death made in the hearts of those on whom he had lavished all the wealth of his love, all the fondness of his noble and unselfish nature. We can under-stand, too, that they felt a satisfaction in expressed in words as near an approach to prayer as anything recorded by his biogra-pher; not that he "desired to be with Christ," but in order that he might escape the anguish of weeping over the death of his friends. "God grant," he writes, on the 1st of January, 1558, "that if my dear little circle is to be diminished this year by any death it may be mine! Not that I am weary of life. I am far from insensi-ble to the pleasure of having fame, rank, and this opulence which has come so late." knowing that he had died as he wished to die. But to our eyes the picture of his departure is one of indescribable melancholy. Macaulay's death is not the one we should choose. We could not say, "let our last end be like his."

"let our last end be like his." But from the mournful spectacle of a Protestant death scene, let us cast our eyes on that of the father of English history. See the close of venerable Bede's life, whose delight from early boyhood had been in the "law of the Lord." With affections warm, mind clear, zeal unabated be contemplated the approach of death In the February of the year of his death, Macaulay expresses the view he took of the supreme moment when the soul re-turns to Him that made it. He says: "I have thought several times of late that the last scene of the play was approaching. I should wish to act it simply, but with fortitude and gentleness united." He rehe contemplated the approach of death as the day of his espousal, the commence-ment of true life, the beginning of real ment of true life, the beginning of real joy. To comprehend all the blessedness of our holy faith, the whole letter of Cuthbert, an eye-witness of St. Bede's end, must be read. Our space permits but a short extract. His brethren wept because he said, 'They should no more see his face in this world.' They rejoiced for that he said, 'It is time that I return to Him who formed me out of nothing.' fortitude and gentleness united." He re-gards everything from an earthly point of view; never once does his mind pass be-yond the material form and try to frame a notion of what will be found in the world of spirit. Nay, that throroughly materialistic theory, the outcome of Pro-testantism, which considers the grave, and not the "home eternal in the heavens," for that he said, 'It is time that I return to Him who formed me out of nothing: I have lived long; my merciful Judge well foresaw my life for me; the time of my dissolution draws nigh; for I desire to die and be with Christ. Having said much more, he passed the day joyfully till the evening; and the boy said: 'Dear master, there is yet one sentence not written.' He answered: 'Write quickly.' Soon after the boy said: 'The sentence is now written.' He replied: "It is well, you have said the truth. It is ended. Receive my head into your hands, for it is a great satisfaction for me to sit facing my holy satisfaction for me to sit facing my holy LIKE A WEARY FACTORY CHILD." And six days later he gave utterance to a thought which almost implies a doubt about there being a "hereafter." "The day before yesterday I had a regular fainting fit, and lay quite insensible. I the Son, and to the Holy Ghost, when he

THE INFLUENCE OF A BOOK.

Is now debtor in a large amount. The causes of the Irish agitation had been only half told. The sorrows of that people are greater than they have been pictured, and the causes of those ills more cruelly unjust than happy Americans have imagined. To one taking in at a survey the past and present of the Emer-ald isle doubts must set in as to the truth of the maxim that "there is a silver lining of the maxim that "there is a silver lining of the maxim that "there is a silver liming in every cloud." In the sky of that one island the cloud has been simply black all day long and all the days of the year. Two and a half millions of Irish people live in mud houses which have no windows or chimney. A million and a quarter live in mud houses which have but one room; the rent paid the landlord consumes all the tenant can raise except the potatoes he eats ; when potatoes fail he must starve, for the other forms of produce must go toward paying the rent; American charity money often flows into Ireland to the tenant when oats, and Ireland to the tenant when oats, and barley, and other produce are going out to meet the landlord's demands; the tenant builds his house at his own expense; built, it is the property of the landlord, the man who builds it may be evicted as soon as it is completed, and with his family may die along the highway; he may drain a wet field, but it is at his own cost, evicted he is allowed nothing for his permanent improvements to the estate : if he makes his patch of ground more productive, the agent raises his rent : the productive, the agent raises his rent ; the rent is sent out of the country to be spent abroad; the Irish labourer has no changes of clothing; he and she are bare-headed and barefooted, their floor the earth, their bed a pile of straw, their food

the potato. The pitiless heart of English law has crushed out manufactures in Ireland that England might be the greater, and has re-fused to educate the Irish millions on the ground that out of ignorance could come more peace. Four-fifths of the Irish race cannot read or write, and thus is the mis-ery of the island made to reach the body

and the mind. The mission of Parnell is thus placed far up in the scale of moral worth, and when we shall all have become familiar with the extent and causes of the ills of the Irish, the names of O'Connell, Grattan, the firsh, the names of O'Connell, Grattan, and Emmet will shine out in new bright-ness. The injustice under which Ireland has attempted to live in the past centuries is almost as great as that suffered by any marking the first first state of the stat people in that part of the world which i Jews cover a greater area of time, but have been not more disgraceful to this century. The English statesmen, and the royal family, and the noble queen are all implicated and dishonoured by the situation of that one island in the united situation of that one island in the united kingdom, and can be pardoned by the en-lightened world only on the assumption that they are devising the best means of removing the causes of Irish poverty and ignorance and famine. Out of the pres-ent agitation of the subject are coming the first steps of reform. Not permitted any longer to look at a certain black spot in America, the English are at leisure to in America, the English are at leisure to to discover and examine a black spot at home, and the Americans are also in a condition at last to help to call the world's attention to the slavery of Ireland. France and Germany having become full of a happier peasantry, are standing rebukes to the English nation, and out of all these moral forces the redemption of Ireland will come rapidly and come well.

BURKES CARFER.

the was a grant-nepnew of the late Car-dinal Wiseman, and was educated at the Roman Catholic College of Oscott, of which that eminent divine was for some time President. On leaving Oscott in 1847 he was appointed, at the age of eighteen, to a clerkship in the Chief Secretary's office, by his countryman, Sir Thomas Redington, the then Under Secretary, and commenced his career of unpopularity by being the clerk who opened Smith O'Brien's portmanteau in 1848 and ransacked his private letters. He continued to improve on this auspi-cious beginning, and made himself so gener-ally and unscrupulously useful that on the retirement of Capt. Lorcom he was ap-pointed Under Secretary, a position he He continued to improve on this auspi-cious beginning, and made himself so gener-ally and unscrupulously useful that on the retirement of Capt. Lorcom he was ap-pointed Under Secretary, a position he has since filled. Of course, the succeeding Chief Secretaries being almost entirely dependent on the permanent Secretary for coaching in their duties, at all events at the start, as the Foreign and Colonial Secretaries in their denarments Secretaries in their departments, Mr. Burke was in a large mea-sure the controlling power in the government of Ireland. He it was who directed all the Fenian prosecu-tions in 1999 of the tions in 1866-67, and compelled the temporary retirement of that movement. He had been during the last two years the adviser and chief executive officer of Mr. Forster, had received repeated warnings and threatenings, and had been under the close protection of the police. Pro-bably the belief that the release of the suspects and the opening of a more con-ciliatory course would bring to him per sonal safety tempted him to take that fatal unprotected evening walk. Doubt-less the men who murdered him had contemplated the assassization of Mr. Forster

but finding that he had unexpectedly eluded their knife, they turned it against his favorite and most obnoxious agent. In discussing the appointment of Lord Frederick Cavendish as Chief Secretary for Ireland, it seems to have been wholly forgotten that for a long period he was Mr. Gladstone's regular private secretary, and that when Parliamentary life re-moved him from that post he had always moved nim from that post he had always continued as a sort of semi-secretary, and might, therefore, better than any man in the House of Commons, reflect Glad-stone's views and advance with a thorough seal the new policy under Earl Secret r the House of Commons, reflect Glad-f stone's views and advance with a thorough , zeal the new policy under Earl Spencer, who, as is well known, personally possesses 1 more of the confidence and regard of Mr. Gladstone than any other member of the cabinet. Lord Frederick's widow is a niece of Mrs. Gladstone's and he had been a laways regarded as a member of the family. Had Mr. Chamberlain accepted the Chief Secretaryship, Lord Spencer would not have gone as Viceroy, but some such person would have been sesome such person would have been se-lected as Earl Cowper, who, on leaving, stated with naive honesty that, except in few matters of executive action within the few days past, he was not responsible for anything which occurred during his Viceroyalty. Mr. Forster was the power. Vice verse, during Lord Clarendon's long and memorable rule in Ireland, he had in an Weburg of the second second

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

3

 THE INFLUENCE OF A BOOK.
 DURKE'S CAREER.
 SISTERS OF CHARTY.

 The INFLUENCE OF A BOOK.
 Durke's CAREER.
 SISTERS OF CHARTY.

 The operation of the chief misfortunes of the infinite processing "incleand and compare the power add principally what i relarding the power add principally what is the principal of the wing section. Long the powers adds a great experiment in the powers adds a complete survey of the states with learding the power add principal the power add principal the power add principal the powers adds a complete survey of the states with leard powers adds a complete survey of the states with there and the prophe. Creates principal the powers adds a complete survey of the states with add powers adds a complete survey of the states with add powers adds a complete survey of the states with add powers adds a complete survey of the states with the trans add powers adds that on the rank add powers adds a state with the trans add powers adds the transmitted that server in the state of the case had be the there and brief example. The case of the learding the powers adds a complete survey of the states with the trans add powers adds the prophe. Creates principal the powers adds a state with the transmitted that server is adds add powers adds the prophe. Creates principal the powers adds and powers adds and powers adds the prophe. Creates principal the powers adds and powers adds the prophe. Creates principal the powers adds and powers adds and powers adds the prophe. Creates principal the powers adds and powers adds andower and the prophere transmitted thad power

Who beholds not in their life-work an instance of the moral sublime? They do more than merely pity the misfortunes and weep at the woes of others. While they have a voice to say to the allicted, "Be ye comforted," they have a heart to feel and a hand to act. What human lips can adequately speak the praise of charity? The most enlightened states of heathen antiquity were unacquainted with this God-like virtue. They had their temples dedicated to Mars, to Apollo, to Minerva, to Isis, and to a host of divito Minerva, to Isis, and to a host of divi-nities in their national mythology, but no sacred church bore upon its portals the inscription of charity, and no sodality was consecrated to the mild virtues of

common sympathy. If there are any deeds done on this earth which ally mankind to the ministering spirits around the throne of God, they are the deeds of charity. If there be one trait which pre-eminently assim-ilates man to Him who sits upon the throne, it is the trait of disinterested ben-

Even the pagan Cicero, under the faint inspiration of nature, explained that men resemble the gods in nothing so much as in doing good to their fellowmen. Let not the man who prides himself on

Let not the man who prides ministron his external sanctity, meet these fisters with the scout, that their deeds of charity do not constitute religion; that they are but the instrumentalities of a mere neg-ative good. Are not positive benefits the natural and unavoidable product of what is conventionally termed mere negative good? And let not the cold sectarian,

been in God for it. I r, and this little when you said could not helr all have influ

Protestants.

Bombay, writes speaking so dog-Protestant religy dear brethren, rotestant errors We cannot nt. o them what we ns; for many of baptized ; many, d their baptismal r of their death ply imbued with e able to emerge v only have the red for breaking erroneous argu-are able to pernificance of the hich an erroneous great number of ble adherents, on unately so many ir immortal souls before dying re grace of eliciting ion for their sins, besides the Sacranly means of ob-s of mortal sin. before the time, to both will bring nings of darkness. t the counsels of 4, 5.) Far be it d much more to But let us pray at our Father who are entangled e beneficent light, ought back great eep to the happy at soon there may d one shepherd.

clipse es by Dr. R. V. ical Discovery" is led in bilious disand consumption, ease of the lungs. had named the Holy Ghost, he breathed his last, and so departed to the heavenly

kingdom." Compare this bright picture with the gloomy sadness of a Protestant death-scene; then say what thanks can express the gratitude we owe to our holy Mother Church who brightens our path through life and gives us the victory in the hour of death. N. W.

CATHOLICS AND AMERICA.

At a time when the serpent of Know-At a time when the serpent of Know-Nothingism is again beginning to show its head the following historical facts cited by the Baltimore Catholic Mirror, will be read with interest:—"Catholicity is not a recent importation to America. It was known in this New World before Protestant-ism was born! To-day two-thirds of the population of the American continent are Catholic. The Catholic Church has two Catholic. The Catholic Church has pro-cedence in the order of time and number The very name America calls up Catholic times. Columbia- the poetic name given to this Republic-brings the mind back to Catholic Columbus. All the great explora-tions in this country were made by Catho-lics. The names of Sebastian Cabot, Champlain, Jacques Cartier, and Balboa, the discoverer of the Pacific Ocean, tell the what they were. Marquette, the explorer of the Mississippi, was a Jesuit. From Quebect to San Francisco are still trace-able the footprints of the pioneers of civilization and the missionaries of Catholic faith-footprints made in the American wilds ages long ago. Of the forty States now under the Stars and Stripes all save thirteen were first settled by Catholic, And one of those thirteen—Maryland was peopled originally by Catholies, Baltimore, the metropolis of the Eastern Middle States; New Orleans, the metrop-olis of the Gulf States; San Francisco, the metropolis of the Pacific States; St. Louis, the metropolis of the middle Cen-tral States, were all christened by Catho-lics. Even New York, if the thing i worth mention, was called in honor of the Duke of York, afterwards James II. and Duke of York, afterwards James II. and is, therefore, Catholic in its English origin. The oldest town in the United States, St. Augustine, in Florida, is Catholic. These are historical facts. No one will deny them. If, then, no one will or can deny them, what becomes of the boast that "this is a Protestant country?"

"Asthma, or Phthisic," a pamphlet, one stamp, giving new and successful treatment, address World's DISPENSARY Journal.

THE "PILLARS" OF THE CHURCH.

self

Since Sunday.schools must exist for the sake of the children who are compelled to work during the day, it is only right that work during the day, it is only right that they should be made as attractive and ef-fective as possible. And, to make them attractive and effective, the co-operation of laymen, zealous and intelligent laymen, is necessary. There ought to be a revival of Christian Doctrine societies. They ought not to be left entirely in the hands of the gentlemen who act as ushers colought not to be left entirely in the hands of the gentlemen who act as ushers, col-lect, and appear in a devoted band on every occasion, who are perpetual "pil-lars" of the church. In every parish there is an array of "pillars" made venerable by long service. The rest of the laymen seem to look on the affairs of the church as no business of theirs. If their priest considers that the inauguration of a par-ochial school is unadvisable, owing to the debts of the church, they acquiesce, though their children go to hell. They make no attempt to show him that a school may be built and supported with a little extra attempt to snow him that a school may be built and supported with a little extra effort on their part. Now, the parent, not the priest, is primarily responsible for the soul of his child. This, judging from the conduct of the majority of Catholic par-ents, is a truth of which they are entirely imported to be a sent truth near the lease. "eter, naturally enough, let his heart sinking; but he was quickly relieved by the noble man's closing remark: "No, no, he must have meant to give twenty pounds for a mourning legacy, and one hundred pounds a year after that. Twenty pounds would be but a poor an-nuity for a faithful old servant like your-cafe? ignorant. It is a great truth, nevertheless; if the meaning of parental responsibility If the heating of parenta responsibility were thoroughly impressed on the minds of Catholic parents, no priest could assert that the foundation of a parish school would add an unendurable burden to the load which his parentagenergy left him achieve load which his predecessor left him, or his own thoughtless devotion to bricks and mortar led him to assume.-Freeman's

Sir William Somerville a Secretary who was as irresponsible as Lord Cowper. A strong Viceroy, a weak Secretary—a strong Secretary, a weak Viceroy, has ever been the rule in Ireland. Sometimes two medium men like the Duke of Mariborough and Jemmy Lowther have got on sufficiently well, but Lord Spencer and Mr. Chamberlain could never have governed Ireland together.

Peter, naturally enough, felt his heart

... "Patent Outside" Catholicism.

An Episcopal preacher in St. Louis, named Dr. Betts, and an Irishman, is playing the *role* of monkey to the Catholic Church. In the first place he calls him-

the matter.

Church. In the first place he caus nim-self a Catholic priest, acknowledges the Pope as head of a part of his church— the Roman part. He has water at his church door which he calls blessed; has the stations of the cross about his church; attended upon his master when only a private gentleman, thence continuing with him to the end. When the will of has an altar with wax candles and flowers; has a lamp constantly burning, without any special purpose. This paradox of Protestantism goes through the ceremon-ies of the Mass as near as he can learn the deceased duke was read, there ap-peared a bequest to this faithful servant ies of the Mass as near as he can learn them out of our ceremonial and at last gets up Vespers and Benediction, and uses incense. Persons can go through the im-itation of confession also at Dr. Betts' new invention and patent of Church of Englandism. Poor Betts / Your heart, we believe, is trying to be right, but your head is sort of turned. The rest of the preachers are laughing at Dr. Betts and of one hundred pounds, to be paid at once, and thereafter twenty pounds per annum during his life. The good old servitor, still hale and hearty, was wiping his swimming eyes, and murmuring his heartfelt gratitude, when the young duke startled him by abruptly exclaiming: "No no, Peter—there must be a mistake here. My father never meant to give you preachers are laughing at Dr. Betts and his Bishop does not trouble himself about a hundred pounds for a mourning legacy. We must correct that."

Can't Get it.

Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Kidney, Ur-inary or Liver Complaints cannot be con-tracted by you or your family if Hop Bit-ters are used, and if you already have any of these diseases Hop Bitters is the only medicine that will positively cure you. Don't forget this, and don't get some puffed up stuff that will only harm you.

self." The old records of the family go on to say, that Peter Wandley lived for many years after that, not only receiving the hundred pounds per annum, but also being given apartments in Arundel Castle, Thousands suffer untold miseries from hundred pounds per annum, but also being given apartments in Arundel Castle, whereby the evening of his days was made comfortable. Nervous Weakness, Pain in the back, and

CORRECTING A WILL. Among the many pleasant stories told of the late Catholic Duke of Norfolk is the following; and this, brief, as it is, will give a good insight into his social and domestic character:— In the service of the old duke, his fa-ther, had been a man named Whandley —a servant true and faithful, who had attended upon his master when only a

pen, and the chisel shall have fallen from the grasp of the sculptor. AN OLD OBSERVER.

wholly lost and all personal considerations are merged in an unwavering aim of ex-tending relief to the sick and distressed; charity which recognizes all men as brethren, and which, Samaritan-like, pours consolation into the wounded heart wh ever it is found. Such a spirit confers upon them a living dignity but little lower than the angels. They have, indeed, in the dreadful epi-

demic, which, we hope, has now passed away, erected a monument which shall survive when the others shall have crumbled into dust. It shall be told for memorial of their faith and works, when the last historian shall have laid aside his

The Catholic Mecord ablished every Friday morning at 428 Rich mond Street. THOS, COFFEY, Publishei and Proprietor.

1x months \$2 00 Arrears must be paid before ~he paper cag be stopped.

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LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOF WALSH. London, Ont., May 23, 1878. To motor, Ont., May 23, 1879. DEAD FOR THE COFFEY. As you have beecome proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLO RECORD, I deem it my duly to announce to lis subscribers and patron to change in fits one and principles; that the change of proprietorship will woit will remain, what Rhas been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in-dependent of politicause of the Church and to the promotion der your experienced man-agement the Records will improve in usefur-ness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it the patronage and encourage-ment of the clargy and laity of the diocese. Bervine, Yans very sincerely, + Joins WALSH, Bishop of London.

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY Office of the "Catholic Record." FROM HIS GRACE ARCHEISHOP HANNAN

St. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 1881. St. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 1881. 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. LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1882. DEATH OF FATHER M'GAURAN.

bers. In his bosom has ceased to beat one

of the noblest hearts in this whole Domin-

ion. Father M'Gauran was, at the time

occurrence cannot justify the revival of coercion in the shape of the repression act. Our readers throughout the Dominion That act, even when enforced to its very will share the grief that overwhelms us in letter, will be found ineffectual to restore announcing the death of the Rev. Father order and security to the Irish nation. M'Gauran, which took place at Goderich What Ireland requires is a policy of justice. on Tuesday morning, the 23rd inst. By equal rights, and the strict mainthe death of Father M'Gauran there is tenance and application under every removed from the priesthood of Canada circumstance of the form and benefits one of its most devoted and heroic mem-

PENTECOST.

of constitutional government.

land nor America, are responsible. Its

of death, a little more than sixty years of On the feast of Pentecost the age. He was ordained by the illustrious church celebrates the glorious an-Bishop Plessis, of Quebec, in 1842, and niversary of her birth-her foundarendered service that can never be fortion by the Spirit of Truth on the gotten during the terrible days of the ship fever which visited the Irish emigrants, rock on which she has for nineteen who, during the days of famine in their centuries remained unshaken, despite the efforts of hell, the shock of own land, sought homes in Canada. If the grave mounds of Grosse Isle could speak, what a testimony they would pay to the that have been raised against her on heroism of the devoted priest whose heart all sides. If the anniversary of the has ceased to beat on the shore of the glorious birth of a hero, a monarch, mighty Huron. After serving at Sheror a saint be considered a day of rebrooke, Point Levis, and St. Francois du joicing, Pentecost should indeed be Lac, Father McGauran was promoted to the pastorate of St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, a day of joy and gladness. Divine an important post he occupied for more than eighteen years, till in 1874 he resigned than deeds of arms, triumphs that the onerous charge to pass the evening of a well-spent life with his nephew, the takes part with His servants, is an Rev. Father Watters of Goderich. Of his idea suggested by the coming feast. long pastorate among the faithful Irish On this feast the Catholic should be of Quebec we need but say, when his name filled with sentiments of pride and and memory die in their midst, Irish generosity shall have ceased to be. To the gratitude, for it brings to his mind clergy and people of this diocese the death the marvellous power that presided of this venerated priest will long be a over the establishment of the Church source of deepest mourning. Throughout and teaches him that God Himself all Canada the news will cause a feeling has been her founder in accordance of unfeigned sorrow, for were it God's will with the words of the inspired his friends would have desired his presence writer, "And the Highest Himself longer amongst us. But God has called his faithful servant to Him. His holy hath founded her," (Ps. 85. 5.)

The eternal Father manifested

shortsightedness and culpable folly the Holy Spirit, ought now diligently to apply themselves and not suffer this London Times, speaking for certain classes of Englishmen, made itself guilty, great solemnity to pass over without immediately after the announcement of partaking of the advantage the the sad death of Lord Cavendish and his church designs for them, for assistant. The government mistook the how can it be expected that clamour excited by the Times the divine fire should enter not only for the voice of England, into a heart which through nebut for that of outraged humanity, glect is yet chilly and cold and not and at once, notwithstanding its the least warmed with the fervor of recent declaration of pacific intentions towards Ireland, decided upon a revival prayer? If it be altogether worldly of coercion in the shape of a repression and not raised above the earth, how act, a measure as odious as any that ever shall heaven come and take its abode received legislative sanction. Mr. Gladin it? And if there be any roots of stone had just declared coercion a failure division or uncharitableness by as an upholder of law and order in Ire which the heart is exasperated or at land. He had confessed failure in the least separated from any neighbor, principal method he had employed to rehow can the Holy Ghost, the God of store peace to that distracted and unhappy charity, union and peace, find admit people. Why, then, revert to the same means that had so egregiously failed to tance there? Since this cannot be, accomplish the result for which they were therefore, the heart must be prepared employed? For no other reason, that we according to the ordinary method, can see, than that the government has de-God requiring a kind of proportion eided to vield to the senseless cry of hosbetween the preparation and the tility and prejudice to Ireland [raised by graces for which we prepare. Hence the very worst enemies of the true interthe gift of the Holy Ghost, being the ests of Britain and Ireland. The murder of Lord Cavendish we have already demost excellent of all blessings, as the clared to be one of the saddest events in apostles did, so ought we likewise the whole history of the Irish people. make the greatest preparation for it. But, cruel, unjustifiable [and unfortunate As the mystery of this day was to as it was, for it the Irish, neither of Ire-

perfect man's redemption, so we may boldly say, if we partake not in the blessings thereof, all the work of man's redemption will be fruitless, if not wholly lost on us. We should at this holy time earnestly beseech the divine Spirit to go before us and accompany us in all our undertakings, that He would be our guide, our comfort and strength, and not only such to us, but in a special manner to all those who hold places of dignity, and on whose management depends 'the welfare of the Church of God.

A SAD ANNIVERSARY.

Wednesday last, the 24th, usually a day of rejoicing and pleasure, was for our citizens an anniversary of gloom and sorrow. On that day twelve brief passions and the fury of the tempests | months ago occurred the most appalling catastrophe that has ever visited a Canadian city. Nearly two hundred of our people then found watery graves in the bed of the Thames. Homes that at morn were bright with the gladsome sunshine of happiness, were at even darkened by the densest cloud of sorrow. Never did greatness, in struggles more heroic such gloom overwhelm a city as that which lowered upon us on the 24th of can be witnessed only when God May, 1881. Days, weeks and months passed before the burden of our grief was lightened. The memory of its intensity can never pass away. It is our firm and earnest hope that neither London nor any other city may ever again be visited by such an affliction. But while entertain ing this hope, it is our duty to assist, in so far as we can, to bring about such practical legislation as may effectually prevent the recurrence of such a disaster. It is useless to here recall the causes that led to London's grief one year ago. They are

well known and should, we think, have received more earnest attention than has His power in the creation of the easy, we imagine, for Parliament to devise world, and in the deliverance of the some measure that would secure our peoday of rejoicing for the city of London.

HAMILTON LETTER

Confirmation—House of Providence— Annual Pic-nic – The Business of the Period—New Reading Room—Signs of Summer—Brevities.

CONFIRMATION.

His Lordship Bishop Crimon will ad-minister the Sacrament of Confirmation in St. Patrick's Church in this city on Sunday the 11th of June. Candidates been under instruction by the Rev. Fr. Keough during the week, and will con-

one hundred and twenty-six person ceived the sacrament of Confirmation in Dundas on Sunday the 21st. Of these 15 were adults, 60 boys, and 50 girls. In connection with the ceremony, His Lord-ship Bishop Crinnon addressed the children on Confirmation, calling their attention on commandon, caning their attention to the sacrament, the obligations they con-tracted in its reception, and the good res-olutions they should form and keep., HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE. As Dominion Day approaches the pre-

parations for holding the annual picnic in behalf of the House of Providence go on more actively. Although situated in Dundas, this institution should be of as much interest to the city as to the town, and it might be said of the whole diocese. As its benefits extend over a wide expans of country, so the support given it should be equally broad. Rev. Fr. Feeney has harge of the arrangements and it is h that the activity and energy which he has always manifested will be backed up with sufficient practical zeal from the public backed up with generally to give the picnic more than its usual degree of success.

EXCITEMENT.

There will not be much social comfort in Hamilton or anywhere else during the In relation weeks. The election is stamped on the tongue and mapped on the face of every one you meet. "How do you suppose its going to go?" is heard here; "think we'll get our men in?" is heard there; while everywhere you hear such ex-pressions as "guess it will be a tough fight" or "we are sure to win," according to the fears or hopes of the respective speakers. All the old weapons of political warfare are being burnished and sharpened, and new ones brought into requisition, so that whichever party wins it will only be after sharp determined struggle. It is a dessing to lovers of peace and harmony It is a will be compara. that the "campaign" tively short, yet even four weeks' time is long enough to keep the public mind dis-turbed with the uproar of an election

BREVITIES.

The Emerald Beneficial Association have begun preparations for the establishment of a Reading Room. The buds and blossoms have opened on the trees, and the "b'hoys" have begun to ongregate at the street corners-evidences

that summer is nigh. The Board of Works are practising the tenets of their favorite doctrine. They do not repair the streets and sidewalks in rough weather because "the men can't work then, you know," nor will they make repairs in fine weather because it is

not necessary. Business generally is good and the factories are all busy. Still the wages do not keep pace with the advance of in dustry or the continual rise in the price of provisions. New buildings are not going up as numerously as heretofore, yet the various branches of the building trade appear to be fully occupied. CLANCAHILL.

PARIS LETTER.

On Ascension Thursday, His Lordship Bishop Crinnon administered Confirmation in the beautiful Church of the Sacred Heart in Paris.

Vicar Gen. Dowling, pastor, assisted by Rev. Vicar Gen. Dowling, pastor, assisted by Rev. Father Feeney, Curate to Very Rev. Dean O'Reilly of Dundas, for three days previous instructed and heard the confessions of the children and adults who were to receive LOCAL NEWS.

Dr. O'Reilly, Inspector of Asylums and Prisons, in the Western District, is at present paying his official visit to London. A free swimming pond is to be erected on the Sulphur Spring grounds at the foot of Dundas street by the City Council. A petition is being circulated praying the Lieut. Governor to remove Mr. L. Law-

rason, the police magistrate, as he is now too feeble in both body and mind. The Ontario Car Works threaten to re-move to Montreal unless London East

furnishes them with water for fire protec-On Tuesday last Mr. W. Kains, of Dal-as, Texas, was united in the holy bonds

of matrimony to Miss Babe Flanigan of Jandeboy. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Connolly. The happy pouple left for a trip to Great Britain and by Rev. he continent, expecting to return in the An insane young woman named Eme-

ine Anderson attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself over Kensington Bridge, and was only prevented by the timely arrival of a couple of men. She was remanded to jail for a few days, when in all probability she will be placed in the asylum.

A complimentary supper was tendered to A complementary apper us a large num-ber of his friends, on the eve of his depar-ture for Ireland in search of health, which has not been very good for some time. The mayor occupied the chair, and during The evening ex-mayor Campbell presented Mr. O'Flaherty with a beautiful gold mounted merschaum pipe and a handsome gold ring. He left on Monday last, receiv-ing the best wishes of his friends for his safe return.

A MISSIONARY CHAPTER.

Catholic Review.

Perhaps we do not make a very startling announcement, when we assert that there is on the face of the globe a place called Newfoundland ! If it does not occupy so much of the history of the current hour as do less happy lands, it is at all events a great geographical fact, with which we are all acquainted, more or less. If it is not often heard of, in the financial centres of the world, it is not because it has not very famous "Banks;" which in the course of mmer travel, exact tribute from many f our wealthiest birds of passage.

Great, prosperous and happy as is the island which is the key of the St. Law-rence and in some degree of the great American lakes; Catholic and progressive, as it largely is on its eastern shores, there is little of its current life known to Cath-

lic Americans. Our news columns have ontained almost all that has been said bout it in the American press, during the It is therefore from an alm ost ast year. unknown land and from a very primitive to-lay a lesson of missionary history, as interesting and hereic as anything that the

nodern church can recount. It is a chapter well worth dwelling on, because it illustrates the heroism and self-sacrifice of a Catholic missionary, his patient labor and hope, his gradual success like the coral insects building a founda-tion for a future paradise, and giving his ife to the work. But more fortunate, this to life work. But more orbital to this toiler of the sea of whom we are speak-ing, already, happily sees the civilization and morality which he has brought to the west shores of Newfoundland, budding, bearing fruit, and promising multiplication

usandfold. Thirty-five years ago, just after the dis-Annual article and a strong of the history of the Prefecture Apostolic of the West coast of Newfoundland began, as did that of many of what are now flourishing Catholic set-tlements. Unfortunately, in the disper-sion of the Celtic race all over the world, while its children brought the faith in their hearts, they too often left the priest behind, hoping to find him or meaning to send for him. So, a few families without But God will not save the Turk, allowing spiritual guide, save their conscience and their traditions, settled on this coast. There was not a priest within hundreds of miles of them. When they went for the sacraments to the nearest Catholic settle When they went for the ment, as in obedience to their old Catholic craving they often did, they did so at the peril of their lives, traversing the wide ocean in the frailest of barks. At last a priest was able to visit them once a year! But, as Mgr. Sears says, in the address which we are drawing these facts, they had hope, even if their isolation they had hope, even it they are a provi-great. The inscrutable designs of Provi-dence had destined them for a purpose that now seems about to be accompl They were preserved as the nucleus of a happy and religious people, who will yet be numerous and prospercus. The next stage was the residence on the coast of Father Alexis Belanger, and after him of Father Sears, subsequently Prefect Apostolic and recently created Domestic Prelate of his Holiness, Pope Leo XIII. But a single priest in such a territory! It was only the grace of heaven which sus-tained him. In all his efforts to obtain assistance from Canada and elsewhere, the Prefect was met by the unwillingness of the Bishops to entrust a young priest in so isolated a place. From 1869 to 1877, excepting an occasional loan of a priest, borrowed from some other diocese, the burden of the fight fell upon the good Prefect. Then Rome sent him a single assistant. More recently two new priests were ordained for the Prefecture, and one of these was a native, a guarantee of the future growth of that necessity of progress, an indigenous clergy. The physical dangers of this missionary priest are best told in his own simple words recalling some of the trials of St. "But that which most particularly Paul: fills us with gratitude on this occasion is the singular mercy of Divine Providence in having preserved the life of your hum-Prefect during the number of years that he had been alone and unaided in atlarge a territory, especially during the first years when there was no mode of transit other than the most precarious

with St. Paul, "I am exposed to perils by land and by sea,"-even with that Apostle he might say, "a night and a day was I in the depth of the sea," when the frail ves-sel which conveyed him was almost swamped in waves, which ran over her so that the waters came through the hatchway to where he was alone. This vessel he helped to pilot to where he was landed. and again going off to sea, she was never heard from since. For thus exposing himmay be censured. The good and self he saintly Bishop who ordained him, often by word and writing reminded him of the great risk he was running, even to his own salva-

MAY 26, 1882.

This ite was fulling, even to its own salva-tion, often quoting the words of the Wise Man 'Vae solis, &c." or 'The lone spark is soon extinguished.' Although these words made their im-pression, still what was to be done ? He should abandon you or thus expose him-self. But reflecting on the words of St self. But reflecting on the words of St. Paul, who so loved the brethren that he was willing to become an Anathema for their sakes, so consoled and encouraged him that he faced the danger. God so signified approval, by not only preserving him from these dangers, but even by bringing him to the honor which elicits your congratulations to-day." The honor referred to was the well de-

served elevation of Mgr. Sears to the Ro. man prelature, on which his people were then congratulating him. In recounting the services he had rendered them, they referred to what he had done for Christian education. In this respect his labors were not light. His people numbered but 3,000, scattered over 500 miles of sea coast. He had then to labor not merely with them, but also with the government to ameliorate their temporal condition, to cure the opening of roads, and finally to help to obtain for them a railroad. Now they are brought into communication with the eastern shore, and they anticipate a bright temporal future, in securing which, their Prefect Apostolic seems to have taken an active and successful

These good Catholics have already built seven churches and several parochial houses and schools. They have deserved the prosperous temporal future that is ening now for them and their children. e think that all who read this record of his indomitable sacrifices and perseverance, will agree that the good m deserves the honor that Leo XIII. has conferred on him personally, on his people and on his country.

IS THERE SALVATION OUT OF THE CHURCH ?

Translated from the Italian of Father Secun-da, for the Catholic Record. da, for the Catholic Record. "Do you wish," some ask, "that all should go to hell who do not think as you do ?"

I have already made answer to this ifficulty by showing that only those go to hell who wish to do so, since God's Providence is wanting neither to Gentile nor heretic. I will here content myself with opposing to the myself with opposing to the above question still another. Do you wish that all men should enter heaven, no matter what their way of thinking ? Then why did the Son of God come upon earth to establish a religion, why did he abolish all others ? Why so solemnly declare that those who did not believe in Him should he condemned ? Would he have made so many laws, threatened so many punish-ments, and borne so many humiliations in making Himself our Master, to hereafter allow to everyone the right of doing what he pleased? The Catholic Church teaches that God sincerely wishes the salvation of all, but wishes that they gain it in the way that He has pointed out; and when they can and fail to do so He will most certainly damn them. The only one thing that can shield them from the shafts of divine justice is that ignorance that cannot be tice is that give in this case they will be come; but in this case they will be guided by God, that they may first begin to do what they can in the state in which to do what they can be begin to have the nower of oing what

THE REPRESSION BILL

The sudden reversal by the British government of its policy of conciliation has justly excited a feeling of deep indignation amongst the Irish people, for it implies that they are held responsible for the assassination of the late chief and under secretaries. Any course more unwise, and unstatesmanlike it is impossible to conceive. The Irish people accepted in good faith the conciliatory declarations wherewith the Premier accompanied his desire to tree Ireland from the incubus of coercion imposed upon it by the intolerance of the landed interest. They pledged themselves, through their leading representatives that as soon as their country should get the benefit of constitutional government, they should lend every assistance to the administration of law and preservation of order. That the Irish nation was earnestly determined upon such a course, at once timely and honorable, there can be no just doubt. But no people can give a pledge binding upon all their individual members, more especially upon foreign emissaries in their midst, or enemies prompted by the foulest motives that ever entered the human breast. It happened, just as the Government was apparently about to enter on its policy of conciliation, that certain eyil-disposed persons concocted and carried into effect the murder of the Chief Secretary appointed to supercede Mr. Forster, whom the sudden change in the policy of the administration had driven from office. The whole world was stupified and amazed at the audacious brutality of the men who committed this awful deed. By none was it more deeply and sincerely deplored than by patriotic Irishmen at home and abroad. No sane man could, in the face of the spontaneous and universal outburst of indignation that gave immediate expression

to reside. It is to be remembered, to the feelings of the Irish race, hold that people responsible as a whole for the wickedness of a few purchaseable miscreants. Yet of this act of inexplicable

Israelites from the Egyptian bond- ple on all navigable waters sea-worthy age, under the leadership of Moses; vessels. When some such measure bethe Son of God showed the wonders comes law there will be a greater feeling of His mercy in the redemption of of security than now prevails. The 24th the human race, and in the defeat of can never, however, we believe, be again a the powers of darkness by His sutferings in the flesh, and His resurrection from the tomb; nothing, therefore, remained but that the Holy Ghost should manifest the treasures of His love, by communicating Himself to our souls, and inflaming our hearts with the heavenly fire of divine charity, in order that by these different operations we might know the three persons of the gregation at the morning service. The Adorable Trinity. This is exactly what took place on the day of Pentecost, when the third divine person descended on the Apostles, "and they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and began to speak in diverse (Acts 11, 4.) Happy indeed must Mass, and the rendering of the Missa Regia the Apostles and Blessed Mother of God have been on that day when the able direction they received the most precious cal artiste, Miss Feron. gifts of the divine Paraclete promised them by our Lord before His Ascension. These gifts and graces bestowed on the Apostles on Pentebestowed on the Apostles on Pente-sang the "Veni Sancte Spiritus, Father McKeon, of Parkhill, deliv them alone, but were intended for the faithful of all ages. How envi-After the sermon his Lordship Bishop able is the state of the just man in whose heart the Holy Trinity deigns

blessing from the assistance of this western Chronicle.

STRATHROY LETTER.

Last Sunday was a red-letter day for the people of this town and surrounding country. Rt. Rev. Dr. Walsh arrived here by the evening train on Saturday, and the mere fact that His Lordship was announced to preach at high mass brought together a very large and intelligent consubject chosen was "The ascension of Christ into heaven." All came in the experfect order. pectation of hearing a masterpiece of eloquence, and no one left the church disappointed. His Lordship's sermon left an excellent impression. The Church was beautifully and artistically decorated with artificial flowers. The Pasnatural and

(harmonized) was simply perfect. The choir is making remarkable progress under the able direction of the celebrated musi-

cal artiste, Miss Feron. Another large congregation assembled in the evening. All the altars were aglow with myriads of lighted tapers. Vespers were intoned by the Pastor, the Bishop being intoned by present in the sanctuary. After the delivered a Walsh gave solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

There is no danger that Catholicity however, that the Apostles received will be on the wane in the great West so not this Holy Spirit till they had long as the people of a parish, young and previously prepared themselves by the exercise of prayer and mortifi-cation and union in Chainfier al. cation and union in Christian char-did last Sunday to welcome Rt. Rev. Bis-It was a sight to bring gladity. Such, therefore, as expect a new to the heart of a Catholic.- North-

first Communion and Confirmation The children are a credit to the vigilant

care of their Pastor; and show that the Christian doctrine so well grounded into their young hearts, will bring forth rich fruit in its time. They are equally effici-ent in the secular knowledge imparted to them in the Separate Schools. On Ascension morning first Mass was celebrated at o'clock, by the Pastor, at which abo 200 received, including a large number of children who made their first Communion At 10.30 Rev. Father Feeney sang high mass, His Lordship the Bishop bein present on his throne (erected for the occa being ion) assisted by Very Rev. Father Dowl ing, V.G., and Rev. P. Lennon, Pastor of St. Basil's Church, Brantford. After High Mass His Lordship delivered an eloquent and impressive sermon to the large con gregation present, taking for his text, therefore into the whole world and preach the Gospel to every creature." Mark XVI, 15, after which he adminis-

tered the Sacrament of confirmation to 70 persons. The children approached and eturned from the sanctuary railing in The episcopal throne and decorations n the splendid new altar reflected great

of St. Joseph. The choir did their part well. Mrs. Halter's execution on the excellent new

organ was very efficient. organ was very efficient. The Bishop, accompanied by Father Feeney, left for Hamilton by the afternoon train. "VERITAS."

We were very much pleased last week to have a letter from our friend J. A. Mcto have a letter from our friend J. A. Mc-Connell, Esq., late of Stratford, where he occupied the position of ticket agent for the G. T. R. He now occupies an im-portant post on the Chicago, Rock Island & P. R. R. Any of our Canadian friends going west will find a most obliging friend in Chicago in the person of Mr. McCon-

"Testimony to the zeal of the Catholic priesthood," says the London Weekly Reg-ister, "is to be found in the most unexpected places, even in Mr. Froude's newly-published 'Life of Carlyle.' In 1832 cholera was raging at Dumfries, and 'the clergy' would not enter the building used as a make-shift cholera hospital; but preached to, or at, the dying patients from outside through the windows. But Mr. Carlyle, who hated Catholics, bears witness that the only minister of religion who ventured in among the sick beds was a priest, who, alas! caught the infec-tion and died."

hap-hazard of meeting a fishing boat or schooner going from one bay to another, and many of these journeys were under-taken late in the fall when dangers were appalling that the hardy fishermen Rapids. themselves would not venture except by pressing urgency. The dangers from which he has been preserved merit his and your gratitude. Well might he say

him to remain a Turk, nor the idolator leaving bim in his idolatry, but He will by His grace draw him to the knowledge of that truth that is necessary for salvation and he who yields up to divine grace will be saved and he who resists shall miserably perish. Hence it is that those who are lost go to hell not because they do not think as we do, but because they are un think as we do, out because they are un-faithful to the graces they receive and through their own fault do not come to think aright and as they cught. Nor should this doctrine be called in

uestion, through a foolish comparison o omantic sentementalism, or a whimsica philanthropy. The Lord, who has created men and redeemed them, loves them more than we do, and if he has decreed it it is not for us to remark His designs or substitute our own narrow views for H's

Providence. Furthermore, do you wish to see where this sentimental theory would end? In destroying all Christ's work on earth and in opening the door to every error, you assert that God cannot condemn those who to not think as we, and apply this saying o Protestant heretics, and those who have o Protestant heretics, and those who have at least some knowledge of Jesus Christ. But what will prevent another more compassionate still from applying it to Mussul-Why shall they men and other idolators men and other idolators (Why shall they not also be saved? This principle once established, and the heart opened to pity, one cannot see why salvation cannot be extended to the Rationalist, the Pantheist, the Dait who heart only and the salvation of the salvat the Deist, who have really done no other wrong than honoring God after their own fashion. Libertines certainly ought not to

condemned, since they, too, are guilty of naught else than not thinking as we. Nay, more, Nero, Judas, the very devils in hell, what have they done ? (They have thought after their own fashion this and nothing more. If pity is to make the law, then Christianity becomes useless, since every one that "gangs in his air gait" in matters of religion has equal title to salvation.

A cable-dispatch from Rome, special to the New York Freeman's Journal, an-nounces that the Holy See has ratified the request that the Diocese of Detroit might divided. A new Episcopal See has been erected for the flourishing borough, henceforth ecclesiastically, a city-Grand

A "no rent cry" can be heard every time a boy is wipped for tearing his clothes.

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Moy Neil. BY J. K. DUFFY.

O sweet, shy Moy Neil! with your quick, dainty tripping, That scarce turns the wet grass beneath your light tread; As o'er the damp turf every morning you're skipping. To meet the bright sun ere he's up from his To meet

bed. Do you know there's one watching you, charming yougn rover, Who mourns he's a man, with a heart that can feel: For if nature had made him a patch of bright

clover, He might know the sweet joy to be trod by your heel.

O soft-eyed Moy Neil! 'tis the pure azure spiendor, That's robbed from the loyellest tints of the sky, By some wandering cherub who loaned you his plunder

the sky, By some wandering cherub who loaned you his plunder That forms the deep blue of your swift-kill-

Ah, cruel Moy Neil! if you e'er look about you, To see all the ruin your beauty has made, You will find there is one who can't live

without you, without you, Whose warm, loving heart at your feet has been laid. It has lain there so long in its humble devo-

tion, Oh, lift it, and learn what I wanted to tell: Just make an exchange, for the fun of the

And yours, I am sure, will do me very well

NOTES ON INGERSOLL.

BY REV. L. A LAMBERT, OF WATERLOO, N. S The North American Review for Au-gust, 1881, published an article on the Christian Religion, by Robert G. Ingersoll, together with a reply to it by Jeremiah S. Black of Washington city. In the No-vember number of the same Review, Mr. Ingersoll replied to Black's defence, and there the controversy came to an abrupt

end. This sudden termination of the debate This sudden termination of the debate caused no little surprise. Mr. Ingersoll's admirers rejoieed at what they considered Black's defeat and retreat, and those with a reckless audacity selects that which the civilized world has always held as the civilized world has always held as passage-at-arms between these two law-yers were disappointed at Mr. Black's passage-at-arms between these two law-yers were disappointed at Mr. Black's silence. They began to think that he had entered into a field of action for which he was not well equipped by education and mental structure. They were not, how-ever left long in doubt as to the reasons he gives in a letter addressed to the Ameri. In this new line, (new at least for an American humorist) he is not content with trying to be a wit, he a theologian learned in the scriptures, a hermeneutist, and a historian. If his claims to all these qualifications can be ever left long in doubt as to the reasons claims to all these qualifications can be he gives in a letter addressed to the Ameri-can Christian Review, a weekly religious for business. But he lacks the intense

can Christian Review, a weekly longer paper published in Cincinnati. "From the beginning," says Mr. Black, it was distinctly understood that my de-fence was to be published with the accusa-tion * * * At the time of the publication I agreed that if Mr. Ingersoll had any foult to find with the result it might seem foult to find with the result it might seem fault to find with the result it might seem cowardly to refuse him another chance on the same terms. I was not afraid of any new assault he might make, if he was not

afraid of my defence. Three months afterwards fifty pages of the foulest and falsest libel that ever was written against God or man, was sent to me. I was entirely willing to treat it as I had treated the other; that is, give it the answer I thought it deserved, and let both go together. But it came when I was disabled by an injury for which I could not hope to get well for some weeks, and I so notified the editor. To my sur-prise I was informed that no contradiction, correction or criticism of mine or anybody else would be allowed to accomanybody else would be allowed to accom-pany this new effusion of filth. It was to be printed immediately, and would occupy so much space that none could be spared for the other side. I proposed that if its bulk could not be reduced so as to admit of an according to according to the source in the occupy so much space that none could be spared for the other side. I proposed that if its bulk could not be reduced so as to admit of an answer in the same num-ber, it should be postponed until a reply could be made ready for publication in the next succeeding number. This and

the humorist and the ghoul, he has talked ous in his writings are the full bloom and the humorist and the ghout, he has taked but in sweetly of delicacy, refinement, sentiment, feeling, honor bright, etc. All this time he has delighted in tearing and wounding and lacerating the hearts and faith and throu

What is the cause of this sudden con-

version? The orator of "laughter and applause" The orator of "haughter and applause" is suddenly confronted by a lawyer, like himself, who deals with him unceremoni-ously, but who yet treats him with more consideration and decency than he treats

That forms the deep blue of your average with the stops in the stops i

You may outrage Christian sentiment, You may outrage Christian sentiment, you may laugh at and burlesque Moses and Christ, but you must be genteel and polite and "nice" when you speak of Mr. Ingersoli. Judge Black forgot this, and

Ingersoll. Judge Black forgot this, and hence the indignant protest. "The theme," says Mr. Ingersoll, "is great enough to engage the highest facul-ties of the human mind." It may be well asked, What faculties of his mind has he thus far employed on this great theme? Has it been the faculty of reason or the faculty of idicule?

of reason, or the faculty of ridicule? Our great American wits have been content to allow their peculiar faculties

to play on those subjects proper for the exercise of them, and in doing this they afford us amusement and lighten the burdens of life. The best of them have carefully observed the proprieties, and never passed the boundary line that separates the sacred from the profane. Mr. Ingersoll found the legitimate field of wit and drollery pre-occupied by Artemus Ward, Mark Twain, and others with whom he could not comtradiction. Of course you know that a statement or proposition that involves a thus

Then-

whom Mr. Ingersoll has not succeeded in imitating or understanding. Wanting in imitating or understanding. Wanting in originality he draws liberally from the writings of Paine and Voltaire for his points and arguments. He has not sucpoints and arguments. The has hot succeeded in advancing anything new against Christianity. Perhaps it is doing him injustice to expect it of him. Infidels from the time of Celus, Porphyry and Julian have exhausted in vain the resources of human invention to discover implements to undermine the sublime fabric of Christianity. We must therefore not expect anything new from a modern infidel or atheist. All we can reasonably look for is a revamping of the old and often refuted sophistries of the past. By

ould be made ready for publication in the next succeeding number. This and divers other offers were rejected, for the express reason that 'Mr. Ingersoll would not consent.' Finding the Review con-trolled by him to suit himself, I do not think I was bound to go further.'' This explanation puts the affair in a light which reflects little credit on Mr. Ingersoll and the North American Re-view. If Mr. Ingersoll had perfect con-fidence in the strength of his position Moses, he would have disgraced the cause he defended, and no condemnation could be severe enough for the unchristian tears. Sorrow leans against every carved pillar, and looks out of every upholstered window and weeps in every arbor. The proprietor of that estate has lost hissonoffence. Black attacked a living foe, with shield and spears in rest; that was at least brave. Ingersoll strikes at the great and lost him under appalling circumstance The lifeless body was brought into the magnificent palace last Wednesday, and on Thursday under the wreath of the Queen, honored dead, the leader and lawgiver of honored dead, the leader and lawgiver of the most remarkable nation that ever rose and flourished and fell. The jackal can gnaw in safety the tongue of the dead lion, and the field mouse play its antics in and in the presence of lords and senators and cabinet officers and the pomp of England, carried out, ashes to ashes, dust to dust. No wonder the whole world is shocked that Lord Frederick Cavendish, his footsteps on the plain. The character and moral codes of Moses shocked that Lord Frederick Cavendan, sent out on an ernand of peace from Eng-land to Ireland, full of the spirit of con-ciliation, was slaughtered in broad day-light. The constabulary are scouring Ire-land and England for the two assassins, are as impervious to his attacks as are the pyramids of Egypt to the javelin of the wandering Arab who strikes their base as he passes, and disappears, while they remain the objects of wonder to future generations. The proper way to meet Mr. Ingersoll, is not to defend Christianity against his scattering, inconsequent, illogical and un-philosophical attacks, but to make his generations. article the subject to be considered, to anaarticle the subject to be considered, to ana-lyze with careful scrutiny every statement he makes, every argument he adduces, every inference he draws, to grant noth-ing for granted. The Christian is not bound at the call of Mr. Ingersoll or any one else to reprint the proofs of Christian-ity that are to be found in the writings of the great Christian philosophers and the cleare. These proofs are on recoud theologians. These proofs are on record and Mr. Ingersoll's ancestors in atheism and unbelief from Anaximander, Epicurus and Lucretius down to d'Holbach, Laland, Cabins, Hobbs and Paine, have never answered them. It will be time to think of new defenses when the old have been captured. Mr. Ingersoll's ignorance of those arguments is not sufficient reason why they should be repeated. I do not propose to repeat them as it is not Christianity that is on trial, but Mr. Ingersoll's article. It is to $\frac{1}{1} \text{ for and ridicule} \text{ Judaism and Christian ity have been burlesqued by him on the stage of the lecture hall. The ministers of the Old and the new Coremant have been exhibited as cunning and unprincipled tricksters, victous knaves and tyrants. Everything held sacred by every Christian heat has been made the subject of his gibes, and of laughter for his audiences. And all this time while he has been combining the professions of the philosopher, <math>\frac{1}{1}$ the stage of the philosopher, $\frac{1}{1}$ the philosopher, $\frac{1}{1}$ the stage of the philosopher, $\frac{1}{1}$ the stage of the philosopher, $\frac{1}{1}$ the philosopher, $\frac{1}{1}$ the stage of the philosopher, $\frac{1}{1}$ th be examined with analytical care and then

blossom of his character and true inward-

and lacerating the hearts and faith and feelings of those by whose tolerance he is and sentiment of Christendom. 'Truly a protest against vulgarity and vitumeration permitted to outrage the common sense and sentiment of Christendom. Truly a roming from such a source is a surprise, a sign of conversion—a case of *lucvs a non* wery words. From this out then it will be a dialogue between him and his

commentator. Ingersoll. "The universe, according to my idea, is, always was, and forever will be. * * It is the one eternal being—the only thing that ever did, does, or can evict "

ously, but who yet treats him with more consideration and decency than he treats the great Hebrew lawgiver Moses, and what is the result? He stops his clatter and pauses in his ribaldry to give his course you did not intend to mislead or deceive, you simply meant that your "idea" of the universe is like most of our modern plays. Adapted from the French or elsewhere. Your philosophy, like those adapted plays, wants the freshness and favor of originality; and suffers from bad translation. The old originals from whom you copy thought it incumbent on them to give a reason, or at least show of reason, for their "idea." In this enlightend age you do not deem this necessary. It is sufficient for you to formulate your "idea." To attempt to prove it would be beneath you. Is this the reason why you do not advance one single reason or ar-gument to prove the eternity of matter? When you say, the universe is the one When you say: the universe is the one eternal being, you of course mean this vis-ible, material, ever-changing universe of matter. Inasmuch as you have given matter. Inasmuch as you have given your "idea" without any reason or argu-ment to support it, it would be a work of ment to refine it. It supererogation to attempt to refute it. It is sufficient to oppose my idea to yours. But I will go further and see if your idea of eternal matter does not involve a con-

> contradiction cannot be true. You affirm the eternity of matter. On this, I reason That which is eternal is infinite. It must be infinite because, if eternal, it can

have nothing to limit it: But that which is infinite must be infin-ite in every way. If limited in any way it would not be infinite. Now, matter is limited. It is composed

of parts, and composition is limitation. It is subject to changs, and change in-volves terms of limitation. Change supposes succession and there can be no suc-cession without a beginning and therefore limitation. Thus far we are borne out by reason, experience and common sense.

Matter is limited and therefore finite. and if finite in anything, is firite in every-thing; and if finite in everything therefore finite in time, and therefore not eternal.

The idea of an eternal, self-existent being is incompatible in every point of view with our idea of matter. The former 18 essentially simple, immutable, unchang-able, impressable and one. The latter is composite, mutable, changeable, passable and multiple. To assert that matter is eternel is to assert that all these antagonistic attributes are identical,-a privilege granted by sane men to lunatics only. (To be continued next week.)

THE DUBLIN MURDER.

Dr. Talmage's Sunday Sermon.

The famous Presbyterian preacher in Brooklyn, N. Y., Rev. Dr. Talmage, on Sunday morning began his discourse by describing from personal recollections the on. If Mr. Black has been guilty of personal the home of the Duke of Devonshire, the

assassinated, and the graves of the mar-tyred dead are the highwater mark of

RICHARD O'GORMAN'S VIEWS.

Ris Great Speech at the Mass Meeting in the Cooper Union.

speker the Hon. Richard O'Gorman, who spoke substantially as follows: "Mr, Mayor, I am glad to see that, in spite of the inclemency of the weather, this meeting is so largely attended, in answer of your city. I confess that I did not see any necessity for holding it. There surely can be no necessity for holding it. There surely can be no necessity that Irishmen in New York should express their disapproval, horror and detestation of a dchberate, cruel assessination. The taking off nor the same wrong which the sympathy of the English people, the working people of and the same all over the surely can be no need that thishmen in New York, law-abiding citizens, civilized and Christian men, should pronounce this deed a black and bloody reme, and indig-nantly repudiate the ident that the trish people or any party or section of that peo-ple should be held directly or indirectly is benued by the directly or indirectly. spoke substantially as follows: "Mr. Mayor, I am glad to see that, in spite of the inclemency of the weather, this

I think I know the Irish people. In olden times I knew them well. A people generous, hospitable, and kindly. I have sat at their boards and shared their scanty meals. I have received their hospitality meals. I have received their nospinality and shelter. I have seen them in their merriment; I have seen them in their sad-ness. They may be an impulsive people, sudden and quick in quarrel, very proud, very sensitive, giving hate for hate and head-scorn for scorn and love for love. Stung by many provocations, they may have

of dignified equality. But, above all friendship, all considerations of comity or affection with any nation, the American people, the plain people, the working classes, who constitute the mass of the people, respect right and justice, and are opposed to all wrong and justice, and are opposed to all wrong and despotism wherever they may be comin the Cooper Union. Mayor Grace introduced as the first speaker the Hon. Richard O'Gorman, who spoke substantially as follows: "Mr.

deed a black and bloody crime, and indig-nantly repudiate the idea that the Irish people or any party or section of that peo-ple should be held directly or indirectly responsible for it. (Cheers.) Murder most foul, as at best it is ; but this most foul, strange, and unnatural. It is strange and unnatural as occurring in Ireland. I will never believe that this brutal deed was the work of Irish hands. I think I know the Irish people. In with tears of shame, sorrow, and pity, stretch out his hands and say to him, "Brother, we have been both in the wrong. We have misunderstood one another. Let us turn over a new leaf, and see if we

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and spit upon the imposter who styled himself the son of God." The boy con-ducted him beneath the right hand of

ducted him beneath the right hand of Jesus, where in impotent rage the blind Jew tries vainly to strike the dying Savi-our; suddenly he clasps his hands over his face and cries out: "Is this a miracle; drops of his blood fell upon my eyes and I see! I see!" Then looking up to the Redeemer he fell upon his knees, reverently bawed his head and exclaimed: "Verily, then ort the Son of God!" thou art the Son of God!"

By this time night approached, the spear

sented a tomb. In front rode a Roman guard with Pontius Pilate. Then followed oseph of Arimathea and several of the dis ciples and friends of Jesus. Next came an effigy of the Mater Dolorosa in a black velvet robe. Before this image walked two beautiful little Indian girls dressed in the antique Texocau costume and carrying baskets of flowers, which they strewed in the pathway. The parish priests and their acolytes followed, carryig crosses and banners and accompanied by Indian boys, who were crowned with flowers and bore censers with burning in-

cense. The rest of the cortege were formed of band of musicians and all the Catholics who desired to participate in the ceremony. The women wore veils, mantillas or re-bosos, on their heads and the men walked bareheaded. All carrying burning

not now do. urk, allowing the idolate ut He will by nowledge of for salvation. ne grace will all miserably hose who are they do not they are unreceive and not come to ght. be called in

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to see where uld end ? In on earth and f in on earth and ry error, you much those who by this saying nose who have Jesus Christ. her more com-git to Museul g it to Mussul-Why shall they principle once pened to pity, ion cannot be the Pantheist, done no other fter their own ly ought not to are guilty of nking as we. he very devils e ? They have ity is to make ecomes useless ngs in his air has equal title

ome, special to Journal, an-has ratified the Detroit might copal See has king borough a city-Grand

e heard every r tearing his

Ingersoll and the North American Re-view. If Mr. Ingersoll had perfect con-fidence in the strength of his position there is no conceivable reason why he should consent to take this snap judgment on the counsel for the defence. If his purpose had been to stop the controversy, on finding himself in an intellectual comfinding himself in an intellectual combat with a strong man, he could not have devised a better method. Mr. Black was certainly not bound to go further and trust himself or his case to a Review that had outraged his rights, or to a man who had taken advantage of an accident which had temporarily disabled his anta-

gonist. Mr. Ingersoll in his reply indignantly accused Judge Black of personal detrac-tion, and says very justly, that "The theme (the Christian Religion) is great enough to engage the highest faculties of the human mind and in the investigation of such a subject itumeration is signalled. of such a subject vituperation is singularly

and vulgarly out of place." Nothing can be truer than this, but is it not a new departure for Mr. Ingersoll ? Vituperation of an individual or of a class, of the living or of the dead, is unrelieved

ulgarity and singularly out of place when treating of a subject that demands the ex-ercise of the highest faculties of the intellect and which involves the destiny of tellect and which involves the destiny of man. Man's life is a tragedy, his first ut-terance is a cry of pain, his last the groan of death. It is indeed no subject to make merry over. Be man's future what it may, it is an awful subject from whatever point of view we may consider it. It has occupied the attention of the greatest in-tallects that ever lived on this earth, and it tellects that ever lived on this earth, and it arouses anxiety in every heart from the palace of the king to the cottage of the

peasant. But does not Mr. Ingersoll's protest against Mr. Black sound strangely, com-ing as it does from one who for years past has been making the Christian Re-

past has been making the Christian Re-ligion, its doctrines, institutions and sa-cred personages the butt of his vitupera-tion and ridicule? Judaism and Christ-ianity have been burlesqued by him on the stage of the lecture hall. The minis-ters of the Old and the new Covenant have hear avhibited as euunping and unprinci-

abhorrent to the nature of the Irish peo-

abnorrent to the hard of the first people. [Applause.] I know, we all know, that there is a char-acter, half mad, half vicious, the rank and unwholesome product of great political excitement, capable of such deeds. Of these men we have had melancholy in-stance, even in the United States. One of them now awaits the punishment of his of them now awaits the punishment of his crime; and it is to the credit of the American people that, in spite of the intense anger they felt, he received at his trial an indulgence and latitude in his defence unexampled in the history of State trials. The calm dignity of the American people never suffered itself to be ruffled even by

so great a provocation. Abraham Lincoln fell by the hand of an assassin in the midst of his usefulness and at a moment when his great qualities were

are no personal pride in this matter to amendment of the Land Act, the release gratify, and as coercion has failed, now let of the State prisoners, and the expecta-us try magnanimity; when the English tion that eviction for arrears of rent government took that step, all the good would cease were likely to win the confi-Irishmen in the world appreciated it. When in the streets of Dutlin on that famous Saturday there were up a shout in come counting in Iraland

famous Saturday there went up a shout in some counties in Ireland. of greeting as Lord Cavendish rode by, it But now it seems that an act of coercion famous Saturday there went up a shout of greeting as Lord Cavendish rode by, it was only the echo of the great heart of gratitude that pulsated all through Ireland. IRELAND IS NO MORE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MURDER of Lord Cavendish than was the United States for the murder of President Gar-field or that of Abraham Lincoln. This assassination will not hinder the redemp-tion of Ireland a year or an hour, unless William E. Gladstone, in view of this cal.

the assassinations were unnatural, one man shouted, "Humbug," and another, "I don't believe it." Mr. O'Gorman drew thunders of applause by responding, "It is unnatural, because it did take place is unlead." in Ireland."

PASSION WEEK IN MEXICO.

City of Mexico, April 19. Early in March the Federal Government Early in March the Federal Government issued circulars prohibiting public religious processions and passion plays during Holy Week. No attempts to evade the law were made in the federal capital or large cities, but with remarkable unanimity the

gentle, good women throughout the re-public who dwell in villages resolved to disobey, and committees were formed to collect funds to pay the fines. Of course this feminine rebellion must

have been discussed at some of the Cab-inet meetings. Quien sabe what transpired there? However as the Mexicans are very gallant, the fair sex had their way, but honorably and cheerfully paid the fines

imposed. One of the best organized fetes in the the vicinity of Mexico City was in the

a centurion with a corps-not quite a hundred-of Roman soldiers, appro-priately costumed and mounted on richly caparisoned horses. Next (without par-ticular reference to historical facts) rode the High Priest Calaphas, Pontius Pilate and their attendants, Roman nobles and Jewish officials. Then came an effigy of

Ignt follows darkness, and it is ever the darkest hour before the dawn. (Applause.) Mr. O'Gorman received generally the few interruptions. When he said that the assassinations were unnatural, one who had only been incarcerated for drunk-enness should be pardoned. Of this, how-ever, the prisoners had no knowledge. In "the good old times" it had been custom-ary to release certain captives on that an-niversary, and some of the men were so impressed with the idea that such would now be the case that they had begged a table from one of the jailors and with napkins, and tapers and flowers which their wives and daughters had handed them through the gratings of the prison them through the gratings of the prison court-yard had actually arranged an altar.

court-yard had actually arranged an altar. Imagine, then, their anxiety when the "father" knocked at the gate ! The alcalde selected the four least culpable prisoners, and when he and the padre had admonished them to lead better lives in future they were let out. The culprits hastened to kneel before the tomb of Christ, all present also prayed for them, then two walked behind it and the two protezes of Our Lady of Sorrows two proteges of Our Lady of Sorrows kissed the hem of the robe and placed

kissed the hem of the robe and placed themselves near by. When the procession reached the church the prisoners knelt in silent prayer be-fore the great altar, then the priest, crowning them with flowers, said "My children, forget not the elemency of your Saviour and His Blessed Mother! go, go

the vicinity of active services of the service the tableaus and accessories there were blendings of the antique and modern which would have maddened an artist or an antiquary. Yet the religious fervor of the women of every class of society, and the reverence of many men, and especially the excellent conduct of the Indians, the wood-cutters and the charcoal burners who had come down from the mountains

THE CATHOLIG REGORD

A May Carol.

BY AUGREY DE VERP.

MOTHER OF GOD.

Sincerity.

Oh, bring me now sincesity : A true and living verity ; Let life be short yet ever true, In everything we think or do Who love sincerity.

6

Cense, world; this idle mockery, This worse than foolish foppery, For souls are lost upon the sea Of mocking words, that cannot be In truth sincerity.

I ask not sullen gravity, Nor apish, fawning suavity, But simple, quiet, geniai truth, Allibrightly told by cheery youth, With warm sincerity.

With warm sneerly, Then all would live so Joyously, All nature would seem heavenly True smiles would wreathe each happy face, And beauty gain that rarest grace, God's own sincerity. —Albany Argus.

DON'T GIRLS.

Don't think it is necessary for your happiness that every afternoon be spent in making calls or on the street shopping. Home is not a mere hotel wherein to eat and-too dreary to be endured without company from abroad; home work is not mere drudgery, but useful ministration to

those we love. Don't mistake giggling for cheerfulness, slang phrases for wit, boisterous rudeness for frank gaiety, impertinent speeches for repartees. On the other hand, don't be repartees. On the other hand, don't be be prim, formal, stiff nor assume a "coun-try face" eloquent of "prunes, potatoes, prisms," nor sit bolt upright in a corner, hands, feet, eyes and lips carefully posed for effect. An effect will be produced, but not the one you wish. Nor yet scornfully reserved, criticising mentally the dress, manners, looks, etc., of those around you. Make up your mind that your commanions are, on, the whole, a your companions are, on, the whole, a pretty nice set of people--if they are not you had no business to come among them —that there is something to respect and like in each of them, something to learn of all of them. Determine to have a nice time anyhow; then do your part to make it so. Be genial, cordial, frank. If you can play and sing ordinarily well do not refuse to take your share in entertaining your companions in that way. You cannot be ex-pected to sing like a Nilsson or Kellogg. If you cannot play or sing say so frankly and do not feel humiliated. You probably excel in some other accomplishment. Even if you do not, you can possess that one grand accomplishment to which all others are accessories that of being "a lady"-a true woman, gentle and gra-cious, modest and lovable.

A Custom of the First Christians.

The Rev. J. J. Begel, after stating that according to Roman and Jewish law crim-inals were executed without the cities, "The higher and secret reason writes : why Jesus was conducted outside the walls and there immolated, consists as we learn from St. Paul, in this : that he was the archetype of those victims whose blood flowed on the altar of the tabernacle, but whose bodies were to be buried outside the camp, and the conclusion that he draws from it is that of perfect detachment from the world. "Then," said he, "with Jesus let us go out from the camp"—that is to say, from relations and commerce with the world—"bearing the cross and opprobrium of Jesus"- in order to have a share in his glory and triumph—"for we have here no lasting city, but we seek one that is to come." Hence arose in the first pub-lic ceremonials of the Church the ancient custom adopted by the faithful of meeting on Good Friday, not in their sanctuaries, in the interior of the cities, but outside the walls in the cemeteries, and there holding their sacred assemblies. "I have for a long time sought in my mind the reason," says St. Chrysostom in his ser-mons in speaking of this day, "why our ancestors, abandoning the sanctuaries they

A story is told respecting a worthy gen-How many slonely hormits maid Hath brightened like a dawn-top When-on her breast in vision inid-That babe hath lit her with a smile! tleman who was a devout Roman Cathe-lic, and who was also very deaf. He was present at a Fourth of July dinner which

Appreciated their Liberality.

was given in one of the leading capitals of Europe. After dinner, when the usual toasts had been proposed and responded to, some one proposed the sentiment, "To the old folks at home." Up got the good old gentleman in a state of pleasur-able excitement, and thanked the com-How many an aged saint bath felt So graced, a second spring renew Her wintry breast with Anna knelt And trembled like the matin dew! The old folks at home." Up got the good old gentleman in a state of pleasur-able excitement, and thanked the com-pany for the toast itself, and also for the kindly manner in which it had been re-ceived, declaring that he looked upon the whole affair as a marked compliment to himself. "For," he said, "I can but in-

whole affair as a marked compliment to himself. "For," he said, "I can but im-agine, gentlemen, that only your know-ledge of my religious views has led you to propose, at this eminently National meeting, a toast to the Popes of Rome." His deafness had led him to misunderstand At morning hers, and when the sheen Of moonrise crept the cliffs along: In stlence hers, and hers between The pulses of the night-bird's song. And as the Child, the love. Its growth Was, hour by hour, agrowth in graces That Child was (sod; and love for both Advanced perforce with equal pace. His deafness had led him to misunderstand the words of the speaker, but was not proof against the shout of laughter wherebut was not with this version of the toast in question was greeted .- Paris Letter.

Get a Receipt. An Indian paid a white man some money. The Indian insisted that the white man should give him a receipt. "What do you want a receipt for ?"

asked the white man; "you've paid the money and that's enough." "But me must have receipt," insisted the Indian. "Why, what for ?" asked the white

man "Because," said the Indian, "Injun must

"Well, suppose you do die, I certainly can't collect this money from you then." "But," continued the Indian, "me may die and go to heaven. The Lord he ask Injun if he good Injun; Injun say yes. He ask Injun if he pay white man. Injun He ask Injun if he pay white man. Injun say yes. Then the Lord he say where is the receipt? What injun do then ? Injun can't go looking all over hell for you !

CHARMING GIRLS.

If you are fortunate in possessing beauty, my dear girls, be thankful for the gift, but do not over-rate it. The girl who expects to win her way by her beauty and to be ad-mirel and accepted simply because she is a lady has the wrong idea. She must secure a lovable character if she wishes to be loved, and my advice to you all is to lay loved, and my advice to you all is to lay the foundation of a permanent influence. To win and hold admiration you must cultivate the gifts that nature has bestowed vate the gifts that nature has develop it; learn to play some instrument, for many are charmed more by music than by handsome features. Pursue the same by handsome features. Pursue the same ourse with regard to painting, drawing and designing, and if you have power to obtain useful knowledge in any direction, do it. I have heard young men in speak-ing of their young lady acquaintances say, "Oh, they look well, but they don't know anything." There is no necessity for such "On, they look well, but they don't know anything." There is no necessity for such a state of things books are cheap and acces-sible. If you labor all day in shop or store still at odd intervals you can gather up an education and contend with no greater difficulties than did Clay, Filmore, Webster and others of our greatest men. If you go through life a flitting butterfly, how will you be spoken of by-and by? I own it is nice to eat, drink and be merry, and be courted and flattered by all your friends; but how much better to cultivate character, sense and true womanliness!

Bad Reading Again.

sense and true womanliness!

ject must necessarily possess some interest. Tragedy in St. Paul. Minnesota boy of sixteen loved Minnesota girl of fifteen. Girl's mother forbade him the house. The article referred to is a review of two works, one "On Shakspeare's Knowledge and use of the Bible," by Dr. Charles ancestors, abandoning the sanctuaries they possessed in the cities, were wont to meet on Good Friday outside the walls on this spot where we now stand, and consecrate by law this ancient custom; for I am per-that the loved another boy. Girl denied Wordsworth; the other, "Shakspeare Weighed in an Even Balance," by the Rev. Alfred Pownall, M. A. Taking into account Shakpeare's early Catholic training, his logical habit of mind, and his keen perception of Catholic truths and Protestant errors stand forcibly it. Boy met girl coming from school. Filled with rage, he drew pistol from hip-pocket and fired at her. Girl escaped injury and was carried away. Boy ran after her demanding to be admitted to her presence. Policeman and others pursued boy, whereupon he shot himself in forehead and fell dead. Moral: Keep demoralizing sentimental literature from neuron prode

I shall not say much about churches and church visitants: I do not want to be putdown for a scoffer, than which noth-ing is farther from my intention, yet I say h at never saw so general a opliance, at least outwardly, with the cepts of church discipline; and if the prec motive of penitents was not genuine devo tion, their presence in the temples of the Amighty was certainly an unquestion-able protest against the new educational law, by which His boly name is officially banished from the school-room. – Paris Letter to New York Times.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

The standard remedy for the cure of oughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, hoarseaccount of the second s the threat, lungs and chest, including even consumption. It seems hardly neces-sary to dilate at length upon the virtnes of this favorite remedy. It was intro-duced to the public by Dr. Wistar nearly a half century since, and by the wonderful cures which it performed, gained an im-mediate and enviable reputation, which to this day it has fully sustained. From the guif of the St. Lawrence to the shores "It is an integral portion of the Faith fixed by an Œcumenical Council," says Cardinal Newman, "that the Blessed Vir-Gin is Theotocos, Deipara, or Mother of God; and this word, when thus used, car-ries with it no admixture of rhetoric, no taint of extravagant affection—it has the gulf of the St. Lawrence to the shores of the Pacific, there are few villages or hamlets without "living testimonials" to the rapidity and certainty of its curative effects. The proprietors, mindful of their responsibility to the afflicted, exercise the nothing else but a well-weighed, grave, dogmatic sense, which corresponds and is utmost care in the selection and com-pounding of the various ingredients of adequate to its sound. It intends to express that God is Her Son, as truly as which the BALSAM is composed; and the sick are assured that the high standard of y one of us is the son of his own mother. this be so, what can be said of Her? What can be said too much, so that it excellence on which its popularity is based will always be maintained does not compromise the attributes of the Creator ? Heindeed might have created a will always be maintained. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by all

druggists.

being more perfect, more admirable than she is; He might have endued that being, so created, with a richer grant of grace, of A common, and often fatal, disease is Jaundice. Regulate the action of the Liver, and cleanse the blood with BURpower, of blessedness; but in one respect she surpasses all even possible creations, viz., that she is Mother of Her Creator. It DOCK BLOOD BITTERS, and the worst case may be speedily cured. is this awful title, which both illustrates

A PROLIFIC SOURCE OF DISEASE. - A triff and connects together the two prerogatives 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 and connects together the two prerogatives of Mary, on which I have been lately en-larging, her sanctity and her greatness. It is the issue of her sanctity; it is the origin of her greatness. What dignity can be too than that dyspepsia is the parent of a host of bodily ills, not the least of which is congreat to attribute to her which is as closely tamination of the blood and the maladies of bound up, as intimately one, with the Eternal Word, as a mother is with a son? which that is the direct consequence. Their original cause is, however, thoroughly era-What outfit of sanctity, what fullness and abundance of grace, what exuberance of merits must have been hers, when once dicated from the system by NoRTHROP & LYMAN'S VEGETABLE DISCOVERY AND DYS-PEFTIC 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 ingrewe admit the supposition, which the Fathers justify, when her Maker really did regard those merits, and take them into account, when He condescended not to abhor the Virgin's womb.' Is it surarise from it. No deleterious mineral ingre-into account, when He condescended not to abhor the Virgin's womb.' Is it sur-prising that on the one hand she should be immaculate in her conception? or on the other that she should be honored with an assumption, and exalted as a Queen with a crown of twelve stars, with the rulers of day and night to do her service? Men of the stars with the rulers of day and night to do her service? Men of the stars with the rulers of day and night to do her service? Men of the stars with the rulers of day and night to do her service? Men of the stars with the rulers of the stars with the rulers of the stars with the rulers of the stars with the ruler of the service? Men of the stars with the ruler of the service of the stars with the rulers of the stars with the ruler of the service? Men of the stars with the ruler of the stars with the ruler of the service of the stars with the ruler of the service of the stars with the ruler of the service of the stars with the ruler of the service of the stars with the ruler of the service of the stars with the ruler of the stars with the ruler of the service of the stars with the ruler of th day and night to do her service? Men sometimes wonder that we call her Mother for kidney complaints, scrofulous and all diseases of the blood, female weakness, &c., &c. Price \$1.00. Sample Bottle, 10 cents. Ask for NORTHROP & LYMAN'S Vegetable of life, of mercy, of salvation; what are all these titles compared to that one name, Mother of God?" Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. The wrap-per bears a FAC-SIMILE of their signature. Sold by all medicine dealers.

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Consumption Cured.

the Bible," which appeared in the London Review (now defunct) of April 23, 1864, I note this statement: "A tradition exists Consumption Cured. 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 that he (Shakspeare) was a Roman Cath-olic." I quote the observation for what olic." I quote the observation for what it may be worth, concluding that any contribution to the literature of the subcurative 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 by Dr. Charles will send free of charge to all who desire it.

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MAY 26, 1882.

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matined and tacked free, 124 bludas street, and 125 Carling street. THE SADDEST OF SAD SIGHTS.—The grey hairs of age being brought with sor-row 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

by all druggists. For the best photos made in the city go to For the best photos made in the city go to For 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 150 a specialty.

a specialty. SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has re-moved to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and at-tachment emporium of the city. Better for full for more increased to the city. 15c 15c facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated ma-15c 15c

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers! Are you disturbed at night and broken o. your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth ? If so, go at once and get a bottle 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 tho 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 and best female physicans and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle. **Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.** "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" has ne equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back and Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the blood and Heal, as its acting power is won-derful." "Brown's Household Pangeea," being acknowledged as the great Pafn 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.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber has on hand a large quantity of Bridge and Rouble stone, from 5 to 6 inch hat can be furnished at once, Application to be made to Mr. A. HARRISON, St. Mary's, Ont. 1823m

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suaded that they have not acted rashly or without good reason. But I have dis-covered the cause, which is meet and just, comformable to right reason and in per-fect harmony with the feast we celebrate. And what is this solemnity ? We celebrate to-day the remembrance of the Cross, and Christ Himself has led us outside the city; "for the sheep," says He, 'know and follow their Shepherd." young people.

The Irish in the Army.

We read a story years ago of an Irish soldier who, as he professed to know French, was sent from the British camp before Sebastapol to the French camp with The collision between an English and an Irish regiment at Dublin, and the cheers of the latter for their own country, dispatches. It was dark, and the French sentries' orders were to allow no one to must have caused a good deal of annoy-ance in England. The Irish element in the English army is a very large one. To pass without a lighted lantern. The Irishman re-appeared in custody of one of the French pickets who reported that he assaulted a French sentry. This is the the English army is a very large one. To go a-soldiering is one of the few alterna-tives before the young Irishmen of every class. From the generals down, the Irish have a very large percentage of places in the force. They make up a large part of even the Highland regiments, evictions and clearances to make room for sheep and deer having destroyed the Highland. account he gave his commanding officer of the affair : "When I got near the French the affair : "When I got near the French lines the wind blew my lantern out, but as I could speak the language I knew I could explain myself, and I went on. 'Qui va la?—Who goes there ?—hailed the sentry. 'Je'—I—says I, speaking the language. 'Ou est votre lanterne ?— Where is your lantern ?—says he. 'II est sortie ?—It has gone out—says I. 'Com-ment ?—How ?—says he. 'Oh, come on, then, if that's your game,' says I, and I up and gave him one." and deer having destroyed the Highlands as a recruiting-ground. They fill, in nominally English regiments, the places once recruited from the yeoman class, which, outside of Cumberland, has ceased to exist. The Fenian conspiracy managed to honeycomb the ranks of several regi-ments by their organization. The un-certainty whether the rank and file of half her regiments could be counted on, would be a new embarrassment in case of an Irish uprising .- Philadelphia American.

Rough Siege Laid to Him.

Mr. James O. Neville, the well known General Import and Export Agent of the "Allen Line," and General Dominion Shipping Agent, of 538 Dorchester street, Montreel is an acting womber of the druggists. Ample warning is given us by our lungs when they are in danger. If fool-hardy enough to neglect the warning signal, we incur imminent peril. Check a cough at the outset with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil— Montreal, is an active member of the Shamrock La Crosse Club. "While on a late exhibition trip to the States," said Mr. Neville to the writer, "my old foe, the rheumatism attacked me, and gave me which is a sovereign pulmonic-besides be-ing a remedy for soreness, lameness, abraa rough siege. I suffered with the ail-ment all through my trip and long after my return home. I tried several remedies ions of the skin, tumors, piles, rheumaand found them entirely useless. Having read the indorsements of well known people who had used St. Jacobs Oil, and been cured thereby, I determined to give it a trial. Upon the first application, I saw at once it was what I required. In two weeks time I was as well as ever, and Are you a martyr to headache? Snffer fully able to attend to my business. I have not had the least suggestion of rheumatism since. It certainly is a reno longer. A remedy is found in Burdock Blood Bitters: It regulates the Bowels, cleanses the system, allays nervous irrita-

markable remedy and one that seems to me to be infallible,"

opposed to any supposition that he adop-ted the latter. Who, for example but a Catholic could conceive and write the following lines, in which the ways and methods of Protestantism are so pungently summarized ?-"In religion, What damned error, but some sober brow Will bless it, and approved it with

Was Shakspeare a Catholic.

This letter was addressed to the editor

of the London Tablet : Sir-In an article on "Shakspeare and

Il bless it, and approve it with a text ?" (Merchant of Venice, Act III, sc. 2.) (Merchant of venter, Your obedient servant, J. P. TAYLOR.

Chesterfield, April 16, 1882.

Things to Try.

Try pop-corn for nausea. Try cranberries for malaria. Try a sun-bath for rheumatism. Try ginger ale for stomach cramps. Try clam broth for a weak stomach. Try cranberry poultices for erysipelas. Try a wet towel to the back of the neck hen sleepless. Try buttermilk for the removal of

freckles, tan and butternut stains. Try a hot flannel over the seat of neur-

algic pain and renew frequently. Try taking your cod-liver oil in tomato catsup if you want to make it palatable. Try sniffing powdered borax up the nostrils for catarrhal "cold in the head." Try taking a nap in the afternoon if you are going to be out late in the even-

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy stops the coughing, hawking and spitting which are so unpleasant to others, and so distressing to the sufferer. When applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche it is infallible. By Try a cloth rung out from cold water put about the neck at night for a sore throat.

Try walking with your hands behind ou when you find yourself becoming bent forward.

Answer This !

Can you find a case of Bright's Disease of the Ridneys, Diabetes, Urinary or Liver Complaints that is curable, that Hop Bit-ters has not or cannot cure ? Ask your neighbors if they can.

Jacob Lockman, Buffalo, N. Y., says he has been using *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil* for rheumatism; he had such a lame back he could not do anything, but one bott he to use his own expression, "cured him up."

be prosecuted

6

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with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOVES, 149 Powers Block, Rochester, N.Y. dec23.4m **BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE!** Quality and Quantity Always Uniform For sale by Grocers. D. S.WILTBERGER, Proprieto 233 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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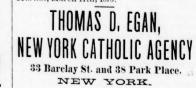
SELKIRK TO EDMONTON.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to Noon on WEDNES-DAY, the 17th day of May next, in a lump sum, for the purchase of the Government Telegraph Line (embracing the Poles, Wires, Insulators and Instruments), between Sel kirk and Edmonton. The conditions to be that a line of telegraph kirk and Edmonton. The conditions to be that a line of telegraph inper, Humbolt, Battleford and Edmonton, and that Government messages be transmit-ted free of charge. The parties tendering must name, in addi-tion to the lump sum they are prepared to give for the telegraph line, the maximum rate of charge for the transmission of messa-ges to the public. F. BRAUN, Secretary. Dept. of Railways and Canals.

Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 18th April, 1882.

"Mr. Thomas D. Egan, formerly Travelling Agent for the Freeman's Journal; and as such, was always found by us to be honor-able, faithful and expert."—N. Y. Freeman's Journal, March 11th, 1876.



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We are also prepared to give low estimates for church furniture where architects plans are supplied. REFERENCES-Rev. P. Molphy, Strathroy. Rev. Jos. Bayard, Sarnia. D of MeGill University, Member of the Col-lege of Physicians and Surgeons. Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Night calls to be left at the office. Office-Nitschke's Block, 22 Dundas street. 2.1y THE STOMACH. HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, MASON & HAMLIN ORCAN AND PIANO CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 46 East 14th Street (Union Sq.), NEW YORK : 149 Wahash Avenue, CHICAGO ENGLISH LOAN CO. BUILDINGS, ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD, North-east Corner of Dundas and Talbet ■ 320 Dundas strenty INSITTUTE the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Dis-cases, J. G. WILSON, Electropathic and Hygienic Physician. Streets. LONDON. - - - ONTARIC T. 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AGENTS, if you want to sell the BEST machine made, see the Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults. SOCIETY IMPERIAL HARVESTER. Institution. For further particulars apply to the Super-.or, or any Priest of the Diocese. J. J. GIBBONS LONDON, ONT. UNDERTAKERS. ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, To Farmers, Mechanics and others Wishing to borrow Money upon the Security of Real Estate To Farmers, Mechanics and others Wishing to borrow Money upon the Security of Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at 6 or 60 per cent., according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a rortion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, it he so desires. Persons wishing to borrow money will con-sult their own interests by applying person-ally or by letter to F. B. LEYS, OFFICE-Opposite City Hall, Richmond St., London, Ont. ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, OCATARIO.—This Institution is pleasant.y located in the town of Windsor, opposite De-troit, and combines in its system of educa-tion, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudimen. tal as well as the higher English branchess-Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency: Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$100; Ger-man free of charge; Music and use of Piano, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bed-ding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address:-MOTHER SUPERIOR. 43.19 a complete stock of W. HINTON SHEETINGS, (From London England.) TOWLINGS, UNDERTAKER, &C. TABLE-NAPKINS, The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage. WINDOW-HOLLANDS, FIRST-CLASS HEARSES FOR HIRE. 202, King St., London. Private Residen-254 King Street. LACE CURTAINS, RSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-INE LAGES. 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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Ireland.

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The Times' Dublin despatch says the The Times' Dublin despatch says the hope of ever discovering the murderers of Cavendish and Burke is beginning to eraporate. A protest from a number of Irish judges against certain provisions of the Repression Bill has been received by the Government through Spencer. It recommends the empowering of special juries to return the verdict by a majority, instead of the nronosed special commisinstead of the proposed special commis-sions. Among the amendments to the sions. Among the amendments to the Repression Bill to be proposed by the Parnellites is one limiting the operation of the Act to one year. London, May 16.-In the House of Com-

London, May 16.—In the House of Com-mons, Gladstone, replying to the request of Northcote for further information re-garding negotiations with the "suspects," reiterated it was not conducive to law and reiterated it was not conducive to law and reiterated it was not conducive to haw and order to explain details. He said it was the duty of the Government, neither look-ing to the right nor the left, to open the prison doors. He had had no communiprison doors. He had had no communi-cation with Parnell, and there were no official communications nor stipulations.

Applications under the Arrears Bill, in-troduced into the Commons, must be lodged by July, 1883. The eviced ten-ants will be able to apply for relief under the Act within six months after eviction. Shaw, Parnell and John O'Connor Power

Shaw, Parcell and John O'Connor Fower approve of the Bill. London, May 16.—Bourke, Egan's part-ner, Maloney, and many others suspects were released last night. London, May 15.—Parnell does not attribute the assasinations to Fenians, but thinks the assasins were members of some

thinks the assassing were memory of some much more extreme association. London, May 16.—The hopelessness of the feeling in Dublin in regard to the discovery of the assassing is shown by the general belief that an inquiry into the remissness of the police will soon take

London, May 17 .- There is a very ge eral feeling that the state of Irish politics will lead to a dissolution of Parliament, and probably a change of Ministry. It is likely the Tories will obstruct the Irish

Income in Parliament. London, May 17.—On the second read-ing of the Repression Bill the Government will indicate its readiness to make a considerable number of amendments. The clauses relating to public meetings and newspapers will be greatly modified.

newspapers will be greatly modified. London, May 18.—A meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party to-day unan-imously condemned the Repression Bill as unworthy of the Irish people, and fraught with direst consequences to them. It was decided to ask Gladstone 'o expedite the Arrears Bill.

Arrears Bill. The Boston Herald's Dublin corres-The Boston Heraid's Dribin correspondent says evictions of tenants have been resumed in many parts of Ireland. In the county of Galway alone three hun-dred tenants were evicted inside of a week. The proposed measures of repression are creating a revulsion of feeling throughout the country. People do not favor any compromise with the Government. The opinion of Nationalists is that if Parnell would continue to be the Irish leader he

must push forward without looking back. Dublin, May 18.—All the Irish judges except the Lord Chancellor have resolved to send a strong remonstrance to the Government against the abolition of

Government against the investories of trial by jury. London, May 19.—O'Shea, member of Parliament, affirms that, despite the denial of Forster, they have been in frequent communication, and it was Forster who suggested the best plan for O'Shea to quietly visit Kilmainham jail. London, May 18.—In the House of Commons, on motion for the second

Commons, on motion for the second reading of the Repression Bill, the Speaker announced that the only paragraph in O'Donnell's amendment in order was that in declaring the Bill a false obstacle to good government and tranquility. O'Donnell denounced the Bill.

trusted the Government would give more time for discussion of the amendments his party intended to move. Healy declared it was aimed at the sup-pression of the Land League. Mitchell Henry opposed the Bill be-Rec. Sec. Branch 13, Stratford.

Healy declared it was aimed at the sup-pression of the Land League. Mitchell Henry opposed the Bill be-cause of the Irish elements in the execu-tive of Ireland. Parnell's remarks were most moderate. The Bill passed its second reading by a mate of 282 against 45.

vote of 383 against 45. Great Britain.

London, May 15.—The Common Coun-cil offer a reward of £500 for the conviccil offer a reward of £500 for the convic-tion of the persons guilty of placing the canister of powder on the railing of the Mansion House on Friday. William Merlens, printer, of the Socia-list paper Freiheit, has been arrested on the charge of publishing a scandalous and seditious libel concerning the murderers of Cavendish and Burke, thereby encourag-ing murder. The police scized the issue of the Freiheit. A warrant was also issued against John Neur, Socialist, engaged on the Freiheit. Egypt.

Egypt.

Egpl. Six ironclads are outside the port. Their presence creates great excitement. Cairo, May 16.—When the ministers waited on the Khedive last night they kissed his hands and garments, implored pardon and expressed loyalty. The Khe-

kissed his hands and garments, implored pardon and expressed loyalty. The Khe-dive received them coldly and the minis-ters withdrew crestfallen. The English Consul-General has issued a circular stat-ing the naval expedition is of a friendly character, and there is no ground for ap-prehension, provided public security is maintained and negotiations between Dente and the powers result satisfac-Egypt and the powers result satisfac-

torily. The Egyptian Cabinet has submitted completely to the Khedive. Constantinople, May 16.—The Porte has addressed a note to England and

France representing that as calm has been restored in Egypt the despatch of fleets is unnecessary. Cairo, May 17.—The attitude of the army is still doubtful. Cairo is declared on high authority not a fit place for women. The whole country, excepting the army, is loyal to the Khedive.

United States. James Vick, the well-known Rochester eedsman, is dead; aged 64. During April 104,000 immigrants arrived in the United States. Nine thou-sand from England, eleven thousand from

sand from England, ereven thousand from Ireland, thirty-six thousand from Ger-many, six thousand from Italy, eight thousand from Sweden, eleven thousand from Canada, two thousand five hundred from China. A despatch from Troy, N.Y., states that

A despatch from from y, s. 1., states that on the arrival of a party of Irish immi-grants there, a child was found dead in its mother's arms from starvation. The immigrant stated that they were evicted, and the landlord afterwards made an arrangement for their tronsportation to Pennsylvania, but that no arrange-ments had been made to supply them

Canadian.

with food.

Lucknow, May 15.—An accident occurred here to-day by which a boy named McClure, twelve years old, met with a shocking death. During the temporary absence of death. During the temporary absence of the engineer of the Hays & Bell's furnit-ure factory the boy went into the en-gine room, and by some means his clothes caught on the main shaft. His arm was torn out at the shoulder and both legs broken off by striking on the floor. He died instantly. John Jawles lost his life Thursday arguing at Torparto, by the caving in of a

evening, at Toronto, by the caving in of a drain on Isabella street. He was buried beneath sixteen feet of earth, and it took a squad of men nearly two hours to re-cover the body. Deceased was a married man.

Petrolea, May 17 .- To-day as the 1.15 p. m. Grand Junction way freight train was backing down to the Midland station, and was passing under the bridge near Hilliard's Junction, Ralph Gibson, a brake-

At the last teacher's convention held in this town, Mr. O'Hagan, Principal of the Separate Schools, delivered a most inter-esting lecture on "The Study of Words." We feared from the title that it would be dry and technical, dealing more with ety-mology than those laws of thought which are embodied in the law of words. The 're-verse, however, was the case, and the lec-turer, while taking the broadest philoso-sphical views embodied and illustrated them in the plainest manner. He opened his subject thus : If one of our pupils while coming rom school were hailed on the street with, "say boy what do you read in the school ?" He could well reply as Hamlet did to Polonius, "words! words! words!" It matters not where you cast your eyes on the school

where you cast your eyes on the scho

where you cast your eyes on the school corriculum of studies, a subject fraught with the study of words immediately greets you. In the elementary division of the Public School the child lisps words. They are play toys to him in his younger days and stubborn facts to him as he grows old. In the solution of a mathematical problem they play about every angle in the translation of Greek and Latin authors, the pupil calls regiments of words to his aid and as he moves along the classy tide of English prose and poetry. glassy tide of English prose and poetry, his bark is propelled by a swift current of words. In a word, his whole study is made words. In a word, his whole study is made up of one great season of words—a morn adorned by the simple and verballandscape of childhood, a noon environed with garb of glowing thought, and an eventide clad adorned by the simple and verbal landscape of childhood, a noon environed with garb of glowing thought, and an eventide claim reflection. In every sphere of life we are required to keep an armory of words, but in few is the study of more absolute necessity than in the profession of teach-ing. But perhaps you may here ask me, why is this? The reason I think is very olvious. The teacher is called upon im-

obvious. The teacher is called upon imperiously if he be a real teacher, to open up to his pupils new horizons of thought, up to his pupils new horizons of thought, and this he cannot do but very imperfectly if he possesses not a fund of words. For what are words but the sign of ideas, and what are ideas but the offspring of the mind, how then can the mind of the teacher hold converse with the collective mind of his pupils if there be no channel of communication between them. You might as well endeavor to empty the contents of one bottle into another without first taking out the cork. True, I am now speaking more especially of instruc-tion, but the same remark will equally to education. You cannot apply expect to confront your pupils with ques-tions which will develop their reasoning faculties unless you put your questions in a sensible and reasoning shape, and this I maintain you cannot do if you are conshape, and this tinually suffering from a famine of words. difficulty of teaching composition. The greatest barrier to progress in this subject reatest carrier to progress in this subject is the combined lack of the true import and value of words on the part of both teacher and pupil. Give a scholar a supply of useful and common words and it is surprising how readily he can write for you a prising now readily ne can write for you a short theme. In connection with this point I might say that an excellent habit has been inculcated in many schools. I refer to the practise of calling upon the pupils to substitute other words for all the incurrent anon which come in the different tion present. portant ones which occur in the different passages of the reading lesson. This I consider a very key to the study of com-position and will do more to facilitate a pupil's progress in the subject than all the abstract themes you may fling at him from now until doom's day." We only wish that we had room to give the essay in full, and while congratulating the essayist on his eloquent and pregnant treatment of his prescribed theme, we cannot refrain from hoping that he will yet give the essay in pamphlet form as a souvenir of the teachers convention and suasions.

In this city, on the 17th instant, the wife of Andrew Munro, of the firm of Wilson & Munro, of a son. DIED. ASCENSION DAY IN QUEBEC.

BIRTH.

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets.

FLOUR AND FEED.

PRODUCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

London Stock Market.

Toronto Markets-Car Lots.

Toronto, May 22. WHEAT-Fall, No. 1, \$13 it 0 \$125. No. \$13 it 0 \$132. No. 3, \$12 it 0 \$125. Spring-No. 1, \$136 to \$137. No. 2, \$134 to \$135. BARLEY-No. 1, \$8e. to \$0 \$8. No. 2, \$6e to \$0 \$7. No. 3 extra, \$ie to \$5e. No. 3, \$0e to \$0 \$9.

FLOUR—Superior, 50 60 (0 (10)) BRAN—\$15.00 to \$15.80. BUTTER-Ble to 15c. GRASS SEED—Clover, \$5.10 to \$5.25. EARLEY-(street)—Sol to 85c. WHEAT (street)—Fall, \$1.27 to \$1.29.

14 to 0 15 12 to 0 12 14 to 0 16 12 to 0 13

11 to 0 12 19 to 0 12 14 to 0 15

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0 00 to 0 07 0 00 to 0 00 7 00 to 0 00 6 00 to 0 00 5 00 to 0 00

0 75 to 2 00 0 50 to 0 70 0 50 to 0 70 8 00 to 9 00

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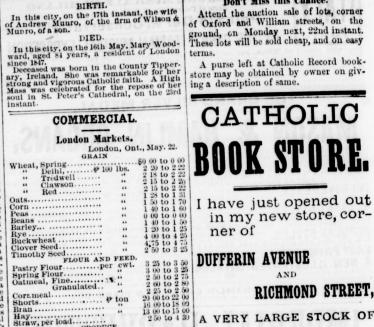
<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> Wheat, Spring. Corn Barley .. Rye Buckwheat Clover Seed... Timothy Seed FI Pastry Flour... Spring Flour... Oatmeal, Fine. Eggs, retail.... Butter per 1b. " tubs..... Cheese ♥ lb..... Lard. SKINS AND HIDES. Lambskins, each... Calfskins, green, & b. dry " Tallow, rendered. Tallow, rendered rough.... Hides, No. 1.....

furkeys, each Chickens, & pair. Ducks per pair. Beef, & cwt Mutton, & B. Potatoes # bag. Apples, # bag. Onions, # bhl. Hops, # cwt. Wood # cord.

LORD CASTLEREAGH.

The second Marquis of Londonderry, better known as the celebrated statesman, Lord Castlereagh, told, at one of his wife's

Lord Castlereagh, told, at one of his wife's supper parties in Paris, in 1815, the follow-ing supernatural tale with most perfect gravity. Sir Walter Scott was among the hearers and often repeated it: Lord Castlereagh, when commanding, in early life, a militia regiment in Ire-land, was stationed one night in a large, desolate country-house. His bed was at one end of a long, dilapidated room, while at the other extremity a great fire of at the other extremity a great fire of wood and turf had been prepared with-in a huge, gaping, old-fashioned chimney. Waking in the middle of the night, he lay watching from his pillow the gradual darkening of the embers on the hearth, when suddenly they blazed up, and a naked child stepped from amongst them on the floor. The figure advanced slowly towards him rising in stature at every naked child stepped from amonget their on the floor. The figure advanced slowly towards him, rising in stature at every step, until, coming within two or three paces of his bed it had assumed the appear-ance of a ghastly giant, pale as death, with a bleeding wound on the brow, and eyes glaring with rage and despair. Lord Castlereagh leaped from his bed, and con-fronted the figure in an attitude of defifronted the figure in an attitude of defiance. It retreated before him, diminishing



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³⁰ S0. PEAS-No. 1 00e to \$0 00. No. 2, 84c to 85c. OATS-No. 1, 00e to 50. No. 2, 46c. CORN-00e to 00c. WOOL-00e to 00. FLOUR-Superior, \$5 85 to \$5 90; extra, 573 to 853 80. RUPTURE

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ARAR --OFFER !--\$1 WORTH OF SHEET MUSIC FREE Buy fifteen bars of Dobbins' Life any grocer; cut from each wra-leture of Mrs. Fogy and Mrs. Ei ad mail to us, with full name and

Montreal Market. Montreal, May 22. FLOUR-Receipts, 2,200(b)s sales 220. Market superior, 6 39 to 6 33; extra, 6 20 to 6 25; spring ktra, 6 05 to 6 10; superfine, 5 50 to 5 60; trong bakers', 6 50 to 5 00; fine, 5 00 to 5 10; iddlings, 40 to 4 20; pollards, 3 50 to 3 75; intarlo bags, 2 95 to 3 00; city bags, 3 75 to 90. and mail to us, with full name and addres and we will send you, free of all expens your own selection from the following list Sheet Music, to the value of One Bollar. W absolutely guarantee that the music is un ^{190.} GRAIN-Wheat, red winter, 1 46 to 1 48; Upper Canada white winter, 1 38 to 1 38; spring, 1 40 to 1 45. Corn, 90e to 95c. Peas, 0 00 to 0.092. Oats, 44c to 45c. Barley, 65c to 70c. Ryc, 87c to 90c. MEAL-00atimeal, 5 00 to 5 10. Cornimeal

Junit 10 July, 201 Strong of the st (4 part Song.) Bishop 35 In the cleanning, Harrison 30 Only be True, Vickers 35 Under the Eaves, Winner 35 Free Lunch Cadets, Source 30 Structure and 10 parts and 10 parts and 10 parts free Lunch Cadets, Source 30 parts and 30 send only the 15 pictures, your name and ad-dress. If in excess of \$1, postage stamps may be enclosed for such excess. We make this liberal offer because we de-sire to give a present sufficiently large to in-duce every one to give Dobbins' Electric Soap a trial long enough to know just how good it is. If, after trial, they continue to use the soap for years, we shall be repaid. If they only use the fifteen bars, getting the dollar's worth of music gratis, we shall lose money. This shows our confidence. The Soap can be bought of fus. See that our name is on ach wrapper. eggs, 13c # 14; cheese hole: hole: no. 9,4000 #120; potatoes, 120 # 155 per bag; corn, 00c #00c. KINGSTON, May 20. – Flour, No. 1 super, 0 00 to 0 00; fall wheat, 125 to 130; spring wheat, 130 to 132; barley, Noe to S5; peas, 80c to 82; oats, 43c to 45c; cattle, live weight. 4 00; to 5 00; beef, 7 00 to 9 00; multon, 7 00 to 10 00, dressed hogs, 7 00 to 9 00; multon, 7 00 to 10 00, dressed hogs, 7 00 to 9 00; hides, 6 00 to 8 00, sheep-skins, 1 oo to 150; wool, 20c to 25c; butter, 18c to 20c; eggs, 13c to 00c; cheese, 12 to 12[c; hay, 12 00 to 15 00; potatoes, 11 01 to 113 per bag; corn, 90c to 00c; rye, 80c to 00c. Staff, 41c to 42c; hides, 0 00 to 0 00; butter, 00c to 00c; eggs, 14c to 00c; cheese, 00c to 00c; pota-oes, 0 80 to 0 95, corn, 00c to 00; suter, 625 # 6 50; fall wheat, 1 30 # 1 33 barley, 75c # 80c; peas, 90c ch 100; oats, 44c # 45: cattle, (live weight) 5 00, # 5 50; beef, 6 00 \times 90; hides, 6 00 to 7 00; on 8 50; beef, 6 00 \times 90; hides, 6 00 to 70; sheeskins, 100 to 1 25; butter, 110, 8 (0 # 9 00; dressed hogs, 7 00 \times 90; hides, 6 00 to 70; sheeskins, 100 to 1 25; butter, 116 # 16c; eggs, 14c to 00; eggs, 10c 100; cats, 44c # 45: cattle, (live weight) 5 00, # 5 50; beef, 6 00 # 100; hides, 6 00 to 70; sheeskins, 100 to 1 25; butter, 116 # 16c; eggs, 14c m 16c; cheese, 16 # 14c; hay, 10 00 # 00; potatoes, 0 80 # 100 corn, 75c # 70c. can only be got of us. See that our matter on each wrapper. A box of this Soap contains sixty bars. Any lady buying a box, and sending us sixty cuts of Mrs. Fogy, can select music to the amount of \$4.50. This Soap improves with age, and you are not asked to buy a useless article, but one you use every week. I. L. CRAGIN & CO., 116 S. Fourth St. Philadelphia.

MAY 26, 1882

Don't Miss this Chance.

Colthurst (Liberal for County Cork) upported the Repression Bill. He con demned the cowards who issued "no rent" manifesto and did not protest against the murders committed in support of it. Trevelyan called attention to the failure of justice in Ireland. He declared the

Bill would facilitate summoning The Government would be witnesses. slow to use their power regarding public meetings, and where meetings were held they would regard less the utterances than the evident intention of what was enunciated. He defended the provisions of the Bill against the publication of seditious articles. The Government had reason to think in their efforts to sup-press outrages they would have the assistance of those who became tired of the terrorism to which they had been so long

subjected. Dillon said the Bill would have no other effect than to provoke secret organizations. When the measure expired, the League would rise again and Parliament have its

work to do over. London, May 19.—Holden (Liberal) was elected to the House of Commons today to succeed Cavendish. Gathorne Hardy was the Conservative candidate. The Tories hoped from recent events that Ireland would show more favorable results for them.

for them. London, May 10.—In consequence of anonymous Fenian threats, the guards at the Government establishments at Plymouth have been doubled.

The Dublin city police are now armed with swords. They have not carried such weapons since the Fenian outrages.

London, May 19.—The debate on the Repression Bill was resumed in the House of Commons to-day. Sexton denounced the Bill. He said the

Irish members would see by the way in which the Bill was administered whether they could continue to discharge their functions or whether it would not be their duty to allow the Government and the people of Ireland to come face to face. Gladstone denied that the Bill was the

outcome of English resentment. It was not founded on the Phœnix Park disaster, but was contemplated long before that. He desired it to pass unaltered in its main lines. The Bill was not founded on panic nnes. The bill was not founded on panic nor conceived in a party spirit. It was intended to meet a creat crisis in the spirit approved by all loyal citizens. Gladstone was frequently cheered. Parnell said he had hoped with the pas-sage of the arrears bill and other amend-ments to the Land Act that the Land

ments to the Land Act that the Land League agitation might be ended. He

of of the car next to the engine, was struck by the bridge and knocked between the car and tender, which, with the locomotive, ran over him, mangling him shockingly. Both legs were cut off close to the body. He lived only about two hours man, standing on the re

about two hours. Ottawa, May 18.—The nomination of candidates for the House of Commons will take place on the 13th of June, and the polling on the 20th.

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

S. R. Brown-Dear Sir and Brother,-S. R. Brown-Dear Sir and bronner, I beg to inform you of the sad inteili-gence of the sudden and unexpected death of Brother James Fitzhenry, which reached the members of Branch 13 on Tuesday morning last. The suddenness

of his death will be realized when I state that on Monday evening he had tea with the other members of the family and was in his usual good health, and at was in his usual good health, and at 10 o'clock, the same night was seized with apoplexy and died. He attended our regular Branch meeting, on last Thursday

evening, and at the time of his death was in good standing. He joined our Branch March 23d. Will and Beneficary Certificates are numbered 34. He was but 23 years of age. The members of the Branch turned out to his funeral, and assisted at vears of age.

the requiem mass. The following resolutions were adopted by the Branch:-

Moved by R. A. Purcell, seconded by Moved by R. A. Futter, secondar of D. J. Kenny,—That, whereas Stratford Branch, No. 13, of the Catholic Mutual Penefit Association, has been deprived of an excellent and worthy member by sudden death of our late Brother James Fitzhenry, therefore be it resolved-

Titznenry, therefore be it resolved— That our most sincere sympathy be ten-dered to the respected parents, and to the brothers and sisters of our late Brother James Fitzhenry, in the sad addiction which become the sad addiction which has so unexpectedly fallen upon them. The deceased Brother having been present at our last regular meeting only one week ago in perfect health, the sud-denness of the blow makes it the more severe, but we trust his sorrowing friends severe, but we trust his sorrowing friends will feel consoled in their great bereave-ment by the Christian hope that he has exchanged this life for a better one. Moved by M. C. Carey, sec. by J. C. Kenny,—That the charter and emblems of our hall be draped in mourning for the space of one month as a testimony of our respect for the memory of our late Brother. Moved by Chas, Stock, sec. by Edward Walsh,—that copies of the above resolutions

very extraordinary narrative, from the lips of a man of so much calm sense and steadiness of nerve. But no doubt he had been aubject to aberrations of the mind, which often create such phantoms." We cannot see how the suicide of

Lord Londonderry explains the ghostly appearance of so many years before. Neither can we admit the "no doubt" of habitual mental wandering, of which no evidence is afforded, and none, we be-lieve, has ever been recorded. The Maruis bore through life the character of one ndowed with most unusual self-possess and an even temperament. The suicide, in all probability, proceeded from some immediate excitement or incidental cause, rather than from any constitutional tenrather than from any constitutional ten-dency. The most trust worthy chroni-clers of the day made no allusion to the latter possibility. They attributed the act to the harrassing labors of the late session, as well as to many mortifying reflections on his political character, with which the daily and weekly organs of public opinion, opposed to the Govern-ment, abounded. The coroner's inquest brought in a verdict of insanity, and his Lordship's remains were interred in West-minster Abbey. Such was his unpopu-larity at the time, that while his coffin was being removed from the hearse into the sacred edifice, yells of exulting execrawere uttered by the populace

In the ante-chamber of the Vatican pale there are a number of frescoes referring the dogma of the Immaculate Concep on; and on one of the great walls where represented the solemn proclamation of the dogma, the figure of Father Pasof the dogma, the figure of Father Pas-saglia appears amongst the galaxy of dig-nitaries and learned men. After the apos-tacy of Passaglia, Pius IX. was often asked to have his likeness effaced; but he always refused, and repeatedly expressed the hope that the fallen man would return to the Church. The intercession of the the Church. The intercession of the Mother of God and of the saintly Pius IX. doubtless did more towards the conversion of Passaglia than all human per-

"My dear inthe child," said a price to de charming child of four years, "how did God make the world ?" "He said Make, and it maked," was the answer. "But," asked the priest, "of what did He make it ?" "He made it of speak," was the ready reply, "just speak." "how did EXECUTOR'S SALE

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"My dear little child," said a priest to a

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Toronto, Zth April, 1882. OTICE is hereby given that certain lots in block of land adjacent thereto, in the township of Korah, and lots in the City of Thursday, the 28th day of June next, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Department of Crown Lands. OSNTITONS-Cash on day of sale. Lists of the lots can be had on application. T. B. PARDEE, 189-6w Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Cleveland, O.

iress, Dr. Sa 189-4w,eow

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