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b) FROPRIETOR,
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seases, Bronchitis, AsthCatarrhal Opthalmia,
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rtactice consists in the icated Inhalations; com-postitutional Treatment. I our time, energy and relve years to the treat-diseases of the OAT & CHEST.

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eferences given from all on those aiready cured, by part of Outario, Duties to call personally at the 'List of Questions' and Address, T AND LUNG IESTI-UTE.

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\$500 will be paid for a case that Hop Bitters will not help or cure. Hop Bitters build: ers."
Kidney and Uri Sitters.
Sour stomach, sick headache and dizziness, Hop Bitters ures with a few Take Hop Bitters

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The Early Strong Record.

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

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1881.

NO. 137

CLERICAL

goods suitable for clerirebel patriot and friend in their true colors.—N. Y. Tablet. cal garments.

We give in our tailoring department special to make lover to Ireland silent while the

N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MAY. 1881
Sunday, 29—Sunday within the Octave of the Ascension. St. Boniface IV Pope, Confessor. Double.
Monday, 39—St Felix, Pope, Martyr. Double.
Tuesday, 31—St. Angela Mericial, Widow, Double.

Double. JUNE.
Wednesday, 1—8t. Eleutherius, Pope, Martyr
Double. (from 29th of May)
Thursday, 2—Octave of the Ascension. D.N.I.C
Friay, 3—8t. Mary Magdalene, of Pazzi
Widow. Double.
Saturday, 4—Vigil of Pentecost. Semi-Doubles

For the RECORD The Rose's Adoration.

A blooming rose on the altar lay,
A beauteous bud and fair;
To grace the shrine of the bright May-day,
Its petals unclosed there!
Sweet and pure was the fresh incense.
As violets' fragrant breath—
It seem'd to speak a love intense,
Ere it sank in silent death!

The lily of the valley meek, Brill'ant fuchia, too, A sweet spot 'fore the Slain Lamb seek, The passion flow'r weeps dew! The rarest bud on the spotless throne,

In silence hushed each spirit bows, 'Neath Almighty Presence high, And a calm, still peace each fond heart knows knows had a diamond sigh!
Each whisp'r's a diamond sigh!
A gleamy sea of rosy light
Round the God of Heaven shines,
Tis the hour of His bless'ng soft and

His praise the silver bell chimes! The graceful priest in his snowy robe, With vesture of gold so grand. Wafts dear praise to the Sapphire Globe, Where countless cherubs stand!

Where countiess cherus stands. The Precious Victim of worth, In his gilded tomb of leve, Vaits for the poor hearts of earth, Points to the Clear Home above.

The Benediction's over now,
The rose its petals close,
Its glaring leaves all withered bow,
No rapture now it knows.
Its earthly mission's now complete,
Its earthly hymn's sung;
Its bilss is o'er_irs harvest replete,
With gifts from its heart wrung.

Thus should the souls of men e'er thirst,
To bloom rose-like for God,
Sigh and sing till their full hearts burst,
At th' tomb where seraphs' trod.
Unlike this flow'r which fadeth away,
And longs not for bliss untoid,
Their halo shines for Eternal Day,
Their rest's on the shores of gold.
E. de M.

his lecture on "Hell." If there is no such place, Robert has made a good deal of his alleged conversion, showed that he knew an Herculean task had been accommoney out of nothing, and if there is, he will wish be had'nt - Exchange. "Bob" will wish he had'nt.—Exchange. "Bob" doesn't care whether there's a hell or not.
What he does care for is the dollar. If he can make the dollar out of hell he doesn't care a continental. To him, like many others, the dollar is Almighty.—Catholic

MANY WONDER at the spread of vice and immorality in our day, and at the very low tone of the public conscience. A straw indicating the drift of such a state of affairs can be taken from the annual report of that famous hot bed of Souperism the "Ameri-can Tract Society," which states that the 192 colporteurs who canvassed the United States and Canadas found in their visits 37,000 Protestant families who never go near a church. When this admission is made, from such a source, what must the reality be?—Irish American.

HIS GRACE, the great Duke of Argyle is a believer in the doctrine of the survival of the fitest, and in pursuance thereof he cannot conscientiously approve of an act looking to the amelioration of the act looking to the ameloration of the frish tenantry. He thinks, does the great Duke of Argyle, that those who are not able to survive by trampling down their weaker brethren ought to g, to the wall, or perdition, or any where out of the way of their betters. Hence he has resigned from the Gladstone ministry, and his son, the harmless young man who rules Can-ada, follows suit. It will be a great loss to the world, no doubt, if the Campbell family decide to let go their hold on creaand leave the universe to take care of itself; but considering that their great ness is all inherited, except that of young man who gets his by marriage with a daughter of the Queen, perhaps we can worry along some how without them.

—Pilot.

WHEN CAPTAIN Beyout passed through New York some of our independent daily organs interviewed him in such a favorable light that one would imagine that he was a most injured individual, in fact, the victim of Irish outrages and lawlessness. He was on his way to visit a friend in Virginia who turns out to be a Mr. Murry Magregor Blacker, Amelia Court-Honse, Virginia, who holds some property in Ireland over which Captain Boycott was agent. This absentee landlord was no doubt a slave-owner in Virginia before the war, and a good loyal rebel, and possibly owned some fat niggers. As they went the way of the "lost cause" he thought that he would use "lost cause" he thought that he would use the state of the second of the

20 the ejectinent processes in the case, were received only yesterday, through Mr. Red-path, so that we are not able to give the WE have received case the attention this wisk is descripted a large stock of the "martyr" Boycott and his animale

In spite of the suspense which tends at ention to this branch Land Bill is under consideration, a great deal of nonsense is talked by chronic non-combatants about the feasible of non-combatants ab fighting. Parallels are drawn between what the Boers have done and what the Irish people might possibly do, if they had the spirit of the Boers. Now, the Irish people do not lack spirit; they lack arms—they lack everything except spirit, with which to have a successful fight against England. The position of the Boers in Africa and the Irish in Ireland Boers in Africa and the Irish in Ireland is not at all similar. The Boers not only have arms, but they know how to use them, and England knows too well that her policy of keeping the Irish people unskilled in the use of arms is a master-stroke of craft. Even if Ireland had not been deprived of the use of weapons, her geographical position would render her an easy conquest to the stronger power, with a disciplined army and an ordinary equipped fleet. Perhaps if the Irish farmers were not compelled to live from hand to mouth—if they had anything in reserve to support them durto live from hand to mouth—if they had anything in reserve to support them during a year of struggling, the current of events might change. But the feasibility of Ireland's fighting is dependant on too many "ifs." It is unjust to talk of the position of the Boers and of Irishmen in Ireland as similar. A handful of armed Irishmen in an A rican wilderness, with resources for future subsistence, would resources for future subsistence, would not fear the whole British army; but thousands of Irishmen in Ireland are powerless.—Freeman's Journal

Zion's Herald reports a martyrdom in

Mexico. It states that one of the Methodist Episcopal "Brothers" sent down to evangelize the land received fatal injuries from a mob in Puebla. Zion's Herald from a mob in Puebla. Zion's Herald never comes out without a missionary "sensation," but if a Mexican mob did maltreat a Methodist missionary, Zion's Herald is not without blame. From time to time, it has permitted evangelizing brethren to appeal through its columns for chromos, melodeons, and other instruments of civilized torture for the Mexican, These appeals have no doubt been successful, and the untutored Mexican, maddened by an irruption of Methodist chromos, and infuriated by Moody and Sankey hymns played on the parlor organ, has turned on the destrovers of his domestic peace. The Zion's Herald will perhaps remember that not long ago it time a cry of indignation was made plished. Brass bands, as a rule, are accustomed to persecution; but this brass band, being really incapable of "a change of heart," felt that it would gain dignity, if it could attribute the matutinal boot-jack, the old tin can, or the usual missile which often rewarded its "tooting," to religious motives. It would no longer be a brass motives. It would no longer be a brass band persecuted on account of its devo-tion to art, but a band of martyrs. It was received with jubilations, and it learned the "Sweet Bye and Bye," with variations. "This," a devoted evangelical colporteur is said to have remarked, "is the first in-stance in history of the conversion of a brass band." The Mexicans thus far had not complained—much. They had found not complained—much. They had found traces useful, and accepted them; the chromo of an Inquisitor burning a heretic, in ten colors, interested them in a mild way, because they took the Inquisitor for the devil and the heretic for a bad 'atholic in Purgatory. But they could n stand the converted tunes of the bra band. It was very wrong on their part attack an evangelist, and cause his tyrdom to be noted in Zion's Heraldthey had suffered, and perhaps they thought the martyr was the leader of the band. In judging them, let this hypothesis be considered.—Freeman's Journal.

The Jews have preserved their unique individuality as a race by refusing to intermarry with any other peo le. But the resolution has cost them dear in money and pain and blood. They separate themselves socially from the communities in which they exist, and in consequence are charged with being utterly selfish and unpatriotic. In this country, such a charge is undoubtedly false; but in older countries there is obviously more reason for the accusation. The recent horrible reports from Russia and Prussia show that in these countries the Jew is an object of fear and distrust and hatred. It is wrong to lay this feeling wholly or at all, on the ground of religion. It is unquestionably based on reasons of business and money. The Jews, it would seem will hardly be allowed to live in peace until they break down their won-derful and proud national, or rather social, barrier, and allow their people to mix and marry with the peoples among whom they dwell; and, in addition, they must largely extend their occupations, and enter into general manufacturing and agricultural in terests, instead of confining themselves exclusively, the world over, to dealing in his Legree Boycott to scourge his white honorable; but exclusiveness, in family slaves in freland. All the documents, with

dangerous, and open to the popular cry of selfishness. The Jews have given more than their proportionate share of illustrions men and women to the world. In music, literature, art, and politics, they have won the highest places among men. In war, manufactures, agriculture, and, navigation they are almost unrepresented. Their absence from high positions, or in that many of those who go to be hoped. Their absence from high positions, or in-deed from any position, in the military and naval services of nations, tells against them in a patriotic sense; and it cannot be excused on the ground of being adverse to their religion or nature. We admire the Jews for their strong and grand qualities; but we deplore, for their own sakes, the but we deplore, for their own sakes, the narrow lines they mark out for themselves. Their religion, certainly does not restrict their trades or callings, and compel them to exist as a people on traffic in the productions of other races, without producing anything of their own. There are no better ci izens in America than the Jews; and we confidently hope that here at least their sons will be found applying the marked intelligence of that race to all the diversified industries of the country.—

Pilot.

DANIEL O'REILLY, son of a New York stage-driver, bought an old trunk for fifty cents, and found in it a diamond brooch worth \$1,500. Some letters on the old trunk led O'Reilly to think it the old trunk led O'Reilly to think it might have belonged to William H. Vanderbitt; and following up the clue he found that it had belonged to the man of \$100,000,000, from whose house it had been taken, with some other rubbish, by an ashman. As Mr. Vanderbilt is absent in Europe, the finder of the brooch took it to the millionaire's lawyer and chief husiness man and united for restoring it. it to the millionaire's lawyer and chief business man, and insisted on restoring it, though the lawyer had some doubt as to whether it was Mr. Vanderbilt's property or not. When this point was settled, something was said about rewarding O'Reilly for his honesty; but he said plumply that he did not want a reward; all he would ask was that his father might be given an easier place than the one he be given an easier place than the one he had, as he was growing old, and twentyfive years' service as a stage driver was telling on him. The father's name, Miles O'Reilly, is one that revives pleasant memories.—Pilot.

Protestant worship had been tolerated.
A church had been opened for its services, at a gate of the city a special cemetery had been granted, and if at the present CATHOLIC PRESS.

Bob Ingersoll has made \$20,000 out of bis lecture on "Hell." If there is no such calumnies against the Church and the Holy See. "Neither intolerance nor an unjust spirit of exclusion," concludes the Osservatore, "can, therefore, be attributed to the Holy See, which, while entering the control of the Holy See, which, while entering the control of the Holy See, which, while control of the Holy See, which while the Hol deavoring on the one side to re-establish the ancient official relations with the Russian empire, on the other cannot but desire to see revived also the regular relations with the British Government. The time will come, and, perhaps, it is not far distant, when even those governments differing from her in doctrine will render justice to the pacific tendencies of the Holy See."

The Independent will find another evidence of the country's advancement in the right road in the crowds that attend Inger-soll's lectures against Christianity. For two successive Sunday evenings two of our largest public buildings were crowded with audiences reported to be well dres-ed, and what is called respectable. Respec-tability, however, does not always go with good clothes, and it is hard for us to imagine an audience of respectable people, whether an audience of respectable people, whether well or ill dressed, sitting out and applaud-ing the raw and wretched blasphemies of this favorite child of the Republican party, To inquire, to doubt, is one thing; to blaspheme is another. Am. sat liberty blaspheme is another. A m. sat liberty to denounce a religion, or a system, when he has sounded it in all its bearings, searched it through and through, examined it in every part, and then found it wanting. Mr. Ingersoll has scarcely done this with Christianity. He revolted against the religious system under which he was trained, and pronounced that a hypocrisy and a sham. He is welcome. But he is not welcome to confound Christianity with his own wretched training as a boy. Many Americans follow him in this piece of stupidity, and it is doubtless these who of stupidity, and it is doubtless these who attend his lectures and laugh to see him revile Christain doctrine which neither he nor they understand. We dealt recensive with what we called religious nihilism. Ingersoll is the rudest outcome of this nihilism that is in reality the crowning of Protestantism. It believers. But they are less to be blamed than the blind leaders of the blind, who

have made them what they are.
Protestantism has no longer any control over quick and vigorous intellects. They speedly throw off Protestantism. They may not do it so openly, or with the pecuniary zeal of an Ingersoll, but they do it quite as effectually in secret. Those who have been so long deluded by it are bursting through its last shell and taking refuge in the truth, which is Catholicity, or wandering wholly into falsehood, crying out, "There is no light from Heaven. There is no God. Man is matter, and matter is

tongue. Nor is it they who will be affected by his speaking. It is to be hoped that many of those who do go, go out of curiosity to see a smart speaker put out his tongue at Christ; much as they went to hear his Republician campaign speeches. But even granting this excuse, what a wretched picture it presents of mental and moral worth on the part of the audience. Is there anything interesting, edifying, or cheering in listening to glib blasphemy for two hours or more? And the blasphemy is a visible the variety of the state of the is so vile, the very scum and offscourrings of the wallow of old blasphemers which this leading orator of the Republican party is proud to present as his own, "warranted the only original." Well, gentlemen, have vour way. Behold the out-come of your pious teaching and the result of your pulpits and your schools. Catholics, though they may be distressed, are not disturbed by colored froth of this kind. They have a fixed faith. They see the effects of irreligious teaching, which only causes them to knit their ranks more closely together, and pray for those who know not what they do.—Catholic Review.

For the fiftieth time in its history Ireland has been pacified by the wise action of a dear, kindly, soft-hearted Government. In accordance with their promises, the wigs in Dublin, moved by the advice of the big wigs of Downing Street, have laid balm and healing on the spirit of the suffering island; they have staunched herebbing blood, closed her gaping wounds, dried her flowing tears, and behaved generally like the Good Samaritan. Have they passed a bold Land Bill, repealed the legislature of Coercion, given a grant for the encouragement of Fisheries, done land has been pacified by the wise action legislature of Coercion, given a grant for the encouragement of Fisheries, done something to stimulate home-manufacture and industry, directed the reclama-tion of waste soil, vouchsafed a Charter to the Catholic University, authorized the formation of Irish Volunteers, and consenformation of Irish Volunteers, and consented to the re-establishment of a Parliament in College Green? Not a bit of it! What have they done, then? They have proclaimed the Irish capital—that is, they have suspended the Habeas Corpus Act there, and handed over to the police the right to enter any house in quest of arms, and to the LORD-LIEUTENANT the right to cast any citizen into the cells on his mere cast any citizen into the cells on his mere cast any citizen into the cells on his mere warrant, during his good will and pleasure, without the form of trial.—London Universe.

"PRIEST HUNTING."

Arrest of Father Eugene Sheehy.

even in a remote degree, to Irish nationalism or patriotic feeling. It is, to-day, the same Whig faction that, two centuries ago, merited and received the execration of the whole Irish people, and that, later fostered persecution and proscription in their worst forms here, while affecting t sympathize with the spread of liberty everywhere outside the British empire When, a few weeks since, one of the local clergymen in Kerry was brought before the magistrates, and the charge against him and others was summarily dropped, it was thought the government had concluded that it would not be safe to meddle number of ecclesiastics who have flocked to the aid of the tenants' cause since the passage of the Coercion Bill, and the stand they have taken again-t the whole sale evictions of the people that are being attempted, appear to have infuriated the landlord party—especially in the South and a "priest-hunting" policy has once more been inaugurated. By a remarkable coincidence, the first victim selected has been a namesake of martyred Father Sheehy, and belongs to the same illustrious Irish family. The Rev. Eugene Sheehy, Catholic Curate of Kilmallock, in the county Limerick, was this morning arrested in that town by the police, under the pro-visions of the Coercion Act. Father Sheehy is well known in the United States, which he visited some years ago, to collect funds for the building of the new church in Kilmallock. During his tour on your side he delivered a series of patriotic lectures, some of which I remember to have read in the Irish American, at the time. He is generally beloved in the district in which he officiates,—being one of the most active promoters of the local Land League organization, which he represented as a delegate in the late Convention in Dublin. In addition to Father Sheehy, there were arrested Henry Gilbertson, auctioneer and farmer; John Collins, farmer, and Michael McCarthy, farmer,-all members of the Killmallock Land League. They were were conveyed at once to Naas Jail under a strong escort. one of the "flying columns," with two sailed by these vile cries of ignorant unlievers. But they are less to be blamed an the blind leaders of the blind, who ive made them what they are. the Continent a "state of siege." The charge against Father Sheehy and his fellow-prisoners is the usual vague one of "reasonable suspicion," of something indefinite, which is declared to be "unlawful." The case was brought up in the House of Commons last night, by Mr. W. H. O'Sullivan, M. P., who asked for information on the subject, which Mr. mentary Party are about to assume in re-Forster, the Chief Secretary, declined to ference to the Land Bill now under discus-give. In reply to further demands—Mr. sion in the House of Commons. By a vote

had not arrested any one—priest or layman—for being a member of the Land League. They had only arrested perpetrators or abettors of outrages! If any member, he said, proposed that a discussion of the arrests in Ireland be taken up at the morning sitting of the House on Tuesday next the Government would not object. Several Home Rule members, including Mr. Parnell, also denounced the arrest of Father Sheehy; but Mr. O'Sullivan's first the research of the conduct of the Government in arresting Mr. Dillon, and their beside that the present Land Bill is inadequate to the settlement of the Land Question. Several Home Rule members, including Mr. Parnell, also denounced the arrest of Father Sheely; but Mr. O'Sullivan's motion was negatived by a vote of 130 to 32. The Government's offer to hold a morning sitting on Tuesday to discuss the arrests, is condemned as illusory and worthless, because the Ministers would a morning of the specific acts on which the warrants were based. They would offering an opportunity to the House or the country to examine into the evidence on which the charge is based. One of the lirish members, in the course of the debate, said, that the Chief Sexretary would henceforth be known in Ireland as "Priest, Hunting Forster."

Other arrests have taken place simulataneously in other districts. Mr. Fenton, to be constant of the chard with the charge is based. One of the lirish members, in the course of the debate, said, that the Chief Sexretary would henceforth be known in Ireland as "Priest, Hunting Forster."

Other arrests have taken place simulataneously in other districts. Mr. Fenton, the learned ment a fair chance of passing the bill, in case the amendments suggested by the

Vice-President of the Clonnore Branch of the Land League, and Mr. O'Donnell, Secretary, have been arrested at Cahir.

Mr. Patrick Doyle, a prominent member of the Killarney Branch of the Land League, who take the amendments suggested by the Bishops, as well as in the Land League manifesto and Convention, will have been substantially incorporated with it.

Anyhow, this does not appear to be the League, who took a conspicuous part in the support of The O'Donoghue at various elections, has also been arrested; and

ARCHBISHOP CROKE.

His Position on the Irish Land Question.

land since the old times of Emancipation and the "Repeal Year." The Archbishop been outspoken on the "Irish Ques" everywhere he has been; and, listen ng to his words, one can still see the old fire of '48 and the "Young Ireland" feror glinting through the mist of time and

the clouds of adversity.

The Archbishop was at Ballingarry this
week, and the local Land League organization took advantage of his visit to wait on him and present him with an address, expressive of their respect, and the warm feelings with which they recognized his magnificent championship of the rights of

the Irish people.

The venerable prelate, in ceplying to the address expressed his warm sympathy with the efforts of the people and his respect for the political associations of the place and for the party which made it stand

At Mullinahone the streets were decorated with triumphal arches and ever-greens, the houses were illuminated and bands played national airs. Replying to an address the Archbishop referred to Mullinahone as the birthplace of many true Irishmen, which allusion was retrue Irishmen, which allusion was re-ceived by the crowd with cheers for Charles J. Kickham. The Archbishop urged the people, while standing firmly by their rights, not to violate the laws and not to molest the police or soldiers, who, he said, were only doing their duty. Nothing, he added, could resist a united, people, and, thank Jod they were united. The bishops prists and provide were all The bisheps, priests and people were all of one mind. He was proud of Tipperary, but especially proud of Tipperary imprisoned member of Parliament, John Dillon. The moment the government imprisoned member of Parliament, John Dillon. The moment the government clapped an Irishman into prison, even if he knew acthing of him before, he (the Archbishop) concluded that there must be something sound in him, and that the English government believed there was something dangerous to their rule in him. By means of the present agitation, he

ous and contented country.

ARCHBISHOP CR. KE'S LETTER.

The tollowing is the full text of Archbishop Croke's letter on the "frish Land Bill," of which a meagre extract only has been allowed to reach us through the Fordish convergence teleprocess. English government telegraph:—
THE PALACE, May 6, ISS1.

To the Editor of the Freeman:
My dear sir,—I write you a line at once, by early post, and in a great hurry, yet with full deliberation, and no small sense of the responsibilities of the situation, to express my opinion as to the attitude which it appears, a majority of the Irish Parlia-Gladstone asserted that the Government of seventeen to twelve they have resolved

ing at a banquet last night, and referring to the bill, said it would be better that the House of Lords should cease to exist than House of Lords should be merely to conform to the decisions of the House of Commons. There is talk of bringing it up in Committee on Thursday; but as the House will adjoin from June 4th to June 10th, the Daily News says the Bill cannot be got before the Lords sooner than the middle of July. It is practically shelved until the approach of the "shooting season," when the "Honorable Members", will probably throw it out to go after the partridges.—Shamrock.

Weighty subject. I do not desire to write more, and speak only for myself. I think, indeed, that I shall never be found saying or doing anything unworthy of one who has never left the people's side in any of their truggles, or recommending to the country and retrograde or pusillanimous course: I trust, too, and believe, that, however individuals may honestly different with me in this particular matter, the bulk of thoughtful and patriotic Irishmen will agree as to the substance of what I have said.

I remain, yourfaithful servant,

support.

Much more might be written on this

weighty subject. I do not desire to write more, and speak only for myself. I think, indeed, that I shall never be

what I have said.

I remain, yourfaithful servant,

+ Thomas W. Croke,

Archbishop of Cashe!.

As regards Mr. Dillon, I yield to no
man in Ireland in respect for him, or in
the amplest appreciation of his noble
nature. I admire him as a hero, and Correspondence Irish American.
Dublin, May 20.
In spite of Gladstone's efforts to keep the cloak of pretended "Liberalism" about his party, its true character is being so rapidly developed that there can no longer be a reasonable excuse offered for the adherence to it of any one pretending, even in a proposed degree to Liberalism, about his party, its true character is being everywhere received with tributes of popular respect such as have not been accorded to any one in this part of Irequire accorded to any one in this part of Irequire accorded to any one in this part of Irequire accorded to any one in this part of Irequire accorded to any one in this part of Irequire accorded to any one in this part of Irequire accorded to any one in this part of Irequire accorded to any one in this part of Irequire accorded to any one in this part of Irequire accorded to any one in this part of Irequire him as a hero, and believe in him as a politician. That is to say, I think he is thoroughly acquainted with the wants and woes, as well as the virtues of our people, and that he would unhesitatingly lay down his life for his country's good. It is kind for him to be an Irish Nationalist. His father before him had a politician.

him had to fly for his life, with a felon's peice upon his head, and had to "Kun the outlaw's brief career, And bear his load of ill."

But, after all, as this day's Freeman sensibly puts it, the fact that the Government, by arressing Mr. Dillon, had done a wrong and spiteful thing is not a sufficient reason why the Irish party in Parliament should do a foolish, or even imprudent, thing to avenge it. dent, thing to avenge it.

I am prepared to take my share in any movement, with the law, which the friends

of Mr. Dillon may suggest, whether as regards the action of the Government in his case, or in testimony of the truth, high principle, charity, and dauntless patriot-ism of Tipperary's imprisoned member. At the same time I am bound to confess that I cannot approve of the special means which the Irish Parliamentary Party are said to contemplate, with a view to exhibit their sense of loyalty to wards their colleague.

LOCAL NEWS.

The conductors on the G. W. R. have The two firemen who were injured at the fire at Leonard's foundry are progress-ing favorably and expect to be able to be round shortly.

The Sulphur Spring property at the pot of Dundas Street has been sold for

\$10, 500. The boats have commenced running down to Springbank.

The officers of the London Field Battery

tendered a complimentary dinner to the men on Tuesday evening at the City Hotel, where all enjoyed themselves to their heart's content. Patrick Mee, Esq., J. P. a well-known, pioneer of Adelaide, died suddenly the other day of apoplexy.

An epidemic of sore eyes is prevalent in

The alleged hotel incendiaries have been

The old Northern Hotel on Queen's Avenue is being forn down to make room for the New Glub House. In the case of Howie vs. Kent, recently

tried in this city, Mr. Meredith, Q. C., ob tained a rule nisi for a new trial. Geo. T. Hiscox had three fine horse stolen from his pasture one day last week. A liberal reward is offered for the recov-

The Catholic Faith, says St. Augustine, is more precious far than all the riches and treasures of earth; more glerious and greater than all its honors, all its possessions. This it is which saves sinters light to the band, restores pentium feets the just, and is the ere which martyrs. complishment. With the eyes of faith you may read in them a heavenly design, "reaching from end to end mightily, and ordering all things sweetly." (Wisdom viii, I). God would have His way in us, and in you also. He it is who disposed us by manifold grace for you; and by the gentle whisperings of His Spirit moulded your minds and hearts into harmony with ours. A great Catholic principle underlies the whole series of acts by which an Irish Priest—no option being given him—was chosen, called, commissioned, blessed, and consecrated for the distant See of With the eyes of faith was chosen, called, commissioned, blessed, and consecrated for the distant See of Kingston, in Canada; his steps were directed by strong internal impulse to the See of Peter, the tombs of the Apostles, the Shrine of Our Lady of Good Counsel, the foot of the Throne of Christ's Vicar: the episcopal character was imparted to him by the ministry of the Most Eminent Cardinal who directs the world-wide missions of the Catholic Church: the Chapel of the Propaganda was the place, the sions of the Catholic Church: the Chapel of the Propaganda was the place, the Presentation of Our Blessed Lady was the day, the circle of Irish Bishops, with numerous other dignitaries, were the assistants and witnesses of the solemn act. Irish Prelates conducted him to the shores of the old world, and the Hierarchs of two Provinces of the Canadian Church as Provinces of the Canadian Church as-By whom was all this ordained? For whom were these blessings and honours intended? Neither the Providence of God, which directed all, nor the high per-God, which directed all, nor the high per-sonages who contributed, each in his own sphere, to work out the Divine purpose, had in view the personal exaltation of the lowly priest; but they honored our office in us, and us for the sole sake of our office, the hierarchial principle represented in us, and the graces of which we are the bearer to you, "for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ." Eph. iv, 12. Search now your souls, dearly beloved, examine the motives that induced you to employ your time and thought and cultivated taste in devising so many elegant symbols of reverence, admiration and heartfelt welcome for us, and elicited the enthusiastic manifesta-tions of your filial love and devotion, which met our looks on every side, in the thoroughfares of your city and within the Church, on the day that we arrived to take possession of this our See; and say, were not the principle and the motive operating in the minds of the Clergy and people of Kingston precisely those to which we have referred? Are they not, which we have referred? Are they not, as we stated in the beginning, the counterpart of our preparation for you? Are they not the expression of your lively faith and fervent piety? We venture to characterize the sublimity of your spirit and the depth of your religious feeling in the language of the Apostle, St. Paul to the Galatians. "you received me as an the Galatians, "you received me as an angel of God, even as Christ Jesus." (Gal. iv, 14.) We thank Our Good God for it, have already communicated to the Holy Father and the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda our special cause of thankful-ness, that not only did the Most Illustrious and Most Rev. Prelates of this and the adjacent Province gather around us with greeting at our Installation, but we were cheered and encouraged by admirable Addresses presented to us by our Reverend Clergy, the Religious Communities and our faithful laity, expressing in the fullest and most unreserved manner their desire to make us happy in our ministry amongst them, and to co-operate with us in every work that we shall deem fit to undertake for the promotion of religion and educa-

for the promotion of rengron and educa-tion, prety and charity in our Diocese.

For this "I will bless the Lord at all times: His praise shall be ever in my mouth:" (Psalm xxxiii, I.) "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and let all that is within me bless His holy name. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and never forget all he hath done for thee." (Psalm lii, I.) To you done for thee." (Psalm lii, I.) To you also, dearly beloved in Christ, we owe praise and thanksgiving, for your correspondence with God's mercies. We shall always remember it; and our prayer shall be, that this pious disposition may abide in you, and be strengthened, and trans-mitted to the next generation. We bless you with our whole heart, for you have made us happy in our coming to you. We pray "the Father of mercies and God We pray comfort, who comforteth us in our tribulation, that we also may be able to comfort them who are in all distress." (II Cor i. 5.) We bless our Clergy, that (II Cor 1, 5.) We biess our clergy, that they may grow in holiness of sacerdotal virtue, and succeed in their mission to God's people. We bless our religious Communities, that they may show forth more and more the excellence and loveliness of their vocation to the higher per-fection of the Evangelical Counsels, and may insure great glory to God, not only in their own lives, but in the sanctification of those committed to their charge, of the children especially, who are the hope of the future. We bless our faithful laity, that God may preserve in them the strength of faith, the courage of hope, the warmth of charity, and zeal for our holy religion, which is their glory before angels and men, and to us a pledge of good and useful works. We should be ungrateful, were we to forget our duty to the many respectable and influential Ptotestant gentlemen, representing every learned profession and the superior ecclesiastical, civil, military and social grades, who have shown us the courtesy of personal visits and other exhibitions of generous good-will. We pray God to pour out His blessing upon them and their families, and not permit their kindness to pass un-

after its reception.

Given at Kingston, under our hand and

seal, this thirteenth day of May, in the our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one. + JAMES VINCENT CLEARY,

Bishop of Kingston. Signed, by order of His Lordship, THOMAS KELLY, Secretary.

P. S.-We desire that the Collect "Pro

to us during our visitation of the Diocese at the place where we may be known to be. All letters directed to the Palace, be. All letters directed to the Palace, a household. It is the Kingston, which stone of material that may be shadled to all luggee,

be transacted by our Deputy, should be outwardly marked "official." Letters intended for ourself only should be marked "private." + J. V. CLEARY. private."
May 13, 1881.

THE HOLY FATHER ON EDUCATION.

The following is a translation of the address of his Holiness the Pope, recently delivered to the delegates of the Catholic

delivered to the delegates of the Catholic Societies of Rome:
If it is always pleasing to Us to receive one or another of the numerous societies founded in Rome to defend and favour Catholic interests, Our joy and consolation are still greater when We see all of them come together before Us. We have heard from your eleganest monthlyings the illustrations of the control of the company together the control of from your eloquent mouthpiece, the illus-tious duke who worthily presides over those societies, the sentiments which anithose societies, the sentiments which animate them, the love and submission which unite them to Us, the vows which spring from their hearts, the wishes and hopes which sustain them. We express to you on these things, dearly beloved sons, Our liveliest satisfaction. We render, both for your societies and for Our Rome, the best wishes in those days when is celebrated the Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ, that mystery which more than any other inspires sentiments of confidence and of certain and consoling hope. ertain and consoling hope.

It is true, indeed, that the remembrance

of happier times, when Rome, at this season was accustomed to display all the splendor was accustomed to display all the splendor and pomp of her religion and her faith, profoundly moves Our heart and fills it with sadness. However, in the midst of Our bitterness, nothing is more agreeable to Us than to see Our sons in Rome re-gret bygone times, recall with desire and love the religious splendors of the past, hope for their return, and hasten by their yows a better future. Christian Rome vows a better future. Christian Rome has a history of her own, and, better still than a history, she has in her favor the than a history, she has in her favor the sovereign decrees of Divine Providence, which has plainly designed Rome to be the centre of Catholicity, the august seat of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, the capital of the Catholic world. By many titles, all of them glorious, Rome belongs to the Roman Pontiff. God has destined her to guard safely His dignity and for the free exercise. safely His dignity and for the free exercise of His spiritual power. That is the reason why the claims which the Sovereign Pontiff has on Rome are so sacred, that no hu-man power, no political reason, no lapse of time, can ever destroy or even weaken

But it is necessary, dearly beloved sons that you also should co-operate to this most worthy end by opposing with indomitable courage the conspiracy which inimical sects have formed to take away from your city the sacred character which distinguishes and ennobles it in so high a degree, and to snatch from the Roman people the faith of their fathers and the love and devotion due to the Holy Father. It is, then, necessary, dearly beloved children, that you should hold yourself children, that you should note yourseif apart from the many elements of corrup-tion, that you should investigate pro-foundly the difficult circumstances in which the Church and Sovereign Pontiff find themselves; that you should under-stand fully the duties incumbent upon all the faithful, and upon those of Rome in particular.

in particular. You must employ the most assiduous care and make the most generous efforts to give Christian education and instruction to the youth, to instil into them a hope of the future, and to maintain in honour amongst you the noble profession of Catholic, at present outraged and vilified by the aid of a shameless press, and by every other means. And since along with the interests of religion, those also of the family and society are menaced, you must run field of communal and provincial administration, the only field at this moment (hold it well) which, for the gravest reasons, is open to Italian Catholics.

Finally, that your action may be more efficacious, and that you many be better prepared for the coming struggles, it is very important to multiply the circles, the congressess, the societies, the companionships, to make them act in harmony, and to constitute them so as to strengthen more and more the bond of a common and bro therly union, which doubles their strength and exhibits the excellent spirit which animates and directs them. It is in vain, especially at a time when everything conspires against religion and the Church, to try to put a bridle upon evil, if those who have at heart Catholic interests do not range themselves in the ranks, and do not lend a hand to offer to the enemy the most

To this end We ardently supplicate the Lord, in the humility of Our heart, to diffuse amongst you in great plenty that spirit of union and concord of which We desire that Our fatherly that Our fatherly and special blessing shall be the pledge and the seal. May this benediction desend upon Our Rome, that she may become every day stronger and more devoted to the Church, and faithful to the Sovereign Pontiff; may it descend upon your League in its entirety, on its illustrious chief, and on the societies which compose it; may it in fine descend upon all here present, and on your families, as a pledge of temporal and eternal hap-

FEMALE WOMEN.

rewarded.

"The Grace of Our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen." (Apocal, xxii, 21.

Dastoral shall be read in each monster meetings in which women permother leading parts, of lectures on the leading parts, of lectures and leading parts, of lectures on the leading parts, of lectures and leading parts, of leading leading parts, of leading leading parts, of leading leadin form the leading parts, of lectures on the subject of marriage to promiscuous audiences by female tongues, and of the per-ambulating female spouters who go about the country, without an involuntary emotion of disgust. Many of these women are mothers, who have families of tender age at home, and husbands who should have tender hearts. Home duties are forsaken, and the misguided mistresses go about teaching other people their duties. What comfortable wives they must be! What kind and assiduous mothers! How P. S.—We desire that the Concerguate and the Concerguate and the prayer of the day, the Rubric permitting, in every Mass until further to hold them! Gods of war! We should as soon live with a hyena or a steam-engine. We also desire that letters be addressed Don't come this way, we beg of you.

> It is the small leaks that impoverish Palace, a household. It is the small

ARREST OF JOHN DILLON, M. P.

Full Particulars

Mr. John Dillon, M. P. for county Tip-perary, has been arrested. He was taken into custody at eight o'clock on Monday night upon his arrival by train at Portar-lington Station. The Lord Lieutenant's proclamation of the county of the city of Dublin was made mainly, it is believed, for the purpose of effecting the arrest of Mr. John Dillon, and, it is feared, some others.

Mr. Dillon attended the Land League meeting at Grange-mockler, near Clonmel on Sunday. He left Dublin at one o'clock on Sunday. He left Dublin at one o'clock on Saturday afternoon, having only caught the train for the south by it being a little late in starting. On Saturday night he stayed with Mr. P. Coghlan, at South Lodge, a few miles distant from Grangemockler, driving to the meeting, at which he afterwards spoke, without any knowledge of the proclamation of Dublin or of his own contemplated arrest. In the evening, after the meeting, he returned to South Lodge, where he remained until Monday forenoon.

Monday forenoon.

Probably with the object of providing against contingencies and easing their own conscience, a small police force mustered in the Great Southern and Western Railway Terminus at four o'clock on Monday morning, awaiting the arrival of the mail train from the south. Mr. Dillon did not, of course, travel by it; and for the one o'clock train from Uork Mr. Mallon, superintendent of the G Division, with four or five of his subordinates, again went to King's Bridge, and were again disap-pointed. Each train that passed through the Limerick Junction or Kildare was

closely examined by the two detectives.

All day scores of policemen had been scattered like videttes about the quays near the King's Bridge, also around the railway terminus, and in groups of twos and threes they stood at long intervals on the high road from the railway station to the Prison, like sharpshooters ranged along the Phœnix Park wall. So elaborate were the arrangements that even the prison warders appeared to have had notice, as at ten minutes before six, when cabs from Kings-bridge might be expected to have reached Kilmainham, the inner wooden gate was slung back, and behind the iron grating a warder stood with key in hand ready to open it also, for the purpose of admitting the first parliamentary representative who

"reascnably suspected." On Monday forenoon Mr. Dillon left Carrick-on-Suir and travelled as far as Thurles. Here he was the guest of the Archbishop of Cashel, and dined at the presbytery with his grace and some of the presbytery with his grace and some of the local clergy, the Thurles local band turning out and playing during Mr. Dillon's stay of four hours in the town. After dinner the Rev. Father Cantwell, Adm., accompanied Mr. Dillon to the train. An immense concourse of people and the local band followed. During the delay at the station, some members of the grayed called station some members of the crowd called for a speech, but Mr. Dillon answered that he felt tired, and did not address them. ne felt tired, and did not address them. Some person with a prophetic genius cried out, "Perhaps it might be the last time we shall look at you for a long time." Even then Mr. Dillon did not know he was in truth on his way to Kilmainham Prison. Mr. Harrington, of the Kerry Sentinel, who had just been holding a meeting at Twomile-Borris, near Thurles, for the organizmile-Borris, near Thurles, for the organization of a branch of the League there, ation of a branch of the League there, ithe record of a medicine that has achieved a more wonderful success, or better cre-Trurles, and they travelled together to Dublin. During the day, when the movements of the police became known Renovator. Its cures are the marvels of in Dublin, a friend dispatched a telegram to Mr. Dillon, addressed to Ballybrophy, informing him that a detective office then (2.30) awaiting his arrival at Kildare to arrest him. When Messrs. Dillon and Harrington came to Ballybrophy at ten minutes past seven o'clock a railway porter put his head into the compartment and said." Mr. Dillon, I am afraid there is bad There is a telegram here for you news. Immediately afterwards a telegraph box delivered the message. Mr. Dillon smiled when he read it, and to Mr. Harrington, the only other occupant of the compart-ment, he expressed surprise that the Gov-ernment should do anything so absurd. He had no idea of what special acts of his the warrant was grounded upon. There is no doubt, however, but that the warrant refers to the speech made warrant refers to the speech made by him at the last meeting of the League. He proceeded to utilize the time at his disposal, and gave directions to Mr. Har-rington as to the carrying on of his business at the League. He instructed him to open all letters addressed to him at the League, to reply to them, and attend to some special business of the League which had been under his charge. He handed to Mr. Harrington a message on public business for Mr. Sexton, M. P., and also a parcel of ejectment writs served upon cenants in different counties, accompanied by applications for remittances At Portarlington, where the train arrived at eight o'clock, Mr. Dillon remarked a detective and two sergeants of constabillary standing on the platform. Observing Mr. Dillon, the detective took up a position before the carriage he and Mr. Harrington occupied. Both gentlemen stepped on to the platform, and Mr. Dillon WE respect, admire, and love a female woman. We admire her in the beauty of person, her moral presence and position; we respect her simple truthfulness and innocence, and we love her as the embodiment of the highest charms and sweetest attributes of humanity. But a male woman who can hear a wear partment a detective also stepped into the carriage. Seven other policemen appeared quite suddenly at the carriage door, two of them followed the inspector, and the other five entered the carriage immediately preceding it. Mr. Dillon and Mr.

Harrington continued to converse. The latter asked if he might accompany Mr.

Dillon to the station, and the detective replied, "Yes, of course." At the various

les were engaged for Captain Talbot and the subordinate police officers with a few constables. The road from the terminus to the prison was occupied in force by poffice, who were stationed in groups of tens at certain intervals of space. Each group as the vehicular procession passed it ran to reinforce the main body at Kilmainham. Outside the prison were about fifty policemen drawn in a line across the front of the building. Mr. Thomas Brennan drove from Kingsbridge to the prison, Mr. Mallon was the first to leave the cao, and Mr. Dillon afterwards walked into the prison, apparently without much concern. He was followed inside by Mr. Harrington who had his inside by Mr. Harrington who had his luggage delivered up to him. Inside in the prison hall there were several detecthe prison hall there were several detec-tives. The great doors were closed with a bang, and after about ten minutes the po-lice and Mr. Harrington reappeared, and the large police force made immediate efforts to disperse the small crowd which had gathered. The people left quite peace-ably. Some short time afterwards in the prison, Dr. J. E. Kenny, as medical ad-viser, saw Mr. Dillon, who was at the time taking some refreshment.

The speech upon which Mr. Dillon was arrested was made at the last weekly meeting of the League, presided over by Mr. Sexton, M. P.

As a health renewer Burdock Blood Bitters acts like a charm. In Malaria, Bilious Complaints, Scrofula and all dis-orders of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys, this great combination of Vegetable Medicines proves a certain specific. A few duses regulate the bowels, and as a restor-Medicines proves a certain specific. A few doses regulate the bowels, and as a restor ative Tonic it has no equal. Trial Bottle

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Go to Regan's if you want the most stylish bo boots, shoes or gaiters for summer His new stock embraces the best wear. goods in this line ever before shown in London. The prices are exceedingly low Competition is the order of the -in fact, a sort of national policy and Regan will be always found up to the times.

THE SADDEST OF SAD SIGHTS.—The grey hairs of age being brought with sorrow to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every year as the use of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more

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 a specialty. Go to Alexander Wilson, 353 Richmond

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Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!! Are you disturbed at night and brok your rest by a sick child suffering and ow with the excruciating pain of cutting t If so, go at once and get a bottle of WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and twe rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicans and nurses in the United States. Soid everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

plied, "Yes, of course." At the various stations along the line small forces of policies were in attendance, and seemed to be on the look-out for Mr. Dillon. At the terminus a large force of police was mustered. A few superintendents and inspectors were also present. The police excluded the general public from the platter. The policies of the polic

IMPORTANT

TO THE READERS OF THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

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BY SUSAN COO do do has made me a nd I am content to b t what he meant, not or other things, since o knows me best and ordered this for me.

My Righ

A woman, to live my lif In quiet womanly way Mearing the far-off battl Seeing as through a ha The crowding, struggling through their busy di

I am not strong nor vali I would not join the fig Or jostle with crowds in o sully my garments t I have rights as a w claim my right. The right to gather and g What food I need and c From the garnered store Which man has heaped Taking with free hands ordered plan.

The right—ah, best and s To stand all dismayed Whenever sorrow or wor Call for a woman's aid, With none to cavil or qu look gainsaid.

I do not ask for a ballot; Though very life were a I would beg for the noble That men for manhood Should give ungrudging! I must fight and take. The fleet foot and the feel Both seek the self-same The weakest soldier's na On the great army roll. And God, who made made too the woman

PASTORAL AT

THE BISHOP OF JAMES VINCENT, by the M

the Favor of the HOLY BISHOP OF KINGSTON To the Reverend Clergy, t munities and all the Diocese, Health and

DEARLY BELOVED IN CH

It is meet and just, it sight of God, and an hono men, that we should splendid demonstration o ome to us, at our first ap you, to pass into speedy the chances of ephemera should record it officially form, for preservation in the mother-diocese of th vince, as a notable Act, il fervent religious spirit beasting unbelief, a tes generations of your che to ecclesiastical authority self-willed, self-elated w self-willed, self-elated wevidence, sure to impreminds, of the supernature bonds of Catholic unity Ages of Faith. Where! dium of our first Pasto beloved people be the jo our gratitude to God, breathed upon your soul His Spirit, filling you wi and generous feeling, eager expectation and h welcome toward us; and loved in Christ, for you tion with the Divine Wil ments of His Providence shown forth in the unan iasm of your acclamation the Chief Pastor, whom ious ways of and out of His pure

chosen to bear to you the peace, and to rule, in Hi ful people of the Diocese A recital of the circur our advent to you, and t and most responsible mis for the execution of the Most High, cannot fail t instructive to many, whi perhaps discern a fitting perhaps discern a fitting Catholicity of your prin in organizing the magnifi

kindly accorded us.

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southern coast of Holy and to live and work fo in that dear home of our tering in the Church o serving at the altar whe iods of our youth we he the Chrism of Confirms charistic Communion, a tion of the Priesthood cupation of our days, thistory. We cherished to complete our appoint corner of the Lord's vi end deliver our soul in our body to the resting dear parents sleep in th tion. But when it ple proclaims the power of selection of the weake the accomplishment of to turn His looks of prolowliness, and speak to His highest earthly rep "Go forth out of thy co kindred, and out of thy come into the land w thee," the sword of th the decree of death, sev had bound our soul in to that people; all offici new object for our fath presented itself. A slation of affection and the otherwise legitimat ture, and enjoining as of mutual fulfilment, t not to flesh and bloo in that moment, and hearts and ours, by t the "Father of our I whom all paternity in named. Thencefort

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My Rights. BY SUSAN COOLIDGE.

Yes, God has made me a woman,
And I am content to be
Just what he meant, not reaching out
For other things, since he
Who knows me best and loves me most has
ordered this for me.

A woman, to live my life out In quiet womanly ways. Rearing the far-off battle. Seeing as through a haze The crowding, struggling world of men fight through their busy days.

I am not strong nor valiant, I would not join the fight Or jostle with crowds in the highways To sully my garments white; But I have rights as a woman, and here I claim my right.

The right to gather and glean
What food I need and can
From the garnered store of knowledge
Which man has heaped for man.
Taking with free hands freely and after an
ordered plan.

The right—ah, best and sweetest!—
To stand all dismayed
Whenever sorrew or wont or sin
Call for a woman's aid,
With none to cavil or question, by never a
look gainsaid.

I do not ask for a ballot; Though very life were at stake, I would beg for the nobler justice That men for manhood's sake Should give ungrudgingly, nor withold till I must fight and take. The fleet foot and the feeble foot Both seek the self-same goal, The weakest soldier's name is writ On the great army roll, And God, who made man's body strong, made too the woman's soul.

PASTORAL ADDRESS

THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON

JAMES VINCENT, by the MERCY OF GOD and the Favor of the HOLY APOSTOLIC SEE, BISHOP OF KINGSTON.

To the Reverend Clergy, the religious communities and all the faithful of our Diocese, Health and Benediction in

DEARLY BELOVED IN CHRIST,

It is meet and just, it is good in the sight of God, and an honorable duty before men, that we should not permit your splendid demonstration of loyalty and welsplendid demonstration of loyalty and welcome to us, at our first appearance amongst you, to pass into speedy oblivion or share the chances of ephemeral journalism; but should record it officially and in permanent form, for preservation in the archives of the mother-diocese of the Torontine Province, as a notable Act, illustrative of your fervent religious spirit in these days of beasting unbelief, a testimony to other generations of your cheerful submission to ecclesiastical authority in presence of a self-willed, self-elated world, and a fresh evidence, sure to impress all reasonable evidence, sure to impress all reasonable minds, of the supernatural strength of the onds of Catholic unity, worthy of the ges of Faith. Wherefore let the exor-ium of our first Pastoral Address to our Ages of Faith. beloved people be the joyful expression of our gratitude to God, first of all, Who breathed upon your souls the sweetness of His Spirit, filling you with kindly thought and generous feeling, with desire and eager expectation and heartfelt wishes of welcome toward us; and to you, dearly beloved in Christ, for your ready co-opera-tion with the Divine Will and the arrange-ments of His Providence in your regard, shown forth in the unanimity and enthusshown forth in the unanimity and enthusiasm of your acclamations at the arrival of the Chief Pastor, whom in the mysterious ways of His Coursel, and out of His pure mercy, He hath chosen to bear to you the message of His peace, and to rule, in His name, His faithful people of the Diocese of Kingston.

A recital of the circumstances attending our advent to you, and the steps by which we were conducted to the scene of our new and most responsible mission and prepared for the execution of the designs of the Most High, cannot fail to be edifying and instructive to many, whilst in it you may perhaps discern a fitting counterpart of your own active faith and the thorough Catholicity of your principles and motives in organizing the magnificent reception you kindly accorded us.

We were "unknown by face to the Churches" of this Western hemisphere; none perhaps amongst you had previously heard mention of our name. The humble sphere of parochial ministration on the st of Holy Ireland was ours; and to live and work for our beloved flock in that dear home of our childhood, minisin that dear nome or our contained on ministering in the Church of our baptism, and serving at the altar where at different periods of our youth we had knelt to receive the Chrism of Confirmation, our first Eucharistic Communion, and the sacred unction of the Priesthood, was the blessed oc-cupation of our days, the summary of our history. We cherished no other hope than to complete our appointed work in that corner of the Lord's vineyard, and in the corner of the Lord's vineyard, and in the end deliver our soul in peace to God, and our body to the resting place where our dear parents sleep in the hope of resurrec-tion. But when it pleased the God, who proclaims the power of His grace by the selection of the weakest instruments for the accomplishment of His greatest works, to turn His looks of predilection upon our lowliness and sneak to us by the voice of to turn His looks of predilection upon our lowliness, and speak to us by the voice of His highest earthly representative, saying, "Go forth out of thy country and from thy kindred, and out of thy father's house, and come into the land which I snall show thee," the sword of the Spirit, forestalling the leaves of death swarred the couls that the decree of death, severed the cords that had bound our soul in pastoral obligation to that people; all official relations between them and us were instantly terminated and a new object for our fatherly care and love presented itself. A special personal re-lation of affection and duty, transcending the otherwise legitimate aspirations of mature, and enjoining as a primary condition of mutual fulfilment, that we "condescend not to flesh and blood," was established in that moment, and scaled upon your hearts and ours, by the creative hand of the "Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, of whom all paternity in heaven and earth is named." Thenceforth did we yearn paternally towards you; our eyes longed to see the new family given us by God; and we realized in ourselves the intensity of we realized in ourselves the intensity of the spiritual emotions which elicited from St. Paul the endearing apostrophe, "Our neart is enlarged: you are not straitened in us." Taking you in spirit to our heart is enlarged ay feer day, we "went to the loss of day after day, we "went to the loss of day after day, we "went to the loss of day after day, we "went to the loss of day after day, we "went to the loss of the same vivided in the spiritual emotions which elicited from the upper take reaction in the spiritual entensity of the piritual emotions which elicited from the unit of the piritual emotions which elicited from the unit of the Divine Son, by whose side She is of the piritual emotions which elicited from the unit of the piritual emotions which elicited from the piritual emotions which elicited from the unit of the piritual emotions which elicited from the unit of the piritual emotions which elicited from the unit of the piritual emotions which elicited from the unit of the piritual emotions which e

Lord and besought Him" for you in the morning Sacrifice and the evening Rosary, in our visits to the Tabernacle, and in the in our visits to the Tabernacle, and in the silence of the night. For your sake, and for the interests of your children to the third and fourth generations, we did not cease to cry out from the depths of our conscious infirmity: "God of my fathers and Lord of mercy, who by Thy wisdom hast appointed man that he should have dominion eyer the creature that was made by Thea and should accept instice with dominion over the creature that was made by Thee, and should execute justice with an upright heart; give me wisdom that sitteth by Thy throne; send her out of Thy holy heaven, and from the throne of Thy majesty, that she may be with me, and may labor with me, that I may know what is acceptable with Thee. She shall lead me soberly in my works, and shall preserve me by her power: so shall my works be acceptable, and I shall govern Thy people justly." (Wis. ix chap.)

But yet it was only the beginning. The substantial work of transformation into the episcopal character still remained

into the episcopal character still remained to be effected in us. We durst not come to you in the poverty of our natural gifts. We had indeed received the Divine gifts. vocation. The unmerited grace of Apos-tolic commission had been vouchsafed tolic commission had been vouchsafed to us. But the grace of graces—the Pentecostal Spirit, had not come upon us. To those whom the Lord Jesus Christ Himself had chosen to be the privileged witnesses of His doctrine and miracles, and to whom He had already given the mandate: "Go ye into the whole world and preach the Gospel to every creature," (S. Mare, xvi. 45.) His word of parting and preach the Gospel to every creature,"
(S. Marc xvi, 15.) His word of parting
on the Mountain of Olives was, "Stay
you in the city till you be indued with
power from on high." (S. Luke xxiv, 49)
Another, whom the risen Saviour had
called to the Apostolate with more solemn circumstance and ostension of the
Majesty of Godhead, who was predestined
"from his mother's womb," a "vessel of
election, to carry His name before the
Gentiles and Kings and the children of
Israel," (Act. ix, 15.) eagerly seized the
occasion of a visit paid by the Prince of
the Apostles to the episcopal city of
"James, the brother of the Lord," on his
return from his missionary triumphs in return from his missionary triumphs in the Northern provinces of Asia Minor, and undertook a laborious journeyto Jerusalem "to see Peter" (Gal. i, 15.) the first usalem "to see Peter" (Gal. 1, 15.) the first Pope, Christ's vicar on earth, who held the "keys of the kingdom of heaven." (Matt. xvi. 19.) Quickened by these reflections, we, dearly beloved in Christ, conceived a most ardent desire to repair to the Holy City, the New Jerusalem, where the Cenacle of grace is established for ever. We resolved within ourself before God "to see Peter" and crave his blessing. Accordingly, we lost not a moblessing. Accordingly, we lost not a mo-ment in preparation for our journey, and ment in preparation for our journey, and hastening across the continent of Europe, we entered with joy the Eternal City. Here our first duty was to visit the "Confession" of St. Peter beneath the wondrous dome of the Vatican, and then the majestic temple of St. Paul "without the walls" of the city, to offer up prayers for ourselves and for you at the shrines of those glorious Apostles, where their most precious remains are religiously premost precious remains are religiously pre-served by the Roman l'ontiffs for the veneration of christian pilgrims of all ages and nations, and are surrounded with a splendor of adornment typical of their priceless worth in the eyes of the faithful

priceless worth in the eyes of the faithful worshipper. Prostrate in body and mind, we poured forth our supplications to the glorified spirits of those martyred found-ers of the everlasting Church of Christ, and appealed to them by their love for their Divine Master and their zeal for souls, by their labors and travels and their suppress testurony to the Gespel in the supreme testimony to the Gospel in the agony of the sword and the cross, to intercede for us and the flock committed to our care, that the Apostolic virtues, of which their lives are the brightest ex-amples, may be vouchsafed abundantly to us from the throne of grace, and the souls of our people be divinely prepared for the willing acceptance of our minis-try of salvation; that so the faith which they planted and watered with their blood, they planted and watered with their blood, may propagate with fresh vigor and may fructity in more copious virtue throughout the vast extent of the already hallowed soil of the Diocese of Kingston.

While awaiting the appointment of a day for our ardently desired audience of the Sovereign Pontiff, we proceeded to the town of Genazzano, forty miles southeast of Rome, to visit the celebrated shrine of Our Lady of Good Counsel, a centre of pious attraction to Catholics for the past four hundred years, where centre of pious attraction to Canonics for the past four hundred years, where once before, in the days of early boyhood, we had the happiness of paying devout homage to the Queen of Heaven. Know-ing with entire conviction that the suc-cess of our efforts for the promotion of religion depends upon the harmony of cess of our efforts for the promotion of religion depends upon the harmony of our counsel with the designs of the Most High, and bearing in mind the dictum of the Apostle that "we are not sufficient to think anything of ourselves, as of ourselves; but our sufficiency is from God," (2 Cor. iii, 5.) we asked and obtained the privilege of offering the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass on the altar over which the miraculous image of the Blessed Virgin Mary, entitled Our Lady of Good

Virgin Mary, entitled Our Lady of Go Counsel, adheres to the wall of the church, as it was placed there in the fifteenth century by the hands of Angels, who rescued it from the infidel desecra-tion of the Turk, and transported it from its former place of veneration in Albania, across the Adriatic, to this retired spot among the hills of the divinely-favored among the hills of the divinely-favored Peninsula. We declared our vows that morning with special confidence before the Mercy Seat of the New Covenant, on behalf of the people committed to our care, beseeching the Heavenly Father, by the infinite dignity and merits of the Divine Victim we presented before the face of His Maiesty, that as He had given His only Majesty, that, as He had given His only begotten Son, Jesus Christ, to be the Mediator of Justice by the effusion of His Blood for all men, (I Tim. ii, 6.) He would graciously vouch-afe to the Bishop and priests and the faithful of the Diocese of Kingston the special Patronage of the Mother of Jesus, for the more ample dispensation of His graces to us through her intercessory mediation, and, in particular, for the grace of Good Counsel in all our undertaxings, conformably to the wisdom of her Divine Son, by whose side She is seated in glory. For we know that He

Her blessed," St. Luke i, 48; not only because of the ineffable dignity of her Divine Maternity and the excellence, all but divine, of her supernatural gifts and endowments; but also because of Her Queenly prerogative of influence over the counsels of the Great King for the more plentiful effusion of mercy and grace upon all who invoke Her Name. In acknowledgment of the numerous favors bestowed on us in invoke Her Name. In acknowledgment of the numerous favors bestowed on us in the past through the neverfailing prayer of the Blessed Mother, and thankfully anticipating a bounteous share of Her patronage for ourselves, our priests, and our people in the future, we promised to cultivate devotion to Her, to foster the pious practices sauctioned by the Church in Her honour, and teach the faithful everywhere, throughout the length and breadth of the Diocesse of Kingston, to look to Her as Diocese of Kingston, to look to Her as their Mother from their early youth, to celebrate Her festivals with especial piety, to wear Her Scapulars, and recite daily Her Rosary, Her Litany and the Angelus, and to persevere in those holy practices to the end of their lives. This promise, with God's blessing, we shall faithfully keep. On the morning of Wednesday, the 10th of November, the privilege of a private audience of the Holy Father was grac-jously conceded to us in company with iously conceded to us, in company with the Illustrious Archbishop and Bishops of the Province of Munster, who signified their friendly regard for the Bishop-elect of Kingston by desiring to have us united with them in laying our joint tribute of loyal Irish homage at the foot of the Throne of the Monarch of Christendom. Oh!it was a blessed hour. The remembrance of it shall not pass from our mind for ever. The aged Pontiff, from his throne, saluted us at our entrance into the audience-chamber, and, after we had, with humble reverence on bended knees, kis-ed the cross upon his sandal, according to the etiquette of the Pspal Court, invited us to seats around and near him with the ease and freedom of a father among his own children. His Holiness conversed with those venerable Irish Prelates upon the interests of the Irish Church and Nation, in-termixed his grave inquiries and observ-ations with frequent sympathetic reference to the steadfast faith and piety of the Irish race and their devotion to the See of Peter, and manifested an exact acquaintance with the history of their trials and the enormous sacrifices cheerfully made by them in times past and present, for the defence of our holy religion. The fire of his spirit seemed holy religion. The fire of his spirit seemed to kindle within him as he repeated these references with animation and holy pride, and a light shone out through his lustrous sloe-black eyes, reflecting his paternal joy upon the gladdened countenances of the spiritual fathers of his faithful Irish people, which might well have been taken for an augury of the approbation of heaven. To us the living figure of the great High Priest, the Representative before men of the "King of ages, immortal, invisible, the only God," (I Tim. i, 17.) was simply aweinspiring. His noble bearing; his pale, spiritualized visage, on which were deeply marked the lines of care and life-long spintaneau visage, on which we deeply marked the lines of care and life-long study; his emaciated frame "always bearing the mortification of Jesus" (2 Cor. iv, 10.) upon it; his vestuae of holiness, white as snow from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, exhibiting the cross because his shoulders the cross on either perteeen his shoulders, the cross on either ex-tremity of the pendent stole, and the cross upon bis sandals, with the cross also resting upon his breast, and the cross standing on the table before his eyes, having the image of his Divine Easter engraved upon it; all formed a vivid picture before our mind, pourtraying the mystic character of Christ's Vicar, and the sanctity of his ex-Christ's Vicar, and the sanctity of his ex-alted office. Herewith was instantly asso-ciated the thought of the wonderful power personified in him—the Kingdom and the Keys, the Binding and Loosing of souls, the one Œcumenical fold of his Pastor ship, the confirmation of his nine hundred brothers in the Episcopate by virtue of Christ's charge and Christ's prayer for his unfailing faith, the burthen of the rock-founded Church, unchangeable and indefectible, ever ancient and ever new. Matt. xvi, 18; John xxi, 15, 16 and 17; Luke xxii, 31 and 32. In this faith, and looking upon the Holy Father in this supernatural character, we cast ourselves upon our knees, when it came to the turn of us, the young-est, to address His Holiness, and humbly besought His benediction for the approaching day of our Episcopal consecration The "Man of God," His countenance beam The "Man of God," His countenance beaming with benevolence, moved towards us, and laying both hands upon our head, and lifting up his eyes imploringly to heaven, prayed in accents of deep faith and pathos, which thrilled the hearts of the bystanding prelates, as well as our own, invoking the Divine Spirit to descend upon us on that

the Sovereign Pontiff kindly invited us to come to him again in the evening of the day of our Episcopal consecration, adding, that he had good words to speak to us in rivate, and presents to bestow.

At length the day arrived—to us and you a most important day—for which we had been making proximate preparation, as it is canonically prescribed, by assidu-ous prayer and meditation in silent retreat for an octave of days; whilst you in every Church of this Diocese, and our friends in Ireland and in Rome, were praying in unison with us, that it might be for us truly "the day which the Lord hath made." (Psalm exvii, 24.) The perfect doing of this day's predestined work was to be an exercise of Omnipotence in our regard—a new creation in the spirit-ual order; nothing less than the transfor-

Divine Spirit to descend upon us on that day in the fulness of His Apostolic graces of light and strength, for the fulfilment of our pastoral mission in holiness and abundant fruit of virtue for ourself, and our flock. In thanking the Holy Father for his benediction, we happened to remark that it was specially needed by us because our mission was to a strange.

us, because our mission was to a strange people, not one of whom had we ever

seen; whereupon His Holiness, in a pat-

ernal and affectionate manner, stroked our cheek and spoke the encouraging word, which you cannot fail to prize as a high

and honourable testimony to yourselves, and which sounded in our ears with the

force of prophecy, "you will find there your own compatriots, who will be faith-ful and loving." This word, thanks be

to God, has been to us a most comforting

assurance, and already we have witnessed the beginning of its fulfilment. Before dismissing us from his August Presence,

chamber" of Jerusalem, indued with the chamber" of Jerusalem, indued with the plentitude of His seven-fold grace and power "to renew the face of the earth." (Psalm ciii, 30.) Not by our own choos-ing, but by the arrangement of the Most Eminent Pelate, Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect Eminent Pelate, Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of the Propaganda, who, by a most special favour and condescension, for which we are deeply grateful, consented to confer the episcopal character upon us by imposition of his own hands, the Feast of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary was the day auspiciously named for our consecration. We love the Blessed Virgin Mary by every title given her in the Characteristics. Mary by every title given her in the Church: but an Irish ecclesiastic, particularly one who for thirty years has had intimate official and friendly relations with the Order of holy nuns established in Ireland under this title of the Presentation of our Blessed Lady for the educa-tion of the children of the poor, and who has learned from their example the lesson of tenderest devotion to the Mother of the Infant Saviour, and unbounded confidence in her protection, could not regard the appointment of this Feast, for the accomplishment of a great mystery of grace in him, as purely accidental or merely human; it could not fail to suggest a secret and a happy significance, a promise of good things to come. Ireland's great Apostle too, the Sainted Patrick, who has never ceased to watch over the Irish race from his high place in Heaven, and to work out his high place in Heaven, and to work out his wonderful mission among them through the hierarchy descending in unbroken line from him through ages of untold trials and sufferings, was, we firmly believe, with us in spirit on that day. We almost felt the breathing of his pres-ence sensibly around us in the sanctuary of the Church of the Urban College, as upon our right hand and our left stood in upon our right hand and our left stood in Pontifical grandeur the Archbishop of Cashel and the Bishop of Limerick, the gifted inheritors of the traditional faith and wisdom of Sts. Cormac and Munchin; whilst beside them, foremost among the high dignitaries who honoured us by their presence on that occasion, were the venerable Bishops who shed the lustre of their learning and patriotism, their piety and prudence, upon the ancient dioceses sanc-tified by the labours and teachings of St. Finian of Clonard, St. Colman and St.

Kyran, St. Fachnan and St. Brenden.
Such were the profoundly suggestive circumstances, such the impressive holiness of time and place and mystic preparation, such, too, were the witnesses of our sworn faith and our acceptance of pastoral res-ponsibility for the Diocese of Kingston on that morning when under the Patronage of Our Lady we were presented in the Temple before the Most Eminent Prince-Prelate, who has charge of all the Missions of the Christian world, to be anointed by him with a Chrism, so much more sacred than the "ointment on the head, that ran down upon the beard, the beard of Aaron," (Psalm cxxxii.) as the Priesthood of Jesus Christ surpasses in excellence and efficacy the merely typical and shadowy priesthood of the Sons of Levi. (Hebrews x.) You know dearly beloved in Christ, "for we speak to them who know the law," (Romans vii, I.) what virtue the sacramental elements possess from God in the Christian Dispensation to penetrate the inmost soul of man and purify and sanctify it with true inherent qualities of supernatural grace and power and beauty, by the operation of the Third Person of Blessed Trinity, Who enters the human

of me in faith: keep the good thing committed to thy trust by the Holy Ghost."

II Tim, i, 13. Faith is the fundamental principle of Christian life, without which "it is impossible to please God" Heb.xi, 6. -a principle not begotten of natural convictions, nor merited by man's best works; but wholly supernatural in itself, the offspring of grace, dependent for its preservation in youth, its vigorous development in growing age, and its fruitfulness in deeds of self-denying charity through life, upon of self-denying charity through life, upon supernatural means, proportioned to its supernatural end, which is the vision of God's essential beauty, "face to face," (I Cor. xiii, 12.) in the Kingdom of His glory. Therefore did Jesus Christ, in charging the Apostles and their successors with the sate custody of this first and most essential visites greater than of His estation. sential virtue, assure them of His sustaining grace as the all-sufficient, indispensable agent, by whose concurrence with them, in the preaching of the Word, His faith is to be preserved in the Catholic Church for ever. "Behold," said He, "I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world." Matt. xxvii. For which reason the most kerned and account of the Arcette. most learned and eloquent of the Apostles has said, "I have laboured more abun has said, "I have laboured more abundantly than all they. Yet not I, but the grace of God with me" I Cor. xv. 10; and again he declares, "Neither he that planteth is anything, nor he that watereth; but God that giveth the increase." I Cor, iii, 7. Consequently a bishop has need of supernatural preparation to fit him for his office, as Guardian of the sacred deposit, and much sure for him the co-operation of grace at his call; and this is a primary effect of his his call; and this is a primary effect of his sacramental consecration, without which

nis most learned discourse would be "as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal (I Cor. xiii, L.) striking the ear of his people with rhetorical force, it may be with pleasure, but conveying no message from God to their hearts.

In the next place, the government of souls in great number is committed to the Bishop to conduct them to God. Is not this a work for which the special succour of grace is most manifestly needed? How else could authority, based on purely spiritual sanction, and appealing to conscience only for the enforcement of its laws, maintain a discipline of manifold restriction. their hearts. tain a discipline of manifold restriction and hast set him over the works of Thy over men of flesh and blood, conquering hands." Psalm viii. "I will give praise to

his most learned discourse would be

general dispositions of Providence for the maintenance of their rule; and, think you, shall they continue long to hold the discordant elements of society in unity of belief and subjection to one common rule of worship and discipline of life! Impossible. The downward tendency of nature would more than counterbalance the force of spiritual maxims; the clashic of securing and spiritual maxims; the clashing of sentiment nd rivalry of parties would evoke a tem and rivarry of parties would evoke a tem-pest of passion, in whose din the mere hu-man voice of the bishop would be com-pletely inaudible; and the Church of the Living Ged, whose first note of her Divin-ity of origin is her Undivided Unity, would soon be distracted by schism, and made the prey of sedition and unbelief. But now the secret of her invincible strength is the hierarchichal grace conferred upon her bishops in their sacramental consecration for the spiritual government of their flocks in accordance with the preordained ways of God, Who rules supreme in the moral order, as in the physical, and subjects the impulses of human thought and passion to impulses of human thought and passion to His Will by the same breath that calms the winds and waves, drawing the most diver-gent minds into harmony, now by the "chords of Adam," Osee xi, 4. now by the promptings of faith and other motive principles of our higher life, always in unprinciples of our higher life, always in unity of faith and morals and essential discipline in His One, Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church—" one Fold and one Pastor."

John x, 16. Nature may at times repine; wounded pride may utter its sharp cry of discontent: but men shall nevertheless be effectually drawn to unity within the Church; their will shall be bound to their of grace, except where Justice has super-seded Mercy. John vi, 44; Romans ix, 16 to 18. It is the handiwork of the Omnipo-tent, the hierarchichal virtue bestowed on the rulers of Israel by Him, whose last word written upon the page of prophecy foretells the coming of the day of absolute universal unity, when the bearer of His message to men "shall turn the hearts of message to men "shall turn the hearts of the fathers to the children, and the heart of the children to the fathers, lest I come, saith He, and strike the earth with an-athema." Mal-chy iv.6.

And yet another and greater grace shall be given to the Bishop-elect to fit him for his office. Tae choice gifts of the Holy Spirit reserved to the sacrament of Confir-mation are ordained for the preservation and development of faith. These attached and development of faith. Those attached to the sacrament of Holy Orders, insure the perpetuation of the Priesthood, in living, visible presence, among the faithful everywhere, in the village and on the mountain side, as well as in the populous city. To the Bishops, the chief rulers of the Church and successors of the Apostles, the reverse of designatories were as the second of the chief these two second of the chief the c the power of administering these two sacraments belongs for the santification of God's people; and by the exclusive possession of this superior sacramental virtue, the Episcopate is chiefly distinguished from the inferior orders of the hierarchy. It is the plenitude of the Priesthood of Jesus Christ whose entire power of sanctification, as Pontiff of the New Covenant, is vested as Fortiff of the New Covenant, is vested ministerially in the Bishop. Wherefore, as Jesus, the Son of Mary, derived all His sanctifying power from the consecration of His Humanity by the unction of the Divinity in Hypostatic union, so also must the Bishop be consecrated with a Divine Unction, derived from the Incar-nation, to enable him to fulfil the whole priestly office of Christ in the Church.

And now the Spirit of God, whose

ready sanctified; He sanctifies it more. It is a soul already marked with the indelible character of Christ's priesthood; He ible character of Christ's priesthood; He engraves that character more perfectly upon it, tracing the lines anew in greater brightness and holier unctien. Before God and His angels, for time and eternity, the bishop's soul is adorned, and hallowed by this luminous impress, encircled with seven-fold grace, denoting his possession of Christ's Eternal Priesthood in the fulness of the order of Melchisedech—unlimness of the order of Melchisedech—unlimited sacramental power, divine authority as guardian of the sacred deposit, the grace also of government, or hierarchichal virtue,—the pledge of special succour from heaven, as occasion may require—in from heaven, as occasion may require—in feeding and ruling and governing the flock of Christ. Acts xx, 28. By the ministry of the Officiating Pontiff and his Assistant Prelates, this change is wrought in the soul of the Bishop-elect. They impose hands upon him, and invoke heavenly benediction and sanctification and conservation. cration. They pour out upon his head the horn of holy chrism, the sign and in strument of Sacerdotal grace. But it is the Third Person of the Adorable Trinity that gives effect to their ministrations. He it is, who, inwardly and in truth, blesses and sanctifies and consecrates the Bishop-elect, in the fulness of sacerdotal unction, and constitutes him a High Priest, in the likeness of the great High Priest of the New Testament, the Son of God, whom he shall visibly represent henceforth, in power of grace and truth and government, in propitiation, and healing, and copious blessing. This, dearly beloved in Christ, was the divine "as operation upon the soul of your Bishop on that memorable morning. It was the fulness of preparation accomplished: and in the words of the Royal Psalmist we utthe words of the Royal Psalmist we diversed the cry of our heart and blessed the Lord, saying, "Now have I begun: this is the change of the right hand of the Most High." Psalm Ixxvi, 2. "O Lord, our Lord, how admirable is Thy name in the

had the happiness "to see Peter." and he had graciously invited us to come again in the afternoen of the day of our consein the afternoen of the day of our conse-cration, promising to give us his farewell blessing. We watched eagerly for the ap-pointed hour, feeling that the prayer of Christ's Vicar, in whose hands are the keys of the treasury of heaven, would, w rejoiced to think, be a fitting sequel to the morning's solemn rite; whilst his word of encouragement spoken into our ears would be sure to prove a most powerful-help to us in our future difficulties, echo-ing to our troubled soul his parting assur-ance of God's unfailing succour, even as the first Apostles were strengthened in every trial by the parting word of their Davine Master "Behold I am with you." St. Matt. xxviii. Accordingly, as the bells of Rome's three hundred churches tolled St. Matt. xxviii. Accordingly, as the bells of Rome's three hundred churches tolled of Rome's three hundred churches tolled the Ave Maria, we presented ourself in our new character of consecrated bishop before His Holiness, who welcomed us with fresh manifestations of paternal love and congratulation. Seating us beside him in his silent chamber, he addressed to us sapient words of counsel and exhorta-tion, as became the Supreme Pastor of the Fold of Christ. On bended knees, with head bowed down, and heart humbled by the sense of our unworthiness, we received the promised blessing under the hands of the Holy Father of all the faithful, whose look and voice and saintly mien shall ever be associated in our thoughts with the re-membrance of his benediction. Nor did he allow us to withdraw from his August Presence without substantial memorials of this eventful day and favours for our people. In compliance with our petition he conferred on us the power and privil-ege of bestowing in his name the Apostolic Benediction, with a Plenary Indulgence, in the City of Kingston and every Parish, in the City of Kingston and every Parish, or Missionary District, and every religious community of this Diocese, at our advent to them. This Apostolic commission shall be fulfilled by us in favour of our beloved parishioners of the City of Kingston on next Sunday, the 15th inst.; and we are at present engaged, together with our Clergy, in disposing the souls of the people for the full reception of this extraordinary grace by a Triduum of public prayer and preaching and the administration of the Sacraments of Penance and the Blessed Eucharist. In our Pastoral Visitation of the diocese we shall similarly exercise these privileged shall similarly exercise these privileged powers for the benefit of the faithful in each Parish: and we request our Rever-end Clergy, to whom we shall give timely notice of our coming, to prepare their re-spective flocks in like manner for the worthy recention of the Panal Renedicworthy reception of the Papal Benediction and Indulgence. In addition to those inestimable spiritual favors we have had the honor of receiving from the hands of Pope Leo XIII. the exquisite pectoral cross, inlaid with precious stones, and the gold chain, which we wore at our entrance into this our Episcopal Sec, to-gether with other rich and useful presents, in token of His Holiness' special regard for the Bishop and Clergy and people of the Diocese of Kingston.

Laden with the riches of Rome, we re-turned to Dungaryan, the home of our

turned to Dungaryan, the home of our unchangeable love, where we were re-ceived with demonstrations of affection, public and private, which will remain in-delibly engraven upon our memory, for a living record of the goodness of a warmhearted people and our obligation of gratitude and corresponding affection for them till death. May God reward them, Blessed Trinity, Who enters the human tabernacle at the sound of the Divine word of mystery, and works there spirit ual changes corresponding with the proper than the soul of the Bishop-elect. When He purpose of each sacrament, according as Jesus Christ ordained it in matter and form to be at once the sign and instrumental agent of those specific effects. The rite of episcopal consecration therefore prepares the soul of the Bishop-elect them a mysterious virtue of fecundity, enduring through all time, for the production of animal life in countless variety and beauty of form. In creating a Bishop, this operation is upon a nobler subject, the by the divine communication of those qualities that fit him for his place in the church, and the adequate performance of the duties of his office.

The custody of the Faith shall be his by Christ's commission, "Go, teach: preach the Gospel." Matt. xxviii, 19; "Hold the form of sound words which thou hast heard of me in faith: keep the good thing compared to the proper in the soul of the Bishop and instruction of the soul of the Bishop-elect. When He would feel Bishop-elect. When He would feel Bishop-elect. When He is only 12.2 of the math is life, exerts His creative power on them till death. May God reward them, and may His blessing be upon them for them till death. May God reward them, and may His blessing be upon them for them till death. May God reward them, and may His blessing be upon them to them, and may His blessing be upon them till death. May God reward them, and may His blessing be upon them till death. May God reward them, and may His blessing be upon them till death. May God reward them, and them, and may His blessing be upon them till death. May God reward them, and may His blessing be upon them till death. May God reward them, and them, and may His blessing be upon them till death. May God reward them, and may His blessing be upon them till death. May God reward them, and them, and may His blessing be upon them till death. May God reward them, and them, and m people across the Atlantic. For Amgston represented officially by the dignified ecclesiastic who, since the death of our lamented predecessor, filled, with honor to himself and benefit to religion, critical post of Diocesan Administrator amongst you, awaited our landing in New York and greeted us with a genuine gladsome welcome: and the moment we touched Canadian territory at Niagara, we found ourselves unexpectedly in the pre ence of our Most Illustrious and Most Reverend Metropolitan, His Grace, the Archbishop or Toronto, who, regardless of the in-tensely cold weather and the length of the journey, had come to meet us at Suspension Bridge and extend to us the "right hand of tellowship" (Gal. ii, 9.) on the borders of his Province. Conducting us to his city, the Archbishop introduced us to all the venerable Bishops of this Pro-vince of Toronto, the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of London, the Most Rev. Dr. Crinnon, Bishop of Hamitom, the Most Rev. Dr. Jamot, Bishop of Northern Canada, and Most Rev. Dr. O'Mahony, Anvilley of Toronto who had a Auxiliary of Toronto, --who had as-sembled from their various Sees with gen-erous alacrity, to mark their cordial concurrence in the act of the Sovereign Pon-tiff constituting us their brother in the Episcopate, and to surround us at our assumption of the arduous duties of our office with the prestige of their exalted name, and the encouraging influence of their approbation. The amity subsisting between the ecclesiastical Provinces of the Dominion was also significantly displayed, to our inexpressible delight and the edi-fication of all the faithful, by the gracious presence of their Lordships, the Most Rev. Monseigneur Fabre, Bisnop of Mon-treal, and the Most Rev. Monseigneur Duhamel, Bishop of Ottawa, who, with their Vicars, had come to Kingstor, at great personal inconvenience, to offer us, on behalf of the ancient Province of

ADVERTISING RATES. Ten cents per line for first, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements measured in nonpariel type, 12 lines to an inch.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

each week.
THOS. COFFEY,
Publisher and Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Believe me, very sincerally.

Yours very sincerely,
+ John Walsh,
Bishop of Lo Mr. THOMAS COFFEY
Office of the "Catholic Record."

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1881.

THE CATHEDRAL.

Sunday last will ever be a red-letter day in the annals of the church of London. The blessing on that day, under circumstances of marked and unusual impressiveness, of the corner stone of the magnificent edifice now in course of erection here, opened a new era for Catholicism in Western Ontario. The ceremony of Sunday was not one of mere local significance or influence. The presence of the entire episcopate of the Provinceof so many priests from this and other dioceses-and of so large a body of people not only from this city but the neighboring towns, attested the importance of the occasion and the enduring character of Cath-

faith in this country. The

church of London may now be said

to have entered a brighter sphere of existence. Her growth and progress during the past fifteen years have been truly marvellous. In every portion of the diocese the works of religion have, within that time, assumed an activity gratifying to Catholics, astonishing to others Everywhere, under the good counsel and judicious supervision of the wor thy prelate who rules the diocese, has a solid advancement been made in all that tends to the maintenance of the true faith. In this city itself at nation we have witnessed what the zeal, and energy, and piety of the good bishop have achieved. Institutions the way in which society sets the seal of of learning and charity, of which any city or diocese might well be proud, are now ours, and soon one of the finest Cathedral Churches in America will also be the possession and inheritance of our people. We know of no portion of Canada where been done and done so well. The success which has hitherto blessed all the undertaking of Dr. Walsh augurs well for the future of religion in Ontario and must serve as an incentive to generations to come, to sustain the noble works now so brightly inauguarted and firmly established.

THE LAND BILL.

The Marquis of Salisbury is now leader of the Conservative party. That party is predominant in the House of Lords, and will certainly follow the commands of its leader. When, therefore, we find the Marquis of Salisbury declaring unqualified disapproval of the Land Bill in its present shape, we may feel assured the Lords will give it its quietus. The Bill in its present shape is far from satisfactory to the Irish people, and would, we believe, but partially fulfill the good purpose Mr. Gladstone declares himself anxious to promote. Yet the measure is a practical admission of the folly and injustice of the present system of landlordism in Ireland. There is a good deal in the admission. The landlords and their friends in Europe and America have endeavored to make it appear that for the troubles pre vailing in Ireland the tenantry are solely responsible. The Irish people have been vilified and misrepresen- nation's taking this step. ted with the view of saving landlord- Mr. Labouchere, who led the oppo-

vilification and misrepresentation have no longer any effect. The censure. We are no admirers of Mr. speech of the Premier in introduc- Labourchere's course on many pubing the Land Bill was itself a lic questions, but are of opinion that powerful indictment of the present before the next general election system of Irish land tenure. His many of those who voted the erecbill falls very short of the just expectations of the people, but it is after all an instalment, however limited, of justice. The House of Commons has evidently resolved to pass the bill, but their action will be completely nullified if the upper chamber rejects the bill. Such action on the part of the Lords would surprise no one acquainted with the history of that body. But anything more unwise, unjust and undignified could scarcely be imagined. If the bill be thus summarily dealt with, Mr. Gladstone must once more fall back on the people. We make no doubt that the people when appealed to will strengthen his hands and enable him to do for Ireland more than the present Land Bill promises or can accomplish.

THE BEACONSFIELD MONU-

We have no desire to detract from Mr. Gladstone's magnanimity in proposing a monument to Lord Bea. consfield, when we assert that the action of the British Premier was certainly a mistaken one. The noblest monument that can be erected to a deceased statesman is the enduring affection of the people he has served. If the people desire to commit an expression of this affection o marble or bronze they do that which is not only legitimate but laudable. Monuments erected by Parliament are not, we contend, faithful interpreters of popular gratitude. Parliament, it is true, represents the people in so far as the are concerned, but cannot presume, especially under the influence of nomentary and ephemeral excitement, to interpret the feelings of the people in regard of the services of a leceased public man. It is not at the very moment of his death that the people can be presumed to be in position to pronounce on his merits or demerits. Lord Beaconsfield was most assuredly a man of very great talent, but we have yet to learn that he did anything to give himself a permanent place in British history. The American thus ably discusses the erection of a monument in his mem-

nument to the

late Lord Beaconsfield. The erection of monuments, as Æschines reminded the

its approval upon the character of public men. It is quite true that London has statues to worse men than the late earl. The equestrian statue to George IV. and are works of art which a wise guardian of public morals would like to see deposited in the Thames. But Lord Beaconsfield was was not a man whose character merits this kind of national memorial. within so brief a period so much has free, indeed, from all the vulgar vices with which the statesmen of more den countries are often stained. Th worship of rank and birth which charaterizes aristocratic countries like England, while it tends to infuse a certain servility into public conduct and opinion, has at least the compensatory advantage that it saves them from some degree of the money-worship which is the weakness of ountries where money will do everything. Besides this he was a model husband, and outside of politics, a firm friend, as well as a man of some literary talent. But none of these things constitute a claim to a public monument. That must rest on his public services. And Lord Beacons-field's public services were such as to make those who wish his memory well, lesire that they should be forgotten. He owered the tone of English public life by teaching his party to keep their hold on power through the adoption of measures which were in flat contradiction to their principles. He lowered it by a disingenuous attitude towards his own public, when questioned in Parliament as to his foreign policy. He lowered it by setting up an ideal of foreign policy the basest avowed by any statesman of this century,
—an ideal too often implied in the acts of some of his predecessors, but never avowed by any of them during the previous half century. And he lowered it by introducing into public procedures a theatrical element from which Eugland had hitherto been free. He seems to have inherited the ambition of the third Napole on to cast no shadow before him, but to keep the world waiting for some new disclosure. So far as we can see, the only creditable feature of his public career was his anxiety to protect his own race in the Danubian countries from the violent persecutions to which they had en subjected by Roumanians and Slavs. Jews of England to erect a statue to his memory, the world would recognize in it a graceful and proper act. But no small number of them, we believe, would unite in the protest against the

tion from the national treasury of a monument to Beac onsfield will gret their action.

EX-VICE CHANCELLOR BLAKE. Mr. Samuel H. Blake has again

brought himself into public notice, this time in a manner wholly unexpected. The chancellorship of Ontario became vacant some time ago, and it was by many expected that Mr. Blake would be promoted to the vacancy. But the government gave the place to Mr. Boyd, a very able Toronto lawyer, and thereby caused Mr. Blake in a fit of high dudgeon to resign his Vice Chancellorship. His honor was wounded, his temper ruffled and he resigned. Many might have respected Mr. Blake for the course he saw fit to pursue in connection with this matter, had he not in explaining the matter made himself guilty of an act of stupid hypocrisy. He declares that he resigned to devote himself more freely to "Christian" work. To anyone who knows that the Vice-Chancellor has been a sort of itinerant evangelical orator this declaration will be amusing. When on circuit he spent his evenings whenever he could in addressing some church or prayer meeting and not unfrequently attacking the creed of his neighbors. We or anyone else's pursuing the course he may think fit in regard of attending or speaking to any body of men assembled for prayer or any other purpose not illegal, but we always held it in bad taste for a judge to national views on political questions place himself by bitterness of speech in antagonism with any class of the people. The language sometimes used by the late Vice-Chancellor was of a character to destroy confidence amongst many in that impartiality which has been the honor of our Canadian judiciary. We think Mr. Blake acted wisely in resigning, and believe that at the bar he will do more good than he could ever accomplish on the bench.

THE TUNISIAN WAR.

The success of the French Tunisian expedition has attracted universal ory:

We must applaed the resistance offered by the Radicals to the proposal to erect, at national expense a monument to the success of the French in Northern Africa bears a very by the Radicals to the proposal to erect, at national expense a monument to the success of the French in Northern Africa bears a very something sound in him, and that the Government believed there was a national expense a monument to the success of the French in Northern Africa bears a very something sound in him, and that the Government believed there was faced with brown stone facings the South. England and Italy seem fluence in Northern Africa should grow. We have before pointed out that the annexation of Tunis to down trodden subjects of the Bey themselves. The benefits of good government have completely changed the face of things in Algiers. The country is advancing, the people happy. So, it would be in Tunis under French rule. The treaty reently concluded with the Bey gives France paramount influence in Tunis and paves the way for the early and complete occupation of the country s of and its incorporation with French

EDITORIAL NOTES.

As we go to press a period of grief and mourning has set in for the people of London. About two hundred men, women and children met a watery grave in the Thames, by the upsetting of the pleasure boat Victoria, on the evening of the 24th. We will give full particulars

An effort is to be made by the police to stop those itinerant preachrs from holding forth in the Queen's Park Toronto. These men who make hand-organ fashion serve to bring themselves into contempt and are no credit to Christianity.

New York has instituted a free irculating library on a gigantic scale, and it is proposed to add more books which will cost in the neighif the knowledge is the right sort. ted with the view of saving landlordism from its well-leserved fate. But sixion to the monument in the Comsixion to the monument in the Comguantity than the quality of the confidence of Manchester, made some well confidence of Manchester of Man We greatly fear the promoters of this

mons, has come in for a great deal of literature they wish to spread out deserved criticisms on the great Diecesis Londinesis Cathedralis sub before the young American ideas now shooting forth. Smart rascality and Bob Ingersollism is a prominent feature in the character of too many of our friends over the border. The public schools and bad reading matter have contributed largely to bring about this condition of affairs.

> REFERRING to the absence of any clergyman-parson, priest or rabbi -from Disraeli's death bed, the Dublin Nation says: "Priest or parson, book or prayer, cross or crescent, symbol or sign of faith, there was nothing to tell whether the dying man thought of Moses or Mohammed or Christ. Unless the published narratives omit some very important particulars, Lord Beaconsfield died

THE following recently took place in the Italian Chamber of Deputies: Deputy Maurogonato, (a Jew,) one the Vice-Presidents of the Chamber, said: "If you ask me what I prefer, whether to sin or repent, I decidedly answer not to sin at all.' To this the Deputy Grimaldi replied: "I have quite a different theory-I shall first like to taste the pleasure of sin and then repent at my leisure.' A Catholic priest who was present, said in a low voice: "Behold a Jew giving an excellent moral lesson to

PROTESTANTISM has made scarcely any progress in Mexico, according to a correspondent of the St. Louis Globe Democrat. "There is no end of missionary societies," he adds, " with missionaries at this end and collections at the other end, and reports of conversions, and chapels, and Bibles, but the tree of their faith is a weakly exotic. A few Mexicans, say one in can take no objection to Mr. Blake's ten thousand, may become sincere converts, and it sometimes pays to be converted, for the Government would not object to raising a little dike of Protestant faith against the great flood of Catholicism. But there is all there is to it. A good school or a well-tended orphanage will flourish, as it would without regard to denomination.

A cable despatch from Dublin, dated May 18th, says that the Archbishop of Cork, when speaking to the people at Mullinahone, urged them, while standing firmly by their rights, not to violate the laws and not to molest the police or soldiers, "Nothing," he said, "could resist a united people, and, thank God, they were united. Bishops, priests and people were all of one of the said, they were all of one of the said, they were all of one of the said transepts, choir or chancel, chapels, baptistry towers, sacristy and morning chapel. The length of the interior will be 180 feet; breadth about 68 feet; breadth across transept over 100 feet; breadth people, were all of one mind." He was proud of Tipperary, but esre-cially proud of Tipperary's impris-oned member of Parliament, Dillon. The moment the Government clapped that man in prison, even if he knew nothing of him before, he walls, something dangerous in him. very much concerned lest French in. means of the presetn agitation Ireland would become a prosperous and contented country.

THE Christian Guardian would Algiers were a desideratum for the deeply regret were Mr. Vice-Changel lor Blake's "manly Protestantism," &c., &c., deemed a disqualification judicial preferment. If some Catholic occupying a high judicial position were to display such a combative disrosition as against the form of religious belief professed by our senarated friends we feel satisfied our contemporary would not take many minutes to decide against any judicial preferment" for such man. Exhibitions of "manly Protestanism," as given by the average camp-meeting orators and individuals who grind out no-popery tunes to tickle the palates of the canaille, sensible Catholics should not and do not take notice of; but men holding high official positions may as well make up their minds to the fact that Catholics will not help to buy them their bread and butter and at the same time give them the privilege of maligning their faith

It is reported that Bishop Keane of Richmond, has been offered the coadjutorship of a California diocese, but has refused it. The Bishop has done some noble work since he entered upon his Virginia Mission. Houses of Catholic worship have sprung up, like flowers in the desert here and there throughout the old Presbyterian stronghold, and a parade of their religious whims in good Bishop is bringing the light of Catholic service to Catholic souls that have been moving in gloom for years. His mission among the colored people has been purticularly eight inches in depth, covered with an iron successful, and it would not be a matter of surprise to those who are watching the able prelate's work, if he left behind him in the "Old Dominjon," when his labors were over, a Catholic following as numerous as borhood of one hundred thousand the combined strength of all the sects dollars. The diffusion of knowledge in the State. His popularity among is a most excellent thing—that is, the bitterest of Catholic adversaries

fault of the American school system. He declared that his experience in this country had convinced him of the prejudicial effects resulting from the introduction of multifarious subjects; how children quitted school with an almost useless smattering of many subjects, but with complete and accurate knowledge of none. Now that knowledge was advancing so rapidly, it was difficult to fix a limit, but the question would have to be fought out sooner or later, and the earlier it was decided the better. He trusted the education of English boys and girls would be concentrated on a few subjects, and not scattered over many. Thoughtful minds were beginning to enquire whether quality or quantity was the best; whether it was preferable that a large surface should be slightly scratched or a maller surface thoroughly cultiva-ted. He did not desire to see the old curriculum materially changed; and while admitting that in some respects it had been prudently widened, he feared there was danger of running to extremes by including too many and varied subjects in the educational programme.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL. LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES ON THE OCCASION.

APPROPRIATE SERMONS BY EMINENT

London has seldom, it ever, witnessed a religious ceremony so imposing in all its at-tendant circumstances, and so important in its character, as the blessing and laying of the corner stone of the new Roman Catholic the corner stone of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral on Sunday. The event distinctly marks an era, not only in the history of the Church in London and the Diocese, but throught the entire Province of Ontario. The blessing of the corner stone was essentially a religious ceremony, quite in accord with the sacredness of the day.

HISTORICAND DESCRIPTIVE NOTES. h the sacredness of the day.
HISTORIC AND DESCRIPTIVE NOTES.

HISTORIC AND DESCRIPTIVE NOIDE.

It will not be necessary to narrate all the steps in the long series of circumstances since the idea of erecting a cathedral first had conception; steps leading onward to this great central point-the orner stone laying—and which are destined, in time, to culminate in the dedication of the edifice to the worship of the Divine the project had origin more than a decade of years since, and has been one of the great and worthy aims which the Bishop of Lon-don, aided by the clergy and people of the don, sided by the clergy and people Diocese, is pushing on to a successful issue. The new cathedral immediately adjoins the site of the old church, on Richmond street, the main ch-trance facing southward. It will contrance facing southward. It will consist of nave, aisles and transepts, choir or feet; breadth across transept over 100 feet; height from the ground to ridge of main roof 88 feet; and each imposing tower with its spire about 215 feet high. The style of architecture adopted is that of the early French period, in which many of the early French period, in which many of the cut stone. were prepared. The contractors whose tenders were accepted are as follows: Thos. Green & Co., carpentering, \$18,000; Mo-Bride & Boyd, galvanized iron and tin work, \$3,600; Mr. A. S. Corp, painting and glazing, \$3,020; Mr. George Riddle, slating, \$1,500; Gould & Statfold, plastering, \$1,000; and Mr. Dewr. of Clinton bridge and \$1,995, and Mr. Drew, of Clinton, brick and stone work, \$52,300. To finish in every particular, the Cathedral will cost little

short of \$100,000. The work of construc-tion was begun last fall, but was discon-tinued till spring.

THE CONNER STONE AND CONTENTS.

This highly important feature of the editice has been placed at the southeast conner of the base of the more easterly of the two large towers. The stone, a beautiful block of fine, white Guelph stone, received its finishing touches at the works of McQuillan & Hamilton, in the City of Guelph. The lettering is in old Roman characters, raised instead of indented, thus proving instead of indented, thus proving a difficult piece of workn anship. The carv-ing and general finish was well done. On the side facing southward is the following

A. M. D. G.
DOMINE DILEXI DCORFM
DOMUS TU.E ET LOCUM
HABITATIONIS GLORLE
TU.E. PSALMUS XXVI.
TRANSLATION.

TRANSLATION.
To the Greater Honor and Glory of God."
"I have loved, O Lord, the beauty of Thy House and the place where Thy glory dwelloth". -Psalms 26. On the side facing castward was another inscription.

HUNCLAPIDEM AUGULAREM BENELAPHEM ACCOLARMA BENEDING AC POSSIT REVMUS JOANNES WALSH, EPISCOPUS LONDINENSIS, XXII MAH ANNO DOMINI MDOCCLXXXI.

TRANSLATION,
"This corner stone was blessed and laid by
the Most Revegend Dr. John Walsh, Bishop of London, on the twenty-second day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen handred

eight trenes in depose covered with an indi-lid. The contents of the zine casker placed therein were as follows: -Portraits of the Bishop and the leading clergy of the diocese; the different current coins of the Dominion ppies of the city papers, and a docu caring the inscription which follows:

A. M. D. G. Die xxii Maii, A. D. MDCCCLXXXI; Leone, Div. Prov. Papa XIII., Supremam Reipublica Christiana clavum

catione Sancti Petri;
Præscriptis omnibus in Pontificali Romano

servatis;
Benedixit et posuit Illmus, et Revdraus,
D. D. Joannes Walsh, Episcopus Londin-

ensis; Assist entibus Illmis, et Revdmis, D. D. Joanne Joseph Lyuch, Archiepiscopo To-Petro Francisco Crinnon, Episcopo Ham-

Itonensi; Joanne Francisco Jamot, Episcopo Sarep-tensi et Vic. Apost. in Canada Septentrion-

Timotheo O'Mahony, Episcopo Endocie, Archiepiscopi Torontini Auxiliario; Jacobo Vincentio Cleary, Episcopo Kings-

oniensi; Cum Architecto Joseph Connolly;

Cum Architecto Joseph Connolly;
Cum Architecto Joseph Connolly;
Plurimoque adstante Clero et Populo.
TRANSLATION.
The above is thus rendered in English
To the greater honor and glory of God,
on the 22nd day of May, 1881, Leo the
XIII. by Divine Providence being Pope
A supreme ruler of the Christian world, Victoria, Queen of Great Britian and Ireland happily reigning, the Marquis of Lorne being Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, this corner stone of the Cathedral Church of the Diocese of London, under the patronage of St. Peter, everything prescribed in the Roman Pontifical being observed, was blesse laid by the Right Reverend John D. D., Bishop of London, assisted by His Grace the Most Reverend John Joseph Lynch, D. D., Archbishop of Torontog Peter Francis Crimon, D. D., Bishop of Hamilton; John Francis Jamot, D. D., Bishop of Sarepta and Vicar Apostolic of Northern Canada; Timothy O'Mahoney, D. D., Bishop of Eudocia and auxiliary to the Archbishop of Toronto; James Vincent Archbishop of Toronto; James Vincent Cleary, D. D., Bishop of Kingston; to-gether with Joseph Connolly, Architect, and in the presence of a large concourse of the

clergy and laity.

THE DAY AND THE ASSEMBLAGE.

A more delightful Sunday could not have been desired. Everything was most auspicious and in harmony with the occasion. The sun shone down brightly from the sky, over which at intervals drifted a few light clouds, just enough to break the monotony of the blue. A fresh cool breeze that continued steadily all day kept the atmosphere thoroughly tempered and prevented any. clergy and laity. thoroughly tempered and prevented any-thing like sultriness. A large and influen-tial number of the laity were in attendance, tial number of the laity were in attendance, including Londoners, persons from the sur-rounding country and from adjacent cities and towns. A special train bearing over seven hundred people came on the Grand Trunk Railway from Stratford, at which place alone four hundred and seven tickets were sold. It is doubtful if ever tackets were sold. It is doubtful if ever the old cathedral was so crowded. Every available spot of sitting and standing room was occupied, and there were probably a couple of thousand who could not gain admittance to the morning High Mass. In addition to many prominent citizens the fol-lowing clergy honored the occasion with their presence:

His Grace Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto; Bishop Crimon, of Hamilton; Bishop Jamot, of Sarepta; Bishop O'Mahoney, of Toronto; Bishop Cleary, of Kingston; Bishop Walsh, of Lendon; Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, of the Cathedral, London; Very Rev. Father Vincent, Vicar-General of Toronto Diocese and Provincial of the Basilian Fathers; Very Rev. Father Heenan, Vicar-General, Discora of Hamilton; Very Rev. Father Wil-Rev. Father Kelley, Sec. to Bishop Cleary; Rev. W. Flannery, P. P., St. Thomas; P. Carlin P P Woodstock . R Rouhat Ingersoll, together with the clergy attached

Amongst the laity, we noticed Senator Frank Smith, Mr. Connelly, the architect, f Toronto: Mr. J. Brady, of Ingersoll: Mr

High Mass was sung at half-past ten

o'elock.
The Right Rev. Bishop Jamot officiated as the Celebrant; Very Rev. D. O'Connor, President of Assumption College, Deacon; Rev. Father Watters, pastor of Goderich,

sub-Deacon.

His Grace the Archbishop occupied a throne in the sanctuary, whilst His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, and the Bishops of the Province also occupied places in the sanctuary, attended by their

THE CORNER STONE CEREMONIES. Immediately after the mass, the pre-lates and clergy proceeded in proces-sion from the church to the site of the new edifice, and there commenced the blessing and laying of the corner stone. After walking in procession around the walks of the foundation, reciting the psalms and prayers prescribed by the Roman ritual, His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto as-cended a temporary pulpit and delivered an cended a temporary pulpit and delivered an able and elequent discourse, substantially.

ARCHEISTOF LYNGIS SERVING.
"In the taith of Jesus Christ we place theprimary stone in this foundation in the
name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost,
that the true faith may flourish here and the fear of God and fraternal love, and let it be a place destined for prayer and invocation, and the praises of the same Lord Jesus Christ, who, with the Father and the Holy Ghost, liveth God for all eternity. Amer These are the sublime words pronounced by the officialing Prelate, when, having blessed the stone, he places it in the founda-tions of this structure. In the name of Him who discended from Heavon, and beame incarnate for our sedemption, and was orn of the blessed Virgin Mary, and came incarrate for our sedemption, and was norm of the blessed Virgin Mary, and lived a life of suffaring and pain, and preached she happy tidings of the Gospel; in the mane of Him whom the voice of the Eternal Father proclaimed from the open Heaven, This is my blessed Son, in whom I am well pleased § in the mane of Him who cared the sick and raised the dead to e; of Him who, was maligned, calaminat-, whipped, scourged, and at length put to ath, offering it to His Eternal Father for the death we deserved on account of our sins, who arose the third day from the dead and sits at the right hand of the Father, always making intercession for us. In the name of Jesus Christ, in whom, alone there salvation, for there is no other name given main Retipablice Christiane clavum tenente:
Victoria Regins Britanniae Majoris et Hiberniae feliciter regnante:
Ditionis Canadensis Gubernatore Generali
Comite Lorne;
Hung Lapidem Primarium Ecclesiae

savation, for there is no other name given in savation, the lamb of the rather in the name of Him who is the perfect and substantial image of the Father, in whomas the lamb of the rather in the name of Him who reconciles us to His Father, and efficiency as from any crimar, by the sin, delivering us from our crime a by

from end to end, sweetly and pov disposing everything to gain the hus poor mortals. In the name of Hin the corner stone of the spiritual ec God's family, our eldest brothe opens the way to Heaven of We have said, in the faith of Jesus What is that faith? A supernatura God by which we believe the God by which we believe the revealed by God, on account dignity of Him who reveals. We those truths? First, This is eter that we believe in the one only God that we believe in the one only God Jesus Christ, whom he has sette, salvation is a gratuitous gift of one can come to the Lord Jesus Ch cept that his Father should bring he brings all who sincerely desire and serve their God and ke commands. Faith in the divine at of God—God the Father, God the God the Holy Ghost. Faith in the si dinances of baptism, for Christ t Disciples to go and preach to every the divine truths which He taugh and then, on their believing, to the divine truths which He taugt and then, on their believing, to tized in water, and in the Holy promising that those who would and be baptized would be save if they remained faithful to the tismal yows. But alas, how few ke yows, owing to the weakness of p nature, the force of temptation, the nature, the force of temptation, the ample of the bad, and the malice of the devil! St. John in the Arsaw a mysterious book written without, sealed with seven seals, wept much because no one was wopen the book and to loose the se thereof. But the Lamb that was the sins of the world opened the behold! all heaven was moved, blessed spirits fell on their faces by Tarone of the Lamb, and cried ou loud voice, "The lamb that we worthy to receive pow loud voice, "The lamb that is worthy to receive pow divinity, and strength, and and honor, and glory, and bene The forgiveness of sins is a specific clod's mercy. When Christ for Clod's mercy. The forgiveness of sins is a spect God's mercy. When Christ for sins of the paralytic, the Pharis were friends or admirers of the So cried out, "Who can forgive sin God alone?" But Christ reproved saying, "That you may know Son of Man has power to forgive said to the paralytic, 'Take up th walk." So the Son of God, as forgive sins. But as all given to Him in heaven and He communicated that power apostles, to exercise it in h walk. So the base of the communicated that power apostles, to exercise it in he rection He breathed on them, and them: "Receive ye the Holy Ghe sins ye shall forgive they are This, indeed, is a miracle of Go towards us. His poor, weak of whom, after having been baptize left for our greater merit and for cise of His great merey on o weaknesses. All truth will here in this church by divine which commands all to hear the and inventions of men, overlag setting aside the true doctrine Reasonable persons want this They ask for it; they long for it, not want to be tossed about by cof doctrine. They want to resweet and tranquil bosom of G. Christ has said that everyone the truth heareth my voice. But (again in another place, to His "He that hears you hears Me; heareth Me heareth Him that Salvation through the Blessed Vi saints, or from good works alon be the doctrine of the Church we admit@hat our salvation three along the intercession of the Mother of Gon, and through the site saints, we all know from the sessints, we all know from the sessints. Son, and through the intercess saints, we all know from the sa ings that the prayers of the pardon him seven ty times seven times, will pardon you as you pare Solomon, contemplating the wo Solomon, contemplating the we ing of the Temple, often crie the bottom of his heart, "The w —a house is to be prepared not f God." Your good Bishop his thought on his mind for many thought on his mind for many was planning, and arranging a means to have a temple in some of God, and the great sacrifice in it; and also worthy of the god London, and its illustrious good priests and people. The Church is the perish Church. The Church is the perish Church Diocese, and should be would be suffered by the control of God on the noble temperous people, and the sacrepose people and the sacrepose people and the sacrepose people. the blessing of God on the normal generous people, and the sac bishops, priests and people wi God's glory, means will be for needed. On this earth there are sions of God in the hearts of the sions of God in the leads of the data of the pure and the good, temples consecrated to His div by human hands for those raised by their piety and house for Him here. Will he by human raised by their re-house for Him here, for them in house for Him here. Will he home for them in heaven? one of the prayers said at of the corner stone; who with a pure intention shall ance to vards the building of may enjoy health of body and for the soul through Christ Amen." The saying of the owas, cabins for ourselves, bu God. Hence those magnifice seen through Europe, the prodhigh conception, sublimity and one of soul incompatible and the conception of soul incompatible. high conception, sublimity of grandeur of soul incompatible with the idea of dark were building an habitatic Great God of the Un Great God of the Cli as they contemplated God it they had a lofty idea of Him. alas! are built superb palaces stores, gorgeous Parliament au-ings, grand railway stations a bridges, but for God plain stru contracts and poor material! in the present case it is not so and noble idea has predoming God grant that your great and pious Bishop may live to see the ment of this grand work, and

The cross will be here in great

symbol of our redemption. flag or symbol of a nation is nation itself. The cross will

flag or symbol of a nation is nation itself. The cross will the lofty pinnacles of the t church, to preach to all who the glad tidings of redemption died on the cross.

At the close of His Gi Bishon Walsh proceeded with

At the close of the St. Bishop Walsh proceeded with of the corner stone, in which box containing the article tioned. Under his guidance of stone was next laid on and concluded.

His Lordship Bishop Wa

price of His blood. In the name

who carries on His shoulders the David and the true sceptre of Israel,

who openeth and no one shutteth, a shutteth and no man openeth, who r

e, substantially

account of our vy from the dead of the Father, for us. In the hear, alone there other name given a saved—in the perfect and substates in whom when it is the control of the ather, in whom ather, in whom a are expressed, reconciles us to a hand ring of ar crim by the

dressed the seembled muratude, taking that opportunity personally, and on behalf of the elergy and the Roman Catholics of the city, to thank His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto for his presence, together with all the Bishops of the Province, and clergy; also the people from a distance and the citizens of London, not only for their attendance, but for the hearty sympathy and practical aid which they had given. He referred to the magnificent structure being raised to the glory and for the worship of God, the corner stone of which they had just blessed and laid. He detailed the various religious services to be celebrated within its walls, the blessings to be received and the purity of doctrines to be taught the people. In conclusion he asked for a continuance of their sympathy and aid in order to the completion of this great enterprise, which will reflect credit on London and the Diocese and bring glory to the Church.

price of His blood. In the name of Him

price of His blood. An the hanc of Him who carries on His shoulders the Key of David and the true sceptre of Israel, of Him who openeth and no one shutteth, and who shutteth and no man openeth, who reacheth

Son, and through the intercession of the saints, we all know from the sacred writings that the prayers of the just availeth much before God. If thy brother offend thee, pardon him seven times, and seventy times seven times, and food will pardon you as you pardon others. Solomon, contemplating the work of building of the Temple, often cried out from the bottom of his heart, "The work is great!—a house is to be prepared not for man, but God." Your good Bishop has had this thought on his mind for many years, as he was planning, and arranging and devising means to have a temple in some sort worthy of God, and the great sacrifice to be offered in it: and also worthy of the great Diocese of London, and its illustrious Bishop, and good priests and people. The Gathedral Church is the perish Church of the whole Diocese, and should be worthy of it. It will cost a good deal of money, but with the blessing of God on the noble hearts of a generous people, and the sacrifices that bishops, priests and people will make for God's glory, means will be forthcoming as needed. On this earth there are many mansions of God in the hearts of the innocent, and the pure and the good, and in His temples consecrated to His divine worship when addressing the proud philosophers of Athens on the subject of the "Unknown God," to whom they had creeted an altar in the high places of their city, he said this was the God whom he preached,

hill we live and not a min being." Finally, God is in all things and all places by His presence, which means His vigilance and government of His creatures. He is the king of the universe but he does not derive universe, but he does not derive His knowledge of events occurring amongst angels and men from intermediary agents, after the manner of earthly kings who communicate with their provinces through governors, or as bishops learn of things in all parts of their dioceses through their vicars or local pastors. God, in one of the prayers said at the blessing of the corner stone; "That all who with a pure intention shall give assistance towards the building of this church may enjoy health of body and spiritual help for the soul through Christ our Lord. Amen." The saying of the old Christians was, cabins for ourselves, but palaces for God. Hence those magnificent structures seen through Europe, the product of faith, high conception, sublimity of idea and grandeur of soul incompatible altogether with the idea of dark ages. They were building an habitation for the Great God of the Universe, and as they contemplated God in His works their vicars or local pastors, too, in whose essence we live, and move, and have our being, sees with His own divine eyes and hears with His own divine ears all whatsoever we do in the day and the dark, He searches the reins and hearts of men, He penetrates the recesses of our souls and sifts our motives, even in our good actions, for it is He who will "jurge justices," and "all things are naked and open to His eyes." How beautifully does the read pealuris trive aversion to the justices," and "an discovered by the royal psalmist give expression to the emotions of his soul as he contemplated this omnipresent eye of God crying out, "Whither shall I go from Thy spirit? for whither shall I fee from Thy face? If I were building an habitation for the Great God of the Universe, and as they contemplated God in His works they had a lofty idea of Him. Nowadays, alas! are built superb palaces, magnificent stores, gorgeous Parliament and State buildings, grand railway stations and wonderful bridges, but for God plain structures, cheap contracts and poor material! Thank God, in the present case it is not so. A religions and noble idea has predominated, and may God grant that your great and learned and pious Bishop may live to see the accomplishment of this grand work, and all paid for. The cross will be here in great honor, as the whither shall flee from Iny lace? If I ascend up into Heaven Thou art there: if I go down into hell, Thou art there; if I take my wings early in the morning and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there also Thy hand shall lead me, and Thy right hand shall hold me. And I said perhaps darkness should cover me and night shall be my light in my pleasures; but the darkness shall not be dark to Thee, ment of this grand work, and all paid for. The cross will be here in great honor, as the symbol of our redemption. To insult the flag or symbol of a nation is to insult the nation itself. The cross will be placed on

nd all mankind are His offspring, and

in Him we live and move and

sions of God in the hearts of the innocent, and the pure and the good, and in His temples consecrated to His divine worship by human hands for those who have raised by their piety and generosity house for Him here. Will he not have a home for them in heaven? This is also one of the prayers said at the blessing of the corner stone: "That all who with a now intention shall give assist.

nation itself. The cross will be placed on the lofty pinnacles of the towers of this

the lotty pinnacles of the towers of this church, to preach to all who pass the way the glad tidings of redemption by Him who died on the cross.

At the close of His Grace's remarks Bishop Walsh proceeded with the blessing of the corner stone, in which he placed the box containing the articles above mentioned. Under his guidance the plain slab of stone was next laid on and the ceremony concluded.

His Lordship Bishop Walsh then ad-

and night shell be light as day; for the darkness thereof and the light thereof are alike to Thee." If this be the nature of the divine attribute of immensity, how do we say that we build a house for God and we say that we build a house for Joda and invite Him to dwell in it? This is precisely what I have undertaken to explain to you this evering. Although God is everywhere, He does not equally manifest His presence everywhere. He is unseen, box containing the articles above mentioned. Under his guidance the plain slab of stone was next laid on and the ceremony concluded.

His Lordship Bishop Walsh then ad-

This was not been standard and the street of the the street

Second Person of the Adorable Trinity. He who was born of the Father before all ages, "God of God, Light of Light, True God of True God, begotten, not made, con-substantial with the Father" became man in the likeness of our sinful flesh, the child of the Virgin Mary, as truly her Son as he was the Son of the Eternal Father, the humanity as truly his nature as the Divinity, and the acts of his nat re of flesh, as truly the acts of God as the acts performed by him in the power of his Divinity. He was God-Man, Manas the acts performed by him in the power of his Divinity. He was God-Man, Mandod: his Divinity. He was God-Man, Mandod: his Divinity. He was God-Man, Mandod: his Divinity person gave subsistence and completion to the humanity in Him, and so penetrated its existence, in every sense and member, in the vital seats of heart and brain, that his human life was God's life, his human acts the acts of God. He who fed the birds of the air was nourlished with the milk of a Virgin's heart; shed with the milk of a Virgin's heart; shed with the mother's arms, laid it upon the bed which she had provided for him in her humble cabin, and, breathing her humble cabin, and deed the who fed the birds of the air was nourlished with the milk of a Virgin's heart; shed with the milk of a Virgin's heart; shed with the mother's bosom. Again, His Lordship reminded them of how God had blessed God: his Divine person gave subsistence and completion to the humanity in Him, and so penetrated its existence, in every

Israel. But these were only transient manifestations of the Divine presence in particular places. The Right Rev. Prelate then proceeded to describe the ark and the tabernacle by which God as the king of Israel dwelt permanently among His people, setting his threne upon the wings of the cherubin that overlay the ark, calling it his propitiatory or imerey-seat where he received their petitions and forgave their sins, and where he gave sensible signs of his personal presence at the entrance of the high priest into the holy of holies, year after year, on the great day of expiation. The ark, he said, was the memorial of God's active presence, the pledge of his protection from which every warrior of the twelve tribes derived strength in the hour of battle, and the confers of local presence of the high priest into the holy of holies, year after year, on the great day of expiation. The ark, he said, was the memorial of God's active presence, the pledge of his protection from which every warrior of the twelve tribes derived strength in the hour of battle, and the the pledge of his protection from which every warrior of the twelve tribes derived strength in the hour of battle, and the comfort of hope in every sorrow. Wheresover it was, that was the holiest spot upon the earth. God was specially there and every plous Israelite turned his eyes and his heart towards it in the hour of prayer. His Lordship next invited his audience to consider the greatest and most wonderful of all God's manifestations of himself, surpassing all the speculations of philosophy which even to those who know it by revelation and grasp it with the firmness of fatth, is, and ever shall be, an incomprehensible mystery. It was the Incarnation. His Lordship them in grand and eloquent terms described the union of the two natures, divine and human, in the person of the Adorable Trinity. He who was human if the Estima Word, the Second Person of the Adorable Trinity. its structure. He promised them, in God's name, a great reward for every sacrifice they will make during the progress of the building, if they do it with a willing heart and from the pure motive of contributing to the glory of God and the Lord Jesus Christ, whose dwelling this shall be, for the dispensing of His mercies and graces to them and their children and their children's children to countless generations. His Lordship referred with singular aptness to the recompense bestowed upon the widow the recompense bestowed upon the widow of Saraphta for her hospitable reception of the prophet Elias in sharing with him her pot of meal and her cruise of oil; for Scripture tells us that "her cruise of oil wasted not and her pot of meal was not diminished" throughout all the days of the famme that ravaged the land; and when

Obadadom and all belonging to him—his wife, his children, his home, his land, his business of life—because he had given shelter to the sacred Ark, whilst yet there

Some difficulty was experienced in making a passage for the procession around the Cathedral after High Mass, owing to the vast crowd of people that surged to and fro, all desirous to witness the ceremonials. At one point so great was the weight of people upon the scaffold that part of it gave way, breaking down some of the wall and presents to the upon the scaffold that pathers breaking down some of the wall and pre-cipitating a score or more of persons to the ground. Fortunately, no one was at all in-

red.

Peaceably and quietly the day ended—a day never to be forgotten in the Diocese of London, because of its selemnity and importance.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Senators Conklin and Platt have re-Skobeleff has declined the Governor-

Mrs. Garfield, wife of the President of Mrs. Garneid, wite of the President of the United States is reported out of danger. The Jews in England are moving for collective action in regard to the outrage against their co-religionists in Russia.

The rumor current some months ago that St. Petersburg was undermined in several places is being in a measure con-

The advices from Crete report that the ferment is increasing in that island. The Christians are forming brotherhoods, the customary preparation for insurrection. A large number of Socialists will shortly be expelled from Leipsig, including, pro-bably, three leading members of the Ger-

man Reichstag. Capt. Penny, of the steamer Somerset, from New York, dissappeared during the passage to London. It is supposed that he ell overboard.

Several well-known Scottish farmers are about to start on a tour through America with a view to obtain information regard-ing the prospects of agricultural emigrants. The Sheriff of Clayton county, Ia., started for New York State with a crazy prisoner; but by the time he reached Sy-racuse it was found that he himself had be-

A The newspapers handle the revisers of the Bible without gloves. The Standard says: The revisers have handled it as a bold commentator might handle a notoriously corrupt chorus in some Greek tragedy.

The Turcomans are building vast fortifications in anticipation of the Russian advance. All the Mery chiefs have forwarded to the British Legation at Teherana, a request for an offensive and defensive

other causes.

Another juror: Did Stewart speak of the bailiffs i He did. Mrs. Stewart attributed her excitement to the presence of the bailiffs and to the fear of her husband doing something he might be sorry for. The poor thing could not walk, but she price is the property of the pro doing semething he might be sorry for. The poor thing could not walk, but she might have been removed in a covered car. On the 28th (Thursday) a messenger came to me and said that Mrs. Stewart was very ill, and that the bailiffs were there again. On Friday morning, the 29th, the woman became really ill. I drove to Drumbear at once. There were the bailiffs again. I told Mr. Johnston that the woman could not be removed. I told Mrs. Tracey to send for me under certain circumstances. She did send for me between three and four o'clock on Saturday morning, the 30th. In about half an hour after a male infant was born dead. It appeared to be a little over an eight months' child. That might be caused by a variety of things. One of the principal causes is mental excitement.

The jury, after about an hours deliberation, found the following verdict:

"We find that the infant was dead born, and, from the evidence brought before us, we believe the great excitement in which the mother was hefore the hight south.

we believe the great excitement in which the mother was before the birth contri-buted to that end."

"Father" Coleridge is a Jesuit, and a preacher at St. Mary's, Moorfields, England. His brother is the Lord Chief Justice of England. An act of parliment tice of England. An act of parliment still exists that declares the presence of Jesuits in that country illegal. If "Father." Coleridge were brought before "Brother." Coleridge for infringing this law, how would the case be dealt with is a question now asked by some inquisitive English journalists.—MiGee's Weekly.

Wear your learning, like your watch, in a private pocket, and do not pull it out and strike it merely to show that you have one. If you are asked what o'clock it is, tell it; but do not proclaim it hourly and unasked like the matching. and unasked, like the watchman.-Lord Chesterfield.

We often hate for one little reason when there are a thousand why we should Of Mrs. Dalton, who died May 10th, 1881. Il specifully dedicated to Misses Alice, Annie and Mary Dalton by a sincere friend. Farewell, loving, patient mother, Never more thou'lt speak on earth, In the long sad years without thee We shall truly learn thy worth.

Death has gently called thee from us; Softly whispering from the skies, And thy form no more we'll cherish But through memory's tear-dimmed eyes Tenderly thy hands are folded On thy calm and quiet breast, And on thy sweet and patient face Death's cold chill is seen to rest.

Long we'll miss thy tender guiding And through years of bitter woo Though we'll patient bear our sorrow Scalding, heartfelt tears will flow.

Farewell, one last farewell, mother. One last kiss upon thy brow, And altho' our hearts are breaking To God's Will we meekly bow.

If prayers or tears could call thee back How fondly were they given And it will be our fondest prayer That me may meet in Heaven. THE STORY OF IRELAND

BY DION BOUCKATUT

Let me tell you the story of Ireland. It is not a history. When we speak of the history of a nation, we mean the biographies of its kings; the line of monarchs forming a spinal column from which historical events seem to spring laterally. torical events seem to spring laterally.

The history of Ireland is invertebrate. It has no such royal backbone. Its Celtic population before the conquest could not be called a pation; it was seen to see the conquest could not be called a pation; it was seen to see the conquest could not be called a pation; it was seen to see the conquest could not be called a pation; it was seen to see the conquest could not be called a pation; it was seen to see the conquest could not be called a pation of the conquest conque be called a nation: it was a number of independent and frequently hostile tribes, each owning no government but the will of its chief. Occasionally a foreign in-vasion caused a loose confederation of the septs to repel a common danger, but they soon fell back into their natural incoberent state.

As the country was not embodied, its conquest could be effected by one method only,-by total occupation and subjection. That was not done.

Seven hundred years ago a few English filibusters arrived, and seized as much land as they could hold; there they lived as a garrison in a state of siege. More filibusters arrived: another plece was seized and occupied in like manner. The extruded natives fell upon the English from time to time: massacres ensued. The efforts of the Irish race to regain their country present a monotonous re-cord of bloodshed extending over seven that is, having planted themselves in the centuries, even to our own day: the last of these massacres occurred eighty-three

The primitive populations inhabiting the northern regions of Europe differed from those that settled around the shores

of the Mediterranean. The Northern peoples, living in clans or septs, were rural, patriarchal, with the nasepts, were rural, patriarchal, with the natural virtues,—love of family, of home, of the native soil. The Southerners were citizens, with a faculty of organization: they formed disciplined communities, where the natural virtues were sacrificed to the one great artificial virtue,—the love of the commonwealth. This grand principle of human cohesion may not be confounded with our modern sentiment, natriotism, into which the love of the natural virtues,—the love of the natural virtues were sacrificed the estates of the lrish chief tains and protects to English filbusters and favorties.

There was the church grab, which transferred the property of the irish Church to English proprietors.

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There was the church grab, that transferred was the land grab, that transferred the property of the irish Church to English filbusters and favortess. patriotism, into which the love of the na-tive land enters. The Roman had no na-tive land. Rome was everywhere. Rome

for fifteen hundred years. The feudal system was a combination of the two, and the modern form of representative government is the result.

While other nations were thus advancing,

by experiment and experience, towards a higher state of civilization,—emerging from barbaric infancy into civilized manhood,—Ireland was not permitted to share in the progress. Her elder sisters of the British family seemed to regard her with indifference and contempt, as one fitted for a sordid life of servitude. Removed from contact with civilization, she naturprejadices; and now she stands as a grown-up child amongst the European family,—childish, not in years, but in nature. Her story will show that she has been denied the education every other people has enjoyed; that she vainly besought leave to earn her own livelihood, but the tear property of the people has enjoyed; the she valued as the control of but that was refused. She pleaded either to be governed, or to be allowed to govern herself: her prayer was rejected. Thus, like an untutored, neglected, ragged Cinderella, she has been confined in the out-house of Great Britain, the vic-

The story of Ireland may be divided

into four periods:—
1st. The condition and attitude of the country during the period antecedent to the arrival of the Northern filibusters during the reign of Henry II.

2nd. The feudal occupation, covering the period from Henry II. to the reformation under the Tudors.

3rd. The Protestant ascendency, from the time of Elizabeth to the rebellion of 1798. 4th. The union: that is, from the an-

nexation to Great Britain in 1800, down

to the present day.
When the Norman filibusters arrived in Ireland, they found two authorities in the country, the chieftans and the Catholic Church. These two appear to have lived other: the priesthood, seeluded in their convents and monasteries, engaged in the internecine wars of the tribes; while,

mained faithful to the doctrine introduced and taught by St. Patrick in the fifth century: when, therefore, Henry VIII. resolved to abolish the practice of the Roman Catholic religion throughout his dominions, Ireland opposed the royal edict that ordered her to become apostate to her ancient creed, and took the bloody The eldest daughter of Henry VIII.,

coming to the throne, repudiated her father's work; and, without more ade, Ireland was told that Protestantism was proscribed, and Roman Catholicism re-es-tablished.

But Mary died, and her sister Elizabeth But Mary died, and her sister Elizabeth reigned in her stead. England once more changed her mind, and Ireland was informed that there had been a mistake. The Protestant Church was restored with every circumstance of cruelty. So it stood for a hundred years, when James II., coming to the throne, re-enacted the Roman Catholic religion. In a few years, however, William III., displaced his father-in-law James II., and Ireland for the fifth time was ordered to change her religious time was ordered to change her religious

time was ordered to change her religious convictions.

The mind of England, during these religious revolutions, had passed through all the necessary stages of doubt and discussion. Her people were prepared for these changes. As she changed her religions, so also she changed her political persuasion. Ireland had no quarrel with Charles the First; but when England revolted, she put Ireland to the sword because she failed to join the rebellious parliament.

When England, having restored the Stuarts, changed her mind, and invited foreign aid to expel James the Second,

foreign aid to expel James the Second, Ireland again stood by her fealty, and again was visited by penalties so cruel as to be almost incredible. Modern historians seem to regard these modern historians seem to regard these proceedings as the natural and proper punishment inflicted on a turbulent race for ungrateful and undutiful conduct towards a benefactor. They seem to consider that England has received a divine mission to impose prosperity on such peoples as she chooses to bless with her government, her religion (whatever it may be), her laws, her habits, and her institutions. She found her mistake in the

United States a hundred years ago: found it lately in South Africa. IV.

The Normans who founded the first soil, they grew in it.

The Irish chieftains were dispossessed of

years ago.

These convulsions are the only reigns into which the story of Ireland can be perspicuously divided.

They might be called Reigns of Terror.

II.

The primitive populations inhabiting the northern regions of Europe differed to northern regions of Europe differed to the restrict the same to extend authors.

thority or improvement.

This was the first land grab.

The spoliation of Ireland was effected in three grabs.

There was the church grab, which trans-terred the property of the irish Church to

ttes.

There was the office grab; for, when there was no more land to divide, the revenue of the country, the civil and military offices, the whole patronage of the government, was divided amongst English adherents and adventurers.

tive land enters. And the street land enters and adventurers.

We have described the first land grab.

The Norman fillbusters, having taken founded them all in one Roman citizenship.

We have described the first land grab.

The Norman fillbusters, having taken possession, found the ways of Irish life so agreeable, and Irish habits and associations of the street land grab.

A Sense of Weariness is often felt by persons who cannot locate any particular disease. If they work it becomes labor; if they walk, they soon reliminations of the street land grab.

The Norman fillbusters, having taken possession, found the ways of Irish life so any particular disease. If they work it becomes labor; if they walk, they soon reliminations are street. agreeable, and Irish habits and associations so attractive, that they soon relinquished their foreign manners, and adopted those of the Irish nobility: they rapidly lost their Norman habits to become Irish chieftains. The De Berghs became Burkes, the Le Boutiliers became Butlers, and of the Fitzgeralds nothing remained Norman but the name.

remained Norman but the name. A complaint arose that these feudal families were becoming more Irish than the Irish. To arrest this conquest of the conquerors a statute was passed in 1367, declaring it high treason for any English-man to marry an Irishwoman or to put out an English child to nurse, It was forfeiture of life and lands to speak the Irish language, or to follow Irish manners

To sequester the English more perro sequester the English more per-fectly, a part of the land around Dublin, consisting of half the counties of Dublin, Kildare, Meath, and Louth, was fenced off, and all within that fold was called the "Pale." Within this fence no Irishman was allowed to enter: if found there he was killed, and a reward was paid for killing him. At length it became a pastime to make forays beyond its lines into Irish Ireland, where they shot or strangled the natives.

the natives.

The records of the period relates how temptuous neglect, whose story will appear to you unparalleled in the history of the world.

III.

The records of the period relates how the young English lords went out to have a little killing for amusement, a day's shooting amongst the human game which infested the lands beyond the "Pale." Such was the condition of things when the civil wars of York and Lancaster recalled many of the adventurers, who finding more profitable fields for filibus

tering at home, recrossed the Channel. England's trouble becoming Ireland's opportunity, the chieftains began to drive out the English incumbents from the forout the English incumbents from the for-feited lands. About forty Norman lords, who had become nationalized by inter-marriage with the Irish nobility, joined their forces; and nearly the entire of the province of Ulster was rapidly overrun, and the "Pale" itself soon became no longer as English anothers.

longer an English sanctuary.

For a brief period this confederacy of Irish chieftains and Norman barons ruled

the Island. When England, after the battle of Bosworth Field, was disengaged from inter-nal trouble, Henry VII. turned his attention to the re-occupation of the "Pale."

About this time the Lords of the Pale,

years England was gradually altering her religious convictions. Ireland had remained faithful to the doctrine introduced

We now come to the second land grab: it covered the sixteenth century. The whole country was given up to indiscriminate plunder: land grabbing was no longer regulated by confiscation or forfeiture. The English soldiers left unpaid were encouraged to help themselves; their leaders seized estates; half a million of acres so occupied were subsequently confirmed to the robbers.

The manner in which the land grab was effected is minutely and faithfully recorded by the officials of the English Government of the period. It requires no comment.

no comment.

no comment.

The policy of England was avowed. In the words of Sir John Davis, it was "to root out the Irish" from the soil, and, after clearing it of the chieftains and the septs, as a wild country is cleared of its trees and wild vegetation, to plant it with English tenants. There was no disguise affected about the manner or means by which the English officers and troops set about their business of depopulating the country.

country.

There is nothing in history that affords any parallel to the ferocity with which this policy was arried out. It commenced by isolated outrage. A servant of the British Government was employed to assassinate the Irish leading chieftain, Shaun O'Neil, by a present of poisoned wine. The attempt was detected; but the would-be murderer appealed to the English Government, and was liberated. When the Earl of Essex was on a visit to Sir Brien O'Neil, the house affording him hospitality was surrounded by the

to Sir Brien O'Neil, the house affording him hospitality was surrounded by the English soldiers during the night. Essex arrested his host, his wife, and family: they were executed, and he massacred the whole body of his clan.

A high English official invited seventeen Irish chieftains to supper, at the conclusion of which they were all assassinated. The massacre thus inaugurated became

The massacre thus inaugurated became general. Women and children who fell into the hands of the marauding bands of oldiers were butchered.

The process of extermination by the

sword proving insufficient, it was resolved to try starvation. A great part of Ire-land was ravaged, and all the means of human resistence were systematically destroyed. The whole population was steadily and skilfully starved to death.

ily and skilfully starved to death.

"Out of every corner of the woods and glens they came creeping forth on their hands, for their legs could not bear them; they looked like anatomies of death; they spoke like ghosts crying out of their graves; they did eat the dead carrion, happy when they could find them; they were not only driven to eat horses, dogs, and dead carrions, but also the carcasses dead men. The land itself, which before these wars was populous and rich in all these wars was populous and rich in all the good blessings of God, plenteous of corn, full of cattle, is now become so barren, both of man or beast, that who-ever did travel from one end, for one hundred and twenty miles, he would not meet any man, woman, or child, saving in towns and cities.

"The troops of Sir Richard Percy left neither corn nor horn nor house unburnt between Kinsale and Ross. Sir Charles Wilmont, finding an unresisting Irish wilmont, inding an unresisting Irish camp, where they was none but wounded and sick, he put them all to the sword. In six months, more than thirty thousand people had been starved to death in Munster alone. The English bands under Pelham and Osmond killing blind and feeble men, women, boys and girls, sick persons, idiots, and old people.

TO BE CONTINUED.

even joys are dimmed by the shadow of this weakness which is cast over their lives. Recourse is had sometimes to stimulants of a dangerous character. advice of physicians to refrain from active labor produces no happy results. Why? The system is debilitated and needs to be built up properly. PERUVIAN SYRUP will do this very thing. Like the electric current, it permeates the entire system, and harmonizing with the coproreal func-tions, it raises up the enfeebled, brings the color to the cheek again, and hope to the despondent. It does its work promptly and well. Sold by all druggists.

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Henry II. first subjected it to papal authority, and unresistingly it seems to have surrendered its independence and its immunities.

Loring the subsequent two hundred

About this time the Lords of the Pale, calling themselves the Parliament of Ireland, surrendered the right [to consider any laws which had not previously obtained the approval of the English Privy Council in London.

This badge of slavery is the Magna Charta of Ireland. It was so regarded by England for four hundred years, and was held to be a sacred bond even until 1782, when it was repealed. It was replaced in

steetings.

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A Gem from Lope de Vega. Lord, what am I, that with unceasing

wait.
Wet with unhealthy dews, before my and pass the gloomy nights of winter that a strange delusion—that I did not gree Thy blessed approach, and O, to I how lost, If my ingratitude's unkindly frost Has chilled the bleeding wounds upon How oft my guardian angel gently Soul, from thy casement look wither see

Mow the persists to knock and wait for And O, how often to that voice of so "To-morrow we will open," I replied when the morrow came, I an still--"To-morrow."

FATHER BURKE ON THE DO

On Sunday the corner-stone was fathers in Newry. The communi-been established there in humble to been established there in numble t ary quarters for the past ten years. foundation was one of the tokens resurrection of hope and spirit white ing the present generation has put soul into the Catholics of the north. soul into the Catholics of the north, ten years in Newry have not becomes. A magnificent Gothic chur aprung up under their hands—one is in design and opulence worthy vigorous young town, whose experterets and factories spread out neath it. The church was dedictled. Having toiled for the glogod's dwelling-place, the fathers last bethought them of a permanetter for their own heads. They have conded with all their hearts by the terous people, in whose affection have struck deep roots. The design templetes a three-story convent, path Gothic characteristics of the achurch, with which it will harmon church, with which it will harmon in material and in general tree.
The ceremonial of placing the stone was signalized by the co-op of the prince of Dominicans, the Rev. T. N. Burke. A special tr from Belfast to convey those lat the ceremony. The beautiful chu filled, and the affectionate general

filled, and the affectionate gener the congregation was even more a able than their numbers.

The Very Rev. T. N. Burke, went into the pulpitafter the first and delivered a magnificent dupon the mission of the religious with special reference to the his the Order of St. Dominic. He his discourse upon the Epistle and of the day, in which our Saviour the test of the true shepherd to be should be prepared to die for h He vouchsafed Himself to tulfil of death which He laid down, f took Him and scourged Him, the flesh from His sacred bones, a crowned His Divine head wit thorns, they rent His sacred ha feet, they fastened them with spi nails to the cross, and for three h hung "a sign between the mead the stars." until at length His sacr the stars," until at length His sact broke from excess of agony, and for those whom He loved. pointed out that the character Christian, and in a special mann-trae Christian priest, was to be follow this Divine example, and dwelt upon the terrible dignily awful office of the Christian p

through whose hands THE BLOOD OF CALVARY STIL

AROUND THE SACRIFICIAL AT the preacher said the priesthood of necessity means sacrifice, and,

sary, death. That priesthood is

into two great classes or orders both created in the Church for high and holy purpose, but in a manner. There is the order of the clergy who have the souls—who are the pastors of t—who are canonically and offici dened with the responsibility people's salvation. But in this da-our Lord not only said, "I know and my sheep know me," but H have other sheep who are not of have other sheep who are not of and I must go to them and gat in also." Besides the pastoral of is in the Church the glorious office. There is the obligation tand proclaim in every land, people and in every tongue, must be but one fold and one presented by the one governmenth, the Vicar of Jesus Chris-fers side by side with the green fore side by side with the greathe parochial clergy there have isted in the Church of God, it isted in the Church of God, it said from the very dawn of hanother class represented by the orders—men who were not parochial duties nor tied down chial obligations—men who by of poverty cast away from the cares and solicitudes of this won their yow of obedience are bo pain of eternal death to be re moment of their lives, at the be superiors, to face death in wha it may present itself for the p of the Word of God. To-day of the Word of God. To-day order of the clergy is repr Newry by the children of St Invited hither some years ago be erable bishop whom their own duced—seconded, as he gene nobly was, by the loving coohs faithful clergy, the pas nearly's souls—

people's souls-THE DOMINICANS CAME AMO and the large generosity, the and charity of the people ent to build for their God this temple. Having thus taken the tabernacle of their God, asked the people to come an and witness the consecration of tion-stone of the convent in and their spiritual descendan perhaps for ages to come. Treminded them in touching the names of the Dominican unfamiliar in their history, and title dominican the company of the property of the company unfamiliar in their history, as title deeds were we ten in their martyrs. They belo Order that presents only mithe Order of Martyrs. When Father founded the order, of it began with suffering and digreat sources of martyrdom for it when it sprang up, an Dominicans stepped into the posts of wickedness and it shed their blood there for the recalled the heresies of the and the victorious inroads of

and the victorious inroads o under Zenghis Khan and Ti

after year, age after age, the

A Gem from Lope de Vega.

Lord, what am I, that with unceasing care Thou didst seek after me-that Thou didst rait, with unhealthy dews, before my gate, d pass the gloomy nights of winter there range delusion-that I did not greet y blessed approach, and O, to heaven

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WM. TOBIN.

Thy blessed approach, and 0, to heaven how lost,
If my ingratitude's unkindly frost
Has chilled the bleeding wounds upon Thy

How oft my guardian angel gently cried:-Soul, from thy casement look without and

see

Mow He persists to knock and wait for thee."

And O, how often to that voice of sorrow:"To-morrow we will open," I replied,

And when the morrow came, I answered

still--"To-morrow."

FATHER BURKE ON THE DOMINI-

On Sunday the corner-stone was blessed and laid of a convent for the Dominican fathers in Newry. The community has been established there in humble temporary quarters for the past ten years. Their foundation was one of the tokens of the resurrection of hope and spirit which during the present generation has put a new soul into the Catholics of the north. Their ten years in Newry have not been idle soul into the Catholies of the north. Their ten years in Newry have not been idle ones. A magnificent Gothic church has sprung up under their hands—one which is in design and opulence worthy of the vigorous young town, whose expanding streets and factories spread out underneath it. The church was dedicated in 1876. Having toiled for the glory of God's dwelling-place, the fathers have at last bethought them of a permanent shelter for their own heads. They have been seconded with all their hearts by the generous people, in whose affections they have struck deep roots. The design contempletes a three-story convent, partaking the Gothic characteristics of the adjacent church, with which it will harmonize also in material and in general treatment. church, with which it will harmonize also in material and in general treatment. The ceremonial of placing the cornerstone was signalized by the co-operation of the prince of Dominicans, the Very Rev. T. N. Burke. A special train ran from Belfast to convey those lattending the ceremony. The beautiful church was filled, and the affectionate generosity of the congregation was even more remark.

filled, and the affectionate generosity of the congregation was even more remark-able than their numbers.

The Very Rev. T. N. Burke, O. P., went into the pulpit after the first Gospel, and delivered a magnificent discourse upon the mission of the religious orders, with special reference to the history of the Order of St. Dominic. He founded his discourse tyron the Enistle and Gospel his discourse upon the Epistle and Gospel of the day, in which our Saviour declared the test of the true shepherd to be that he should be prepared to die for his flock. He vouchsafed Himself to tulfil the test He vouchsafed Himself to tulfil the test of death which He laid down, for they took Him and scourged Him, they tore the flesh from His sacred bones, and they crowned His Divine head with cruel thorns, they rent His sacred hands and feet, they fastened them with spikes and nails to the cross, and for three hours he hung "a sign between the meadows and the stars," until at length His sacred leart broke from excess of agony, and He died for those whom He loved. Having pointed out that the character of the Christian, and in a special manner of the true Christian priest, was to be ready to follow this Divine example, and having dwelt upon the terrible digni y and the awful office of the Christian priesthood through whose hands

through whose hands
THE BLOOD OF CALVARY STILL POURS AROUND THE SACRIFICIAL ALTAR, the preacher said the priesthood of Christ of necessity means sacrifice, and, if necessary, death. That priesthood is divided into two great classes or orders of men, both created in the Church for the same both created in the Church for the same high and holy purpose, but in a different manner. There is the great primitive order of the clergy who have the care of souls—who are the pastors of the people —who are canonically and officially burwho are canonically and officially burdened with the responsibility for their people's salvation. But in this day's Gospel our Lord not only said, "I know my sheep and my sheep know me," but He said, "I have other sheep who are not of this fold, and I must go to them and gather them in also." Besides the pastoral office there is in the Church the glorious apostolic office. There is the obligation to go forth and proclaim in every land, to every people and in every tongue, that there must be but one fold and one truth represented by the one governor on this earth, the Vicar of Jesus Christ. Therefore side by side with the great body of the parochial clergy there have ever existed in the Church of God, it might be said from the very dawn of her history, said from the very dawn of her history, another class represented by the religious orders—men who were not bound by parochial duties nor tied down by paro-chial obligations—men who by their vous of poverty cast away from them all the cares and solicitudes of this world, and by their vow of obedience are bound under pain of eternal death to be ready every moment of their lives, at the beck of their superiors, to face death in whatever form it may present itself for the propagation of the Word of God. To-day this second order of the clergy is represented in Newry by the children of St. Dominic. Invited hither some years ago by that venerable bishop whom their own Order produced—seconded, as he generously and nobly was, by the loving co-operation of his faithful clergy, the pastors of the

people's souls—
THE DOMINICANS CAME AMONG THEM, and the large generosity, the great faith and charity of the people enabled them to build for their God this sumptnous temple. Having thus taken thought of the tabernacle of their God, they to-day asked the people to come around them and witness the consecration of the foundaasked the people to come around them and witness the consecration of the foundation-stone of the convent in which they and their spiritual descendants will live perhaps for ages to come. The preacher reminded them in touching terms that the names of the Dominicans were not unfamiliar in their history, and that their title deeds were we ten in the blood of their martyrs. They belonged to an Order that pre-emmently might be called the Order of Martyrs. When their Holy Father founded the order, 600 years ago, it began with suffering and death. Three great sources of martyrdom were ready for it when it sprang up, and boldly the Dominicans stepped into these three outposts of wickedness and infidelity, and shed their blood there for their God. He recalled the heresies of the Albigenses, and the victorious inroads of the Tartars under Zenguis Khan and Timour. Year under Zenghis Khan and Timour. Year after year, age after age, the choicest chil-

dren of St. Dominic and St. Francis went forth and penetrated to the Tartar deserts, and confronted them in the pride of their military triumples, and some of them gained their martyr's crown from the con-queror's own royal hand, and shed their red blood at his feet.

SEVENTEEN THOUSAND DOMINICANS GAVE UP THEIR LIVES for the faith in China alone, besides those for the faith in China alone, besides those who, in their thousands, perished on the steppes of frozen Tartary, or laid down to die or thirst in the deserts of China. Here at home during the reign of Queen Elizabeth there were 600 Dominicans in Ireland when she began to reign, and at the end of the ten years 150 haggard and famished men came stealing out of every hiding-place in the land to count the 450 brothers they had lost on earth—the 450 martyrs who were praising Jesus Christ in heaven and pleading for the Irish people. What wonder that no power in earth or hell could root their faith out of the hearts of the Irish people when they had such an army of martyrs to plead for them in the Church triumphant! With such like deeds, had not the Dominicans a claim upon their love and upon their charity?

deeds, had not the Dominicans a claim upon their love and upon their charity? Yes, concluded the preacher; your fathers refused us not; neither will you. You will not be false to the traditions that they held most sacred through their lives; neither shall we be false to ours.

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is Hop Bitters.—Standard.

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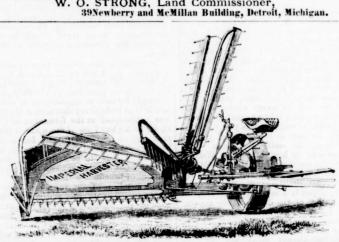
Roads are being opened through these lands, and no better opportunity has ever been offered to men of small means to secure a good farm, and intending purchasers will be wise by availing themselves of this chance before prices advance, as the lands are being rapidly taken and settled upon.

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be able to go right through without a single delay. This to every farmer is a matter of great importance.

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LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS. TRELAND.

Dublin, May 18 .- At the meeting of the Land League yesterday the attendance was larger than usual. A reference by one of the speakers to the advisability of a general strike against, the payment of rent was applauded. Dublin, May 18.—Dillon, at his own re-

quest, has been removed from the infirmary in Kilmainham jail to a cell. Walsh, who claimed to be an American

citizen, intends to appeal for intervention.

There have been two arrests in connection with the attempt to kill Swanstone, the Magistrate fired upon without result

near Skibbereen recently.

Archbishop Croke continues to make a triumphal progress through his diocese, holding visitations of his clergy and attending Land League demonstrations.

A meeting of the Irish Parliamentary

A meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party will be held on Monday to discuss the conduct of the members who voted for the second reading of the Land Bill.

A motion will probably be made to exclude them from the Parnellite party.

Rev. Father Sheeby has been arrested at

Kilmallock, county Limerick, under the Coercion Act, also a local auctioneer, hotelkeeper, and Secretary of the Land League. The military and police are quartered in the town, which is almost in

a state of siege.

Fenton, Vice-President of the Commore
Land League, and O'Donnell, the Secre-tary, have been arrested under the Coer-

"A large force of police and military en-deavored to serve writs on an estate at Newpallis on Thursday, the tenants having taken refuge in a large castle on the estate which they put in a thorough state of defence. The service of the write was defence. The service of the write was abandoned. A flying column, with four guns, will proceed to the castle to-morrow

guns, will proceed to the castle to-morrow to serve the writs.

There was a desperate fight between the people and the military at New Pallas on Friday. Five hundred military and police endeavored to enforce evictions, and were fired on from an old castle, where the tenants bad taken refuge. These generables were weare weared. uge. Three constables were wounded, one having his skull fractured. A soldier was also severely wounded. The attacking party-clubbed the people, inflicting serious wounds. The eastle could not be carried without artillery, and the build having discongeneed the and the bailiff having disappeared, the force retired. The whole district is in a

semi-insurrectionary state. The castle on the estate at New Pallas, which the tenants took refuge last Thursday to escape the services of writs, has been surrounded by the police and soldiery in order to starve out the garri-

Lord Salisbury, in a recent speech, appears to indicate that the House of Lords will reject the Irish Land Bill in its present shape, or at least vitally amend it

DUBLIN, May 21 .- The arrest of Father Sheehy caused great excitement. Telegrams from the south represent the relations between the people and the authorities as very strained. Sheehy took a ities as very strained. Sheehy took a leading part in land agitations years ago. Since the passing of the Coercion Act, he has frequently challenged the Government to arrest him.

Salisbury, in a speech on Friday night characterized the Land Bill as an ebullition of communism too contemptible and ridiculous to be seriously discussed. It is

presumed this outlines the attitude of the House of Lords on the Bill. A circular has been issued to the constab-

ulary urging greater vigilance and activity in finding out lawless persons. Six flying colums are preserving peace in the districts disturbed. There is now an organized attempt by the Land League to Boycott solicitors, auctioneers, and others who act against the tenants.

A prominent journal says that the risk of rejection by the House of Lords has been grievously increased, and nothing more serious in British politics could be imagined Another journal anticipates that Salisbury's action will be wiser than his words... victory of the Conservatives in the Parliamentary election at Preston causes a sensation. The full strength of the Irish party was thrown for the Liberal candi-

The building in which was kept the Post Office at Skibbereen was burned down last night,—in all likelihood accidentally. But, of course, the Government and landlord party will try to fasten the act on the

In the meantime, evictions are being multiplied by the hundred, like the snow-flakes to which Mr. Gladstone facetiously compared them. Resistance to such executions is becoming more intense every day. There was near being a collision with the Sheriff's posse, at New Pallas, on Thursday, and on the previous day, at Killarney, a collision did take place between the Maries and the previous day. tween the Marines and the people, in which several of the latter were wounded. As for the land Bill, which last night

passed its second reading, no one expects any good from it. At the Land League ing at Ballyroan, on Sunday last, Mr M. Brennan denounced it as a sham, and said that a year hence any reformer who proposed to compensate landlords would be laughed off the platform. He characterized the bill as a miserable measure, and advocated a general strike against all rent. He said the people should make it impossible for landlords to collect rents.

TUNIS.

Tunis, May 18 .- The tribes throughou Tunis are sending letters to the Bey de manding a categorical statement concerning the conditions of the Franco Tunisian convention, accusing him of treason and threatening to raise the banner of the

Sultan.
Official telegrams deny that General Breard was defeated by the Arabs at Mateur. The French have entered atoms I closs to the French in the

engagement preceding the entry was only six killed. The Arabs lost heavy, and fled as soon as the artillery opened.

The French have occupied Beja, without

Two regiments at Lyons have been rdered to start for Tunis immediately.

It is officially contradicted that Italy in-

It is officially contradicted that Italy intends to bring the Franco-Tunisian treaty before the European Conference.

It is reported that the French, under Ceneral Bread, suffered a severe defeat at the hands of the Arabs near Mateni.

The French troops, under Col. Innocent, were attacked by 5,000 insurgents, led by the Chief at the Bonamenia rebels, and defeated after a hot engagement. The French lost forty native auxiliaries killed and wounded.

and wounded.

A French committee on the Tunis treaty unanimonsly favor it.

The mountaineers in the neighborhood of Mateur are very much excited. It is be-

lieved that they will try to regain posses The report that France had decided to

occupy Tunis is unfounded.

The Ministers at Constantinople had decided to depose the Bey of Tunis, but learning that France had undertaken to tect him abandoned the intention. Much discontent prevails at the dismis-sal of officials at the instigation of the French Minister who is carrying everything with a high hand. The total Frenchforces

with a high hand. The total Frenchforces now in Tunis is 31,000.

It is stated that among the unpublished portion of the Tunis correspondence is a record of a conversation between Waddington, Coati and Salisbury, the purport of which is that Italy might, if she chose, take Tripoli as compensation for the French absorption of Tunis.

GERMANY.

Wiesbaden, May 18.—It is said that the ecent stay of the Emperor William here recent stay of the Emperor William here was considerably shortened in consequence of letters from England containing friendly warnings of a design againsts the Emperor. Great precautions were taken during the Imperial stay here. For the same reason the Emperor did not carry out his intention of going to Frankfort on the 10th instant to attend the anniversary 10th instant to attend the anniversary festival of the signing of the Franco-German Treaty.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, Chaplin (Con ervative), debating the Land Bill, said some portions of the Bill were revolu-"some portions of the Bill were revolu-tionary. The proposal to take away land-lords' rights without compensation was confiscation." He concluded by ex-pressing hostility to what he characterized the greatest and most unhallowed act of-public confiscation ever attempted by any statesman in a civilized country. Parnell regretted that he could not join in the division on this stays of the Bill the

Farnell regretted that he could not join in the division on this stage of the Bill, the principle of which he regarded as defective. It proposed no new principles; it only proposed to restore what the Bill of 1870 was intended to give. Parnell urged the Government to transplant the surplus appulging to land capable of improvement. population to land capable of improvement. find employment for the people, and cre-ate an increased supply of food instead of getting out of the difficulty by promoting igration. One of the great reasons that Irish enterprise was so kept down was that Ireland is under the curse of foreign rule. Until English rulers are cleared out, bag and baggage, there will be little hope for

the Irish people.

Northcote feared that the Bill would not ions of the Bill are economically unsound, unjust and impolitic, was rejected by 352

oncerning the arrest of rather Sneedy.

Forster regretted it had been necessary of imprison a Catholic clergyman. The arcest was not made without his sanction.

Churchill (Conservative) charged the

overnment with encouraging disturb-nces in Ireland by their apathy. Gladstone declared that the Government had not arrested any one, priest or layman, for being a member of the Land League. They only arrested perpetrators or abet-

ors of outrages.

Parnell and other of Home Rulers deounced the arrest of Sheehy.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Hon, E. Blake has been elected treasurer of the Ontario Law Society.

Hanlan is building abo t two hundred bathing houses along the beach near his hotel at Toronto. At a meeting of influential citizens held in Montreal, it was resolved to erect a

onument to the memory of the late John Young. A two-year old daughter of Mr. Samuel

Goodfellow of Montreal, fell from a bil-cony on Wednesday last and received in-juries which proved fatal. A boiler used at the Hull iron mines

exploded on Thursday night, doing slight damage. Fortunately the men employed in the works had left for the night. Mr. Ellis, Superintendent of the Welland Canal, has issued the following notice; "On and after 1st of June, no sailing vessel will be allowed to pass up the old Welland Canal drawing over nine feet three inches, and ten feet coming down.

The changes in the personnel of the Dominion Cabinet are; Minister of Justice, Sir Alexander Campbell; Postmaster General, Hon. John O'Conner; Secretary of State, Hon. J. A. Mousseau; President of the Council, Hon. A. W. McLean, of Londonderry, Nova Scotia.

At St. John, N. B., on Wednesday, Andrew Sullivan, fourteen years old, was caught in a belt at Hamilton's mill here and whirled about the shafting which was making over sixty revolutions a minute.
At every turn his head struck a post, and was smashed to a pulp, the brains being scattered about.

The death is announced of William Rowan, until about a year ago a member of the London police force, but lately of Kansas City, Mo. He was a portly, strong looking man, apparently capable of withstanding a very severe attack of disease. The cause of death is not given.

GODERICH LETTERS.

(kelerish now looks its best—everything in the town speaks of life, and on the opening of mavigation the people the copening of marigation the people seem to put on more energy than ever. The motto now is: go shead. Have you ever been in Goderich. Mr, Editor, if not, you should come, how you would enjoy the balmy breeze that is wafted across the cooling waters of Lake Huron. How you would feel yourself grow younger, pleased with yourself and everybody else, offers a few days', existent here, breathing pleased with yourself and everybody else, after a few days' sojourn here, breathing the social atmosphere of true friendship and enjoying the charming society to be met with. By all means come and see for yourself. A flying visit will pay you. You will behold a handsomely built town, possessing many beautiful public buildings, town hall, several churches, factories, mills, and salt works, and what is infinitly better, having a people than factories, mills, and salt works, and what is infinitly better, having a people than which the superior is not in Ontario. Talking of salt works brings Mr. Joseph Kidd's name to my mind. He resides in Dublin, Out., a floatishing little town which he himself has built up, of which he certainly is the centre and prop. Some time ago he bought the International Salt Wesley Colories which for year, had Works, in Goderich, which for years had been idle. They are now in full blast, turning out hundreds of barrels of salt

lately has been wonderfully improved by her present owner. She is employed by him to bring logs from Lake Superior to Goderich, where he has also a saw-mill. I learm that during the summer she will be fully ful used for excursions. So you denizens of inland towns would do well to take a trip up to Goderich and spend a pleasant day Lake Huron aboard Mr. Kidd's fine oat. Mr. Kidd has the telegraph from the town down to his property put up at his own expense, and there is some talk of his having a railroad line from the station membership" should have been 2500, and to his mills, three miles distant. can see that Mr. Kidd is a man of a mind, full of energy, anxious to get along himself, and wishing ever to lend a help-ing hand to others. Would that Goderich ing hand to others. Would that Goderich had many men of his stamp, and then we would find there would be no need of speaking of bazaars, to which I would now attract your attention. Such a man as Mr. Kidd deserves to be appreciated, and we feel certain the good citizens of Goderich do admire and appreciate him.
Rumor has it, that eventually he will
come to live in Goderich. Let us hope
rumor may be true. Now to another you know. The ladies of Goderich, like other ladies all over the world, are able to hold their own in this line. Well, the subject matter of their conversations at the present moment is bazaar, bazaar. You will be met on every corner by some charming young lady who with the sweet-

The object is a most laudable one, the liquidating of the debt on the convent school. We feel certain the ladies of Northcote feared that the Bill would not ave the effect of pacifying the people.

Elcho's motion, that the leading provisons of the Bill are economically unsound, anjust and impolitic, was rejected by 352 to 176, amid loud cheers from the supporters of the Ministry.

The Bill was then read a second time.

O'Sullivan questioned the Government concerning the arrest of Father Sheehy.

Forster regretted it had been necessary culties. No doubt on the present occasion that reputation so worthly deserved by them, will still be brought out into bolder relief by their zealous exertions, which we trust will surround their brows with a halo of success and glory. Many gentle-men of the congregation have already contributed prizes, and we are pleased to mention that gentlemen outside of the congregation have contributed with pleasure. We mention the name of the Hon. M. Cameron, who has very kindly donated a prize worth \$30. In fact many of our separated brethren are tak deep interest in the bazaar. pleasing, and assuredly the good Catholic ladies of Goderich will neither forget Mr Cameron's generosity, nor the extreme kindness of their separated brethren. When the bazaar is over, I hope to be able o write to tell you what a handsome

ENGLAND AND THE HOLY SEE.

The Osservatore Romano published of Friday evening an ably-written leader on the subject of the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the English Government and the Holy See. It com-mences by remarking that while the Governments of some of the Catholic nations have combated the Church and looked upon her as an enemy, the English Government, respecting the liberty of conscience of its subjects, had opposed no obstacles against the spread of Catholicity in the United Kingdom, so that now-a-days not a few of the Catholic peoples were co-strained to envy the liberty which Catholics enjoy in Protestant England. This conduct of the English Government, it argues, had permitted the Catholic Church to make its beneficent influence felt towards re-establishing the desired concord between England and Ireland. Neither the Church nor the Holy See could remain indifferent to the profound sufferings of the Irish people. In Eng-land the most competent publicists had recognized that great reforms were necessary in the agrarian legislation, and, says

ne Osservatore: We feel confident the English Government will carry those reforms into effect. In the meantime the Holy See has employed its effort to keep alive in minds of the Irish people, so devoted to the Church, those principles of order and respect for authority without which nothing would have remained but the proba-bility of a ferocious struggle between two peoples who were made to understand and love each other. We will not dwell on those momentary and partial differences which may actually exist among the Cath-

fection for the Church which unites at hearts and keeps them subject to her teachings and her maternal counsels. But for the very reason that the English Gov-ernment has had the opportunity of know. ing how beneficial in some circumstances the peace-making action of the Holy See may be, and for the reason also that difficult questions frequently arise which for their proper solution require to be the ob-ject of mutual examination and friendly

communication, it follows that perhaps the English Government might have some reason to desire that the regular relations which in other times existed between the Holy See and England might be re-estahished, such relations being of real recip-rocal utility. A recent discussion in the House of Lords affords us an indication of a disposition not absolutely contrary on part of the English Government, and it does not seem rash for us to hope that this disposition may be confirmed by

THOTH C.M. B. A. NOTES.

The Superior Court of Detroit has recently decided the chancery case of the Supreme Council of the Catholic Mutual been idle. They are now in full blast, turning out hundreds of barrels of salt daily. He is certainly a gentleman of wonderful energy, full of business, possessing a great deal of American tact and push, ever anxious to extend business and scatter his money wide-spread. He is also the possessor of a handsome steamer, formerly known as the Stanley, which for some time ran on the St. Clair river, between Sarnia and Wallaceburg. She is now known as the Josephine Kidd, and lately has been wonderfully improved by man holds that the beneficiary could not be made liable for Priest's debts; but that his revocation of his former will is valid. ing to the rule of the association applicable to cases in which no will is entered on the will book, to wit; between his wife and all his children." Trowbridge & Keena were solicitors for the complainant.

"Separate association" should have been Separate Beneficiary. I had no intention whatever of advocating an independent Association; am very sorry such a construction could be placed on the paragraph referred to, and in justice to our Supreme and Grand Council, as well as to myself, unhesitatingly make this correction. The members of our Supreme Council would place no obstacle in the way of any of our Grand Councils form-ing a Separate Beneficiary jurisdiction whenever such council has the requisite membership; hence there would be no necessity for forming a separate associa

payments, I am not at all opposed to a "graded scale" according to age. I consider it (if we desire permanency) the only just (if we desire permanency) principle for such an organization as ours, and it is to be deplored that such a system was not adopted at the formation of the est smile, of course, asks you to buy a ticket; its hard to refuse, and if you do, ah, then, the smile disappears. The bers over 35 years of age will have to be ah, then, the smile disappears. The bazaar is to be held by Father Watters, under the auspices of the Goderich ladies, on the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 5th of July,

The members of our Supreme Council the welfare of our association. Any un-biassed person reading the letters and addresses of our Supreme president, Mr. Keena, must be convinced we have at our head a man of rare ability and keen per. ception. Our Grand President, too, Mr-Bourke of Windsor, has been a member of the association almost since the day it was organized, and certainly no man in our ranks to-day, has interested himself more in C. M. B. A. matters than he. Mr. Bourke introduced the society into Michigan, and he may justly be called the father of the C. M. B. A. in Canada. He has, so far, been the only representative from Can-ada to Supreme Conventions, and has on every occasion worked faithfully for what he considered the interests of those he represented. Being a careful reasoner, he has no small weight among his fellow members in Council. It must not be forgotten that representatives from Grand Councils frequently find it impracticable to carry in Su-preme Council resolutions of Grand Councils, as at supreme conventions arguments are adduced that may not at all have been used at GrandCouncil conventions, this was the case at the late supreme convention respecting the "graded scale". I can assure the members under my jurisdiction that the C. M. B. A. was never in as good

condition as it is at present. All officers having the handling of the association funds are under heavy bonds, the business is conducted as economically as possible, and as exact and particular as any Life Insurance Company.

I would again call the attention of those

I would again call the attention of those not yet in our ranks to the great benifits to be derived from being a C. M. B. A. member. I will merely lay before them this fact: By the small outlay of about six dollars (the expense in becoming a C. M. B. A. member) you can make an immediate provision of \$2000.00 for your beins! How or where can you procure heirs! How, or where, can you procure so great a benefit by so small an outlay? No one will deny that it is the duty of a father to make some provision for his family, and to keep those depending upon him guarded against want and miseasier than by becoming a C. M. B. A. member? What peace of mind it must give the dying husband and father to know that he is leaving his wife and children in comfortable circumstances, and to know that they will always have true friends and good advisers in his brother C. M. B. A. members. But, apart from the foregoing, our association helps to elevate the character of man—to imbue him with proper conceptions of his responsibilities for good—to enlighten his mind and to enlarge the sphere of his affections. It should therefore commend

olies of Ireland; we know that above these slight discords there is in Ireland that affection for the Church which unites all hearts and keeps them subject to her

Secretary of Grand Council.

GRAND BAZAAR IN GODERICH,

A Grand Bazaar will be held in the above place on the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 5th of July next. The proceeds will be deof July next. The proceeds will be devoted to liquidating the debt on St. Peter's Convent School. We hope the good people of this section as well as friends throughout the Diocese will contribute liberally to make the undertaking successful. The good pastor of Goderich, Father Watters, has been working most assiduously for the faith in this section, and the desire of his heart now seems to be to place the

educational interests of his parish on a educational interests of his parish on a secure basis. In this noble effort we hope he will be encouraged and assisted by a hearty response to the appeal he has now made. Books of tickets can be obtained by addressing P. Carrol, ; r., secretary. The tickets have been placed at fifty cents each, a very moderate figure when it is considered that the holders of tickets have allowed for interest of the control of the

considered that the holders of pickets have a chance of winning one or more of the following valuable articles:

1.-Valuable Prize, presented by His Lordship Bishop Walsh.

2.-The Works of Samuel Lover, 5 vols., value \$14, presented by Rev. W. O'Mahoney,

value \$14, presented by Rev. W. O'Mahoney, Secretary.

3. Beautiful Silver Cake Basket, value \$25, presented by R. P. J. Shea.

4. History of Canada, in 2 vols., value \$12, presented by Rev. M. A. Tiernan, Chancellor.

5. Handsome Picture of Pope Leo XIII, value \$12, presented by Rev. J. O'Connor.

6. Rich Silver Water Pitcher, value \$20, presented by Jos. Kidd, Esq.

7. Set of Dinner Knives & Forks, value \$30, presented by W. D. Shannon, Esq.

8. A. French Music Box, valued at \$25, presented by Messrs. McIntosh and Currie.

9. Suit of Clothes, value \$30, presented by Messrs, O'Dea and McCormack.

10. Cash \$10, presented by Jas. Doyle, jr., Esq.

Esq.

11. Valuable Prize, value \$30, presented by
Messrs, Jas, Doyle and Michael Higglus.

12. Handsome Album, value \$10, presented
by Capt. McGregor.

13. Fancy Table, trimmed with Macrame,
value \$15, presented by the Sisters of St. Jo-

ph.

14. China Tea Set, value \$15, presented by he Children of Mary.

15. Meerschaum Pipe, value \$8, presented by E. Camplon, Esq., Barrister.

16. Life of Dan. O'Connell, value \$12, presented by B. L. Doyle, Esq., Barrister.

17. Beautiful Bible, value \$18, presented by Str. Coleman.

Mr. Coleman.

18. Valuable Milch Cow, value \$30, presented by Messrs, Chas. MeIntosh and Alex.

snolm.
Cash §5, presented by Mr. McNamara.
Useful Dinner Set, value §25, presented
he Ladies of the Altar Society.
Handsome Devotional Chair, valued at
presented by Mrs. Dr. Cassady.
Several Useful Articles, value §14, preented by Mr. Fox. 23. "Canada Under the Administration of

ented by Mr. Fox.

23. "Canada Under the Administration of the Earl of Dufferin," valued at \$\$, presented by a Friend.

To every one who disposes of a Book of Ter Tickets, a complimentary Ticket will be presented. During the daysofthe Bazaar mann useful and valuable articles will be sold ann raffled. Remittances to be sent to Rev. P. J. Watters, Goderich, on or before the 20th of June, 1881. The Prizes named above, togethe with many others, will be drawn for in seonscientious a manner as can be desired. P. CARROL, Jr., Hon, Secretary.

Committee.—Rev. B. J. Watters, Mr. W. J. Shannon, Mr. Jas. McIntosh, Mr. P. O'De, E. Campion, P. Carrol, Sr.; Cha McIntosh, J. Hagan, Alex. Chisholm, Hug Chisholm, Mr. Young.

In Westmister, on the 24th May, Joseph, only son of Thos. and Mary Connor, butcher, BIRTH. On the 18th inst., the wife of A. Forster, Esq., of M. B. Perine & Co., Doon, of a

COMMERCIAL London Markets.

London, Ont., May 21.
There was not a load of grain offered upo
the market to-day. Other stuff was als

carce.		
GRAI	N	
Wheat, Spring♥ " Deihl,♥ " Tredwell		\$1 80 to 1 85
" Deihl	100 lbs.	1 80 to 1 85
" Tredwell	36	1 80 to 1 85
		1 80 to 1 82
" Clawson " Red Oats Corn Peas Beans Beans Barley Rye	**	1 82 to 1 88
Red	11	1 10 to 1 05
Jats		
Jorn		1 05 to 1 10
Peas		1 00 to 1 20
Beans	**	.0 00 to 0 00
Barley		1 00 to 1 32
Rve	- 11	0 90 to 1 00
		0 00 to 0 00
Clover Seed Timothy Seed	**	3 25 to 4 00
Timothy Seed	44	2 50 to 3 00
FLOUR AN	IN PERD	- 00 10 0 00
Fall Wheat Flour		8 25 to 3 50
Fait wheat Flour	per cwc.	
Spring Flour	1 1	3 00 to 3 50
Spring Flour Mixed Flour		0 00 to 0 00
Oatmeal, Fine		2 50 to 2 60
Granulated.		2 75 to 3 75
Graham Flour		2 75 to 3 00
Oatmeal, Fine		1 50 to 2 60
Shorts	₽ ton	14 00 to 18 70
Bran	164	12 00 to 14 60
Hay	66	8 80 to 11 00
PPOD	HCE.	0 00 00 11 00
Eggs, retail	00231	. 0 10 to 012
basket		0.11 to 0.19
Butter per lb		0 22 to 0 25
" crock		0 20 to 0 2
" tubs		0 20 to 0 2
" tubs		0 15 to 0 17
Cheese & lb	********	0 12 to 014
Lard		0 12 to 0 14
Maple Sugar		0 12 to 0 13
MISCELL	ANEOUS.	
Potatoes ₱ bag		. 0 80 to 0 90
Apples, ₱ bag		. 0 40 to 0 50
Onions. & bhl		. 0 90 to 1 20
furkeys, each		. 1 75 to 2 00
Chickens, & pair		0 50 to 0 60
Ducks each		0 35 to 0 50
Dressed Hogs		. 6 50 to 7 25
Dressed Hogs		6 50 to 7 50
Beef, ♥ qtr		0 00 10 7 00
Mutton to		. 0 05 10 0 09
Wool		0 25 to 0 27
SKINS AN	ID HIDES	
Lambskins, each		. 1 00 to 1 60
Calfskins, green, & tb.		. 0 11 to 0 12
" dry "		. 0 15 to 0 17
Calfskins, green, # tb. dry Hides, green, "dry"		0 08 to 0 08
" dry "		0 61 to 0 06
1 10 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		127 4 6 66 7

London Oil Market. London, Ont., May 16. Refined Oil, carload lots. London Stock Market.

Name

50 Canadas.
50 Dominion ...
100 English Loan ...
20 Financial A. of Ontario ...
pref 0 Huron & Erie ...
1 London Loan ...
1 Ontario ...
1 Royal Standard ...
Superior Ontario Investment Ass'n

Liverpool Markets.

PRODUCE.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.-On Fri day evening last, the teachers of St. James Church Sunday School, Scaforth, met in the vestry of the church to do honor to one of their number who was about leaving town, and to exhibit in a practical and useful way the esteem in which they held their departing fellow teacher. After some routine business the meeting was called to order by the President, when the pastor of the church, Rev. P. J. Shea, came forward and de-livered a most beautiful and touching address, expressive of the good-will and friendship entertained towards the retiring Secretary-Treasurer of St. James' Sunday School, Mr. P. M. Hayden. He then presented Mr. Hayden with a handsome and costly gold-headed cane, on which was tastefully engraved his name, by whom given, and the year in which the presentation took place. The recipient responded in feeling terms. Mr. Hayden leaves Seaforth to accept a position with T. Gleeson, Esq., of Sarnia. No young man ever left the town who has carried

with him more hearty good wishes fro hosts of friends. Important to Housekeepers.

On looking through Green's immens stock, housekeepers will find it well assorted in all the staple lines required by them, and at prices as low as any in the city. He is showing a splendid line in bleached and unbleached table linens, napkins, D'Oylies bleached table linens, napkins, D'Oyles, hinen towels, sheetings and pillow cottons, at remarkably low prices. The largest and cheapest stock of lice curtains in London can be found at Grien's, comprising all the latest and the very newest designs in these goods. Parties requiring lace curtains should not fail to see Green's stock. Just received, one case of colored satins, comprisreceived, one case of colored satins, compris-ing all the leading shades, and are well worth \$1.25cts. per yard. Green is selling these at 75cts. per yard. They are the cheapest goods in London. Be sure and

PLAYING CARDS!

LARGE ASSORTMENT.

GOOD VALUE.

Prices Range from 10c. to \$1.28 per pack.

ANDERSON'S 175 Dundas Street, OPPOSITE STRONG'S HOTEL

CONSUMPTION

BE CURED!



DETROIT THROAT LUNG

258 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT, MICH.
M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M. D., Graduate of Victoria College, Toronto, and Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario)

Since which time over 16,000 cases have been permanently cured of some of the various diseases of the Head, Throat and Chest, viz.—Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Catarrhat Opthalmia, (Sore Eyes) and Catarrhat Opthalmia, Diseases of the Heart.

Our System of Practice consists in the most improved Medicated Inhalations; combined with proper Constitutional Treatment.

HEAD, THROAT & CHEST.

We are enabled to offer the afflicted the mos perfect remedies and appliances for the im-mediate cure of all these troublesome afflic MEDICATEDINHALATIONS

MEDICALED IN HALATIONS
Head, Throat and Lung affections have became as curable as any class of diseases that afflict humanity.
The very best of references given from all parts of Canada from those already cured. Remedies sent to any part of Ontario, Duties Free. If impossible to call personally at the Institute, write for 'List of Questions' and 'Medical Treatise.' Address, DETROIT THROAT AND LUNG IESTITUTE.

253 Woodward Avenue,
DETROIT, Mich.

PROVERBS. PROVERBS. \$500 will be pai for a case that Ho Bitters will not bel For sinking spe or cure.

Hop Bitters builds
up, strengthens and
cures continually
from the first dose.

"Fair skin, rosy
absolve and sweetes ers.
Read of, procure,
and use Hop Bitters,
you will be strong. you will be strong, healthy and happy. "Ladies, do you want to be strong, healthy and beauti-nl? Then use Hop litters." ters."
Kidney and Ur Kidney and University of all kinds permanently cured by Hop Bitters.

Sour stomach, sick headache and dizziness, Hop Bitters cures with a few doses.

Take Hop Bitters three times a day and you will have no doctor bills to pay. The greatest appe-izer, stomach, and iver regulator -Hop ergymen, Law-, Editors, Bankctergymen, Lawyers, Editors, Bankers, and Ladies need
Hop Bitters daily.
Hop Bitters has
restored to sobriety
and health, perfect
wrecks from intem-

Hop Bitters Min'/ Co., Rochester, Noork, and Toronto, Ontario.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRING BATHS.—The proprietors take great pleasure in announcing that these celebrated Baths are now open for the accommodation of invalids and the public. Besides being most refreshing in this not season, they are pronounced by the best medical authorities as containing great curative properties. Those suffering with chronic diseases should at once avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining relief and eventual cure.

The Baths have been fitted up with all modern improvements. The Plunge Bath is ready.

W. G. STRATHDEE, Manager.

25 New styles Mixed Cards, 10 cents; 25 Fun Cards; 15 cents; 12 Princess Louise, guilt edge, 25 cts. NATIONAL CARD HOUSE! Ingersoll. Ont.

MONEY TO LOAN!

MONEY TO LOAN at lowest rates of interest.

MacMahon, Boultbee, Dickson and
Jeffery Barristers, &c., London.



VOL. 3.

CLERICAL

WE have recei a large stock goods suitable for cl cal garments.

We give in our tai ing department spec attention to this bran of the trade. N. WILSON &

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDA

JUNE. 1881.

Sunday, 5-Pentecost. 1st Cl. Double. Monday, 6-Octave. 1st Cl. Double. Tuesday, 7-Octave. 1st Cl. Double. Wednesday, 8-Quat. Temp. Jej. O Semi-Double. Tursday, 9-Octave. Semi-Double. Friday, 10-Quat. Temp. Jej. Octave. Double. Saturday, 11—Quat. Temp. Jej. Octave. Double.

Written for the Record. Is it a Retribution ?

Oh God! what fearful sound, what she woe Hath broken on the stillness, where a bright, Where all was gay, just one short hou

night Death's shadows stalk with dread Ala Afright. It cannot be, too horrid is the tale,

What crime, what sin hath ever blast
"On London's fame—that all the h

" Of retribution teld in ages past, Wail echoes wail, as wave on wave is

Sisters, fathers, children, all are los

Haste, to the rescue, all may i "Oh! haste, some surely will have Along the Thames' fatal banks they

A surging mass, all struggling to get in By starlight only guided, where the de Already gathered from the wreck app All mute, and cold, and past all pain Oh! " my golden-haired one," shi

In agony of heart pain-" Heaven Exclaims a frantic mother; Oh! to

The anguish of those hearts, where le Smiled, Now lost to grief-in accents weir

Thus thro' the night, the wail of sorro As each fair form was lifted from the And new names added to the roll of t

graves, And gave their souls to Him, who ro Oh! mourning friends, be comforte

curse The fate that wrought us such a woef Other cities suffered such and worse. Nor yet despaired, but raised their h And bless the Hand, "that gives an

away." St. Thomas, May 25, 1881. * 'Tis the poet Moore, who says:
'Earth bath no sorrow that Heave heal."

CATHOLIC PRESS.

THE Rev. R. L. de Burgh recently vicar of West D Middlesex, England, has be ceived into the Church by th Father Rowe, of the Oratory, ton, London.—Catholic Columb

Two venerable American p and Archbishops are now at door, and prayers for both of have been officially ordered dioceses over which they pre Archbishop Purcell, of Cin and Archbishop Henni, of l Both have borne the the day in the vineyard, t long and exhausting years a are ready to receive their It is consoling to read in the press the testimonials which are bearing to their work and Even of poor Archbishop Pur hostile critics, who not many since were bitter in repreachi now write nothing but symp praise. In one paper that h specially severe on him, w condition, though not uner causes real sorrow. For mo forty years he was beloved diocese to a degree which fe ever enjoyed. He found the in this region weak, and i mighty. The great financial of two and a half years ago tonce anticipated. It broke up like a storm in a clear sky, a tered his mind and his hea the time there were bitter said against him by some creditors, but time has sho money brought no profit to t erable and heart broken suffe even the most violent have u